cross talk

Dial M For Avid

I was interested to read that the Avid group has bought M Audio (News, *SOS* October 2004). I was suprised that you gave this event such a glowing write-up ("...it can only be good news for us"). My limited experience of Avid is that they make good products, but they do have a habit of being very 'corporate'. By this I mean that you have to use their hardware with their software, and once you're locked into using their software, they charge a significantly higher price for their hardware. Email your queries, comments and tips to: sos.feedback@soundonsound.com Or post to: Crosstalk, *Sound On Sound*, Media House, Trafalgar Way, Bar Hill, Cambridge, CB3 8SQ, UK. Visit the *SOS* Forums via www.soundonsound.com

There are more customers now and more manufacturers, yet profit margins are arguably narrower. Additional issues like software piracy squeeze them even further.

Customers want affordable products which also offer professional features and are accompanied by comprehensive after-sales support, bundled software and so on. Big companies are able to offer these things, and big companies have a habit of swallowing up little ones. You may not like Avid/Digidesign's approach of tying their software to their hardware, or their prices, but then (at least, I assume) those products aren't really aimed at you. Home-studio users



It's not as though Avid are the only people in the world to do this, but I'd hate to see this approach filter down to people like me who are on a tighter budget at home. For example, I wouldn't like to think that I had to buy a Dell PC to unlock all the software interface options on my soundcard.

Up to this point, M Audio haven't seemed to have any serious difficulty turning out innovative and competitively priced equipment. I will be interested to see what influence Avid has on them.

Keep up the good work though. I work in video production and find the technical writing in your magazine transferable and very helpful.

Matt Saxey

News Editor David Greeves replies: 2004

was an unprecedented year for buy-outs, mergers and 'strategic alliances', and Avid's aquisition of M Audio was one of the biggest. I often come across people complaining that music-technology companies are too corporate and commercially minded. It would be nice to imagine a world where the hardware and software that we use to make music was all produced by small companies who were in business more for the love of it than for financial gain, and indeed most companies did start that way. But if the events of the last year have shown us anything, it's that there aren't many companies like that left.

In terms of the amount of money spent on home-recording products, the music-technology market is bigger than ever before, yet many companies are struggling. Consider how much it would have cost 10, 15 or 20 years ago to equip your home studio with the kind of facilities you now have.

might have the time to mix and match software and hardware and tackle any resulting problems when they arise, but professional studios don't. They're willing, and able, to pay for a system which they can rely on — they can't afford not to. This is one of the reasons you'll find a Pro Tools rig in so many pro studios, even though their hardware is far from the cheapest around. But even Avid/Digidesign, with their many pro users, offer lower-priced systems such as M Box and Digi 002, and these can be mixed and matched with other software packages, so the company is hardly a stranger to the more typical market for M Audio products. Indeed, over the last couple of years, Digidesign have told us that their more affordable systems have accounted for a large portion of their business.

As I said in the original news item, there has been no suggestion that M Audio's focus or approach is set to change, and M Audio product releases since the takeover seem to bear that out. While I'm not privy to the innermost workings of the Avid corporation, I'm confident that my 'glowing write-up' won't turn out to be wishful thinking.

WEM Memories

Thanks for the Isle of White article [SOS December 2004] — fascinating stuff on the old WEM PAs. Of course it was nearly all WEM in the late '60s and early '70s, except for the odd US band with a JBL system. I have to say that generally the vocal sound was pretty good! We have an Audiomaster along with a 100 slave in our 'museum' in our warehouse.

Can I point out that, in your picture of the Canegreen guys on page 98, the person on

the left is actually the well-respected Yan Style, the main man at Canegreen, and not just one of the 'crew'. **Paul Braddock**

News Editor David Greeves replies:

Thanks for your kind words, Paul, and our apologies to Yan!

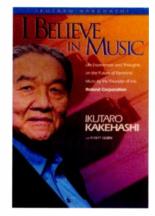
Emu Easier On The Eye

PC music specialist Martin Walker

writes: Back in PC Notes October 2004, 1 mentioned a replacement third-party font available to Emu soundcard users which makes some of the legending on the PatchMix DSP mixer's GUI much easier to read. Its developer Alex Korn has since asked me to direct SOS readers to the Unofficial Emu Forum to find the latest mods and skinning options provided by various authors, including himself. If you're not content with making the font easier to read, you can download several new skins for the version 1.6 drivers, complete with PowerFX support. Surf to: www.productionforums.com/emu/

Roland's Revolution

The Japanese market is often portrayed as a cold, corporate and impersonal entity. And yet when reading your excellent history of Roland (and



Korg a couple of years ago) one realises how, there too, it's only the sheer determination and creativity of one individual that has changed the face (and sound) of music. Well done for reminding us of this important fact. Ikutaro Kakehashi is up there with the Bob Moogs of this world. Daniel Biro

Managing Editor Matt Bell replies: If

you're interested in finding out more about Ikutaro Kakehashi's life and work, I recommend his autobiographical book I Believe In Music (ISBN 0634037838). It's not strictly chronological and leaps about a fair bit, but there are some fascinating nuggets of information in there. ECE

The Logic Pro 7 Studio



We've been building studio systems around this software since the days of Creator on the Atari ST in the 80's (in fact, our technical director was the guy who was building it!), and with the wealth of experience and knowledge we've gained in the process together with this stunning new version, there's never been a better time to discuss the purchase of your Logic based studio with Media Tools.

New Version 7

Logic Pro 7 is quite possibly the most substantial single upgrade the product has ever undergone. There are numerous updates to the look and feel of the product, with great touches like the ability to store and load channel strip settings in the Track Mixer, multiple Autoload songs and a MIDI controller Learn feature. Some of the new plug-ins are worth the price of the product alone - the highlights include Sculpture - a physical modelling synth that emulates the vibrational modes of pipes and strings, Ultrabeat - a synth drum machine featuring FM, analog and sample-playback synthesis, and Linear Phase EQ - surgical EQ with zero phase distortion! Running on Apple's new powerhouse, the Dual 2.5GHz G5, this represents an incredibly powerful solution in its own right.

Distributed Processing

But this has to be the coolest feature of all - CPU limitations can now be a thing of the past, even when working at the highest bit and sample rates and a stack load of plug-ins! All that is required is the simple installation of Logic 'Node' software on additional machines connected via Ethernet or Firewire and additional processing power is yours. Apple's 1U X-Serve machines mean you could quintuple your processing power in 4U of rack space! Alternatively, make a Powerbook your main machine on the move and add G5 processing back at the studio.



Ultimate Performance & Security

With 24/96 recording and today's track counts often running into three figures, top drive performance has never been more important, but in the professional environment where costs stack up by the minute, absolute reliability of the kind that used to come as standard with 2" tape is also essential. By combining both 'striping' for dramatically improved performance, and 'mirroring' for hot-swappable drive redundancy, Apple's X-Raid array brings you the best of both worlds, in sizes up to 3.5 Terrabytes! It can also be connected to multiple computers simultaneously making it perfect for multi-room facilities.



A Signal Path To Die For!

It used to be that mic 'self-noise' was the last thing on peoples' minds when they had all the noise that the rest of their gear generated to worry about first. Modern ultra-clean recordings highlight the tiniest hiss though, especially as the tracks build up. AKGs new C414 XLS and XLII (the XLII has a slight presence peak for vocals) are superb updates to a classic microphone - full of character and with one of the lowest self-noise figures around. You still can't plug it straight into your computer though, which is where Focusrite's amazing new Liquid Channel steps in as the perfect partner. Truly a breakthrough product, the Liquid Channel combines premium grade analog electronics with convolution technology (think sampled modelling) to produce breathtakingly realistic emulations of 40 classic mic pre-amps and compressors. Reviewers have been amazed - and so will you!

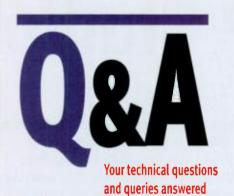


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Q Can I modify my mixing console?

Is it possible to modify a console's channels so that the meters on the meterbridge show the signal level post-fader rather then just after the insert point? The desk in question is a Soundcraft Ghost. **SOS Forum Post**

Technical Editor Hugh Robjohns replies:

It is of course possible to modify a console so that the channel meters display post-fade rather than pre-fade levels. However, there may well be a 10dB internal level difference to contend with because of the faders' 10dB of headroom, and in any case, I would question why you would need to do this.

Generally, channel meters are pre-fade so that you can check the signal level in a channel whether or not the fader is open. Post-fade levels are largely irrelevant, because if you can hear the main stereo output, your ears should be telling you whether everything is OK.

In a desk with groups there are usually pre-fade group meters as well, and these tell you whether the group buss amps are at risk of being overloaded. Normally, the only post-fade meter is the main stereo output one.

As far as the Ghost console is concerned, Soundcraft are usually pretty good about supplying service manuals and circuit diagrams, and from them you should be able to work out the feasibility of making the modifications that you desire.

The 24-channel Soundcraft Ghost mixing console, complete with optional meterbridge.

For more hints, tips and problem-solving visit the SOS Discussion Forum via www.soundonsound.com

How do I make up for poor mic technique?

I recently tracked a female vocalist with a large dynamic range and horrible mic technique. After trying lots of the usual compression and limiting schemes, I have finally resorted to going through each song and manually editing the volume profile, to the point of editing individual words. This is such a pain, and I am convinced that there has to be a better way to do this. This is an hourly-paying gig, but there are limits on my patience, and her pocketbook! *SOS* Forum Post

Technical Editor Hugh Robjohns replies:

With a combination of poor vocal and mic technique you are really in the mire. Levelling out the signal dynamics is only part of the problem. When a singer moves around in front of the mic, it not only varies the signal level, but also the tonal quality (due to varying amounts of bass-boosting proximity effect and the shape of the mic's pickup pattern), and possibly even the perspective of the signal (the ratio of direct sound to room sound). Reducing the excessive signal dynamics by whatever technique may well simply exacerbate these other problems.

However, getting back to the dynamics, a compressor can only react fractionally after the event, and the transition from the linear working area to the compressed area will tend to draw attention to the processsina itself, even with a soft-knee compressor. I'm assuming we are talking about rock vocals here, but you might find you get better results if, rather than using a 3:1 or 5:1 ratio with a fairly high threshold, you use a low ratio (1.5:1 or maybe even 2:1), with a very low threshold. The idea here is that the entire vocal dynamic is being compressed all the time, rather than just the peaks. Using automatic, or programme-related, attack and release times if your compressor has the option will also give better results than a fixed release-time system. However, it still won't be great.

Riding the gain manually can produce better results than a compressor, largely because you can predict the dynamics and react in a smoother and more aesthetic way. It's a skill that takes time and practice to master, and often a rehearsal or two to fine-tune. In your case, as the recording has already been made (and assuming the entire dynamic range is clean), you should be able to use your DAW automation very effectively. Play the vocal track and ride the fader to try to balance the level as best you can, recording the moves as automation changes. You can then go back and edit the automation data to tidy up your moves, thereby saving a lot of practice time, to produce the best practical result.

Q How can I stop audio dropouts when using my laptop live?

I have a problem that I am tearing my hair out trying to fix. I have a 3.2GHz Pentium 4 laptop with 1GB of RAM, an 80GB 7200rpm Fujitsu hard drive, Cubase SX 2.2 and an M Audio Firewire 410 interface for live use. The basic arrangement is a few synths, Kontakt and some effects. I then have everything I'm not able to play live running as audio files. I trigger the samples and play the synths with a Roland MIDI controller keyboard and use a Behringer BCR2000 MIDI controller to control levels, EQ and so on. All the audio files that are running are 24-bit and there's about 120 of them. The Cubase song is about 45 minutes long, but each audio file is generally no longer than about 5 minutes.

What happens is that I'll be happily playing a track and the CPU is rumbling along at about 30 percent then suddenly, often seemingly as a direct result of MIDI input, it jumps up to 100 percent, cuts out the audio for a second and then returns to normal. Now I have tried absolutely *everything* to fix this, but the problem is still there. I am now wondering whether I should re-render all these audio files in 16-bit. Do you suppose this may be the culprit?

Any help would be really gratefully received, as I have a really important gig coming up and am desperate to get it fixed before then.

SOS Forum Post

PC music specialist Martin Walker replies:

You've got a capable hard drive there, so I doubt that it's the cause of the occasional glitch. However, although you say you have about 120 24-bit audio files to play back during this song, you don't tell us the sample rate or maximum number of files playing back simultaneously. This is more important, since it determines the data transfer rate required — running at a sample rate of 96kHz will double the requirements compared with 48kHz.

A typical internal 7200rpm drive may be able to play back up to about 48 24-bit/96kHz tracks nowadays, although a laptop model may not manage quite so many. I carried out some measurements on various laptop,

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desktop, and external hard drives back in PC Notes April 2004 if you're interested in seeing some more figures (www.soundonsound.com/ sos/apr04/articles/pcnates.htm). However, assuming you're running at 44.1kHz rather than 96kHz you ought to be able to manage 48 simultaneous 24-bit/44.1kHz tracks with ease on your setup.

So, somehow I doubt that the drive capabilities are letting you down. The cause is more likely to be a change in the middle of the song where it suddenly accesses a huge number of new files simultaneously. This would place a sudden demand on your drive that might push it over the edge. Make sure your drive is defragmented so its read/write heads are not being called on to jump about more than is necessary. However, reducing the bit-depth from 24-bit to 16-bit will instantly drop the load on your drive by 33 percent, so this is well worth doing for a live gig where the difference in audio quality is unlikely to be noticed.

Another tactic would be to mix down those

tracks that no longer require individual tweaks during your live performance. If, for instance, you've got a maximum of 20 or 30 simultaneous tracks playing, but only want to drop up to half a dozen in or out or tweak their filter settings in real time as part of your performance alongside playing in live MIDI lines, mix all of the others down to a single stereo track. This will instantly drop your disk access requirements by a considerable amount, and at a live gig, reliability is more important than flexibility. Make a backup of the original multitrack version first, so you can always return to it back in the studio for more tweaks if necessary.

Also, make sure you have the very latest drivers installed for your M Audio Firewire 410, and while you're checking this on M Audio's web site, have a read of their helpful Knowledge Base (follow the Support link at www.maudio.co.uk) to see if anything rings any bells with your particular setup.

I spotted this item in particular: "M-Audio Testing has been investigating a matter where certain resource-intensive applications requiring a heavier disk access can cause the audio engine to suffer as a result. Whether using on-board audio or ASIO with M Audio Firewire interfaces, the results were the same. If the CPU meter in the application peaked above 75 percent at any time, the computer would become unresponsive and audio would distort causing the application to become unstable.

"Please be advised that laptops most commonly have hard drives that are slower than desktop drives and are used as memory caches when there is not enough physical RAM to host the application's needs. A 7200rpm drive is recommended for multi-channel recording and playback."

Now in your case you already have a 7200rpm drive and a healthy 1GB of RAM, and your CPU mostly remains at 30 percent, but it does suddenly jump to 100 percent when the problem occurs, which ties in with this description. The sudden jump might be caused by a particular plug-in (read my PC Notes column from October 2002 for a description of the infamous P4 denormalisation problem, which can cause occasional CPU spikes

- www.soundonsound.com/sos/oct02/ articles/pcnotes1002.asp) and you can test this by temporarily moving the contents of

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Terry Roward: Recording Engineer (Ray Chattin, James Taylor, Michael McCornald, Willie Welcon etc.

The top end in as beautifully defined, four avery you find the select spot you can back with two pucktually fait. Eddy anyone to bell much the ADK densiti System like a two or six thousand define tube constrainer." They Mattin - Sharatacaz Photaethore LA "React Neuro. Advisor Gays etcl.

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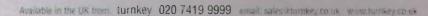
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your vstplugins folder somewhere safe and running the song again — if the glitching has gone, you can systematically move the plug-in files back while testing playback until the problem reappears. This may track down the culprit.

Tweaking your settings for Kontakt may also help, particularly since you can adjust the proportion of the sample data being buffered in RAM rather than streamed from the hard drive. You're already streaming lots of files for your audio tracks, so reducing the amount required for software sampler streaming will lessen the load on your drive — refer to Kontakt's manual for optimisation tips or just increase its RAM setting a little at a time and see if it helps.

If you're still having problems after these various suggestions, try massaging the song data slightly. Avoid hard quantising where huge numbers of MIDI, software synth or sampler notes start simultaneously — try moving the starts of some of them back slightly to spread the load on both your CPU and hard drive. As long as you avoid doing this with drum or bass parts this is rarely audible if you're careful.



Parametric EQs, like TL Audio's dual-channel EQ2, provide frequency, bandwidth and cut/boost controls for each band.

However, I suspect moving from 24-bit to 16-bit files and pre-mixing some of the tracks will cure your problem, as it will instantly drop your hard drive overheads by a huge amount. Good luck!

What's the difference between filtering and EQ?

Is there any fundamental difference between filtering and EQ? The filtering I'm particularly interested in is linear-phase filtering. Could you explain the theoretical difference between

the two? SOS Forum Post

Technical Editor Hugh Robjohns replies:

The difference is largely tied up in terminology. In conventional terms, 'EQ' refers to tonal equalisation and involves modest cuts or boosts of amplitude across the frequency spectrum to technically or subjectively 'improve' the signal's frequency response. Equalisation generally consists of filter stages that exhibit shelf or bell-shaped slopes, normally of 6dB per octave and rarely exceeding 12dB per octave. Simple EQ is provided with just a cut/boost control for each frequency band. More complex designs go on





▶ to offer adjustable turnover frequencies and possibly some adjustment of Q or bandwidth as well. The most flexible form of EQ is parametric EQ, which provides frequency, bandwidth and cut/boost controls.

Passive equalisers place the equalisation circuits either before or after a fixed-gain amplifier — in which case the amp makes up for the inherent loss in the EQ circuit, effectively boosting the frequency range(s) that haven't been cut. Active equalisers incorporate the EQ circuitry in the feedback loop around the amp, which makes its gain frequency-dependent. This is the more common approach in modern EQ designs, but is often claimed to sound inferior.

Filters are generally described as cut-only devices that are intended to remove some portion of the frequency spectrum. They come in three flavours: high-pass, low-pass and band-pass. Most filters have slopes of 12dB per octave or higher, with the steepest found in audio systems generally being 24dB per octave (although there are steeper versions

for specialist applications). The filter slope is sometimes desianed to incorporate a peak in the amplitude response immediately prior to the steep cutoff slope, and this tends to emphasise the frequency region close to the cutoff area with a kind of 'resonance'. If allowed to resonate excessively the filter will self-oscillate - in other words, it will generate a pure tone at a pitch related to the cutoff frequency — and this is a common facility found in many synthesizer VCF sections.

Every filter and EQ has a phase response which varies in some way relative to the frequency, just as the amplitude response may vary relative to frequency. The process of filtering inherently imposes a small delay, and this is what creates the phase shift. But the important thing is how that delay (phase) varies relative to the frequency. This is the phase response.

Most analogue audio equalisers and filters are 'minimum phase' designs - the well known Butterworth filter designs, for example where some frequencies experience a different amount of 'processing' delay to others. The steeper the filter, the worse the

phase-response variations become, which inherently distorts the waveform shape.

In contrast, a filter with a 'linear phase' response provides a constant time delay for all frequencies. Linear-phase filters are difficult to create in the analogue domain (the Bessel filter is the closest, but cannot have a steep slope between the pass and stop bands), but are fairly straightforward to achieve in the digital domain. The anti-aliasing and reconstruction filters used in most digital converters tend to employ linear-phase filters to minimise waveform distortion.

Are my finished tracks clipping?

I edit completed mixes in Wavelab on my PC and then normalise them to OdB and send them via digital link to an HHB Burnit CD writer. My problem is that the volume on the finished CD-R is very quiet when compared to commercial CDs.

The Burnit does allow you to increase the digital record level and if you do this it sends the record meter into the red, but not when

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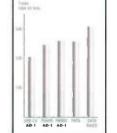
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ever, "real world" figures can be very different when you actually get down to it. In order to get a better idea of what our drives are capable of, we performed tests using audio track count, and also compared the results to that of a normal memory IDE since (PATA) and SATA RAID-0 (2 sonal ATA drives naming as a single drive). As the graph (right) shows, the AD-1 performs very favourably by complianson. The results an for a suitaned rate of transfer playing back audio tracks in Cubase SX2 Vinit www.carillondirect.com loday for a full feature list, tech specs, and real world test results.



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Most digital recorders, including the HHB Burnit, will indicate overs cause by input gain boosts, but few have meters sophisticated enough to work out whether a peak-level output sample represents a clipped waveform.

you play it back! I've found that you can increase the record level by 10dB and this does get the CD-R volume comparable with commercial CDs.

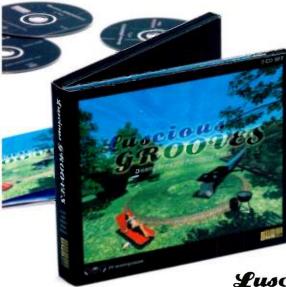
I'm confused. Why don't the meters go into the red on playback when they do on record? I can't hear any audible distortion — is any taking place? Is it a safe practice to increase recordings by 10dB? John Ablitt

Features Editor Sam Inglis replies: There are two basic issues here. The first is that the music on most modern CDs undergoes heavy processing in order to make it as loud as possible, usually through multi-band compression and limiting — and often to the detriment of the sound quality. If you want to make your music that loud, the place to do it is in your mastering program (Wavelab in this case) using these kinds of tools.

The second, and the reason that the Burnit will report overs on record but not on playback, is that it's impossible for any of the data values coming off a CD to exceed 0dBFS, since that is defined as the highest value that can be represented in a digital medium such as compact disc. A waveform that has been clipped or overloaded on the way in (as you're doing by raising the level 10dB) will be distorted on playback, but it can't and won't contain any individual samples higher than 0dBFS. A simple digital meter will just report the output as peaking at 0dBFS, which is perfectly 'legal'. More sophisticated digital meters can anaylse a signal and work out where a series of OdBFS peak samples is likely to have been caused by waveform clipping, but I suspect the output meter in the CD burner is of the former kind.

What you're doing by raising the level 10dB in the Burnit is, in effect, 'chopping off' the top 10dB of the dynamic range in your signal, in such a way that any peaks higher than -10dBFS in the original signal will be 'clipped'. How noticeable this is on playback depends on how loud the music was to start with, and also on the nature of those peaks — brief transient peaks such as snare hits can often be clipped without too much in the way of obvious distortion. In fact clipping is often used deliberately in hip-hop records to create a really punchy drum sound, so it's not necessarily a no-no.

If you want to raise the level of your finished tracks, explore the mastering options which are included in Wavelab or offered by third-party plug-ins. Craig Anderton's recent article on mastering using a computer, in SOS August 2004 (www.soundonsound.com/sos/aug04/ articles/computermastering.htm) is a good starting point. ESS



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redefining sound quality

on test

guitar synthesizer

Roland GR20 Guitar Synthesizer



Roland's affordable new guitar synth incorporates improved pitch tracking, and comes bundled with the latest GK-series pickup as standard.

Paul White

oland are one of the few music companies continuing to pursue the guitar synthesizer as a mainstream instrument category, which is commendable. as many guitarists tend to be suspicious both of the way guitar synths track their playing and of synthesis itself. To help woo these players, the GR20 is Roland's most affordable and easy-to-use guitar synthesizer to date, yet it also contains a huge library of categorised synthesizer sounds stored as presets that can be adjusted using very few controls and then stored as user patches if required. A new all-digital pitch-tracking system replaces the hybrid analogue approach used on earlier instruments, and there's also a new, more up-to-date hex pickup called the GK3 that comes bundled with the GR20.

As ever, a split pickup is an essential part of the system, as pitch-tracking can only work on a monophonic source, so each string has to be treated individually. This pickup can be fitted to most steel-string (six-string) guitars, where it must be mounted as close to the bridge as possible and spaced from the strings fairly precisely as described in the setup instructions. Once this is done, a simple adjustment of sensitivity to allow for string gauge and playing style is all that's needed. This function is deemed so important that it now has its own button. The string picking intensity is shown on an LED level meter. and you simply work through all six strings adjusting the sensitivity so that the top LED only comes on when you play hard. A number of commercial instruments are available with a GK3 pickup system built in, and any of these may also be used with the GR20. Furthermore, a new software revision allows bass guitars fitted with a Roland GK pickup system to be used — the special bass mode is entered by holding down a key combination while powering up. I didn't get a chance to try this myself, as no bass pickup was supplied, but I saw it demonstrated recently, and it seemed to work extremely well with no apparent tracking or glitching issues.

Compact Stomp-box Casing

The GR20 comes as a distinctively Roland-styled stomp box with two footswitches, a pedal, and just a small

handful of knobs and buttons. Depending on the patch, the pedal is used to adjust volume or some other variable function, such as filter frequency. An 11-way rotary switch selects one of ten categorised sound banks (strings, brass, wind, synths, and so on) or the user bank, and each bank typically offers between 31 and 93 patches. In all there are over 450 patches based on Roland's latest generation of sample-based synthesis, and these can be further modified using simple envelope and filter controls, transposition, and onboard delay, reverb, and chorus effects. Patch changes based on these few controls can be saved into the user bank, or you could utilise the user bank simply as a means of organising your performance patches in sequence.

The unit also has the capability to create a MIDI patch map in order to link external MIDI effects to specific GR20 patches. By default, the two footswitches control the Glide effect and the all-important Hold function, but they can also be set to increment or decrement patches if preferred. However, the two buttons on the pickup control unit can be used to step through patches, as can the data knob on the GR20, so in most cases it makes sense to leave the pedals set to Hold and Glide.

As with previous units, the guitar's own output can be routed via the pickup control box to save having two cables hanging from the guitar, and the control box includes a three-way switch to allow the user to select guitar only, guitar and synth, or synth only from the unit. The synth volume can be adjusted from the pickup control unit.

One sign of cost-cutting is that, once you've selected a sound bank, the patches within that bank are displayed only by number using a two-digit display to the left of the main data-entry knob. However, the unit does include a very accurate tuner that uses the status LEDs above the knobs as indicators. When the central green LED lights, the string is in tune. Power comes from an external PSU unit, and a special multi-pin cable connects the GK3 pickup to the floor unit, carrying both the pickup signals and the guitar signal, provided that you plug the guitar output into the special guitar input on the GK3. The guitar signal emerges from a separate Guitar Out jack on the GR20, though there's also a mix input that can be used as an effects return if you need to use external effects. This input can be used to add other sources, too, such as a backing

track, to your mix. As the unit is designed for both studio and live performance, there are two output settings that EQ the synth for use with a guitar amp or a full-range PA/recording system. One interesting touch is that each of the patch category switch positions 'remembers' which preset number was selected last time you used it, which could be useful in a performance situation, though this information vanishes when the machine is switched off.

Although a huge range of sounds is included, the floor unit also has MIDI In and Out connectors, allowing the MIDI data to be recorded to a sequencer and enabling sequencer data to control the GR20's internal sounds. A Local Off mode is available for sequencer work. It is important to note that the pitch-bend range of the GR20 is set at 24 semitones to allow the system to cover string bends and glides with maximum resolution, so any external synth must also be set to the same range unless you're only playing chromatically (no bends).

Sound Editing

Once a patch has been loaded, it can be edited in a fairly limited way, and unlike the more costly GR33, you can't layer sounds. Envelope modifications can be made via Attack and Release knobs, where the changes are generally applied to the original envelope of the patch with both positive and negative ranges of adjustment. A single knob selects delay or reverb and enables the amount to be adjusted, while the chorus effect has a knob of its own. There's also a separate knob for the patch level. Two alternate rows of functions are printed above the knobs, and each row has a selector switch with status LED to show which set of functions is currently being controlled. Pressing the selector button repeatedly steps the status LED along the row to show which parameter will be

Easy to operate. Good range of presets. CONS Limited editing facilities.
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summary
Although technically an entry-level guitar synt
Although technically an entry-level guitar synt the GR20 offers a great range of sounds, and

Authough technically an entry-level guitar synth, the GR20 offers a great range of sounds, and tracks as well as anything else I've tried. You have to tidy up your playing a bit, but the results are worth it. on test

ROLAND GR20

guitar

synthesizer



changed when the data wheel is turned. The lower row allows Filter Brightness (frequency), Resonance, Transpose Value, and Play Feel to be controlled, while the upper row accesses system setup functions such as the output base MIDI channel (channels run sequentially from the bottom string, as each string sends on a different MIDI channel), the switch modes, patch linking, and choice of output type. Most of these turn out to be pretty self-explanatory, and it is a tribute to Roland that the manual extends to only 33 pages before you hit the patch lists and MIDI specifications.

Although sound-editing parameters are important, the real key to getting the best out of this kind of unit is to understand the Play Feel and Hold parameters, both of which are set individually per patch. On other GR models, you're also able to select whether the notes play in semitone steps or whether you can bend notes, but here the choice is made for you depending on the patch selected. For example, a grand piano has no pitch-bend unless you have a very large jack and a solid floor, so the piano patches tend to be chromatic!

Play Feel affects the way the sounds respond to picking intensity, where settings one to four give progressively less dynamic range. The fifth setting, 'ND', means everything plays at the same level, so there are no dynamics, and this may be suitable for organ patches or harpsichords, which also have no natural dynamics. A sixth setting denoted as 'ST' suppresses low-velocity notes to help tidy up playing when you're strumming, though fast strumming is something that no guitar synth responds to particularly well. Suitable settings are chosen for the preset patches, so if you wish to change one, you have to re-save the modified patch into a user memory.

Using The Hold Function

The Hold function is the key to effective performance with a guitar synth, as you can use it to sustain any chord while you reposition your hands for the next one, thereby avoiding gaps and glitches. There are four Hold modes in all, each one designed for a specific style of playing. The first effectively holds any note you play until you play a new note on that string, after which the new note takes over. This mode is fantastically effective for playing orchestral string parts, and the results are more realistic than anything I've been able to achieve from a keyboard, as it's easy to create moving melodies over static notes or chords played on other strings.

The second Hold mode works more conventionally, holding any notes that are playing, while preventing further notes from being played. This is good for playing clean organ parts based on chord changes, or for freezing chords while you noodle over the top using the normal guitar sound. The third mode holds the notes that are being played, while allowing you to play notes on the remaining strings without them being held. This is again good for freezing chords and then noodling over the top, this time playing melodies on the free strings. The final hold mode holds all the notes that were playing when hit the pedal, and also holds subsequent notes you may play on the remaining strings.

You can also select which effect or parameter will be controlled by the pedal, the choices being volume, filter frequency, effect level, or various degrees of pitch-bend. My only concern is that the presets don't seem to provide visual information as to which Hold or Play Feel mode is currently active.

Playability

The synth's sounds themselves are reminiscent of Roland's JV/XV range of instruments, and are arranged into Piano, Organ/Keyboard, Bass/Guitar, Brass, Wind, Strings/Orchestral, Synth/Lead, Voice/Pad, Ethnic, and Rhythm/Percussion categories. Many old favourites are in evidence here, though the patches have been selected with guitar players in mind. The easiest way to move through a bank is to use the up/down buttons on the GK3 pickup control box, or the data knob on the GR20. It is also worth pointing out at this stage that the GR20 works equally well with the older GK2 pickup system, which has the same arrangement of switches.

The moody sax is particularly good, as are many of the strings, and there's even a Mellotron-like string pad in there somewhere. In fact, the only sounds that invariably disappoint are those based on guitars, as they rarely sound anything like the real thing due to the influence playing style has on real guitar sounds. On the other hand, the bass guitars are really good. There are also some interesting splits, where the low one or two strings play different sounds to the others, and this is particularly effective where a bass sound has been added on the lower strings along with an octave of downward transposition. Notably absent, though, were many (or indeed any) velocity-switched sounds, so no matter what

GK3 Pickup System

Although it offers more or less the same features as Roland's previous GK2 system, and the pickup part is similar in size and shape, the GK3's control box has undergone a major re-style and comes with a bracket that allows it to be fixed using the body strap peg on most guitars. Alternatively, double-sided sticky pads work fine, and plenty of fixing accessories are included. The box part of the system has the same two buttons, a three-way selector switch, and a volume knob, but the layout is a little more ergonomic than it was previously. The guitar can be plugged in using the short jack lead supplied. which has a quarter-inch jack at the pickup end rather than the previous mini-jack. The mounting kit for the pickup includes self-adhesive shims and double-sided pads as well as screws, but there's now also a little bracket that slots over two-post bridge supports (Les Paul-style) to hold the pickup in place without screws or adhesive. The pickup then screws to this bracket via the included rubber tube washers or springs that compress to allow the pickup height adjustment to be fine-tuned. Note that the pickup is a humbucking design to help reduce interference



from computer monitors and other sources. That said, in my experience sitting too close to glass CRT monitors can still cause tracking problems, even though the result of the interference is not audible as hum or buzz.

External MIDI

My tests with external MIDI devices confirmed that the internally generated sounds respond rather more positively than external MIDI sounds, mainly because MIDI is bypassed when the internal sounds are being used. Nevertheless, the GR20 does provide a practical way for the guitarist to make better use of MIDI sequencing, and you can easily identify and strip out any rogue

you play you always seem to get the same sound, just louder or quieter depending on how hard you pick.

I found the playability to be very similar to that of my GR33, which is to say that tracking delay is no longer a significant issue, and the quality of note recognition is extremely good, even when you accidentally hit a pinched harmonic. Where it does fall down slightly is that notes sometimes re-trigger at a low velocity when you lift your fingers from the strings, especially at lower fret positions, and this is most obvious with percussive sounds such as piano. All Roland's MIDI guitar synths have suffered from this, so vulnerable sounds have to be played with extra care, and here the hold functions can help, as can damping the strings with your hand when lifting off from chords. It would be rather nice if the tracking software included some intelligent algorithms to strip out low-velocity hammer-offs to open strings, as these are almost always the result of fingering noise.

The easiest sounds to manage are things like strings that have a slower attack time, though newcomers to guitar synthesis sometimes complain that the sounds can't keep up with them. This isn't a fault of the synth, but simply the way different instruments 'speak'. If you try to play a fast guitar run on a tuba, it won't sound right because the natural attack of a tuba (real or synthesized) is too slow to permit it. You have to get the characteristics of the instrument you're using into your head and try to play accordingly, and that often means slowing down, and playing with more thought. On the whole, fairly clean players should have no trouble adapting to the GR20, though more sloppy players may be able to goad the system into glitching occasionally.

The Score

With just a little practice, it is easy to get great-sounding results from this simple instrument, and because many sounds respond to string bending, you can apply

low-velocity notes in your sequencer's event editors. The best way to work is to control six monophonic synths on six separate MIDI channels, as this allows independent string bending (provided that your synth can be set to a bend range of 24 semitones), but you can also work in the simpler Poly mode if you only want to play chromatic parts or single melody lines with string bending.

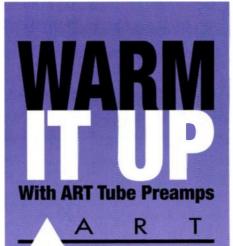
much more natural vibrato than would ever be possible using a keyboard. Sax and solo string parts can be made to sound particularly realistic this way, but I can't emphasise too strongly that making good use of the hold function is the real key to creating a convincing performance where you need sustained notes. Not every patch is staggeringly realistic or expressive, but enough of them are that many people will get by perfectly well using just the internal sounds.

While guitar synthesis isn't for everybody, the GR20 is about as good as this technology gets, and it is also very affordable and easy to operate - you can learn all you need to know in half an hour. There's no need for guitar players to worry about the intricacies of synthesis, because there are so many great presets ready to go and the tracking is both fast and accurate provided that you play reasonably cleanly and get your fingers down before you pluck, rather than slightly after. Claims that you don't need to adapt your playing technique at all are somewhat exaggerated, but playing cleanly without 'digging in' will avoid trouble most of the time.

At one time guitar synths were so expensive that you had to be really dedicated to want to own one, but now that the UK price has dropped, and now that the pickup comes as part of the package, any guitar player can use the guitar as an input device for a sequencer as well using it in the obvious live synthesis applications. If bad experiences with earlier guitar synths have put you off, put all that behind you and give the GR20 a chance. I think you'll be impressed. 🖾

information

GR20 with GK3 pickup and cables, £399 including VAT. Roland UK +44 (0)1792 515020. F +44 (0)1792 799644. W www.roland.co.uk W www.roland.co.jp



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on test

Echo Layla 3G

computer

recording system

John Walden

hen it comes to selecting an audio interface for a computer-based recording system, musicians now have a bewildering choice. As outlined by Martin Walker in his November 2004 article on this very subject, there is something for almost everyone, whatever the combination of features required and cash available. For those seeking multi-channel audio, digital I/O and MIDI I/O in a single device, at the upper end of the market, the current crop of products is particularly tempting. For example, in recent months SOS has looked at several Firewire-based units including the Digi 002 Rack, MOTU 828 MkII, RME Fireface and Yamaha i88X, all of which are very impressive.

Of course, not everyone can justify spending £800-plus on an audio interface. Fortunately, whether PCI, USB or Firewirebased, there is also a range of mid-priced products available that are snapping at the heels of their more expensive peers. Echo have always had a good reputation in this particular area, and their Gina, Layla and Mia devices have all received positive SOS

Multi-channel PCI Audio & MIDI Interface For Windows And Mac OS

Echo's range of computer hardware has always been popular with musicians, and the company have now launched the 'third generation' of their Layla and Gina multi-channel audio and MIDI interfaces.

reviews in the past. Echo are now shipping the '3G' (third-generation) versions of the Gina and Layla, priced at £330 and £430 respectively. So how does the performance of the Layla 3G, which on paper looks well specified, compare to its more expensive competitors?

Quick Tour

In essence, the Layla 3G is a PCI-based interface with a neat 1U rackmounting breakout box, offering an eight-in/eight-out analogue configuration with additional digital I/O (a further eight channels of I/O using the ADAT connectivity). The front panel of the breakout box itself is rather minimalist in appearance, with just a power LED, two combi XLR/TRS inputs with input controls and three-stage LED metering, a phantom power switch and a headphone output with volume control. The XLR/TRS inputs are 'smart' and will automatically adjust for a line, mic or high-impedance input signal. Commendably, Echo provide a decent 15-foot cable for connecting the PCI card to the rack unit. This also supplies power so, thankfully, there is no wall-wart power supply to deal with.



The rear of the unit contains all the other connectivity. This includes the other six balanced analogue inputs, eight balanced analogue outputs, stereo S/PDIF I/O (RCA or optical) or eight-channel ADAT optical I/O, word clock connectors and MIDI I/O. One further interesting feature is the two insert jacks, which function with the two front-panel inputs and allow external effects to be easily patched into these input channels. The lack of dedicated inserts on the majority of audio interfaces (and even many digital mixers) can be frustrating for those used to their availability on most analogue desks. Audio interface manufacturers now seem to be addressing this — for example, Yamaha's i88X includes inserts — and it is very welcome to see them appearing in a mid-priced unit like the Layla 3G.

As well as the PCI card, breakout box and cable, Echo also supply a Quick Start Guide and a single CD. The latter contains all the drivers (both PC and Mac) and the full manual as a PDF. Unlike many manuals supplied with hi-tech computer equipment, this one is actually helpful. It includes a range of supplementary information on. amongst other things, the principles of digital audio, different driver types and surround sound. For the less experienced user, this would make interesting reading. Also included within the package is Raw Material Software's Tracktion MIDI + Audio sequencer. Now marketed by Mackie, Tracktion was reviewed in SOS back in April 2003 so, aside from the summary in the 'Extra Atracktion' box, interested readers could refer to the earlier review (available on-line at www.soundonsound.com/sos/ apr03/articles/rawtracktion.asp).

Installation of the Layla 3G proceeded without a hitch. Once the drivers were installed on the Windows XP test system, the PCI card was simply slotted home, the breakout box connected and, on power-up, the PC found the Layla 3G and the necessary drivers with little user intervention required.

Audio Performance

Given the very creditable performance of Echo's previous audio products, I was not surprised to find that the Layla 3G sounded very good indeed. Some basic listening tests using a range of commercial recordings, and performed via *Sound Forge* and *Wavelab*, demonstrated plenty of high-end detail and solid reproduction of the lows. Stereo imaging also seemed to be very good.

These subjective comments were supported by more objective testing with

Specifications Summary

- Eight analogue inputs: two Neutrik Universal connectors for balanced TRS or XLR and six balanced TRS connectors.
- 48V phantom power on XLR inputs. Eight analogue outputs on balanced TRS
- connectors.
 Nominal I/O level: +4dBu or -10dBV (software configurable).
- Converters: 128x oversampling converters, 24-bit data resolution maintained throughout signal path.
- S/PDIF digital I/O: up to 24-bit resolution via optical or co-axial connector.
- ADAT digital I/0: 24-bit I/0 over optical

connection, 44.1kHz and 48kHz sample rates supported.

- MIDI In and Out.
- Word clock I/O.
- Can sync to MTC (MIDI Time Code).
- Headphone output: high-quality quarter-inch headphone jack with volume control on front panel.
- On-board 56-bit, 100MHz Motorola DSP.
- Near zero-latency hardware monitoring.
- Buss-mastering PCI host interface provides power to breakout box; 3.3V and 5V compatible.
- Works with PCI-X and Power Mac G5.

SOUND ON SOUND

Echo Layla 3G £430

pro

- Very respectable audio performance.
- Builds on Echo's good reputation for audio and MIDI products aimed at musicians.
- Sensibly priced.

cons

Input metering on front panel somewhat basic.
No hardware control for output level.

summary

Given Echo's well-earned reputation for their audio/MIDI interface products, it would be expected that the 'third generation' version of the Layla ought to do the business straight out the box. It doesn't disappoint — with this combination of features and price, the Layla 3G ought to have wide appeal.

Rightmark's Audio Analyser (5.4). Loopback tests at 16-bit/44.1kHz gave noise levels of 95.8dB(A), total harmonic distortion (THD) of 0.0011 percent and stereo crosstalk of 98.7dB, all excellent figures. At 24-bit/44.1kHz, these improved further to -110.2dB(A), 0.0008 percent and 114.6dB respectively. Again, these are excellent figures, and the noise and stereo crosstalk readings only dropped by a couple of dB at 24-bit/96kHz. All other things being equal, and all other elements of the audio signal chain being taken due care of, I'd have no concerns about using the Layla 3G for serious audio work.

In Use

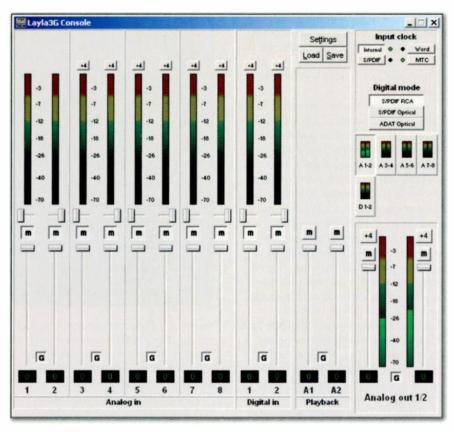
The Echo Console application is used to control the main functions of the interface. The key features of the Console are similar to those found in earlier versions (for example, the Indigo IO, reviewed in the April 2004 issue), although the exact details obviously reflect the particular hardware configuration of the Layla 3G.

The main screen is dominated by faders and meters for the eight analogue inputs. On the surface, this is all quite straightforward, but as only a single analogue output buss is displayed within the Console at any one time and different input channel monitoring settings are available for each analogue output buss, things can get a little more complex. Fortunately, the manual does a decent job of explaining this and, as you could use this feature to set up different input monitoring mixes for each of the analogue output pairs, it does provide considerable flexibility. The user can toggle between the settings for each of the output busses via the buttons located mid-right of the window. Immediately above these, the Input Clock and Digital I/O formats can

on test

computer recording system

ECHO LAYLA 3G



The Layla 3G Console.

be selected.

The settings button opens up further options, all of which will be familiar to existing Echo users. These include setting the S/PDIF format, GSIF buffer size options (on the PC) and, usefully given the multi-channel outputs, the ability to set up channel delays to accommodate a surround-sound monitoring system. Conveniently, users can also save and load particular Console settings if they regularly use different configurations for different audio applications or tasks.

Of course, audio quality is not the only requirement for a good audio/MIDI interface: driver stability, reliability and low

Console Dig	ital GSIF	Surround	About_	1
Left front	5		0	ms
Right front	5		0	ms
Center front	1		0	ms
Subwoofer	5		0	ms
Left surround	_		0	ms
Right surround	5		- 0	ms
Channel 7	1		- 0	ms
Channel 8			0	ms

The Settings options include the channel delay screen for use with a surround monitoring system.

latency are also required. Again, Echo have an enviable reputation in this area and the Layla 3G proved to be no exception. The performance of the ASIO and WDM drivers seemed both stable and efficient (I don't have Gigastudio on my test system, so couldn't evaluate the GSIF drivers). In both Cubase SX and Reason, I was able to get down to a buffer size of 256 samples (equating to a latency of around 6ms) without a great deal of CPU sweat even in a fairly busy arrangement. Lower settings also worked fine but, of course, generated higher CPU loads on the test PC and, frankly, given my keyboard skills (or lack of them!), I've never been that concerned about the difference between a 3ms or 6ms latency when using software synths. Playback and recording worked as expected within both Sound Forge and Wavelab. I was also able to configure both SX and Acid Pro for 5.1 surround sound output without any difficulty.

In testing, I experienced no problems at all with the hardware itself. In performing some routine recording tasks in SX, the analogue inputs and outputs behaved exactly as expected. I carried out my usual solo voice and acoustic guitar recordings via the front-panel mic preamps using a couple of different condenser microphones (one budget, one less so). Starting at 16-bit, 44.1kHz, the results were extremely

Recommended System Requirements

- PC: Windows Me, 2000 or XP, Intel Pentium or AMD Athlon CPU, motherboard with Intel, AMD, Via or NVIDIA chip set, 256MB RAM (512MB recommended).
- Mac: Mac OS 10.2 or later, G4 or better processor, 256MB RAM (512MB recommended).

pleasing - clean and seemingly accurate while moving to 24-bit produced a subtle improvement in the high-end detail. I didn't notice any obvious further improvement when moving to a 96kHz sample rate, and in truth, most people considering an audio interface in the £400-500 price range are unlikely to have spent the considerable sums required on mics, monitors and acoustic treatment to get a significant benefit from high sample-rate recording but the choice is there if you need it. Recordings made via the line-level inputs 3-8 were also clean and clear. While they do not provide phantom power, they would be perfectly suitable for use with hardware synths or for multi-mic recordings of a live band (either using dynamic mics or feeds from an external mixer).

As on previous Echo products, the Layla 3G drivers support multi-client audio. Providing you are careful in how you set this up (and the host computer is powerful enough!), it ought to be perfectly possible to run several audio applications in tandem, each using a different set of the Layla 3G's outputs with a different driver format. Again, the PDF manual contains some useful information on this topic, covering common applications such as Sonar, Gigastudio and SX. The ASIO 2.0 Direct Monitoring function of the Echo worked well within SX, making latency a non-issue when recording real instruments via a microphone. The inserts on input channels 1 and 2 also did their job without a fuss, making it feasible to patch in

Ooh Ah, Just A Little Bit

If the Layla 3G appeals, but you could manage with a two-in/six-out analogue configuration, then the Layla's little sister, the Gina 3G, might fit the bill. Aside from the reduced analogue I/O count and a smaller box, much of the functionality remains the same, including the two, phantom-powered, Neutrik Universal 'smart' connectors for balanced TRS or XLR on the front panel. The only other noticeable differences are the lack of word clock I/O on the Gina and a shorter (8-foot) cable to link the PCI card with the breakout box, and the £329 price tag still makes it a very attractive option.

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ECHO LAYLA 3G

on test

Extra Atracktion

reviewed Tracktion back in the April 2003 issue of SOS. While the software has undergone various updates since that time, and is now available for both Windows and Mac OS. its basic operation remains the same. As described in my original review, Tracktion's author, Julian Storer, decided to approach the issue of MIDI and audio sequencing from a very different perspective to more mainstream applications. As a consequence, those with experience of Sonar. Cubase or Logic (for example), might find Tracktion a little left-field to start with. This said, the intentionally stripped-down feature set makes for a very efficient learning curve and it offers a perfectly functional sequencing environment, Bundled free here, it ought to be a very welcome addition for someone just starting out with computer-based recording.

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Tracktion: not your average MIDI + Audio sequencer!

the occasional outboard effect/processor unit in the absence of a hardware mixer. Finally, while I was not able to test the ADAT I/O connectivity, the S/PDIF I/O passed data to and from other digital devices in my studio without any problem. obtained via the Console. Second, I found the lack of a front-panel control for master output level to be a bit irritating. This would, of course, be less of an issue if the Layla 3G was permanently wired up to a hardware mixer but, for those trying to

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is most certainly up to Echo's usual standards and is capable of very good results. It is likely to have fairly wide appeal amongst the serious home/personal studio crowd — while many in this position might aspire to something like the Digi 002 Rack

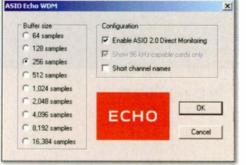
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If I had to criticise the Layla 3G, two things would occur to me. First, the three-stage LED front-panel input metering is perhaps best described as 'basic', although more detailed information can be



The usual buffer size settings are available via the Control Panel directly from SX.

manage without a mixer, audio levels have to be controlled via your host application or the Console. Given both the price point and the unit's audio performance, these are, however, very minor quibbles.

Conclusions

As a PCI-based interface, the Layla 3G may be less appealing than a USB or Firewire-based device to those who might want to adapt to laptop use in the future. However, if you're looking for something to slot into a permanent studio setup featuring a desktop PC or Mac, it certainly has plenty to offer. In this context, the only major problem with the Layla 3G is that it gives musicians yet another multi-channel audio and MIDI interface to choose from! The third generation of the Layla line or MOTU 828 MkII, unless the other elements of the studio setup are all as well specified, it is debatable whether the extra few hundred quid would generate noticeable audio improvements for many users. The Layla 3G provides a very functional audio and MIDI interface and is backed by Echo's strong history in delivering stable and efficient drivers. At this price point, I expect it to sell very well indeed.

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running Mac OS X or Windows XP. You can read Gordon Reid's extensive review of the *Legacy Collection* in the June, July and August 2004 issues of *Sound On Sound*. The Electribe SX Music Production Sampler.

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Al Kooper

As a musician, Al Kooper became Bob Dylan's sideman and went on to fuse soul and jazz. As a producer, he invented the supergroup, and as an A&R man he brought Southern rock to the world.

Dan Daley

I Kooper remembers standing in the wings of a stage somewhere in Middle America in the midst of one of notorious DJ and impresario Alan Freed's travelling rock & roll extravaganzas, watching an argument between Jerry Lee Lewis and Chuck Berry unfold. "They were arguing over who was going to close the show," says Kooper, who was then 14 years old, playing guitar in a New Jersey band called the Royal Teens who had scored a hit in the summer of 1958 with a novelty ditty called 'Short Shorts'.

Lewis apparently lost the row, but before he closed his set he squirted the piano with lighter fluid and tossed a match on it. Walking off stage as the Steinway went up in smoke, Kooper was there as Lewis passed a fuming, flabbergasted Chuck Berry and spat out 'Follow that!', coupled with a racial epithet that was not out of character for a southern redneck in the late 1950s.

What a nice Jewish boy from Brooklyn was doing in a situation like that was getting a first-hand education in a music business that was on the brink of becoming an industry. Kooper would become one of

the more ubiquitous cogs in that machine, showing up, like some kind of long-haired Zelig, at critical moments. He just happened to be there, in 1965, when Bob Dylan was cutting Highway 61 Revisited in Columbia Studios in Manhattan, and when the producer wasn't looking, sat down at the Hammond B3 and played the organ riff to 'Like A Rolling Stone'. Or else he simply made his own contribution to musical Darwinism when he decided that a bar band with a barely pronounceable name in a divey club in the dowtown tourist strip might have a hit with a song called 'Free Bird'.

Kooper pretty much made his own luck throughout

a career that included joining a band called the Blues Project, perhaps America's sole useful response at a time when John Mayall and the Bluesbreakers were tidily repackaging American blues and shipping it back across the Atlantic to an audience of youths who would spend the better part of their lives thinking that Eric Clapton and



Jack Bruce wrote 'Crossroads'. At a time when horn sections on pop records were either of the Frank Sinatra or James Brown variety, Kooper was imagining how they might sound if Maynard Ferguson got his DNA trapped inside a Marshall stack, which resulted in Blood, Sweat & Tears' first album, *Child Is Father To The Man.* Kooper

A Poor Substitute

You could say that AI Kooper has embraced home recording, but it might be more accurate to say he's had it foist upon him. He's adept at working MOTU's *Digital Performer* sequencer, and has moved from hardware gear into the Waves plug-in bundles he now uses (although he still clings to his Alesis Masterlink 9600 as a CD burner). But he misses the studios he used to haunt, like the Record Plant in Los Angeles, where John Lennon would occasionally stop by during a mix. "I liked being able to choose rooms according to the project," he says. "Skynyrd sounded great in a big room in Atlanta, but the small Record Plant Studio B was perfect for Skynyrd and the Tubes as well. And I miss how the studio owners could differentiate a studio solely on the basis of a service philosophy, not just equipment." He stays up on formats and is a big proponent of SACD's DSD technology. He has remixed Super Session and Child Is Father To The Man in 5.1 for Sony Music, though the releases are still pending. "For the most part, I thought 5.1 mixes on DVD-A were too conservatively mixed, and there was no adventure or daring use of the space provided. They just sounded like stereo mixes on HDTV. I went berserk on Child Is Father To The Man — guitars flying over your head like helicopters in *Apocalypse Now.* A string section divided into four sections filling the entire room, stuff like that. Hell, stereo only gives you a 180-degree playing field while 5.1 gives you 360 degrees plus height. If you use that space propitiously, one can hear the little nuances of each instrument gratuitously. As a fan, I want to hear the envelope being pushed on 5.1 mixes, so that is what I did." produced major hits with oddball bands like the bizarrely theatrical Tubes, whose *White Punks On Dope* put a tongue in the cheek alongside the safety pin, as well as quieter but equally enduring gems, like Nils Lofgren's *Cry Tough* in 1976 and Marshal! Chapman's 1978 *Jaded Virgin*; and took the UK's David Essex down an unfamiliar road with *Be-Bop The Future*.

Kooper did all this while releasing the occasional solo record, such as *I Stand Alone*. Even when he wasn't looking, musicians paid homage, such as when the Beastie Boys sampled his song 'Flute Thing' on their five-times-platinum *III Communication*. A survey in *Hip Hop* magazine noted Kooper as the only artist sampled by all of the top producers polled. He's a musician's musician, which partly explains his relative anonymity outside of the universe of players and aficionados. His work, though, speaks quite ably for itself.

Ukelele Man

Kooper could play piano at the age of six with barely a lesson. He was playing the ukelele at summer camp when an older boy mentioned that by learning two more strings he could join a rock & roll band as a guitarist. This was serendipitous since, by the time he was 14, in 1958, the music culture was poised to switch from saxophones and hair pomades to embrace the Stratocaster as its icon. New Jersey group the Royal Teens were a revolving bunch, with the oldest members, at 16 years old, still subject to the whims of high school and parental control. Kooper was on the merry-go-round at the right time, when the band had a top five hit with 'Short Shorts'. The band joined the seemingly endless cavalcades of touring shows put together by Alan Freed and Dick Clark. "I was still in high school, so I would tell my parents that I was gong over to a friend's house for the weekend," Kooper says. "Meanwhile, what I was doing was going to New England to play four shows."

In between short-term jobs including waitering at a pizza parlour and clerking at a department store, Kooper developed a nascent songwriting talent. He hung around 1650 Broadway in Manhattan - not the more famous Brill Building, three blocks south at 1619 Broadway, where only the ghosts of the old Tin Pan Alley still lurked. 1650 was the focus of the emerging pop music business, where Don Kirschner was building a publishing empire and writers like Carole King, Barry Mann and Cynthia Weill were churning out hit singles. Kooper got a job as an assistant engineer at Adelphi Sound Studios, a demo mill on the seventh floor.

"As an assistant, all I did all day was cut acetates of other people's sessions," Kooper recalls. "But at night after the studio closed, I got to engineer some sessions. The first session I ever did was a radio station promo spot for Dionne Warwick. I was so excited because I was really a fan of hers. The first words I ever recorded were 'This is Dionne band and I suggested me playing an organ part. Tom said 'You're a guitar player, not an organ player.' Then he went to take a phone call and I thought to myself 'Well, he didn't say no.' So I went out into the studio and sat down at the organ. Then Tom comes back into the room. He says 'What are you doing out there?' I nervously laughed, and Tom let



Warwick and you're listening to W-A-B whatever-station-it-was.' The studios had handmade consoles with large rotary knobs in place of faders. Most places were mono; a few were three-track."

West 53rd Street Revisited

Kooper began to meet people who would play a role in his future career, including Columbia staff producer Tom Wilson and guitarist Mike Bloomfield, whom he would later build the *Super Session* album around. Wilson recorded some of Kooper's songs with various artists and used him as a guitarist on some sessions. (The idea of engineering sessions held little allure for him after just a few months at the studio. Even today in his home studio, Kooper scowls at having to record his own parts.)

In 1965, Wilson invited Kooper to watch one of the producer's sessions for Bob Dylan's *Highway 61 Revisited*, at the Columbia Studios on West 53rd Street in Manhattan. "It was the first time I saw Mike Bloomfield play," Kooper remembers. "Dylan sessions were a little chaotic, and I was 21 and very ambitious. I was listening to 'Like A Rolling Stone' being rehearsed by the me stay. The next take was the keeper."

The rest, as they say, is history; in Kooper's case, it was but Chapter Two. "The Dylan sessions changed everything," he says. "Suddenly, I'm a keyboard player, I'm getting session work and no longer living the precarious existence of a songwriter, and I'm in Bob's circle. He'd call up and say 'We're all going to dinner,' and I'd say 'Where?' and just go. It kind of inoculated me to fame, because every night with him you'd be around famous people. I just shut up and took all of it in. I was a willing student."

Interestingly, the next Dylan record was the opposite of the chaotic Manhattan sessions. When Dylan went to Nashville to record *Blonde On Blonde* in 1966, Kooper was there, as well. Producer Bob Johnston coupled the New York session player with seasoned Nashville A-team players like Charlie Daniels, Charlie McCoy, Joe South and the late Kenny Buttrey. Kooper's usefulness to Dylan increased. "Bob had a piano in the hotel room, but in the days before cassette recorders, he would teach me the chords and I'd play them over and over while he wrote the lyrics," says Kooper. "I was his human tape recorder. By the end of the day I knew the songs intimately. I told Bob 'Why not come to the session an hour later than you normally would?' I would teach the band the songs for the sessions each night. The sessions were at the old Columbia Studios on Music Row. Kris Kristofferson claimed he was the janitor there then. He could have been, but I never noticed him."

Turning Blue

The Blues Project was put together by guitarist Danny Kalb. Producer Tom Wilson called Kooper to play on their audition session for Columbia Records. Joining Kalb were Steve Katz, Andy Kulberg, Roy Blumenfeld and short-lived vocalist Tommy Flanders. "He didn't have a chance ---everyone in the band was Jewish except him," Kooper deadpans. Kooper was asked to join the band, which he viewed as a chance to improve his keyboard chops. "Living in New York at that time, you didn't get to hear a lot of blues. You knew the crossover stuff, like Jimmy Reed and John Lee Hooker. So I got quite an education at the hands of Danny Kalb and his record player."

The Blues Project made three records, the first and last of which were live albums. Kooper considers all of them 'poorly recorded' -- "Steve's harmonica on Live At The Café A Go Go sounds like a duck call," he snorts. "The second album, recorded at Olmstead Sound, has a lot of weird echo on it, and that was our best recording." He speculates that Wilson, who was also producing the Animals at the time, was simply slotting the Blues Project sessions into cancellations from other projects, as though they were an afterthought. "We'd do three-quarters of an album in one session and then they'd call us a week later and tell us to come down now and finish it," he recalls. "It was frustrating because we'd hear records our friends were making and they would sound amazing and ours didn't. I talked with John Sebastian [of the Lovin' Spoonful] and asked how long he spent on 'Do You Believe In Magic' and he told me two days. We were getting 15 minutes."

Experiences such as these understandably prompted Kooper to want more control over records he was involved in. When he split with the Blues Project over his desire to put horns on his new compositions, the opportunity arose. The result would be Blood Sweat & Tears. "I was a slavish groupie of Maynard Ferguson's band during his 1960 to 1964 period," he says. "Ellington and Basie escaped me, but Maynard was as close to rock & roll as jazz could come. His horn parts would put a dent



Primarily a guitarist, Al Kooper grabbed the opportunity to play Hammond on Bob Dylan's 'Like A Rolling Stone', and thereafter established himself as a session keyboard player.

in your shirt at 20 yards."

In 1967, Kooper went into Columbia Studios, by then moved over to East 52nd Street, with producer John Simon and began work on *Child Is Father To The Man*. Kooper says Simon's production methodology would come to define his own: "We would go in and record everything to mono or two-track, like a demo. Then John would take those tapes and digest them, rewriting some of the arrangements. I learned how important that kind of pre-production is to a record. Not just rehearsal, but hearing the songs in their basic form and having time to reconsider them."

Kooper left the band after touring in support of the first album, but it marked a turning point in his career. He took an A&R position at Columbia — a sort of graduate school for him. His first production would allow him to work with Mike Bloomfield again on a project, one that would put the jazz-based notion of the jam session squarely into the mainstream of rock.

Kooper and Bloomfield had led remarkably parallel careers. "We both went from Dylan to a blues band to a horn band, and we were both thrown out of horn bands," he says. What would become *Super Session* was a group of players that Kooper assembled — Bloomfield, Harvey Brooks, Eddie Hoh and himself — going into Columbia Studios in Los Angeles with no songs. "All I said was 'Wanna jam?" he recalls. Half the album was cut on the first night, and Bloomfield, whose recorded work Kooper had always felt never did him justice, was brilliant. "This was the setting in which you could get the best performance out of a great musician," he says. "Just like jazz." But the next day, in the house Kooper had rented for the musicians on his Columbia Records expense account, he came down to breakfast to find a note from the quixotic Bloomfield saying simply that he had left.

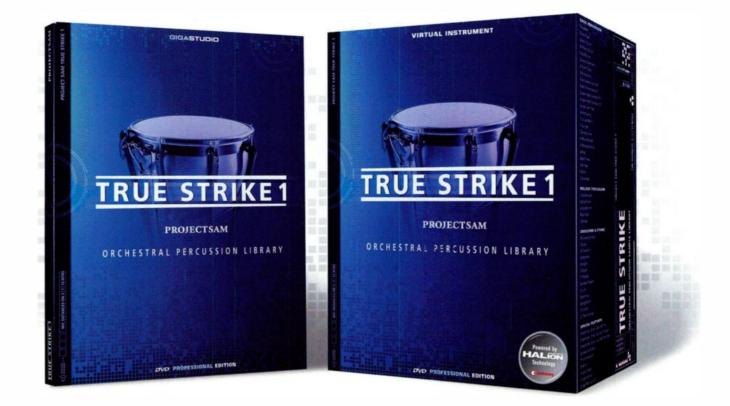
"Actually, the note said he couldn't sleep," says Kooper, who still seems amused by it today. Kooper called every guitar player he could think of in Los Angeles, and Stephen Stills, who had just left Buffalo Springfield and was still forming Crosby, Stills & Nash, accepted the invitation. It turned what would have been a musically astute jam session record into an all-star record event, laying the groundwork for a slew of 'supergroups' to come.

Sounds Of The South

Kooper left Columbia in 1972 and moved to Atlanta. The Georgia music scene in general was booming, with the Allman Brothers the flagship artists for Phil Walden's Capricorn Records in the nearby city of Macon. The

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Atlanta Rhythm Section were recording their hits in their own studio in the suburb of Doraville, and Kooper produced an album for duo Frankie & Johnny there while making the rounds of clubs. "We'd work from noon to eight in this great studio with the guys from the Section as the back-up band, then go out carousing," he remembers fondly. "We were at one club one night and this band came on and I hated the lead singer he would strut around the stage carrying the microphone stand. This was the era of Yes and Genesis and ELP and all this 'progressive rock' music, and here were these country boys playing three-chord rock. But it occurred to me that things go in cycles whenever new movements washed over the music business, it would always return to three-chord rock as a way to kind of centre itself again. I thought if I could find a great three-chord rock band, I could sell a few million records."

He could, and he did. By the fifth night of a week-long stand, Kooper was playing on stage with Lynryd Skynyrd. Kooper took them to M€A Records, which gave him his own label, Sounds Of The South Records, as a way to break into the burgeoning Southern rock scene. They recorded their debut record, *Pronounced Leh-nerd Skin-nerd*, at the Atlanta Rhythm Section's Studio One, which Kooper bought into through a co-venture with Atlanta producer Buddy Buie.

"I never worked with a band like that before," he says. "They were incredibly well rehearsed, right down to the guitar solos, which were composed to the note and not improvised like a lot of rock bands. As a result, when I recorded them, I could always count on being able to get a double-track of the solo. That's a great way to get a guitar solo to sit on top of the track without boosting the volume ridiculously high. It became part of their trademark At Columbia Studios, New York, in 1968, with arranger Charles Callelo (centre) and an unknown Columbia employee.

sound: you could slip the double in there in the mix and it would take centre stage without unbalancing the mix. All three of the band's guitarists [they had added several members to the group during the course of the first album] were so distinct that it really was like producing an orchestra." 'Free Bird' remains the second most-played song on American radio to this day.

Up The Tubes

The Tubes were a different kind of orchestral rock band, as much Cirque Du Soleil as a musical experience. Record labels circled around them, aware that something was there but uncertain as to what to do with it. After A&M Records finally signed them, Kooper was brought in to produce their first

album and put much of what John Simon had taught him to work, spending three weeks rehearsing the band tweaking the arrangements.

"When you make a change to an artist's song as a producer, you have to be able to validate and defend every one of those decisions," he says. "There was this theatrical dimension to the Tubes and

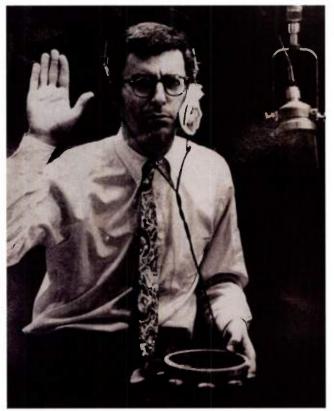


Engineer Lee Kiefer (front left) and Al Kooper (front right) with the Tubes in the Record Plant, Los Angeles.

I decided that I didn't want to see the live show before I did the record. I didn't want to be influenced by it."

Record Plant's Studio B was a relatively small room, which seemed to help contain the band's theatrical impulses, particularly those of lead singer Fee Waybill. "They were more like a Broadway show than a rock band," Kooper says. "I wanted strings and horns but knew that I couldn't get the arrangements I wanted from a rock arranger, so I hired Dominick Frontiere, who had done the scores for movies like Hana 'Em High. Major 'B' movies. He completely got it."

Al Kooper has kept busy since then, producing his own and other artists' records, and playing live, under the name The Rekooperators, with various assortments of top-flight musicians. In 1992, he became music director for perhaps the strangest band of all. Backstage



John Simon, who produced Blood, Sweat & Tears' debut album along with many other classics.

Passes, his autobiography, qualified him as a member of the Rock Bottom Remainders, a loosely affiliated rock band made up of authors including Dave Barry, Stephen King, Dave Marsh, Amy Tan, Barbara Kingsolver and Matt Groening. Their touring adventures became grist for their own book, 1995's comical Mid-life Confidential. Kooper has done a show as a DJ for Radio Caroline, with another pending. At 60, he's hardly ready to retire. As he puts it "I need a few other degrees to round out my education," but he remembers the1970s as a decade that we're unlikely ever to see again in terms of sheer decadence and diversity of talent. "It was like Rome at its peak and when AIDS hit the music business, it was when Rome burned." SOS



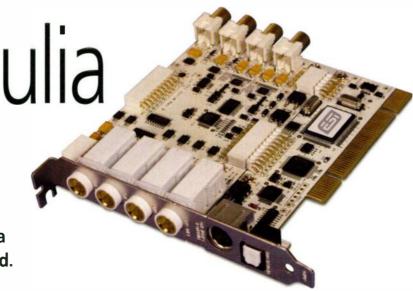


pc/mac soundcard

ESI Pro Julia

PC/Mac Soundcard

With its clever reversible analogue I/O section plus comprehensive, multi-client driver support, ESI's Julia is not your average stereo soundcard.



Martin Walker

D o you want a soundcard with balanced TRS (Tip/Ring/Sleeve) analogue I/O to avoid the buzzes, hums and digital nasties associated with ground loop problems, running at professional +4dB interface levels, and using robust quarter-inch jack sockets? Or does the rest of your gear have unbalanced consumer I/O requirements, including more sensitive -10dBV inputs, lower -10dBV output levels, and use phono sockets?

If you want maximum flexibility, ESI's oddly named Julia (or 'Juli@', as they spell it there's a RoMI/O one-in/two-out USB MID! interface in the range as well) provides two analogue ins and outs, co-axial S/PDIF in and out, optical S/PDIF out, and a MIDI In and Out. Nothing special so far, but the novel twist is that it can provide either of the above analogue options, utilising an extremely clever circuit board that has a reversible top half with four jack sockets on one side and

SOUND ON SOUND

ESI Pro Julia £109

pros

- Swappable +4/-10 balanced/unbalanced hardware I/O sockets.
- Good audio guality.
- WDM support right up to 192kHz.
- GSIF drivers for Gigastudio users.

соп

- Balanced/unbalanced option must be chosen before installation.
- Only analogue outputs can be used for monitoring mixes.

summar

With a clever hardware design, good audio quality, and well-written and versatile drivers, ESI's Julia should find plenty of admirers. four phono sockets on the other — before you install it you decide which is the best option for your needs.

You Spin Me Right Round

The Julia certainly looks different with its cream silk-screened circuit board and white sockets, and the fact that there are plenty of components on both sides of the board, but it's the extra pair of metal brackets and four edge sockets (two each at top and bottom of the board) that really make it unusual. To switch between +4dBu balanced inputs and outputs on TRS-wired guarter-inch jack sockets and -10dBV unbalanced I/O on unbalanced phono sockets you remove four screws and the backplate, unplug the two halves of the circuit board, and then rotate the top analogue half by 180 degrees, plug it back in to the lower digital half and screw the whole assembly back together. The manual provides copious photographs of the process, but does warn against touching any of the circuitry to avoid possible static damage.

There are sound engineering reasons behind this design, since it avoids the usual 6dB drop in output levels when running most balanced output circuitry to an unbalanced destination, and you don't get the 6dB drop in input sensitivity when running an unbalanced source into balanced input circuitry. Keeping the two sets of input circuitry quite separate may also result in slightly better audio performance in each case, and unless you anticipate needing to regularly switch between the two input options (which would become tedious), there's no denying the cleverness of this approach.

The lower digital portion of the circuit board provides a shuttered optical S/PDIF output, plus an 8-pin socket for the supplied foot-long breakout cable with twin phono sockets for S/PDIF co-axial I/O and twin 5-pin DIN in-line MIDI sockets. Julia is also compatible with both +3.3 Volt and +5 Volt PCI slots for maximum compatibility with motherboards.

Driving Miss Julia

Strictly speaking the Julia is still PC-only, since it's only bundled with drivers suitable for Windows 98SE, Me, 2000 and XP, along with an introductory ESI version of Ableton Live and a 50 percent discount off the full version if you upgrade. However, while checking on the ESI web site to make sure I had the very latest XP drivers, I also discovered beta drivers for Mac OS 10.2 or better, so by the time you read this a full Mac release ought to be available. I selected the +4dBu card option, had no problems installing the version 1.10 Windows XP drivers (which unlike many are a tiny download at just 167k), and was soon auditioning the new soundcard via its Console utility alongside my Emu 1820M.

The Julia Console is easy to use, and bears a strong family resemblance to that of Audiotrak's Maya 44 MkII, which I reviewed back in SOS August 2004 (Audiotrak is the consumer division of ESI Pro). Once again it's divided into four main areas covering input, output, master and digital functions, with additional drop-down menus containing further items.

Both analogue and S/PDIF digital inputs and outputs have peak-reading level meters, but initially only the analogue outputs display level faders for monitoring purposes. However, by clicking any or all of the 'Mon' buttons above the various meters, additional fader caps appear that let you control zero-latency monitoring levels of signals at the analogue and S/PDIF inputs and S/PDIF outputs through the analogue output sockets. This enables you to set up a complex monitoring mix if required, and the current attenuation levels (up to 63dB in 0.5dB steps) are displayed beneath each fader. Overall analogue output level is controlled by a further pair of Master faders, while both the

analogue 1/2 level and overall level controls have additional Mute buttons.

As with most interface designs, disabling the extra monitoring circuitry and leaving the remaining faders fully up will provide the cleanest and quietest signals from the analogue outputs, but this is a handy monitoring system, and the only option some users might miss is being able to instead use the S/PDIF outputs to set up a monitor mix separate from the signal at the main analogue outputs. The only operational difficulty I experienced was occasional 'sticking' of the console faders as I moved them, but otherwise everything worked well.

In the digital area, the sample rate can

Test Spec

- ESI Julia Windows XP driver version 1.10.
 Intel Pentium 4C 2.8GHz processor with Hyperthreading, Asus P4P8uo Deluxe motherboard with Intel 865PE chip set running BooMHz front side buss, 1GB DDR400 RAM, and Windows XP with Service Pack 2.
- Tested with: Steinberg Cubase SX 2.2 and Wavela 5.00a, Tascam Gigastudio 160 version 2.53.00, Native Instruments Pro 53, Rightmark Audio Analyser 5.4.

either match that of the audio being played when the 'Auto' button is lit, or be selected manually from the six rate buttons, while you can run the card from its own internal clock or via that derived from an incoming S/PDIF signal using the two buttons beneath. The current sample rate appears in a box at the bottom of this area. Further menu items let you adjust latency and launch ESI Pro's clever Direct Wire digital patchbay, which lets you route the hardware input or the inputs or outputs of the MME, WDM, ASIO and GSIF drivers internally for any of the four channels. For anyone who wants to port the output of one application into another, this can be invaluable

Top To Bottom

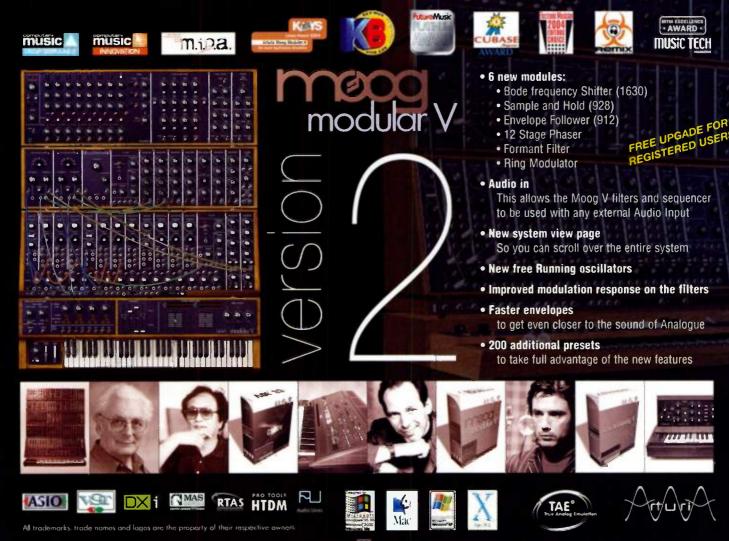
From the word go I found the Julia easy to use, and it sounded extremely quiet and clean at all sample rates and bit depths. Using Rightmark's *Audio Analyser*, the frequency response proved to be extremely flat, being just 0.3dB down at 4Hz and 20.3kHz with a sample rate of 44.1kHz, extending to 44kHz with 96kHz sample rate, and 62kHz with 192kHz sample rate — all this augurs well for improved audio quality at the higher sample

ESI Julia Brief Specifications

- Supported sample rates: 44.1, 48, 88.2, 96, 176.4 and 192 kHz from internal clock.
- Analogue Inputs & outputs: two of each, either balanced quarter-inch Jack sockets at +4dBu sensitivity, or unbalanced phono sockets at -10dBV sensitivity.
- Digital I/O: S/PDIF in and out on phono co-axial, additional S/PDIF optical out, MIDI in and Out.
- Frequency response: not stated.
 Converters: AKM5385A dual-bit
- delta-sigma 24-bit/192kHz (ADC), AKM4358 multi-bit 24-bit/192kHz (DAC).
- Dynamic range: 114dBA (ADC), 112dBA (DAC).
- THD + Noise: -94dB.

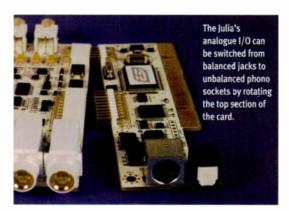
rates, as my subsequent listening tests proved. Meanwhile, the measured dynamic range stayed remarkably constant at a good 106dBA across all sample rates (the rather better noise figures quoted by ESI are for the converters alone), and the THD (Total Harmonic Distortion) was a very low 0.0004 percent.

I then matched the output levels of my new benchmark Emu 1820M and the Julia card to



on test

ESI PRO JULIA



pc/mac

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within 0.1dB and blind tested them to pick out any differences, to place the Julia's sound into context. Both cards provided very good audio quality, but after several minutes of auditioning with a wide range of material I could always reliably pick out the 1820M as having a slightly warmer, more natural and focused sound — once again, I suspect, due to a lower-jitter clock. Nevertheless, I judged the sound of the Julia's converters as excellent for a £109 soundcard, and slightly better than many others at a similar price.

The Julia's multi-client drivers worked beautifully, with *Cubase* managing the

dynamic range, they only offer support up to 96kHz. If you want one of the new class of cards with 192kHz-capable converters then your options narrow considerably, and the most obvious competitor to Julia is Emu's 1212M.

This sells on the street for about £20 more and has about 11dB better dynamic range; I doubt that many users will notice the

difference in practice, but the 1212M does seem to have a lower-jitter clock and therefore a slightly 'tighter' sound, plus additional ADAT optical I/O and Firewire port, and a far more comprehensive DSP mixer and good set of DSP effects. On the other hand, the Julia's frequency response is slightly flatter at both ends, it provides 96kHz/192kHz WDM and GSIF driver support that the Emu range currently doesn't, plus the useful Direct Wire patchbay, and I know many potential users will find the Julia's Console utility far easier to use than Emu's Patchmix DSP mixer. ESI's Julia is a versatile soundcard



Despite a very easy-to-understand interface, the Julia's Console utility provides a surprising amount of versatility, largely due to its E-WDM drivers and Direct Wire patchbay.

lowest 48-sample buffer size at 44.1kHz for a very low latency of 1.1ms using the ASIO drivers, while *Gigastudio 160* managed the 64-sample size at the same sample rate for a still excellent 1.5ms latency with the GSIF ones. Even better, I had no problems selecting and running the GSIF drivers for the analogue outputs simultaneously with the ASIO and MME-WDM ones — this is versatility indeed!

Julia Bravo?

Although PCI cards like Event's Mia MIDI provide a similar spec and measured

thanks to its swappable I/O and extensive driver support, it sounds good, and is good value for money. I can see it appealing to *Gigastudio* users as well as any musician who wants high audio quality in a straightforward package with few compromises. Need I say more?

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CAD TSM411, ICM417 & KBM412

Drum Microphones

Three new mics from CAD offer impressive mounting hardware and audio specifications specially tailored to recording drums.

Paul White

Buying individual mics to mike up a drum kit, either live or in the studio, can be very expensive, but now that lower-cost imported microphones are available, you can buy a whole kit of drum mics starting at around the price of just one decent name-brand dynamic model. CAD have a good reputation for studio mics and so clearly don't want to be seen slogging it out at the rougher end of the food chain, but they've still managed to put together a nice kit of mics for a very affordable UK price.

The set of CAD drum mics reviewed here comprises three TSM411 mics for use with toms and snare, a pair of ICM417

SOUND ON SOUND)

CAD TSM411, ICM417 & KBM412

pro

- Nicely engineered.
- Strong fitting and good vibration isolation.
- Generally very good sound quality.

cons

- Adjustment range of fittings may not accommodate some drums.
- Kick drum may not have enough 'slap' for some tastes, though it has plenty of depth.

summary

While there are now dozens of budget Chinese-built drum mics to choose from, these seem to work rather better than the cheaper models we've tried. The clamping system is also impressive, provided that it fits your particular drum kit. The only weakness in my view is the kick mic, which lacks the high-end definition I look for in a kick sound. back-electret capacitor mics for use as overheads, and one KBM412 kick-drum mic, though additional mics may be purchased separately for larger drum kits. Packed into a foam-lined camera case, the kit also includes three very chunky pieces of chromed metal mounting hardware. These clamp around any handy tension lug on the toms or snare to secure the mounting against the drum shell, where the fitting sits firmly on two rubber feet.

This puts the mic in just about the optimum position, where the height (to an extent limited by how much exposed tension rod there is) and angle can be adjusted to taste. A thumbwheel behind one of the rubber feet adjusts the spacing and, when things are correctly set up, a single lever is used to attach and detach the fitting. There's space in the case for a couple more TSM411s or spare clamps, but I couldn't find any European thread adaptors, which you'll need to secure the kick and overhead mics on mic stands.

Starting with the snare/tom TSM411s, these use Neodymium magnets and offer a hypercardioid polar response to minimise spill from adjacent drums and cymbals. Their frequency curve looks fairly conventional, with a gentle roll-off below 100Hz to counteract the proximity bass rise that always occurs with cardioid and hypercardioid mics, complemented by a presence lift to add definition in the 3-10kHz range. Overall the frequency range covers 50Hz to 15kHz. The short and stocky shape of this mic makes it easier to position close to drums, though it surprises me that more drum mics don't come with angled connector sockets, as the effective length of the mic is almost doubled once you plug an XLR cable into it. According to the documentation, these mics are also suitable for use with other percussion instruments and guitar amplification.

For the overheads, there are two ICM417 back-electret capacitor microphones that are nominally flat from 40Hz to 20kHz, though they have a wide presence lift between 3kHz and 10kHz to help bring out the cymbals. These microphones again have a cardioid response and, because of their circuitry, require phantom power in the range 9-52V DC — standard 48V phantom powering is ideal. The mics are solid, but quite small, and they can handle SPLs of up to 130dB. In the context of an overhead mic, this should be more than adequate. Given the high noise level in which



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microphones

CAD TSM411, ICM417 & KBM412

overhead mics spend their lives, sensitivity and noise figures tend to have little bearing, and in fact the EIN noise figure of these mics is slightly high at 26dBA. In any other context this might raise a few eyebrows, but so little gain is needed when miking drums that it's really not an issue. Normally these mics would be used as an overhead spaced pair or as a coincident pair.

That leaves the KBM412 kick mic, a large-diameter cardioid dynamic mic with a neodymium magnet and a heavy die-cast barrel of a body. It is designed for the high-SPL environment likely to be encountered inside a kick drum and, like most dedicated kick-drum mics, has a response curve that looks like the hind leg of a donkey after being run over by a truck — and then reversed over yet have a reasonable amount of give to absorb vibrations, and the swivel joints lock up tightly enough to hold even the kick mic securely.

In Use

As I didn't have a band with a drummer due in my studio at the time of this review, I took these mics along on this month's Studio SOS visit where I knew they had a decent drum kit that they wanted our help with. Everything went smoothly until I tried to fit one of the shell clamps to the snare drum and found that there was insufficient range of adjustment. cymbals, and they didn't seem to allow too much of the room sound to intrude. In combination with the close mics they worked rather well.

That leaves the kick mic, which certainly delivered plenty of low-end punch, but seemed somewhat lacking in definition in the upper mid-range. We tried moving it around but couldn't get anything approaching what we wanted in the way of beater click without applying a lot of EQ. If you're after a '60s sound, it's probably OK, and similarly if you want a dance kick sound that's all thud and no slap it will handle that too, but it's probably

The KBM412 dynamic kick drum mic



by a tank! The usual hump between 70Hz and 90Hz accentuates the weight and thump of the drum, while the 'click' is brought out by a presence peak, or more correctly a series of presence peaks between 3kHz and 7kHz. Whereas vocal mics usually have subtle presence peaks in the order of 2-3dB, the bass and presence peaks here tower majestically at around 20dB, looking down on a mid-range plateau extending from under 200Hz to above 1 kHz. In theory, this is designed to produce weight and definition without boxiness. The response rolls off above 15kHz, but the low end extends to 25Hz.

As a complete kit, these mics certainly look the business with their heavy cast-zinc shells and metallic-grey paintwork. The shockmount clips hold the mics very securely, Slicing the end off one of the rubber feet would probably have done the trick, but as these weren't my mics I declined to follow that particular avenue of exploration and opted for a standard mic stand instead.

After making a test recording with each mic recorded to a separate track, we listened to the results and found the snare/tom mics to be pretty good. In fact there was little to choose between these mics and a Shure SM57 we used as a reference, except that these were smaller and easier to position. No problem there then, especially given the low cost of these mics. The overheads also turned in what I felt was a good performance, with not too much low end to conflict with the close mics. They delivered a tight, well-focused sound that accentuated the not the best choice for a traditional rock/pop kick drum. Having said that, if you EQ it and also add in the overheads, it can get somewhere close, it's just that I like my mics to deliver something close to the ideal sound before I reach for the EQ.

Despite the somewhat disappointing high end of the kick mic (at least with the drum we tested it with), this package actually performs extremely well in all other

respects, and the mic clamps are wonderfully solid and simple to fit provided that their range of adjustment isn't defeated by the tensioner-to-shell spacing of your drum kit. While the overhead mics probably aren't the best general-purpose capacitor mics around, they do work very well as overheads in combination with the closer dynamic models, and the mounting system seems to work well in isolating the mics from drum shell vibration. Perhaps angled XLRs would have made positioning even easier, but as a cost-effective and practical solution to drum-kit miking, both live and in the studio, this set has a lot going for it. We managed to get a very creditable sound from a kit in the living room of a flat, and that's a challenge at the best of times. At the price, this set is very good value, even if you decide to buy a separate kick mic for a more contemporary sound. 🖾

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Roland VS2480 Masterclass

Get the most from Roland's flagship recording workstation with our power user tips.

Mike Senior

he VS2480 is the flagship of Roland's successful VS multitracker range, offering much of the functionality of a complete recording studio from a single unit. Inevitably, however, when you shoe-horn a multitrack recorder, an automated digital mixer, flexible onboard multi-effects, and a CD burner into one box, the result is going to present something of a learning curve. So I'm going to follow on from the VS880/VS1680 masterclass in SOS March 2002 by sharing some of the techniques I've developed for getting the best out of the VS2480 in practice. Although my advice will be aimed primarily at VS2480 owners, the VS2400 and VS2000 have much in common functionally with their larger sibling, so much of what I'll be discussing will apply to the more recent machines as well.

Getting The Best From The Channel Equaliser

One of the things that really set the VS2480 apart from its VS-series predecessors was its redesigned mixer section. Not only was the processing resolution doubled to 56-bit, but the channel processing facilities were also dramatically improved, adding an extra EQ band, a separate filter section, and a dynamics processor with (joy of joys!) gain-reduction

metering.

The improved equaliser is much more usable for mixing purposes than the equalisers in the previous VS multitrackers. However, the thing I like most about it is that it can be automated. As a result, roque bass resonances can be tamed surgically only when it's needed, for example. Or, at the other end of the frequency spectrum, you can automate an EQ band to de-ess over-sibilant vocal tracks. There are several advantages to de-essing this way: you save on insert effects processing; the automated EQ approach tends to sound more transparent than any of the VS8F2's de-essers; and you won't get de-essing occurring accidentally where you don't want it to. Of course, automating the EQ is much more time-consuming, but I wouldn't do anything else for lead vocals now, to be honest.

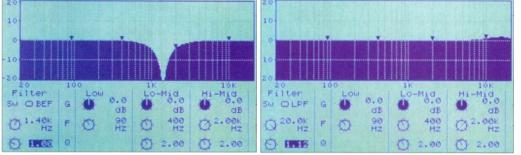
Despite the improvements to the channel EQ, though, I've still found that I get the best sounds by EQ'ing sources with dedicated

outboard on the way into the machine. By doing this you're only really asking the VS2480's EQ to deal with mix-balance problems, rather than relying on it to effect dramatic tonal changes, so you can usually keep the channel EQ settings fairly gentle. If you're worried about processing something wrong on the way in, record an unprocessed version of the same audio onto another virtual track at the same time, so that you can return to it if necessary at the mix.

Another thing that i've found works well for most chart-style material, and something that was mentioned in the interview with Mark 'Spike' Stent back in *SOS* January 1999, is to use your best outboard EQ across the VS2480's main outputs to add a broad global high-frequency boost while you mix. A shelf with a frequency of about 15kHz should be about right, but the exact frequency and the

> amount of boost should be varied to suit what you're working on. The most important thing about this approach is that it avoids a lot

The filter section within the channel equaliser can be used in band-eliminate mode to create phaser-like effects (left), and in low-pass mode to create something akin to enhancement (right).



of high-frequency boost on individual channels, something that budget digital EQ is never really all that good at, and it should therefore help improve the overall sound. What I would say, however, is that you should record versions of the mix both with and without this buss EQ, just to keep your options open at the mastering stage.

Filtering & Compression Tricks

The EQ's multi-mode filter section has several nice little tricks up its sleeve. First off, you can easily create wah-wah effects, for which the BPF (band-pass filter) shape is probably the best choice. You can sweep the filter manually using the User Knob/Fader Assign mode (which I'll be looking at in more detail next month) here a rotary control is the better bet, as you can easily get 'stepping' of the filter using a fader. Once you've decided on the sweeps you want to do, record them into the Automix system so that they play back the same every time. The filter section also provides a subtle phasing effect via the BEF (band-eliminate filter) shape, which can again be swept under the control of the automation.

The other way that I find the filter can come in very handy is where you want to add a bit of high-end sizzle to a sound, in particular to a lead vocal. Set the filter to its LPF (low-pass filter) shape, moving the

Is It Worth Getting A Screen?

One of the things that Roland seem to have placed great emphasis on is the VS2480's ability to offer a colour screen display if you add a computer monitor to your setup. However, having tried working with a spare monitor display connected, I now prefer to work without it, using the extra desk space in other ways. And I certainly wouldn't choose to invest cash in a new screen for the purpose.

How did I come to this opinion? Well. firstly I think that driving a hardware machine via a mouse and on-screen menus is a little ridiculous - why emulate an element of computer workstations which computer users try to avoid? Besides, I find the buttons quicker to use and less of a strain on the wrist than using a mouse. And why drag a fader on the screen when you can just grab the one on the front panel? The great thing about the VS2480's assignable controls is that you shouldn't have to adjust software parameters in this way very often. The main areas where I think using a mouse is great is where you have to set up the patchbay, or where you're doing certain editing procedures, and it's perfectly easy to carry out these activities via the backlit LCD. I'd thought that maybe the visual feedback from

cutoff frequency to 20kHz, and then adjust the resonance control to taste — you don't need to go much over a value off 1.00 to get a useful change. This is a really handy effect for bringing sounds forward in the mix without apparently changing their basic timbre, and as such you might use it in the same situations as you would an enhancer.

The channel compressor has one weird little feature which can be used creatively: its Attack and Release parameters both go down to zero. If you set both of them to this value, the compressor reacts so fast that it tracks the individual waveform crests rather than their amplitude envelope. This results in the shapes of the waveforms being changed, rather than just their envelope, which means you get



Reducing the compressor's Attack and Release times to zero lets you create a variety of creative distortion sounds.

distortion rather than just gain-reduction. The threshold and ratio controls will adjust the harshness of the distortion sound, and there's actually quite a range of flavours to be had. If you're after something very subtle, then you might want to increase

lots of channels available via the extra screen would be useful when mixing, but to be honest I didn't really find I used it then either. I wouldn't really be seduced by the waveform displays either — they redraw so slowly that I found them next to useless.

So my overall advice is this: save any money you might have thought of spending on an extra monitor and use it to buy yourself more useful things, such as more internal effects boards. That said, however, don't let me put you off getting a mouse and QWERTY keyboard, both of which do make life a lot easier on occasion, and neither of which should break the bank.

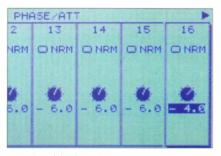


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Setting all the channel Att controls to -6dB gives you the headroom to boost individual tracks even after you've finished the main mix — for example if you want to print a 'vocal up' mix.

the Attack or Release parameter by a single increment to get a mellower range of timbres.

Creating Alternate Mixes

It's usually good practice to create various different versions of your final mix, in order that you're less likely to have to do a remix. Probably the most common example of such an alternate mix is the 'vocal up', where the level of the lead vocal is a decibel or so higher than in the main mix. The 'vocal up' version can then be used if you later decide after hearing your track on many different systems that the lyrics are not intelligible enough, say.

One problem with doirg a 'vocal up' mix on the VS2480 is that raising the vocal channel level has the potential to cause clipping if you've already maximised the peak level of your mix, so make sure that you have a little headroom to spare. You also have to bear in mind that you need to change the vocal ievel somewhere in the signal chain after any of the channel dynamics or insert effects — a change in level can interfere with any dynamics threshold settings, and will change the tone of effects such as amp modelling.

You could use the channel fader to increase the vocal level, but if this is automated you'll have to offset the automation using the Automix editing

When you're setting up basic mix balances for the different sections of a song, it makes sense to pay attention to what order you do them in. This diagram shows an example of how I might proceed for a basic pop-song structure. Mixing the climax of the song (usually the final choruses) gives you a useful idea of the peak 'energy level' of the song, and then the preceding choruses can be variants on that balance. The verses are approached similarly, again usually starting with the final one. Finally, the balance of the intro, outro, and middle section can be made knowing where each section is going to or coming from. Obviously every mix is different, but the same kinds of principles can still be applied.

Quantity Versus Quality

The question of audio quality is something that has always hovered around the VS-series multitrackers - I have certainly heard a number of mastering engineers saying that they could spot a VS-series mix just from what they judged as the deficiencies in the sound of the data compression. Roland certainly seem to encourage you to use the data-compressed recording modes to maximise the number of tracks you can use and to make better use of available hard-disk space, but I've always tended to stick with uncompressed recording modes. Although compressed audio on the VS2480 doesn't sound much different from uncompressed audio in the raw. I've found that compressed audio doesn't respond as well to processing and bouncing as uncompressed. Yes. uncompressed audio uses hard disk space quicker, but all the drives shipped with the VS2480 are fairly capacious, so this may not concern you very much. And, yes, working with uncompressed audio restricts you to 16 tracks, but I still find that's not very restrictive, given that you can still run sound sources live alongside your recorded audio, using the input mixer.

The other quality consideration is to do with

procedures, so that leaves only the Att level control. However, if this is already set at 0dB you could easily clip the channel equaliser which follows it, especially if the vocal recording peaks near the digital maximum of 0dBFS.

The solution to the conundrum is to start your mix by turning down all the channel and input Att controls by the same offset amount — a few decibels should do the job. This leaves you the EQ headroom to create whatever alternate mixes you like once you've finished the main mix. It also has the beneficial side-effect that it normally results in the channel faders being closer to their unity-gain positions, their area of greatest control resolution.

Managing A Complicated Automix

I like the VS2480's Automix facilities a great deal, and I've recently used them for some pop-style tracks. Most styles of music, especially those you hear in the charts, are now quite demanding of an automation system, so I thought I'd pass on some of the the working methods which I've developed for getting the best from the VS2480's Automix when the going gets tough.

When approaching a complex automated mix, I've found that it's sensible to set up a basic balance for each individual song section first, before chaining these balances together the effects boards. Although the VS2480's mixer works at 56-bit resolution to cope properly with 24-bit audio, the VS8F2 processors are still only 24-bit - a result of their VS1680 heritage. This is important to realise if you're after the highest possible audio quality from your VS2480, and you're working with uncompressed 24-bit audio. Buss processing of the full mix using the internal effects is a particularly bad idea from this perspective, as your entire sound can potentially suffer. This is the reason why I prefer to port digital audio out to an external mastering processor for the buss equalisation trick I mentioned in the main text, and I also do the same when compressing the mix buss. Some might also look askance at the use of insert effects on important tracks, as well, and I do generally try to avoid inserted VS8F2 effects on lead vocals if possible - not too difficult given the capabilities of the 56-bit channel dynamics. In the end it's a question of deciding for yourself how much all these things matter within the context of your own productions, but it's as well to be aware that these questions about the VS-series sound quality exist.

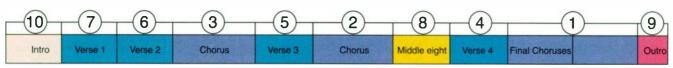
to create a rough outline for the whole track. Finally, I concentrate on the fine-tuning: individual fader rides, detailed parameter automation, and special effects. My normal mixing 'rhythm' is to spend the morning doing the basic balances. After a lunch break, I set about chaining the basic balances

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While editing automation data, if you make sure to select the track number you're working on in the Home screen, then that'll always be the default selection in the Automix Edit and Micro Edit screens.

together, before working on the fine-tuning for the rest of the day. I usually find it good practice then to come back to the mix the next day before printing it to my mastering recorder, as there always seem to be a few little tweaks that present themselves when you listen again with fresh ears.

For the first step of this whole process, I work on the mix with the Automix mode switched off, using the Scene memories to store the basic balance for each section. For





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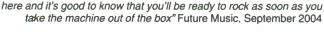
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Martin Walker, Sound on Sound, January 2002

Prices correct at time of going to press. Errors and omissions excepted



There are some parameter changes you might make while setting up Scenes of your basic section balances which can't be captured by the Automix engine - these include adjustments to the channel dynamics processors, the assignment of busses to send effects (top left), and the stereo linking of busses (top right). This means that you have to keep a note of any such changes you make as you go along so that you reinstate the most up-to-date settings before you begin the Automix. Scene zero can make a handy location to store the final pre-Automix setup.

 example, a pop song structure might have Scenes for verse one, verse two, chorus one,

> verse three, chorus two, the middle section, verse four, and the final Choruses. I find it best to work on these sections in order of importance (in other words, I usually work on the choruses before the verses), so that I can make sure I don't over-egg a part that isn't that important. Similarly, I try to balance later sections before earlier sections (in other words, I do chorus three before chorus two). If you mix from the beginning, there's a danger that the energy of the mix will peak too early, and you'll have nowhere left to go in the final choruses.

> I won't get into specific balancing techniques here, as there are plenty of SOS articles on the subject, although as a basic rule of thumb I try to add tracks to the balance in order of importance. That way, I end up processing the rhythm guitar to fit the vocal, rather than the other way around. Another general point I ought also to mention is that it's worth spending enough time on the most important section balances. These form the backbone of the mix, so if you don't get them right at the outset you'll make yourself a lot more work later on. For example, if you muck up the balance for your final choruses, and then base the earlier choruses on that



balance, you'll have to change all of the chorus Scenes to sort out the problem, rather than just one.

Transferring Scene Data To Automix Data

Once you've created Scenes for all the main sections of your mix, you need to transfer these to the Automix engine. The thing to bear in mind here is that Scenes store information which an Automix doesn't. There is no Automix function for controlling the

channel dynamics, signal routing, or stereo linking, so ary such changes you make while creating the Scenes have to be kept in place for the Automix to sound right.

Let's say, for example, that you have already created the mix Scenes for your song's choruses, but you then decide you want to set up a flanger on a spare auxiliary send for the verse. The change in the input assignment of the flanger's effects-return channel won't be carried out by the Automix, so you have to make a note of it and make sure that it's properly set up before you switch to Automix mode. You could do this on a scrap of paper, as there aren't usually many such changes, but I just use another spare Scene memory (I usually choose Scene number zero) to store the final routing which I require at Automix, updating it as and when any routing changes are made for any of the other Scenes. That way, before I go into Automix mode I can just switch to Scene zero to avoid the sound of any of the song sections changing when they are chained together by the automation.

Transferring the Scene data into Automix data is simplest if you want the settings for all the mixer channels and busses to change simultaneously at exact section boundaries. Switch on Automix mode by pressing the Automix button — it'll light up. Arm for automation all the channels and busses that you have adjusted when creating your Scenes. You can do this quickly by holding the Automix button and pressing Ch Edit buttons until they turn red. (You will probably have to repeat this process for the four different banks of fader assignments.)

Next hold Shift and press Automix to get directly to the main Automix page in the Utility menu. Quickly double-check that all the correct channels and busses have been armed, and then choose the parameters you want to record. You'll probably want Level, Pan/Bal, Mute, and Aux Send enabled for most mixes. I'd only bother enabling EQ or InsFXLvl if you've altered them between scenes,



Holding the Automix button and pressing Ch Edit is useful for quickly setting the Automix status of individual mixer channels. You can also use this technique to 'punch in' on recorded automation, but in practice the VS2480 responds a little too sluggishly when you try to do this.

Roland VS-series reviews in SOS

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- VS2000 Digital Multitracker: June 2004
 www.soundonsound.com/sos/jun04/articles/rolandvs2000cd.htm







VS2480 Tips

You'll probably already have noticed that the VS2480's cursor buttons act to alter the zoom resolution when the Shift key is held down. However, it's worth remembering that this function also works when you're in the Automix Edit and Automix Micro Edit screens.

Because you don't get dedicated mute/solo buttons on the VS2480, it's possible for you to have tracks muted or soloed without realising it — the moment you leave the Mute or Solo mode, the only indication that anything is still muted/soloed is a small and easily overlooked 'Mute' or 'Solo' flashing at the top of the LCD. So if you're not hearing something that you should be, check the top of the LCD! You can quickly clear all mute/solo-button settings by holding Clear (by the Locator buttons) and pressing Mute/Solo.

When you're working on the automation data for a specific track, you'll probably find yourself dotting in and out of the Automix Edit Screen. However, this screen doesn't remember which track was last selected; it follows the main track selection on the Home screen. This means that if track six is selected on the Home screen, then track six (or input/aux/return six depending on what automation

otherwise you'll have to edit or overwrite the automation data to change their settings once Automix is switched on, rather than just being able to grab a control. EQ automation has often caught me out while mixing on the VS2480 — forgetting that I've set up automation for a channel's EQ, I'll tweak the controls while the track is playing, only to find that the curve reverts to its stored Automix settings when I stop the transport!

If you're planning on automating effects algorithm changes, i'd leave that until after you've done everything else, so leave the Effect buttons at the bottom left-hand corner of the screen set to Manual status for the moment.

For the next stage of the process the order is vital — if you do things out of order you'll find that your Scene settings won't transfer into the Automix properly:

- Hold the Automix button and press Record. This starts the Automix recording, and 'Automix Rec' flashes at the top of the LCD.
- Move the current time location to the beginning of a song section. You can do this by almost any means, as long as you don't use the Play or Stop buttons: using the Play or Stop buttons: using the Shuttle collar around the data dial; using the data dial itself if you move back to the Home screen and place the cursor on one of the fields of the main time display; or using the Locator buttons or the Previous and Next buttons if

data you've targeted) will always be selected when you enter the Automix Edit and Micro Edit screens. Once you realise this, you can save yourself and awful lot of scrolling around in the Automix screens by selecting the appropriate track in the Home screen.

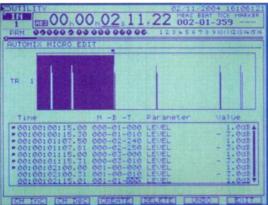
In Mute/Solo mode, or when the Phrase Sequencing mode is switched on, the Ch Edit buttons stop performing their normal function of accessing channel mixer parameters. In such cases, you need to hold Shift and press Ch Edit instead.

If you're planning to synchronise the internal clock of any digital equipment from the VS2480's S/PDIF connectors, be aware that the VS2480 interrupts its stream of data whenever you save your project. If you save frequently (as anyone with any sense should!), this means that the rest of your digital equipment will regularly lose synchronisation, and you'll probably get a nasty click/pop coming through your monitors at you. One of my digital processors also seems not to like losing clock so regularly, and has had to be repaired twice already. The only solution to this is to clock everything to an external word-clock generator, which is a better idea anyway,

you've already got Markers set up. I like to have a Locator point set up for each main section of the song, the Locator numbers corresponding to the Scene numbers I'm using for those sections.

- Select the relevant Scene for the section you've moved to the start of.
- Hold down the Automix button and press Tap. This records the Scene's parameters as an Automix snapshot.
- Repeat the previous three steps for all the song sections you've created Scenes for.
- After storing the final Scene's parameters, hit Play and then quickly Stop. This will exit Automix recording while also retaining the last snapshot you stored. If you just press Stop, without pressing Play beforehand, all but the last snapshot will be saved.

Things get a bit more complicated if, say, an instrument has a pickup to the Chorus that overlaps the ending to the previous verse. The



as it will probably improve the audio quality and will also allow you to take advantage of both the VS2480's digital inputs.



It's easy to leave a track muted without realising, as you only get a small alert message at the top of the LCD. If you see the alert flashing at you, then hold Clear and press Mute to unmute all channels.

thing to do in this case is to go through the Scene-transfer process for groups of tracks which have their song boundaries in the same places, which takes a little longer. Once you've transferred the Scene settings for each set of channels, change their Automix status to Read by holding the Automix button and pressing the Ch Edit button until it turns amber. If you're planning to automate any effects-algorithm changes, it's also best to do these on a separate pass — that way you can stagger the algorithm changes with regards to the song-section boundaries in order to avoid problems such as delay or reverb tails being cut off unnaturally.

Fine-tuning Your Automated Mix

One of the missed opportunities of the automation system in the VS2480 is that you can't use its controls to 'trim' existing automation data in the way you can on more advanced automation systems. This is a shame, because it means that it's rarely practical to do anything but the first automation pass using the faders. The 'punch-in' facility is also a bit of a kludge given that the VS2480 doesn't have touch-sensitive faders: firstly, you need to hold Automix and press the Ch Edit button at the same time,

The facility to create very detailed automation envelopes in the Automix Micro Edit screen has a lot of creative uses. Here I've programmed a series of very short gain 'spikes' to emphasise drum transients — this creates an effect similar to that of SPL's Transient Designer. Although it takes a little time to create such automation envelopes, you can then easily copy them to where they're needed. which is a bit of a juggle when you're also wanting to move a fader; and, secondly, the fader motor is sluggish in letting go of the fader, so it tends to fight you for the first second or so. I've even tried to use the Utility menu's Marker Stop to accurately re-record sections of the Automix data, but to no avail the Marker Stop function seems to fool the system somehow so the fader moves aren't recorded.

For me, the upshot of these Automix limitations is that I end up approaching the automation process much as I did back on my old VS880, which means that I create most of my small-scale automation adjustments by a series of snapshots, adjusting parameters from the rotary encoders or the data wheel for the sake of accuracy. A side-effect of this is that things therefore stay simple enough in the Automix Micro Edit screen for it to be useful.

The automation editing commands on the VS2480 are also a great help, especially for doing the kind of level trimming that isn't possible via the hardware controls — let's say I've not de-essed enough via an automated channel EQ, it's a simple job to just increase the relevant EQ cut settings for the



whole track.

A nifty thing that the automation editing also lets you create is effects which closely resemble dynamics processing. For example, I've managed to give drum sounds extra attack by creating an SPL Transient Designer-style gain spike for the first few milliseconds of each drum hit — this might seem an incredibly tedious task, but the automation Copy command makes it fairly manageable if you have a regular drum pattern.

A related technique also lets you

You're probably already aware that holding Shift and pressing any of the cursor keys activates horizontal and vertical zoom functions in the main track display window. However, this also works in the Waveform Display, Automix Edit, and Automix Micro Edit screens.

re-balance mixed drum tracks, which I've found incredibly handy on occasion, and this is especially easy to do if you're working with

a loop. Set a stepped pattern of fader automation data to adjust the loudness of the different hits, and then copy it to each instance of the loop. In fact, you could even automate the EQ as well if you have a serious 'remixing' job to do. When you get down to automating on a small scale, it's incredible what kinds of creative effects you can achieve: tremolo, auto-panning, and de-essing are just some of the simpler possibilities.

V-Studio Wizardry

That's enough to be getting on with for this month, but look out for the next instalment of VS2480 tips, where I'll be taking a close look at the some of the weird and wonderful things you can do with the onboard VS8F2 effects boards, as well as passing on some editing and routing tricks.

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Behringer BCF2000 & BCR2000



USB-based Rotary & Moving-fader MIDI Controllers

84 SOUND ON SOUND • january 2005

It sounds like an amazing deal — endless-rotary and (even more incredibly), *moving-fader* controllers for well under £200 each. But have Behringer gone a price-cut too far this time?

Derek Johnson

he past few years have seen an explosion in the number of affordable MIDI controller boxes available on the market, at prices that would have been unthinkable a few years ago. Inevitably, there is now a range of products at a variety of prices, from handy little boxes that feature just a few knobs or small faders in compact packages for the same price as a budget soundcard, right up to moving-fader assignable control surfaces that cost more than a computer. And as in any competitive market, manufacturers keep bringing out new controllers that offer more functions and features at prices that seem astonishingly low until the next price-lowering development.

Behringer are the latest company to throw established controller price conventions on their head. Their first steps into products specifically aimed at computer users are two cross-platform USB-equipped MIDI controllers - a logical move. The BCR2000 features no less than 32 rotary encoders, plus a host of assignable switches, and retails for just £140. The second unit, the BCF2000, offers eight faders, plus eight rotary encoders and loads of switches, for just £180. That's still good value, but you might be curious about a price difference that buys fewer simultaneously useable controllers. Well, that extra 40 quid buys you eight 100mm motorised faders, which I think is unheard of in this price range.

Description

Both the BCR and BCF have identical dimensions and overall shape. They even share a raised row of rotary encoders and switches across the top, a four-digit LED display and a strip of edit and assignable switches down the right. Operation is so similar for both units that Behringer have produced just one slim manual for both units (as usual with Behringer, other European languages are supported with multiple translations). A glossy four-page 'preset' leaflet is the only documentation specific to either controller box. There is more documentation available from Behringer's web site as PDF files, and some of it is rather useful. It would be nice if this material — plus drivers and some further extras — were packaged with the controllers in future on CD. Though both devices will work with Mac OS X and Windows XP straight out of the box, Behringer recommend their dedicated drivers for Windows users. Once again, these are only available on line. A mains lead and USB cable are included in the box, which is very thoughtful.

The knobs that populate the raised front-panel section of both controllers (and the whole front panel of the BCR) are in fact endless rotary encoders: they have no end stops, and their current position is indicated by a ring of LEDs that surround the encoders. The LEDs not only let you know where you've moved a given parameter to, but also change to reflect a parameter's position when you switch between presets or banks of controls in your host software. In addition, each of the eight encoders on the upper raised section is actually a push encoder: they can have a MIDI parameter assigned to their left/right movement and also to their push state. Two rows of assignable buttons, each with its own integral LED, finish this section of the front panel. In most standard mixer controller configurations, you can expect these controls to function as pan pots, and Mute and Solo switches. To this end, it might have been nice if the two rows of buttons had different colour LEDs; the integral LEDs in both rows are red.

The four-digit display indicates the currently selected controller assignment preset — there are 32 on both B-Controls — or edit parameter/parameter value, depending on what you're up to. The display reflects as

SOUND ON SOUND)

Behringer BCF2000/BCR2000 **£180/£140**

pros

- Amazingly priced.
- Motorised faders (on BCF).
- Loads of knobs (on BCR).
- Good profile support from Behringer via their web site.
- Good emulation options.

con

- Somewhat insubstantially built, although this isn't surprising at this price.
- Limited onboard memories.
- Some useful documents and drivers are only available on line.

summary

Any niggles about build quality aside, these boxes work well, and are great value, the BCR especially: it's the cheapest, and offers such an impressive number of encoders! best it can with four digits on-screen changes in host software, too. Below the display, four buttons labelled 'Encoder Groups' switch the top row of encoders, so that per preset there are actually 32 push encoder assignments, in four banks. I also expected the two rows of buttons to be grouped, but they aren't: there are just the two rows of eight for each preset.

Moving downwards, we encounter activity LEDs: each of the rear-mounted MIDI sockets can be monitored in this way (there's an In, an Out and an Out/Thru), as can each of the rear-panel sockets where foot controllers can be attached. On the BCR, these are configured for two footswitches, while on the BCF, they're configured as a switch and a continuous controller jack (for a volume pedal, say). Returning to the front panel, the System buttons are next, below the Activity LEDs, and they are not assignable. You press Store to save an edited preset, hit Edit to go into Edit mode, and Exit gets you out of Edit or Global mode (accessed by pressing Edit and Store together). The Learn button makes light work of controller assignments by letting you simply move the on-screen control you want to assign. Below these are the up/down preset selection buttons, and last of all are four further buttons that are fully assignable: they tend to be set to control sequencer transport functions in factory presets.

Spot The Difference

So much for the similarities between the BCF and BCR — what about the differences? Well, as is pretty obvious, the BCF2000 offers those eight motorised faders, and the BCR2000 is equipped with three rows of eight rotary encoders, again with position indicated by a ring of LEDs. A word about these 24 encoders: unlike the ones along the raised top section, they are *not* push encoders, and the build quality of the B-Controls doesn't feel up to heavy testing of this point! If you press too hard on an encoder, it may well break.

Operationally, the two units are obviously similar — as the identical manuals suggest — and which one you choose depends on how you like to work. If you absolutely prefer faders, then the BCF will be the one. But if you're not bothered, or find that knobs suit your approach to on-screen control, then having 32 controllers in front of you without any kind of bank switching will be attractive.

The MIDI connections are rather more flexible than you might at first think. When a B-Control (either one) is connected via USB to a computer, these connections can function as a basic MIDI interface, either one-in/one-out or one-in/two-out, depending on which operating mode you're in.

In addition, it's not even necessary to connect the controllers to a computer: if you want hardware control over a workstation on test

midi controllers

BEHRINGER BCF2000 & BCR2000

synth or sampler or some sort of MIDI-equipped rack gear, then the Behringers will happily work via MIDI only. The same goes if your computer lacks USB, or free USB connectors — provided you have the spare MIDI I/O on your main interface, you'll still be able to hook up the controllers and use them fully. Practically all features available to the B-Controls when interfaced to a computer are available in stand-alone mode. You'll have to create most of your profiles from scratch, though, or at least until the B-Control community grows enough for users to start sharing their work. But perhaps you could be in the vanguard of that community!

Rather neatly, two B-Controls can be linked together via the MIDI sockets, set to a specific operating mode and then connected to your computer via a single USB cable. Two units are recognised, and there's even a MIDI Out free for your host software to access — a pretty efficient way of cabling.

In general, both B-Controls have one small problem, and that's in the area of labelling. Even though 32 presets isn't a large complement, it still represents a huge number of assignments. A single BCR2000 preset, for example, has a potential 110 individual assignments. This leaves us with trying to keep track of what knobs or faders are doing what in which preset. Behringer help a little, with slim scribble strips running across various bits of the front panel, but these are only good for one set of assignments. The alternative is to photocopy the supplied preset sheets (or print out the PDF equivalents) and write assignments out by hand.

Profiles & Editing

Out of the box, the B-Controls are loaded with a few handy ready-made presets, and there are plenty more available for download at Behringer's web site. For example, one preset lays out all continuous controller numbers from 1 to 94 (on the BCF) and 1 to 110 (on the



Although this is the back panel of the BCF2000, the rear panels of both units are identical, with the exception that the BCF2000 has one continuous footpedal jack and one footswitch jack, as shown here on the right, while the BCR has two footswitch jacks instead.

BCR) on MIDI channel 1. Another functions as a simple mixer. The Banks for the eight raised push encoders allows them to function as controls for Pan, Balance (for stereo channels), Effects send 1 or Effects send 2. The BCF then has eight level fades, obviously, but the BCR in this preset adds control over two-band EQ, since it has two extra rows of controllers per preset. As expected, there is even a General MIDI/GS/XG control preset, but the most interesting profiles are to be had from the company's web site. This should be your first stop before trying to create your own presets. Nearly every device within Reason has a profile, as do most Native Instruments products. Cubase SX is covered, as is Apple's Logic and Cakewalk's Sonar. All you need is some sort of SysEx utility with which to send the data to the controllers (the same goes for B-Control firmware updates; they're SysEx dumps, though PC users can use a handy custom Behringer update utility).

But eventually there will come a time when you want to create presets from scratch. It isn't that hard; the job can feel a little cramped, due to the small display, but when editing, the push encoders double up for choosing data types and values, MIDI channels and so on. Even so, the easy option for most assignment tasks remains the 'Learn' mode: just tweaking a parameter on your

The Next Stage: The BCA2000

If you're thinking, like me, that the logical step beyond these two USB-equipped MIDI controllers is to add audio interfacing to create a composite front-end system for a music computer offering audio I/O and extensive MIDI-control facilities, then we're thinking right on Behringer's wavelength.

The B-Control Audio BCA2000 wasn't yet available as I concluded this review [*it turned up* at SOS just as we were going to press — Ed], but will be one of the few USB 2.0-equipped multi-channel audio interfaces on the market, and also offers basic one-in, two-out MIDI interfacing.

The audio side is quite well thought-out, with a choice of analogue sources: one high-impedance guitar input is joined by a pair of phantom-powered mic inputs and a stereo line input pair. Only three analogue inputs can be used at any one time, but they can be treated to simple dynamics processing, in the shape of a noise gate and limiter.

Digitally, the interface is equipped with optical and co-axial connectors, but is compatible with ADAT, S/PDIF and AES-EBU formats. There are apparently surround monitoring options, too. In total, the interface can handle eight input and eight output audio channels simultaneously. Metering is well-thought out, as are the monitoring options. Behringer promise low-latency ASIO 2 and WDM audio drivers.

Fidelity fans will welcome the 96kHz 24-bit convertors, and wallet-watchers will breath a sigh of relief at the proposed retail price: £180. Watch out for a review in SOS soon! target MIDI application sends the necessary information at the B-Control, ready for capture and assigning to the fader, encoder or button of your choice. Of course, there's some software that lacks MIDI Out, in which case you'll have no choice but to go about the process manually. Propellerhead *Reason* falls into this category, but it's very well supported on Behringer's web site.

Nearly any MIDI data can be be learned or manually input and assigned to any control: program changes, control changes, MIDI notes, pitch bend, MIDI Machine Control, NRPNs, SysEx strings and so on. And if you think creatively, you should be able to assimilate the control concept both in the studio and when playing live. For example, you could trigger samples or loops, control hardware sequencers, use the faders on the BCF as drawbars for software or hardware organs, play MIDI-equipped lighting rigs, and so on. B-Control parameters can be customised as to how they respond, too. For example, when assigning an encoder to a parameter such as pan, the LED ring lights solidly as you move the encoder right or left. You could also simply choose to have one LED light at a time as a parameter is moved. Just remember to store your work once you've finished editina!

If you check out the box on the final page of this review, you'll find another alternative in the shape of the recently released (and free!) *BC Edit* application. With this on your computer, there's no need to edit the B-Controls in any other way.

Recent updates to the B-Control firmware (from v1.06 upwards) have introduced a handful of rather interesting control options — though at the moment, this applies to the BCF2000 only. By pressing the correct buttons during power-up, its possible to convince the BCF that it's a Mackie Control for Steinberg *Cubase SX* and *Nuendo* or Cakewalk *Sonar*, a Logic Control for Apple *Logic*, or a Mackie Baby HUI for various applications, including *Pro Tools* and *Cubase SX* or *Nuendo*. When emulating these other controllers, the BCF has very similar functionality, with banks of eight mix control channels changed by the preset

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BEHRINGER BCF2000 & BCR2000

up and down buttons. In *Pro Tools LE*, for example, level-riding, pan, solo, mute and track-arm functions are supported, along with basic transport operations.

In Use & Conclusion

First impressions of the B-Controls are good: they're a nice chunky size without being too big, there's loads of rooms for fingers between knobs and faders, and delays between control moves and on-screen action were undetectable in my tests. The faders feel good if a little flimsy, and the encoders move well, with great visual feedback from the LED rings. Closer examination leads one to the conclusion that the packaging is a little plasticky, but bearing this in mind should lead to a long and happy working life. I mean, I can be impressed by build quality as much as the next guy — for example, CM Labs' Motormix is a wonderful piece of hardware, as well as offering an amazing feature set. But I remain drawn to any piece of equipment that does the job of something listing at £600 for well under £200. The nearest competition, for the BCR at least, may well be Doepfer's Drehbank, with 64 knobs on board (and 128 controllers available via banks) at a price of around £275.

It's very hard not to like the B-Controls, and though price alone will ensure them a big slice of the MIDI controller market, their functionality is such that even demanding users won't be disappointed. The integration with software is exactly what most of us need, both in terms of simple control and editing and for recording complex mixes or parameter changes into a sequence. Although it can take a while to get used to which controls govern which on-screen elements in certain applications — *Reason's Subtractor* synth, for example — being able to access all those parameters at once is highly welcome.

Editing the BCR and BCF from their front panels is reasonably acceptable, though the 'learn' function and free editing software mean that most of us won't have to in most situations. It remains reassuring to know that the process is as straightforward as dealing with MIDI bits and bytes can be, though. Behringer seem committed to supporting these devices, with all those on-line documents for free download. Still, it would be nice to see some of this material collated onto a CD supplied with the controllers

Test Spec

- MAC REVIEW SYSTEM
- 450MHz Apple Mac G4 with 896MB of RAM running Mac OS v10.3.5. PC REVIEW SYSTEM
- 3.06GHz Pentium 4 PC with 512MB of RAM running Windows XP.
- Behringer BCF/BCR2000 firmware version reviewed: v1.07.

Free Editing Software



Behringer's free *BC Edit* software is a Java applet that'll run on any Java-equipped computer. Though currently a beta release, it offers great functionality and seems stable.

Editing the B-Controls from their front panel is no great hardship — the 'learn' option makes the process fairly painless. The display is small, though, and keeping track of controllers with no way to physically label them can be tricky. This sort of thing is always easier with a software editor, and Behringer apparently planned such a thing from the start. While I was finishing this review, *BC Edit* v0.2 beta 3 was released. The most surprising thing about this free editor is that it's a Java applet, and will thus run on any platform with a compatible Java environment. It doesn't matter whether you're a Mac OS,

themselves.

My wish list isn't that long: offering a few USB outputs might have been a nice gesture, adding hub functionality to what is already a great package. A Snapshot mode would have been good, too, especially when using the B-Controls in stand-alone mode with hardware instruments, or when working live (that said, something like this option can be achieved when switching presets). I do wish that all controls could be switched to four banks worth of assignments, not just the top eight push encoders. And perhaps 32 memories won't be enough for some users. The non-computer using community — it does exist - will have to find other solutions if they need more presets than the onboard memory will supply.

My concerns regarding the wider potential of the B-Controls were addressed by the firmware updates that appeared during the review. It's great that dedicated presets are available for popular sequencers and software synths, but anyone with experience of the more upmarket hardware controllers and the Windows or Linux devotee, the editor will work. The early version I used was functional, if a little bit clunky, though that is probably down to Java more than the Applet itself. All encoder, button and fader assignments can be customised with a basic but clear graphic display (and that includes managing the four possible banks of controllers). Sets of presets can be saved to your hard drive, and moved to and from any attached B-Controls. There's even a hint in the user guide that the software may become compatible with 'future MIDI controller products'. We await Behringer's forthcoming news with interest!

way they integrate with software might have felt that they were missing something. The new emulation modes deal with most of these issues, allowing the BCF, at least, to control sessions of any size in the major sequencers.

As a person with an increasingly virtual musical life, I find versatile hardware controllers such as these increasingly attractive. I may enjoy my streamlined computer-based studio, but I often miss the hands-on control offered by real synths and real mixers. Neither of Behringer's new controllers takes up much desk space, and at these prices, they are pretty unmissable. If you're canvassing the market, as I am, then our choice has just become a lot easier.

information

- E BCF2000, £180; BCR2000, £140.
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(WIDEBAND)



Chandler TG Channel **Recording Channel**The power supply is a completely independent 1U half-rack box which is priced

This new mic preamp and equaliser unit uses '60s EMI designs to recreate some of the classic sounds.

Hugh Robjohns

handler is an American company, based in Iowa, which builds mic preamps and related products. Now you might be thinking 'So what? There are hundreds of companies making mic preamps.' However, there are relatively few companies building accurate vintage designs, and even fewer making units based on vintage transistor designs — and most of those are Neve replicas anyway.

Vintage EMI Design

Chandler are a little bit different because they specialise in creating a range of vintage preamps, compressors and EOs based entirely on authentic British EMI circuit designs dating back to the late 1960s. These were used in the first of EMI's transistorised consoles - the TG series - which throughout the '70s and '80s recorded such well-known acts as the Beatles and Pink Floyd at the world-famous Abbey Road Studios in London. But Chandler also go beyond simply using the same circuit designs - they also use the same custom-wound transformers (or as close as it is possible to get), the same hand-wired construction practices, and all-discrete circuitry.

The subject of this review is the Chandler

TG Channel, an all-new single-channel model contained in a 1U rackmount unit. It combines the preamp and output stages of the Chandler TG2 preamp with a passive, inductor-based three-band equaliser circuit borrowed from the mastering version of the TG console.

SOUND ON SOUND

Chandler TG Channel

pro

- Full, rich, and airy vintage sound.
- Great ergonomics, simple controls.
 Smooth, musical, and flexible EQ.
- Smooth, musical, and flexible
- Hand-wired and well built.
 Classic transistor circuitry with passive EQ.
- Classic transistor circuitry with passive
 Transformer input and output.

con

- No level metering or peak overload indicators.
- No function-switch indicators.
- Phantom power available on line input.
- Separate PSU, with lack of insulation on mains terminals.

summar

A single-channel mic preamp and EQ based on the classic EMI TG-series console electronics made famous in the 1970s. Hand built to high standards, the Chandler Channel invokes a recognisable sound character while allowing precise tonal control and shaping. The power supply is a completely independent 1U half-rack box which is priced separately — it can power two Chandler Channels, which increases its cost-effectiveness somewhat. I'm not a fan of separate power supplies, despite the potential performance gains from keeping the mains toroidal transformer well away from the audio transformers. It's a practical thing really — it's just a pain having to find somewhere to mount or install a separate PSU lump. If the unit is installed in a static rack, the separate PSU may be less of a problem, but you still need to have access to the PSU to get at the mains switch, which is often inconvenient.

Construction

The power supply unit is a solid nickel-plated steel box, measuring 194mm front to back. The front panel carries only a fuse holder and the mains switch, while the rear panel is scarcely more elaborate, with just an IEC mains inlet and a pair of four-pin XLRs to carry the DC supplies to a pair of TG Channel units (providing ± 24 V DC for the audio circuits and ± 48 V for phantom, all with a common ground.) Mains input voltage selection is provided via a switch on the internal PCB.

Internally, the box is well constructed, with a toroidal transformer occupying the left of the case, and a PCB on the right, running the full depth of the unit, to carry the rectification, smoothing, and regulation components for each of the three supply outputs. The internal wiring is very neat, and the hand-soldering looks very solid and secure, but I was dismayed that none of the



mains wiring was insulated or shrouded on the IEC inlet, the fuse holder, the mains switch, or the PCB. This is bad practice and there can be no excuse, especially in an expensive product with metal casework everywhere.

The Channel unit itself is built in a very 'traditional' manner. For example, the case has two front panels — a hidden inner panel to which the rotary controls and switches are bolted, and a neat outer 'escutcheon' which carries the control markings. The internal circuit board is supported by a pair of rails running the full width of the unit, and all the switches are wired by hand very neatly back to the PCB. The input transformer is bolted to the left of the chassis near the rear panel, while the large output transformer is bolted $10k\Omega$ in line mode.

The actual preamp stage appears to be very simple and is claimed to be identical to the EMI TG12428 circuit. It comprises two complementary pairs of BC214 (PNP) and BC184 (NPN) transistors — although a useful proportion of the gain is provided by the input transformer, of course. The output stage appears to be based around another BC214/BC184 pair driving a pair of extremely chunky output transistors in metal cans, although the part numbers have been scratched off so I can't identify them at all. Two more sets of BC214/BC184 transistor pairs are used to provide the make-up gain in the passive EQ stage, which incorporates three large ferrite inductor coils. All of the front-panel rotary controls are switches

"This is a well-built channel unit with a versatile front end and a marvellous EQ section. Transparent is not a word that can be applied here, but the TG Channel's characteristics are nothing if not flattering and musical."

to the right of the chassis — both custom devices supplied by the UK manufacturer Carnhill.

The PCB is relatively large, with everything being well spaced out to minimise component interaction, supplemented with a screening ground plane all over the top surface. The rear panel carries only three XLRs. The usual three-pin input and output socketry (the single input socket accommodates both mic and line-level signals), plus a four-pin male socket for the DC power feed from the separate PSU. There is no power switch on the TG Channel unit at all. A sealed relay is used to switch between mic and line input levels. When in mic mode, the input socket presents a standard 2.4kΩ nominal input impedance, which increases to except the Output level control, which is a normal potentiometer, and most have resistors wired directly across their terminals — again in the 'traditional' way. All in all, the Chandler Channel is very nicely constructed indeed.

Controls

The control knobs are all classic black pointers and, combined with a quartet of chunky white buttons and clear, simple white and yellow legends on a dark grey panel altogether they make for a wonderfully understated vintage look. Everything feels very solid and reliable, and the overall impression is of a high-quality product. The first control is the gain switch, marked in yellow to offer -15dB to +55dB of gain in 5dB steps when in mic mode, and ± 15 dB (marked in white) for line mode. However, the gain can be adjusted beyond these limits in line mode to deliberately overdrive the input stage if required, which will generate a lot of (possibly useful) third-harmonic distortion a facility made more practical thanks to the inclusion of the variable output attenuator, which allows the user to maintain sensible output levels.

Surprisingly, there is no level metering of any kind — not even a peak overload indicator - but the Channel has a huge headroom and very high output capability, so optimising the gain structure is not overly critical. The maximum +55dB of gain may not sound like much - especially when the Chandler TG2 offered 75dB from the same circuit - but this is intentional. The EO stage provides for considerable amounts of bass and treble boost, and so in practice the input gain is likely to be less than might otherwise be the case in a straight preamp. It was also found in the Chandler TG2 that the high preamp gain and lack of an input pad often caused problems when close-miking loud sources with high-output mics. Consequently, the Chandler Channel provides less maximum gain and up to 15dB of attenuation to be incorporated in mic mode at the left-hand end of the gain control.

When pressed, the four independent latching buttons provide 48V phantom power, polarity (phase) reverse, line input mode, and insertion of the EQ circuit. None of the switches have indicator LEDs and it can be hard to tell what condition the unit is in if both switches in each section happen to be in the same state (ie. both pressed in or out). I was also concerned that the phantom power switch remains active even when the line mode is selected. Some solid-state line output stages can be damaged or destroyed if they receive 48V phantom power, and if this was my unit I would modify it immediately so that the phantom supply was wired through the

on test

processor

CHANDLER TG CHANNEL

Power for the TG channel comes via a dedicated external PSU unit, the internals of which can be seen here. The voltage selector switch is at the top left, and on the right-hand side are the uninsulated mains wiring connections.



spare bank of contacts on the adjacent line switch. In that way the phantom power could only reach the XLR socket when the unit was in the mic input mode. This is such a simple and obvious modification that I'm surprised no one at Chandler has already thought of it! Can I claim a designer's commission fee?

The Output rotary control is the only continuously variable control on the entire machine — all the rest are switches — and it replaces the fader of the original TG consoles. It is scaled simply from zero to 10 and is located in the circuitry between the input and output stages. So not only can it be used to provide fine level control between the 5dB input gain steps, it can also keep the peak output level under control even if the input stage is driven unusually hard as an effect. The input gain calibrations are correct when the output control is fully open (ie. the maximum clockwise position).

The Equaliser

The EQ stage is a three-band semi-parametric design, and each section has its own Off mode at the left-hand end of the frequency-selector switch so that unused sections can be bypassed. The first section provides high boost, with gain ranging from 0dB to +1 8dB in 2dB steps — there is no high-cut option. This may sound a little restrictive at first, but in practice it is unusual to need to reduce the high end — you almost always want to turn it up!

An even more unusual feature is that the frequency selector also changes the shape of the EQ curve. At the higher frequency settings, which are all marked in yellow (16, 12, 8.1, 6.8, and 5.8kHz) the section acts as a high shelf, using only capacitors in the circuitry. However, at the lower frequency settings (3.9, 2.2, 1.8, and 1.2kHz, all marked in white) it acts as a peaking bell equaliser, using both capacitance and inductance. Not only does the shape of the EQ curve change, but so does the sound character — it's a subtle but useful distinction. In addition, the bandwidth of the bell curve can be adjusted between high and low Q values via a small toggle switch, although the Q also reduces automatically (ie. the bell curve gets sharper) with increasing gain to make the EQ more selective as it is turned up.

It might sound rather complicated, but in practice the arrangement works very intuitively, doing exactly what you would expect of it. When boosting higher frequencies for added air and sparkle, the shelf option is the appropriate mode, and when boosting the upper mid-range to pull out some specific harmonic character of a sound, the bell response allows precise control. If you should need a lot of gain to really pull a sound out of the mix, then you'll also want a narrow bandwidth to ensure accurate control — so all in all these controls just work wonderfully well!

The mid-section affects the lower mid-range frequencies (350, 400, 500, 600, and 700Hz) but provides only cuts of up to 20dB in 2dB steps. Again, it may sound restrictive, but the higher mid-range frequencies can be boosted with the high boost section if required, and in the range covered by this section level reduction is usually required to improve clarity — the middle part of the ubiquitous 'smile curve'. Although there are no markings on the controls, this is another bell-shaped section employing both capacitance and inductance

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processor

CHANDLER TG CHANNEL

components, and the Q of the filter varies with frequency again, this time providing narrower bandwidths at the lower frequencies and wider, more gentle bandwidths for the higher frequencies.

Finally, the low section applies only boost again, offering either shelving or bell-shaped boosts for different frequency settings — this time both elements are derived from inductor-based circuits. The shelf portion (marked in white) is active for turnover frequencies of 100Hz and 200Hz, providing a gradual slope over a very wide bandwidth. The gain can be increased to +20dB in 2dB steps, with the gain maximising at about 65Hz.

The bell section (marked in yellow)

is active for frequency settings of 50, 70, 100, and 200Hz - the lower two being particularly optimised for kick-drum and bass-guitar enhancement. Once again, the Q increases as the amount of gain is increased, making the filter progressively more selective. A useful addition to the low EQ section is a simple high-pass filter (engaged with a toggle switch) to remove unwanted rumbles, with a turnover of 100Hz.

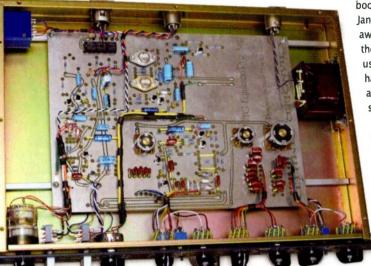
The TG Channel In Use

This is a delightfully simple product to use, with all the rotary controls providing very clear visual feedback thanks to the large pointer knobs and well-spaced switch positions. There is no doubt that the unit invokes a certain sound character, so this is not an 'invisible' preamp by any means. Given its heritage, it bears comparison with the early Neve preamps — the transistor circuitry and transformers stamp their characteristic hallmarks on both margues. Like the Neve designs, the Chandler provides that huge, 'larger than life' sound with a warm and full bottom end. The mid-band has a slight but identifiable richness too - presumably contributed by subtle transformer and transistor distortion artefacts.

By driving the input stage harder than normal, the amount of distortion can be increased in a musically enhancing way, but unlike a valve preamp, the distortion here tends to be mainly odd harmonics - the infamous 'transistor fizz'. This can be used to great effect and it is a sound character very much in vogue at the moment, especially for vocals. The Chandler web site refers to John

Lennon's vocal on the classic Beatles track Polythene Pam as a good example of the kind of harmonic distortion the Chandler Channel produces when heavily overdriven.

Importantly, this overdriven quality is



The inside of the TG Channel itself, showing the discrete components and hand-wiring.

easy to control, especially as a post-production process when using the line input. In this case, the gain can be cranked up to over-cook the front end, and the output gain control backed off to maintain sensible peak output levels --- much like using a guitar amp with separate input drive and output gain controls.

The TG Channel impressed me with its very open and airy high-frequency sound. It is not overly bright - although there is certainly a hint of HF lift - and there is nothing aggressive about the high end at all, but it sounds far more open and extended than I was expecting, with a kind of smooth, almost creamy quality. I understand that the Chandler TG preamp circuitry has a frequency response that is fundamentally flat from 20Hz to 3kHz, followed by a gentle rise up to 16kHz, reaching about +1.5dB — a classic 'air' response, in fact.

The preamp is impressive for injecting character and body into an otherwise sterile sound source - something for which the Chandler TG preamps have already developed quite a reputation. However, pressing the big white button to engage the equaliser raises the game to a whole new level. Passive equaliser circuits have a unique character which I suspect is to do with the huge headroom and accurate transient response inherent in such designs, combined with the sonic qualities of real inductors (rather than the far cheaper gyrator circuitry often used in active designs). The Channel equaliser certainly demonstrates these

qualities well, allowing considerable amounts of boost to be applied without the results ever becoming abrasive or grating.

The low-end boost was useful for adding weight and emphasising the body of male

> vocals, and careful selection of boost frequency could make a 'plain Jane' kick drum sound truly awesome! The ability to thin out the lower mid-band area was very useful too, especially on harmonically dense signals such as electric guitar and some synthesiser string sounds.

I found the high-frequency facilities more useful with bell settings than with the shelf. The preamp is bright anyway, and few of the sources I tried seemed to need any further enhancement in this area. Perhaps the shelf

boost was a more important feature in the days of analogue

tape recorders. However, the peaking EQ settings in the upper mid-range were very useful for improving the clarity of sources, and really helped to make voices sparkle, or emphasised a breathy intimate character where appropriate.

Chandler Charm

This is a well-built channel unit with a versatile front end and a marvellous EQ section, combined with a full, rich, and airy sound character. Transparent is not a word that can be applied here, but the TG Channel's characteristics are nothing if not flattering and musical. The EQ is sublime in its tonal guality, allowing the key fundamental and harmonics elements of any source to be manipulated easily and creatively, and even extreme settings remain usable. Given its classic form of construction, it's not surprising this is a relatively expensive unit in the UK, yet it compares very favourably to other vintage and high-end units and offers an unusual blend of features and characteristics. If you are looking for something to inject real character and tonal controllability into your recordings, this could be just the box you have been looking for. 🖾

information

- £ TG Channel £1643.83; power supply unit, £117.50. Prices include VAT.
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Creative C (2)

Simon Trask

he traditional approach to copyright can be summed up in three words: All Rights Reserved. In law, copyright owners are granted exclusive rights in the owned work for a set period of time (50 years in the case of sound recordings in the EU), and these include the right to copy the owned work and to issue copies to the public. Yet in recent years, computer technology has made it possible for the public to easily copy and share copyrighted works worldwide. The music industry, which has felt the brunt of these technological changes, has responded with increasingly restrictive technological and legal measures — think copy-protected CDs, lawsuits against both peer-to-peer file-sharing services and individual music fans, and industry lobbying of governments for more protective intellectual property laws. It's hardly surprising, then, that there's a growing antagonism between the industry and its customers.



Creative Commons chairman (and co-founder of the movement) Lawrence Lessig.

Creative Commons, Copyright & The Independent Musician

As the music industry struggles to adjust to the growing effects of the Internet on sales, even traditional concepts such as copyright are being reconsidered. We examine the Creative Commons movement and explain how it could be useful to musicians everywhere.

Meanwhile, the Internet is opening up new opportunities for musicians and other artists. But opportunities also bring with them challenges, and one such challenge is to consider whether All Rights Reserved copyright is the best way to establish a legal usage relationship in the age of the Internet.

The Commons Touch

In 2001 a group of US Internet legal and intellectual property experts, as well as other interested parties, decided that a more flexible approach to copyright was needed. Instead of All Rights Reserved, they proposed *Some* Rights Reserved. To this end, they established a non-profit corporation called Creative Commons (or CC) to draft a set of licences which could be used to 'modify' All Rights Reserved. The first such licences were introduced in December 2002.

Stanford Law Professor and CC chairman and co-founder Lawrence Lessig is an impassioned advocate of an open creative culture. A prominent writer and speaker on the topic, Lessig has three books to his name, the most populist of which is his latest, *Free Culture: How Big Media Uses Technology and the Law to Lock Down Culture and Control Creativity* (ISBN 1594200068). As well as being available for sale in hardback form, the book can also be downloaded for free in a variety of digital formats and 'remixes' under a Creative Commons licence at http://free-culture.org/freecontent. The central idea of Creative Commons is that copyright owners can, by attaching a CC licence to their works, explicitly and automatically give certain rights to licensees (ie. anyone who accesses their work) while reserving certain other rights to themselves. Hence 'Some Rights Reserved'. Creative Commons is not about giving up copyright. Rather it's about introducing a more flexible way of managing the rights embodied in copyright. So, as a musician owning the rights to your music, you can make choices about what others can and can't do with it.

CC licensing is not specific to particular types of creative endeavour — the content could be a music track, a video, a photograph, a white paper, a manual, or a web-based diary (or 'blog', as they've become known, from 'web-log'). In some blog software, such as *Blogger* and *Movable Type*, the ability to choose a CC licence is a built-in feature.

An Open Culture?

Many independent music community sites are starting to offer Creative Commons licensing. Dance Industries, DMusic, Garageband.com (nothing to do with Apple's software), Mac Jams and Soundclick have all introduced CC licensing. For instance, tracks on Dance Industries are made available under a CC Music Sharing licence, while Garageband.com offers the Music Sharing licence as an option for all songs uploaded to its web site. Mac Jams, which *is* an on-line community for users



One of the Creative Commons licences available for download from the main site, http://creativecommons.org.

of Apple's Garage Band software, requires that everyone who submits a song to the site licenses it under a Creative Commons licence, while DMusic and Soundclick both offer CC licensing as an option. Soundclick, which says it sees about 70,000 track uploads per month, reports that over 30,000 tracks were CC-licensed during the first month the option was available. Another site which offers Creative Commons licensing is ElectroBel, a web site for the Belgian underground electronic music community. And Streamcast Networks, owner of the peer-to-peer application Morpheus, which searches multiple peer-to-peer networks, says it will make it easier for users to find CC-licensed music.

Labels, too, are starting to utilise CC licensing. The Loca Records and Magnatune labels - both featured in boxes later in this article - release material exclusively under CC licences. Opsound, which describes itself as "a record label and sound pool using an open-source, 'copyleft' model", makes all material in the sound pool available under a CC Attribution-ShareAlike licence. Meanwhile, Textone, which is a combination on-line electronic music magazine and net-based label, licenses all its content under the CC Music Sharing licence; their site also includes an article titled 'The case for Creative Commons'.

Musicians adopting Creative Commons range from sample collagist Vicki Bennett (People Like Us) to veteran musician Roger McGuinn of The Byrds, who makes his recordings of traditional folk songs available for download under a CC Music Sharing licence.

The latest recruit to the Creative Commons cause is none other than

entrepreneur Stelios Haii-loannou of easylet fame. Stelios had a run-in with the BPI in 2003 after his easyInternet cafes allowed customers to download free music off the Internet and burn it to CD. As a result he decided to set up an on-line music service. Currently under development. easyMusic will feature two sections, labelled Copyleft and Copyright. The Copyright section will feature All Rights Reserved music, ie. major- and indie-label releases, while the Copyleft section will feature unsigned artists, with tracks licensed under

a non-commercial CC licence.

Permission To Sample

This year has seen the introduction of three CC Sampling licences, specifically devised to enable musicians to give permission upfront for their tracks to be sampled. Leading lights in the development of these licences were

The Creative Commons Licences

THE SIX '2.0' LICENCES

- Attribution.
- Attribution-NoDerivs.
- Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs.
- Attribution-NonCommercial.
- · Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike.
- Attribution-ShareAlike.

THE THREE SAMPLING 1.0 LICENCES

- · Sampling.
- Sampling Plus.
- NonCommercial Sampling Plus.

OTHERS

- CC-GNU GPL.
- CC-GNU LGPL.
- Developing Nations 2.0.
- · Founders' Copyright.
- Public Domain.
- Music Sharing
- (Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs 2.0).

In addition, under the iCommons initiative, many countries are either developing or have developed their own localised versions of the standard global CC licences. Nine countries have already completed the process and released their own versions, among them Austria, Brazil, Canada, Japan and Taiwan. As I write this, the UK is in the final stages of developing its own versions.



veteran sample collagists Negativland, who achieved notoriety in the early '90s when they were sued by none other than U2. I can recommend reading the articles at www.negativland.com/edge.html and www.deuceofclubs.com/write/negativl.htm for an understanding of where the CC Sampling licences are coming from. Negativland led the public discussion process in the drafting of the sample licences.

Another musician who was thinking along the same lines and has become a Creative Commons advocate is Gilberto Gil, who as well as being one of Brazil's best-known musicians, is also its Minister of Culture in the government of Brazil's socialist President Lula da Silva! In September, Gil played a benefit concert for Creative Commons in New York with former Talking Head David Byrne - another Creative Commons advocate - and Gil and Byrne have contributed a track each to a CD which comes with the November 2004 edition of Wired magazine. All 16 tracks on the CD, which also features artists such as the Beastie Boys and Public Enemy's Chuck D, have been made available under CC Sampling licences - which means that anyone is free to sample from them. Some of the artists have used a licence which enables commercial use, while others are only non-commercial.

Express Yourself

Creative Commons offers a number of licences to choose from. Essentially there are

six standard licences and nine special-purpose licences (listed in the box on the previous page). The six standard offerings are version 2.0 licences, introduced in May last year; the original 11 version 1.0 licences are still available, although six of them have the same licensing elements as the six 2.0 licences, which update them in a number of ways.

Creative Commons licences are expressed in three ways: a Commons Deed, a Legal Code, and a Digital Code. The Commons Deed is a plain-language summary of the licence which combines icons and concisely expressed terms to let you see at a glance what rights are granted and what rights reserved. The Legal Code is the document which expresses the licences in legal terms, which means it's wordier and uses lots of lawyerly turns of phrase. Having said that, the Legal Code documents are by no means impenetrable to non-lawyers. In fact, they're quite clearly and succinctly expressed, and not particularly lengthy. That's good, because you do need to read them to get a fuller picture of the terms of each licence, including the restrictions. But ultimately, if you don't feel comfortable that you understand all the implications on a legal level of licensing work under a Creative Commons licence, it's obviously sensible to get a lawyer to interpret them for you. I'm not a lawyer myself, and this is as good a place as any to state that nothing in this article is given or intended as legal advice!

The third expression of each licence, the Digital Code, is basically a machine-readable computer file containing metadata about the licence. You can add this to your web page in order to display the correct button for the licence and provide data for search engines and other applications to pick up.

All the standard Creative Commons licences have certain baseline rights and restrictions in common. Every licence allows the licensee to copy, distribute, display, and perform the work (for example, by web-casting). Each licence, at both the Commons Deed and Legal Code levels, also announces that the licensee's fair use and other rights are in no way affected by the licence — in other words, the licence doesn't offer fewer rights than are granted under copyright law. Another baseline requirement is that for any re-use or distribution of a work, the licensee must make clear the licence terms of the work in question.

It's important to understand that Creative Commons is about enabling works to freely circulate on a legal basis while preserving the owner's copyright. Part of the reasoning behind CC licensing is to put downloading and file-sharing on a legal footing. If you CC-license a track, you're licensing people the right to download it and to share it over peer-to-peer networks. What's more, the licence for that particular track lasts as long as the track's copyright duration; the granted rights can only be withdrawn from a licensee

Creative Commons & Record Labels: Loca Records

Brighton-based electronica label Loca Records has adopted an alternative approach to copyright from the outset. Formed in 1999, before Creative Commons existed, the indie label made its first four releases available under the GNU GPL 'copyleft' licence, which is more normally associated with open-source software.

"It was an experiment more than anything else, just to go through the processes really" says label co-founder and MD David Berry, a musician who records for Loca under the name Meme. Now an enthusiastic advocate of the open-source, 'copyleft' approach, Berry has also co-authored the Libre Society manifesto, essentially a 'call to arms' against the ownership and control of creativity by big business interests.

"We'd all had some involvement with the majors and got pretty pissed off with them, so we decided to try to do it a different way, to see what happened. It was almost a moral norm, we were trying to say 'Use this; if you want to sample it, feel free. We're not going to hound you to your death.'"

For their fifth release, Loca moved from the GPL to the Electronic Frontier Foundation's Open Audio licence. Berry then discovered Creative Commons when he heard Lawrence Lessig speak at a conference in Oxford, and Loca has switched to using the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAllke 1.0 licence for all Its subsequent releases.

"Essentially we were trying to get a licence very similar to the GPL, a sort of copyleft licence, and we found the Attribution-ShareAlike licence. It's a 'viral' licence, it states that if you wish to use the music you yourself have to open your musIc. It creates an amazing domain of openly available music that we can all use freely. And that means It's very unlikely that someone's going to exploit your work in a really horrible way, because ultimately you can re-use their music."

Berry says a US open-source compilation label have included a track from Loca artists Maz Plant

Out on one of their releases. "We're more than happy about that. because we think it raises the profile both of Maz Plant Out and our label. Part of the joy of what we're doing is raising the profile of bands we really like. But ultimately we're a small label, and we don't ever envisage doing huge runs. We'll do our pressing of 1000 copies and that's it; the release is deleted when it runs out, and we move on to the next one. If some other label wants to plough 10,000 pounds into pressing Maz Plant Out records, that's fantastic."

So does Berry feel that the Creative Commons open licensing concept is scaleable beyond small independent labels? "Four or five years ago people were saying Linux was only small-scale, but now it's challenging Microsoft," he replies. "I'm not going to rule out the possibility of a massive open source-based label coming along and using Creative Commons licences so well that they're very successful. Obviously the business model has to change, it has to stop being so



David Berry (aka Meme), Managing Director of Loca Records and Creative Commons advocate.



draconian. The majors really do need to rethink. Criminalising your audience is absolutely counter-productive." www.locarecords.com http://creativecommons.org/ licenses/by-sa/1.0







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We do not see this as stifling creativity in any significant way." Of course, the reality is that tracking down the copyright holder can be so difficult that it *does* put a brake on sampling creativity. The Creative Commons sampling licences aim to rectify this situation by enabling artists to release their music under licences which specifically allow sampling.

There are three sampling licences available: Sampling, Sampling Plus, and NonCommercial Sampling Plus. All three state in their Commons Deed that: "You are free to sample, mash-up, or otherwise creatively transform this work". The Legal Deed offers a more detailed and wordy version of this in its 'Re-Creativity' clause, but the included phrases "highly transformative of the original" and "substantially different from the original" give you the flavour.

Essentially, Sampling and Sampling Plus allow both non-commercial and commercial use of the work (so someone can release a track containing samples from your music and not have to pay you), while, as the name indicates, NonCommercial Sampling Plus doesn't allow sampling for commercial use. In this case, as with the other licences having a NonCommercial element, someone who wants to sample a track of yours for a commercial release would have to contact you and come to a separate arrangement. You can make this easier by including with your work a URL link to licensing information (especially as the Legal Code says any such URL has to be included, to the extent reasonably practicable, with any derivative work or copies of the original work distributed or performed by the licensee).

The only other difference in the licences is that Sampling Plus and NonCommercial Sampling Plus allow someone to perform, display, and distribute copies of the whole track on a non-commercial basis, so it can be

@creative

Weblog

file-shared and used in a non-commercial web-cast, for instance — whereas the Sampling licence prohibits any such further use of the whole track.

Another feature common to all three Sampling licences is that the licensed Work can't be used to "advertise for or promote anything but the work you create." So your music can't be used in an ad (again, the agency can always approach you and come to a separate arrangement, of course).

One label which has recently decided to put their releases out under the Sampling Plus licence

is Positron! Records. All the artists on Positron! own their catalogue rights, and according to label boss Chris Randall all but one have agreed to the use of the licence. Positron! will put out their first two releases to use the licence in late November and early December 2004, while existing releases will adopt it as and when they're re-pressed. Randall has an entry in his weblog at www.sistermachinegun.com/

blog.jsp?month=10&year=2004 which is well worth reading, as it gives a good insight into the thinking of someone who has made the move into CC licensing.

Of the remaining Creative Commons licences, Public Domain is obviously for dedicating Works to the public domain (which actually means giving up your copyright, not licensing it), Developing Nations is for licensing only to countries not classified by the World Bank as high-income economies, Founders' Copyright is a way to make copyrighted material available for the term specified in the US's first copyright law, back in 1790 (14 years extendable to 28), and the CC-GNU GPL and LGPL licences 'wrap' the famous open-source licences in a CC Commons Deed and CC metadata.

To License Or Not To License?

So should you make use of Creative Commons to license your music? Well, there's no easy answer to this. The purpose of this article is to inform you of the options that Creative Commons licensing gives you, not to make a simple 'for' or 'against' recommendation. Obviously, you need to have the rights to your music before you can make a decision about any kind of licensing. And Creative Commons doesn't magically give you rights to someone else's All Rights Reserved content (so watch out when using samples — unless they come from a release that uses a Creative Commons Sampling licence for commercial and non-commercial

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use, of course!).

If the thought of anyone sharing your music over the Internet makes you mad, you're going to fall at the first hurdle of CC acceptance, unless that is, the Sampling 1.0 licence strikes the right balance for you. One point to bear in mind is that you may start coming across CC-licensed music, and if you're of a sampling inclination, then you may even find tracks you'd like to sample from. All in all, it's worth being aware of the various Creative Commons licensing do's and don'ts even if you're not planning on licensing your own music. If you're making music as a hobby, with no particular view to or need for recompense, you could look on Creative Commons licensing as a great way to make your music as widely available as possible, on a legal basis for your listeners. You can always provide an on-line option for people to buy or make a donation, and depending on the licence you choose, you may get commercial users knocking on your door.

If you want to make a living out of your (copyright-owned) music, it's more complicated. There's no hard and fast business case for going the Creative Commons route. If you're looking to build

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Learn more ...

a fan base, it could be something to try. You could always dip a toe in the water by licensing one or two tracks. Read the Magnatune box on the previous page and look over their web site. CC-licensed music doesn't have to mean no-pay music; also, look at the way the NonCommercial CC element feeds into a commercial licensing revenue stream on the site.

The music world is changing, and Creative Commons licensing could provide independent musicians with a golden opportunity to ride that change. ESS

The Creative Commons web site. Here you can read up on the background to the creative commons movement, learn all about the various Creative Commons licences and which is best suited to you, and of course download the licences themselves when you've decided.

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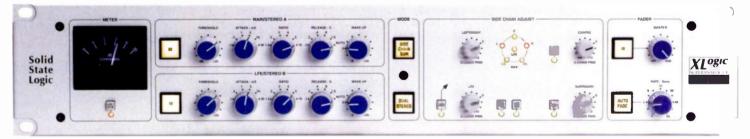
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ZOOM MRS1608 Digital Multitracker

The latest multitracker from Zoom is their most sophisticated yet, but can it see off its rivals in what is an extremely competitive marketplace?

Tom Flint

Z oom's MRS1608 is a 16-track digital multitracker offering a wealth of features for not very much money. These include a Rhythm section providing a stereo drum machine and bass synth, both of which can be sequenced and played together with recorded audio. There is also a Phrase Loop facility for building tracks from samples and a Pad Sampler which can be used to build custom drum kits. The effects section has, amongst other things, amp modelling and a tuner, so guitarists/bassists can simply plug in and play. There is also a built-in CD-RW drive, plus all the other basic digital I/O and editing features you'd expect to find on a digital multitracker.

The MRS1608 is a direct descendant of the Zoom's MRS1266, reviewed in SOS February 2003, which itself was a development from the MRS1044. In fact, the MRS1608 can exchange audio track data and rhythm data with both the models mentioned above, and also with the smaller MRS802. Bearing in mind the MRS1608's heritage, I'll start by comparing some of the newcomer's features to its predecessor, to find out what's been improved and added to the design.

In The News

Possibly the most significant difference between the MRS1266 and MRS1608 is the track count: the older machine has ten ordinary tracks, plus an additional stereo track



for the master mix, whereas the MRS1608 is a 16-tracker, also with its own separate stereo master track. Given that the MRS1608 also has a stereo track for the drum machine and a mono track for the bass (more on these later), I'm surprised Zoom haven't added the whole lot up and called this machine the 2108 — there are manufacturers who would! Just as on the MRS1266, there are ten virtual tracks available for each record track.

At last, Zoom have made a recorder that can record eight tracks simultaneously, hence the '08' bit of its name. The 1266 would record up to six tracks at once, and provided a matching set of six quarter-inch jack inputs, two of which were interchangeable with a pair of XLRs, but the MRS1608 offers quite a lot more. All eight of its inputs are combi jack/XLR sockets, and therefore accept either balanced XLRs or quarter-inch jacks. As on the MRS1266, a pair of high-impedance jack sockets are situated on the front of the recorder for use with guitars or basses, and these can be used instead of the first two combi jack/XLRs. However, on the MRS1608, these two inputs each have a dedicated gain control by the input socket.

The number of inputs which are phantom powered has also been increased from two, so that now four sockets are active. These are organised into pairs, so that power can be selected for inputs three and four, five and six, or both pairs together. One further addition to the I/O is a pair of RCA phono ins, included so that signals sent to an external effects machine have their own return path, or, alternatively, so that the outputs from a CD player can be connected. Unfortunately, these inputs don't have their own signal path, and are mixed with inputs seven and eight, but they are still a welcome addition.

At 40GB, the drive has double the capacity of that in the MRS1266, and is in line with other contemporary 16-trackers. The sample rate and resolution remain fixed at 44.1kHz and 16-bit respectively, so total recording time works out at around 120 track hours. The MRS1266's disappointing two-band EQ is now a more respectable three-band parametric design with a Q control for the mid-band.

It might be my imagination, but the MRS1608 feels considerably more robust than the MRS1266. A glance at the spec shows that it is a kilogram heavier (7.8kg rather than 6.8kg) than the MRS1266. The casing is now metal rather than plastic, which together with the improved I/O has probably added the weight. Nevertheless, the new machine is still eminently portable, and its weight is nothing other than reassuring.

There are 15 faders on the MRS1608 in all, including one each for the drum and bass tracks, and one serving the master level. The remaining 12 handle the sixteen audio tracks — tracks nine to 16 are paired up to make stereo tracks, and thus only have four faders between them. Such tracks are intended for things like keyboards and sound modules which will have panned stereo outputs.

Like its predecessor, the MRS1608 can be hooked up to a Mac or PC via USB, so that data transfers and backups can be performed. Once again, the UIB02 board, which is necessary for any USB activity, is an optional extra, and that's a shame, although the CD-RW drive is included as standard. Unfortunately

SOUND ON SOUND

Zoom MRS1608 £799

pro

- Pad sampler.
- Eight combi jack/XLR inputs.
- Audio reverse function.
- · Good guitar amp simulations.
- Drum, bass, and sampler tracks bound to be useful to many musicians.

cons

- Display is limited.
- Dynamics are restricted to the insert effects.
- Only has scene-based automation.
- No proper undo facility.No waveform display for editing.

No waveform display for edi

summary

The MRS1608 is a well-thought-out product, which offers something slightly different from most of the competition. It will be of more use and interest to guitarists and solo composers than to producers requiring professional connectivity and advanced mixing capabilities.

the review model was not fitted with the USB board, so I was not able to see it in action. One of the most interesting features the MRS1608 has brought to the table is its Pad Sampler, which joins the existing Phrase Loop facility, so it's now possible to take slices of recorded audio or samples from a CD sample library and use them to make custom drum kits, thus greatly expanding the MRS1608's rhythm capabilities.

...& The Rest

Now that the main comparisons have been made, let's take a look at the remaining MRS1608 features. In addition to the combi jack/XLR and RCA inputs, you get a front-panel footswitch jack input and a MIDI In/Out pair. A pair of RCA phonos serve as master outputs, and there is a single optical S/PDIF socket for carrying digital mixes to

Editing

The MRS1608 offers no waveform display for editing, but it does have a pretty decent collection of tools in its armoury. These are Copy, Move, Erase, Trim, Fade I/O (fade-in/out), Reverse, TimStrch (time-stretch), Pitchfix, Harmony (offers three-part harmony creation to go with the specified data) and Duo Harm (one-part harmony generation). Particularly welcome here is Reverse, which is something I miss on my Yamaha AW4416. It's a great feature for creating psychedelic guitar effects, which had to be done in the old days by swapping the reels of analogue tape around on reel-to-reel machines. Specifying a segment of audio, reversing it, and recording the result to a spare track is a cinch. Then you have the option of time-stretching it, sampling it, and using it as a loop or drum sound! There are loads of possibilities.

on test

ZOOM MRS1608

multitrack

recorder



DAT machines and the like. Finally, there is a blanking panel which covers the slot for the USB board. The remaining front-panel connections are Master and Sub Out headphone outputs, the latter of which can also be used to send stereo signals out to effects. Indeed, the MRS1608's software allows the user to specify the purpose of this output, and then to assign certain tracks to it.

The control section labelled Rhythm provides drum machine, bass synth, and sampling facilities. As you would expect from a company who have had success with stand-alone drum machines, namely the Rhythmtrak 234 and 123, there are some rather nice-sounding kits which can be played via the 12 built-in soft pads or from an external keyboard hooked up to the MIDI In. Each kit actually contains 36 drum/percussion sounds, so a keyboard is needed to play an entire kit at once (should you wish to do so), otherwise the Bank Octave button allows switching between three banks of 12 sounds.

There are plenty of preset rhythm patterns to start with, but both real-time and step-time recording make it possible to create new rhythm and bass patterns. Patterns themselves can be sequenced using a conventional step-time method, or by Zoom's much more attractive FAST (Formula Assisted Song Translator). The bass sounds have been limited to just a few synth tones, although Zoom have been careful to pick ones that are likely to be most useable. Like the drum patterns, bass lines can be programmed via the pads, and there are various settings determining things like musical scales, pad sensitivity, and metronome accompaniment, all of which make performance easier.

Pad Sampler

Despite the range of conventional internal drum sounds, there will be some people who want something different, and that is where the Pad Sampler becomes very useful. AIFF and WAV samples can be loaded from CD and stored in the MRS1608's Sample Pool ready for action. Alternatively, a slice of audio from a track or virtual track can be placed in the Sample Pool for the same end (up to 1000 samples can be stored in the Pool). Once in the Pool, material can be cut, adjusted, and edited before being assigned to a pad for playing. In this way, custom kits can be created.

The MRS1608 also has a Phrase Loop facility, which differs from the Pad Sampler somewhat. Phrases are not intended to be played from the pads, although the pads actually function as programming buttons when Phrases are being assembled, again via FAST, into a sequence. For each project, up to 100 Phrases can be stored on the hard disk in a Phrase Pool, and these Phrases can be drawn from CD, from another project's Phrase Pool, or from a recorded audio track. Once in the pool, Phrases are ready to be placed into a running order. Cleverly, the MRS1608 allows the programmer to specify the playback range of each Phrase, and to give it a time signature so that the audio is automatically expanded or compressed to match the tempo setting of the song. Once arranged, performances have to be recorded to a track where they become a continuous block of audio, like any other track.

The Effects

Sandwiched between the Input and Rhythm sections is the collection of buttons dedicated to effects and processing. Individual effects and processors are gathered together and placed in chains which Zoom have labelled Algorithms. Zoom have given the algorithms helpful category labels: Clean, Dist, Aco/Bass Sim, Mic, Dual Mic, Line, 8 x Comp EQ, and Mastering. The intended use of each algorithm is apparent from the name, apart from perhaps 8 x Comp EQ, which is intended for use with the MRS1608's eight-track recording mode and which provides independent high-pass filter, compressor/limiter, and EQ for each of the eight track inputs.

Taking On The Competition

Digital multitrackers are available from a number of different manufacturers, and amongst middle-market machines, priced around the £1000 point, competition is extremely fierce at the moment. Products costing more than a grand need some pretty serious features to justify their cost, while those dipping below battle to be the best-featured product to be officially 'affordable'.

Currently fighting it out are the Roland VS2000, Boss BR1600, Yamaha AW16G, Tascam 2488, and now the Zoom MRS1608. Akai seem to be out of the running, having shown no sign of following up on their excellent, but now out-of-date, DPS16. Fostex also have some low-price 16- and eight-track machines, but they too need a little updating to keep up with the competition.

Of the products listed above, the ones in direct competition with the MRS1608 are of the easy-to-use variety, designed to appeal to the guitarist, band, or composing musician, rather than to the budding engineer/producer. Tascam's 2488 offers an amazing 24 tracks and 36 mixer inputs. but it lacks the extra rhythm, bass, and sampling features of the Zoom, and has a modest collection of inputs. The AW16G, on the other hand, has technology handed down from the original 02R mixer, and for just a few more UK pounds than the MRS1608 probably has the best mixer in its class. What's more, it even offers a loop facility and a user-friendly interface. Nevertheless, it doesn't have Zoom's rhythm facilities and impressive amp-modelling algorithms, which are likely to

attract guitarists and bassists who want to create their own backing tracks.

The BR1600 is probably the product that is conceptually and physically most akin to the Zoom. It too is a 16-track machine offering eight tracks of simultaneous recording, a straightforward user interface, and amp-modelling effects. It directly competes with the Zoom by having a stereo bass synth, drum machine, and sampler, although none of these facilities have their own tracks or faders and can only be used at the expense of valuable audio recording tracks. The BR1600 also lacks a dedicated stereo master track. What's more, even with USB fitted as standard, in the UK the Boss is priced £200 above the Zoom.

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Within each algorithm, effects modules can be turned on and off, swapped for other effects of the same type, and, of course, edited to a certain extent. All the chains are of the insert type, meaning that they need to be placed into the audio signal path before they can be used. There are three insert points to choose from: at the beginning of the input mixer, between the track recorder and the track mixer, and across the master buss. Each of the algorithms offers a selection of pre-programmed patches, as well as a few user slots, all making a total of 320 patches. The patch selection buttons make it possible to scroll up and down through effects patches, although the general-purpose scroll wheel performs the same function.

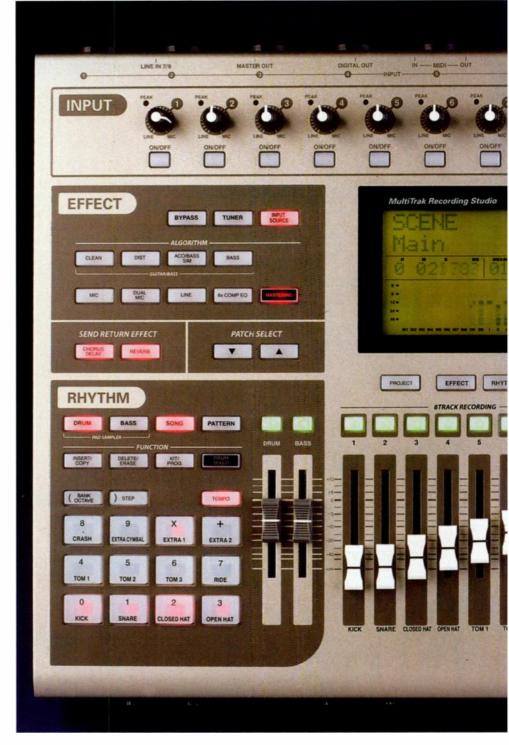
Zoom have two other buttons dedicated to send and return effect menus. The first calls up a selection of choruses and delays, while the second deals entirely with reverb algorithms. The extent to which each track's signal is sent to these effects can be determined on a track-by-track basis by using the two corresponding buttons in the Track Parameters section to the right of the screen. All send effects can be edited, and both effects modules work simultaneously if selected.

The Effect section also has a freely assignable tuner, which is great for guitarists plugging directly into the inputs on the front edge of the MRS1608. These kinds of features suggest that Zoom consider the guitarist one of their key customers, as you might expect from a company who are renowned for making guitar effects processors. As it happens, the preset amp simulations on offer are pretty good and very playable, and although some effects are not quite as editable as they could be, they will be more than good enough for many people. I frequently found myself dialling up drum and bass loops from the Rhythm section, selecting the amp patch of my choice, and then playing along happily for far too long (when I had a review to write), with just my guitar plugged into the front!

As with many aspects of the MRS1608, the way Zoom have arranged the effects and processors into preset configurations seems a little restrictive when compared with some systems where all reverbs and delays are available for either insert or send duties, and where effects modules can be placed in any order. Nevertheless, Zoom's configurations are more than adequate for the majority of situations, and the easy-to-use button assignment is commendable.

Test Spec

• Zoom MRS1608 OS v1.02



The Mixer

The MRS1608's mixer is a little on the basic side, having no dedicated dynamics (the 8 x Comp EQ Algorithm going some way towards making up for this) or complex bussing structure, although its simplicity makes operation relatively simple. The input section has gain pots with clip LEDs, and there is a global record level trim with clip LED and on-screen metering. Signals can be panned, have their phase switched, and be assigned to the Sub Out headphones jack for sending to external effects processors and the like.

The track mixer offers volume, pan, phase, and EQ control. Again, effects send level can be adjusted, as can the delivery of the signal to the Sub Out jack. The improved EQ has a high-frequency sweep from 500Hz to 18kHz, a mid-band control ranging from 40Hz to 18kHz and a low adjustment covering frequencies from 40Hz up to 16kHz. Each band has ± 12 dB gain, and the mid-band control provides an adjustable Q from 0.1 to 1.0. It's not uncommon to find EQs that reach from 20Hz up to 20kHz. However, what the



MRS1608 offers is adequate for a 16-bit/44.1kHz machine like this.

Usefully, most of the main mixing tasks can be done quite quickly by using the Track Parameter buttons which run down the right-hand side of the screen and immediately call up a specific function when pressed.

Real-time automation is not available on the MRS1608, which will be an issue for some potential purchasers who like to have total control over levels, EQ, effects, and panning throughout the passage of a song. Nevertheless, each project can have as many as 100 scene changes scattered throughout its duration. For a four-minute song, that equates to one scene every 2.4 seconds, which should be enough to provide most pieces of music with a variety of dynamic changes. Once a set of scenes has been programmed, it is necessary to go through the song in question and place markers where changes are to be made. Then the scenes are simply assigned to the markers as and when necessary.

One of the first things I began wondering about was why I couldn't see an Undo button

on the front panel. After trawling through the manual I realised that it was because the MRS1608 doesn't have undo at all! Instead, there is something called Track Capture, which allows a track to be saved into a temporary memory location while an edit is performed. If an edit turns out to be wrong, then the captured track can be retrieved. Although Zoom's Track Capture is a welcome facility, it's not as neat as having dedicated undo/redo buttons, and I'm unsure quite why Zoom haven't been more conventional In this area of their design.

I should also comment on the MRS1608's transport and navigation tools, which are largely confined to the right-hand side of the front panel. Most of what you'd want is here, including playback looping, an automatic punch-in function, and audio scrubbing, plus a hidden method of accelerating the fast-forward and rewind controls.

In Use

My first impressions of the MRS1608 were that it appeared to be constructed reasonably well and looked more professional than previous Zoom multitrackers. This impression was reinforced when I turned the machine on and began to work with it. To start with, its operating noise was respectably low - to provide some kind of comparison, the Zoom is far quieter than my old Akai DPS16 and the Roland VS2000 I tested recently, and a touch less noisy than the Yamaha AW4416 I currently have in my studio. It also doesn't pump out gusts of air like some machines which use powerful cooling fans, yet it remained remarkably cool after many hours use.

Although there is quite a large screen, it actually has a very limited display, which is rather unfortunate. The machine is packed with features, and yet the screen is only capable of displaying one or two pieces of information at a time. This is largely because the bottom two thirds are dedicated to timing and channel/track-metering information which doesn't change regardless of mode. What does change is limited to just two lines at the top of the screen, and this becomes frustrating when one's used to a more elaborate design.

To give an example, the EQ parameters for a channel can only be seen one at a time. There's no helpful line graph showing the EQ's curve, and certainly no channel-strip-style knobs to tweak. Having said this, the more I used the MRS1608, the less irritated I became with the display, and the track selection buttons and eight Track Parameter buttons work together quite effectively. One way to work is to select a track and access all its parameters by pressing the Parameter buttons one by one, making adjustments with on test

ZOOM MRS1608

multitrack

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the cursor keys and data wheel. Alternatively, you can select a parameter, such as Low EQ, and then use the track selection buttons to rapidly change that parameter for each track in turn.

I can see how familiarity would enable the user of the MRS1608 to work very quickly. At first, the repetitiveness of working through the same limited interface is confusing, because different actions require very similar, but subtly different, button-pressing combinations. Nevertheless, Zoom's methodology quickly becomes apparent, and it's then possible to second-guess how certain tasks are achieved.

In fact, the MRS1608's simplicity may well be one of its strengths, in a funny kind of way. It's probably fair to say that if you'd never owned a machine with a more sophisticated interface, then you probably wouldn't miss many of the features which I first felt were lacking. To give an example, having dealt with patch matrix pages on Roland, Akai, Yamaha, and Korg products, I assumed the MRS1608 would have the same, and searched the manual to find out where the patch page was hidden. Instead, Zoom have made it painfully simple to send an input to a record track --- it's done by pressing the relevant track selection buttons or by using the fixed eight-track recording mode which links inputs one to eight with their corresponding record tracks.

Admittedly, the Zoom's routing options are limited compared with many devices, so some

recording configurations are not easily done. To record any more than two inputs at once, the inflexible eight-track mode has to be used, so any further overdubs must be sent to tracks nine to 16. If you need to record more overdubs in the eight-track mode, then the existing eight need to be moved first, freeing up the first eight again! Zoom, might want to think about making it possible to assign inputs a little more freely on future models.

One thing the MRS1608 certainly has in its favour is that it performs reliably and succinctly, and doesn't seem to suffer from the bug problems exhibited by some machines. I found no bugs and had no crashes, which is a nice change, and my only complaint about its performance would be that many buttons are a little slow to respond when pressed.

Conclusions

Despite its sophistication, the MRS1608 is still a low-budget machine, and therefore lacks a few professional features like word-clock interfacing, I/O expansion slots, mixer bussing structures, and moving-fader automation. Their absence is understandable, but the lack of a proper undo facility and a detailed display means that the machine lets itself down in some areas. Nevertheless, it really packs a punch in other departments, especially when it comes to the dedicated bass, drum, and sampler tracks.

Like its predecessor, the MRS1608 is bound to appeal to guitarists through its

CD-RW Drive & USB Connectivity

The CD-RW drive is included as standard on the MRS1608, whereas it was still a costly option for the MRS1266. This is a sensible move on the part of Zoom, as all of the competing products now come with CD-RW drives too. You can use CD-R and CD-RW discs for the backing up of song data, as well as for the burning of your finished mixes as audio. It's also possible to assemble tracks into lists so that 'albums' can be burnt directly from the machine.

The drive also offers a method of loading in sample data on CD in AIFF or WAV format for use in the Pad Sampler or Phrase Loop feature. It's slightly disappointing that USB is still an option. Even if the owner of an MRS1608 doesn't use a computer for music, sooner or later they are likely to want to back up files or load samples, and USB is an extremely fast and satisfactory way of doing this. modelling effects, and the rhythm provides instant backing for any solo player trying out a few ideas. It's really impressive that the drum and bass tracks are subject to the same processing as the rest of the recorder, so, for example, they can be soloed, sent to the effects, or equalised just like any other track. Used to the full, this really is a genuine 19-track machine, with separate stereo master tracks. Some manufacturers quote their products as having more tracks than they are really capable of running in normal operation, so Zoom's modesty here is refreshing.

Zoom could have left off the bass/drums/sampler features, which are not strictly digital multitracker necessities, and improved on the mixer functions. However, they have been, in my opinion, wise to stuck to their plan, and have therefore avoided taking on the likes of Yamaha and their powerful AW16G. Zoom have played to their strengths as a long-time guitar effects, rhythm machine, and sampler manufacturer, and in doing so have produced a product which will appeal to a different market.

OK, Boss offer an alternative with their BR1600CD, but the MRS1608 has the edge in a number of important areas (see the 'Taking On The Competition' box). Musicians who want to get heavily into engineering a production will undoubtedly be better served by a machine with a more serious mixer and interfacing; however, there are a large number of people who won't miss what isn't there. The bottom line is this: the MRS certainly won't let you down, and if you're happy with what it has to offer, then you'll probably grow to love it. ESS

information

- E MRS1608, £799; optional USB board, £99.99. Prices include VAT.
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Seconds Out? Optimising The Latency Of Your PC Audio Interface

If you're tempted to go and make a cup of tea in the gap between pressing a note on your keyboard and hearing it play on your soft synth, you need help, and quickly...

Martin Walker

he SOS Forums are still awash with queries from new PC musicians asking why they get a delay between pressing a key on their MIDI keyboard and hearing the output of a soft synth on their computer. Sometimes this delay may be as much as a second, making 'real time' performances almost impossible. Newcomers to computer music soon cotton on to the fact that this is because of 'latency' and 'buffer sizes', but are often left wondering just what to adjust and what the 'best' setting is.

Setting the correct buffer size is crucial to achieving optimum performance from your audio interface: if it's too small you'll suffer audio clicks and pops, while if it's too large you'll encounter audible delays when performing in real time. The ideal setting can depend on quite a few different factors, including your particular PC and how you work with audio, while the parameters you're able to change, and how best to do it, can also vary considerably depending on which MIDI + Audio application you use.

Buffers: The Basics

Let's start by briefly recapping on why software buffers are needed. Playing back digitised audio requires a continuous stream of data to be fed from your hard drive or RAM to the soundcard's D-A (digital to analogue) converter before you can listen to it on speakers or headphones, and recording an Choosing ASIO drivers, where possible, should help you achieve the lowest latency, using the Control Panel window provided by your particular audio interface. Here you can see the Control Panels for the Echo (left) and Emu (right) ranges, as launched from the *Cubase SX* Device Setup window.

audio performance also requires a continuous stream of data, this time being converted by the soundcard's A-D (analogue to digital) converter from analogue waveform to digital data and then stored either in RAM or on your hard drive.

No computer operating system can do everything at once, so a multitasking operating system such as Windows or Mac OS works by running lots of separate programs or tasks in turns, each one consuming a share of the available CPU (processor) and I/O (Input/Output) cycles. To maintain a continuous audio stream, small amounts of system RAM (buffers) are used to temporarily store a chunk of audio at a time.

For playback, the soundcard continues accessing the data within these buffers while Windows goes off to perform its other tasks, and hopefully Windows will get back soon enough to drop the next chunk of audio data into the buffers before the existing data has been used up. Similarly, during audio recording the incoming data slowly fills up a second set of buffers, and Windows comes back every so often to grab a chunk of this and save it to your hard drive.

If the buffers are too small and the data runs out before Windows can get back to top them up (playback) or empty them (recording) you'll get a gap in the audio stream that sounds like a click or pop in the waveform and is often referred to as a 'glitch'. If the buffers are far too small, these glitches occur more often, firstly giving rise to occasional crackles and eventually to almost continuous interruptions that sound like distortion as the audio starts to break up regularly.

Making the buffers a lot bigger immediately solves the vast majority of problems with clicks and pops, but has an unfortunate side effect: any change that you make to the audio from your audio software doesn't take effect until the next buffer is accessed. This is latency, and is most obvious in two situations: when playing a soft synth or soft sampler in 'real time', or when recording a performance. In the first case you may be pressing notes on your MIDI keyboard in real time, but the generated waveforms won't be

heard until the next buffer is passed to the soundcard. You may not even be aware of a slight time lag at all (see 'Acceptable Latency Values' box), but as it gets longer it will eventually become noticeable, then annoying, and finally unmanageable.

During recording, the situation is even worse, since you normally won't be able to hear the incoming signal until it has passed through the input buffers and reached the software application, then passed through a second set of output buffers on its way to

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the soundcard's D-A converter, and then to your speakers or headphones. 'Monitoring' latency is double that of playback latency.

Plug-in effects can also add their own processing latency, particularly compressors, limiters and de-essers that look ahead in the waveform to spot peaks, plus pitch-shifters and convolution-based reverbs that employ extensive computation. Any tracks in your song using these effects would be delayed compared with the rest, so to bring them all back into perfect sync most MIDI + Audio Some plug-ins add latency to the audio path, as revealed by this Plug-In Information window in *Cubase SX*. The window shows which plug-ins exhibit additional latency when used, and whether or not to automatically compensate for it.

applications now offer automatic 'delay compensation' throughout the entire audio path. Unfortunately, this can also add to the record-monitoring latency, although some applications (including Cubase SX) now provide a 'Constrain Delay Compensation' function, which tries to minimise the effects of delay compensation during the recording process, by temporarily disabling those plug-ins whose inherent latency is above a certain threshold (you set this in the Preferences dialogue). Activating this function during an audio recording or soft-synth performance may allow less 'real-time' latency. You can then

deactivate it to hear every plug-in again.

Zero-latency Monitoring

As you can see, latency can be a complex and potentially confusing issue. Fortunately, many audio interfaces provide so-called 'zero-latency monitoring' for recording purposes. This bypasses the software buffers altogether, routing the interface input directly to one of its outputs. However, as I explained in my article 'The Truth About Latency' (see 'Further Reading' box), the total latency value



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isn't just that of the buffers. The audio signals also have to pass through the A-D and D-A converters on their way into and out of the computer, which adds a small further delay.

Converters usually add a delay of about 1ms each, but there may be other hidden delays as the signals pass through the soundcard, caused by the addition of features such as sample-rate conversion for rates of 32kHz or lower, which are sometimes not directly supported by modern converters. So 'zero'-latency monitoring actually means about 2ms latency, which is still almost undetectable in most situations. It's incredibly useful during recording, because the performers can listen to their live performance without any audible delay, which makes it far easier to monitor via headphones, for instance. However, it does have one unfortunate side-effect: you can't hear the input signal with plug-in effects, which prevents you from giving vocalists some reverb 'in the cans' to help with pitching, or guitarists some distortion, for example. One way around this is to buy an interface with on-hoard DSP effects and use them instead. Another is to use an external hardware unit to add effects. In both cases it's generally possible to connect them up such that you can hear the performance with effects, but still record it 'dry', for maximum flexibility during later mixdowns

Unfortunately, you can't use zero-latency monitoring with soft synths or soft samplers, whose waveforms must always be passed though a set of software buffers before being heard. So we need to keep the buffer size as small as possible, to minimise the time between hitting a note and hearing the result.

Value Judgements

Some audio-interface manufacturers make life easy for you by directly providing the playback latency value in milliseconds at the current sample rate in their Control Panel utilities — although I've come across a few



Your particular MIDI + Audio application (this screenshot shows *Cubase SX* 3) may support various audio-interface driver formats. The preferred options, if you have a choice, are ASIO, WDM, DirectX and MME, in that order.

that provide incorrect values! Many applications also provide a readout of this latency time. If your audio application or soundcard provides a readout of buffer size in samples instead, it's easy to convert this to a time delay by dividing the figure provided by the number of samples per second. For instance, in the case of a typical ASIO buffer size of 256 samples in a 44.1kHz project, latency is 256/44100, or 5.8ms, normally rounded to 6ms. Similarly, a 256-sample buffer in a 96kHz project would provide 256/96000, or 2.6ms latency.

Most of you will have spotted that running songs at a higher sample rate means lower latency, and some musicians assume that this is a major reason to make the switch. Unfortunately, doubling sample rate also doubles CPU overheads, since twice as much data has to be processed by plug-ins and soft synths in the same time period. You'll thus only be able to run half as many effects and notes as before, so do take this into account.

I've also mentioned in the past (notably in SOS lune 2003) that the setting for audio interface buffers doesn't only affect latency. but also CPU overhead. However, many musicians forget this as they struggle to achieve the lowest possible latency for their system. The problem is that while the audio interface drivers take a negligible CPU overhead of their own to get started each time before the actual buffer filling and emptying takes place, and then to terminate afterwards, this small constant overhead can become increasingly significant at lower latency values. If, for example, your buffers are running with a sample rate of 44.1kHz and have a 12ms latency, they only need to be filled and emptied about 86 times per second. But if you attempt to reduce buffer size to 64 samples at 44.1kHz, to achieve a latency of 1.5ms, you have to fill these buffers 689 times a second, and each time you do the drivers consume their little extra overheads.

However efficient the driver programming, this will produce a noticeable hike in your CPU load, although some interfaces have more efficient drivers than others. Over the years l've noticed that nearly all interfaces give very similar values for CPU overhead, as measured inside applications such as *Sonar* and *Cubase*, when their latency is 12ms or higher. They can, however, vary considerably below this value, and USB and FireWire interfaces can sometimes impose a significantly higher overhead at low latencies than do PCI or PCMCIA interfaces.

Acceptable Latency Values

Here are some thoughts on acceptable values for different recording purposes:

- Vocals: This is the most difficult example, because anyone listening to their vocals in 'real time' will have headphones on, and therefore have the sounds 'inside their head'. A latency of even 3ms can be disconcerting in these conditions.
- Drums & Percussion: I suspect most drummers will prefer to work with latencies of 6ms or under, which should provide an 'immediate' response.
- Guitars: Electric guitarists generally play a few feet from their stacks, and since the speed of sound in air is roughly a thousand feet per second, each millisecond of delay is equivalent

to listening to the sound from a point one foot further away. So if you can play an electric guitar 12 feet from your amp, you can easily cope with a 12ms latency.

 Keyboards: Even on acoustic planos there's a delay between your hitting a key and the corresponding hammer hitting the string, so a smallish latency of 6ms ought to be perfectly acceptable to even the fussiest planists.
 Famously, Donald Fagen and Walter Becker of Steely Dan claimed to be able to spot 5ms discrepancies in their performances, but the vast majority of musicians are unlikely to worry about 10ms, and many should find a latency of 23ms or more perfectly acceptable with most sounds, especially pads with longer attacks.



The ADL 600 is a high voltage two-channel microphone preamplifier designed by world-renown analog tube circuit desinger Anthony DeMaria. The ADL 600 utilizes a unique high voltage Class A, discrete design with three vacuum tubes per channel for maximum headroom and tonality. The ADL 600 is built by hand in the USA and utilizes the finest components in the world including switched attenuators, military grade vacuum tubes, analog VU and LED meters, custom-designed transformers, and the list goes on. No expense is spared with the ADL 600 down to the last polypropylene film capactor. The ADL 600 is big, warm, smooth, and cleat a sound like no other.



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Driver Options

Your application may support more than one driver format, in which case you've first got to decide on the best one. You'll have the easiest time if you can choose ASIO drivers. These generally offer the lowest latencies and CPU overheads, and are also supported by a wide range of host applications, including Steinberg's *Cubasis, Cubase, Nuendo* and *Wavelab*, Cakewalk's *Project 5* and *Sonar* (from version 2.2 onwards), and Emagic's *Logic Audio.*

The host application generally provides a button labelled 'Control Panel' that launches a simple utility unique to your audio interface, with a small selection of preset ASIO buffer sizes from which to choose. Playback generally stops as soon as the Panel appears, so that you can change the size, although some interfaces won't adopt your new value until you close and then re-launch the host app. However, there is sometimes a way around this. Cubase, for example, has a tick box labelled 'Release ASIO Driver in Background' that will give the Control Panel full control of the interface while its window is open, and then return control to Cubase as soon as you close it, with the new buffer size in force

Anyone running Tascam's *Gigastudio* will require CSIF drivers, which mostly provide a fixed but low latency of between 6ms and 9ms and thus will work very well from day one without any tweaking. However, some modern interfaces provide a range of CSIF buffer sizes under Windows XP, generally chosen using a similar utility to the ASIO Control Panel.

WDM drivers are also capable of excellent performance with some applications (particularly *Sonar*), but generally take more setting up to achieve the lowest latency values, since you can often choose both the number of buffers and their sizes. Where and



Sonar's WDM driver with Kernel Streaming support is capable of really low latencies once you've tweaked its Buffer Size slider.

how to adjust these depends on the individual application (see next section). If your audio interface only has WDM drivers that provide mediocre performance but your application is ASIO-compatible, try downloading Michael Tippach's freeware ASIO4ALL driver (http://michael.tippach.bei.tonline.de/asio4all). This is a universal ASIO

overlay that sits on top of any device's existing WDM driver to provide it with full ASIO support, and often far lower latencies.

DirectSound drivers can often provide good playback performance but rarely offer equivalent recording performance, so in the absence of ASIO or WDM drivers this often makes them a good choice for playing soft synths. Finally, some applications, such as *Sound Forge*, only support MME drivers. Even with *Sound Forge*'s Buffer size (found in the

Latency Hints & Tips

- If you're streaming samples from a hard drive for an application such as *Gigastudio*, *HALion* or *Kontakt*, using a drive with a low access time will help you achieve the minimum latency.
- During playback and mixdown, latency largely determines the time it takes after you press the play button to actually begin hearing your song. Few people will notice a gap even as large as 100ms in this situation.
- If you're running a pre-mastering application such as Wavelab or Sound Forge, you don't often need to work with a low latency. Few people notice the slight time lag between altering a plug-in parameter and hearing the audio result when mastering, even when this lag is 100ms or more. The only time I find a high mastering latency annoying is when I'm

bypassing a plug-in (A/B switching) to hear its effect on the sound. You ideally need the change-over to happen as soon as you click the Bypass button, but most people still won't notice a latency of 23ms in this situation.

- When using a hardware MIDI controller for automation you may not need low latency, but it's generally preferable when inputting 'real time' synth changes such as fast filter sweeps, to ensure the most responsive interface between real and virtual knobs.
- During monitoring of vocals you may be able to use 'zero-latency' monitoring for the main signal, but still add plug-in reverb using a latency of 23ms or more without causing any delay problems, as long as you use the effect totally 'wet'.

Wave page of Options/Preferences) set to its minimum 96kb size you'll still hear a noticeable delay in some circumstances.

Some Application Examples

Each audio application tucks away driver and buffer-size choices in a slightly different place, although menus labelled Audio, Preferences or Setup are a good place to start looking.

• Sonar: Sonar runs a 'Wave Profiler (WDM Kernel Streaming)' utility when you first start the application, to determine the optimum size for its buffers at all available sample rates, but you can run this again at any time by clicking the Wave Profiler button on the General page of Audio Options. This sets up the MME and WDM drivers for a safe but conservative latency, whose current value can be seen below the Buffer Size slider in the Mixing Latency section on this same page (see screen above). You can nearly always move this slider further to the left to reduce latency (typically 99ms), as well as lowering the setting for 'Buffers in Playback Queue' if it's not already set to its lowest value of two. Move the slider to a new value, close the Audio Options window, then restart playback of the current song and listen for clicks and pops, as well as checking the new CPU-meter reading. In my experience, this meter reading can double between latencies of about 12ms and 3ms

If you prefer to use *Sonar* with ASIO drivers, you can change the Drive Mode in the Playback and Recording section of the Advanced Audio Options page from WDM/KS to ASIO. Then exit *Sonar* and restart it for the

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change to take effect. The Mixing Latency of Audio Options will now be greyed out, and you can click on the new ASIO Panel button to launch the familiar control panel for your particular audio interface. When you close this, the new value takes effect immediately. However, the Effective Latency value shown in Audio Options only gets updated the next time you launch this window. According to my tests with *Sonar*'s CPU meter, ASIO drivers generally give slightly lower CPU overhead than their WDM counterparts at latencies lower than about 12ms.

• Cubase SX 3: Click on Device Setup in the Device menu and then choose 'VST Audiobay' (or 'VST Multitrack' in SX 1 and 2) in the left-hand column. The type of ASIO driver can be chosen in the drop-down box at top right. By far the best choice is a true ASIO driver, such as either the ASIO Echo WDM or EMU ASIO entries shown in the screen shot on page 118. You can then choose a suitable buffer size by clicking on your new driver's name in the left-hand column, and then on the Control Panel button.

The 'ASIO Multimedia' driver is generally the worst choice, since this will require you to set up the number of buffers and their size by hand, using the Advanced Options launched from the Control Panel button, and will always result in much higher latency. The best I've ever managed with my Echo Mia card is three buffers of 1024 samples, resulting in a playback latency of 93ms. Rather better is 'ASIO DirectX Full Duplex Driver', which my Echo Mia card can run with a single 768-sample buffer, resulting in a reasonable latency of 17ms.

• Wavelab: Click on Preferences in the Options menu, and then on the Audio Card tab. Here you can choose different drivers for Playback and Recording, which can be useful if you have several interfaces installed in your PC (this only applies to the MME-WDM options — choosing any ASIO driver for playback greys out the recording selections). Unusually, choosing an ASIO option still allows you to select the number of buffers, so it's important to give this the lowest setting (three) if you want really low latency.

The MME-WDM options default to six buffers with a size of 16384 bytes each, giving a huge latency of 557ms at 44.1kHz, but you can nearly always reduce this to four buffers of 16384 bytes (371ms) with no problems. If you go lower, you may find that playback is glitch-free but that juddering occurs when you display the drop-down lists of plug-ins in the Master Section. My Echo Mia card can manage five 4096-byte buffers producing 116ms of latency, which is quite low enough for most mastering purposes. However, choosing ASIO drivers is generally a much better option if they are available.

• Native Instruments soft synths: Most of these can run either as VST or DX Instruments inside a compatible host application, or as stand-alone synths using ASIO, DirectSound or MME drivers. If you choose either of the latter two options there's a single Play Ahead slider to tweak for the lowest latency. Many interfaces manage the lowest MME setting of 10ms under Windows 98SE, but under Windows XP 40ms is more typical. DirectSound drivers generally manage 25ms or less, which can be perfectly acceptable, under all versions of Windows.

The Best Latency

So what's the best buffer size for your system? This isn't straightforward to answer. If you mainly play soft synths and soft samplers, or you're recording electric guitar, a 6ms ASIO or WDM/KS latency (256 samples at 44.1kHz) is probably low enough to be unnoticeable, and won't increase your CPU overhead too much. However, if you're one of the many musicians who don't notice a 12ms latency, adopting a 512-sample buffer size at 44.1kHz will probably allow you more simultaneous notes and plug-ins.

The best way to find out is to set a latency value of about 23ms (a buffer size of 1024 samples at 44.1 kHz), and then choose a soft-synth sound with as fast an attack as

Further Reading

- Choosing A PC Audio Interface: SOS November 2004
- www.soundonsound.com/sos/nov04/
- articles/pcmusician.htm
- DSP-assisted Audio Effects & Latency: SOS April 2004
- www.soundonsound.com/sos/apr04/ articles/pcmusician.htm
- Using Hardware Effects With Your PC Software Studio: SOS March 2004
 www.soundonsound.com/sos/mar04/
- PC Musician Jargon Buster: SOS February 2004
- www.soundonsound.com/sos/feb04/
- The Truth About Latency:
- SOS September 2002
- articles/pcmusician0902.asp
- The Truth About Latency Part 2 : SOS October 2002
- www.soundonsound.com/sos/Oct02/ articles/pcmusician1002.asp
- Hear No Evil: SOS August 1999
 www.soundonsound.com/sos/aug99
- Mind The Gap: SOS April 1999
- www.soundonsound.com/sos/apr99/ articles/letency.htm

possible (slow-attack pads can easily be played with latencies of over a second!) See if you can detect any hesitation before each note starts, while you're playing in real time from a MIDI keyboard, and don't be embarassed if you can't! If you can detect a hesitation and you find this latency noticeable or even annoying, reduce the buffer to the next size down and try again, until you decide on a latency that works for you. This way you won't be wasting your processor's time by making it constantly fill unnecessarily tiny buffers.

Whatever the latency value you choose, you may have to adopt a lower one when monitoring vocals during recording, if you want to add plug-in effects 'live'. Set the buffers inside your particular MIDI + Audio application to a high latency of about 23ms and then start playback of an existing song. Watch the application's CPU meter and note its approximate reading. Now choose the next buffer size down and try again. If playback is still glitch-free, keep going, a setting at a time, until tell-tale clicks and pops start to appear. If you're lucky this won't happen until a 3ms or even lower latency, and may not even occur at the lowest available setting provided by your audio interface. But as soon as you hear even a single click, move back to the next buffer size up and try again, until you're sure that the current buffer setting is the lowest that is totally reliable. At the same time, note any increases in the CPU meter reading compared with its 23ms setting — if it's risen considerably, you'll probably find it preferable to only use this low latency during recording when you really need it for monitoring purposes, returning to your previously chosen playback setting at all other times. It's rare to run into any problems other than glitching when you're trying low ASIO or WDM buffer values. However, with MME and DirectSound drivers you may experience intense waveform breakup that can sometimes even crash your PC, so be very cautious when setting these driver buffer sizes below about 40ms. Change the value in small steps, and stop as soon as you start to experience glitching.

Many musicians adopt a two-stage approach — a low latency value during the audio-recording phase and a more modest one during soft-synth recording, playback and mixdown, when they can add more plug-ins. And while these procedures may sound complex, they should only take you an hour, at most, to complete, and you only need to perform them once with a particular combination of audio interface, driver version and PC. Once you've found the most suitable latency value for playback and the lowest possible latency supported by your particular PC, you'll know you're making the best use of your processor in all situations.

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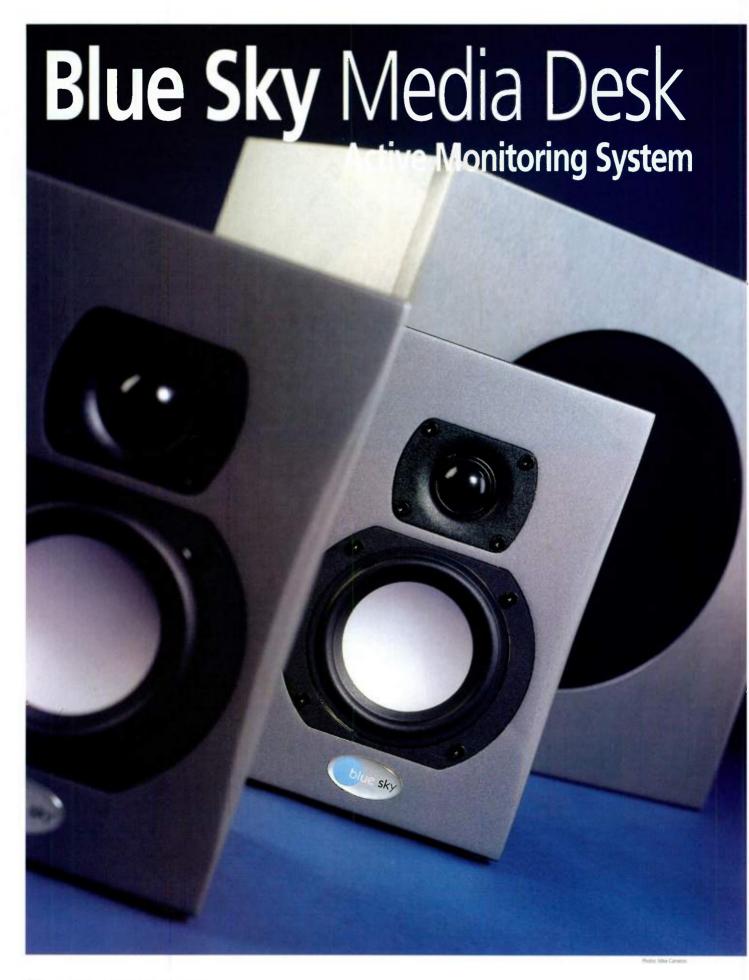
- "The whole package oozes quality and imagination." FUTURE MUSIC - Sep 2004
- "The semi-weighted keyboard has the best feel I've played on a two-octave synth." KEYBOARD - Sep 2004











The new baby of the Blue Sky range brings their design philosophy to the small computer studio. But will the 'satellite plus subwoofer' configuration and closed-box speaker loading work as well on a small scale as it does in the company's larger systems?

Phil Ward

t seems to me that the niche the Blue Sky Media Desk is aimed at has been open for a while without any manufacturer plugging the gap. I'd have expected one of the longer-established names to have got there first, but it's taken a relatively new entrant to the market to identify the opportunity and come up with a product. Media Desk, the third product from Blue Sky, is specifically designed, as the name rather suggests, to handle the monitoring duties in a compact computer-based audio (and guite likely audio-visual) system - the two small satellite speakers perched on the desk beside the screen, and the compact subwoofer sitting on the floor. Of course there have been satellite plus subwoofer computer-speaker packages around for not far short of a decade, and there's no shortage of smallish three-box professional monitoring systems available. But in performing orders of magnitude above the typical (and most often horrible) computer speaker package, offering suitably compact dimensions, and coming in at a relatively affordable price, the Media Desk doesn't have many competitors, at least in theory. But before examining the performance of the Media Desk and seeing how the 'in theory' works out in practice, a few paragraphs of description would seem to be in order.

Blue Sky Thinking

The basic Media Desk 2.1 system comprises a pair of passive two-way satellite speakers



and an active subwoofer. The subwoofer carries a rear-panel-mounted three-channel amplifier module that provides power not only for its own 200mm driver but also for the satellites — 65 Watts for the sub and 55 Watts for each satellite. The amplifier panel also carries line input connections on phonos and balanced XLRs, satellite speaker outputs on 4mm socket/binding-post terminals, and a slave subwoofer output socket on an XLR.

Alongside the connections are system and subwoofer gain controls, a two-position system attenuator that operates on the XLR inputs, and a switch that configures the system for use in either 2.1 stereo or 5.1 surround schemes. Connecting the Media Desk could hardly be simpler — everything goes to the rear of the subwoofer, and while you're down there connecting cables, you can switch it all on from the same position too.

Blue Sky have quickly developed a consistent engineering philosophy across their three products. All employ closed-box rather than ported bass loading, and all but the Media Desk subwoofer use hi-tech neodymium magnets and spherical-section bass/mid-range driver cones. One significant advantage of neodymium-magnet systems is that they are inherently magnetically shielded, so they don't need any heavy compensating magnets or metal cans.

The two systems above the Media Desk in the Blue Sky range employ the unusual and highly regarded XT19 ring-radiator tweeter from Vifa. The Media Desk, however, includes the more conventional, though still highly capable, BC25 from the same manufacturer. I suspect that the XT19 was both too expensive for the Media Desk's budget, and too big for the satellite front panel.

Along with the Blue Sky engineering philosophy, there's also a Blue Sky product aesthetic based on simple rectangular forms in a brushed metallic-grey finish. It's interesting that, while many loudspeaker manufacturers, in both hi-fi and pro sectors, are at last moving away from the rectangular box and coming up with complex, curved injection-moulded or die-cast forms, Blue Sky have chosen to follow a conventional MDF box-construction technique that's almost as lo-tech as it gets (the finish quality on my review product was not faultless either).

My own feeling is that, as well as it being perhaps a question of philosophy at Blue Sky that, in terms of performance per pound, there's little to be gained by hi-tech cabinet construction, there's also the issue of the high tooling costs and production numbers associated with complex moulded enclosures. Maybe Blue Sky, as new entrants to the business, are sensibly playing a little safe on their early models? Little could be more commercially damaging to a newcomer than a warehouse full of product and a massive tooling bill.

The Media Desk, however, while recognisably sharing the Blue Sky aesthetic genes, relieves the straight lines a little by integrating some subtle 'Coke bottle curve' edge profiling on the front panels of each unit. It's reasonably effective to my eyes, but my partner did ask, tongue in cheek, why on earth I'd bought a safe when she first saw the Media Desk subwoofer under my desk. The mental image of a burglar caught red-handed trying to break into the subwoofer raised a smile...

While positioning options for the Media Desk subwoofer are pretty much limited to the floor, the satellites do have some versatility. Firstly, they incorporate threaded inserts on their rear panels compatible with BT Technologies (www.btech-usa.com) and Omnimount (www.omnimount.com) wall brackets; and, secondly, they have a threaded insert on the underside that enables them, with the aid of a thread adaptor, to be attached to a microphone stand.

The same insert on the underside can also have the supplied metal foot inserted in order to lift the satellite up to a horizontal position, rather than leaning back, when it's

Loan Scheme

The performance of any set of monitors depends on the room in which they are placed, and it is often recommended that you audition a short list of monitors within your own room before making a buying decision. So you'll be pleased to know, if this review has sparked your interest, that Sonic Distribution in the UK operate a loan scheme. free of charge, for all the Blue Sky monitoring systems, including the Media Desk. All you have to do is contact Sonic directly to find your closest participating dealer, and then contact that dealer to arrange the loan of an evaluation system. Terms and conditions do apply, however, which may differ depending on whether you're an account holder with the dealer in question, and these should be clarified with them.

BLUE SKY MEDIA DESK

sitting on a desk. This seemed a little pointless to me, as typical desk height leaves the satellite below ear level anyway. If anything, the satellites leaning back further would help keep ears and tweeters on the same axis. The undersides of the satellites are also dotted with stick-on plastic feet. These, in time-honoured tradition, had already begun to move about as a precursor, no doubt, to falling off. I can't help feeling that stick-on feet represent an economy too far.

Solutions To 2.1 Design Problems

The design of any loudspeaker system brings a specific set of problems to be resolved. Sat + sub systems are particularly blessed with such problems, and small sat + sub systems are blessed even more generously than that!

The first, and perhaps most critical, is the acoustic integration of satellite and subwoofer. The whole point of a sat + sub system, is that the satellites can be physically small - this is especially so in the case of Media Desk, for obvious desk-space reasons. But there comes a point where the internal volume of a satellite, and the low-frequency cutoff that results, demands that the handwidth of the subwoofer widens such that it encroaches on the mid-range A subwoofer that's asked to extend too far above 100Hz is straying into a region where it will become specifically audible - adding all sorts of lower mid-range colorations, destroying the system's time-domain integrity, and skewing the stereo image.

This is something that Blue Sky have, to my mind, judged pretty much spot on with the Media Desk. The crossover between satellite and subwoofer is set at 110Hz, resulting in both subjectively good integration and a relatively small satellite. (Perhaps a further reason why Blue Sky have stuck to the rectangular box is that curved shapes are wasteful of internal

The rear panel of the subwoofer is the connection and control centre of the Media Desk, whether as part of a 2.1 or a 5.1 system. It provides processed and amplified audio signals to the satellites, as well as driving its own internal low-frequency driver. "Speakers that seem to sound bright one minute and dull the next almost always have significant problems beyond tonal balance. There are no such problems with Media Desk. It just gets on with reproducing the signal accurately and consistently, to such an extent that very little more needs saving!"

volume.)

Another positive is that both the satellite high-pass and subwoofer low-pass filter roll-off rates are the same second-order, 12dB/octave types — again a sensible decision. Engineering the integration of a sat + sub system carefully, as Blue Sky have done, means not only that the ultimate



performance is likely to be higher than it would otherwise be, but also that the performance is more easily accessible you're not, for example, fighting some inherent integration problem when trying to find the best location for the subwoofer. I found the Media Desk markedly uncritical of subwoofer location, and there's no better

> demonstration that the integration is well managed. It's a little ironic that, while the Media Desk sub has been engineered to be straightforward to locate, Blue Sky include in the manual a page of very useful guidance on the subject.

> The 12dB/octave roll-off of the satellite is inherent in its closed-box bass loading. Those who have read my previous monitor reviews will be familiar with my views on loudspeaker design and that I'm unconvinced (to put it mildly) about the benefits of reflex (ported) loading. Reflex loading extends the low-frequency bandwidth of a speaker by introducing a high-Q low-frequency resonance. That's the positive.

> The negatives are that the bandwidth extension comes at the cost of distortion. compression, and low-frequency time delay. Of course there are both serious and mild offenders - not every reflex-loaded speaker is condemned on Planet Ward, but reflex loading has become, in my opinion, predominantly a marketing-driven decision. And this is another reason why I think Blue Sky are working along the right lines and why there's a fundamental sense of 'rightness' in the way their products, Media Desk included, reproduce the bottom end of

the spectrum. Not only is the satellite a closed-box design, so is the subwoofer.

Beyond The Subwoofer

But what about the rest of the spectrum from bass and low mid-range upward? Along with the previously mentioned Vifa BC25 tweeter, the Media Desk satellites contain a proprietary 100mm plastic-coned bass/mid-range driver. Integration is handled by a small passive filter network with a crossover frequency of 2kHz. This is a surprisingly low frequency, as the majority of speakers with similar dimensions and driver line-up typically cross over at something approaching an octave higher. Not only would it be normal to run the bass/mid-range driver to higher frequencies, but using the tweeter down to 2kHz brings its fundamental dome resonance (around 1.4kHz) close to the pass band.

Using a tweeter too close to its resonance risks unnecessarily high levels of harmonic distortion and reduces power handling. Media Desk can perhaps get away with this, however, because it is intended to be used for very nearfield desktop listening, and so will never be driven so hard that the tweeter gets into difficulty. The low crossover frequency brings advantages, though, as it improves off-axis response consistency. Again, bearing in mind the intended application for Media Desk, the engineering seems well thought out.

Of course, none of the engineering would matter a jot if the subjective performance of Media Desk was poor. And it's not, it's excellent. Set up with the satellites on a large desk and the subwoofer directly underneath (against the wall but not quite equidistant between the corners), Media Desk sounded good right from the start. It is revealing of mix problems right across a wide bandwidth, and it resolves low-level detail well without being bright of balance. In fact, and unusually these days, the balance is slightly warm, made more so by the acoustic reinforcement of the large desk surface — I'd be tempted to leave a subtle low mid-range shelf cut EQ plug-in running in my main output channel while mixing.

It is always a good sign when the tonal balance of a speaker system is easy to pin down, as it is with Media Desk. Speakers that, for example, seem to sound bright one minute and dull the next almost always have significant problems beyond tonal balance — a coloration that dominates, or an off-axis response that skews that balance depending on the listening position. There are no such problems with Media Desk. It just gets on with reproducing the signal accurately and consistently, to such an extent that very little more needs saying!

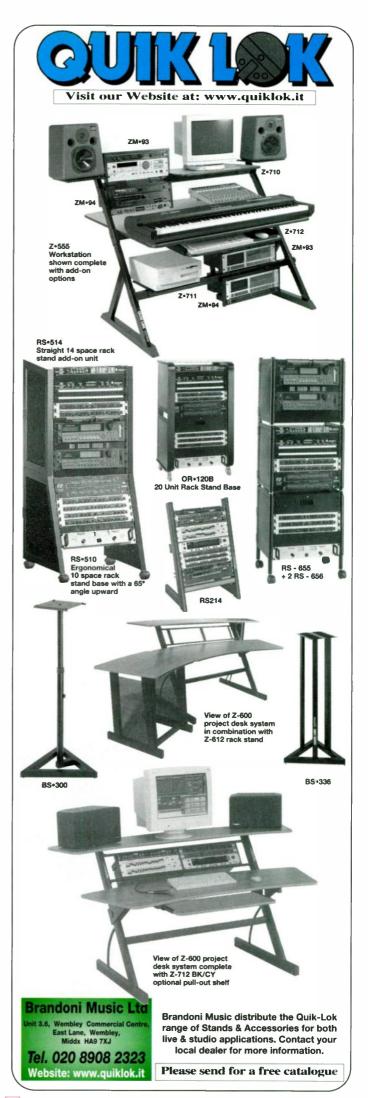
Media Desk is the ideal product for my present setup, necessarily squeezed as tight as possible into a home office. It offers extended bandwidth combined with pitch, timing, and tonal accuracy in a compact and, if not particularly stylish, at least good-looking package. I'm not entirely

information



convinced by some aspects of its finish quality, but at this UK price perhaps that's being a little unfair.

There'll be no collection necessary for the review sample. It's staying here. ECS



Tascam Gigastudio 3

Software Sampler For PC

Version 3 of *Gigastudio* has taken a long time to arrive, and plenty of other software samplers have come along during the wait. Does it still have what it takes to see off the competition?

Martin Walker

Remesys's *Cigastudio*, and its forebear *Cigasampler* revolutionised the sampling world, offering hitherto unheard-of voice counts using samples streamed directly from a hard drive in real time, rather than requiring them to be pre-loaded into RAM. Since this allowed users to capture sounds from acoustic instruments in their entirety without having to loop them, a new level of realism was attained. Many new world-class libraries appeared, and film composers around the world started to take the PC far more seriously as a professional music platform.

Gigastudio 3 (now sold by Tascam worldwide since they bought Nemesys in 2001) is the latest and greatest version in the series, but it's been a long haul before its final release. It was already in development in mid-2002, and rumours abounded about its possible new features, but Tascam sensibly refused to release details of what was going to be a major upgrade until it was close to completion. Then at the US NAMM show in January 2004, it was trumpeted as the 'long-awaited' new version, along with full details of its '24-bit playback, real-time convolution processing, Rewire support, VST plug-ins, and much more'.

This was followed by a deathly silence, and we've had to wait a further eight months before its eventual release. However, it's finally here, and has so many new features to discuss that I'll have to restrict myself to these — anyone wanting a more general overview should refer to my review of *Gigastudio 160* back in *SOS* November 2000 (see www.soundonsound.com/sos/nov00/ articles/nemesys.htm).

Gigastudio 3 is available in three versions - Solo, Ensemble, and Orchestra - with varying polyphony, MIDI I/O, and bundled libraries (see the box opposite for full details). However, it can only really be run with one operating system - Windows XP with Service Pack 1. Tascam say that Windows 2000 may work, but they won't support it (although plenty of musicians seem to have got it working OK), Windows XP Media Center Edition hasn't been tested at all, while Windows 3.1, 95, 98, ME, NT, and Server 2000 are definitely not recommended.

Since I built my latest Pentium 4 2.8GHz PC with Hyperthreading a year ago I've had to

SOUND ON SOUND

Tascam Gigastudio 3

pros

- Support for VST plug-ins at last!
- Much improved MIDI and DSP Station mixers
- Flexible Gigapulse convolution reverb.
 Support for 24-bit/96kHz samples.
- Rewire connectivity.

cons

- Doesn't currently work with dual-processor machines, 64-bit processors, Hyperthreading, or Powercore DSP plug-ins.
- Some buggy behaviour still remains in version 3.02.
- Improved kernel-level MIDI timing only works with combination audio and MIDI interfaces.

summary

Gigastudio 3 has been a long time in the works, but provides an impressive list of new features. However, a few doubts remain concerning its stability on some PC systems.

leave its Hyperthreading benefits permanently disabled because Gigastudio 2.5 was the only one of my applications that wouldn't run with it enabled. Imagine then my disappointment when I saw it stated in the two sides of A4 paper detailing 'Gigastudio 3 Known Issues' that Hyperthreading is not supported at this time and should be disabled in the BIOS. Even worse for all those power-hungry musicians with dual Xeon or Opteron machines, Gigastudio 3 doesn't support dual-processor machines either, nor 64-bit processors. Even users of TC's Powercore are denied the chance to run its plug-ins within Gigastudio 3 because of incompatibilities, while Steinberg's Clean v5 cannot even be installed on the same PC.

A DANUS

TASCAM

These issues will certainly reduce the number of potential users, but there's yet another hidden hurdle to overcome — *Gigastudio 3* installation requires a DVD-ROM drive. While many musicians already have these, nowhere in the packaging or documentation is this requirement stated, and even the User's Manual constantly refers to the 'Gigastudio 3 CD'. In its favour, the installation DVD does include new *Gigapiano II* instruments, although I can still see some *Gigastudio 2.5* users without DVD drives being caught out when upgrading.

Anyone upgrading from *Gigastudio 2.5* will also need to uninstall this before installing *Gigastudio 3*, as the two cannot co-exist on the same PC. You get the option to install library content with the application or later on, but I suggest you do it all at the same time — each time I subsequently clicked on

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The new MIDI Mixer is far better organised than its predecessor, with lots of new features including convolution instrument effects modelling (at the top), stacked instruments on the same MIDI channel (beneath), and a more refined instrument Loader Pane (at the bottom).

the 'Install Content' option, an error message popped up insisting that *Gigastudio 3* had to be uninstalled before it would continue, and I had to start all over again.

Getting Started

The first time you run *Gigastudio 3* the so-called License Authoriser pops up with a system-specific challenge, and Tascam

provide 10 days' 'grace' before you need to obtain the corresponding key string and enter it. You can do this on-line automatically, or save your registration details as an HTML or text file and transfer them to another PC with Internet access to send the information to Tascam — I copied the HTML file across to my laptop and received my key 10 minutes later. One feature worthy of praise is that once you've registered, you can back up your licence to a safe place, and restore it from here if you run into future system problems.

Unfortunately I still had a final hurdle to overcome — every time I tried to launch *Gigastudio 3*, it crashed with an impenetrable error message. By now the average user would be fuming, but after a short break a possible cause occurred to me — *Gigastudio*

Version Differences

All three versions of *Gigastudio 3* (Solo, Ensemble, and Orchestra) support VST plug-ins, Rewire, GSIF1 and 2 audio interfaces, and include the *Gigapulse SP* convolution reverb player for libraries with embedded Gigapulse impulses, which requires an SSE-compatible processor. The minimum PC requirement is a Pentium III 1GHz or AMD 1500 XP processor running Windows Service Pack 1 with 512MB of RAM, although the Orchestra version sensibly specifies a minimum P4 1.7GHz or AMD 2100 XP processor.

However, as you might expect, recommended configurations are somewhat more ambitious, the *Solo* processor jumping to a P4 1.7GHz (or an AMD 2100 XP) and the other two to a P4 2.8GHz (or AMD 3200 XP), with 1GB of RAM throughout. If you want to run your MIDI + Audio sequencer on the same PC and not compromise either of them, go for the fastest machine you can afford.

The main Gigastudio 3 version differences are in polyphony. MIDI I/O. and bundled extras. Gigastudio 3 Solo supports up to 96 voices, two MIDI ports for up to 32 channels, and is bundled with a 'lite' version of the Gigapiano II. Gigastudio 3 Ensemble ups the maximum polyphony to 160 voices, just like Gigastudio 2.5, supports four MIDI ports for up to 64 channels, includes the full version of Gigapiano II, plus the full Giga Editor for creating your own Instruments. Finally, Gigastudio 3 Orchestra has unlimited polyphony, supports up to eight MIDI ports for 128 channels, and is the only package to also include the Gigapulse Pro encoding processor and Sample Translator.

As for bundled sounds, all three versions include a 3GB core library of pianos, organs, guitars, brass, drums, and percussion, while the *Ensemble* version has a 10GB three-DVD set with additional content from Sonic Implants, Jim Corrigan, and the Vienna Symphonic Library. *Gigastudio 3 Orchestra* adds a further 6GB of orchestral instruments from the Vienna Symphonic Library for a total of over 16GB of content, and is packaged in the fetching wooden case shown at the head of this review. I was impressed with the *Gigastudio 3 Orchestra* library, but since sounds are such a personal choice. I suggest you visit www.tescumd.com/ Ibranie php and study the library version differences in detail before making your final choice.

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- Logic Pro
- MOTU Express 128 MIDI interface
- RME Fireface 800 audio interface
- Mission Pro SM6A active monitors

£5,199 INC VAT



Tabor Audio The Box 2

Stereo Sound-stage Meter

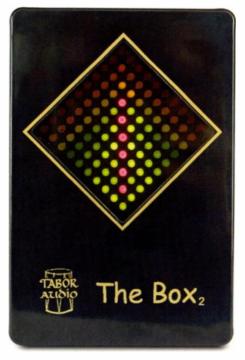
This unusual unit provides an exceptionally revealing means of metering stereo signals.

Hugh Robjohns

udio metering is all about compromises. The VU meter hints at the perceived loudness of a signal, but gives no information about peak levels. Quasi-peak meters favoured by broadcasters do the reverse, and even these are insufficiently accurate for digital systems. Stereo metering is even more difficult, as ideally we need to see information about both the relative levels between channels and the relative phases or timing — the key factors in determining the width and quality of the stereo sound stage.

A widely employed partial solution is the dedicated 'phase meter' which indicates the 'coherence' (phase) between two channels, but level differences do not register at all. An alternative approach, favoured by the BBC and other broadcasters, is to meter the difference or Sides signal, which relates both level and timing/phase differences. This works well if the overall signal level is kept up — as it tends to be for broadcasting — but it becomes ineffective with low-level signals.

Far and away the best solution has always been the goniometer, a two-dimensional display where the signal from the left channel is shown on an axis that runs from bottom right to top left at 45 degrees, and the right channel is on an axis running in the opposite direction from bottom left to top right. Thus a perfect mono signal (identical in both channels) produces a thin vertical line and a normal stereo signal produces something resembling a circular ball of wool! A huge amount of information is presented by this kind of display — left and right levels, stereo width, mono compatibility, frequency content (very low-frequency problems are particularly obvious). With practice and experience it is even possible to determine the type of microphone arrangement used in a recording — spaced mics produce a characteristic pattern which is very different from coincident or pan-potted mics, for example.



However, hardware goniometers are still expensive devices and tend to be the exclusive province of mastering houses and very large recording consoles. Fortunately, a more affordable solution is now available in the form of The Box 2.

Readers with long memories may remember the original Stereo Soundstage Monitor designed by the late Frank Fox, or its subsequent re-engineering and re-launch by Philip Stokes and Mike Skeet under the ITZA brand. This latest incarnation — The Box 2 — is slightly smaller and better-engineered than the previous model, and is now produced by Mike Ballance of Tabor Audio in association with Skeet Music.

Goniometer Quadrant Display

Housed in a plastic case measuring 150 x 100 x 65mm (hwd), The Box 2 is taller than it is wide, with the meter display on the front and the connections to the rear. Power is via a wall-wart producing 18V DC, and is connected through a coaxial socket on the rear panel. The bottom central green LED in the display illuminates constantly when power is applied. The stereo line-level audio input is unbalanced via a TRS quarter-inch socket, intended for direct connection to the headphone output of a stereo recorder using a standard TRS-TRS cable. A momentary button on the rear panel provides a mono input to the meter to check alignment.

Construction is to a very high standard, with conventional components mounted on a fibreglass circuit board fixed to the inside of the rear panel. The metering display consists of a diamond grid of 100 intensity-matched LEDs mounted on a second circuit board supported on pillars from the rear panel to sit just behind a clear plastic window in the front of the unit. The extremely elegant circuitry uses a pair of bar-graph meter chips, one driving the left-channel axis of the LED array and the other driving the right-channel axis. The result is a distinctive diamond pattern that conveys the top quadrant of a complete goniometer display - which is sufficient to provide all the required stereo information.

The LED array comprises green, yellow, orange, and red LEDs configured much like a conventional bar-graph meter. Working up either side of the array, the first seven LEDs are green, followed by yellow, amber, and red. These colours extend into the corresponding rows across the rest of the array, with the exception that the centre vertical column is made up entirely of red LEDs. In this way, the colour of the display provides a useful indication of peak signal levels, and the central axis is indicated by the red LEDs.

Watching The Box

I used the meter by hooking it up to the headphone outputs of various recorders and mixers, as recommended. The headphone level is critical to the correct operation of the meter, but this is established simply by replaying a constant-level signal on both channels at a nominal 'zero level' and

SOUND ON SOUND

Tabor Audio The Box 2 £450

pros

- Highly intuitive display.
- Easy to interface with headphone outputs.
 Reveals subtle image flaws before they become audible

con

- Unbalanced inputs.
- Wall-wart PSU.

summary

An elegant and relatively affordable stereo sound-stage meter which is highly Intuitive to use and extremely revealing of left-right balance, image width, and phase or timing errors in stereo slgnals. It's been around in various forms for many years, but this is the best-englneered and most cost-effective version yet.

adjusting the headphone level so that all of the centre red LEDs are illuminated. The display then indicates signal levels in the usual way, with yellow, orange, and red LED's warning of headroom incursions. Adjacent LEDs illuminate at roughly 3dB increments, as on a normal bar-graph meter, but low-level 'dynamic compression' ensures that the stereo image display remains fairly consistent when the signal level falls.

The provision of a mono button on the rear panel is handy to check that the meter is accurately aligned internally, and provides confidence that when it says the signal is in the middle of the stereo image, it really is! An accurate dual mono signal is shown as a thin vertical red line, and if any of the adjacent greens are illuminated there is something wrong somewhere — either the balance is off, or there is some sort of phase or timing error. I detected a one-degree phase error on a 1kHz stereo calibration tone recorded on a prototype test disc using an earlier version of The Box, so it is a remarkably accurate tool.

Panning the signal off towards the left results in the vertical line also moving to the left, with the bottom of it running up the left-hand side of the diamond pattern. A fully-left signal runs entirely up the left-hand side of the diamond pattern. Full-width stereo material is shown as a fairly full pattern of LEDs, where the outside edges are the same length and brightness as (or slightly smaller and dimmer than) the middle. If the pattern is fairly high but narrow — looking a bit like a Christmas tree — then the stereo image is quite narrow.

Should one channel be reversed in polarity the display shows a clear 'V' on the outside LEDs, with nothing illuminated in the middle at all. If the stereo image is excessively wide, or if there are phase anomalies, the edges of the display will be longer or brighter than the middle. It may sound complicated, but the display is actually very intuitive, and after a little experience you will wonder how you ever managed without it. This form of metering often highlights potential problems before they become obvious through listening. The Box 2 offers a compact, convenient, and very usable stereo sound-stage meter which is recommended for anyone involved in live stereo mixing or post-production.

information

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SOMETHING AMAZING HAS ARRIVED ...



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Gordon Reid

n the first two parts of this history, I charted the rise of Roland from humble beginnings in 1972, through a financial crisis in 1981, and then showed how they survived the middle years of the 1980s by offering attractively priced analogue/digital hybrid synthesizers, as well as a diverse range of amplifiers, effects, guitar synths, and even computer plotters. This month, we'll see what happened when Roland jumped onto the digital bandwagon, and enjoyed what proved to be a golden age for the company.

1986

MAJOR PRODUCT LAUNCHES

- AMPS, MIXERS & SPEAKERS
- DAC15B bass amp.
- BOSS PRODUCTS
- CS3 Compression Sustainer.
- DD3 digital delay.
- DR DRP I, DRP II, DRP III Dr Pad.
- DR220A and DR220E Dr Rhythm.
- DSD3 digital sampler/delay.
- FT2 dynamic filter.
- RCE10 digital chorus/ensemble (Microrack system).
- RDD20 digital delay (Microrack system).
- ROD10 overdrive/distortion (Microrack system).
- RPS10 digital pitch-shifter/delay (Microrack system).
- RSD10 digital sampler/delay (Microrack system).
- EFFECTS
- DEP5 multi-effects.
- **GUITAR SYNTHESIS PRODUCTS**
- FC100 foot controller.
- GK1 synthesizer driver.
- GM70 GR-to-MIDI converter
- PIANOS
- HP2000, HP3000, HP4500, HP5500, HP5600 domestic pianos.
- MKS20 digital piano module.
- RD1000, RD200, RD250S, RD300 stage planos.
- **RHYTHM MACHINES**
- CR1000 digital drummer.
- TR505 Rhythm Composer.
- SAMPLERS
- MKS100 digital sampling module.
- S10 keyboard sampler.
- S50 keyboard sampler.
- SEQUENCERS
- MC500 Micro Composer.
- MRC APL sequencer for Apple II and IIe. • MRE IPC sequencer for IBM PC.
- SYNTHS & HI-TECH
- HS10 (Synth Plus 10).
- HS80 (Synth Plus 80).
- JX10 'Super JX'.
- MKS50 module.
- MKS70 Super JX module.
- PG300 programmer.

Designing The Future The History Of Roland Part 3 • 1986-1991

Roland made their name with analogue synths and effects, but by the mid-1980s, they needed to go digital to remain competitive. It was a leap into the unknown for the company — but it ushered in a golden era...

In 1986, the world was gripped by FM fever and Roland lacked a flagship synth. The Jupiter 8 was gone, and the six-note polyphony of the JX8P looked dismal when compared to the 32-note capabilities of Yamaha's DX1 and DX5. There was only one thing to do. The industry had long embraced the 'two identical synths in a box' concept, so Roland competed against two DX7s in a six-octave keyboard by releasing two JX8Ps in a six-octave keyboard. The result was the inappropriately numbered Super JX10; possibly the holder of the 'Last Great Analogue Polysynth' award.

The JX10 was a superbly playable instrument that you could play in Whole

what-have-you to a single note. Unfortunately, it was still overshadowed by Yamaha's DX synths, a point not lost on Roland's president, Ikutaro Kakehashi who, in his autobiographical book *I Believe In Music*, admits that he had to work hard to maintain the morale of his partners, which was in danger of being swept away on a tide of FM synthesis.

Alongside the JX10, there was the MKS70, a Super JX10 in modular form, which offered all the facilities of the keyboard version, with one notable difference... it was capable of saving and loading patches over MIDI. Nevertheless, when all was said and done, this was simply repackaged JX8P

Roland's last great synth to incorporate analogue technology, the Super JX10.

The rack version of the JX10, the MKS70.

(12-voice) mode, or Split mode (two six-voice synths), or as a layered six-voice synth. This was possible because the guts

XL MILL

of a JX10 were truly two JX8P motherboards, plus a third board that controlled them and added a handful of additional synthesis facilities. Consequently, it offered huge pads, brasses, strings, lead sounds, and monstrous basses... in fact, everything a super-synth should. Indeed, when invoked on a Super JX10, the JX8P's Mono1 mode assigned all 24 oscillators, filters and



technology. Likewise, 1986 was the year in which Roland released a range of repackaged Alpha Junos. These were the MKS50, an enhanced Alpha Juno 2 in a 1U rackmount module, and the HS10 and HS80, repackaged Juno 1s and Juno 2s with built-in amplifiers and speakers.

Elsewhere, more products ploughed existing furrows, but Roland also doubled

the history of roland

PART 3: 1986-1991

feature

▶ the size of the Boss Microrack range, and launched their first digital multi-effects unit. the DEP5. For guitarists, there was the GK1 pickup and GM70 guitar-to-MIDI converter, which - as well catering for Roland's own G-series controllers - removed the need for a dedicated guitar synth, and allowed players to control MIDI modules from their favourite guitars. All of this was good stuff. but none of it was going to take the world by storm. Fortunately, something far more significant was happening elsewhere: this was the year that the company went truly digital. However, Roland's first digital keyboards were not synthesizers; they were samplers and pianos.

By the end of 1985, sampling had been



The GK1 pickup and GM70 converter unit combination freed MIDI-savvy guitarists from having to use Roland's guitar synths for the first time, allowing users to connect and trigger any MIDI module from their guitars.

around for six years. The affordable end of the market was dominated by the Ensonig Mirage, while Kurzweil, Emu, and Fairlight ruled the high end. But there was a large hole in the middle and, in 1986, Roland plugged it with not one, but three 12-bit samplers: the S50, the S10, and a modular version of the S10, the MKS100.

Milestone: Structured/Adaptive Synthesis

It's sometimes hard to remember that there was a time when it was impossible to synthesize a realistic acoustic piano sound. In fact, it was as recently as 1984 that Kurzweil demonstrated that it was possible to imitate the piano using PCM-based synthesis. However, the K250 was expensive and, while some players loved its sound, few would have suggested that it was almost indistinguishable from the real thing. Two years later, Roland changed all that ...

When the SAS system appeared, it was a revelation. With more than 30 keyboard 'zones' differentiated not just by pitch and brightness, but also by individual formant structures and string enharmonicities, it was far superior to any straightforward sample-replay system. For the first time, you could recreate acoustic and electronic pianos on a range of stage instruments, and - most realistically of all - on the range of domestically styled Roland Digital Pianos

Of these, the most celebrated was the RD1000 stage piano. Famously adopted by Elton John, this featured a superb 88-note weighted. wooden keyboard housed in a stylish case. accompanied by a stylish pedal unit, and supported by an even more stylish chrome and black stand (the KS11), all of which looked and sounded as good as anything since. It offered just eight voices, but you could tweak these with a three-band EO, and add chorus and tremolo. storing the results in a further 56 memories, or to 64 memories in an M16C cartridge. The polyphony was stingy by today's standards - just 16 voices for the acoustic pianos, and 12 for the

The S50 was the 'pro' instrument, and featured a number of innovations such as 96dB-per-octave anti-aliasing filters and the type of graphical operating system previously associated only with instruments that boasted external processing units, QWERTY keyboards and computer displays. It was also, perhaps, the first affordable keyboard that was upgradeable by the simple process of loading new OS software, and one of the first to offer a software sequencer (the SYS503) which was, apparently, the result of a home project by

As an

one of STATISTICS OF STATISTICS Roland's software engineers. **Roland's S-series** samplers innovatively offered monitor output options, so you Sampling Technology could attach a for the Most monitor and a mouse to make **Demanding Musicians** editing and keygrouping easier.



The RD1000 was a big breakthrough in the acceptance of digital piano technology. Even Elton John used one live on stage.

electric-piano emulations - but par for the course in 1986.

The same SAS system was available in a MIDI module, the MKS20, which quickly became a standard, but most interesting, perhaps, were the remarkable HP-series domestic pianos, which offered the same sounds without the editing and memories. Instead, they came with dedicated speaker systems built into heavy wooden cases that emulated the resonances and rattles of ... umm, heavy wooden cases.

Roland discontinued the original SAS sound generator in 1990, replacing it with 'Advanced SA Synthesis', and then replacing it again in 1996 with a 64-voice stereo implementation. Coupled to improved acoustic design for the domestic/concert pianos and, more recently, a genuine hammer action, these developments have kept Roland at the forefront of the digital piano market for nearly two decades.

instrument, the S50 was 16-voice polyphonic, multitimbral, velocity- and pressure-sensitive, and offered splits, layers, and velocity crossfading. What's more, as well as offering digital filters, amplifiers and envelopes that allowed you to manipulate samples at the point of replay, it provided a limited form of resynthesis that made it possible to manipulate the sample data itself. There was also a superb library supplied on 3.5-inch diskettes, and many of these sounds have remained in use to this dav.

The S50 should have been a winner, and the speed and elegance of its operating system should have ensured that it became the industry standard. Unfortunately, Roland had come to the market just a little too late. Akai launched their S900 rackmount sampler the same year, and although this was less slick, it established itself as the de facto standard. Consequently, the first question asked by many prospective S50 customers became, "is it Akai-compatible?" Since it was not, the S50 was doomed to be an also-ran.

Given the power of the S50, the existence of the S10 is a mystery. It was not only more limited than its big brother - which, given their respective price-points, is hardly surprising — but it felt as if it had been designed and programmed by a different company. It also sported non-standard 2.8-inch 'Ouick Discs'. a horrible experiment in low-cost drives that were excruciatingly slow and of much more limited storage capacity. Unlike the S50, the S10 and the MKS100 deserve their ianominy.

Elsewhere, the company had used their mastery of sampling and digital technology to develop a resynthesis system that they called SAS - or Structured/Adaptive Synthesis (see the box opposite) This was not a simple sample-playback system. Instead, Roland's engineers had sampled and analysed the timbre of various instruments --- but primarily acoustic pianos - at many pitches and loudnesses, and designed an algorithm that resynthesized the necessary harmonics and noises each time you played a note. For the first time, SAS made it possible to synthesize a grand piano with remarkable accuracy, and it provided the engine for a huge range of electronic pianos. Indeed, some acoustic piano manufacturers felt so threatened by Roland's flagship HP5500 and HP5600 that they complained when the company used the word 'piano' to describe them, fearing that it would confuse prospective purchasers (this paralleled a similar response to Laurens Hammond's use of the word 'organ', and the US Federal Trade Commission's assertion in 1937 that the Model 'A' and 'AB' should be classified as 'electrotones', because they did not have pipes!). Kakehashi responded by adding the word 'digital' to every Roland Digital Piano, sold thousands of them, and everybody was happy... especially the customers.

Another milestone was reached with the launch of the MC500 Micro Composer. The follow-up to the MSQ700, this five-track MIDI sequencer offered a far larger memory and greatly enhanced editing capabilities. Initially marketed alongside the HP5500 and MKS7 as part of the Roland MPU Music System, it spawned a series of stand-alone products, and its derivatives would later



Sturdy, guick to use and reliable, the MC500 was the hardware sequencer of choice for many mid-to-late-'8os keyboard players.

provide the sequencing power for Roland's keyboard workstations.

On the corporate front, Kakehashi was again active, adding Roland Italy S.p.A. and the Roland Taiwan **Electronic Music Corporation to his** growing list of joint ventures. The second of these is today an important ingredient in Roland's worldwide manufacturing capability.

1987

- MAJOR PRODUCT LAUNCHES **AMPS & MIXERS**
- DAC 15D and DAC 15XD guitar amps. M160 16-channel rackmount mixer.
- M240 24-channel mixer.
- **BOSS PRODUCTS**
- BF2B bass flanger.
- CE2B bass chorus.
- DS2 Turbo Distortion.
- FV50H volume pedal.
- FV50L volume pedal.
- GE7B hass EQ.
- LM2 limiter.
- MZ2 Digital Metaliser.
- NS2 noise suppressor.
- PS2 digital pitch-shifter/delay.
- RPD10 digital panning delay.
- RRV10 digital reverb.
- RV2 digital reverb.
- EFFECTS
- DEP3 reverb/delay.
- FC100 foot controller.
- · GP8 guitar effects processor.
- SDE3000A digital delay.
- **PIANOS**
- HP600.
- HP700.
- HP800.
- HP6000S.
- RHYTHM PRODUCTS
- MDS1 stand for PD pads.
- PD11 bass-drum pad.
- PD21 snare/tom pad.
- PD31 snare/tom pad.
- · PM16 pad-to-MIDI interface.
- TR626 Rhythm Composer.
- SAMPLERS
- · S220 sampling module.
- S550 sampling module.
- SEQUENCERS
- PR100 sequencer.
- SYS503 Director 'S' software sequencer for the S50 sampler.
- SYNTHS & HI-TECH
- A110 MIDI display.
- D50 synthesizer.
- D550 synth module.
- EV5 expression pedal.
- MPD4 MIDI pad.
- MT32 expander module.
- PG1000 programmer for D50 and D550.
- VP70 Voice Processor.

If 1986 had been a landmark year, it also marked the passing of Roland's analogue era. The Jupiter range had been discontinued in 1985 and, while the company's analogue/digital hybrid synths



For a year before the release of the Korg M1, Roland ruled the synth roost with the D50 workstation (seen here with its optional PG1000 programmer), which became the must-have keyboard successor to Yamaha's DX7.

continued to sell well, 1986 was - in terms of product launches - the swansong for these, too. Digital sampling and synthesis was the way forward, and Kakehashi knew it. So 1987 was to be the one in which Roland's developments in digital technology really bore fruit.

The company continued to expand their existing digital product lines, with SAS pianos, and two further sample modules; the S550, plus an improved version of the MKS100, the MKS220. But these were as nothing compared to the impact of a new Roland synth. In retrospect, 1987 was about one thing, around which all else paled, not just for Roland, but for all keyboard manufacturers and players. It was the year in which Roland redefined the concept of the synthesizer. It was the year of the D50.

To dispense with the mundane, the D50 offered what had become Roland's standard keyboard fare: velocity and aftertouch sensitivity, with splits and layers. It was also expandable, with options for ROM and RAM cards, a good MIDI implementation, a programmer, and eventually third-party expansion boards that extended its range of sounds and facilities. But there was another reason why the D50 was a sensation, toppling the DX7 from the throne it had occupied for four years. It sounded fantastic. For more reasons why, see the box on the next page on LA synthesis.

The enormous popularity of the D50 caused a whole support industry to spring up, and soon there were voice cards, libraries, and powerful editors available for it. For many owners, it was unnecessary to learn how to program the instrument - they simply plugged in their favourite sounds and played. However, for those with the courage to dabble. Roland offered an analogue-style control surface, the PG1000. With this attached, the D50 avoided the trap into which Yamaha's occasionally impenetrable FM programming system had fallen. LA Synthesis, the technology that powered the D50, not only sounded amazing - it made digital synthesis accessible again.

Roland capitalised upon the success and

feature

Milestone: LA Synthesis — The Birth Of S&S

Roland described the D50's 'Linear Arithmetic Synthesis' engine as 'A new universe of sound beyond the limits of conventional synthesis'. For once, the hyperbole was justified. The D50 and D550 produced sounds that nobody had heard before.

The first half of the secret was the invention of the technique now known as 'sample and synthesis', or S&S. Roland's engineers had discovered that much of the information that we use to identify and categorise a sound is contained in its first few hundred milliseconds. They reasoned, therefore, that synthesized sounds would be more realistic if they had snippets of the attack portions of 'real' instruments before the conventional synthesis waveforms. So the D50 contained a ROM that held 100 PCM samples. Although these were very short by today's standards, they enabled the D50 to produce imitative sounds that were far snappier, interesting and convincing than those from any previous synthesizer. Furthermore, LA synthesis provided two simultaneous tone generators — each comprising a PCM snippet and what was probably the first 'virtual-analogue' synth architecture — and you could combine each pair of these in any of seven Structures that determined how they interacted and were mixed.

The second thing that made the D50 unique was the inclusion of a digital chorus and delay/reverb unit. With 32 different types of delay and reverb effects, the D50 was the first synth that sounded lush and 'produced' without the need for expensive external effects.

Many of the D50's factory sounds

became overnight standards, almost immediately appearing on every CD and in every lift around the world. 'Fantasia' was everywhere, and has appeared on almost every Roland synth since. Likewise,

'DigitalNativeDance', 'Soundtrack', 'OK Chorale', 'Nightmare', 'Glass Voices' and 'Intruder FX' became staples of the modern sonic palette. But none of the ensuing copies has ever sounded quite like the original. The D50 had a unique character, never since emulated — even by Roland.

growing reputation of LA Synthesis and, later in the year, the MT32 appeared. Designed for home use alongside an electric piano or MIDI home keyboard, this used a much more limited form of LA synthesis, and its sound was in no way comparable to the 'real thing'. Unfortunately, Roland were rather naughty with the MT32 and its successors, advertising them in an ambiguous way that implied that they contained the D50's synthesis engine. I think that this was a significant mistake, and it may have backfired badly. If you had heard an MT32 in 1987 and thought that this was the sound of Roland's flagship synth, you would have wondered what all the fuss was about.

Had it not been for the D50, we might now remember 1987 as the year in which Roland introduced their first MIDI percussion system. You constructed your kit using a combination of PD21 or PD31 snare/tom pads (the latter of which offered four outputs — the main pad and three edges for rimshots and so on) and PD11 bass drum pads, all mounted on the MDS1 drum frame. The heart of the system

ROI AND

SYSTEM

MIDI PERCUSSION

was the PM16 Pad/MIDI interface, which offered 16 inputs catering for both the pads and acoustic triggering. Hooked up to one of Roland's samplers, or the DDR30, or one of the MIDI-equipped Rhythm Composers, the results could be surprisingly good, although it was to be another five years before Roland made electronic kits completely self-contained, and good enough to fool listeners into thinking that they were listening to a 'real' kit.

This was also the year in which Roland established the Roland Tech Corporation, a largely unseen company that designs and builds the cabinetry for the more expensive Roland products, and which develops the finishes for them. It was also the year in which Roland bought the Rhodes trademark (see the box on the next page).

Fender Rhodes and Rhodes instruments had dominated the market for electric pianos for more than 20 years, first under the ownership of CBS, and more recently under the personal ownership of the head of CBS, William Schultz. However, the heyday

of the electro-mechanical

piano had passed, hastened in no small measure by Roland's SAS

technology. So Kakehashi purchased the Rhodes

name from Schultz, no doubt with the intention of combining Roland's piano technology with one of the most famous trademarks in the music industry. On paper, it must have been a great plan. Two years later, it would seem less so.

Not content with his acquisition of Rhodes, 1987 also saw Kakehashi buy

A contemporary brochure (left) showing Roland's first foray into complete electronic drum pad systems. Above: the optional DDR30 module was one of the possible sources of drum samples for the trigger pads.

a majority shareholding in the Italian company SIEL (see the box below). One of a group of keyboard companies established on the Adriatic coast of Italy, SIEL had built ensemble keyboards for ARP and Sequential, selling them under their own name as the Orchestra (1980) and Orchestra 2 (1982). They also manufactured two analogue synths, the Cruise and Mono (1981) and three ghastly electronic pianos, the Quattro and PX (1983), and the PX Jr (1984). The company's polysynths were also less than rapturously received. The Opera 6 (1983) might have been a success, but numerous versions --- some with VCOs, some with DCOs - confused everybody. Following that, the DK series (1984-1987) eventually numbered four keyboard synths and three expanders, which were universally unsuccessful, no doubt because companies

SIEL & Roland Europe

Why Kakehashi bought SIEL is not clear. Whatever the reason, 1987 saw production of all SIEL products cease, and its name slipped quietly into oblivion. The following year, the company was re-established as Roland Europe SpA, and in June 1996, following an Italian government scheme that offered preferential tax treatment for publicly traded companies, it became a listed company on the Milan stock exchange. Nowadays, Roland Europe operates from five plants and employs more than 250 staff. It is the centre of the Roland Group's European research. development and production, designing and building products such as digital pianos, organs, MIDI controllers, sound modules and amplifiers. But it is best known for the E-, Gand VA-series Arranger keyboards that would start to appear the year after acquisition. Together with the HP-series digital pianos, the KR-series 'Intelligent Pianos', and the C-series harpsichords, these would form the backbone of Roland's Contemporary Keyboards division, which was destined to become one of the most important elements within the Roland empire.

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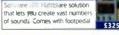


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feature

PART 3: 1986-1991

A Very Concise History Of Rhodes

the history

of roland

Born in 1910, Harold Rhodes was just 20 when he found himself running a chain of piano schools across the USA. A little over a decade later, he was asked to provide music therapy for wounded soldiers, and designed a small piano using cut-down aluminium pipes as the sound sources. It was a big success, and many thousands of Rhodes pianos were manufactured during the latter stages of World War II.

Following the war, Rhodes established the Rhodes Piano Corporation, and launched a strung, 3.5-octave instrument named the 'Pre-Piano'. However, this proved to be unreliable, so, in 1949, he invented a piano that used a form of tuning fork as its sound source. He built a 72-note instrument and demonstrated this widely, attracting the attention of Leo Fender, who was so impressed that he bought into the company. Unfortunately, Fender was not impressed enough to build the full-range pianos that Rhodes was developing so, from 1959 to 1964, the Piano Bass was the only Fender Rhodes manufactured.

News of Rhodes' continuing experiments reached CBS who, after visiting his workshop, offered to buy Fender's stake in the company for 13 million dollars... a huge sum in the mid-1960s. Fender agreed and, in 1965, Rhodes began manufacturing the Fender Rhodes Electric Plano, which would remain in production for 16 years. Other models, such as the Fender Rhodes Celeste and the Student Plano would come and go, but the Suitcase 73 and Stage 73, and their younger siblings the Suitcase 88 and Stage 88 soon became standard equipment for almost every serious jazz and rock keyboard player in the world.

Numerous technical upgrades followed, with improvements to the hammer tips and tone bars, and new electronics, amplifiers and speaker

systems. In 1974, the name 'Fender' was removed, although there were no physical modifications associated with this other than the change of the nameplates.

In 1979, Mark II versions were launched, and these are easily recognised by the flat tops that let you place

other keyboards on top of the piano. Then, in 1980, two new models appeared: the Rhodes 54, and the Rhodes Mk III (also called the EK10), which was a curious hybrid of a Rhodes piano and a primitive synthesizer.

like Roland did the same thing better. Another important development was the creation of Roland ISM. This was an abbreviation of 'Roland's Intelligent System of Music', a method for teaching music, keyboard and arrangement skills using electronic instruments. Originally based on the HP5500, the MT32 and the PR100 sequencer, ISM used software that ranged from providing classical exercises for

Sounds of the '70s - the Fender Rhodes

electric piano. This is a MkII Suitcase model owned by Cian Ciárán of Super Furry Animals, photographed in 2001.

MANIN

The following year, CBS bought the bankrupt synth manufacturer ARP, placed the final ARP design into production, and marketed it as the 'Rhodes Chroma'. Nothing to do with Rhodes, the Chroma was hopelessly unreliable and was a huge flop.

In 1983, William Schultz, the head of CBS, bought Rhodes and, in 1984, the new company released its only product, the Rhodes Stage 73 Mark V, of which three were even equipped with MIDI. Then, in 1987, Roland bought the company, eventually producing the Rhodes MK80, MK60, Model 760, Model 660, and VK1000. Good though these were, Harold Rhodes did not like digital instruments, and entered negotiations with Roland to buy his name back. He did so in 1997, and founded the Rhodes Music Corporation. Unfortunately, no new instruments appeared, and Rhodes himself died from pneumonia in 2000.



The VK1000 was perhaps the most impressive Hammond-wannabe released while Rhodes was owned by Roland, with real drawbars. It did nothing to impress Harold Rhodes, however, and the companies eventually parted.

Beethoven and Grieg concertos to backing tracks for rock & roll, jazz and funk improvisation. ISM developed rapidly. By 1989, there was ISM software for grades I to V of the Associated Board Grade Examinations, a significant exercise and ensemble library, and a Teaching Laboratory System that allowed a teacher equipped with a Roland TL16 system console to monitor up to 16 pupils playing the dedicated TP20 electric piano. Today, ISM is used extensively in Japan, but is perhaps less well known in Europe and North America.

1988

MAJOR PRODUCT LAUNCHES

- AMPS, SPEAKERS & MIXERS
- DA800 & DA1500 speaker systems.
- DAC10, DAC50D, DAC50XD guitar amps.
- M16E 16-channel rackmount mixer.
- M24E 24-channel mixer.
- MA12V micro monitor.
- MS30BK, MS30WH micro monitor.
- BOSS PRODUCTS
- BE5 multi-effects.
- BX40, BX60, BX80.
- BX8 & BX16.
- DC3 Digital Space D.
- EV10 expression pedal.
- ME5 guitar multi-effects.
- TM3 training monitor/line driver.
- TU12P chromatic tuner.
- EFFECTS
- E660 digital parametric EQ.
- R880 digital reverb.
- GC8 remote controller for R880.
- RE3 Digital Space Echo.
- HARPSICHORDS
- C20.
- C50.
- **HOME/ACCOMPANIMENT PRODUCTS**
- E10 and E20 'Intelligent' synths.
- PIANOS
- P330 piano module.
- RHYTHM PRODUCTS
- PAD80 Octapad II controller.
- SAMPLERS
- CD5 CD-ROM player for S550.
- HD5 HDD for S550.
- RC100 remote controller.
- S330 sampler.
- S550 sampler.
- SYS333 Director 'S' sequencer for S330.
- SYS553 Director 'S' sequencer for S550.
- SEQUENCERS
- MC300 Micro Composer.
- MC500 MkII Micro Composer.
- MT100 sequencer and sound module.
- SYNTHS & HI-TECH
- A880 MIDI patcher/mixer.
- D10 LA synth.
- D20 LA synth.
- D110 MIDI sound module.
- PG10 programmer for D10, D20, D110.
- U110 RS PCM sound module.
- TEACHING LAB SYSTEM
- TL16 mixer.
- TM3 training monitor/line driver.
- TP20 Teaching Lab electronic plano.

The start of 1988 must have been a happy time for everybody associated with Roland because, for perhaps the first time, they could claim to be truly at the top of their industry. Many famous competitors had ceased trading during the 1980s, and more were on the verge of doing so. Furthermore, the sheen had faded on Yamaha's FM product lines, and the world was embracing hi-tech musical products as never before.

A Short History Of Rodgers Organs

Although nobody was aware of it at the time, Rodgers Organs was conceived in 1952 when Tektronix, a huge electronics manufacturer, decided to design oscillators for unspecified new products such as electronic organs. It took four years for a team including Rodgers Jenkins to design the circuitry but, in 1957, he and fellow engineer Fred Tinker presented a business plan for manufacturing transistorised church organs.

Strangely, having funded the research, Tektronix rejected the plan. The reasons were good ones... the company was fully stretched, and the directors realised that they knew nothing about the church organ business, so in 1958 they funded the establishment of the Rodgers Organ Company, placing Rodgers and Tinker in charge.

By 1959, the new company was up and running, and numerous innovations followed. In 1961, Rodgers introduced a single-contact keying system that simplified the multiple buss systems used by Hammond and others and, the following year, the company introduced the world's first all-transistor organ and amplifier combination.

Commercial success followed and, in 1964, the company bought retail premises in San Francisco to set up the first Rodgers Organ store. Soon after, they introduced a three-manual theatre organ, the Trio and, in 1966, they became the first manufacturer to use logic technology within organs. In 1968, Kakehashi visited the company's headquarters in Oregon to try to sell

There was a boom in progress, and Roland were at the very heart of it. Yet, far from sit back and admire their achievements, Roland embarked upon the most fecund year in their history, in terms of corporate development as well as product launches.

Having acquired Rhodes and SIEL in 1987, and having opened yet another joint venture (this time in Switzerland) in 1988, Kakehashi fulfilled a dream... to be involved with the design and manufacture of classical organs. He did so by buying Rodgers Organs, one of the world's most respected manufacturers of electronic, pipe and hybrid electric/pipe organs (see the box above). This fitted his long-term strategy very well. them the FR1 Rhythm Ace technology for their theatre organs, but without success.

In 1970, Rodgers left his company, but this seemed to have no adverse effects... The following year they concluded an agreement with an Italian pipe organ builder, and became the first electronic organ manufacturer to represent and sell pipe organs in the USA. The company then turned their attention to pipe organs in general, designing improved stopping systems and hybrid pipe/electronic organs for chapels and small churches.

By 1975, the company had attracted the attention of CBS which, in 1977, purchased Rodgers to create a music group that included Fender, Rhodes, Steinway, Gulbransen and Leslie. A rapid period of research and development followed, culminating in 1980 with the world's first microprocessor-controlled organ and, in 1982, the company's first all-pipe organ.

In 1985, CBS decided to sell off its musical instrument companies, and Rodgers became part of Steinway Musical Properties. Nonetheless, the company continued to progress, and the following year became the first to introduce MIDI on church organs. But, just three years later, Roland purchased Rodgers, re-establishing it as the Rodgers Instrument Corporation, and upgrading its extensive manufacturing capabilities to build Roland digital planos and keyboards as well as Rodgers Organs.

As well as expanding the number of niches that Roland occupied, this move provided established expertise in an area not previously addressed by Roland, and increased manufacturing capability in the company's largest market. Furthermore, there seems to have been a genuine synergy between the two companies, and this was to make it remarkably straightforward for the two to work together successfully.

What's more, at least one of Kakehashi's existing purchases was already paying off. The E10 and E20 'Intelligent Synthesizers', designed by Roland Europe, would change our perception of auto-accompaniment

> instruments forever. Shown for the first time at the 1988 British Music Fair, and powered by the MT32's cut-down LA

Sample-based synthesis technology permitted the development of a new wave of intelligent arranger/ auto-accompaniment keyboards in the late 1980s. Roland were far from the only players in this market, but the E10 and E20 were two of the first. synthesis engine, they offered numerous rhythm arrangements, variations, user choices of 'simple' or 'complex', fills, chord recognition, and two-track sequencing. Professional keyboard players and hi-tech users tend to look down on home keyboards, but reviewers were impressed, and we should recognise that, with the launch of the 'E' series, Roland had yet again redefined a market, raising expectations of what new technology might make possible.

The same synthesis architecture lay at the heart of the D10 and D20 synths, and their rackmount equivalent, the D110. Again, these employed the limited LA synthesis pioneered by the MT32 so, in comparison to the D50, they sounded uniformly uninspiring. Nevertheless, they and their dedicated programmer, the PG10 (which also programmed the E10 and E20) were hugely popular. Unfortunately, the lacklustre sounds of the D20 have allowed its significance to be overshadowed. Launched the same year as Korg's M1, it incorporated a multitimbral sound source, a multitrack sequencer (eight tracks, plus a dedicated rhythm track), a slot for memory



The D20 was overshadowed by Korg's M1, released the same year, but spec-wise it was just as capable a workstation synth. It was probably the M1's superior presets that carried the day.

cards, a digital effects unit, and a 3.5-inch disk drive. So, although the Korg was the superior instrument, it's unfair to say that the M1 alone defined the shape and form of the affordable workstation. The D20 shares this accolade, and it's time that credit was given where it is due.

Alongside their LA synths, Roland took a sideways step that took everybody else by surprise; they released two digital harpsichords which, in addition to a wide range of authentic harpsichord sounds, produced the tones of a lute, strings, and two pipe organs, all programmed to suit the baroque music at which the instruments were aimed. The difference between the C20. and C50 was in the number of legs (the C20 had one more) and the number of speakers (the C50 had one more, with five speakers driven by four separate amplifiers). Designed to look and feel as authentic as possible, both models offered a selection of medieval and barogue temperaments that allowed players to perform early music with the correct tuning, and also added coupling, bi-timbrality (you could mix the harpsichord



feature

the history of roland

PART 3: 1986-1991

The C20 and C50 digital harpsichords (of which the C50 is pictured, right) are some of the most obscure curios in Roland's 1980s catalogue, aimed at early-music enthusiasts.

or lute with either the strings or one of the organs) and a modern digital reverb. Beautiful to play, these instruments were only ever going to appeal to a limited market, but their quality meant that some very highbrow music institutions eventually accepted them.

As for pianos, the big news came in a small package, the P330. This underrated module incorporated an SAS engine that was almost identical to that of the MKS20, but added functions such as Attack Mute (to soften the sound for accompaniment duties) and Release Time, as well as Sostenuto, Half-Damping, and MIDI overflow, which allowed you to stack eight P330s to obtain 128-note polyphony.

Equally underrated was the S330 rackmount sampler. If the S50 can be said to have had a rackmount equivalent, it was this 1U rackmount, with the same strengths as the earlier keyboard, plus a few 'extras'. Again overshadowed by Akai's samplers, the S330 set a new price/performance standard, but was never accorded the recognition it deserved. Instead, it was the additions for the previous year's S550 that caught the imagination of Roland's customers. With its associated HD5 hard disk system, the optional SYS553 sequencing software, a mouse, a colour monitor, a DT100



digitising tablet and the RC100 remote control surface, the S550 had matured into a truly professional sampler.

Yet, despite everything else that happened in 1988, the most significant development was contained in another unassuming rackmount unit. Far from impressive, this little synth lacked all but the most basic sound-shaping facilities, didn't have any filters, and was too hissy for serious use. Roland didn't even release it in its initial form, as the T110 (shown overleaf), but as the U110, it proved to be the ancestor of all Roland's PCM-based synths, including the 'U', 'JV', 'XP' and 'XV' series, and you can't get much more significant than that (for a full explanation of the family tree, see the box below).

Another product worthy of note, but which was never sold outside Japan, was 'Musi-kun', a desktop music system comprising a PC, software, small powered monitors and an MT32 sound source. Long before such combinations became the norm, Roland yet again demonstrated their ability to anticipate the future of hi-tech

Milestone: RS PCM Synthesis

The U110 (or, rather, its unreleased prototype, the T110) is the ancestor of almost all Roland's synths and workstations from 1991 onwards. This makes it one of the most significant synths ever released. Nonetheless, the launch of the U110. which utilised what Roland called Resynthesised Pulse Code Modulation Synthesis (or RS PCM) was decidedly low-key, and the product was positioned well to the back of the company's catalogues. Perhaps this is not surprising. Sample-replay machines (which, of course, were to form the backbone of all synthesis throughout the 1990s) were not really viewed as kosher synthesizers, so Roland positioned the U110 as a low-cost, low-kudos MIDI rackmount for (and I quote from Roland's publicity of the day) 'musicians who prefer to use available sound libraries rather than create their own samples'.

Yet the U110 was a capable sound source. With 99 onboard samples, four PCM card slots (and — after a while — a moderately extensive library of cards to fill them), it could provide the backbone of many musicians' requirements. It responded to velocity and aftertouch, and was six-part multitimbral with individual outputs for each part. It even provided stereo chorus and reverb, allocating two outputs as a stereo pair to take advantage of these. The problem with the U110 was that its digital-to-analogue converters were rather noisy. This was cured in 1989 with the release of the U220, which sounded much more 'high-end'. Sure, it lost a couple of its predecessor's slots, but gained a larger ROM, and offered a better editing system. Then there was the U20, possibly the first affordable keyboard that you could take on stage to produce convincing piano, organ, strings, brass, drums... as well as many other pads, effects, leads, basses and other important sounds. Leaping from the back pages to the front of Roland's catalogues, the U20 was a winner.

These were the only three 'U'-series instruments, aithough it was apparently only a marketing decision that stopped the D70 from being launched as the U70. But if the 'U's had a brief life, the same cannot be said of their descendents. When, in 1992, Roland added a filter to the U20's RS PCM sound generator, it became the heart of the MV30 Music Production System, and then metamorphosed into the JD800 keyboard synthesizer. Later, the JV80 synth appeared, and the U220 was replaced by the JV880. And, as history shows, the JV series and its successors, the XP and XV series, were to become some of the most successful and widely used synths ever produced.

music-making.

Finally, in 1988, special mention must also be made of the DSP2000, which was perhaps Roland's only foray into the world of high-end domestic hi-fi. This was a surround system that took a conventional stereo signal and created a 3D image by delaying part of the signal and presenting this to a second amplifier driving a pair of rear speakers. A common concept in today's 5.1 surround world, this type of processing was not greeted warmly in 1988, and the DSP2000 wasn't imported or sold in significant quantities in the UK. For once, Roland had proved to be just a little too far ahead of the times.

1989

MAJOR PRODUCT LAUNCHES

- AMPS, MIXERS & SPEAKERS
- CPM120 II compact powered mixer.
- DAC80D guitar amp.
- M120 mixer.
- MG80 guitar amp.
- PA400 & PA200 powered mixers. BOSS PRODUCTS
- BUSS PRODUCTS
- BE5B bass multi-effects.
- CH1 Super Chorus.
 GE131 graphic EQ.
- GEISI graphic EQ.
- GL100 guitar driver.
 MG10 mini guitar amp.
- WS100 diversity wireless system.
- EFFECTS
- GP16 guitar effects processor.
- GS6 guitar sound system.
- GUITAR SYNTHS
- GK2 guitar synth pickup.
- GR50 guitar synth.
- HOME/ACCOMPANIMENT PRODUCTS
- Pro E 'Intelligent' arranger.
- RA50 real-time arranger.
- PIANOS
- HP2500S.
- Rhodes MK60.
- Rhodes MK80.
 RHYTHM PRODUCTS
- PAD5 MIDI pad controller.
- R5 Human Rhythm Composer.
- R8 Human Rhythm Composer.

- W30 sampling workstation. SYNTHS & HI-TECH
- A50 keyboard controller.
- A80 keyboard controller.
- CA30 'Intelligent' arranger.
- CF10 digital fader.
- CM32L LA sound module.
- CM32P PCM sound module.
- CM64 LA/PCM sound module.
- CN20 Music Entry Pad.
- D5 LA synth.
- US LA synth.
- FC100 MkII & RMC1 foot controller/RRC-to-MIDI converter.
- LAPC1 LA soundcard.
- MCB1 MIDI box for LAPC1.
- MPU IMC MIDI Interface.
- RC3 MIDI program changer.
- U20 RS PCM keyboard.
- U220 RS PCM module.

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The T110 (above) was the progenitor of all of the hugely successful sample-based synth modules Roland released in the '90s. However, the T110 was never itself released — the closest Roland came was the similar U110.

By the time 1989 rolled around, Roland were enjoying a golden age. However, despite their great breadth of products, the company's position as market leader was not secure, if only because the Korg M1 had now replaced the D50 as the synthesizer with the biggest 'Wow' factor. So Roland responded, but in a way that caught the entire industry by surprise. Rather than

> The W30 was a fine early sampling workstation - but there were no built-in effects! Still, this didn't stop the likes of Liam Howlett of the Prodigy composing most of his first three albums on it.

release an improved synth workstation to replace the D20, the company released a sampler-based workstation, the W30.

At the heart of the W30 lay a sampler similar to, and fully compatible with, the S550. This meant that it could take full advantage of the S-series sample libraries and, with a SCSI upgrade, it was also able to handle hard disk drives and CD-ROM drives. To complement this, an internal ROM included many of Roland's most popular samples, and you could edit and use these just as on any other PCM-based synth. The fully-spec'ed 16-track sequencer was compatible with Super MRC and Director-S formats, so in many ways the W30 was a combination of an \$550, an MC500 and a simple PCM-based synthesizer. But where were the high-quality digital effects? Oh, heck... there weren't any! If Roland had hoped that the W30 would capture the workstation market, they seriously miscalculated. Above all else, the popularity of the D50 and the M1 was a consequence of the 'finished' quality of the sounds, and the W30, so capable in other areas, was unable to provide this. As a result, it only achieved a fraction of its potential, which was a terrible shame.

More successful, perhaps, were the new R8 Rhythm Composer and its little brother

the R5. These included far more sounds than any previous Roland drum machine, and catered for conventional kits, Latin percussion, and electronic kits. But it was the quality and expressiveness of their sounds that

made them special, and overnight they made all previous drum machines sound artificial and unrealistic. The R-series also introduced the concept of 'human feel', a timbral randomising parameter that added an additional touch of realism to programmed patterns.

Elsewhere, the MKB1000 and MKB300 were now showing their age, so Rołand replaced them with the A80 and A50 master keyboards. These shared powerful MIDI controller capabilities including multiple zones, polyphonic aftertouch, four assignable control sliders, and inputs for four assignable controller pedals. They differed only in the keyboards provided:



88-note unit in the A80, and a semi-weighted 76-note affair in the A50.

Likewise, the GR300 and GR700 were now long gone, but Roland had not forgotten their guitar synth customers, releasing the GK2, the guitar/MIDI pickup that remains a standard 15 years later. The GK2 appeared alongside the GR50, the first of Roland's digital guitar synth units. This used yet another implementation of the limited LA Synthesis found in the lesser D-series synths, to the extent that you could even use a PG10 programmer to edit it.

Indeed, Roland were showing no signs of running out of ideas regarding the number of ways in which they could repackage their existing products. There was one, final, low-cost throw of the D-series dice in the form of the D5, but this is probably best forgotten. There was also a catalogue for 'computer sound modules and peripherals' that included the CM32L (a preset-only module based on the D110), as well as the CM32P (a preset-only module based on the U110) and, with stunning logic, the CM64, which integrated the two '32's into a single module. Borrowing from the E-series, the CA30 was an 'Intelligent Arranger' designed to complement the CM modules, while the CF10 and CN20 were designed to ease composition and mixing. Finally, there were two expansion cards, one of which was, in effect, an MT32 on a card.



With its repitchable drum samples and an decent-sized LCD (which made making rhythm programming using the established Roland pattern-based method even easier), the R8 and its smaller brother the R5 remain two of Roland's finest ever dedicated drum machines.

Following the purchase of the Rhodes name the previous year, 1989 was also the year that the company released the first two of only five Roland products that would bear the Rhodes name. It's unlikely that the company had ever intended to manufacture an electro-mechanical piano, but history suggests that — when Harold Rhodes found his name being sold for the fourth time - he had hoped that a large Japanese corporation would revitalise the market for his existing designs and ideas. Unfortunately, Roland and Rhodes did not see eye-to-eye, and legend has it that when Rhodes first heard the digital MK80, he 'just felt sick'. This was a cruel over-reaction, because the 88-note MK80 and its little brother the 64-note MK60 were fine instruments with excellent actions and SAS-generated electric piano sounds that are classics in their own right. Mind you, the public seems to agree with Rhodes, because neither instrument was the success that Roland might have hoped.

The year is notable for one further reason: the establishment of the 'Edition Roland Corporation', or 'Edirol'. Originally



The CM64 repackaged LA-synthesis and U-series sound engines in a single compact module format, and was designed for use with early computer-based MIDI sequencing systems.

proposed by Roland Italy, Edirol was created to satisfy the increasing demand for Desktop Media Production (DTMP) products such as audio and video editors. Kakehashi realised that these might require a different business model from that employed within his music businesses, so Edirol was initially kept separate from the rest of the Roland business structure.

The company's first video system was an ISA-format video-capture board plus





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feature

software, which allowed users to perform simple video editing on a PC. Called 'Video-Kun', this (like Musi-Kun the year before) never appeared outside Japan. Nonetheless, Edirol itself was soon to expand far beyond its native shores, and further Edirol companies were later established in tandem with Roland's joint ventures, with Edirol North America being established in 1994, Edirol Europe in 1998 and, most recently, Edirol Australia.

1990

MAJOR PRODUCT LAUNCHES

AMPS & MIXERS

- M12E 12-channel mixer.
- M240R 24-channel rackmount mixer.
- M480 48-channel mixer.
- BOSS PRODUCTS
- CL50 compressor/limiter.
 DR550 Dr Rhythm.
- EH2 enhancer.
- GE21, GE131A, GE215, GE231 graphic equalisers.
- LM2B bass limiter.
- NS50 noise suppressor.
- OS2 overdrive/distortion.
- PN2 tremolo/pan.
- RE1000 multi echo.
- RV1000 reverb.
- SE50 effects processor.
- **EFFECTS**
- SN550 digital noise eliminator.
- HOME/ACCOMPANIMENT PRODUCTS
- E30 'Intelligent' synth.
- PIANOS
- EP5.
- HP2700.
 HP3700.
- -----
- KR100 'Intelligent' keyboard. RHYTHM PRODUCTS
- R8M sound module.
- SPD8 percussion pad.
- SAMPLERS
- S770 digital sampler.
- M07 magneto-optical drive for \$770.
- OMS770 memory expander for S770.
- RAS770 expansion memory board for the S770 sampler.
- SEQUENCERS
- MC50 Micro Composer.
- MRM500 MIDI file converter.
- MV30 Studio 'M' music production system.
- SYNTHS & HI-TECH
- D70 Super LA synth.
- PC200 MIDI keyboard controller.
- · PK5 dynamic MIDI pedal.
- Rhodes Model 660 RS PCM synth.
- Rhodes Model 760 RS PCM synth.

After the advances of the previous three years, it's fair to say that 1990 was quiet by comparison, although on the corporate side of things, the company opened two new facilities in Hamamatsu, set up a joint venture in Spain, invested in another company (this time in Hungary), and established the Roland Audio Development

Milestone: The Acceptance Of Digital Pianos

In his autobiographical and philosophical book, *I Belleve In Music*, Kakehashi recounts how, in 1976, he was asked to predict the future of electronic pianos. To much mirth, he suggested that electronic instruments would one day account for 50 percent of all the pianos sold annually. Given that Roland was the only manufacturer of such instruments in 1978, and given their then-lacklustre sounds and poor playing characteristics, this must have seemed ridiculous. Nevertheless, Kakehashi was correct, and Yamaha's Clavinovas and Roland's HP-series

Corporation in the USA. However, few or no products broke new ground. Instead, there were further improvements upon existing concepts and technologies. The Boss range continued to grow, and even started to encroach on traditional Roland territory with a pair of rackmount reverb and delay processors... There were more mixers... There was a new Micro Composer, the natty MC50, and an improved arranger keyboard... There was a rackmount version of the R8, the R8M, and an Octapad that combined the pads themselves and a sound generator... There were two repackaged versions of the U20, the Rhodes Model 660 and the Rhodes Model 760 There was a Noise Eliminator that borrowed DSP technology from the E660 Equaliser and the GS6 guitar processor... There was also a range of new digital pianos that adopted a new 'Advanced' SAS system. As well as sounding better and introducing 'sympathetic resonance' for the first time on a synthesized piano, the new system also offered 'half-damping', all of which made the

new models more realistic and more playable than previous instruments. However, among none of the above was there anything radically new. Nevertheless,

there anything radically new. Nevertheless, buried among the repackaged technologies of 1990 were at least four products that merit special mention.

The MV30 Music Production System was not, in essence, particularly innovative, because it merely combined sequencing and synthesis in a way that had by now become common. But its synthesizer engine was a version of the U20's RS PCM sound engine... with filters. This places the MV30 in the direct line of descent from the U110 to today's PCM synths.

Elsewhere, the 'M' series of

digital planos started to make serious inroads into acoustic plano sales in the late 1980s. In 1989, just 13 years after his prediction, unit sales of electronic planos overtook those of acoustic planos. The significance of this cannot be overestimated, because these are the instruments that people choose to have in their living rooms. Digital music technology had truly arrived.

Nowadays, the sales of digital planos exceed those of acoustic planos in both unit sales and earnings.

general-purpose and keyboard mixers deserved a footnote in history. There were two classes in the family: those with the letter 'E' as a suffix offered EQ and microphone inputs, while those without were line-level mixers with Aux busses but no onboard equalisation. Both classes came in tabletop and rackmount forms, with 12-, 16-, 24- and 48-channel configurations, so potential users had a huge range of options. Uninspiring though such products may

seem today, the 'M's became very popular, and

The MV30 Studio M was an early example of a sequencing workstation, combining MC-style sequencing facilities with a U-series sample-based sound engine.

many can still be seen gracing small PA systems.

In contrast to the useful but rather dull mixers, there was a great deal of excitement about the D70 Super LA synth. Advertised as the successor to the revered D50, this promised much, and featured a unique programming feature called DLM (Differential Loop Modulation) that, in principle, made some off-the-wall sounds possible. Unfortunately, DLM seemed capable of creating only harsh buzzes, and the D70 lacked the appeal of the D50. Had it achieved its potential, the D70 would have deserved a far greater mention than this, but it proved to be a 'nearly' synth: nearly a classic, and nearly successful.

Nevertheless, I doubt that Roland's management were particularly concerned; in 1990, sales of D-series synths passed the 300,000 mark, almost certainly making them the most successful synths yet developed.

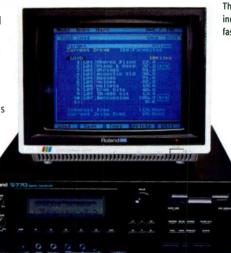
Most impressive in 1990 was the S770, a 3U rackmount sampler that, nearly 15 years later, remains a superb instrument. It was 24-voice polyphonic, incorporated an

internal hard disk drive, offered sample RAM that was expandable up to 16MB, had digital inputs and outputs, offered 20-bit A-D and D-A conversion, supported all the peripherals already launched, and was compatible with the existing S-series library. But it was not the S770's specification that held the two secrets of its excellence: these were rather more intangible. Firstly, there was the sample editing system, which was a hugely powerful and elegant synth in its own right, but which was overlooked by the public at large. Secondly, there was the audio quality. Thanks to a new reproduction method called Differential Interpolation, the S770 eliminated the grainy distortion that appeared when you played at low pitches on other manufacturers' samplers. Unfortunately, just as they had on the W30, Roland had missed a trick... once again, the S770's specification lacked the crucial words 'Akai' and 'compatible'. Had it been able to load and/or convert the Akai sample library. it might have gone on to become the new standard. But it didn't, so it didn't.

1991

MAJOR PRODUCT LAUNCHES

- BOSS PRODUCTS AW2 auto-wah.
- BE5M multi-effects pedal. BL1 bulk librarian.
- CE5 chorus/ensemble.
- · EH50 stereo enhancer.
- FV300H and FV300L expression pedals. FW3 foot wah.
- LS2 line selector. • MT2 Metal Zone.
- PQ4 parametric EQ.
- EFFECTS
- ADA8024 RSS A-D-A converter.
- RSP550 stereo signal processor.
- RSS8048 RSS sound space processor.
- SSC8004 RSS sound space controller.
- HOME/ACCOMPANIMENT PRODUCTS
- E70 'Intelligent' synth.
- PIANOS
- FP8 digital piano. ORGANS
- Rhodes VK1000.
- RHYTHM PRODUCTS
- CR80 Human Rhythm Player.
- SAMPLERS
- S750 Sample module.
- SEQUENCERS
- · PR1 player and recorder.
- SOUND CANVASES
- SB55 Sound Brush (SMF Sequencer).
- SC55 Sound Canvas.
- **SYNTHS & HI-TECH** A220 MIDI separator.
- JD800 programmable synth.
- JX1 performance synth.
- SBX1000 MIDI cueing box.



If 1990 had been a relatively unsuccessful year in terms of groundbreaking product launches, 1991 was to be its antithesis, with three products of long-term consequence. One was a synthesizer, one was a sound module, and the other was an effects unit.

Let's start with the synth... It can't have escaped Roland's notice that its brief market leadership in 1987 had been eclipsed by the Korg M1 and its T-series successors, and that the D20, W30 and D70 had singularly failed to wrest the crown from their competitor's grasp. But when somebody in Roland leaked the news of a new digital synthesizer sporting a large, analogue-style control surface, everybody raised an eyebrow (or two). What's more, rumours suggested that it might be called the JD8, which many assumed meant 'Jupiter Digital'. Was this going to be Roland's long anticipated successor to the Jupiter 8?

When it appeared, the JD800 appeared to be what everyone had hoped; a state-of-the-art digital synth with the appearance and feel of a top-of-the-line analogue polysynth. Many of the controls also had their roots deep in the past, having first appeared on the PG800 programmer for the JX8P, but the bright orange LEDs, the dual displays, and the large, knobbly buttons were quite startling, and made the instrument feel very modern.

The sound source drew upon 108 PCM waveforms including the conventional cyclic waveforms (often used with a touch of 'random pitch' to imitate analogue instabilities), samples, and attack snippets reminiscent of the D50's LA synthesis. Filtering came in not one but three forms, with low-, high- and band-pass modes, all with resonance, while Roland's multi-stage contour generators provided as much flexibility as most programmers would ever require. Likewise, the multiple effects

The S770 was one of Roland's finest samplers, but its incompatibility with the Akai S-series sample format, which was fast becoming the industry standard, limited its appeal.

> structure, which offered things such as distortion and phasers as well as the usual chorus and reverb, extended the JD800 far beyond Roland's previous fare.

At first sight, the JD800 was 24-voice polyphonic, but once you layered tones to create its more complex and interesting sounds, the polyphony could drop as low as six notes, which was not impressive, even in 1991. This also made the JD800 of limited use as a multitimbral instrument, as did the limited onboard storage of just 64 patches and a single multitimbral setup. More impressive was the fact that you could assign the onboard effects slightly differently to the patches in multitimbral mode.

With its large, friendly panel, impressive programming depth and warm sounds, the JD800 might have dominated the market had it been launched a year or two before, but it arrived just as Korg released the similarly-priced 01/WFD workstation and the Wavestation, both of which proved to be more popular. Nonetheless, it's the ID800 that still turns heads in the 21st century.

Despite the sexiness of the JD800, the product that was to have the greatest legacy, both financially and in shaping the future of the music industry, was neither large nor exciting, nor Want transit transit

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Into the '90s! The JD800 was a decisive break with the plain, 'one data wheel and a two-line LCD' design of Roland's late-'8os synths, and its slider-tastic control surface means it's still popular today.

did it sound particularly impressive. Yet, in introducing General MIDI (GM) and General Standard MIDI (GS), the SC55 Sound Canvas made it possible for programmers to create MIDI sequences that could be replayed predictably on products produced by any manufacturer, not just Roland. This was a huge leap forward, and nowadays the descendents of the SC55 dominate many sectors of the music industry (see the box on the next page).

Yet had it not been for the future impact of GM and GS, an effects unit would have earned the accolade of 'milestone product' for 1991...

the history of roland

feature

Milestone: The SC55 & SB55

The SC55 was far from impressive, but it had a huge impact upon Roland's fortunes — an impact that continues in full force to this day.

At first sight, (and second, and third...) there was nothing special about it. Sure, it used both RS PCM and the cut-down version of LA synthesis, came with a neat little remote control, and its complement of 315 patches, nine drum kits, 16-part multitimbrality and 24-voice polyphony was reasonable for the day. However, its limited editing capabilities precluded it from professional use, and placed it firmly in the 'home' music market.

So what made it important? The answer lay in the way that its patches were arranged and the ways in which these could be modified, which conformed to a new MIDI standard that the world called GM (General MIDI) and which Roland later extended to include additional commands and called GS, or 'General Standard'. Of course, this would have been meaningless had the SC55 had

Roland had been using the acronym 'RSS' since 1978 to stand for Roland Studio System but, in 1991, this changed to Roland Sound Space, a system that (the company claimed) made it possible to create a three-dimensional sound-space using conventional stereo speakers. In theory, this meant that you could position a mono sound anywhere in a three-dimensional space around the listener.

The product launch was atypically high-key for Roland. Having traditionally exhibited at music industry shows such as the Frankfurt Musikmesse and NAMM, the company stepped into the audio engineering arena by exhibiting at the Audio Engineering Society (AES) Convention, building a soundproof booth to demonstrate the sound-space that RSS could wring from a conventional stereo system.

A standard RSS system was neither small nor cheap, comprising four units: a pair of 2U-rack ADA8024 analogue-digital-analogue converters, the 2U rackmount RSS8048 Sound Space Processor, and the large, tabletop SSC8804 Sound Space Controller. Larger systems could comprise up to 16 processors!

The processor was the key to the system, combining a simulation of binaural processing (in which a performance is recorded using microphones mounted inside a dummy head) and something that Roland christened 'transaural' processing, a phase-

Roland's RSS was an innovative attempt at producing surround-sound effects using psychoacoustic principles in conventional stereo, rather than with multiple discrete channels and speakers as is the case today, but this meant that the efficacy (or otherwise...) of the effect varied from individual to individual, dependent on their hearing.

been the only instrument to use GM or GS but, right from the start, the company promised a range of compatible products that would use the same memory and edit maps. These would then be able to replay sequences correctly, no matter which you used, without having to move patches, modify MIDI receive channels, or change levels. It was a radical concept in 1991, and paved the way for the scores of GM- and GS-compatible products that have since appeared.

The SC55 was launched alongside a sequence replay module called the SB55 Sound Brush. Designed as an 'on-the-road' device that let users leave their computers in their studios, this was compatible with Standard MIDI Files, which meant that it could load and play songs originally saved from Atari, Mac, PC, and MC-series sequencers. It was also capable of loading one song while playing

and amplitude-manipulation process designed to overcome the limitations of binaural playback. All of this was controlled by the RSS8048 (the large unit shown below), whose large rotary controls could, so Roland claimed, position a sound above or below the listener, in front or behind, and to the left or the right.

RSS was a brave attempt to create an ambience processor that made a 3D 'theatre' experience possible using a stereo playback system. Unfortunately, many people were unconvinced, myself among them. I attended one of the AES demonstrations in 1991, and despite being told that I was hearing the sound coming from above me or



The first of the now-enormous Sound Canvas range, the SC55.

another, which made it ideal for use on stage. The combination of the SB55 and SC55 redefined the art of song playback, allowing solo artists to perform with a full backing band that occupied just a single rack space. The '55s' also changed the face of karaoke forever, allowing performers to alter the pitch and tempo of backing tracks independently, which would have been impossible using tape- and CD-based karaoke machines.

behind me, I didn't. The effect was interesting, but it didn't live up to its grandiose claims, and Roland sold very few of its first-generation RSS systems. Nevertheless, the audio-processing algorithms showed promise, and would soon start to appear in the company's effects units and synths.

Epilogue

Promoted to Chairman of the Roland Group, Ikutaro Kakehashi had achieved many of his aims by the end of 1991. With multiple manufacturing companies, including Roland, Boss, Rodgers and Roland DG, the Rhodes brand name, and around 20 jointly held

> distribution companies, his position was secure as one of the all-time great pioneers of the synth and hi-tech music industry. He had even been awarded an honourary Doctorate in 1991 by the world-renowned Berklee College of Music.

However, Kakehashi could see that the digital revolution was not going to be limited to synths, samplers, and effects units, and that the separate businesses of making music and recording music were soon going to meet head-on. His great rivals, Akai and Korg, were already developing high-value, high-technology studio systems and, although the public knew nothing about it at the time, Roland were not far behind. Clearly, 1992 was going to be a significant year for the hi-tech music industry, and that's where we'll pick up this story next month. 🖾



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Alesis Micron Modelled Analogue Synthesizer

33

micron

Less really *is* more — the 'smaller' name suggests a cut-down follow-up to 2003's lon synth, but in fact the Micron includes most of the spec of its predecessor, and has added effects and a built-in sequencer too.

Paul Nagle

t the end of my 2003 review of Alesis's lon, I said that if a rack version of this synth were to appear, I would find it hard to resist. However when Alesis forged ahead in their chosen direction, it was to re-cast the lon not as a rack unit, but as a second, even smaller keyboard: the Micron. In the trimming process, most of the lon's expensive, high-resolution knobs have been lost, and its graphical screen has been replaced by a workmanlike two-line job. But that isn't the whole story. The Micron features a dedicated effects chip offering reverb and delay, plus a highly versatile multitimbral mode, a built-in sequencer and a rhythm programmer. These gains add up to an instrument with a unique personality. It would be wrong to dismiss the Micron as merely a budget lon.

Size Surprise

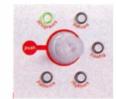
On unpacking the Micron, you are immediately struck by its size. Shaped rather like a packet of chewing gum, this thing is *really* small. In fact, if you are habitually saved from gear-buying frenzy due to lack of space, I'll just innocently mention that its dimensions are approximately 58 x 20 x 7cm.

The Micron possesses the full synthesis power of the Ion (and is compatible with Ion patches), so I suggest now is a perfect time for a refresher courtesy of that Ion review (see *SOS* September 2003, or head for www.soundonsound.com/sos/sep03/ articles/alesision.htm). Alternatively, check out the 'Micron Sound Engine' box opposite). If you're now suitably awed, we'll take the obligatory tour around the Micron's flat red/silver exterior. I'm pleased to report that the lon's twin audio inputs have survived intact, although the audio outputs have (understandably) been reduced to a single stereo pair. Alongside the three MIDI ports are inputs for a sustain pedal and an assignable expression pedal. A headphone socket and the connector for the inevitable external power supply complete the tidy rear panel.

The Micron's three-octave keyboard feels light and springy, offering velocity and release velocity action, but sadly no aftertouch. Performance controls are limited to three assignable 360-degree knobs (labelled x, y, and z), a horizontal pitch-bender (complete with glowing backlighting) and two horizontal assignable sliders, labelled m1 and m2. The sideways action of the wheel and sliders takes a little getting used to, but I did warm to them, and they feel durable enough to withstand plenty of wiggling.

The opaque plastic Control knob is the Micron's focal point. Around it is a ring of tiny buttons that

buttons that represent the five available modes. These are Programs, Setups, Config, Rhythms and Patterns. When selected, the



buttons light up green, the colour changing to red when you enter Edit mode. Since the Config button is only used to edit various global settings, it is always red when selected.

You push the Control knob to enter Edit mode, initiate actions or to navigate to editable fields. Turning the knob can, according to mode, select patches, scroll through edit pages or perform value updates. In use — and you're going to use this knob constantly - it has a slight 'give' and its notched operation is ideal for fine value adjustments. My only misgiving was that in certain edit screens, it took way too long to increment values to their extremes. For example, adjusting a modulation matrix amount from 0 percent right up to 100 percent took more than 40 full spins, by which time I'd almost forgotten why I was doing it! You'll be glad to hear Alesis have promised to investigate a means of speeding things up for a future OS revision ...

Generally, operation is made bearable thanks to a succession of shortcuts — and in probably the most useful of these, the keyboard itself is drafted in. Printed above the white keys are a series of red text labels, 12 of which serve to select program categories with a further 10 designed to drop you neatly into specific edit pages. It works like this: hold the Programs button plus one of the upper keys — let's say the top 'G' on the keyboard

SOUND ON SOUND)

Alesis Micron £350

pro

- Powerful analogue modelling at a tempting price.
- Reverb/delay effects.
- Built-in sequencer and rhythm programmer.

cons

Keyboard lacks aftertouch.
User interface could be too minimal for some.
External power supply.

summary

Diminutive it may be, but inside the Micron's compact frame beats the heart of an Ion whose analogue-modelling engine and eight-note polyphony have survived the transplant unscathed. Most of the Ion's high-resolution knobs have been sacrificed, but Alesis have worked hard to make the most of what's left. If you can live with the spartan user interface, you get a superb-sounding synth with built-in sequencer and rhythm programmer, all at a particularly tempting price.

— and right away you're editing the envelope section. Choose the top 'A' instead to edit the LFOs, and so on. Repeatedly pressing the same note jumps quickly through the separate envelopes, LFOs, and so on.

Program selection using the shortcut technique is equally nifty. To select a program in (for example) the brass category, hold the Programs button and the lowest 'B' on the keyboard. Precise selection of all things brassy is then achieved by turning the Control knob. The keyboard is also employed in a number of other ways, for example when naming patches.

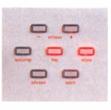
With just three assignable knobs on offer, they are going to be used extensively too. Fortunately, the assignment process is really simple: when in the Edit screen of a parameter you wish to assign, push down the Control knob whilst simultaneously turning the x, y or z knobs. That's it! You'll notice that not all parameters can be assigned; in particular,

The Micron Sound Engine

- Eight-voice polyphony.
- Three oscillators per voice, with continuously variable wave shapes, sync and FM.
- Two multi-mode filters per voice, with 20 filter types and extensive filter routing.
- Three envelopes, two LFOs, and sample and hold.
- 12-way modulation matrix, with 114 sources and 78 destinations.
- · One insert drive effect per voice.
- Two master effects processors, including chorus, flanger, phaser, vocoder and now including reverb and delay.
- · Fully compatible with lon programs.

effects settings, such as phaser speed or delay feedback, are excluded. Once assigned, parameter values are transmitted as MIDI NRPNs (Non-Registered Parameter Numbers — see the lon review for a full explanation) and when you touch any of the knobs (although not the sliders), a program edit is recognised and the Store button lights up. Edits remain even after selecting another program, until you begin a new edit. The user interface is rounded off with

seven additional buttons to the left of the display. Of these, Octave (select, with plus and minus buttons) Tap (tempo) and Store are easily



understood. Latch does exactly what you'd expect, too — it simulates the holding of notes and is ideal for drones or for the permanent looping of arpeggios and bleepy patterns.

At this point, I must ask Ion owners not to be jealous, because as I move to describe the final two buttons — Phrase and Accomp — the moment has arrived to explore the Micron's secret identity.

Micro Groover

Even with the subtle clues on the panel, you'd hardly expect to find a groovebox without a plethora of dedicated knobs, buttons and flashing lights, would you? Nevertheless, a scroll through some of the factory Setups (the Alesis term for multitimbral arrangements) suggests this is *exactly* the territory that the Micron occupies. You see, as well as an arpeggiator, the Micron features a built-in sequencer and rhythm programmer.

As an introduction to pattern creation, the aforementioned Phrase button offers a fast and intuitive means to record musical phrases on the keyboard. Simply hold it down and as soon as you start playing, your notes — including chords — are captured (up to a limit of four bars). If you use the m1 and m2 sliders or the pitch wheel, these movements too are recorded (although curiously, not those of the x, y or z knobs). To finish recording, you simply hit the button again. Now whenever you hit the button, your phrase loops can be transposed via the keyboard.

Should you wish to explore this feature further (and I'd be disappointed if you didn't), hitting the Patterns button lists all stored patterns including your newly created phrase (helpfully allocated the name '* Phrase'). At this point, a push of the Control knob allows you to select and then edit any of the several hundred factory patterns, alter their length,

ALESIS MICRON

tweak individual notes, and so on. Each pattern contains a pointer to an associated patch so that when you create new patterns, these can be paired with the most appropriate sounds.

Pattern lengths range from a quarter of a bar to four bars and are optimised for 4/4 signatures. The pattern grid may be non-destructively changed from unquantised to quantised intervals ranging from eight steps per bar to 32 steps per bar with some quirky, shuffle-type intervals along the way. Although the selection of intervals isn't extensive, there is enough flexibility for most purposes. You can switch freely between arpeggiator and sequencer modes too, with the added bonus that any continuous controllers recorded are still transmitted in the new mode. Sadly there's no way to send only the controllers (without accompanying notes) but otherwise, the sequencer is hard to fault. Even with the two-line display, editing individual steps, deleting data and even dragging and dropping notes (or whole chords) is possible.

Test Spec

Alesis Micron OS version reviewed: v1.o2.

become familiar with the process of either playing along with the metronome in real-time, or entering notes grid-style via the display. The metronome is a stored pattern, so you can modify this too if you like. Sequences, rhythms and arpeggios are transmitted over MIDI, although you need to set the Micron to Local Off mode first.

Memory & Categories

The supplied manual describes over 500 Preset programs and 32 multitimbral Setups. This was clearly inaccurate from a quick trawl through the synth, so I had another look at the Alesis web site and found an updated manual that also addresses several other important omissions. In fact, the Micron offers dynamic memory allocation rather than a fixed set of program numbers. Each time you save a program or a rhythm, the display category keeps track of patches you played recently, very much like your computer remembers recent documents. Most usefully, 'faves' is an ideal means to gather patches together for a live performance, or simply for quick access.

However, the way categories are implemented means you do not have conventional patch locations to refer to. So if you wish to call up specific patches in *Cubase*, *Logic* and the like, this could be an issue. There *are* underlying bank and program numbers, but these remain unknown until you manually press and hold the relevant Programs, Setups, Patterns or Rhythms button, at which point the display yields the relevant information. You could record the action of program selection into the sequencer, but in order to select sounds from a list, you'd need all this information in advance.

Sounds & Multitimbrality

It shouldn't be too surprising to discover that the factory programs are a varied collection



Rhythms are an alternative way to create (non-transposable) looping patterns consisting of up to 10 drums, referred to as A-J. Drums are selected using the rhythm button in conjunction with the keyboard. Each voice has its own level and pan setting, and there are handy shortcuts, including options to send the rhythm to an existing multitimbral setup or to start a new setup. A neat touch is that the looping rhythm can be auditioned at any time by playing any of the lower notes on the keyboard; the individual drums can be played or recorded into the rhythm using the upper keys. As each percussion voice is selectable from any category - not just drums - you can build up some pretty off-the-wall kits if vou wish.

The rhythm grid and lengths are set in the same way as the sequencer, and you soon

tells you how much space remains. In the case of the factory set, there are approximately 600 programs provided, with space for around 400 more. Similarly there are about 150 Setups, over 240 Patterns and 300 Rhythms included, although the space available for more of these is quoted as a percentage. If this seems a little confusing, actually it isn't so bad in reality. Put simply, you can store about 1000 Programs, and probably more Setups, Patterns and Rhythms than you'll ever keep track of.

The category system implemented for programs makes a lot of sense in terms of quick retrieval, especially if the sounds you create fall into the preset slots of 'bass', 'lead', 'pad', 'sfx', and so on. The 'All' category gathers together every program in alphabetical order and a special 'recent' encompassing all that was impressive about the Ion, especially in terms of analogue-type sounds. In fact my only complaint is not with the sounds themselves, but with the seemingly random definition of the x, y and z knobs in many programs. As knobs are at a premium on the Micron, it's frustrating that these are often defined to control parameters like FM or ring-modulation amount or noise level (filter panning is another common alternative). There's nothing for it but to plough through them and reassign each knob to perform more generally useful tasks. I tended to choose filter or envelope parameters, oscillator waveforms or detune, or portamento amount, for example. Actually, almost anything works better than the choices made for vou...

If the Micron's sounds delight with warm



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ALESIS MICRON

keyboard



Round the back, the Micron loses one of the Ion's sets of audio outputs, but there are still two inputs, the full set of three MIDI connectors, and provision for connecting expression and sustain pedals. Not bad at all.

pads, thick basses and biting percussion, it's when you put them all together in multitimbral Setups that a new character begins to emerge. Perhaps inevitably, this involves a nod in the direction of dance music, but there is also a cross-section of split keyboards, layers and so on. Much of the loop-based stuff is inspiring, and it's both fun and informative to deconstruct the complex patterns, rhythms and keyboard parts.

Setups are organised in alphabetical order with each containing up to 26 parts! Yes, you read that correctly, and yes, this does mean you can quickly exhaust the Micron's eight-note polyphony — especially if you are a layering enthusiast. But plan things carefully, divide up your programs into zones over the full MIDI range and you gain tremendous flexibility — although you'll be in regular contact with those transpose keys unless you use an external keyboard.

Parts are added only as you need them, so there's no scrolling through inactive, unneeded menus. Each Part refers to a program and optionally, if sequencing is required, a pattern. You can select from the whole range of patterns available or simply pick the one already associated with the Program. Similarly, each part may have a Beat, which is merely a (non-transposable) rhythm,

OS Updates

On receipt of the Micron, my first task (as it often seems to be) was updating its operating system. This involved the tried-and-tested technique of playing a SysEx file to the synth, and went without a hitch.

Whilst on the Alesis web site, I took the opportunity to note the updates that have been created for the lon since I reviewed it. Several new filters have been added and these are also present in the Micron. Of these, two extra comb filters are included, and these are an improvement on the older models, sounding far richer to my ears. Also, there is a new high-pass filter based on the Alesis model of the Moog four-pole ladder filter, which self-oscillates and sounds excellent. Because it wasn't based on an actual synthesizer, Alesis have apparently given it the initials of the engineer (Orly Pisa) who programmed the majority of the DSP sound engine - hence the references to the 'op filter'.

complete with its own key range, level and effects mix.

Parts and Beats may be latched so that they continue to play after you release the keys, and the Accomp key mentioned earlier is provided to turn off all looping patterns and rhythms for the entire setup at a stroke. As you play each part, you can activate the Latch function independently.

MIDI channels within a Setup are allocated according to the base channel defined in the Config menu. The channel number is increased automatically as new parts are created. This means if your base channel is 1 and you exceed 16 parts — as you well might — only the first 16 will be capable of sending or receiving MIDI data. Each part can be set to respond (or not) to the various performance controllers, and each has its own effects mix for FX1 (chorus, flanger, and so on). There's also an overall balance control between FX1 and FX2 (reverb, delay).

Effects

As I write this review, the Micron leads the Ion in its ability to reproduce rhythms and sequences, but I'd say that it's a safe bet these will be added in a future Ion OS update. However, the Micron still has one trump card in its hand, provided courtesy of a dedicated DSP chip, which takes it beyond the scope of the Ion. Rejoice, because the Micron has 'proper' effects.

If you recall, the lon included chorus, a flanger, a vocoder and drive effects, but on the Micron, these are supplemented by a second processor capable of a selection of three reverbs (hall, plate and room) or three delays — one mono and two stereo algorithms. The longest delay time is 680ms, which is halved in stereo operation. Although this is not over-generous, it's still very welcome. Delays can be synchronised to the current tempo or can be set absolutely.

The quality of these effects is fine, and although you can't access their parameters in the modulation matrix or assign them for knobby control, they add a polished sheen to the Micron right out of the box. Sure, you probably have a better reverb available in your studio, but for the gigging musician they could prove invaluable.

Conclusions

Summing up is easy. The Micron sounds fabulous; rich, lush, powerful, warm... everything you would hope for. Equally, it can be harsh, dirty or percussive. It is compact, solidly made and has more programming potential than anything this tiny has a right to. At the price, it's almost too good to be true.

By including effects and a surprisingly flexible sequencer/rhythm programmer, the Micron can perform backing-type duties currently beyond the scope of the lon. Of course, what you lose compared to the lon is obvious at a glance. The Micron's user interface has a whole range of ingenious shortcuts but these can't replace a bank of dedicated knobs, especially for lengthy programming sessions. With no software editor currently in the pipeline from Alesis, it's a comfort to know you can edit everything using the small display and available controls.

But then, perhaps you don't care about extensive editing — not everyone does. In this case, you could download a shed-load of ready-made lon sounds from Alesis's web site, make a few tweaks and away you go.

Ultimately, it's a clear choice. At this end of the spectrum, the Novation K-Series is the most serious hardware competition. The Micron scores with its superior 'core' synthesis — ie. the quality of its analogue modelling, range of filters and modulation matrix. The Novations score in polyphony, effects, user interface and keyboard action. Actually, though, in some ways the Micron's biggest competition could come from the Ion itself. Once you test the sound quality of the Micron, coughing up the extra wonga for better access may become too tempting. For the time being, the Micron is tasty, almost as cheap as chips, and just as fattening!

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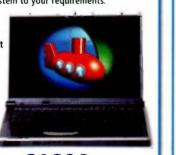
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The toms needed a little damping with gaffer tape before they were close-miked by Hugh.



pretty good. However, we felt the kick needed more definition to fit in with their urban style of music, so after checking the mic position again and deciding we were getting about the best sound we were going to get, I tried a few Logic plug-ins to see what could be achieved.

I have to admit that I was feeling quite nervous at this point, as we'd been playing the drum kit on and off for over an hour and I half expected to see a crowd of locals with torches and pitchforks coming to get us. After all, this was a flat with neighbours above, below, and to either side! Fortunately, Fader had already warned his neighbours of our visit and it seemed they were either incredibly tolerant or out at work during our recording session.

The starting point for processing was to use the channel EQ, where around 6dB of boost at 76Hz (the kick drum's fundamental) combined with a 5.1kHz boost of 8dB (to bring out the click) started to work guite nicely. A little mid-range cut at 280Hz to tame any boxiness also improved things, but it is important when doing this to listen to the kick sound both soloed and in context with the rest of the kit, as the overheads make a very significant contribution to the sound. The other trick I tried was to use Logic's Exciter plug-in to bring out the kick mic click, as this can synthesise high-end harmonics based on what's going on lower down the spectrum. Again this turned out to be quite successful. The same plug-in has also proven useful in the past for rescuing dull snare tracks.

As a final kick-drum experiment, I opened Logic's *SubBass* plug-in, which



creates frequencies an octave below those selected for analysis. You can think of this as being like the Exciter plug-in in reverse instead of synthesising harmonics above those that are actually there, it synthesises sub-harmonics below those present in the program material. There are two sets of controls, so that you can generate two lots of sub-bass from two parts of the original audio spectrum, and by turning down the dry sound you can adjust the parameters until you get the kind of depth you're looking for. Once I added the processing back into the original kick-drum sound, this gave a welcome impression of extra depth without making the kick drum sound unnatural. I could see this was one plug-in the guys would be playing with some more in the near future, as they were quite enthusiastic about the results achieved.

Overall Compression

Rather than record entire drum tracks, the approach taken by the guys was to record sections (often against a click) to be used to create loops, so toms were rarely used. On a normal session they probably wouldn't have set up the toms at all, and if you don't need them, leaving them out reduces unwanted ringing. The snare sound was deliberately big and ringy, so we went on to try overall

Using Analogue Mix Processing With A Computer System

Fader had bought a TLA5060 compressor to use on his final stereo mixes, but to do that he'd been recording the MOTU output, via the compressor, to a stand-alone CD recorder. I explained that, as he had a couple of spare inputs on his MOTU 828, he could send his mix through the compressor, then back into the 828 and route it to a new stereo track in *Logic*. All you have to do is set the record levels, then record the mix directly into the *Logic* Song — remembering not to route this track to *Logic*'s main output while recording, though, otherwise the audio will feed back into itself and cause a howl. Then again, these guys would probably even find a way to use that! compression using *Logic*'s own compressor just to show how different settings can help create different feels.

Conventional settings gave added weight and evened out the sound in a fairly predictable way, but what really seemed to hit the spot was using fast attack, fast release, and a ratio of around 4:1 (hard knee, peak sensing) to make the kit sound pump in a magnificently trashy way. At gain reduction readings of over 10dB, the sound got quite animated in exactly the right way to create exciting loops.

Fader had tried adding reverb to his own recordings, but didn't like the washy sound he was getting. Just to demonstrate the principle, I used Logic's Platinumverb set to almost its shortest possible decay time, and with the Balance ER/Reverb setting at around 65 percent early reflections, 35 percent reverb tail. With full brightness, and the bass controls turned down, this gave us a short, bright sound that worked well to add weight and presence but without adding any noticeably cloudy reverb at all. I would have preferred to try some of the Space Designer reverbs, but these weren't available in that particular version of Logic. Nevertheless, the exercise demonstrated the production value of using a short, bright reverb to liven up a drum sound without diluting the impact.

Optimising The Computer's Audio Performance

Where possible, you should record and mix at 24-bit resolution, reducing to 16-bit at the last stage in a CD-burning program such as Roxio's *Jam*. However, Fader works at 16-bit throughout so as to maximise track count, and, given the deliberately grungy, urban

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CENTRAL STATION REMOTE CONTROL (out The Central Station Remote Control (CSR-1) can be connected to the rear of the Central Station via DB9 connector to control VOLUME, TALKBACK, MUTE. input source switching and speaker output switching functions.



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sets of parameters from single internal control sources - and via MIDI. In fact, the Pitch Stick on the G2 can also be used to control an entire Morph Group!

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technique studio sos

nature of his mixes, this is perfectly fine. However, the issue of CPU and disk resources had still been worrying him. His songs are all mixed as audio tracks, and the one he opened by way of illustration turned out to have 41 audio tracks running together. This was enough to occasionally knock the disk's data transfer capacity over the edge and cause glitches, as confirmed by Logic's performance meters. (He was using an external 7200rpm Firewire drive for audio, though tests with the internal drive had produced similar results.) Sensibly, he'd used the track freeze function to conserve CPU power on those tracks that included a lot of processing, but that doesn't help with disk access problems.

However, I noticed that several of his unfrozen tracks comprised very short repeating audio loops and segments, which make the hard drive work much harder than pieces of continuous audio. Freezing the busiest of these (which renders them into a single temporary audio file), got the disk meter reading down to around 70

percent, which I felt rather happier with. The other simple trick is to zoom the screen to show the entire song, so there are no processor-intensive graphic re-draws as the cursor reaches the end of the screen -every little helps.

Both Fader and Kaiser reported that they'd experienced timing problems when composing in Logic, and Kaiser, who works mainly on his G4 Powerbook, said that with his Metric Halo 2882 Interface he was hearing too much latency to allow him to record anything unless he monitored only the source while recording. Looking at



Fader's Logic settings, it turned out that he hadn't switched on the plug-in delay compensation in Logic's Audio preferences menu, and when I checked the same thing in Kaiser's Powerbook, it turned out his was switched off too.

I still don't understand why this is switched off by default when Logic is installed, but it is, so you have to turn it on manually. Once engaged, plug-ins loaded into track insert slots don't throw out the mix timing due to the processing delay

Although a stereo pair of overhead mics was not available, an unmatched pair (Audio-Technica AT4033 & AKG SE300) still gave a very usable sound once the levels were matched.

within the plug-ins, as the timing of the other tracks is delayed to match. However, be aware that this doesn't apply if plug-ins are inserted into either the buss. master, or aux channels.

In addition, Kaiser's ASIO buffer size was set to 1024 samples, and a setting this large results in audibly high latency. I managed to reduce it to 128 without detriment to his system performance. Logic had to be restarted for these settings to take effect, but a quick test with his guitar proved that the latency was now low enough to allow software monitoring.

Fader was using a buffer size of 512, which is good for stability but slightly too high for real-time monitoring or playing of virtual instruments. My usual strategy is to use a buffer size of 128 or 256 when recording, as this gives an adequately low latency, but then as the mix builds up and the CPU or disk access starts to struggle, I set it

to a higher value, which gives good stability when mixing and adding effects. Usually you can leave most of the CPU-hungry effects off until you come to mix.

Practical Recording Tips

We finished the day with a couple more practical questions, both of which were related. Normally Fader records vocals in the same room as the computer, but we felt we could improve both the sound and spill by having the singer stand in the curtained

Comments On The Session

"Anyone who possibly can should try to record some live drums. Paul & Hugh showed us that it was relatively easy, and the results are great, with minimal fuss/experience required on our part. The team also encouraged us to try out recording more stuff (percussion, bongos, claps, ambient vocal 'vibe' tracks) all while someone plays the drums. This added loads to the recordings, and was much better than trying to add it all later. I think worrying about getting miking 'right' puts off too many people, but it's simple really, and once you start, you end up miking up everything to see how it sounds. You just need enough people to make the right noises... Thanks again for all the tips!" W www.theloosecannons.com



corner furthest from the computer, facing the computer. This would place the cardioid vocal mic with its least sensitive rear axis to the computer, and the curtain would also mop up some reflected sound giving a drier vocal.

Fader also records a classical acoustic guitar in this room, and the same strategy would apply there — set up with the back of the mic directed towards the computer and as far away as possible. He was also unsure as to the best mic position, and though the textbooks, including some of mine, suggest aiming the mic at the point where the neck meets the body, there's no substitute for monitoring through headphones while you move the guitar relative to the mic until you find that magic sweet spot - every guitar is different! One of the small-diaphragm capacitor mics would be best for this application.

The other related issue is that of computer noise, and it is possible to quieten G4s to some extent by putting a folded towel or rug over them, leaving the front and rear open but covering the top and sides right down to the floor. This doesn't obstruct the airflow and so shouldn't cause



any heating problems. Also, hanging a folded towel in front of the computer, but again leaving room for the air to circulate, reduces the noise level noticeably, especially the high-frequency 'whine' components. Finally, as the back of the shelf holding the computer was open, with a hard plaster wall

behind, we suggested hanging foam or heavy fabric on the wall itself to cut down on reflected sound from the rear of the machine.

That about wrapped it up for our visit too, and as the biscuits had all but gone we decided it was time to head for home! 503

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Cakewalk Sonar 4



Derek Johnson

t's less than 12 months since *Sonar 3* was let loose on the world, but already version 4 is before us. So what can have happened to justify an entire numerical increment?

The answer is quite a bit, although the basic core of the program remains the same. What we get is a collection of facilities that makes working with *Sonar* faster and more streamlined, and also brings the software up to date with regard to multi-channel audio formats. Some features seem to have been inspired by similar elements in other software, but there's no harm in taking ideas from the good things the competition does. Besides, doing so may make *Sonar* more attractive to anyone looking around for a new sequencing environment.

And I can sympathise with potential migrators. My main computer music history has been very much Macintosh-based. I must admit that Cakewalk's approach has always interested me, though I never had much hands-on contact with their software and I often wished they'd make the move to my

MIDI + Audio Sequencer For Windows

The latest version of Cakewalk's flagship sequencer brings it into the world of surround sound, makes it easy to work with folder tracks and multiple takes, and adds one of the most comprehensive Freeze functions available on any DAW.

platform. However, my latest music computer upgrade was a laptop PC, which turned out to be more powerful than the top Powerbook for around half the price. Look around at the most widely used packages on the PC, and bosh: I'm a *Cakewalk* user!

In some ways, then, this will be a review from someone who's coming to *Sonar* fresh, rather than being written by someone who's used the software since its earliest, pre-*Sonar*, incarnations. I've only been with the family for a little over a year, and I've been impressed by the cleanness of the design, the integration of virtual instruments, audio handling, MIDI handling, MIDI plug-ins, and all the nice extras that its good to have around 'just in case'. *Sonar's* loop- and clip-based audio and MIDI sequencing has made it a hit with the dance and hip-hop crowd, but these features are tidily integrated into a program that excels in any environment where music is required, from home studio to video editing suite.

And the developers haven't been distracted by having to maintain incremental Mac OS upgrade compatibility, which seems to be a problem for the cross-platform MIDI and audio programmers. Cakewalk can just focus on making their software work for their chosen platform.

Overview

The first positive impression I've had from opening a Sonar box is the manual. Not a skinny little installation-and-getting-started booklet, but a fat, well written, fact-packed manual. Not great for the planet's trees, but it sure beats PDF documents for accessibility. What's more, British users who want the full 700-page printed English-language manual, rather than the multilingual (but abridged) European version, can now choose to buy the US version of Sonar 4, or order the manual separately from Edirol UK. Version 4's manual is some 60 pages longer than that supplied with v3, too, which indicates some significant extra material. Sonar is still dongle-free: registration is via serial number and logging on to Cakewalk's web site.

As with previous versions, Sonar 4 is available in two flavours, the Producer and Studio editions. Both offer unlimited MIDI and audio tracks, operation at any sampling rate your audio hardware can handle (up to 384kHz and beyond!), full plug-in delay compensation and sync of all MIDI and audio elements in a session. Internal resolution is better than sample-accurate for audio and virtual instruments, and 960PPQN for external MIDI instruments. Though Sonar can be as linear as you like, it is also very loop-friendly, whether these loops are in audio or MIDI formats, and features a number of specific editing tools that make working with loops easy. It's Acid-compatible, too, and on-board routines make it a doddle to match tempo and play with pitch. Any music you want to record can be done in this environment - I was amazed to see Sonar pigeonholed as a hip-hop/dance

SOUND ON SOUND

Cakewalk Sonar 4 £399/£19

pro

- Surround mixing for Producer Edition.
- Folder tracks a great addition.Many enhancements to the music production
- workflow.
- New GM/GM2 sound module.

con.

 Maybe not as dramatic an update as a full version increment might indicate.

summary

How often do you encounter software that's this stable and applicable to so many music environments? Not a colossal update, perhaps, but this is a very serious piece of software. environment, when it works perfectly well and elegantly with traditional band sessions, any multi-instrument recording, and even multitrack film soundtrack editing.

Editing is both powerful and easily accessible, with user-friendly windows and controls. MIDI data can be viewed as a piano roll or in an event list, score or drum editor. Audio editing is also comprehensive, even if you ignore the Groove Construction window, which lets you slice up audio clips and make them tempo-independent. The automatic process gets you started, but you have full control over where slices go.

Practically any third-party virtual synth or plug-in effect can be accommodated in VST and DX formats, and Rewire compatibility means that any Rewire software can be comfortably hosted by *Sonar*. And you also free soft synths, audio and MIDI effects. The more expensive *Producer Edition* adds the well-regarded Sonitus plug-in bundle, and now features a video thumbnail track and extensive surround support.

Surrounded

The surround sound mixing and monitoring must surely be the king of the new features. It's available in the Producer Edition of Sonar 4 only: surround mixes can be loaded into Studio Edition, but are converted to stereo in the process. Many of us may have no particular need for this option, and the surround hasn't taken off as a music listening format in as big a way as commercial interests would have wanted, but for video games and movie work, it's an essential option. Practically any surround format can be chosen — the software is equipped with fixed templates for many different flavours of the different formats though your audio hardware may have an impact on what can actually be monitored. Standard 5.1 surround is the default for surround sessions, but most varieties up to 8.1 are options.

When you're working in surround, you'll need at least one surround buss — you'd normally be using stereo busses. And no matter which surround format you work in, tracks assigned to the surround buss will be able to be moved in space with the surround panner. This is a logically designed tool that lets you mouse the audio anywhere between a virtual representation of the surround speakers and the channels in the surround buss. Though conceptually a little more complicated than stereo panning, in operation it's easy. It's also possible to use external surround panning joysticks to take over this job.

Surround mixing also has implications for other aspects of the software. For example, the bundled Lexicon *Pantheon* reverb plug-in



Here's what the new surround panner tool looks like when you're working with a nine-channel 8.1 mix. Moving the mouse in the display lets you change angle and focus (that's the crosshair) and width (the two green balls) in an intuitive manner. Your virtual listener is steered between the available audio channels just as easily as if you audio was simply being panned left or right.

is now available in a six-channel surround version. Heavy on the CPU, perhaps, but both necessary and worthwhile. Note that while *Sonar Producer* is capable of mixing more than six-channel surround, *Pantheon* is not, and will not load if your session is working with seven or more surround channels.

Likewise, the Sonitus compressor plug-in is also available in a new surround configuration. But your non-surround compatible effects can also come out to play: Cakewalk have implemented what they call the Surround Bridge, which loads enough instances of an effect, whether mono or stereo, to process all the surround channels in you current session. It's possible to link parameters across bridged effects, though you're able to set up different parameters for each instance if that's what's required. You can't, however, use Surround Bridge to set up a true surround compressor, where a peak in any channel triggers gain reduction in all of them — but that's why Cakewalk have included the Sonitus surround compressor.

Further Producer Additions

There's always an issue when it comes to working with 24-bit audio: how to turn the audio into a 16-bit file for general audio CD distribution. *Sonar* has always handled this easily, and *Producer* v4 adds the POWR (Psycho-acoustically Optimised Word-length Reduction) dither algorithm, which aims to produce 16-bit files that are audibly software

CAKEWALK SONAR 4



indistinguishable from the original 24-bit (or 20- or 32-bit) audio. There are four options, suitable for different types of audio.

More sonic improvements are to be had with the implementation of Prosoniq's MPEX time-scaling technology. It helps with the quality of audio that's been stretched or squashed to fit a given space, such as during video editing.

Producer also gains new video editing features, with the addition of a thumbnail track. The software can already import AVI, MPEG, WMV or Quicktime movie files, allowing you to edit music and audio in sync, and where a video standard supports surround, Sonar keeps up, so WMV and AVI files can be loaded or saved with stereo or 5.1 surround tracks. The thumbnail track shows key frames at regular time intervals across the top of your track list. Zoom in close enough, though, and you'll see every frame in a video. This track lets you easily line up audio to video events and guickly move to a particular scene when spotting audio to picture. Beware, though: working with video at all places extra demands on your computer, and having thumbnails

Test Spec

 Sonar Producer Edition v4.0.1.
 3.06GHz Pentium 4 PC with 512MB RAM, running Windows XP. visible adds to those demands, especially if you *do* zoom such that every frame is visible as a thumbnail. If your computer can't handle it, show the thumbnail only when you need to spot audio or check something out.

General Enhancements

Luckily, the *Studio Edition* has also been enhanced, and the following new features apply to both versions of *Sonar 4*. Minor but worthwhile changes include background tweaks to the audio engine, improvements in This session screenshot shows off *Sonar* 4's new video thumbnail track. The example session is actually spotting music and sound effects to the video, which is previewed in the large window with the timecode across the top.

Now, if you use *Sonar* and one other package, then you can harmonise the shortcuts, making life just a little bit easier. Meanwhile, the metronome can now be routed to any audio buss, so if you're recording several people, and you have the headphone monitoring flexibility, each

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A closer look at Sonar 4's new track folders option. The new TTS1 multitimbral sound module is grouped with a number of individual MIDI tracks that are playing it.

metering and panning (both of which can be user configured to respond the way *you* want them to), and the option to use computer and MIDI keyboard shortcut routines from other MIDI and audio programs. If you're moving from one sequencing environment to another, it can often be a pain to have to work with different keyboard shortcuts. player will be able to have their own click at the level they can best play with.

More significant additions include the new track folders option. This is a very handy tool, which many may know from Steinberg's *Cubase* family. Essentially, you can bundle together a bunch or related tracks, stick them in a folder, and close it.



software

CAKEWALK SONAR 4



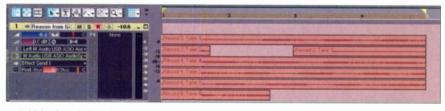
► This allows you to manage you on-screen space by letting you focus on different parts of a session or mix, without having to work around loads of tracks which you don't need to see right now. A good use for a folder track might be to gather together multitracked backing vocals, or a multitimbral virtual instrument and its various MIDI tracks. There are many ways for Sonar's track list to become rather busy in even relatively unfussy sessions, making folder tracks a stress reliever and potential time-saver. Note that the MIDL or audio clins on tracks collected into a folder become a sort of composite clip, and can thus be manipulated as one, which is another advantage to the system.

If you like working with multiple takes something which could be exploited in track folders — there are new take management options which make the job much easier. Several takes can be recorded to one track, and it's now possible to view those takes as sub-lanes within the track. Each take can be muted or soloed, enabling a composite take to be easily compiled.

Another great new feature is the updated Freeze function, which now works both with plug-in synths and with effects on audio tracks. The former option more or less The stylishly designed 7751 sound module presents a high-quality collection of Roland GM2 Sound Canvas voices and adds user-editability and patch saving. Editing *is* limited, but enough to customise the sound set to your own tastes or the needs of a given session.

instantly turns the audio produced by the MIDI track playing virtual instrument into its audio equivalent. The instrument is retired, freeing up both CPU overhead and any sample RAM used, and offering you the chance to repurpose the audio in ways not possible if it was just being played by the synth. The best news? You can always return to the original MIDI track/virtual synth pairing! Freeze Tracks does the same thing to audio plus any effects, creating a new audio file. The result can also be unfrozen, though be aware that if you destructively edit any frozen audio and try to thaw it out, you may end up with gaps in the audio or performance.

Groove Clips are an essential part of many *Sonar* sessions — it's this way of working that makes the package so great for dance styles of any kind, though working with chunks in the way they're handled by Cakewalk is also good for compiling effects and environment sounds for soundtrack work, and more abstract audio art. It's not quite Ableton *Live* in immediacy, but it's not far off! The Loop Construction view has a number of enhancements, inherited from



Multiple takes, which can be recorded when looping a section of your song, can now be displayed in separate lanes within the main track. Mute and solo options make creating a compiled track from the various takes an easy job.

Canvas Opinions

There are no new effects in *Sonar* 4, beyond the surround-enhanced variants of existing plug-ins, but there is one new instrument. This is *TTS1* (above), a multitimbral synth module based on Roland Sound Canvas technology that once again highlights Cakewalk's relationship with Roland offshoot Edirol. *TTS1* is essentially a General MIDI 2-compatible module, but its arrival does beg a question: why add *TTS1* when Cakewalk were already bundling the *VSC* Virtual Sound Canvas module with their products? The answer is fairly straightforward: *TTS1* is a much more sophisticated plug-in that offers the user much more in the way of control and edibility. It's rather like a Sound Canvas Pro in its approach.

VSC's sound set is rather basic, a bare-bones Sound Canvas. The sounds for TTS1 are much more vibrant, with more multisamples, velocity layering, effects and so on. The presentation is much more slick, too, with a comprehensive 16-channel mixer as a front end. Click a button at the top of each channel, and up pops a little voice edit window; here you can select a patch, and edit it to quite a wide degree. The parameters are largely of the offset variety, but it brings the sound set more into the creative fold than might be expected.

Each standard voice offers filter cutoff and resonance controls and a 'character' parameter, plus a three-band 'tone' control. A simple three-stage envelope and vibrato section are also provided (though there's no separate envelope for filter), plus tuning, portamento and mod/pitch-bend response parameters. Individual sends to the global reverb and chorus effects are joined by level and pan controls.

The drum patches are a little differently specified. Filter cutoff and frequency, along with three-band tone control, are present, but only globally for the kit. Each drum sound in the patch has its own level, pan, tuning and reverb/chorus send parameters. How much more useful if filter settings could be altered for each voice, too. Whether you tweak normal or drum patches, your results can actually be saved, since the plug-in comes with four banks of 128 normal patches and a bank in which to save up to 128 drum sets. Nice touch. It stands to reason that all *TTS1* parameters can be assigned to MIDI controllers, for remote mixing or creative automation of parameter changes.

The set is, as one would expect from a Roland-sourced sound collection, uniformly useable. There's a stereo piano that might do in nearly all circumstances if you have nothing else available, and which fits pop mixes brilliantly. Roland drums are hard to beat, and the nine sets here cover the standard, analogue and orchestral bases.

System Requirements

Windows 2000 or Windows XP (recommended), 800MHz or faster processor (1.2GHz or higher recommended), 128MB RAM, 100MB hard disk space, 1024x768 graphic resolution, Windows-compatible MIDI interface, ASIO-compatible audio interface (will work with WDM or any Windows-compatible audio interface).

the *Cyclone* DXi: it's now possible to edit pitch, level and pan position for individual slices in a clip, and these parameters have been provided with envelope automation control. It's now easier to place individual markers manually, with an auto-looping slice preview.

Bouncing tracks and exporting audio from within *Sonar* has been made easier with a range of preset controls, and easy naming options for the bounce. *Producer* also has surround bouncing options, and can import surround-encoded audio.

Some features you don't realise you were missing until you are provided with them. In this category, we'll find the option to play back only the selected clips or time regions, plus the option to mute or solo individual clips or regions. It's also nice to see the new nudge command, available either from the keyboard or the menu with user-definable 'nudge' amounts. Slip editing is now available on multiple audio or MIDI clips, too, so you can hide or reveal the end or beginning of several clips at once. Also new is the Navigator pane, which is somewhat like the project overview found in *Cubase SX*, except that it can be made to appear as less cash than an equivalent Powerbook. I got myself a copy of Sonar pretty quickly, as it seemed to have quite a high standing amongst PC musicians. The experience has been interesting. It's a powerful program, with many touches that I find help the musical flow. The way Cakewalk keep on top of plug-in standards is also refreshing: it seems that almost any commercial or free plug-in effect or instrument can be used from within Sonar in some way. There have been some cultural differences to get used to, some of which are Windows-based, some of which are no doubt a legacy of Sonar's long history. There's loads of choice when it comes to PCs and PC audio hardware, but making Sonar your main platform won't be a move you'll regret.

As for version 4, the environment largely feels the same, though there are enhancements even here, such as with the 'dynamic console' option in the *Producer Edition*, which offers per-channel EQ and assignable effect send controls. You don't need to open plug-in windows to access these controls.

Surround compatibility had to happen, and Cakewalk have implemented it in excellent fashion — I love that surround panner! And a surround-compatible reverb makes me rather want to permanently change my studio to surround monitoring. Other new features are less obvious, if not less useful. *Producer* users will welcome

POWR dithering,

and everyone else

should find track

multiple take lanes

enhancers. The new

TTS1 virtual synth

is worth having,

apparently more

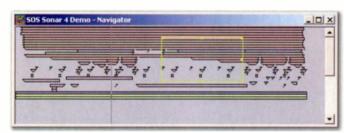
too. There are

than 100 new

to be time-savers

and operation

folders and



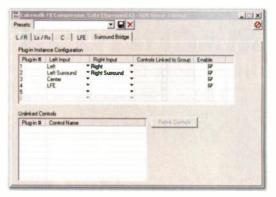
The new floating Navigator lets you zoom in — by manipulating the yellow window — on any area in a *Sonar* song, and is especially valuable in large, complex sessions. A version of the Navigator can also be enabled at the top of the track list.

a floating window as well as in the main arrange view. As you'd expect, it shows your entire session in miniature, with a mouseable window letting you focus on a given section. This could be a time-saver when moving around large, busy sessions.

Conclusions

As mentioned earlier, until recently I was exclusively a Mac music kind of a guy, making a sideways jump to PCs when I saw how much laptop I could get for so much features in *Sonar 4*, though many won't be immediately visible — this wasn't a complete redesign, after all.

If you're already in the Cakewalk family, then you don't need persuading: you'll upgrade. Recent purchasers of v3 will even get the upgrade for free. That said, if you're still trying to justify your purchase of *Sonar 3*, especially the *Producer Edition*, then perhaps you might play it cagey. Version 3.0 (or whichever free upgrade you've taken it to in the last year) is still a



Surround Bridge in action, with Cakewalk's own *Compressor/Gate* plug-in assigned to a surround buss. Four instances have been created, in order to process each audio channel in a 5.1 surround mix, but all instances are managed from one window. Just below the 'presets' pop-up, you'll see a row of little folder buttons. The sub-page selected lets you customise which instance treats which buss, whether controls are lined, and whether an instance is enabled or not. Note, however, that this doesn't act like a true surround compressor.

top, stable, powerful and fun package that works for the enthusiastic sound hooligan as much as the finicky professional. It's up to you whether your particular situation requires all the extras that have been added to this latest release. Likewise, don't feel you're the poor relation if you buy into the Studio Edition rather than the Producer. that's a huge saving for not a lot less functionality. If you don't currently require surround mixing, don't work with video, and can manage without some of the other potentially esoteric features, Studio will be great for you. Session enhancers such as track folders, multiple take view, bussable metronome, navigator view and so on will be part of your v4.0 upgrade, along with the excellent TTS1 Roland-based sound module. You don't, however, get any version stereo or surround - of the rather fine Sonitus processing suite, though you do get a copy of Lexicon's fab Pantheon reverb, in 'LE' format.

I still sort of wish Cakewalk would port Sonar to the Mac, but as a side-by-side Windows user, I can't complain. This is top software that hits so many musical marks, and Windows users should feel a little smug. You've got to admire the stability and power of the package, and the excellent work and dedication of the development team.

information

 Producer Edition £398.99; Studio Edition £199; upgrades from v3 £119 (Producer), £69 (Studio) or £149 (Studio to Producer). Prices include VAT.
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on test

Yamaha i88X

Multi-channel Firewire Audio & MIDI Interface For Windows & Mac OS

John Walden

egular SOS readers will be aware of an Г increasing number of Firewire-based audio/MIDI interfaces. These come in all sorts of shapes and sizes, with feature sets and prices to suit almost any budget. Yamaha have a long track record in this area through their mLAN technology, which uses specially designed chips to stream audio, MIDI and sync information via Firewire (IEEE 1394). This technology, which is now in its second generation, means that all the mLAN-compatible hardware within a studio can be linked to a computer hub (perhaps running the MIDI + Audio sequencing software that forms the heart of the studio) via a single cable. The result is that mLAN-based studios are easy to connect devices can simply be daisy-chained together via Firewire cables with a single connection ultimately made to the computer.

As Firewire is either included, or can be very easily added, to almost all Mac and PC computers, the potential of mLAN is obvious and Yamaha have pushed the technology in their own product line. Perhaps the most Yamaha's list of mLAN products continues to grow, and their new rackmounting i88X offers high-quality mic preamps, analogue, digital and MIDI I/O in a 1U rack unit.

significant recent release was the 01X, reviewed by Paul White in the March 2004 issue of SOS (www.soundonsound.com/sos/ mar04/articles/yamaha01x.htm). At a price around £1200, this combines the functions of digital mixer, hardware controller, audio I/O and MIDI interface into a single unit.

Yamaha have now introduced the mLAN-friendly i88X, a unit that contains much of the I/O functionality of the 01X, but minus the mixer/control surface elements (in much the same way that Digidesign introduced the Digi 002 Rack based upon the Digi 002). Housed in a 1U rack, the i88X boast an eight-in/eight-out analogue format with two high-quality mic preamps based upon those found in the top-of-the-range DM2000 mixer, plus optical and co-axial digital I/O, direct monitoring, MIDI I/O and, of course, mLAN connectivity. The eight

SOUND ON SOUND

Yamaha i88X £879

pros

- Excellent audio quality.
- mLAN connectivity means i88X could be used to expand an 01X.

ONITOR

VOLUME

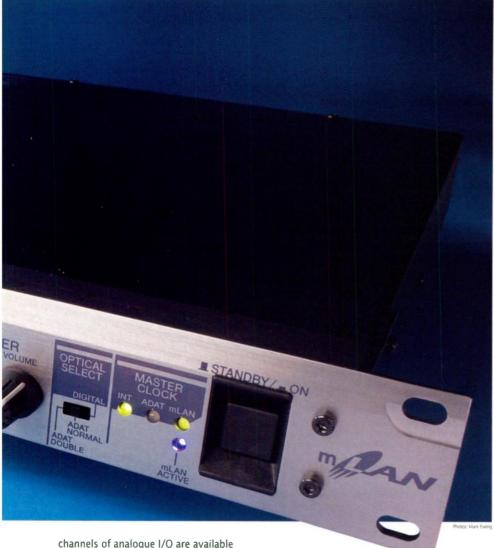
Useful collection of plug-ins included.

COL

- Only playback supported via the PC WDM driver at present.
- · Limited metering of input levels.

summary

The i88X is capable of producing high-quality audio recordings and, if the packaged features fit your particular bill, represents very good value for money.



channels of analogue I/O are available simultaneously with eight ADAT channels and stereo S/PDIF, offering a total of 18 channels of I/O at 44.1 and 48 kHz; at 88.2 and 96 kHz, the ADAT connection is multiplexed to offer four channels.

One obvious application for the i88X would be to expand the number of audio I/O channels available to an existing 01X user. However, even if you have no other mLAN devices in your studio, the i88X is a self-contained audio/MIDI interface in direct competition to other multi-I/O, Firewire interfaces. At this price point, the MOTU 828 MkII and the Digi 002 Rack would be two obvious examples. I have to declare that I'm a bit of a fan of Yamaha products (I've an 01V, DSP Factory and SW1000XG doing good work in my own studio) so, with or without mLAN, I was keen to see how the i88X fared against this competition.

Quick Tour

As can be seen from the photographs and the 'Specifications Summary' box, the i88X packs a lot of connectivity into a 1U rack, although it is one of the deeper rack units I've seen at just over 37cm, so you will need plenty of room at the back of your rack to house it. With the exception of inputs 1 and 2, all the analogue and digital connectivity is housed on the rear panel. The front panel is dominated by the two XLR inputs. These both offer globally switched phantom

power, and each also has a Mic/Line sensitivity switch, a Gain control and a peak LED, with channel 1 also offering a high-impedance setting for direct connection of an electric guitar or bass. The peak LED is pretty much the only metering available for setting input levels and some might find this a little limiting. Sensibly, however, it is set to activate at 3dB below clipping, so the occasionally flicker means a hot signal but, hopefully, not too hot. Input channels 3 and 4 (via the rear of the unit) have separate gain controls on the front panel, while inputs 5/6 and 7/8 are paired, each sharing a single gain control.

The Monitor section provides a Direct Monitoring function, avoiding the latency

Specifications Summary

- 1U rack (480 x 373 x 44mm).
- mLAN connectivity to other devices/computer via IEEE 1394 (Firewire).
- · Eight balanced analogue line inputs on rear-panel quarter-inch TRS jacks.
- · Inputs 1 and 2 duplicated on front-panel XLR/TRS sockets, with phantom-powered mic preamps.
- · Input 1 switchable between mic, line and high-impedance modes; input 2 switchable between mic and line levels.
- . Inputs 1 and 2 on rear panel can serve as insert 1/0 to patch in an external effects unit.

Test Spec

- PC with 2.4GHz Pentium 4 CPU and 1GB RAM, running Windows XP Pro SP2, with Echo Mia 24 Egosys Wami Rack 24 and Yamaha SW1000XG
- ounocaros. Tested with Steinberg *Cubase SX* v3.o.o and Sony

involved in sending the input signal to the computer and then back again to the i88X for output. The push button simply cycles the Direct Monitoring between off, the four analogue input pairs and the digital input. The appropriate LED lights up to indicate which input pair is selected. The Volume control can be used to balance the level of input signal being monitored to the rest of the mix coming back from the computer to the Master Output, making it easy to setup appropriate monitoring levels for the performer being recorded. Pressing and holding the push button causes one of LEDs to flash, indicating the sample rate in operation (44.1, 48, 88 or 96 kHz).

The front panel is rounded off by the Master Output volume control, a headphone output, a control to switch the optical I/O between stereo S/PDIF and eight-channel ADAT formats, LEDs indicating the master clock source, and a recessed power switch (which, unfortunately, leads to a wall-wart power supply).

Also included in the box are two CDs and two printed manuals. The first CD provides installers for both the PC and Mac mLAN tools and drivers. The second CD contains four plug-in effects: Pitch Fix, Vocal Rack, Final Master and 01X Channel Module. These are bundled with the i88X but are also available separately. The first three of these were reviewed by Paul White in the February 2004 issue of SOS

(www.soundonsound.com/sos/feb04/ articles/yamahaplugins.htm) so I won't

cover them in detail here, but 01X Channel Module is described more fully below. All four plug-ins are host-powered rather than

- · Eight analogue balanced outputs on rear-panel quarter-inch TRS jacks.
- Sampling frequencies between 44.1 and 96 kHz supported.
- Frequency response 20Hz to 20kHz.
- Standard dynamic range 110dB.
- Two IEEE 1394 connectors on rear.
- · Co-axial digital stereo in/out on rear.
- · Optical in/out on rear switchable between stereo S/PDIF and eight-channel ADAT.
- · Direct Monitoring function.
- · MIDI In and Out on rear panel.

YAMAHA i88X

running on any DSP in the i88X itself, and are provided in VST (Windows, Mac OS 9 and OS X) and Audio Units (OS X) formats. Two manuals cover the i88X hardware and the mLAN software/effects plug-ins separately.

In Use

On the test PC, installation of the mLAN tools, drivers and the bundled plug-ins was straightforward. Given that the 01X driver set includes both ASIO and WDM drivers, I was a little surprised that for the WDM drivers supplied with the i88X, only playback is supported. Yamaha's Nick Howes explained to me that this is a result of how Windows 2000/XP deals with dynamically adding channels on the fly if a new mLAN device is hot-plugged. While this works fine under ASIO, it is problematic under WDM. Nick also said that Yamaha expect this to be resolved when Microsoft release Longhorn - but as this currently has a target release in 2006, users requiring full WDM support have a long time to hold their breath.

One further software issue is worth noting. When using the mLAN Manager software to change the configuration of the hardware, pressing the Connect button to confirm the changes resulted in a very long pause (well over a minute) while the i88X and the test PC implemented the required changes. In testing on the PC as part of Paul White's 01X review, Martin Walker reported the same issue. While the length of time taken is rather surprising, it is not a major inconvenience, as most users will probably

Bundle Of Fun

As mentioned earlier, four effects plug-ins are bundled with the i88X. When Paul White reviewed the Pitch Fix, Vocal Rack and the Final Master plug-ins back in February 2004, the first of these was priced at £209 while the other two were £139 each, so the bundle certainly does add value to the i88X package. A PDF manual is supplied for each of the plug-ins. I tested the VST

Module as an Insert effect Module as an Insert effect within SX, where a single instance added about a 4 percent CPU load to my test system. This plug-in offers the dynamics and EQ processing found



o1X Channel Module provides a well specified dynamics and EQ plug-in for use within a suitable software host.

on the 01X mixer, and if an 01X is connected to the system, the 01X Link button allows settings to be swapped between the plug-in and a channel of the hardware mixer. Both the dynamics and EQ are well featured. The dynamics section includes useful metering while the four-band parametric EQ provides plenty of control. Both sections include

Configuring SX to feed a 5.1 surround monitoring system via the i88X also operated exactly as would be expected. Acid Pro (v4.0f) also gave the same excellent performance under the ASIO drivers, both with stereo and surround projects.

As ASIO support is still in development in

a wide range of presets and these cover many of the more common applications (drums, guitars, bass, vocals and so on). The plug-in certainly sounds the part, although unless you specifically need to mimic the 01X's functionality, it is unlikely to offer anything not already found in some form within your host sequencer.

the exact numbers anyway — the i88X sounds very good indeed, reproducing well at both the bottom and top end of a mix.

Within *SX*, I carried out a range of typical recording tasks. These included vocals (both sung and spoken) and acoustic guitar (strummed and plucked), all recorded using



'set and forget' most of these options. All this said, the performance of the ASIO drivers with *Cubase SX* (v3.0.0) was faultless. I was able to achieve latencies of less than 4ms for both input and output with a moderately busy song featuring a few soft synths and a variety of effects plug-ins. the current version of Right Mark's Audio Analyser (v5.4), I concentrated on some less formal subjective listening tests of the audio performance of the i88X. Frankly, having listened to a few commercial recordings (from classical through to hip-hop), I'm not sure I would have worried too much about

Recommended System Requirements

PC: Windows XP (Pro or Home), Pentium 4
 2.2GHz or higher, 512MB RAM or more, IEEE
 1394 (Firewire) interface.

 Mac: Mac OS 9.2 (beta drivers currently available for OS X), 900MHz G4 or better, 512MB RAM or more, IEEE 1394 (Firewire) interface. The i88X's analogue and digital I/O can all be used simultaneously, for a total of up to 18 audio inputs and outputs.

a mid-priced condenser microphone via the i88X's very well specified mic preamps. The results were uniformly good, faithfully capturing the detail of both voice and instrument. With line-level signals such as my Line 6 PodXT and Roland synth module, the results were equally good. In terms of audio quality, the bottom line is simple even in a well appointed home or project-studio environment, it is highly unlikely that the i88X is going to be the weak link in the audio signal chain.

Both the MIDI and the digital I/O worked very much as advertised. Given the number of analogue inputs and outputs, there is plenty of flexibility. This is further enhanced as the channel 1 and 2 TRS jacks on the rear can also function as channel inserts, allowing an external effects processor to be patched in if required. Channel inserts can be a little hard to come by in rack-based audio I/O units and budget digital mixers, so their inclusion here is most welcome. With a mic or guitar feeding the front-panel input of channel 1, a stereo-to-paired-mono patch cable can be used to insert a favourite compressor, EQ or similar.

Conclusions

As an audio and MIDI interface, the performance of the i88X is certainly competitive with that of the other leading Firewire-based rack units such as the MOTU 828 MkII and Digi 002 Rack. While all provide multi-channel I/O connectivity, each of these units does offer something different

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Model Name	Identify
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PC <- 188X	2 CH • 2 CH • OFF •
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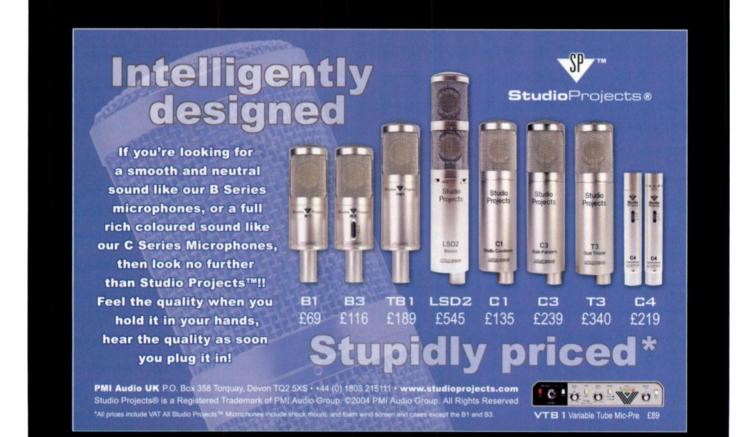
in terms of specific features or the included software. With the i88X, the distinctive selling points are the mLAN support, the high-spec mic preamps, the ability to patch in an external effects unit and the bundled plug-ins.

The latter in particular are a useful extra, and would certainly appeal to users developing a new computer-based system. The mLAN Manager Auto Connector dialogue allows the sample rate, driver and channel configurations of the i88X to be set.

However, if you already have your quota of pitch-correction, mastering and voice channel plug-ins, they may be less of an incentive. In addition, if the i88X is your only mLAN product, then some of the hot-plugging/connectivity advantages of that protocol may be of less relevance. This said, whether you buy into the mLAN concept or not, there is no doubting the quality of the audio hardware on offer. As the central in/out hub of a project or mobile recording system, it would do an excellent job — providing, as a PC user, you are happy to work with the ASIO drivers until the long haul for Longhorn is over.

information





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Classic Tracks

Artist: The Smiths Track: 'The Queen Is Dead' Label: Rough Trade (UK), Sire (US) Released: 1986 Producers: Morrissey, Johnny Marr Engineer: Stephen Street Studio: Jacobs

Stephen Street made his name as an engineer working with one of the most influential indie bands ever. He describes the sessions that created the title track of the Smiths' most celebrated album.

Richard Buskin

s a struggling bass player in various bands on London's post-punk scene of the late '70s, Stephen Street enjoyed spending time in the studio and decided to try to follow in the footsteps of influential young producers like Martin Rushent and Steve Lillywhite, both of whom had started out as engineers. To that end, in 1981 he got a job in the Fallout Shelter basement studio of Island Records, helping to rebuild the London facility's control room and, within about 18 months, engineering sessions. Then, in late 1983, having done a fair amount of dub mixing alongside Paul 'Groucho' Smykle, Street was asked by the studio manager if he'd like to engineer a session by a band named the Smiths.

"I nearly jumped out of my chair," he recalls. "I'd seen the Smiths perform 'This Charming Man' on *Top Of The Pops* a week or two before, and thought they were great. So, I jumped at the opportunity, and my first session with them was working on 'Heaven Knows I'm Miserable Now'."

This song title was pretty characteristic of Britain's premier indie rock band of the 1980s. The eclectic Mancunian outfit built a bridge between new wave and guitar rock, combining punk ethics, rockabilly sounds and guitarist Johnny Marr's jangling pop melodies with frontman Morrissey's theatrically selfabsorbed crooning and poetic, melancholic, angst-filled lyrics... performed, you might recall, while wearing a hearing aid, with gladioli stuffed in his back pockets.

An eponymous 1984 debut album, its 1985 follow-up *Meat Is Murder*, and singles like 'This Charming Man', 'What Difference Does It Make', 'Heaven Knows I'm Miserable Now', 'William It Was Really Nothing' and 'How Soon Is Now' established the band at the forefront of the indie movement by the time *The Queen Is Dead* was released in the spring of 1986. This album, which peaked at number two on the UK charts and expanded the Smiths' cult following in America, had



a denser, more-hard-edged sound than its predecessors. Probably the best example of this was the rocking title track that opened the record — a diatribe against the Royal Family, the state of the Empire, and the songwriter's own lousy situation.

On Meat Is Murder, the Smiths produced while Stephen Street engineered, and the roles were maintained for The Queen Is Dead. "It was great," Street says. "This was a chance for me to get into production as well. Obviously, when you're engineering a band and they're producing on their own, you're often used as a soundboard in terms of the sound and various ideas. Well, Morrissey, Johnny and I had a really good working relationship - we were all roughly the same age and into the same kind of things, so everyone felt quite relaxed in the studio. In fact, at that time they were going through a bit of a fiasco, with Rough Trade and EMI trying to sign up everything, but this didn't get in the way of recording because the atmosphere in the studio was very, very constructive."

Stable Situations

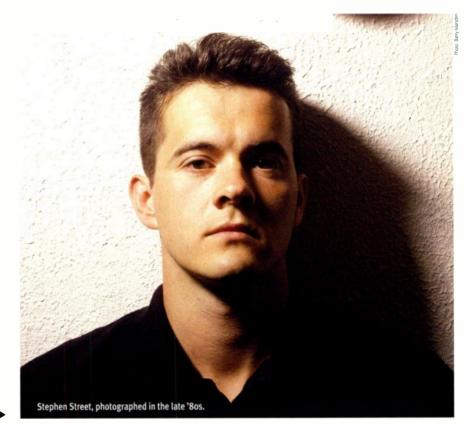
While the basic track for 'The Boy With The Thorn In His Side' was recorded at a small eight-track facility in Manchester, and sessions for 'Some Girls Are Bigger Than Others' and 'Bigmouth Strikes Again' took place at RAK in north-west London, tour dates preceded the recording of the bulk of the album, which took place along with the mixing at the residential Jacobs Studios in Farnham, Surrey, during the winter of 1985/86.

While overlooking the swimming pool of the Georgian mansion that is Jacobs, the Studio 1 control room also connects to two recording areas: the live room, formerly a drawing room, has a recess with large, five-sided bay window that accomodates a grand piano, while the converted stables, with their cobbled and oak floors, beams and joinery, feature three different floor levels and corresponding ceiling heights, as well as a couple of booths and a secondary isolated live area.

"The stables looked quite cool, but to be honest, the acoustics in there weren't all that brilliant," Street remarks. "And although we put the drums in the live room because it was brighter in there, it was a bit too live. That's why 'The Queen Is Dead' had to be assembled in a slightly piecemeal fashion, with the snare and bass drum recorded separately from the cymbals and tom-toms."

As was the case with most of the album's other material, the band members had already rehearsed the title track before they entered the studio. Accordingly, the first time Stephen Street heard the song was the same day they started recording it. "I think I heard Johnny and Andy just running through it, and Mike playing along," he says. "It was then that I said 'I'd like to try sampling the drum loop so it's really, really strong and the same speed all the way through.' Not an Adam and the Ants-type thing, but something that was like a loop — it had a certain quality, I think, and a kind of darkness thanks to the constant tom pattern. On the track itself the toms do cut out every now and again, but this is just me cutting it on the desk during the mix to give it some sense of dynamic."

Situated in the middle of the room with a couple of screens around it, Mike Joyce's kit was miked with an AKG D12 on the bass drum, Shure SM57s above and below the snare, a Neumann KM84 on the hi-hat, a Sennheiser 421 on the tom, a Neumann U87 on the floor tom, and a couple of 87s as overheads. "There was a very basic little sampler called a Window that Jacobs was trying out, and I've never seen it before or since," Street continues. "It had about one and a half seconds' sampling time, so if you sampled something you could trim the front and end, and then all you could do was loop it. Well, 'The Queen Is Dead' came along quite late during the sessions - Johnny knew he





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Thanks for the compliments, Eric Clapton & John Mayer

"I've kind of mucked around with that Adrenalinn the Roger Linn piece. I think that's a fabulous piece of equipment... it's got some great sounds."

- Eric Clapton from Vintage Guitar magazine, June 2004

"I started messing around with the Adrenalinn and very soon found this combination of the beat and the arpeggiator. I've never heard a guitar do that before. I Just stayed there in that room for like two or three hours... I remember thinking to myself, this is really strong, this really makes me feel good."

- John Mayer from UK's Guitarist magazine, November 2003, on using Adrenalinn to record his hit "Bigger Than My Body"





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RECORDING 'THE QUEEN IS DEAD'

wanted to do this track which had a pretty strong rhythm going all the way through it, so I said 'Look, if I can just get a drum loop off the tom pattern, I'm sure I'll then be able to get a better sound separately for the snare.'

"For one thing, it was too messy when everything was going on at once. And for another, it gave us the chance to do something slightly different, something else in terms of the overall production. Mike therefore played the tom pattern that you hear at the beginning of the track, and I recorded that, sampled it, and it ran all the way through the track. I should also point out that the toms were recorded in the live room, but I didn't use so much of the ambience tracks. I just used the natural overhead tracks and close-mics on the toms, whereas when we recorded the snare I used a more distant 87 in the room and compressed it.

"Andy Rourke laid down a rough bass line to that tom pattern — a real killer bass line that pushed the track along - Johnny did a rough rhythm guitar part to it, and then Mike went back into the studio so we could record the bass drum and snare separately, enabling us to get a little more ambience on the snare without making the toms sound too wet. Later on, some cymbal crashes and swells were added on top of that — it was a very different way of recording to what they'd been used to, I mean, I knew that when John Porter worked with them he'd sometimes trigger an Akai bass drum and snare from Mike's playing, but I never did that. In most cases I'd use the actual sound of the kit. It was only on this one occasion that we used a bit of technology to see what else we could do with

Coates Of Many Colours

Meanwhile, take a look at the album credits and you'll see that the slightly weird-sounding, high-pitched backing vocals on 'The Queen Is Dead' and several other tracks were performed by one Ann Coates. Ever wonder what happened to her? If so, you'll be hard pressed to find out. Ms. Coates, you see, was otherwise known as Morrissey with a pitch-shifter.

"I was experimenting one day, trying the AMS harmoniser with different pitch changes, and it kind of worked and he kind of liked it," Street

the drums, and I have to say it worked out pretty well."

Print And Be Damned

Stephen Street was not afraid to record instruments to tape with their effects. "Instead of leaving everything to the mix, I would try, while we were tracking, to settle on what I wanted to do with the drums, if possible. You know, if I found a really good reverb or something else that I liked for the snare, and if I had enough tracks available, then I'd print it. And if I wasn't able to print it, I'd always make a note of what it was and get it back up so we could use it while we were tracking. That was part of the reason why I wanted to do the sampling thing and say 'That's it. That is the mix. That's the way it's going to be. That's what we'll go with.' Then again, with Mike overdubbing his snare separately, I was able to get much more of a clean and groovy sound than if he had been hitting his hi-hat and cymbals at the same time.

"Once Mike had tracked his parts, Johnny then went back in and got all this fantastic

explains. "So, we decided to go with that; me putting him through a 1.5 on the harmoniser. You can hear it on 'Bigmouth Strikes Again' as well. Morrissey was a great one for wanting me to try out effects on his vocals. At that time, apart from the harmoniser, he didn't go for much backing vocal or harmony work — he's done that more on recent albums — but he did like to experiment. And the fact that I did this to a greater extent than John Porter, using his vocal like an instrument, probably helped endear me to Morrissey."

feedback, using the wah-wah pedal to change the pitch; all of that howling pitch-change stuff that you can hear weaving in and out the entire track. It was a really, really cool sound, and one of those happy accidents that can happen when you're in the studio, resulting from the guitar that he had and his proximity to the cabinet; a case of 'Hey Johnny, that's really great. Let's try to get a bit of that running all the way through.' I comped from a couple of tracks, and again we recorded quite a lot of it - I'd say there were another four minutes over and above what ended up on the actual record. First of all, I edited it down quite a bit on the two-inch. Then, when we got to the mixing stage, I told Johnny I thought we could take out a little more here and there, and this is what happened on the half-inch mixes. Still, that feedback was used to the max, giving a real kind of tension to the track "

While Andy Rourke's bass was Dl'd, Johnny Marr's guitar went through a Fender Twin or Marshall stack and was recorded with what Stephen Street describes as "the usual

> combination of cheap mic, good mic; a Shure SM57 or 58 along with a U47 or 87. And I would try to set them up so that I could use both mics or just one. It depended, really, on the sound and what was suitable for the track."

A Kind Of Darkness

Although Morrissey rarely sang when Marr, Joyce and Rourke cut the backing tracks, he'd usually lay down his vocal immediately afterwards, helping to clarify the song's direction. "When Mike did his overdubs there were these little drop-down bits," Street recalls. "It was a jam that went on for

Jacobs Studios is still flourishing today, and Studio 1 looks much as it did in 1985 — this is one of the playing areas, with vocal booth.





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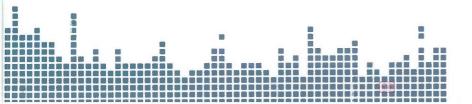
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RECORDING 'THE QUEEN IS DEAD'



quite a long time, so we just tried a few things, and then it was a case of cutting it all together. After Morrissey had done his vocal, for instance, we finished, and then we had quite a few more bars before that really good drop-down happened towards the end. So, all I had to do was get the old razor blade out and bring that forward. Arrangement-wise, something new was happening every few bars. And what's more, it was after we knew what was happening vocally — where everything was going to peak, and so on — that Mike added the cymbal crashes and swells.

"Morrissey recorded his vocals in the live room, screened off so no-one could see him. At that time I was using a U87 on him, and two or three takes were all he needed. The guy could perform. He'd get himself vibed up and just go out there and do his takes. I'd have a little check-sheet with the lyrics, and I'd make notes regarding which were the good takes and which were the slightly dodgy parts. But, to be honest with you, within two or three takes we'd have everything we needed from him. He was fantastic. In fact, the things that really turned the song around were, one, getting Morrissey's vocal on there,

Desk Vs. Recorder

Like RAK, Studio 1 at Jacobs was equipped with an SSL E-series console, as well as a Mitsubishi X850 32-track digital machine and the usual array of AMS and Lexicon reverbs and delays. "I've always been a great lover of SSLs," Stephen Street says. "They're really well laid out, and while a lot of people back then weren't too sure about the EQ, I liked the console especially because of the computer. The Mitsubishi, on the other hand, was a pain every now and again we'd hear clicks during playback, and those were annoying, but we'd get around the problem by dropping in. However, after recording 'Frankly, Mr. Shankly', we played it back and there was a massive dropout halfway The Smiths famously posed in front of Salford Lads Club for the inner sleeve of *The Queen Is Dead*; this is one of the other photos from that session. From left to right: Johnny Marr, Morrissey, Andy Rourke and Mike Joyce.

and secondly, Johnny's great feedback.

"I comped everything, and if Morrissey had a problem with what he heard, he'd ask for an alternative line. However, nine times out of 10 he was happy with what I did. I mean, I wasn't changing every word when I was comping. I pretty much knew a take was great from there to there, so I could use that whole chunk. You see, Morrissey has his moments when he's in the studio and he gets into things, but his tolerance of being there non-stop is pretty limited. That's why Johnny was in the actual control room with me most of the time.

"Morrissey would just come in now and again, and if he didn't like something he'd obviously make it known and try to think of something else. But he wouldn't be there all the time, giving me instructions. His thing would be to come up with the intro to 'The Queen Is Dead' — 'Oh! Take me back to dear old Blighty...' [sampled from the 1962 film version of The L-Shaped Room, starring Leslie Caron]. That's typical Morrissey — 'Can we put this on?' In those days, it really was a case of just getting out the record deck and trying something until it felt right. At that point, you'd know you had the take."

Since leaving Island's Fallout Shelter to go freelance in 1987, Stephen Street has racked up an impressive list of production credits, not least his hits with the Cranberries and Blur. Nevertheless, nearly 20 years after the fact, he is still very proud of the work that he and everyone else did on the *Queen Is Dead* album, as well as all of his other collaborations with the Smiths. "I just feel chuffed to have been given the chance to work with them," he says. "As with everything else in this industry, it was a case of being in the right place at the right time, and I'm just grateful that we were able to go on and make that record together." ESS

through the song, meaning we had to re-record the entire track. What a nightmare. Because of that, the song wasn't complete when we finished the album, and John Porter was brought in a little later to record and mix Morrissey's vocal."

No one was willing to take the blame for the technical hitch that was causing a number of dropouts during recording. "The people who made the tape machine blamed the people who made the tape," Street recalls, "and the people who made the tape claimed there had been a power surge. So, there was a back-and-forth about who was responsible, and I've never used that machine ever since."



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Spectrasonics Stylus RMX



Stylus RMX in 'Easy' mode.

Software Instrument For Mac & PC

It may share the same name, but Spectrasonics' new *Stylus RMX* is a very different software instrument from the original *Stylus*, with a completely reconstructed underlying sound engine and a ton of new features.

Paul White

Ver since we saw *Stylus RMX* demonstrated for the first time, we've been itching to get our hands on it. Although *Stylus RMX* has the same purple livery (and retail price!) as the original *Stylus*, and includes all the original *Stylus* 'urban'-type beats, scratches and sounds within its greatly extended library, it is actually far more sophisticated than *Stylus*, and has a completely revamped underlying technology. It is still essentially a groove-based virtual instrument plug-in, mainly for creating rhythmic loops, but in this new incarnation, it combines the flexibility of the Spectrasonics Groove Control loop format with the company's new SAGE instrument front end (Spectrasonics Advanced Groove Engine). This combination has a lot of tricks up its electronic sleeve, including the ability to allow you to use any groove or combination of grooves at any tempo with some impressive pitch, processing and effects pyrotechnics thrown in.

Stylus RMX is compatible with Macintosh OS X (Audio Units, RTAS, and VST) and Windows (VST) plug-in formats and existing Stylus owners can upgrade for what seems to me to be a very attractive price — \$99. Installation is from two DVDs, and a third disk currently contains instructional videos in place of a paper manual. Amongst the sequencers supported are Apple *Logic* (including *Logic* v7) and *Garage Band*, MOTU *Digital Performer*, Digidesign *Pro Tools*, Ableton *Live*, Steinberg *Cubase SX* and *Nuendo*, *V-Stack*, *Fruity Loops*, and Sony *Acid Pro* plus Cakewalk *Sonar* and *Project 5*. According to the Spectrasonics web site, those customers who registered a new copy of *Stylus* for the first time after January 1st, 2004 will be upgraded free of charge (apart from shipping costs, that is).

The original Stylus was based on Ultimate Sound Bank's UVI engine, but the new SAGE engine was designed in house at Spectrasonics and so is rather better adapted to Stylus's needs. The need to manually import Groove Control MIDI files separately to the audio loops has been eradicated, and like Apple Loops and similar systems, loops may now be directly auditioned from within a file browser at the tempo of the host sequencer. There's also the option to play loops at half or double speed relative to the host sequencer. The Groove Menu mode pioneered in Stylus to provide a different loop or element across multiple keyboard notes is still available, but now the loops sync to the host tempo in this mode rather than being preset. This is particularly welcome, as previously you could use either Groove Control or Groove Menus, but not both together without opening multiple instances of Stylus and combining the elements that way.

Not only has the core library more than doubled in size since the original *Stylus*, it is also now possible to import other Groove Control material (currently in Akai or Roland GC formats) as well as REX-format samples to extend the capability of the instrument, which addresses one of the limitations of the original *Stylus*, its non-expandability. In addition, earlier Spectrasonics Groove Control titles are being reformatted as SAGE Xpanders for *Stylus RMX*.

Lots of new tools have been provided to allow the user to layer, process or randomise the loops in a very musical and intuitive way, and up to eight physical stereo outputs are supported with up to eight parts of multitimbrality. A new multi-mode Power Filter has been added along with three sync'able LFOs, three AHDR envelopes, the ability to reverse sounds and a slider to control the sample start time, so it's very easy to make the loops sound very different from those of other Stylus RMX users. However, if this all seems a bit scary for the new user, there's also an Easy Edit page option (shown above) that presents just the most important controls as a small number of sliders and knobs. This means you can use Stylus RMX on a number of levels, from preset beat machine to full-on groove design tool.

SOUND ON SOUND

Spectrasonics Stylus RMX £15

pros

- Fantastic groove and kit library.
- Real-time operation over extremely wide tempo range.
- Ability to customise loops by changing or
- effecting individual beats. • Clear instructional videos instead of manual.
- Expandable.

con

- Effects section can't be used as a stand-alone plug-in.
- Old Stylus song parts aren't opened by Stylus RMX.

summar

Stylus RMX combines huge pitch, tempo and processing flexibility with world-class source material and a surprisingly straightforward user interface.

Stylus RMX also includes its own mixer page and effects rack with inserts and aux sends to allow layered loops to be balanced and treated to perfection. Even this offers more than it first appears to, as the Edit Groups feature allows changes to be applied to individual beats, not just to individual loops.

The library of single drum hits and effects has also been greatly expanded, and you can also call up or create drum kits of up to eight sets of single hits that conform to GM mapping conventions. This section in itself is pretty vast. Buttons on the mixer page switch between Multi and Kit modes and in Kit mode, you can assemble your own kit from the single-hit menus, set the balance, pan and effect of each sound, then save the end result as a playable kit. This doesn't limit you to just eight voices though, as loading a tom set into one part includes all the different toms in the



The Browser, showing just a few of the many, many built-in sounds and loops.

kit. By default, Aux 1 sends to the reverb plug-in, but you can change this if you like. Rather than a paper manual, Spectrasonics currently provide a series of short Quicktime video demo sessions to explain all of these new features, although apparently there is talk of also producing some kind of Quick Start manual in the future. For now, though, I must say that the videos work really well, taking you through all key aspects of the program in a very effective and easy-to-follow way.

Down At The Library

The original *Stylus* came with around 3GB of sounds based on drum loops that were recorded to vinyl prior to mastering. The new library contains all the old sounds and maintains the same flavour of rhythmic material, but it has now been extended to

7.4GB and comprises literally thousands of grooves, hits and effects. The grooves also now cover a somewhat wider range of modern musical genres and include some impressive processed sounds. As with the original Stylus, the grooves are broken down into individual parts known as Elements, allowing them to be lavered in different combinations. There are also new Kit modules and user Kit construction facilities ---- it's here that you get to build your own kits from around 10,000 single hit samples arranged by category. Furthermore, there's a great selection of single instrument loops based on percussion such as bongos, congas, shakers, tambourines, drums, cymbals and triangles that can add the feel of real players to self-constructed drum parts.

Loops that simply repeat soon get boring, but with *Stylus RMX* there are various ways to

Groove Control Improvements In Stylus RMX

It is worth recapping the basics of the Groove Control format for the benefit of anyone who hasn't come across it before. There are various ways of changing the pitch or tempo of a drum loop, either together or independently, but typical time-stretching algorithms only work over a limited range before the sound quality is compromised. Groove Control is conceptually similar to the REX file format written by Propellerhead's Recycle in that the recorded drum patterns are cut into beat-sized slices and then triggered at different rates by a MIDI file running at the desired tempo, but whereas anyone can make REX files using Recycle software, Groove Control is only available in Spectrasonics libraries. In Groove Control loops, though, the individual slices are treated and extended in such a way that even when the tempo is slowed right down, you don't hear unnatural

gaps appearing between the sliced-up beats of the original waveform. Similarly, when a tempo is increased, the release time of the beat segments is automatically shortened to prevent the sounds from smearing into one another. The end result is that loops can be varied in tempo over a wide range without sounding unnatural, and it's also possible to change the pitch of some or all the sounds in a loop without disrupting the rhythmical flow.

Just like REX files, Groove Control loops are triggered from a chromatic 'ramp' of MIDI notes, so you can edit the MIDI data to change the order in which the slices play back if you wish. In previous Groove Control libraries, you had to find the controlling MIDI file that matched the loop, and then import it into your host sequencer for editing, but in *Stylus RMX*, loops can be auditioned from

within a browser, then the selected loop name can be dragged directly into any sequencer that supports drag-and-drop MIDI file import. The outcome is the same as before, but this time the program does the work of finding the right MIDI file for you. If your sequencer doesn't support drag and drop (like Pro Tools), you can drag the loop name to the desktop to create a copy of the MIDI file, which can then be imported conventionally. You can also play loops directly from within Stylus RMX and then record them as audio if you prefer, if your host sequencer allows audio to be recorded from plug-ins. User-defined sets of grooves, kits and eight-part multis can be saved separately (multis include all effects, mixer and Chaos settings). Finally, REX files may now be imported, so there is a way to get your own beat-sliced material into Stylus RMX at last.

software

SPECTRASONICS STYLUS RMX



Here's where you really get your hands dirty - the Edit page.

add variety. The plug-in Window actually has four main sub-windows activated by dedicated buttons that focus on different areas, but the lower part of the window is always the same and shows the eight parts along with their playback status and play/stop buttons. The top window always reflects the settings of whichever part is selected in the lower section of the window, so it's easy to jump between parts. Global controls similar to those available in the original Stylus allow high- or low-pass filtering to be applied to the entire part, and these can of course be automated where the host sequencer allows. And of course, there's also the much-trumpeted Chaos Designer (see the box opposite for more on this).

The Edit Window

The Edit Window's Easy option simply hides some of the deeper features, but even the full version is pretty easy to understand. However, what may not immediately be obvious is that the settings can be applied to Edit Groups (where you can choose which beats in a measure to process), so you can really change the sound of a loop very radically at beat level. Three sync'able, multi-waveform LFOs (with an optional retrigger function to ensure the waveforms trigger afresh with every slice) can control pan, level and filter settings and there are also master level and pan controls for adjusting those parameters in the currently selected Edit Group. There's also a multi-mode resonant filter with drive, envelopes for level, pitch and filter modulation, plus the master filter and pitch controls familiar to existing Stylus users. Edit Group sounds can be reversed and it's also possible to offset the sample-playback

start point, which can yield some very interesting results, especially when used in combination with reverse. This page offers a lot of potential for sound manipulation - the envelope- and LFO-driven filter can easily generate all kinds of familiar techno sounds from the most innocuous of source material.

One way to really stretch what Stylus RMX has to offer is to use the Edit Groups to make changes only to certain slices. You use the Assign button to add Edit Groups to your list, so at a simple level, you might just decide to pick downbeats and backbeats, applying perhaps a filtering effect to one and a pitch-shifter to the other. In fact, you can create as many different Edit Groups as you like (up to eight can be active at any time) and pretty much every Stylus RMX parameter can be changed per Edit Group, including the effects and mixer settings, the way Chaos is applied, and of course all the Edit Window settings. Solo and Mute buttons let you hide or solo the currently selected Edit Group, so using these functions you could even mute the kick drum from a loop and then layer it with another kick-only loop to create a hybrid. A little experimentation can quickly produce great results, and if you've a mind to, you can bend and mangle the loops beyond all recognition.

Get Me To The Groove On Time

When you first open an instance of Stylus RMX, you see a 'flash screen' that disappears to reveal the Edit window when you click on it. The current patch name is shown in a display at the top of the window and clicking this or the folder icon next to it takes you straight to the loop browser, where you

can then select from RMX Grooves, Classic Stylus, Groove Elements, Sound Menus or Example Groove Menus. There's also a utility section containing some useful oscillator tones and a click track.

Each of the RMX Groove Directories (and there are 174 to choose from) contains from one to a dozen or so elements that can be used as variations or for layering. Clicking on any element causes it to play back at the song tempo, and clicking on it again, or clicking on the Stop transport button, halts playback. Any elements you really like can be added directly to your Favourites library using the Add button while Jump takes you directly to the Favourites section. I'd half expected this button to toggle between the Favourites and the bank you just left, but it seems not to do this. The Classic Stylus Groove Directory is arranged in a similar way with 170 themed grooves plus 10 single-instrument percussion grooves.

Stylus RMX has a new 'Next Beat' feature for working with Grooves. When enabled, this starts the groove playing at the start of the next 16th or whole beat, depending on which option you select. This makes live performance possible, as it's almost impossible to get the loops playing out of sync unless your timing is a whole beat off - all you need to do is anticipate the start slightly and Stylus RMX will ensure the groove starts on time.

There are two main ways of working with loops - you can either drag the MIDI 'slice' files into a sequencer track or you can trigger a loop element from a single key. Unlike the original Stylus, this latter way of working lets you change the tempo so the loops are being sequenced as slices, but this time from within the SAGE engine. With the old Stylus, you couldn't work with a keyboard full of loop elements at the same time as having tempo flexibility, but now you can. Where the host sequencer supports it, Stylus RMX can also be operated as a multitimbral instrument where each part is controlled via a separate MIDI channel (1 to 8). Loading and saving is available both for single parts and also for multis.

It's important to understand the Slice Menu MIDI mode and Groove Menu MIDI mode, which can be selected using a button at the bottom right of the panel. Groove Menu mode is the one to use when you wish to work with groove elements triggered from individual keyboard notes. The topmost element in each group is assigned to middle 'C' and the groove

Test Spec

- Stylus version reviewed: v1.0.5.
 Dual 2GHz Apple Mac G5, with 2GB of RAM, running Mac OS v10.3.5.

volume is sensitive to note velocity. MIDI notes should normally extend the full length of the measure, and without overlapping the next note, but you can trigger just the first quarter of the loop repeatedly by playing, for example, four short beats per measure rather than one long one, which would allow you to turn a rhythmic loop in a different time signature into a four-on-the-floor rhythm. The sequencer track name includes the term Menu if Groove Menu mode was used to create it, as it is important to play back in the same mode you used for recording. If you tried to play back a Groove Menu loop in slice mode, you'd only hear the first beat of each pattern being played back, because the plug-in then expects to see one MIDI note per slice, not one note per measure.

While Groove Menu mode allows you to play back more than one element at a time, Slice Menu mode only allows you to work with one groove element at a time unless you use the plug-in multitimbrally. The advantage of working in this mode is that you can manually change the MIDI data to alter the way the slices play back and you can also use the Chaos function, which actually changes the MIDI slice data if you decide to capture the playback using Capture mode. By contrast, when using Edit Groups for a Groove Menu, you can still have Chaos on individual Grooves/keys, but it will be different every time it plays back, and is not repeatable.

One useful tip revealed on the tutorial video is to use Slice Menu mode when auditioning elements as only the currently selected element is loaded for playback, which speeds up loading time. By contrast, using Groove Menu mode loads all the elements in a set, which of course takes a little more time. Auditioning works and sounds the same way in either mode.

Existing Stylus users should have no problem with these concepts, but the mixer section is completely new. Here you can mix and effect either the layers in a multitimbral setup or the individual elements in a drum kit, depending on the mode used. You can also route parts to different audio outputs where your host sequencer permits. When balancing a multitimbral mix in Multi mode, operation is just like a conventional mixer, with the ability to add effects on the inserts, the four sends and the final mix. Complete multis may be named and saved for straightforward recall. Clicking the Effect button shows the insert effects in the form of a virtual effects rack and clicking on the little triangle brings up the effects menu. Clicking on the Aux 1-4 or Master buttons at the top of the screen shows the effects for those as well

Clicking the Kit button at the top of the screen changes the mixer to Kit mode where

Organised Chaos



Assign (a) Fourth 16th

Assign 1/1 - Whole notes

Assign 1/2 - Half notes

Assign 1/16 - Sixteenths

Assign 3/4 Dotted Halfs Assign 3/8 Dotted Quarters

Assign 3/16 Dotted Eighths

Assign 1/4 - Quarters

Assign 1/8 - Eighths

Assign 1/32

Assign 1/48

Assign 1/64

Assign 1/96

While it might seem that Chaos Designer is a contradictory term, what with chaos being a random thing that is not subject to the laws of design, in Stylus RMX, it is possible to apply something called Chaos to your audio, control the amount being added, and decide where to apply it. In this case, some rather clever programming allows random elements to creep into the timing, timbre and voicing of a loop using just a few simple sliders and knobs. Chaos can even reverse individual slices. The programming of this feature is so clever that if used in moderation, the program can give the impression that it's actually improvising in a musically sensitive way - something many drummers I've worked with have yet to achieve! The key to imitating musical intelligence is in the Edit Groups (hidden under that middle grille) that allow the user to select which beats within a measure will be affected and which will be left alone. For example, you could choose to add chaos, filtering or a pitch shift just

each mixer operates on the same MIDI channel and a channel now controls one group of drum sounds, which can be selected using the patch name window or browser folder icon - either gets you to the relevant libraries. You just won't believe how many different drum hits are waiting for you in there - even the categories are divided into categories! Each sound category has its own MIDI assignment so when you assemble your kit, you won't find sounds fighting for the same MIDI note unless you use, say, two sets of kick drums or two sets of toms. The mapping pretty much follows the General MIDI standard, and where you have, say, two snares on the 'D' and 'E' keys, there are two chevrons next to the sample name rather than one. Separate effects can be added to

to the off-beats or on-beats within a measure

— a whole list of beat permutations is available. As the grooves play through Chaos Designer, the timing data that controls the audio slices is modified and a section of playback may be saved using the Capture feature. The resulting MIDI file may then be dragged and dropped into your host sequencer where you can modify it further or simply take the best bits. Of course you can also let chaos reign in real time, but that precludes any 'cherry picking' after the event.

individual drum sounds and the master filters and tunings can be applied to each sound group individually via the Edit page. Individual parts can be saved along with their effects and Edit settings or complete kits may be saved. Because the kits are compiled mainly from sections rather than individual hits, when you switch to a different hi-hat, all the correct hi-hat sounds load together (open, closed, struck and so on) so you don't have to do all the hard work yourself.

When you combine all this with the ability to apply pitch, filtering, modulation, panning, level and effect changes to individual Edit Groups, the results you can achieve are about as close to infinite as it gets in a finite universe. Using all this power takes some getting used to, but the great thing about

software

SPECTRASONICS STYLUS RMX

Stylus RMX is that you can start out simply and then just experiment — the only real trouble you can get into is overloading your CPU by applying too many effects.

Finally, I should mention that the current version of *Stylus RMX* passes the Audio Units validation in *Logic* v7 without problems, but updates are already posted on the Spectrasonics web site which fix a couple of minor niggles, so it's worth pulling these down at the same time as you visit their site to authorise your copy. The SACE import application used to import existing Groove Control libraries has also been updated, so it's worth grabbing that too while you're there.

Conclusions

Stylus RMX isn't simply a Stylus update, any more than the Stealth bomber is a byplane upgrade, but it builds on the same Stylus Groove Control principles and, thanks to the instructional videos, is quite easy to get into. Even so, I keep discovering new things all the time. I've tried to explore most of the important aspects of the plug-in, but any attempt to be fully comprehensive is doomed to failure, simply because there is so much in there.

The core library sounds are excellent and varied, the drumkit construction facility is vast and the ability to surgically change loops at beat level in so many ways is fantastic. Having this degree of control over the source material means that there's no excuse for anyone's work to sound stale or similar to anyone else's. The Chaos feature allows the loops to 'improvise' to head off boredom, and the effects section is so good that it's a shame it isn't available as a separate *Stylus FX* plug-in.

If there is a criticism of *Stylus RMX*, it is that most of the grooves have the same type of feel (what you might call 'urban' styles, with a hip-hop, techno or industrial feel) and some users would prefer more straight dance rhythms or conventional drum patterns using acoustic drum sounds. However, this limitation is largely circumvented by the ability to import other Groove Control and REX-format libraries. Furthermore, the core library sounds can also be changed substantially, either by modifying the controlling MIDI slice pattern in your sequencer or by triggering grooves in half or quarter measures.

Anyone who already has *Stylus* really needs to check out *Stylus RMX*, but it is important to keep a copy of the original *Stylus* installed on your machine, as *Stylus RMX* is recognised as a new plug-in that's different to *Stylus*, and so won't open *Stylus* parts from old songs. In most cases, you can make a note of the *Stylus* patches used and

Mixers & Effects



Just some of the built-in effects accessible from the FX window.

Although *Stylus RMX* can feed up to eight separate stereo outputs, its mixer page enables each of up to eight parts to be effected and panned separately as well as being controlled in level, so even if you are only using it in stereo, you still retain full control over all the elements. The mixer is fairly conventional except that it runs horizontally rather than vertically, and features both insert points and four aux sends as well as level and pan controls.

The effects themselves are accessed via the Effects page, where a pull-down menu reveals a total of 24 effects including a valve limiter emulation, modern and vintage compressors, a wah-wah, the multi-mode Power Filter mentioned elsewhere, six different vintage, parametric and graphic EQs, distortion, a reverb, a gate/expander, a flanger, two types of phaser, three types of tempo-sync'able delays and the Retroplex tape delay. These effects are of surprisingly high quality and they are also reasonably processor efficient, but it pays not to get too carried away with them for processing individual parts, as you could end up deploying dozens at a time!

At a simple level, you can apply the effects

recreate them using *Stylus RMX*, but you can't open old *Stylus* parts directly in the new program.

Stylus RMX is a significant development in groove creation and manipulation, and the way in which it handles tempo and pitch manipulation along with the ability to individually effect, tune and process every single beat in a measure is really impressive. The fact that you can also create a massive range of excellent drum and percussion kits is almost incidental by comparison, yet *Stylus RMX* goes much further in this respect than many competing sound libraries or software instruments that attempt to do nothing else. *Stylus RMX* is a terrific bargain given how conventionally, but as mentioned elsewhere in this review, you can also apply effects only to certain Edit Groups, enabling you to, for example, add reverb only to the downbeats in a loop and distortion to the backbeats. Because you can get so carried away in designing sounds using Edit Groups, it can save a lot of CPU power if you use the Edit Group aux sends rather than inserts to add things like reverb or delay. You can still have different mixer settings per Edit Group, which means you can still apply different amounts of effect to different slices, but without opening multiple effects to do so.

Naturally parameters may be automated, but because of the sheer number of parameters that it is possible to access (around 10,000 in all), you'll need to prioritise based on what your sequencer can actually support. This is made simple using a built-in MIDI Learn function that works by selecting the desired *Stylus RMX* parameter and then moving the hardware control that you'd like to assign to it. You can assign multiple controls to a single MIDI controller to create more complex changes, and there's also an un-learn option to cancel a previously made assignment.

much it does and how little it costs, and I'm sure we'll be hearing it on a lot of records in the near future, but unless the programmers are very lazy, the really great thing is that we probably won't know it's *Stylus RMX* that we're hearing! ECE

information

 Stylus RMX, £159; upgrade from Stylus, \$99 from Spectrasonics' web site.
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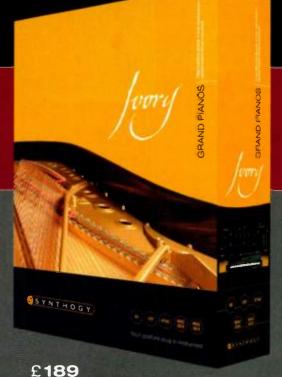


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USB Ultra Focus

Ultra Focus hosted by Cakewalk's Sonar 3.1.1 on a PC.



Derek Johnson

he recent trend towards repackaging the contents of sample CDs as stand-alone virtual instruments has largely been a good thing. The new formats are accessible to anyone with a compatible computer operating system and sequencing platform, and only those who already have a given collection in an earlier format may have reason to be aggrieved. The library is instantly accessible with no sample player required, and there's no importing, editing or compiling to getting in the way of using the library. However, the concept really comes into its own with the creation of new libraries, where the results can be optimised for use with the player throughout the development process. With DVD as the medium of dissemination. the stand-alone, instrument-shaped sample library can also be much larger than

Vintage Synth Sound Library & Software Instrument

Rather than using modelling technology to emulate classic synths, Ultimate Sound Bank have created an eight-Gigabyte sample library and packaged it with an accessible virtual-instrument front end.

previously was the case.

This brings us to Universal Sound Bank and their enormous, sample-based *Ultra Focus* synthesis anthology, a product which blurs the distinction between sample collection and synth. The company are behind numerous sample libraries and are the developers of the UVI — Ultimate Virtual Instrument — engine that's been licensed to other developers as a backbone for sample library/player combinations. The development of *Ultra Focus* started with extensive listening tests that led USB to conclude that modelled simulations of classic synths from the '60s to the '90s didn't live up to the sound of the genuine article. This brought them to the conviction that the only way to present these instruments was via detailed, high-resolution sampling - sometimes every note of a given instrument, often at multiple velocity levels to capture the full range of a given patch or sound.

The result, Ultra Focus, assembles 8.4GB of finely tuned samples into more than 2000 patches and plays them back through a front end that both provides the user with easy access to those patches and allows them to be comprehensively edited. In general, samples are loaded in 16-bit format and converted to 32-bit — for the UVI signal path — on the fly. You can actually save some CPU overhead by switching to pure 32-bit mode, though this requires twice as much RAM.

It should be pointed out that USB haven't gone for the pure, unadulterated output of their vintage instruments. The sampling process involved a range of expensive and esoteric preamps, high-resolution converters, compressors and EQs, so you actually get a rather heightened version of the genuine sound produced by the original synths. This is not in itself a good or a bad thing, but worth noting - and the results speak for themselves.

Installation

Installation is straightforward, though it takes a little longer than some other software due to the necessity of copying over two 4GB data files from the double-sided DVD. The software will run on Mac (Mac OS X only, I'm afraid) or PC, and installs plug-ins in VST, RTAS, DXi, MAS and Audio Units formats, making the plug compatible with any current MIDI + Audio sequencer. Authorisation is through challenge and response, and USB give users two installs, which is great. I didn't need to

SOUND ON SOUND

Ultimate Sound Bank

Ultra Focus 🛃

- A great collection of quality multisamples ready for instant playing.
- · Enough user editability to move past the feeling of a fixed collection of presets.
- Pretty much all plug-in format bases covered.
- · Windows and Mac versions in one box.

- Some on-screen elements a bit tiny.
- Can't load user samples.
- Limited effects.

Judged on sound alone, Ultra Focus is a top collection, and the creators' attention to detail shows in the final product. That it allows users to fine-tune the results is a bonus. My favourite virtual instrument of the moment.

mess about with dongles or multiple copies of the software in order to run it simultaneously on both my Mac and PC.

Once installed, you create an instance of Ultra Focus within your host software of choice and start scrolling through the preset library; its function is identical within each environment. You won't be restricted to the presets, though: not only will extras become available via USB's web site, but you can tweak the front-panel controls as much as you like and save the results as custom presets. About the only thing you won't be able to do is start from an initial 'blank' preset, though you could create one yourself if you desired. Otherwise, just start from any preset in the bank.

Those presets are organised according to themes. As shipped, these are Ultra Focus Master Presets, Classic Analog, FM Formant Synthesis, Wavetables, Vector Synthesis, Additive Sounds, PCM Synths, Analog Modeling, Stack/Chords, Bonus Machines and Pure Waveforms. This doesn't tell the whole story, because in nearly every broad category there are sub-categories, with titles such as Ethereal Atmosphere, Attack Sounds, Synth Bass, Bells and so on. It's within these sub-categories that your find the presets themselves. This makes finding sounds you'd like to use or edit an easy task.

This same hierarchy is used when selecting multisamples for your own editing. In this case, there's an extra level beyond the preset list: each offers one or two programs ---essentially a sampled waveform with a set of synth parameters - that you're able to load and then edit.

Studying Architectures

The UVI synth engine could quite happily work without samples if USB wished, given a modelled oscillator or something similar. But as we've established, the company preferred not to take that route. So, the sparkling, painstakingly assembled sample collection which takes the place of oscillators in this environment is treated to a well-designed, sonically faithful, 32-bit floating-point signal path.

Central to the Ultra Focus architecture is the preset, which consists of two layers, each of which can accommodate a program, in effect a fully featured synth patch. Both programs in a preset have pretty much the same facilities, with only a handful of parameters applied globally to both layers. The preset and program selection pop-ups, accessed in the displays at the top of UF's one and only window, initially appear the same, but as mentioned above, when selecting a program for a layer, an extra level is accessed so that you can select layers from existing presets for your own use. Don't worry: you're



A close-up of the well specified main filter and the filter envelope.

not just mixing preset data, as the multisample collection includes a healthy selection of 'pure' analogue waveforms, sampled without any filtering or other treatments on the original synths. Presets can, of course, consist of just one layer.

Each layer thus has at its heart a multisample, followed by a fairly traditional subtractive synthesis signal path. First up, there's the filter, offering a choice of three low-pass and one high-pass characteristics. The low-pass choices are 'soft', 'musical with powerful resonance' and 'slightly harder'. Cutoff frequency and resonance controls are joined by keyboard tracking, envelope bias (with a negative option for inverted envelopes), and a drive control. The latter adds distortion, and it's possible to make this filter whistle, though it is also possible to hear a stepping effect as you move resonance and cutoff to extremes and at speed. A dedicated filter envelope offers the classic four stages -attack, decay, sustain, release - plus velocity control courtesy of a Sensitivity knob, and an offset parameter which determines how attack and decay will respond to velocity.

A separate amplitude envelope is specified in identical fashion to the filter envelope, bar one feature. A 'sample start' knob lets you

Test Spec

- Ultra Focus v1.1. PC with 3.06GHz Pentium 4 CPU and 512MB RAM,
- L with 3.060m2 remains inning Windows XP. pple G4 Power Mac 450MHz with 896MB RAM, inning Mac OS 10.3.5.
- Tested with Steinberg Cupase SX 2.2 (both platforms), Digidesign Pro Tools 6.4 (Mac).
- Cakewalk Sonar 3.1.1 (PC).

software

USB ULTRA FOCUS

offset playback from the start of the sample, which is a good option for some of the more complicated sample sets. It might have been nice to see this under velocity control, though. One further envelope, dedicated to pitch, is much simpler, with just depth and time controls.

A word about envelopes: it'll be in the nature of software such as this that the occasional raw sample will have built into it an envelope shape that UF's own envelopes won't be able to subvert: you can't make a slow attack snappier if the attack is part of the sample. In this case, have another look at the sample start parameter, as this may well let you 'trim off' the unwanted attack portion.

Moving onto modulation, we get some interesting possibilities. First of all, there are the MIDI-clockable or free-running LFOs. Two are available to each layer, and two to the



The four LFOs share one set of controls, with the one to edit chosen by the four switches at the top.

overall preset, so actually you could be hearing the effect of six LFOs at any one time! The choice of modulation waveforms is comprehensive — sine, triangle, square, analogue square, ramp up, ramp down and sample & hold — and the controls max out with depth and rate parameters. One thing I'd like is to be able to stop the LFO retriggering with every new note: for some sounds, it would be preferable for one LFO cycle to take precedence once a key has been pressed.

Assigning the LFOs to a parameter takes place in the little modulation matrix display. The five targets are pitch, filter cutoff frequency, amp (level) and pan, and each has a depth control. The four LFOs join a host of other modulators: all three envelopes, pitch-bend, note position, a user-definable MIDI controller, velocity and so on. If the list of targets seems a little limited, don't worry: nearly every knob in *UF* can be tweaked via MIDI control, so automating parameter changes from the host software should allow you to overcome the relatively small list of internal routing opportunities.



The parameter set isn't hugely complicated — in fact, it's remarkably straightforward but if you find that you'd like to make some quick edits to both layers of a two-layer preset, engage the Link button. Each layer also has level, pan, and coarse and fine tuning controls.

Presets

Parameters that work at the preset level, affecting both programs, include velocity curve, polyphony, octave and bend ranges and glide (portamento). In addition, there's a third, 'master' filter. This features two controls, one of which changes resonance whilst the other changes the cutoff frequency of a high-pass filter (slide to the right) or low-pass filter (slide to the left). A timbre control in this vicinity adds strange filtering and detuning effects without affecting the central pitch of a preset.

Cross-modulation between layers is also provided at preset level. The results very much depend on the source samples, and you need to be prepared to jiggle levels and so on, but the options take *Ultra Focus* a little further into the abstract and strange. 'Vocoding' allows either layer to be modulator or carrier, and ring modulation modulates layer A with layer B, generating the classic clangorous effect with the right samples.

To keep you informed of the state of *Ultra Focus*, a couple of displays are provided. The Edit Info display reads out the value of the parameter you're currently tweaking — very useful, and a little too small until you get used to it! — and Memory simply lets you keep track of how much RAM you're currently using. The presence of MIDI activity is shown by the little 'scope display next to the *Ultra Focus* logo.

UF even manages to offer a handy pair of effects processors, each with up to five parameters and tempo-sync'able where appropriate. They can be switched into or out of circuit at preset level, with a balance

Minimum System Requirements

- Mac: 512MB RAM, 1GHz G4, DVD-ROM drive, 9GB hard disk space, Mac OS 10.2.6, plus MAS, RTAS, Audio Units or VST 2-compliant host.
- PC: 512MB RAM, 1GHz Athlon/Duron or Pentium III, DVD-ROM drive, 9GB hard disk space, Windows Me, 2000, NT or XP, low-latency audio hardware, plus VST 2, DXi or RTAS-compliant host.



Ultra Focus's dual effects are simply laid out but capable of great results — a maximum of five parameters each shouldn't confuse anybody!

control to adjust the wet/dry mix. It's not possible to treat layers independently. A big collection of preset treatments is provided, based on 29 effect types, which you can offset and save as part of a preset. It's not possible to save your own settings independently. Mono, stereo and ping-pong delays are joined by special effect varieties, and reverb treatments offer simple. pre-delayed and gated options. Modulation effects include everything you'd expect: flange, phase, chorus, tremolo, auto-pan, rotary speaker and auto-wah. Treatments range from the standard EQ, gate and compression through to filters, drive, ring modulator and robotiser. If I was had a complaint it would be that I'd like more than two at once! In many synths, calling up presets that are already heavily effected can give you a false impression of the quality of a sound. In Ultra Focus, however, disabling effects often reveals that presets stand on their own, uneffected, two feet. Credit to the raw sampled material indeed.

Sharper Focus

Working with Ultra Focus is a breeze, which is amazing considering the sheer weight of raw material on offer. Editing is as easy as it gets, including accessing the individual multisamples. Operation is only occasionally let down by display elements that are a bit small and lacking in contrast. Being able to save edits is obviously a bonus. While I'd expect this facility, the nature of the product - essentially a sample library - didn't make it a foregone conclusion. Be warned that the multi-lingual manual, while not going into fine detail, is useful and clearly written! That's a rare occurrence. Also included in the bundle is a printed fold-out chart of all the included presets - all 2071 of them!

USB's UVI engine is obviously capable of being multitimbral — Mark Of The Unicorn's *Mach Five*, reviewed last issue, is based on the UVI, and is 16-part multitimbral. *UF* is, however, not. But of course, if you need more than one *Ultra Focus* preset in your work, you can simply call up as many instances as you need via your host's plug-in system. This may

the difference a pro makes

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--COMING SO

plug-in folder

Concrete FX Kubik

Formats: PC VST

Concrete FX's effects and instruments incline towards the less well-trodden areas of sound generation, and their latest is a wavetable synthesizer that recalls the Waldorf Microwave. Named *Kubik*, it allows for the creation of custom wavetables of up to 64 waves, and promises all the advantages of the virtual format in terms of waveform import, drawing, and even resynthesis.

Kubik's complex interface is divided into three sections, each with three tabs for selecting various components. The default view shown in the screen shot presents the settings for oscillators A and B, the envelope panel, and both literal and additive views of the currently selected waveform, with a 64-button matrix letting you browse the wavetable.

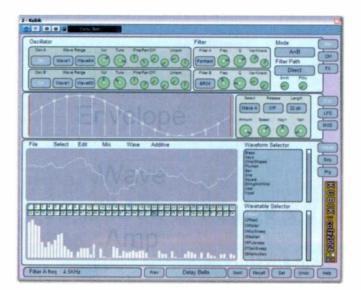
Kubik comes with a large number of categorised preset waveforms, along with almost 100 ready-made wavetables, providing many good starting points for classic synth sounds or timbres with an acoustic flavour. For custom wavetables, the best way to get started is to draw (or import from very short, preferably single-cycle WAV-format files) a few key waves at intervals throughout the blank wavetable. You can then morph or interpolate between these to create a continuously varving pattern over the full 64-wave sequence. Oscillators A and B each access the same wavetable, sweeping it at a speed governed by the tempo-dependent Length parameter in the envelope section. Both do so completely independently, however, and in an entirely flexible manner, using different start and end points, and the complex, multi-stage envelopes described below.

Another way to feed the wavetable is by resynthesizing pre-existing samples, and *Kubik*'s 64-partial additive engine provides two ways of doing this. The first method analyses the sample for characteristic

repeating waveforms spread throughout its length, and builds up a kind of snapshot animation of an evolving sound over the 64 wavetable slots. The second method takes a continuous stream of additive data from the sample and divides it across the wavetable, meaning the pitch of the resulting sound is very dependent on the length of the original sample, since more cycles will be crammed into each wave slot. Imitating samples isn't Kubik's raison d'être, and it's clear that faithfulness isn't really the ultimate goal here, but I was surprised at how effective the single-cycle method was with simple, distinctive timbres, such as brass sounds. Likewise, the wave-splitting approach often comes in handy, particularly if you limit it to a small portion of the original sample, and both methods provide decent ways of generating new and original wavetables to experiment with and thoroughly mangle.

To help with this mangling, Kubik has dedicated envelopes and LFOs for the volume, pitch, and wavetable tracking characteristics of the two oscillators, and two more for the cutoff frequency of each filter. Some aspects of the envelopes are fiddly to use, but they're an extremely versatile design, with up to 16 stages, easily definable loop points, and a variety of preset patterns. The LFOs are also somewhat out-of-the-ordinary, and exceedingly configurable. They allow you to combine sine, square, and sawtooth elements into hybrid shapes, with lots of scope for fine-tuning when you want something really specific. A small bucketload of tweakable parameters includes a Humanise control for adding unpredictability to your oscillations.

Four modulators are also available, each with the ability to affect the majority of *Kubik*'s continuous parameters. Mods can be configured as either simple wave shapes or a variety of keyboard controllers, such as velocity or aftertouch, plus MIDI CCs 16-19. This amounts to a fantastic load of modulatory



options, and it's hard to run out of ways to add movement or expressive variation to the sound — an impression further strengthened by the very well implemented MIDI latching feature for assigning *Kubik*'s virtual knobs to your hardware controller. There's also a simple arpeggiator, a feature I always appreciate on virtual synths.

Next in line are a pair of multi-mode filters, assigned by default to oscillators A and B, though they can also be set to treat the mixed oscillator output in serial or parallel configurations. They're capable of satisfyingly thick sweeps at the 24dB/octave setting, and in addition to the usual flavours, formant, ring mod. and tuned-noise modes are provided. In addition, there's a versatile effects section, comprising two multi-effects processors along with EQ, compressor, widener and tremolo modules. FX1 concentrates on distortion and modulation treatments, such as phaser and chorus, whereas FX2 deals in delays, comb filtering and reverb.

Kubik's conventional elements are highly tweakable, but it's in the wave-sequencing panel that it really reveals its depths. With a vaguely tracker-like interface, the sequencer provides up to 64 slots in which individual waves can be strung together, each with adjustable parameters such as pitch, length, and pan. Whilst sequencing in this manner is laborious, it can reward determined fiddling with some fantastically complex melodic patterns, particularly since the wavetable can be sequenced separately for oscillators A and B. Many of the supplied presets do a good job of demonstrating what's possible with a decent wavetable at your disposal, and the Randomise function can come up with handy results if patient programming isn't your forte.

Kubik certainly isn't a perfect virtual instrument. I ran into a few bugs, mostly concerning the resynthesis features, and the interface feels a little clunky and unfinished in places. It could really do with enhancement in areas such as wheel-mouse integration and use of the mouse right-click, which currently behaves in a seemingly arbitrary fashion to cycle through options, produce drop-down menus, or switch views. It could certainly be more visually appealing, and by working on this area and rationalising some of the synth's more obscure functionality Concrete FX could turn a very good product into a really great one with a much wider appeal. It's a very powerful instrument already, and the essentials are there in terms of playability and programmability. At just 50 quid it's also a bit of a steal, and anyone who enjoys a bit of hardcore programming should download the demo and see what it can do. Mike Bryant



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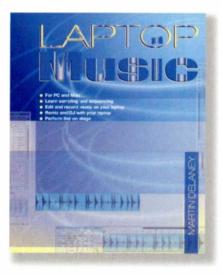
Book Review: Laptop Music

Martin Walker

his book from PC Publishing is not just an academic exercise detailing the Mac and PC software and hardware you'll need to make music, although there's plenty of that as well. Martin regularly performs live laptop gigs, and his practical experience really shines through in the text. Even better, the text is liberally sprinkled with mini-interviews and quotes from other practising laptop musicians, including details of gear and techniques, which really bring it to life.

The book starts by discussing laptop hardware, and what you'll need in a new model. This includes a discussion of port options; the arguments for Windows, Mac OS, or Linux; and what you'll manage using elderly hardware or when buying secondhand. Following this, he moves on to give examples of the basic audio interface options, before providing advice about carrying cases, security, insurance, maintenance, and batteries.

Several concise but informative sections then discuss various specific audio interfaces, MIDI controllers, and accessories, before concentrating on available freeware, shareware, and commercial software —



audio editors, sequencers, soft synths, plug-ins, and so forth. Although the more obvious commercial candidates such as Ableton *Live*, Propellerhead *Reason*, and Celemony *Melodyne* are all covered, exploring opinions from various musicians using them in practice, this section also covers live jamming techniques using free software.

By the next chapter we're really in the thick of things, with an in-depth look at laptop gigging and jamming. There's loads of practical advice on different ways of working with others, places to meet, and how to set up your gear. Then there's the visuals — ways to keep the audience interested when you're a lone musician hunched over a laptop. These include video capture and editing, VJ'ing with software like *Arkaos* (the visual equivalent of Ableton *Live*), and the use of webcams, projectors, and screens.

Freeware and commercial software for the laptop DJ is then touched on before the book finishes with a discussion of other portable but non-laptop gear; a look at future possibilities using wireless technology, tablets, touch screens, and more advanced controllers; and two pages of laptop music web links. Overall, I loved this book's streetwise approach — it's one of the most entertaining music technology reads I've ever had, and well worth the money!

information



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DVD Review: Surrounded By Drums

Hugh Robjohns

Recording drum kits is always something of a challenge, and although no two engineers will ever approach the task in quite the same way, there is plenty to be learned from examining the techniques used and applying them to your own situations. That's why this DVD, produced by SPL, is so interesting.

The disc is intended to demonstrate 5.1 surround-sound techniques, with four world-class drummers providing the source material. The original impetus for the project was to record the first 5.1 drum sample library, with Chris Pfannschmidt of the *Real Mega Drums* and *Real Mega Rhythm* CD-ROM collections in the producer's chair. The four drummers involved were Simon Phillips, Kenny Aronoff, Dennis Chambers, and Mel Gaynor, and the recordings were made at Galaxy Studios in Belgium using an AMS Neve Capricorn digital console, Digidesign Pro Tools 24 hard disk recorder, and Genelec 1035B and 1038A monitors. Each performance was recorded using SPL's Atmos 5.1 surround recording system, which provided the overall surround image and room sound, as well as with a multitude of close mics festooned all over each kit the usual array of Shure, Neumann, and AKG models.

The 5.1 surround sound is presented from the drummer's own all-enveloping perspective, the justification being that, while it is straightforward to derive the traditional 'in front of the kit' perspective from an overhead surround recording, (simply by panning the rear speakers to the front and swapping the left and right channels), it is impossible to create an enveloping sound stage from a traditional frontal recording. A second argument is that recording the kit the way the drummers actually hear it themselves allowed them to say whether the recordings were really capturing the sound properly or not which was the goal, after all.

However, there is a teensy-weensy fly in the ointment. The video is shot from a fixed position in front of and above the drummer - an audience viewpoint if you will resulting in a stark contradiction between the sound and picture perspectives. Seeing the drummer reach out to a crash cymbal on the right, but hearing it from the left is initially confusing and ultimately frustrating. The problem can be easily resolved by reorganising the audio outputs from your DVD player or your speaker cables, but I can't help feeling this really should have been addressed at the mastering stage! In addition to the surround mixes (presented in both Dolby Digital and DTS formats), there are also stereo downmixes, but these, rather

Noren Acoustilock gCab Computer Cabinet

Paul White

omputer noise is a major problem in the computer-based studio, especially where instruments or vocals have to be recorded in the same room. This product is designed to tackle such noise, and is essentially a soundproof cabinet with in-built cooling system. It's designed to accommodate anything up to the height of a Mac G5. There's a little width to spare, but it's not much room for any external drives, unless you can stand them on edge next to the computer. A modern Firewire drive might also fit on top of a G5 at a pinch.

Noren's cooling technology uses rods with exceptional thermal conductivity. One end of the rod projects into the box with the heat source while the other is fan cooled in a separate chamber, which means that up to 800W of heat can be extracted without needing a direct air path.

Separate fans circulate air over both ends of the rods, and extract the warm air via an acoustically absorbent ducting system. Because of the width of the heat exchanger system and the thick foam cabinet linings, the cabinet ends up being a fairly bulky 26 x 24 x 32 inches, even though the computer section measures only 22.75 x 12×24

surrounded by drums

inches.

The cabinet is black (although Maple finish is also available at no extra cost) and built from laminated MDF. Doors to the front and rear, held closed by basic catches, are kept airtight with foam gaskets. The rear door's gasket is thick enough to allow cables to exit the box simply by being 'trapped' in the door. A sliding base allows the computer to be slid out if necessary.

Even without the castors supplied, the gCab was too tall to fit under my studio worksurface. However, having set it up to one side, its top provided useful extra workspace.

The specifications state that the noise level of a desktop G4 computer can be reduced from 61.5dBA to 37dBA in the gCab. Tested subjectively, I found the gCab to be virtually inaudible, even when listened to in a quiet room, which after all is what you need to know. Given the complexity of building and shipping a unit like this, the UK price seems pretty fair, though it still seems a lot to pay for keeping your computer quiet, as you could buy a halfway decent PC for the same price. Nevertheless, if you need a quiet

perversely, are in the

traditional frontal

the left-right

of the four

their expectations and experiences of surround sound. There is

additionally a Making Of ... video which lasts

15 minutes and shows the studio and

control-room setups, as well as the team

working on the project. One of the most

informative sections lists the components of

each drum kit, along with which mics were

used on which elements.

perspective and match

orientation of the camera position!

As well as a pair

of very impressive

solos given by each

drummers, the disc

also contains interviews with them talking about



environment and you have space to accommodate the gCab, it could make the difference between being able to record in the same room and not.

information

- £ £1169.13 including VAT. T Audio Agency +44 (0)1908 510123. F +44 (0)1908 511123. E info@audioagency.co.uk
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It's important to restate that this DVD doesn't contain drum workshops or clinics, or any explicit advice about drum miking techniques. However, it does provide some superb-sounding examples of 'state of the art' drum-miking techniques, and the pictures are sufficiently detailed to see what is being used and where the mics are placed. Apart from the small issue of contradictory sound and vision perspectives, the disc is excellent — entertainingly impressive, and educationally informative in equal parts.

information

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Open Labs Open Synth Neko 64

Computer-based Keyboard Workstation

204 SOUND ON SOUND • january 2005

Warmen Indask Control

It's a great concept — a keyboard synth that can run computer plug-ins. Open Labs have created one by putting an entire PC inside a keyboard. But is it a recording revolution, or an overpriced processor in a fancy case?

Derek Johnson

he workstation concept has always been an attractive one: everything you need to accomplish a particular job housed in one package. In the field of music technology, workstations started with the integration of keyboard, sequencing and synthesis facilities. The idea has grown to encompass storage, more and more effects, and eventually audio recording of some form, whether as linear tracks or by means of sampling options.

But a number of questions often occur to the more thoughtful workstation synth user: wouldn't it be nice if we could swap around different bits of various manufacturers' technology to customise our workstation? What if we could add plug-ins to our main instrument? And wouldn't it be great if we could run our favourite sequencer on our workstation?

Maverick US developer Open Labs have finally provided an answer to these questions in the form of the Open Synth Neko 64, which builds a PC into a keyboard-equipped package and is therefore capable of running audio-sequencing software, virtual instruments and plug-in effects within the one case. The Neko has been a couple of years coming, and was given a long introduction back in the February 2003 SOS NAMM show report, but it's finally here. And it's *deep* — a keyboard workstation with an

Neko & The 'Net

In an ideal world, I wouldn't have Internet access and music applications on the same computer, but like most of you, that's exactly what I do have! It's often easier, if not necessarily advisable, to have your machine set up like this so that authorisation and updating can be undertaken more quickly. So what about Neko? It can be connected to the Internet, though it does not have a built-in modem. You can add one, though; you could set up a dial-up connection via a USB modem connected to one of the USB ports, or you could arrange a Broadband connection via a cable modem attached to Neko's Ethernet port. Of course, if you have another computer (or a network of computers), then the Ethernet port will allow you to interface with other computers, and it should be straightforward to set up Neko to share any networked Internet access.

entire PC inside its case, including audio and MIDI hardware and a host of music-making software. Everything can be done in one integrated environment: MIDI sequencing, audio recording, editing and mixing, and mastering to CD. At home in the studio or on stage, Neko can be taken anywhere you'd take an ordinary synth, except it's more powerful and expandable — oh, and larger and heavier, of course!

You're also free to add the commercial software of your choice to the supplied collection. It may not be possible to assemble a 'best of' from various Korg, Roland and Yamaha synths with Neko, but given that practically everything in synthesis and sampling history has now been emulated in some form in software, you should be able to easily assemble an instrument that does what you want, in your way. That's the theory, anyway. What about in practice?

First Impressions

Most people's first impression of the Open Synth will be related to its size and weight. Once out of the box, many will marvel at the number of built-in controllers, and the huge central display — a massive 15-inch LCD which we'll return to shortly, for good reason. Bemusement might arise when out of the box also falls an Open Labs T-shirt and baseball cap — there's no doubt that this is an American product! — plus a certificate of authenticity for the first 1000 units produced. Quite how, or why, anyone would pirate Neko, though, I don't know!

More usefully, you'll also find a collection of CDs containing Windows XP Professional, the supplied music software, emergency disks and so on. There's not really a manual as such; the supplied users' guide is a bit brief and lacking in detail (and a good chunk is given over to one of the supplied applications), although it helps to get you up and running fairly quickly. But really, if this were meant to be a product aimed at people who don't think computers and music mix, then a something a little more weighty in the manual stakes should be part of the package.

Once you've placed the workstation on a sturdy keyboard stand or table, you may wish to power up. This is a two-stage affair, involving engaging the power supply at the rear, and then pressing a red power button located in a recess below the right end cheek (see right). The instrument will boot

SOUND ON SOUND

Open Labs Open Synth Neko 64

pros

- It really is a PC built into a keyboard!
- Great choice of audio hardware.
- Built-in CD or DVD burning.
- Supplied software suite offers everything you
- need to make music. • Love that touchscreen!

cons

- Range, on the whole, expensive.
- Fans noisy.
- Rather large.
- Some way of labelling encoders and faders would have been nice.
- No UK distribution at present, so the UK customer is currently lumbered with customs duty and shipping charges from the USA.

summar

A real first, the Open Synth Neko 64 not only proves that the 'PC in a keyboard' concept can fly, but does so in an elegant and easy-to-use form. The current high prices are something of a shame, but let's hope that the new, more affordable Open Synth Neko LE points the way forward.

immediately, since all the software is pre-installed. The boot process is also nearly as fast as a modern synth powering up. The next big impression will be of fan noise — I really would have thought some form of silent cooling option would have been specified for a product that has the potential to be the only hardware in a recording situation. Open Labs' specs quote 'whisper-quiet' cooling fans, but it doesn't sound like it. There are up to three fans on board, and the decibels mount up. When it's been running a while, you'll also discover that Neko is rather efficient heat source.

I'll return to both these points, but a couple of things will stand out when you first boot up Neko. First of all, you'll discover that the colour screen is actually a touchscreen LCD — no mouse is required! And you'll also notice that the working environment, although PC-based, is not Windows XP. Open Labs have helped Neko feel less like a computer by implementing a shell GUI — called, handily, *Open Labs Shell* — which provides users with a focused



The second On switch is tucked away around the right-hand end of the Neko. This button boots it up once the main power switch on the rear panel is on.

computer recording system

OPEN LABS OPEN SYNTH NEKO 64

environment with none of the normal PC distractions. Neko is, to all intents and purposes, a stand-alone synth, and you don't have to interact with Windows XP at all if you'd rather not.

Hardware Overview

Physically, the Open Synth is one of the most sturdy keyboards you're likely to encounter (see the photos here, on the next page, and on the last page of this review). It's also one of the largest, with the deep, sloping front panel needed to accommodate that amazing display, three controller panels and a laptop-style QWERTY keyboard. Yes, just like classic high-end audio hardware such as the Synclavier and Fairlight, the Open Synth's main music keyboard is joined by a standard computer keyboard. It was rather a strange experience to be writing part of this review on the instrument I was reviewing! That touchscreen LCD means that a mouse is largely not necessary, but a trackpad with a pair of buttons means that you have a choice if the LCD access doesn't work for you for some specific function. The pad is located under the display.

Neko 64 is available in various forms at different prices (see the 'Pricing' box at the end of this review for more details). The model under review features a standard 61-note synth-action keyboard, which feels nice to play, with a traditional light synth action, and offers velocity and aftertouch sensitivity. This is joined by a pair of good-sized rubbery pitch-bend and modulation wheels — the mod wheel is free-running, while the pitch-bend is firmly sprung, with a definite centre detent.

The rest of the front panel is arranged as three panels, dedicated to Neko's excellent array of control hardware. Open Labs have these panels built to their specification by a specialist manufacturer. Top left, there's the rotary control panel, offering 24 rotary encoders — they have continuous action, with no end stops — and 24 backlit switches.



There's space for plenty of assignable physical controllers on the Neko, with 24 rotaries and buttons in the top left-hand panel and 16 faders, each with two buttons, in the lower left-hand one. These are the default control panels supplied for the left-hand panels of the Open Synth Neko, but you can mix and match panels to your taste when you specify your instrument, as they're all standard-sized drop-in modules.

All are capable of generating MIDI data. Below that is the linear control panel, featuring 16 50cm faders and two rows of 16 backlit switches. One row toggles a value while the other offers a momentary action — they're 'on' only while you press them. Again, all the controls are fully MIDI assignable. Obviously, the rotary panel will figure heavily when it comes to synth editing, and the linear panel will serve most of its life as a mixer controller, but you can customise the controls to do whatever is required.

The final module is the master control panel, top right (shown on the next page). Here, you'll find full sequencer transport controls, a numeric keypad, a handful of buttons that access menus in the shell program, a global volume control and a global tempo control. The latter doesn't work with all software yet, but will in future.



The somewhat less-than-totally-silent fan dominates this view of the left-hand end of the Neko's back panel, and the main power switch can also be seen. As you'd expect of any PC, there's plenty of scope for attaching peripherals; dual Firewire ports, twin USB 2.0-compatible connectors, an Ethernet socket, and a standard PS2 serial port for attaching an external PC keyboard.

In addition, this panel offers a 2x40-character LED display with a row of eight soft keys below it. These controls work with the novel alpha stick to provide access to most of the installed software without you having to even touch the screen (this is useful because some Neko variants don't have the touchscreen). The alpha stick, by the way, is an excellent combination joystick/knob/switch that functions in a really intuitive way; it can be customised to do almost anything, since it's capable of generating MIDI data and/or standard key strokes. The cursor buttons around the stick in a cross formation offer even more scrolling and parameter-access options.

Note that these control panels are removeable and interchangeable: if Open Labs produce something better or more suitable to your situation in future, you can simply swap the modules.

Open Labs have saved themselves a lot of trouble by not developing custom audio hardware. Instead, they've taken the sensible step of adapting an M Audio 1010LT audio card. This card, which can record at up to a sample rate of 96kHz, offers more and better interfacing than the majority of standard synth workstations. It's equipped with no less than two balanced XLR input connectors, eight unbalanced input quarter-inch jack sockets, eight unbalanced quarter-inch jack outputs and a pair of XLR output sockets. Digital interfacing may not seem as well developed, with just an S/PDIF input/output pair of phono sockets, but these are joined by word clock In and Out

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computer recording system

OPEN LABS OPEN SYNTH NEKO 64

connections — seriously useful for serious studio work. MIDI connectivity is also inherited from M Audio's card: one In, a Thru and two Outs. These are joined by expression- and sustain-pedal sockets.

There *is* a headphone socket, and it's mounted round the front, just below the pitch-bend and mod wheels. A volume control is joined here, rather incongruously, by a pair of USB 1.1 connectors. These are perfect for adding dongles, compact memory devices, or a mouse. But that's not all the USB connectivity: round the back, there's a pair of USB 2.0 connectors. It's great to see this new high-speed standard being specified. Also in this vicinity, there's a pair of Firewire connectors, a Gigabit Ethernet socket, and a PS2 connector, for compatible mice and keyboards.

The Neko family is based around AMD Opteron processors; these are server-quality high-performance processors, with a 64-bit architecture (hence Neko 64). Speeds range from a single 1.4GHz-equipped model to a dual-processor 2GHz configuration. The standard price list teams this processor up with 512MB of RAM, an 80CB hard drive and a CD-RW. A DVD-RW is available as an option, and there is space inside for further hard drives. Of course there are slots for adding more RAM (the Opteron can address up to 4GB in total), and extra PCI slots mean that you can add additional hardware if required.

Software Overview

Before we get to the installed music and audio software, there's one package that we must discuss: *Open Labs Shell*. As you might guess, this application sits on top of Windows XP and aims to keep the workings of Microsoft's OS out of view from those who would rather not know about it. The shell allows applications to be launched and used, files to be saved, and settings made more or less as if Open Synth *were* a traditional synth workstation. Because it is essentially a computer, though, there will be functions and features that are unavoidably



The master control panel, with its alpha stick (bottom right). As is evident in this and the picture on the previous page, front-panel labelling is minimal, because the physical controls can be assigned to so many potential tasks. This is fair enough, but maybe some scribble strips or overlays would have been nice to provide instant reminders of how you currently have the controls set up.

computer-like, though they have largely been made as easy to access as possible. And don't underestimate the influence of the touchscreen: it makes the shell — and even Windows XP — feel very accessible indeed.

The first thing you'll see when you boot Neko is a blank screen, with a little 'Open' button to the lower left. Touch this, and a little menu pops up with two buttons labelled App1 and App2. Touching either of these causes sub-menus to appear, consisting of one or more applications. It's here that you launch the tools that help you make music. You're free to add applications to this menu at any time.

The Dat 1 and Dat 2 buttons help you get to the hard-drive locations where files are stored by Neko's on-board applications. The remaining main menu items access various utility items, a file navigator, the soundcard control panel, and so on. Pressing Command and then Exit even takes you to the scary world of Windows XP! It's fully possible to operate Neko from Windows, but should you rather return to the shell, there's a short cut on the desktop that takes you back.

So what are the main applications supplied with Neko? There are three: *Karsyn*, *Tracktion* and *Orion Pro. Karsyn* is an interesting choice; it's actually a custom



I/O is comprehensive, thanks to Open Labs employing an M Audio 1010LT as the Neko's output stage; there are eight jack ins and outs, plus a further two balanced inputs and two outputs on XLRs. Stereo digital I/O is provided on S/PDIF, and there are four MIDI sockets (the usual three plus an extra MIDI Out), plus connectors for word clock and expression pedals.

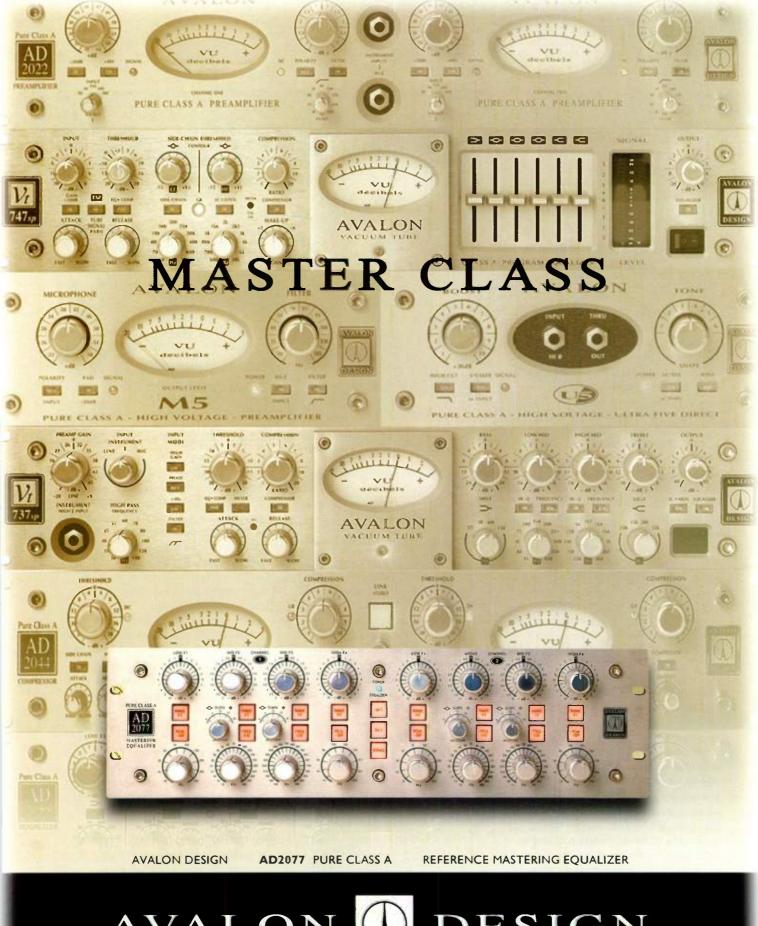
version of Brainspawn's *forte* application, and essentially lets you configure VST effect and instrument plug-ins in pretty much any way you like. In Neko's universe, it turns what is a computer loaded with software into a performance instrument with all the flexibility, if not more, of a 'real' hardware synth.

The low-latency virtual rack environment offered by *Karsyn* lets you treat your virtual instruments as if they were a rack full of standard hardware. It's your choice how they're linked, both in terms of MIDI and audio routing. Key and velocity ranges, MIDI channels, controller mapping and more are all under your control. It's a very flexible system. This application alone may well suit many gigging Neko users — in fact, that's pretty much why *forte* was developed in the first place.

Tracktion will be known to many of you as the Mackie-branded software brainchild of Julian Storer, and finding it at the heart of Neko was a pleasant surprise. It's a brilliant musical environment that's amazingly affordable even when you have to pay for it, and it offers a different way to work with MIDI, audio and loops, but one that is musical and intuitive. It's also a great host for VST instruments and effects, leaving it pretty much up to you how they link together. It's pretty capable as an audio recorder and editor, too, taking full advantage of the audio I/O offered by the Neko package. Tracktion can even host Rewire-compatible applications.

Synapse Audio's Orion Pro will also be known to many of you — it was last reviewed in SOS in July 2003. It's essentially a virtual studio aimed mainly at dance music producers. A great selection of tools is provided, and it was interesting, as a long-term user of Propellerhead *Reason*, to see somebody else's approach to creating a similar environment.

In common with most such software,



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Orion Pro offers a family of sound-making devices and ways in which to sequence with them. Wavetable, FM and analogue synths are modelled, drum machines are provided, and there's even a capable sampler on board. Effects are built in, but any VST effects — such as those installed on Neko by default — are also accessible by the software. Likewise, VST instruments can also be used alongside those built into Orion Pro.

Virtual Instruments & Effects

I've established that Neko has a healthy handful of host software in which to load VST instruments and effects, so what have Open Labs supplied? There's a comprehensive sampling of the freeware and shareware scene, plus a couple of commercial extras. The latter includes IK Multimedia's Sampletank, Linplug's Cronox, RMIII and Delta III, and a suite of Spin Audio effects. The selection is varied and dizzying - a full list is available at www.openlabs.com/support/ support_3rdparty.htm. Old favourites such as MDA's ePiano, JX10 and DX10 are joined by more recent efforts such as the excellent RGC Audio Triangle II synth. I immediately got myself a copy of the latter for my own PC! Also new to me were Buzzroom's efforts: Lallapalooza Lite and BB303i are worthy additions to anyone's sonic arsenal. Green Oak's class freebie Crystal is also there, along with Audio Nerdz's eccentric Delay Lama (which really benefits from being played via the touchscreen...).

In short, a varied range of straight synthesis tools are provided, and some of the free/shareware offered here rivals or beats commercial offerings. *Sampletank* comes with a range of standard imitative sounds, so if you need a piano or some way to mimic 'real' instruments, head here first. For anything more sophisticated, you'll have to add extra plug-ins (or extra sound sets for *Sampletank*).

Effects are not neglected, and MDA are once again well represented, which is great; their established VST plug-ins are efficiently programmed and can produce excellent results. A healthy selection is provided by Spin Audio, and Big Tick, Buzz Room and Kjaerhus Audio are also represented. Between them, you'll have enough delays, reverbs, compressors and standard and non-standard effects with which to sweeten or mess up your audio.

While I wouldn't say don't go out and buy more plug-ins or install commercial software, it's true to say that you'll find everything you need to make music already on board. But of course, though Open Labs try to keep the computer in the keyboard hidden, it has all the expandability and software open-endedness of a computer. So while you



Editing Linplug's Delta III plug-in synth via Karsyn. Once you've experienced the touchscreen, using standard computer monitors will never be the same again!

may prefer working in the shell environment, don't forget that any Windows-compatible software can be installed at a later date and accessed from within that shell.

Adding Your Own Software

Anyone with an existing suite of software making the move to some flavour of Neko will most probably want to load it onto the new instrument. I was very interested to get Propellerhead's *Reason* on board, because it's one of my favourite packages and because the idea of *Reason* being the sonic heart of a synth workstation is really appealing. It worked just fine, as expected.

Once loaded, all the available MIDI sources — the main keyboard as well as the separate controller panels — could be assigned to either the basic or advanced MIDI settings in *Reason*'s Preferences. And even without any fine-tuning, latency of 6ms was available, and that's practically inaudible. Neko then became

Adding Extra Hardware

This was one aspect of Neko that I wasn't able to test, due to the access panel being so tightly in place that I ruined several Allen keys attempting to gain entry! However, the upshot is that there are full-size PCI slots spare under the top panel, along with space for additional RAM (as mentioned elsewhere, Opteron processors can address up to 4GB each, if you can afford the memory). The potential is there for you to upgrade the processor in the future, and everything else is as accessible as it is in a PC — maybe more so, actually, due to the hinged access panel and all that space in the Neko's case. a hardware *Reason* synth! Moving around the program with a touchscreen was great. One surprise was that the Master Controller panel also had some good input, with the joystick making it easy to scroll around the rack, and other controls providing instant access to the rear panel and other bits and pieces. There was no messing about with audio, either: 1 just selected the Neko's 1010LT output hardware, and off 1 went.

The ready-installed *Tracktion* MIDI + Audio sequencer is Rewire-compatible, and as soon as *Reason* was installed, it became available from within *Tracktion* — without a restart. I don't know about you, but this is the kind of pain-free computer-based music setup I want!

I had a go at using Cakewalk Sonar, too, again without a hitch. There's a handy step during Sonar's installation that lets you have Cakewalk's VST Adaptor widget find all the VST plug-ins on your system and make them available to Sonar, which was useful. And all the Neko's audio I/O hardware was recognised during Sonar's installation. As with Reason, there was a sense that the Neko was taking on the personality of Sonar, since the hardware feels much more closely integrated than in a normal computer-based situation.

In fact, the only problem was that I resented ever having to go back to the non-touch-sensitive screen on my usual studio computers afterwards! I have a similar experience when moving from my trusty Korg Trinity to other MIDI devices with large displays: I want to touch a display and get instant feedback.

WHAT IS IT THAT MAKES **SE** MICS The professionals choice?



'We have used the SE Gemini on various sessions at Strongroom Studios, and they stand up to the best valve mics in our collection. They are clear, full and detailed sounding. We bought two for Strongroom, and several of our clients who got to use them have put orders in for their own mics without hesitation.'

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Geoff Dugmore

The coolest grooves the hardest beats the funkiest vibe only come together when I'm using the meanest mics. GET THEM OR GET OUT OF THE STUDIO.

> Robbie Williams, Tina Turner, Dido, Bruce Springsteen, Jeff Beck, Rod Stewart

Sidh Solanki

'... in the studio we usually have the pick of the crop when it comes to microphones but I keep coming back to my Gemini - I use it for almost everything from recording bass cabs and kick drums to acoustic guitar and vocals knockout detail and luscious warmth - plus the two valves glowing in the back... simply beautiful.'

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Steve Levine

The Gemini studio tube microphone is a very unusual microphone as it combines both the traditional warmth, expected of a high quality studio tube condenser microphone, along with an exceptional transparent high end, normally

only available with solid state designs."

Culture Club, The Creatures, The Beach Boys, Westworld

Paul Borg

'The Z5600 is a great all rounder. I have found it to be a great work horse using it on vocals, acoustic guitar and even bass amps. It has plenty of depth and handles low frequencies well whilst delivering real clarity on the high end with vocals and acoustic instruments.'

> Busted, Mc Solaar, James Brown, Gangstar, Urban Species, Sugababes

Sae - London 'I tried the new mics from SE Electronics and the Gemini was brilliant. It had a clean, warm representation of the vocals I recorded. You could hear every breath of sound coming off the vocal chords....just amazing.'





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OPEN LABS OPEN SYNTH NEKO 64

Putting It All Together

In use, there's not much to be said: the Neko works! The shell effectively keeps the worst bits of Windows at bay, and the whole package settles onto your keyboard stand as if it were a standard synth. One could almost review Neko 64 as if it *were* a synth, but that would be missing the true expandability of the system. It's nice that Windows can be accessed if needed, but it's much nicer knowing that this doesn't ever have to happen if you don't want it to. Of course, you won't be completely immune from computer functions, since this *is* a computer. But then what is every other digital synth but a specialised computer?

What's good about the shell is that anything to do with MIDI or audio drives is ready configured, and placed out of sight. Of course, everything is accessible if you want to tweak settings, but doing so from within the shell is less daunting. especially for the computerphobic, than it would normally be. Adjusting such settings is only marginally more complicated than doing the same job in a global edit page on an ordinary synth. Accessing MIDI ports and audio ins and outs will definitely be more complicated, but as everything in the relevant menus is reasonably clearly labelled, this should not be a problem for most of us.

Note that the keyboard and the rotary and linear control panels appear as different MIDI sources, as does the MIDI In on the back of the synth. Likewise, any audio I/O menus will offer a choice of Neko's 10 ins and 10 outs.

Of course, the applications that run in the shell have all their standard computer-like functions, so you'll be accessing file saving and retrieval and any other standard software-specific functions via a menu bar. Again, in the context of the shell, and with the help of the touchscreen, the system manages to feel more like a slightly complex synth than a computer. The most important aspect of this integration of hardware, shell and software is probably that great intangible, 'playability'. This brings us immediately to the issue of latency — the delay in any computer-based music system between playing a note and hearing it on a synth, or choice of processor and motherboard architecture, together with optimised audio and MIDI hardware and drivers, keep latency at an absolute minimum. Even adding your own

Neko running Guido Scognamiglio's ORGANized trio drawbar organ plug-in (which is included in the Neko's software bundle). The headphone socket is just out of sight on the lower left edge of the keyboard, below the dual mod wheels.

between making a noise in front of a mic attached to the audio hardware and hearing it though the synth's output. The good news is that it's negligible; I've played hardware workstations that have had a more sluggish feel than this. Neko might be a computer at heart, but this, at least, is a non-issue. The software doesn't unbalance the situation; the MIDI sources become instantly available to any new software, and if you need to play with audio settings, the 1010LT output card has its own easily accessible control panel available from within the shell software. Adjust latency settings in any newly installed

Pricing

Neko is available in a number of configurations, and there is a certain amount of user choice: 76-note keyboards, uninterruptible power supplies, and of course those user-configurable front panels, for example. The result is a potentially complicated pricing structure. Here, though, is the basic outline of the range. An additional complication is that there is no UK distributor at present, which means that potential UK customers are responsible for paying the not-inconsiderable shipping costs from the USA (these instruments are heavy) and also the customs and excise duty. Neither of these costs is included in the prices quoted here, and you should bear this in mind when budgeting for a Neko. These are Open Labs' suggested US retail prices, with approximate sterling equivalents afterwards in brackets (correct at time of going to press in mid-November).

- Neko 64 with a single Opteron 64-bit 1.4GHz processor, 512MB of RAM, an 80GB hard drive, CD-RW, software bundle and touchscreen; US \$5495 (£2970).
- Neko 64 with dual Opteron 64-bit 1.4GHz processing, 512MB of RAM, an 80GB hard drive, CD-RW, software bundle and touchscreen; US \$6000 (£3240).
- Neko 64 with dual Opteron 64-bit 2GHz

processing, 512MB of RAM, an 80GB hard drive, CD-RW, software bundle and touchscreen; US \$8600 (£4650).

Just as I was finishing this review, Open Labs released news of the Open Synth Neko LE, which retails for US \$2600, or US \$3200 with optional LCD monitor (that's currently about £1400 and £1730 respectively). The concept is the same, complete with ready-loaded software bundle, but the control panels are now optional add-ons, the processor is a Pentium 4, and you can supply your own external monitor. That said, the LE can be upgraded to a top-of-the-range Neko at any time. software to the lowest possible figure, and you probably won't become unstuck. When I installed Sonar, I went immediately to a latency of around 5ms with no CPU issues or playback problems. That eminently more-than-acceptable figure was achieved without even trying hard - better might be achievable.

What about comparing other workstation synth specs, such as polyphony, multitimbrality and so on?

As a studio tool, Neko 64 does suffer from one problem. Because everything is in the one package, any audio recordings you make with it will have to be in quite close proximity to the synth unless you invest in some very long leads or make up some stage boxes to extend the audio hardware. And recordings made in the same room do capture the fan noise. I'd like to see this aspect addressed in some way - surely there must be quieter fans! One-room home studios may not be the

could handle the pressure, though). As a performance computer, it's unique. The top-of-the-range model has a built-in uninterruptible power supply, and it boots up quickly, making recovery from power cuts less of a strain than on a standard computer. I certainly wouldn't be surprised to see Nekos on stage during big-name tours in the future.

Conclusions

There's no doubt that Open Synth is an exciting concept. Even software that you're familiar with takes on a new life when it's actually integrated into your keyboard. The only downside has to be the price. A suitable laptop PC from a major computer chain could be had for well under £1500, a quality USB-equipped master keyboard needn't cost more than £400 (and that's for

> M Audio's new weighted Keystation Pro 88!), basic audio hardware doesn't have to cost more than £100, and as for software... the same shareware and freeware packages available here can be purchased on-line by anybody. Those are just rough figures; it could be done more cheaply or more expensively and still beat Neko on price.

But what you couldn't buy is the integration, the hiding of the computer from the user, and the way in which irritating underlying issues such as audio and MIDI drivers are taken care of in an elegant manner. You also wouldn't be buying the road-proof case, which I personally find rather elegant. Attempting to lug its bulk around without help might take the shine off that impression, though!

Currently, Neko 64 is perhaps unique, though there is a small range of devices coming on stream that aim to provide hardware playback of VST plug-ins - Muse Research's Receptor and Manifold Labs' Plugzilla come to mind. Whether there are developers waiting in the wings to see if Open Labs succeed before entering the market with similar keyboard-based products remains to be seen. But anyone attacking Neko 64 on its own terms will have to work very hard, because Open Labs have done an amazing job. 🖾

information

See the 'Pricing' box opposite. Open Labs +1 512 444 6222. +1 512 233 2963. F sales@openlabs.com www.openlabs.com

Well, Open Labs' own documentation quotes

NEKO

128-note polyphony, but it's hard to see a real limit. Sequencer tracks number a maximum of 128, although internally, that number would depend on the sequencing software you were running - it could be effectively unlimited, of course. Effects processing is also practically unlimited; you're free to assign whichever and as many effects as you like, or your chosen host software will allow. Being a cutting-edge PC, Neko can accommodate a lot of RAM - up to 8GB on the top-rung dual-processor models - and there's space for multiple hard drives in the case. Any format of audio file acceptable to Windows XP can be imported, and in terms of controls, Neko beats much of the competition with its 24 rotary encoders, 16 faders, and multitudinous buttons, to say nothing of its comprehensive controller module.

first place you'll

see the fruits of

Neko's labours, though, unless the owner of that room has a fair bit of spare cash. But if it is in your price bracket, synthesis, sequencing and audio recording doesn't get tidier or more integrated than this. I'm sure linear audio recording will be de rigeur amongst synth workstations in the near future, but any standard workstation synth so-equipped will still not be as readily expandable as the PC-based Neko.

Another place you'd see a workstation synth more frequently than a computer would be on stage, but I'd feel quite happy taking a Neko out live (its weight would require both a flightcase and a stand that



Max Richter combines chamber music with ambient recordings, spoken-word pieces and experimental electronica. creating a distinctive and beautiful blend of the traditional and the futuristic.

Paul Tingen

ax Richter's latest album, The Blue Notebooks, has been praised to the skies all over the world, mainly by classical music critics; and given the ear-catching melodic lushness of Richter's orchestral and string writing, he's often pigeonholed as one of those contemporary classical composers who have rediscovered melody and tonality, such as Arvo Pärt, John Taverner, Henryk Górecki and Michael Nyman. Yet Richter's elaborate use of samples and electronics, applied in ways that are reminiscent of electronic acts like Future Sound Of London, Autechre and Boards Of Canada, places his music well outside the classical music genre.

"My string writing is indeed very traditional," muses Richter. "I listen to a lot of Purcell. And if there's a model for the big string piece on The Blue Notebooks, which is 'On The Nature Of Daylight', it's late Beethoven. I'm looking for that incredible intensity and clarity, using the minimum amount of notes possible. It's a case of less is more, definitely: getting things really concentrated. I'm a minimalist in that sense. At the same time, for someone living in 2004, it would be odd not to use electronics, because they are the instruments of our age. If I didn't use electronics. I'd be like an 18th-century classical composer not using the piano. It

Recording The Blue Notebooks

just wouldn't make sense.

"I have these two influences in my life." continues Richter, "the whole classical background, and all the other stuff that was around in the world when I was younger: electronica, early dance music, punk, psychedelia. I went through a whole musical journey, coming from my classical education, having a music degree, postgraduate stuff, having studied composition in Italy with Luciano Berio which was amazing, incredible --- to this place in the middle where I am now. One part of my music has the notes written down, it's about pitch and structure, it has a kind of classicism. Another part is about sound. That's where it gets really interesting. From working with people like the Future Sound Of London, I know that for them music is about colour, sound, and feel. And I'm trying to bring all these strands together."

The Direct Approach

Max Richter began his long march through musical genres in Germany, where he was born in 1966. Moving to Great Britain as a young child, he studied plano and composition at Edinburgh University, the Royal Academy of Music in London, and with the aforementioned Luciano Berio, the great modernistic 20th-century composer. Richter

initially followed in Berio's footsteps, composing music in the hardcore atonal and serialist traditions that were the penultimate development in late 20th-century classical music. After graduating, he co-founded Piano Circus, a highly successful classical performance ensemble featuring six pianists. It was his performance experience with this group that guided him back towards tonality, as well as towards incorporating electronics.

"When we were playing music by people like Terry Riley, Steve Reich, Philip Glass and Arvo Pärt," Richter recalled, "I noticed that this music is very direct, and that audiences get off on it. They love it. One of my formative musical experiences had been listening to Kraftwerk's Autobahn, and later Brian Eno's Discreet Music. I made a live version of the latter for Piano Circus that also used electronics, and the audience response was incredible. By contrast, a lot of avant garde music is very head-orientated. The modernistic thing is often about a composer giving a lecture, casting down the pearls of wisdom, whereas tonal music lets people in, it's more inviting. I noticed that I preferred music with a sense of narrative, that you want to listen to more than once. that gives aesthetic pleasure and that's more intuitive. So I decided to write what I wanted to hear."

The pendulum of Richter's career swung entirely the other way in 1996, when he began collaborating with Future Sound Of London, working on their albums Dead Cities (1996) and The Isness (2002) as a piano player, co-writer, programmer, arranger and co-producer. He also did some orchestral arrangements on drum & bass pioneer Roni Size's 2002 album In The Mode. Having left Piano Circus, by the turn of the century Richter's focus was more and more on his own compositions, writing music for commercials, television and film, working with director Ridley Scott on his 'Future Thoughts' ad for Orange, and gradually establishing himself as a serious independent composer.

Richter's first full-length release under his own name was Memoryhouse (2002), released on the BBC's Late Junction label and featuring the BBC Philharmonic as well as his trademark electronic experimentation. Two years later there was The Blue Notebooks. released on the Fat Cat label, performed with the string guintet Richter now performs with on the live stage. On his last work, the instrumental string-samples-electronics pieces are interspersed with tracks featuring actress Tilda Swinton reading a number of selected texts by Czeslaw Milosz and Franz Kafka over musical backings that include environmental sounds and the clicking of a typewriter.

"I suppose the texts are about reclaiming beauty," ponders Richter, "the central line being the one by Milosz at the end of 'The Trees' about trees that had been cut down in childhood having regrown to become even

taller than before. *The Blue Notebooks* is like telling a story. It's emotional but also a place to think. I believe music needs to have something to convey that you care about, that makes me want to run into the studio and say 'I have to get this down because I want people to hear it.' It's an hour of somebody's time when they listen

to it, and I don't want to be wasting anyone's time."

Shadowy Sounds

So how exactly does Richter arrive at the point where he wants to run into a studio to get his ideas down? He explains that his music emerges from experimentation in his writing room, with electronic programming, piano noodling, or manual scorewriting all possible starting points. "There's a constant

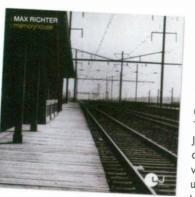
On A Technical Point

The heart of Max Richter's current system is formed by his Apple Mac G5, with dual 2GHz processors and 4GB of RAM. "I dislike OS X, because it's much less stable than OS 9," says Richter, "but in order to run the VSL library, I have to run OS X. Logic is sequencer-wise the way to go. It's really very evolved. You can set it up any way you want, it's very quick and very easy to use, and it's pretty stable. Melodyne is by far the best pitch and time tool out there massively better than, er, the one everybody uses, which sounds phasey and nasty. I don't really like messing with people's pitch and timing - I'd rather get good takes - so I don't use it for that, more for abstract type stuff like changing the tempo of audio from say 80bpm to 0.003bpm.

"I don't have many plug-ins in my new system, because I've only just migrated to it, but one that I use a lot is *Altiverb*, which is an amazing-sounding convolution reverb. Another great plug-in is the TC *Master X5*, which is fantastic for doing things for film and TV, because it makes everything sound huge, and TV and film people love things to sound huge. Also, [*Camel Audlo's*] *Supercamel Phat* is a lovely compressor/EQ/band-pass filter plug-in that is cheap and sounds great on everything, especially bass and kick drums. I love the *GRM Tools* band-pass filter, and the Camel complements it nicely.

"My audio interface is provided by a MOTU 24I/O, and I have a 16-fader Mackie Logic Control and the Samson C-control, which is just a monitor controller and talkback. The Mackie is fantastic for orchestral mixing, when you need to move lots of faders at once. If I had more space, I'd have more of these, because they're brilliant.

reservoir of stuff that I write, and the albums are a slice of that. An idea may turn



into 50 ideas, and only one of them ends up on the record. A lot of my writing process is about trying to uncover surprises. It's like fooling my mind into delivering new things. The track 'Shadow Journal', for instance, came out of a shredded viola loop and a very unusual low sound. I think that bass sound was originally an 808

patch on a Roland 1080 module. It had a delay by accident, it was a glitch. When I heard it, it was like 'Quick, run the DAT machine.' That was quite a while ago, and then I stuck it into a computer, built some harmony and a pulse around it, and the piece came into being like that."

A lot of the synth-like sounds on *The Blue Notebooks* have a soft, warm analogue quality to them, although there are no My master clock is a Rosendahi Nanosync, which makes a huge difference for digital playback. I used to have a Yamaha 02R, and it made it sound like a desk five times the price, because the clocking got so much better, all the jitter was gone, and imaging was razor-sharp.

"Outboard gear is a TLA Indigo EQ2012 parametric EQ, which is very nice, SPL Vitalizer and Transient Designer, which is fantastic for shaping the front of the note; if you want things to sound a little further away you just make the attack a bit softer. The TC Gold Channel is a nice mic preamp; my TC M3000 is a beautiful reverb, very true. The FAT PCP330 vocoder is something I use all the time, and I like the FAT Resonator. The Electro-harmonix Hot Tubes is very cool, as well as my Bob Moog Moogerfooger. I use the Hot Tubes as a kind of mastering box, for planos, anything digital that sounds a bit plasticky goes through it. It's a fuzzbox, it adds a bit of grit. If you listen to the final track on Memoryhouse, 'Quartet Fragment', you'll hear it on a 60-piece string section. The drums on the track 'Arboretum' on the Notebooks also went through this

"More outboard boxes: the Emagic AMT interface, Sony VHS player — short films are sent to me via broadband, but longer films on VHS — Tascam DA45 HR DAT machine, HHB compact disc player. The Kawai K5000R is a wonderful additive synth that can be very analogue-sounding — you can tune every bit of the sound, so you can build up partials and move them around, and get it to be slightly out of tune, so that it drifts, just like the Moogs and ARP synths, giving it more of a perceived analogue feel. My three Emu E4 samplers are in storage at the moment. My main keyboard is the Yamaha P300 MIDI keyboard."

analogue synths visible in Richter's work room. "Some people have told me that they didn't think that *The Blue Notebooks* was very electronic," states Richter. "But it is very electronic. It's just that the electronics aren't shiny. People associate electronic sounds with shiny and sparkly colours, but I'm not interested in that. I built analogue keyboards as a kid, these synth kits that you could buy on mail order. Unfortunately I don't have any of that stuff any more, but it obviously had a strong effect on me. I now tend to roll off a lot of the high end in the electronics in my music, and this makes them sound very vintage-like.

"Reaktor and the *Virus* Pro Tools plug-in are my main synths, and particularly *Reaktor* 3 is my synth of choice. It's grittier than *Reaktor* 4. The washy sound you hear on 'Shadow Journal' is the shredded viola loop I spoke about. It's a viola player playing the chord sequence in arpeggios, and I've treated it, cutting off the low end below 400Hz and the top end above 1500Hz, using a GRM band-pass filter plug-in that's very dirty and very brutal. This left only the inner harmonics of the viola part, so it gets

WRH

max richter

RECORDING THE BLUE NOTEBOOKS



this nice whooshy, rather mysterious analogue feel."

Not Quite Knowing Where You Are

Richter explains that he has just changed his recording system, substituting a Mac G5 with 4GB RAM for his old Pro Tools Mix Cubed system, mainly because of the VSL orchestral library, "which is amazing. I regularly do orchestral mock-ups of the pieces I write for TV and film, and they are now good enough to fool the layman. Before I had this system I also used a load of Emu E4 samplers, but my current system, with Reaktor 3 and 4, Logic Platinum, EXS24, Melodyne and Sibelius as my main software, is fantastic. When I open the session, all the samples are there. This saves so much time. And Sibelius is a fantastic scoring program. There's no contest. When writing for orchestra I scribble on paper first, and then input things into the computer."

The composer calls the VSL library "a huge leap forward sound-wise, even though I still can't get it to work properly." He also uses the orchestral libraries of Peter Siedlaczek and of Miroslav Vitous ("great all-rounder, but a little too clean sometimes"), as well as Kirk Hunter's string library ("great sound, but very scrappy programming"). While these libraries are good enough for string and orchestral mock-ups in demos and for most film and TV work, Richter prefers to use real instruments on his albums. Similarly, few of the samples that make it onto his albums are canned. All outdoor environmental recordings on The Blue Notebooks are the real thing, recorded by him using DACS

in-ear binaural mics.

"I love binaural stuff," remarked Richter. "It sounds perfect. The opening [*and title*] track of the album has four or five things happening at once. There's a recording of a windy day with a window rattling, which I processed with a nice exterior reverb from my TC M3000 to make it indistinct. It now sounds like a beach or a railway track. You don't quite know where you are, but it's a place. There's are also a typewriter and a clock ticking, and there's Tilda talking, all very close by. And there's a piano playing off to one side, in a very big space. Max Richter's studio is now based around an Apple Mac G5 with a 16-channel Logic Control controller.

"On 'Shadow Journal', there's a recording I made of a forest, mixed in with a recording of some crows, which takes over when the bass drops out. The stereo percussion in 'Old Song' comes from a very cheesy, 1960s cha-cha-cha Eko drum box, treated with my favorite box, the Electro-harmonix Hot Tubes guitar pedal, and then put through Reaktor. On 'Iconography' I did use some canned samples, from an organ and a choir. which I treated with three different reverbs. from the TC and Altiverb, all shuffled together. Also, 'Horizon Variations' borrows a little bit of harmony that you often find in Bach, and that was also used by Boards Of Canada on their track 'Over The Horizon Radar'."

Old And Amazing

Once Richter had completed the demos of the tracks for *The Blue Notebooks* in his work room, usually with finished electronic tracks and mock-ups of the strings and piano, he went into Eastcote recording studios to record the strings. Some of the live piano was captured at Hear No Evil Studios and some again at Eastcote. Despite the digital nature of Richter's own setup, these studios were chosen because of their analogue recording credentials. "I like vinyl, I like old tape, I like old synths and instruments, and I like people that play and stuff," explains Richter. "We recorded most of the live material on old analogue



The mix for 'Shadow Journal': the string recordings made to analogue tape at Eastcote are imported into Pro Tools (with *Logic* as a front end) for editing and combined with the other elements of the track, such as the electronica and spoken-word recordings.

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RECORDING THE BLUE NOTEBOOKS



► equipment that Eastcote owner Philip Bagenal once bought from the old Decca studios and Paul McCartney. We used an MCI desk, recorded with ribbon microphones and without noise reduction to 16-track two-inch tape. I believe it was also an MCI tape recorder, and used plate reverbs. It was very important for me that we had a really beautiful sound. Eastcote also had a high-definition Pro Tools system, which we A/B-ed with the analogue. The digital wasn't bad, and if we'd used it, you would have said 'Oh, that sounds OK.' But that's not what we were aiming for. We were aiming for 'That sounds amazing, I want to hear that again!"

All strings were recorded in one three-hour session at Eastcote, mostly without the players hearing the electronics or playing to a click track. Only on 'Shadow Journal' did they play to a click track and Richter's *Reaktor*-made loop. While the string players performed, the composer played the bass on 'Nature Of Daylight', which came from the *EXS24* sampler plug-in, "the sound you get when you don't load any samples into it manually". Plate reverb Richter uses Sibelius for conventional, score-based classical writing (above, left and right), but also writes by playing directly into Logic and using its programming tools (right).

returns were recorded to the 16-track tape, and the material from the multitrack tapes was then transferred to Pro

Tools at 44.1/24-bit

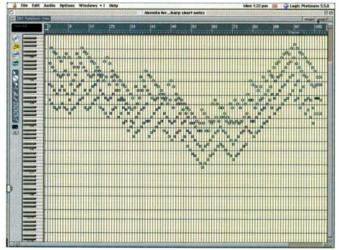
so that Richter could take it to his workroom to bring together the electronics, strings and piano.

"I did the premixing and editing for *The Blue Notebooks* on my Pro Tools system," explains Richter, "and mixed using the Yamaha 02R desk which I had at the time. I don't really like the sound of the Yamaha, so I basically used it as a monitor controller and effects send, and didn't touch the



More of Richter's gear (from top): his favourite Electro-harmonix Hot Tubes pedal, Rosendahl Nanosyncs master clock, TLA Indigo stereo EQ, SPL Vitalizer enhancer and Transient Designer.





faders. As soon as you moved the faders on the Yamaha and start messing with the sound, it sounded awful. In any case, because the string players control the dynamics themselves, I didn't need to do much to the levels. It was more an assembly process. The plate reverbs sounded fantastic on the strings, but I also added some reverb from the TC M3000.

"In the end I mixed 44.1/24 to my 24-bit Tascam DA45HR DAT machine, from which it was mastered by Mandy Parnell at The Exchange. She's an analogue nut as well. She's a bit like a mad genius, approaching the mastering process as real art, in a very tortured, Beethoven-like way. All she used was a [*Tim de Paravicini*] EAR compressor on 'Shadow Journal', for the sub-bass, and a pre-World War II Pye EQ, with big Bakelite switches and buttons. Incredible!"

It seemed an apt way to finish work on an album that takes as much from the past as from the present. As Czeslaw Milosz's poem goes in 'Shadow Journal': "How enduring, how we need durability... I cast a spell on the city asking it to last." And in combining the very old with the very new, Max Richter is doing his best to cast a spell on the world... ESS

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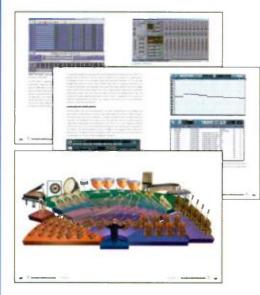


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Philip Rees Pentium Music Production Computer 4 PC

Martin Walker

he name Philip Rees will already be well known to many musicians, as he set up his eponymous company way back in 1986, designing and manufacturing a range of MIDI accessories. These are still available, but in recent years his main focus of activities has moved to building music PCs. His flair for design continues here, with custom electronics and metalwork forming the 'central airflow control system' fitted to most of his PCs, which is claimed to produce Intel's Prescott Pentium 4 chips have proved too hot for many music PC builders to handle, but Philip Rees have used them to build machines that are both powerful and impressively quiet.

'astonishingly quiet machines'.

Given that the review PC contains an Intel Pentium 4 Prescott processor, already notorious for high power dissipation and cooling issues, I'll say right at the start that Phil has achieved this claim with flying colours. When I first switched on this machine I wasn't even sure it was working, and only by placing my ear directly on its case could I hear any noise at all. After this impressive start I was keen to find out how well the Prescott 3.2GHz processor, 1GB of Corsair RAM, two 80GB SATA drives and CD rewriter performed.

Silver Machine

I've always had a soft spot for Lian-Li aluminium cases, but this ePC6070 model (Phil has added the 'e' to stand for 'enhanced', due to its many internal modifications) is the most impressive I've seen to date. It features a hinged 'front door' that seals with a rubber gasket to keep noise from the CD drive and so on to an absolute minimum, and the cool air intake is located underneath rather than on the front panel, so the case is lifted up slightly on large feet to provide a suitable gap.

Inside this PC looks very different from most, with various additional metalwork panels and ducts customising the already unusual Thermaltake Silent Tower CPU cooler. This transfers heat from the 3.2GHz Intel Pentium 4 540 processor to a huge multi-finned aluminium heatsink that sits in a tunnel, at the front and back of which are cooling fans that pull cooler air in from the front and push out the warmed air towards the rear-case exhaust fan.

The Asus P5GD2 motherboard with Intel's 915P chip set features two traditional PCI slots, three short PCI Express x1 slots, and one PCI Express x16 slot fitted with a Gigabyte nVidia GeForce PCX 5300 graphics card, thankfully fitted with passive (heatsink) rather than active (fan) cooling. One of the PCI slots in the review model had been used to install an Emu 1212M

SOUND ON SOUND

Philip Rees Pentium 4 PC £1435

pros

- Impressive luxury case and custom cooling components.
- Proprietary central airflow control system as fitted to all Phil Rees non-laptop systems.
- Prescott 3.2GHz Cubase audio performance is roughly equivalent to a 3.4GHz Northwood.
- Extremely low acoustic noise when idling, and quieter than many systems even when running flat out.
- Dual-boot Windows installation for no extra charge.
- Open-source office suite installed as standard.

cons

Keeping a Prescott cool and quiet always costs compared to using another processor.

summary

If you want to buy an Intel Prescott-based PC that's quieter than a Northwood, look no further. This Philip Rees PC is a luxury system from start to finish, featuring some of the best components available, and with lavish care and attention to detail throughout, though this luxury does of course increase the final price.

Specifications Of Review PC

- Case: Lian-Li PC6070A with enhanced acoustic damping, internal metalwork, three 80mm
 Zalman ZM-F1 case fans, proprietary central airflow control system, and SilenX 520 Watt
 Pro iXtrema Active PFC power supply.
- Motherboard: Asus P5GD2 Premium with one LGA775 socket for Pentium 4 or Celeron processor, Intel 915P chip set running 800/533MHz front side buss, four 240-pin DIMM sockets supporting up to 4GB of 533/400MHz DDR memory, one PCI Express x16 slot, three PCI Express x1 slots and two PCI slots.
- Processor: 3.2GHz Intel Pentium 4 540 (Prescott) with 1MB cache, 800MHz front side buss.
- CPU heatsink and fan: Thermaltake CL-P0025 Silent Tower with 92mm Zalman ZM-F2 fans.
- System RAM: matched pair of 512MB sticks of Corsair XMS2-5400, running at 400MHz.
- System drive: Seagate Barracuda ST380013AS, 80GB, 7200rpm, Serial ATA.
- Audio drive: Seagate Barracuda ST380013AS, 80GB, 7200rpm, Serial ATA.
- Graphics card: Gigabyte GV-NX53128D PCI Express nVidia PCX 5300, with passive cooling

soundcard, and one PCI Express x1 slot was obscured by the 1212M daughterboard, and a second by a backplate offering two IEEE 1394b ports supporting both Firewire 400 and 800 formats and an RJ45 LAN port plugged into motherboard headers. This leaves just one PCI and one PCI Express x1 slot for future expansion, although if you chose a Firewire or USB-based audio interface instead of the Emu you'd get two of each.

Like the case used in this system, the twin 512MB sticks of RAM were of the 'luxury' variety — Corsair brand memory may cost a little more, but regularly wins awards for its reliability and ability to be overclocked, alongside other quality products from Mushkin and Kingston.

Even the hard drive mountings were exotic: two 80GB Seagate Barracuda SATA drives had been fitted into a specially modified lower drive bay after first being bolted into Zalman ZM-2NC1 heat-pipe coolers, which use 10 copper heat pipes bolted to the sides of each drive to get the heat into the cooling airstream above, with the whole assembly floating on rubber posts to absorb drive vibration. These coolers are about the same price as the popular Silentdrive sleeves, but don't require modification for SATA cables, and let the drives run cooler for greater reliability. In front of these drives the two 80mm case intake fans had also been replaced with quieter Zalman ZM-F1 fans, as had the rear case exhaust fan, all being mounted on anti-vibration gaskets.

and 128MB RAM.

- · Floppy drive: 3.5-inch with silver bezel.
- CD-R/W drive: Asus CRW-5232AS Quietrack, ATAPI Ultra DMA 2 interface, 52x CD-ROM,
- 52x CD-R, 32x CD-RW, 2MB buffer. • Active system ports: PS/2 mouse and keyboard, two RJ45 Gigabit LAN and one WI-Fi-g wireless LAN (all disabled on music partition), eight USB 2.0, two IEEE 1394b and one 1394a, MIDI/Game port.
- Keyboard & mouse: Logitech black PS2 Internet keyboard, Genius Netscroll optical wheel mouse.
- Installed operating system: Windows XP Home Edition plus Service Pack 1.

For this particular system:

- AOC LM720A LCD monitor, black/silver, with 17-inch diagonal, 1280 x 1024 native resolution.
- Audio interface: Emu 1212M with version 1.02 drivers.
- General software: Symantec Norton Ghost backup utility, Symantec Norton Internet Security, Open Office office suite.
- Music software: Steinberg Cubase SX 2.2.

The 520 Watt SilenX PSU is incredibly quiet (the active Power Factor Correction model was chosen here to eliminate input choke noise), but as I stated in my PC Notes May 2004 review, it's only designed to cool itself, and Phil had thus added a duct so the PSU drew cooler air from lower in the case (and therefore closer to the intake fans) than normal. Meanwhile the Thermaltake Silent Tower had also been modified with quieter Zalman ZM-F2 92mm fans, improved mounting to protect the motherboard from flexing, and a removable transit bracket to hold the tower more firmly during its 'courier experience'.

All five fans (two CPU, two front case, and one rear case) were under the control of Phil's own custom 'central airflow control system' — a four-inch-square circuit board that's bolted to the bottom case panel, into which all the fans are plugged, and to which is also attached a central thermistor (temperature sensing component) glued directly to the bottom of the CPU heatsink.

The top, bottom and side case panels had been lined with acoustic material to reduce acoustic noise levels, while the empty drive bays and remaining front-panel cavities had been filled with acoustic material to both quieten acoustic noise and to encourage the cool air to instead pass over the hot components. Finally, a series of Smm holes had been drilled in the motherboard tray, to encourage airflow to and from the rear of the motherboard, as well as at the very top rear of the case itself, to release hot air that naturally rises to the on test

computer

PHILIP REES PENTIUM 4 PC



With the main air intake at the bottom of the case, the front panel is both clean and quiet.

top of the case and would otherwise be largely trapped.

The remaining PC components seemed positively mundane by comparison with this powerhouse of invention, but comprised an Asus CD writer featuring Ouietrack acoustic noise reduction (which seemed to do its job well), a silver 1.4MB floppy drive, a Genius Netscroll optical mouse, and Logitech black Internet keyboard. Completing this particular review system were an AOC LM702A 17-inch TFT monitor, Emu 1212M soundcard, and Cubase SX 2.2, although of course you can specify a wide variety of other options if you wish. The Asus CD rewriter performed admirably during the review period, but anyone who would prefer a DVD writer can upgrade to a Sony DWUI8A DVD+/-RW drive for just £36 including VAT.

Probing Prescott

A quick check in the BIOS showed that most parameters remained at their default settings, although the HD Audio controller had as expected been disabled (as its audio quality would be considerably worse than the Emu 1212M), as had both the ITE8212F and Silicon Image RAID controllers, the Speech Post Reporter (occasionally useful if you want vocal acknowledgement of system faults when for any reason your monitor won't work), and the serial and parallel ports (few people use these nowadays, especially now that USB has taken over as the preferred printer interface).

However, Hyperthreading had been enabled, as had the onboard Game/MIDI port, with its socket appearing on an extra backplate along with two extra USB 2.0 ports. With the four on the main motherboard rear panel, plus the two at the bottom of the front case panel, this brings this system to a healthy total of eight USB ports and two Firewire 800 ports, which will endear it to anyone with lots of modern peripherals. The monitor supplied with the review system was set to its best resolution of 1280 x 1024 pixels and gave a sharp image on its analogue connection, although the nVidia GeForce graphics card does provide a DVI-I connector for monitors with digital inputs, and an S-Video output for connection of a TV.

Both drives had been NTFS formatted, but while the audio drive had been left as one huge storage device, the other had been sensibly partitioned into an outer (fastest) Data partition of 42GB, and smaller 14GB System Music partition and inner (slowest) 19GB System General partition. Into these two latter partitions two instances of Windows had been installed as a dual-boot for General and Music use, using XP's standard boot menu to chose between the two at startup, allowing music-specific tweaks to be implemented in the Music partition and left alone in the General one.

The popular Nero Express CD burning software had been installed in both partitions, while Wavelab Lite and Cubase SX 2 had been installed in Music. and Norton's Ghost 2003, Norton's Internet Security 2004 and the capable 'open source' Open Office suite installed in General. Even the desktop background was different for each boot, to remind the user which one was currently in use.

I was pleased to see that all the recommended Windows tweaks had been carried out in the Music

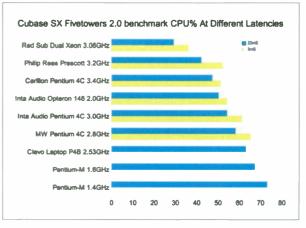
partition, and some Services had been switched from Automatic to Manual to fine-tune performance — the full printed checklist of BIOS and System tweaks, software installation, updates performed, hardware tests, Service tweaks, and system and verifying engineer's signatures runs to a full five A4 pages for each customer's machine.

I've already given the game away about

how silent this PC was at switch-on, but of course all temperature-controlled systems have the tendency to start slow and speed up as internal temperatures rise, so final acoustic noise levels can only be judged after an hour or two. After several hours of idling the review system stabilised with a CPU temperature of 52 degrees Centigrade. and while fan noise was now audible it was still at a very low level — far quieter than I was expecting from a machine featuring the notoriously hot Prescott processor. After running the Prime95 utility in Torture Test mode the temperature rose to 65 degrees, slightly higher than the 60 degrees adopted by Phil in most of his other systems, but still well within safe limits for a Prescott. Even then, acoustic noise levels were still a gentle purr, with the only noise coming from the rear case and PSU fans. If, like most people do, you were to place this PC on the floor under a desk, I doubt that you'd even know it was running under most conditions.

The Prescott Paradox

I discussed Intel's new 915P and 925X chip sets, along with the Socket LGA775 Prescott processors, in some depth back in PC Notes September 2004 (www.soundonsound.com/ sos/sep04/articles/pcnotes.htm), so I don't intend to go into a lot of detail again here. Suffice it to say that both the chip set and processor range have been plagued with excessive heat dissipation problems, and to



This system turns in a surprisingly good audio performance considering the bad press given to Intel's Prescott processor, proving that a musician shouldn't always make a choice solely from mainstream benchmark tests.

> date the only quiet PCs using this technology have tended to be from manufacturers like Sony who have designed entirely new cases for models like their Vaio RA104. For Philip Rees to produce a machine this quiet starting with an off-the-shelf case is therefore something of an achievement.

Using Sisoftware's *Sandra*, memory bandwidth was 4628MB/second for both integer and float — a fairly typical ballpark



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computer

PHILIP REES PENTIUM 4 PC



figure for most recent desktop Pentium 4 systems, and significantly beaten in my reviews to date only by Inta Audio's Opteron-based system (SOS December 2004) at about 5320MB/second. Meanwhile, CPU Arithmetic results for the Prescott 3.2GHz processor were 9329 MIPS (Dhrystone), 3828 MFLOPS (Whetstone), and 6547 MFLOPS (iSSE2), while Multimedia benchmarks were 22718 it/s (integer) and 30340 it/s (floating point). Looking back at my previous system results, this places the Prescott a few percent behind the Northwood core in most tests, although interestingly the Whetstone test is some 15 percent better.

However, as usual, the most appropriate test for musicians is to run a music application and see how a system's performance compares with others, so I launched *Cubase SX* 2.2 and ran the Fivetowers 2.0 test. At latencies over 20ms this gave a Stop reading (ie. with only processing and effects plug-ins active) of 24 percent CPU, and a Play result (ie. with instrument plug-ins also active) of 42 percent, while once the latency had been dropped to 3ms I repeated my tests and got values of 31 and 52 percent respectively.

These results definitely stuck out as being different from the norm. At the higher interface latency of 23ms, the Play result was some 10 percent better than that of the Carillon Northwood 3.4GHz system using exactly the same Emu 1212M soundcard a significant increase, and well worth having. However, the 3ms Play result for the Prescott reversed this trend, by being nearly 2 percent worse than the Northwood 3.4.

Even so, both these results suggest that this Prescott 3.2GHz system can roughly equal the *Cubase* plug-in/soft synth performance of a 3.4GHz Northwood (the next clock speed up) at low latency, and exceed it if like most musicians you're working at latencies of 6ms or above. This flies in the face of some mainstream benchmarks, but my results were totally repeatable, and may be connected with the Prescott's double-size L2 cache.

Weighing The Odds

I've been really looking forward to trying out some radically new PC designs, and like Inta Audio's Opteron system reviewed in SOS December 2004, this Prescottbased one was a real eye-opener, this time proving that it is possible to design a PC slightly quieter than many Northwood-based machines, even when it has to dissipate significantly more CPU heat than usual. It contains the most technologically advanced cooling system I've reviewed to date, and Phil Rees has included some very clever engineering twists of his own. This is also the first PC I've reviewed featuring the latest PCI Express slots, and although at

> With Firewire 800, USB 2 and Ethernet, there's no shortage of connectivity.

The notoriously hot Prescott Pentium 4 CPU has been tamed thanks to Philip Rees's custom metalwork and 'central airflow control system'.

present there are few peripherals to plug into them, I suspect this standard will become the future for us all in a year or two, so this is a system that should have a long life ahead of it.

The fastest Socket 478 Northwood Pentium 4 now widely available seems to be the 3.2GHz model (Phil Rees also builds budget systems using this CPU option), and contrary to my expectations, the similarly clocked Socket 775 Prescott processor in this system seems to outperform it slightly with audio software. As I finish this review CPU prices are such that paying just £40

more would get you a 3.4GHz Prescott system (with performance roughly similar to that of a Northwood 3.6GHz model), so this



might be a wiser choice.

If you're keen on buying an Intel-based PC then this Phil Rees system proves that 'going Prescott' is a valid option, although AMD's Athlon 64 3700+ and 3800+ processors are turning in even better performances in many benchmark tests. Unfortunately, while the Prescott range was once heralded as the great hope in pushing clock speeds to 4GHz and beyond, Intel have just announced that a 4GHz model is being abandoned in favour of other methods of improving processor performance. With this in mind, perhaps a Prescott-based PC may not offer as much long-term upgrade potential as expected, although as always, no-one really knows what's around the corner.

Service & Support

As this is the first PC system I've received from Phillp Rees, I thought I'd give a few details on the service and support available to customers. As with most specialist retailers, you can either order on-line or by phone, and each system comes with a one-year collect-and-return warranty covering both parts and labour, with courier collection and delivery charges paid by the company and a normal turnaround of less than five working days. During years two and three labour charges are still covered, but not failed parts or carriage. Monitors are also covered by their manufacturer's warranty, which is generally three years' free on-site replacement. There's also a one-year email and on-line technical support service, where Phil and his staff aim to respond to all queries within one working day.

You can extend this support period at a cost of £25 for each subsequent year.

All systems are stress-tested using Passmark's *Burnin Test* for at least 12 hours before being shipped to the customer, and the review system came with Norton *Ghost* backup software installed, plus three CD-ROMs containing a full backup of the General partition, and a further three for the Music partition. If possible Phil Rees prefer to supply a complete turnkey system, with all the hardware and software installed and tested together, but of course they're happy to sell you any combination of hardware and software that you choose using the on-line system configuration page if that's what you prefer.

Anyone for whom cost is paramount should perhaps consider a system featuring an Intel P4 Northwood or AMD Athlon 64 processor, just because any Prescott-based machine will always require more exotic and therefore expensive cooling components. However, I'm extremely impressed by the high standard of engineering and build quality of this Phil Rees PC, its luxury case and fans, proprietary central airflow control system, quality RAM and drive cooling, and the attention to detail evident in features like the multi-boot install and bundled office suite. Whatever your views on Intel's Prescott processor range, this review system is an excellent advert for Phil Rees and his company. 505

information



tsunami: n. extremely large and powerful wave, syn. tidal wave.

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sample shop



Chamber **Strings**

GIGASTUDIO/EXS24 MIKII

The orchestral gravy train rolls on. Having set the scene with their *Pro Edition*'s fine string ensembles and the exquisite *Solo Strings* (reviewed in *SOS* March and September 2004 respectively), Vienna Symphonic Library now dish up a complete string chamber orchestra of six violins, four violas, three cellos, and two double basses. The four sections were recorded separately, each contributing around 4.5CB of samples to the 18.2CB total.

Chamber Strings closely follows the format of its predecessors, but also introduces a couple of new styles: natural harmonics (flageolet), a breathy, gaseous, and ethereal timbre produced by touching the bowed string at various points along its course. Even spookier are the collection of precisely-measured harmonic glissandi, an unsettling, synth like effect used in Stravinsky's Firebird. None of the harmonics samples are looped; VSL have mapped them to white notes (mainly) in octave sets, so it might take a while to find the pitch you need! The other minor stylistic innovation is the 'Baroque' trill, which dwells on the initial note for a split second before starting the trill.

The two double basses play more than a supporting role their lyrical, nicely in-tune unison sustains have an unexpected hint of lushness which continues up into the high register. The basses' performance legatos are stern and commanding, and their performance detachés powerfully energetic, though the latter suffer from noticeable latency. Add the cellos' and violas' vibrant, soaring performance legatos, and you have a fantastic foundation for a string arrangement. I'm not keen on the violins' over-the-top 'expressive' vibrato style — it sounds like a synth with its mod wheel turned up full. Thankfully, the regular sustains have a much more subtle vibrato. All the instruments are beautifully played and recorded, sounding rich and well defined.

Each section offers the usual VSL choice of dynamics, note repetitions, and note lengths, and the expansive Performance Tool-controlled options include some excellent Bollywood-style pitch slides. Mod wheel 'release control' can be used to tighten up the decay of all the pizzicatos, essential in fast passages. There are no grace notes, col legnos, straight glissandos or runs, and no big, flattering concert-hall acoustic, but at least that leaves you free to add your own favourite reverb.

In pop arrangements, a chamber group can be a good compromise between the overbearing sound of full orchestral strings and a string quartet's dry, slightly academic timbre. Smaller sections are also useful for programming divisi passages, and for adding musical detail to a large string arrangement. If £544 seems a lot of money for a bit of detail, bear in mind that you get nearly 32,000 samples! Definitely a specialist title, but if you specifically need a chamber string sound, this is probably the best solution you're likely to find. Dave Stewart

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French

GIGASTUDIO/EXS24 MKII

My esteemed editor remarked that this library 'seems a little niche'. Well, yes. If the trend for specialisation continues, we'll soon be seeing titles like Viola Top String: Volume One. The point of this release - and some may think it a slender pretext for issuing a whole new title - is to give VSL's users a few alternative and bonus woodwinds. The French oboe is the main act, with a small supporting cast of English horn, 'E'-flat clarinet, and piccolo runs, bringing the sample total up to 6.7GB.

Compared to the broad timbre of the Viennese oboe in VSL's Pro Edition, the title instrument sounds less mellow and more pointed. Its exotic, piercing, yet sad and plaintive tone, reminiscent of oriental and Middle Eastern reeds, would sound equally at home in a conventional orchestral arrangement or a world-music setting. The oboe player delivers the full VSL complement of styles with great panache - once you hear the vivid, colourful quality of his accelerating trills, grace notes, and octave runs, you'll want to feature them in your score!

Not wishing to sound nationalistic, but much as I enjoyed the French oboe, the star attraction for me is the English horn (aka cor anglais). Played by the same performer, its tone is rich and reflective, and the lovely, expressive vibrato of its performance legatos make it a contender for pop tracks as well as orchestral work. An absolute joy, and with the Performance Tool facilitating the programming of smoothly contoured legato melody lines, you'd be hard pushed to know you're not hearing a live player.

The English horn and small, high-pitched 'E'-flat clarinet are limited to single notes and performance legatos, the latter style really bringing the clarinet to life. The darting piccolo octave runs supply a performance category missing from the *Pro Edition*. All good stuff, but, with three out of four instruments incomplete, this has the feel of filler material.

VSL's Symphonic Cube mega-edition, when it arrives, is likely to incorporate the contents of this and other Horizon-series titles. There will be a discount scheme for registered Horizon owners, but in the meantime buyers may think twice before shelling out for what amounts to an interim release. Having said that, this niche title is musically and technically on a par with the other Vienna libraries — hence the five stars.

There are two more VSL releases worth mentioning in a similar vein, both costing £177 in the UK: *Vienna Harps* gives you all the pristine harp performances from the *Pro Edition* and adds 2.1GB of samples (no glissandi) played on an equally beautiful second harp; and the exotic, largely non-orchestral samples on *FX Percussion*, which are taken entirely from the *Pro Edition*. *Dave Stewart*

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Akoustik Bass Hitz

KONTAKT+REX+WAV

Given the title of this library, those without an interest in jazz might be tempted to pass on by in search of something more cutting edge. In doing that, however, you might just miss out





Meet the new instrument plug-in powerhouse for your studio. Inspired by legendary subtractive synthesizers, MX4 combines several core synthesis techniques in a unified, hybrid synth engine that delivers fresh & vintage sounds alike. As you explore its many banks and hundreds of presets, you'll soon rely on MX4 as your "go to" instrument. Fat basses, nasty leads, analog pads, vintage electronica — it's all at your fingertips and conveniently saved with your host application projects for instant recall. Tweaking sounds is fast and easy with clearly presented controls in one window, and with a depth true synth programmers will appreciate. MX4's flexible programming and advanced modulation architecture provide the intimacy of a vintage synth, the flexibility of a modular synth, and the innovation of a virtual synth.

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on something a little bit different. Zero G's Akoustik Bass Hitz is not just another jazz-flavoured collection of acoustic bass samples. Yes, there are some jazz loops here - but there are also all sorts of other musical styles represented, including some not usually associated with acoustic bass. The collection also includes other construction-kit elements (38 kits, totalling some 900 WAV files and a similar number of REX loops) as there are a number of drum loops and a smattering of other instrumental loops designed to work with the basses.

So far, so normal, However, in experimenting with the WAV files using Sony Acid Pro, a number of things stood out. First, the quality of the acoustic bass playing is excellent. Chip Jackson's playing has 'attitude' written all the way through it, and whatever musical context these loops are used in they will add a distinctive character of their own. Second, the sound of the bass is huge and feels very 'live'. Of course, some of the loops are laid back and cool, but there are just as many that have a tremendous amount of energy, with loads of finger noise to add character - just take care with your speakers, as the bottom end of this lot will really get those cones moving! Indeed, with a few loops, I had to use a little EQ to stop the overall output levels getting out of control and to get the bass sitting in the mix. This said, I'd rather have the bottom end and then cut it a little rather than attempt to add it to a flimsy-sounding bass line. The other loops provided are equally inspiring - mainly drums, but also including a good number of guitar loops, while the occasional Rhodes, dobro, banjo, and mandolin are thrown in for good measure. There is easily enough material here to construct complete rhythm sections and some full backing tracks without dipping into other libraries.

However, as mentioned above, perhaps the most interesting feature is the range of musical styles covered. Folders such as 3-4 Jazz and On The Jazz Tip do, of course, deliver exactly what you might expect from the acoustic bass (although the results here are big and very much in your face) and there are also a number of lounge-style pieces. However, there are some surprises too — Jungle, Funk, Hip Hop, Dance, Reggae, Latin, Swing, Bluegrass, and even Metal all get a look in. The latter is impressive and weird in equal amounts think lo-fi acoustic bass with distortion playing Led Zeppelin-style riffs and you will get the general idea.

Although the collection contains some repetition (the same phrases are played at a number of different pitches within some of the construction kits), it would be churlish to be too critical given the quantity of material supplied, the multiple formats, and the selling price. However, what is really impressive is the speaker-shaking sound and attitude of the playing. If you don't usually consider acoustic bass to be part of your musical palette, Akoustik Bass Hitz might just change your mind. John Walden

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Consolidated!

Not! Sure! About! The! Exclamation! Mark! If ordering from a dealer, does one need to shout the title? *Consolidated*! is a compilation of sound libraries created by sound-engineer/producer Michiel Post. Formerly head of audio at the Dutch Royal Opera House, Michiel founded Post Audio Media in 1999 and produced 15 libraries before starting Post Musical Instruments, which specialises in sampled pianos.

Unsurprisingly, grand pianos predominate on this 10.7GB release: *Steinway D Grandioso* ('classic' version) and *Yamaha C7* (ambient version) are included,



along with full versions of his Bösendorfer 290 and Estonia concert grands. The last two, though somewhat outgunned by PMI's recent pair of piano releases, sound very good. Also on board are PMI Historic Keyboards (harpsichords, fortepiano, and virginal, the latter marred by some over-loud release triggers) and the entire contents of Post Orchestral Instruments, which features an entertaining prepared piano. All these titles have already been reviewed in SQS.

This library's second largest category is organs. Pick of the bunch is the small, sweet, and friendly calliope-like (think Magic Roundabout) sound of the Positif single-manual church organ, offering five perfectly sampled presets. The 1935 Theatre Organ is a larger, more complex affair with big-sounding pedals and reverb, but its strong, colourful, and distinctive solo voices contain no trace of the amusingly over-the-top vibrato I was eagerly anticipating. The most varied timbres (though still no vibrato) come from Organ Toolkit, a large grab-bag of atmospheric multisamples played on four different pipe organs. Some

caveats — the Solo Organ set's first two presets (one of which contains a glitchy bass sample) are not tuned to concert pitch, and the organs' documentation is often at variance with what's actually on the DVD.

The library's six accordions are excellent, though the bandoleon instrument suffers from more rogue tuning. Other clangers (though in the good sense) include a fine set of church bells and a bracing collection of anvil hits, with a dinky toy piano providing some light relief. In the miscellaneous category, lovely tuned bowl hits, a decent kalimba. and the beautiful, sustaining zither-like Small Harp achieve high marks; a totally out-of-tune dulcimer, an indifferent steel-string guitar, and a disastrous alto flute mark the low points. There are a few other wind instruments, none of them a resounding success.

Consolidated! is a curious mixture; while much of its material is of the highest musical quality, the surprisingly poor presentation and unfinished programming of some items seems to indicate they have been thrown in as an afterthought. Don't let that put you off well-sampled keyboard instruments are hard to come by, and the large array provided here will surely plug some gaps in your sample library. Dave Stewart

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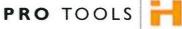




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pro tools notes

In the first Pro Tools Notes of a new year, our new columnist provides the detailed lowdown on a new version of *Pro Tools...*

Operation. MIDI	Selection	Detection:	Normal				
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DEAL DETELITYE					Scroll	Next	Generate

Beat Detective can now be used on MIDI tracks just as on audio, allowing you to conform the tempo of your song to a freely played MIDI performance.

Mike Thornton

ith the new version 6.7, Digidesign have made huge leaps forward in the area of MIDI functionality within Pro Tools. It's aimed squarely at the musician, improving MIDI integration and adding new features specifically designed to support the work of music composers. I would go as far as to say that a lot of users will now be able to say goodbye to that two-stage process of starting off in a sequencer like Logic or Cubase before going through a messy transfer process to Pro Tools to complete the project, knowing that it will become more and more difficult to revert back to your MIDI sequencer the further into your project you go. Even for people like me who mainly record 'real instruments', the benefits of tempo curves and 'tick-based' timelines, colour coding and the

Patch Manager are all going to be incredibly useful. The update is free for TDM users (provided they're already running v6.4), but will cost *LE* users £50 — for details see www.digidesign.com/ news/details.cfm?story_id=1663 &localonly=N. It also leaves out Digi 001 owners, whose hardware is not supported in the

new LE version. So let's take a look at the new features. All these improvements are for both Mac and Windows, and both TDM and LE versions, unless otherwise specified.

Beat Detective

Beat Detective, which up until now has only been available on the TDM version of *Pro Tools*, is now available in the *LE* versions too. Now *LE* users can tap into this feature to 'quantise' audio, fit it to grooves, and so on, just like you can with MIDI. The only difference now between TDM and *LE* is that TDM users can use Beat Detective across multiple tracks, which is very useful if you are quantising a drum kit's worth of tracks and want to keep

Before You Jump

With such a tempting new upgrade available, this would probably be a good time to offer some advice on things to do before upgrading your system. First, don't update an unstable system. You are more than likely to make it worse, not better. Fix your system before you upgrade.

Second, make sure your plug-ins are up to date. Check the developers' web sites for updaters and after you have installed 6.7, but before you run it for the first time, use the 'Plug-in Validator' application in the Utilities folder in the Pro Tools folder in your Digidesign folder. This should check that all your plug-ins are up to date,

though it doesn't check the Waves plug-ins. I would recommend that Waves users upgrade to v5, although there are reports that v4 users are managing to cope with a few hiccups. As far as soft instruments go, we have had reports that Mach Five v1.2, Indigo v2.4, Atmosphere v1.2, Stylus RMX v1.05. Reason v2.5. Sampletank 2. Ableton Live, NI Kontakt, FM7 and Reaktor all seem to be working OK. Most developers will be releasing new versions which will be multi-output-compliant for use in Pro Tools 6.7, and offering Improved support for the Patch Manager option, so expect loads of updates over the coming months.

the edits sample-accurate. Even without this feature, Beat Detective will be a very welcome addition for *LE* users.

MIDI Detective

Digidesign have taken all the features of Beat Detective and applied them to MIDI tracks as well. The new MIDI Detective enables you to generate tempo maps and groove templates directly from freely played MIDI performances; you can also use grooves acquired from MIDI

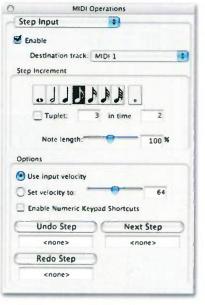
performances and apply them to audio tracks, and *vice versa.* **RTAS Instrument support**

The TDM version now

supports RTAS instruments on aux inputs, which will improve plug-in integration and *LE*/TDM Session compatibility previously, you could put RTAS instruments on aux inputs in the *LE* version but not in the TDM version. They have also done a lot of 'under the hood' work to improve the support and integration of RTAS instruments into a *Pro Tools* Session. You will find things a

lot more stable and consistent with \vee 6.7. In addition, 6.7 will support multiple outputs for multitimbral

soft instruments on separate *Pro Tools* tracks, but you will need to wait for the soft instrument manufacturers to update their software to support this feature.



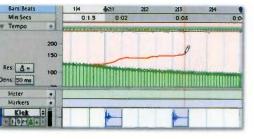
The new MIDI Step Input window.

MIDI Step Input window

Like the similar features in most sequencers, this enables you to input MIDI parts a note at a time, which is great for when you need build complex or difficult MIDI passages or, like me, you aren't a very good keyboard player!

MIDI TC/E tool

The familiar TC/E tool now works on MIDI tracks too, allowing you to time-compress or expand individual MIDI regions without affecting the tempo of the whole Session.



Tempo Editor

At last we can now edit tempos using the pencil tool to draw in your own tempo variations, or preset curves from

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ALSO AVAILABLE:



the Tempo Operations window that are adjustable in same way you change the fade shapes in the Fade window.

are region boundaries in the right places, all the audio files will move in time so they remain at the same points in the song.

What it won't

do, though, is

time-compress

audio to fit - it

or expand

only moves region

boundaries.

time to get

your head round this one,

integrated MIDI and audio work

in one application is enormous.

You can now colour-code

tracks, regions, markers and

identification. You can decide

in your kick-drum track, or

and so on. I suspect some

what colour the regions will be

colour code all your drum tracks

You now can view a list of

Undo History

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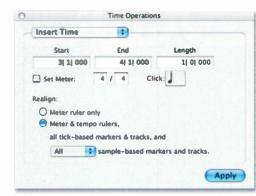
red, strings blue, vocals green,

Colour coding

much more for easy

You will need

but the impact of it for



Time Operations window

You can now easily insert or delete space globally in a Session by using the Time Operations window, so adding two bars here or taking out four bars there can be done precisely. Other options in this window include moving the song start point and Change Meter, so again you can precisely insert two bars of 2/4 time in a song.

Tick-based Audio tracks

Tick. or musical tempo-based audio allows you to change the tempo of a piece and have all the region boundaries

remain at the same musical position. This means you can change the tempo of a song after recording and, providing there

Teething Troubles

Of course, an update wouldn't be an update without some 'known issues'. some of which have already been fixed:

· There have been reports of 'mute lag' with automatic delay compensation activated in Sessions that were created in v6.4 and then opened in v6.7. Digidesign have reported that this is due to a problem in v6.4 where the timing of mutes was not correctly handled when ADC was active. They have fixed this in v6.7, but for Sessions created in v6.4 it gives the impression of a problem. The 'workaround' for any Session that has this problem is to 'nudge' the mutes into the correct position once you open it in Pro Tools v6.7.

· Meanwhile, there has been a Pro Tools 6.7cs1 update which fixes the following 'known issues'. Attempting to reset the tempo slider to 120bpm by Option-clicking on it would result in a crash in both LE and TDM systems: when Pro Tools TDM was playing with a track record-enabled, stopping playback could result in a pop if the input source was bussed or was a hardware insert; with some external hardware configurations, an audio glitch could be recorded to the

you, in a very similar way to how applications such as Photoshop present them. You still can't pick and choose which ones to undo, but you can now see what will change before you hit the Undo button.

computers. This is especially useful in educational settings where administrators don't want students to have unrestricted access to the machines.

There are also several improvements that bring

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				ant Setting Every 3 Sec ancel Done

Patch Manager

This works for plug-ins and especially well for Instruments. Trying out different patches was a drag when you had to go into the Preset menu, drill through several folders to get to a possible patch, then wait while it loaded, decide it wasn't the one and do it all again. Now there is Patch Manager, which allows you to try different patches in a number of ways. Use the '+' and '' keys to increment your way through the list one at a time, or click on the list button and select each one from a multi-column list in one window, or even get it to change patch automatically every few seconds so you can audition the sounds. Non-administrator user support

This option allows Pro Tools to be run by users who don't have 'Admin' access to their

Windows users features that previously had been available only on the Mac platform. The Windows XP version now features the same MIDI device management that has been available on Macs through MIDI Studio Setup in OS X, plus support for MIDI Time Stamping and Digidesign's MIDI I/O unit. The XP version can also now open and convert in one step older SDII-based Sessions that weren't saved as Mac/PC-compatible.

All in all, this is an excellent 'incremental' upgrade which all music users of Pro Tools will find very useful. It now has the feel that the MIDI hasn't just been tacked on to an excellent audio tool. The integration between MIDI and audio is almost complete, and it will be interesting to see how Logic. Cubase and others respond.

beginning of a file when pre-roll was activated in a TDM system; and when using a control surface in a TDM system, it was possible to assign a multiple-output instrument plug-in's output to its own input, thereby causing a crash. Again, check Digidesign's web site for the latest 'cs' version.

 There appear to be problems with Pro Tools 6.7 and some of the Native Instruments plug-ins. especially B4. Pro 53 and Battery v1.3.2. These can range from graphical glitches to complete crashes to graphics problems -

watch NI's web site for news of updaters to fix them

 If you use the Save Session Copy In... function, make sure that the option to copy fade files is checked, and check the new Session before moving on. The bug causes the new Session file to be corrupt and have no regions or playlists. The workaround is just to include copying fade files when using this function.

 After a BTD (Bounce to Disk) the keyboard command focus is disabled. The workaround is to click on the desktop and back to Pro Tools to re-enable command focus mode.

Sessions are going to look very garish before we settle down to ISM sensible use of this feature! ŀ **Undo History** dyn read . the Undo options available to S M Ŀ 11:30:42 AM RISMAS

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logic notes

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Synchronising sequences in *Logic* to live audio tracks can really help give your music the edge, but what's the best way of doing this? We look at the options, and weigh up their pros and cons.

Ingo Vauk

ith live playing returning more and more into the recording process, I want to take a closer look at the different options *Logic* provides for locking up its sequencing to live takes. This means that we want to use the 'loose' timing of a player to slave further takes to, rather than correcting the player's timing to the metronome.

Two Approaches To Tempo-matching

In principle there are two very different methods of achieving

Have Your Say!

If you want to suggest changes or improvements to Logic, then here's your chance! The Apple development team are inviting SOS readers to send in their suggestions of what they'd most like added or changed in Logic. Email your top five suggestions (in order of preference) to logicnotes@soundonsound.com, and we'll forward your lists on to the Logic team. We'll be asking them for feedback on which changes users deem most important and how these might be addressed.

lock between the MIDI sequencer within *Logic* and an audio track that the timing should be based on. Which of the two you opt for depends largely on the material you are recording and how you are interfacing with the rest of the studio's equipment. Both methods have their advantages, and you really have to decide what it is you want to achieve.

The two approaches achieve the timing variations by different means: you can either vary the tempo of the clock

to follow the variations of the live take; or you can work to a fixed clock and use grove templates to adjust the timing. The former approach is more

suited to a situation where you want to create a continuous reference to a take of a live band, say. The latter method is better if you are sequencing pattern-based arrangements that you want to base on loops or sections of live takes.

While mapping the clock undoubtedly gives the more solid result in a 'traditional' Setting up a Groove Template from the Sample Editor window. You can see where the audio falls in relation to the quantisation values, and where the resulting Groove Template would place the quantisation points.

overdub-based recording process, the Groove-Templates method is more flexible and lends itself to nonlinear arrangement approaches, when the writing, recording, and arrangement processes blend into one. Furthermore it is possible to combine different Groove Templates and thus achieve interesting rhythmic effects. On the other hand, you can lock any number of slave devices, be they hardware- or software-based, to a tempo map, so your Rewire and VST/AU applications will lock to the drummer just as tightly as any (MIDI) drum machine or slaved sequencer.

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Time and Pitch Machine..

Audio to MIDI Groove Templa

Groove Machine ...

Audio Energizer.

Audio to Score

Quantize Engine

Silencer.

Hallin

Sample Rate Convert...

Logic provides an automatic way of re-clocking the song which Mike Senior discussed in detail in the April 2002 Logic Notes. However, I found that this feature doesn't really give you the accuracy you need to tightly layer percussion tracks and loops with live drums. So I create my new tempo maps manually, which gives a much higher degree of accuracy.

Essential Preparations

Whichever way you decide to work, you need to have suitable audio material to work on. Select the audio track(s) that contain the most accurate, easy-to-read

Call up the Audio To MIDI Groove Template option from the Audio Window's Functions menu (above), and you'll be presented with the settings dialogue box. The simplest way to work with this is to choose one of the presets available from the pull-down menu at the right.

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Logic Tips

When you double-click an Audio object insert slot containing a plug-in, the plug-in's control panel opens as a floating window. If you hold the Apple and Alt keys, it will open as a normal window, allowing you to bring other windows on top of it. *Len Sasso*

Logic has Key Commands to move the Song Position Locator (SPL) by one-measure (Forward, Rewind) and eight-measure (Fast Forward, Fast Rewind) increments. With Catch mode

tempo information you want to lock to. If you have a choice of microphones, select the closest, for example close-miked kick, snare, hats, and toms of a drum kit, not the overheads. Make sure that the fastest rhythmical subdivision you want to be able to lock to is included in your selection. So you might choose the bass drum and snare, together with a conga track you recorded. It is worth bouncing these tracks together if you're planning on creating a new tempo map, since a lot of editing

Current Versions

Mac OS X: Apple *Logic Pro* v7 Mac OS 9: Emagic *Logic Pro* v6.4.2 PC: Emagic *Logic Audio Plotinum* v5.5.

is involved in the process and it will be more easily done on one track or stereo pair.

When bouncing these tracks, keep in mind that you are doing this purely for the tempo map, so

Input MIDI From Your Qwerty Keyboard

You can quickly input MIDI note data into Logic's editor windows without having to connect a MIDI keyboard or do a lot of clicking and dragging with the mouse. Once you're in Input mode in your choice of editor window (the little 'MiDI input plug' button will light up red), there are Keyboard Input Key Commands which will allow you to input MIDI in step time. First open the Keyboard window, from the main Windows menu, so that you can see what you're doing. Now select the step size and velocity using, for example, the 1/4 Note and Velocity 80 (mf) Key Commands.

Then check that the little range bar above the keyboard in the Keyboard window is where you want it, using the Octave +1/-1 Key Commands as necessary, and finally choose the note's pitch using, for example, the Note 'C#' Key Command. The note will then appear and the Song Position Line will move to the end of the step ready for the next note. If you make a mistake, the Erase Key Command will remove the note and go back to the beginning of the step.

A few other Key Commands will also quickly become useful. Sustain Inserted Notes will extend the previous note by the step size every time it's pressed, and Rest will insert a gap of that size. If you want a chord, then you'll want to switch on Chord Mode before entering the first of the chord notes. When you've finished inputting the chord, the same Chord Mode Key Command will switch back to single-note input and move on the next step. Finally, you can navigate backward and forward by the step size using the Step Backwards/Forward Key Commands — this is particularly useful if you want to input a complex part with overlapping chords and notes. Mike Senior

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The Audio To MIDI Groove Template process creates a master MIDI sequence object, to which other MIDI performances can be quantised. This can be edited at any later date from a MIDI editor (such as the Event List shown here) if you want to fine-tune the Template once your Song is playing back.

the functions menu. Start off with one of the presets provided and adjust the parameters in the pop-up window so that the Result display makes sense to you. When you hit the Use button, *Logic* will create a 'master' MIDI object that has a note on each quantise value — the name of this is based on that of the audio file from which it was generated. This acts as the master for any subsequent quantising. At the same time, *Logic* places a Groove Template with the name of the audio file in the quantisation menus of all relevant windows.

The template will probably need to be adjusted to become usable with the audio it was generated from. To do this program up a MIDI track to run alongside the audio and guantise it to the Groove Template. Now you can adjust the quantisation grid by moving the positions of the MIDI events in the Groove Template's master MIDI sequence object using the Event List window, fine-tuning the position of each sub-beat. You can hear the result in real time, so just trust your ears. In conjunction with the quantise percentage function in the MIDI object's Extended Parameters, it is possible to achieve some verv live-sounding results.

The other option for synchronising your sequences to a live audio take — creating a tempo map — is a straightforward enough procedure, but can be extremely laborious if you don't know what you're doing. Next month I'll be showing you how to go about it in the most efficient way. SSS

enabled, you can use those Key Commands in time-based MIDI editors such as the Matrix Edit, Hyper Edit, or Score windows (in linear mode) to scroll quickly through their displays. *Len Sasso*

If you want to go back to the original timing of a take that to has been lost due to editing in the Arrange window, use the Move Region To Original Recording ure Position Key Command in the functions menu of the arrange window. *Ingo Vauk*

ignore any aesthetic

considerations such as balance or EQ and set the levels so that you can visually pick out attack transients in the sample editor. Don't use any dynamic processing in this bounce, since compressors and gates have a tendency to distort the shape of the attack. Obviously you should hang on to the original audio files in order to mix them down later on. It makes sense to create the bounce starting from bar one, beat one. Insert the bounced track into your arrangement.

Using Groove Templates

If you are not planning to use a take in its entirety, but want to retain the natural timing of sections of a recording, creating Groove Templates is the quick and flexible way. After you have selected the bits of audio you want to use, open the Sample Editor and select the Audio To MIDI Groove Template option in

sonar notes

This month, we present everything you ever wanted to know about SysEx but were afraid to ask, plus the whys and wherefores of *Sonar 4*'s cool new Freeze functions...

Craig Anderton

t's hard to believe we're starting our fourth year of Sonar Notes. During the past three years, Sonar has acquired its own fanatical devotees, and now that Cakewalk have started user forums, other Sonar users can get in touch with them directly. These forums not only serve as a direct pipeline to other users, but to Cakewalk themselves. The company's engineers are both active and responsive in the forums, and they suffer the occasional Internet idiot with patience and grace. If you haven't yet checked out the forums, at

www.cakewalk.com, they contain essential information for *Sonar* aficionados.

Recording & Playing Back SysEx

Here's a tip that applies to older versions of Sonar as well as Sonar 4. If you use outboard MIDI gear with Sonar, you're probably taking advantage of system exclusive messages to save their patches and setups. If 'System Exclusive' is ticked under Options / Global / MIDI, Sonar can record SysEx data into a MIDI track and play it back. Unfortunately, the message length limit is 255 bytes enough to send a control setting or similar, but certainly not enough for even the most modestly-sized MIDI synthesizer preset. However, if you use the Sysx View (which can store up to 8,192 banks of SysEx messages), there is a way to 'embed' triggers for the SysEx banks in a track, and have them play back at any time.

If you're not familiar with the Sysx View, see the July 2002 *Sonar* Notes; it's a window you call up by going View / Sysx,

and it serves as a

recorder/playback library for MIDI SysEx messages. It also lets you rename, store, load, auto-send (ie. certain messages can be sent when you open a project), and even edit SysEx messages, which can be as short as a single preset or as long as an entire bulk dump. The contents of the Sysx View are saved with a project.

To play back a SysEx bank from within a track, place the 'Now' time where you want *Sonar* to send the data, then open up the MIDI track's Event List view by going View / Event List (or typing Alt-4). Next, hit the computer keyboard's Insert key to insert an Event into the Event List at the 'Now' time position.

Double-click in the Event's 'Kind' field. When the 'Kind of Event' window appears, check 'Sysx Bank' under Special, then click on 'OK'. In the Event List entry's Data field, enter the number of the SysEx bank that should play back at this particular 'Now' time. When the project plays back and the 'Now' time arrives at the position you specified, the SysEx data will

Closing The Gap

Although few programs can reach the standard set by Ableton's *Live* 4 for audio that never stops, *Sonar* has made tremendous strides in reducing interruptions in the audio stream during playback, especially with complex projects. However, even with version 4, audio can be interrupted for a few seconds during routing changes, particularly if a lot of delay compensation is being applied to plug-ins.

Now the 4.0.1 maintenance update addresses this issue by adding a new variable to the AUD.INI file. This variable allows bypassing of nearly all of the CPU-intensive work that's required to recompute delay compensation after an audio-signal routing change, thus reducing gapping or eliminating it entirely.

The downside is that the audio will be slightly out of sync (although you probably won't notice

play back.

Sending a big bulk dump will take a while, and some instruments may 'choke' when receiving one from Sonar. If all you need to do is change a patch, you're probably better off saving individual patches as SysEx banks and triggering them. So wouldn't it be easier just to insert program changes instead? Yes, except that this assumes you have the same presets loaded into your instrument that were loaded when you inserted the program change command. If you edit and tweak programs a lot, that

this at low latencies). The loss of sync is only temporary, however, as the delay compensation is always recomputed anyway when you stop, then restart, playback.

Open the AUD.INI file in Notepad, then look for the following variable:

[Wave]

EnableLiveADCRecalc=<0 or 1> (default = 1)

Set this to zero for minimal gapping, then save the AUD.INI file. Done!

You can see the list of bug-fixes and new features in 4.0.1 by going to http://www.cakewalk.com/ Support/kb/kb2004239.asp. In particular, note that Prosoniq's MPEX2 timestretch algorithm has been upgraded to MPEX3, which alone is worth the download time. So what are you waiting for?

may not be the case. By sending SysEx, you're sending the actual program data itself, not just something that calls up a particular memory slot. If you save your outboard gear parameters in *Sonar*, as long as you back up your project you've also backed up the data needed to recreate the project — which is highly recommended.

It's Freezing In Here!

This seems like an appropriate Winter topic: *Sonar 4* has added a freeze function. (Actually, astute *Sonar* Notes readers already know that *Sonar* has had

> a freeze function since version 1, but it wasn't called that, and it required you to pre-mix the track you wanted to freeze, then archive it, instead of being a 'one click' process.)

Sonar 4 now has that one-click freeze solution for virtual

The event list shows two events that trigger playback of SysEx banks. Note that Global Options has been set to record system exclusive data.

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instruments, tracks and processors, that not only reclaims CPU power, but in the case of instruments that load samples into RAM (such as samplers that don't stream from hard disk), reclaims the RAM as well. There's little advantage to freezing an audio track unless it uses effects that cause a CPU hit, but freezing virtual instrument tracks can save a huge amount of CPU power.

Freezing is simple. In the Track View, right-click on the blank space in a track (or on its track number) and you'll see these choices if the track hasn't already been frozen:

- Freeze Synth or Freeze Track
- Freeze Options

(If you click on what you think is a standard audio track and see 'Freeze Synth', don't worry: this simply means that an effect in the track has synth properties, such as sync'ing to the host tempo. When it has been frozen, you'll hear the effect sync'd to tempo.)

If the track has been frozen (shown by a tiny snowflake and an indicator for the track type next to the track name), you'll instead see 'Unfreeze Track', 'Quick Unfreeze Track', and 'Freeze Options'. Interestingly,



Three tracks had been dragged into the DD Perc track for Freezing; once they're unfrozen, the Show Layers command separates them out again.

you can right-click on any MIDI tracks feeding a synth and be able to initiate freezing; there's also a freeze button on the synth rack view itself (see screen below).

Clicking on 'Freeze' automatically pre-mixes the track or instrument audio (with any effects). The original audio-clip display disappears and

what is then displayed may differ from the original audio, because it reflects any changes to the waveform caused by processing. The FX bin is also disabled.

Under Freeze Options, tick 'Fast Bounce', as this will freeze the track faster than real time. If a synth works only in real time, though, this should be unticked. I leave 'Hide MIDI Tracks' unticked, as I want to see MIDI tracks even if an Instrument track is frozen, so that I know what's going on the song. But if you really have finished fiddling with a track, hiding any associated MIDI tracks will unclutter your workspace.

> 'Single Bounce Per Track' pre-mixes the clips into a single frozen clip. If this is unticked, Sonar will create separate clips for each clip when you freeze, but you'll need to define the 'Remove Silence' gate settings so that Sonar recognises the silence between clips as the place to separate the clips. This seems unnecessarily complex for what should be a quick operation, so I

Sampletank 2 is about to be frozen. Note that there are two places where you can access the Freeze function for instruments.



always leave 'Single Bounce Per Track' ticked. The final option in the list of Freeze Options is the ability to set a duration that extends beyond the last clip, to accommodate tails from delays, reverb, and so on. The default is five seconds, but there's no real limit on this length.

Once a track has been frozen. you can, of course, unfreeze it. This discards the pre-mix, returns the audio clip display to normal. and re-enables the FX bin. But there's also the ability to do a 'Quick Unfreeze'. This keeps the pre-mixed audio, but shows the original audio and enables the FX bin, which is useful if you want to test a change on the unfrozen track for comparison. For example, if you're not sure you like a particular effect and also want to perhaps change an envelope, do a Quick Unfreeze. Disable the effect, change the envelope, then listen. To compare this to the frozen version, just select Quick Freeze. You can toggle back and forth between the two until you make up your mind. Note, however, that you can only Freeze or Quick Freeze while the transport is stopped. It's possible to Unfreeze or Quick Unfreeze any time vou like.

One limitation is that if you make a change during the 'quick unfrozen' stage and like it, you can't go directly to Freeze Track to freeze the changed version you need to Quick Freeze, Unfreeze, then Freeze again (any changes you made to the track while in the 'quickly unfrozen' state are retained when you Unfreeze). Perhaps Cakewalk could add a 'Freeze Edited' command to save a couple of clicks?

You can do a lot with a frozen track: move it, split it, cut pieces. copy pieces, and even convert a frozen track — or a part that has been cut into its own clip into a groove clip. As you'd expect, because this all affects the pre-mixed audio, unfreezing discards the pre-mixed audio, so that you lose any edits. However, before unfreezing you can always bounce the edited, frozen track to a new track, or even more simply, go Edit / Bounce to Clip(s) and drag the audio to a standard audio track. When you do that, unfreezing the original track does not unfreeze the copy. Very, er... cool

What about freezing multiple tracks at the same time? In theory you can't - but I do have a workaround. Drag the audio from the tracks you want to freeze all into one track, then freeze it. If you decide you want to separate these tracks out again, no problem. Unfreeze the track, then, in the Track View, right-click on a blank space in the track and select 'Show Layers'. Each of the tracks you dragged in will be shown as its own clip. You can then freely drag out whichever clips you want. 503

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performer notes

DP 4.5 delivers new features that promise to fundamentally change the way users work, as well as offering smaller but crucial enhancements to existing features.

Robin Bigwood

D *igital Performer* 4.5 is being hailed as the most important upgrade in the application's history, and genuinely offers a huge step up over version 4.12, which, in terms of its feature set, still had its roots firmly planted in *DP* 3. As such, *DP* 4.5 might well be the catalyst that will persuade the majority of OS9 die-hards to

these plug-ins have audio delivered to them ahead of time, so that they eventually line up with other tracks. As far as the user is concerned, everything plays in time and no thought is required! In fact, the feature has (and arguably needs) no user-configurability at all, other than an on/off switch, found in 4.5's revised Configure Studio Settings dialogue box, accessible via the Configure Audio System Ease are incorporating latency compensation into their next release of the *Wrapper*.

The Consolidated Window

As far as workflow goes, this is the crowning glory of DP 4.5. DP has traditionally been a very 'windowy' app, and I'm sure I'm not alone in having found the resulting sprawl overwhelming at times. Quite aside from organisational considerations. having dozens of windows open, even if you can't see most of them, is a drain on processor power. Despite more recent OS X innovations such as Exposé, valuable time can be wasted just trying to find a particular window, not to mention the confusion that



A fairly complex, nine-cell Consolidated Window setup using both sidebars and varying numbers of rows. The Mixing Board has focus here, as indicated by its darker title bar.

commit to an all-OS X system. There would certainly seem to be no better time to switch, if you haven't already. As long as you have a fairly recent Mac you should find life in 'X' a thoroughly pleasant experience.

Latency Compensation

One of the greatest new features of *DP* 4.5 is plug-in latency compensation, which eradicates the timing problems caused by plug-ins (such as *Altiverb*, or various Waves processors) that impose a delay on the audio they treat. In *DP* 4.5, tracks which use sub-menu in the Setup menu. Latency compensation works for MAS and AU plug-ins, and also for TDM and RTAS if you run DP with Digidesign hardware, TC Powercore and Mackie UAD1 cards are accommodated, at the same time if necessary, and the system works on aux and instrument tracks as well as voice tracks. Obviously, though, it doesn't work for incoming live audio - DP can't get musicians to play ahead of time! Also, for the time being, latency-ridden VST plug-ins hosted in VST Wrapper still impose a delay, though Audio can be caused by editors for non-current sequences hanging around and thoroughly outstaying their welcome.

The Consolidated Window addresses all of that. Basically, it's one big window with up to three columns — a central main body plus a left and right sidebar and potentially unlimited 'rows' within each column. The resulting 'cells' can contain *DP*'s most important windows. It's all highly configurable, and as you pass through the stages of development in a Project the Consolidated Window can offer you almost as much flexibility as individual windows, but a far greater degree of organisation and accessibility. I can't foresee a situation, except perhaps when using a multi-monitor setup, when I wouldn't use it exclusively from now on.

To start using the Consolidated Window, you have to turn it on in DP's new Preferences Window, which is accessed via the Digital Performer menu. There's a dedicated preference 'pane' with (uppermost) an 'Enable Consolidated Editing' check box (see screen overleaf). Once you've checked this, you can choose which windows will automatically form part of your Consolidated Window when you open them, and which will open separately as normal. The options relating to rows and Event Lists, determine the maximum number of cells DP can create when you open windows in the normal way. As we'll see, though, it doesn't limit the complexity of your Consolidated Window when you set it up 'manually'.

If you now create a new project with the Consolidated Window preference turned on, you'll be up and running. The default Tracks Overview appears different, with 'tabs' at the upper right, and apparently two title bars, with a thin divider between them, and some new icons in the top title bar. This is the Consolidated Window in its simplest form, with just a single cell — the main body. The tabs give quick access to other main windows, and the two mini-menus do different things. the lower one handling Track Overview functions as normal, and the one above dealing with Consolidated Window functions. You can split the main body, and create a new cell very easily, by dragging down the divider between the two title bars. You're effectively dragging a new window 'past' the Tracks Overview, and DP will create a Sequence Editor for you, as that's the next tab along from 'Tracks'. As this new window is still part of the main body, it also



performer notes

has tabs for switching between different views. You could alternatively have opened a new main body cell by using the window buttons in the Control Panel, or with standard shortcuts such as Shift-M for the Mixing Board. However, once there are two cells open, further windowopening commands don't create a new cell but instead switch the view of one of the cells. Which one is switched is determined by a new concept known as 'focus'. You'll notice that when multiple cells are open one of them will have a title bar darker than all the others. This cell is said to have the present focus, meaning that it will be the one that switches if you send a window-opening command, and also that its contents will be affected by certain other commands (such as the Search command) as if it were the uppermost window in a 'normal' window environment. Changing focus is as simple as clicking a cell's title bar.

Dragging the divider between the two cells allows you to divide the window area as desired, but you can also drag a 'new' divider from the top to create a new cell. Cell can be re-ordered inside the window, by dragging their title bars and 'dropping' them, and you can delete a cell by giving it focus and then hitting control-W or choosing 'Close Cell' from the uppermost mini-menu.

You can also split the **Consolidated Window** horizontally, using 'sidebars'. There's both a left and a right sidebar, each with its own new title-bar button. The right sidebar's button is at the far top right of the Consolidated Window. Pressing it causes a new column to appear, but as this is a sidebar there's a pop-up menu instead of tabs, and you're given a different choice of windows basically, ones which are more suited to being viewed

Quick Tips

DP 4.5 has mouse scroll-wheel support, and this really comes into its own in the Consolidated Window. The scroll-wheel primarily controls vertical scrolling of windows, but holding down the Shift key enables horizontal scrolling. In the Sequence Editor, holding the mouse pointer over the vertical scroll bar before turning the scroll-wheel results in a much faster scroll, while faders, pans and aux sends in the Mixing Board can all be controlled by pointing at them and then turning the scroll wheel.

There's a nice new feature in 4.5, in the form of the Startup Clipping Window. This is a per-project window into which you can drag documents from other applications which will open after the *DP* Project opens. This is ideal for *Reason* or *Live* documents associated with individual *DP* Projects. In Setup menu / Configure Audio System / Configure Hardware Driver, there's a new Work Priority setting. In simple terms, this determines how *DP* fits in with OS X's multi-threading capabilities. While it should normally be left on 'High', users of some audio interfaces may get better performance with it set to 'Medium' or 'Low'. Some users have also reported that a lower setting eradicates the processor spiking problem on single-processor Macs.

DP 4.5 seems to make an existing DP 4.1 installation unstable, so you need to be prepared to commit fully to the new version before installing it. Also, it's worth selecting a DP Project file in the Finder, choosing Get Info from the File menu, changing the 'Open with' setting to DP 4.5, then selecting 'Change All'. That way you'll never have DP 4.12 opening by accident.

vertically. So there's no option to have the Tracks Overview or Sequence Editor in a sidebar, but you're welcome to choose Event Lists, the Soundbites Window or the Audio Monitor Window. The width of the sidebar can be adjusted, and idebars are opened automatically if you call up a window such as Soundbites or Markers. With both open, you can drag cells from one sidebar to another.

Only the window types selected in *DP*'s Preferences open automatically in the Consolidated Window. Some users might prefer, for example, the Mixing Board to always open in its own window. However, it's easy to pop most windows in and out of the Consolidated Window, by using their Popout button, or the imaginatively named 'Pop-back-in'

<text>

DP 4.5 has consolidated its preference windows too, so now all preferences are collected together in one place.

button. These are title-bar buttons that appear either as a right and upwards facing (Popout) or a left

Two of the new window title-bar buttons *DP* has sprouted to help with Consolidated Window control. Most of *DP*'s windows now get either a 'Pop-out' or 'Pop-back-in' button, depending on whether they're inside or outside the Consolidated Window.

and downwards facing (Pop-back-in) arrow. This feature works very intuitively.

Consolidated Window setups can be captured as Window Sets in the normal way, and MOTU provide some excellent ones as starting points. These are accessible via the topmost mini-menu, where there's also an option to 'Update Edit Windows to Play Chunk'. This is a godsend,

> meaning that if you use multiple sequences in a project, you never get 'redundant' cells belonging to other non-current sequences in a Consolidated Window.

All in all, the Consolidated Window is a triumph of interface design — massively flexible, yet intuitive and easy to use. *DP* users, especially those with laptops, have every reason to feel smug.

New Aux Architecture

This is one of the less obvious benefits of *DP* 4.5,

enhancement. The Mixing Board's aux section has been, until now, one of *DP*'s weaker aspects, with poor support for stereo and surround tracks, and only the roughest indication of send level.

but it's a very important

However, in *DP* 4.5 the aux section has been redesigned. First you can have up to 20 sends per track via the Mixing Board's 'Set Number of Sends...' mini-menu option. Each send is then allocated a vertical slice of the Mixing Board to itself, rather than being paired up as before, and quick access to stereo and surround buss Bundles



It may not look like much, but the ability to have stereo aux sends marks a great leap forward in convenience for DP users.

is now accessible via an aux's pop-up menu.

In the case of stereo sends, you now get one send-level knob (yippee!) and one balance knob, both of which display their value as you adjust them. When it comes to surround sends (for which you need to have already set up a multi-channel buss in the Audio Bundles window), you can call up a surround panner by clicking the little circle icon that appears next to the send-level knob. And this is just the tip of the iceberg --- there are other new aux-related enhancements I'll be looking at in next month's Performer Notes. 503



reason notes

There are more clever tips and techniques than you can shake a stick at in this month's *Reason* Notes, kicking off with yet another fun way to fake an arpeggiator effect...

Derek Johnson

hope Propellerhead add some form of arpeggiator device to *Reason* when they next release an update. Users certainly expend a lot of energy on trying to recreate the effect in *Reason*, and indeed we've examined pseudo-arpeggiator effects before in this column. But here's something I've been meaning to work out for a while that might be of interest to some of you.

Ups & Downs

The star of this technique is the *Malström* and its sophisticated modulators. So, first, add one to the rack, but don't bother connecting its audio to the mixer. Also add a *Subtractor*, load a patch suitable to be arpeggiated (at random, I loaded 'Acid Square 2' from the Monosynths folder in the Factory Sound Bank), and then add a *Matrix* pattern

sequencer, linked to the Sub.
Flip to the rear panel, and route the Malström's Mod A CV output to the Sub's Pitch modulation CV input.

 Back at the front panel, disable Mod A on the *Malström* and program a simple repeating note pattern on the *Matrix*. I set the pattern length to 32 steps, switched the note range to octave 2 and drew in a row of bottom Cs, with a trigger for each step in the lower gate strip.
 Returning to the *Malström*,

re-enable Mod A, engage the Sync button and select modulation curve 23. If you play back the *Matrix* pattern now, you'll get a repeating pattern of notes, spread over a wide pitch range. We're now going to tame that, although it might be an effect that you'll want to remember for later! First, set the Mod A rate knob to 1/8 (the *Matrix* still has a step resolution of 1/16), then go to the rear panel again.

Quick Tips

Don't forget that the *Spider Audio* device's splitter circuit can just as easily split two mono signals independently as it can split a single stereo signal.

When triggering sound effect or impressionistic samples in *NN19*, you don't even need your MIDI keyboard: Alt-clicking the little on-screen keyboard in *NN19* (and *NNX7*) triggers them for you.

Remember that you can 'Export Loop' — the section of song playing between the left and right locators — and that the loop can then be re-imported into *NN19* or *NNXT*. If it has definite rhythm, the loop won't change tempo if you alter the song's tempo, but this can be a quick way of re-using any atmospheric or extremely effected material that you might create while noodling with the software.

Here's a quick way to create bouncing stereo delays. Simply route the left and right jacks of a *Remix* aux send — which are in stereo since v2.5 — each to a separate *DDL1* digital delay. Route a mono output from each *DDL1* to the left and right connections of the aux's return. Bingo: no-pain stereo delays! Almost any pair of timed delay values (which can be selected with the *DDL1*s set to 'Steps' mode) can produce an interesting effect.

It's worth remembering that the reverse reverb algorithm available on the *RV7000* reverb device doesn't 'fake it': the incoming audio is sampled and played back in reverse, leading in to the original audio played the right way round. Thus a true reverse reverb effect, with up to 4000ms reverb time, can be produced. However, you need to make sure that the sound being reversed starts early in your track, by the same amount of time that the reverse effect takes. This ensures that the orginal sound occurs at the desired point in time, an effect that's easier to achieve using the algorithm's tempo sync option.

• Turn the Subtractor's oscillator-pitch modulation-input trim control fully left; the repeating C-notes return. But move it one step to the right and you'll start hearing pitch changes

again, albeit of a fractional nature. (You might have to adjust your mouse response here, under General Preferences, to be able to easily increment parameters a step at a time. My Mouse Knob Range is set to Very Precise.) The first usable trim value is three. If the root note playing Subtractor is C, a repeating pattern made up of C, C-sharp, D, D-sharp and back down again is produced. The next useful value is six,

The *Reason* devices you'll need to set up the arpeggiator effect.

offering C, D, E, F-sharp. Other good trim values include: nine (C, E-flat, F-sharp, A); 10 (C, E-flat, G, B-flat); 11 (C, E, G, B); 12 (C, E, A-flat C); 13 (C, E, A, C-sharp); and 21 (C, G, D, A).

Several of these might be a bit atonal or offer a rather whole-tone feel, but experiment. Some of the trim values I haven't mentioned nearly work - for example, five nearly produces C, D, E-flat, F, and seven nearly produces C, D, F, G. Some of the intervals produced, especially using trim parameter values not quoted, aren't exactly even-tempered - and many are downright cranky! But when the main examples are going fast, no-one will notice. Besides, the 'bad' notes in the good examples are only a few cents off with regard to equal temperament. If anything, you'll simply get a little extra texture when these are bubbling in the background.

Let's now change our repeating C-note pattern into more of a riff. The pictured example shows a simple



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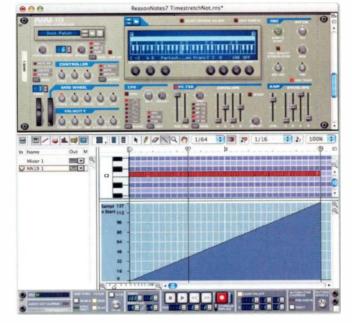


ascending note run with eight steps each for C, D, F and G. The result isn't, of course, a real arpeggiation, though the insistent 16-note feel is similar: we're not breaking up a chord in any way, and without a little forethought the notes produced will be rather unpredictable. However, even the unpredictability can be a good thing, turning this *Reason* rack into more of an algorithmic composition tool.

More complexity can be produced by manipulating the step resolution of the Matrix and the Malström mod, plus the amp envelope release on the attached Subtractor. Slow things down so that the up/down pattern doesn't finish before a Matrix note changes, which would happen with a Matrix step resolution of 1/4 and a Malström mod rate of 4/4, and new, unexpected patterns emerge. Play with Matrix pattern lengths and vary the pattern of note-on events (not to mention note pitches) too.

You can also experiment with the other stepped modulator curves on the *Malström*. Options 21-27 produce similarly predictable results, but I haven't got the space here to tabulate the notes produced. And don't forget that *NN19* has an oscillator-pitch modulation input that functions in just the same way as *Subtractor*'s.

I tend to save two- or four-bar sections of the audio produced by this fake arpeggio technique,



The fake timestretching effect illustrated in Reason.

treat them in *Recycle* and use the result to add extra textures to existing tracks, or even start off entirely new tracks.

Time For A Change

I'd like now to share with you a technique that's been described as 'timestretching'. I can't take credit for it, and although it's not *really* timestretching, it's still interesting. If you hunt around on Reasonstation

(www.reasonstation.net), you'll find more discussions on the topic, plus a number of example songs, and there's also a discussion at the Reason users' community on LiveJournal

(www.livejournal.com/ community/reason_users/). While the effect produced is

sonically similar to a not-very-sophisticated timestretch algorithm slicing up a sample really slowly, you don't have much control over it. However, it's still fun and may remind you of a granular synth effect. The technique starts with an *NN19* sample player.

 Load a sample, which would ideally be, for a first test, some speech. (Try anything you like later!)

• In the sequencer Edit View, draw lots of consecutive 64th

Stretching A Point

You might be wondering why we're using NN19 for this technique, rather than the more sophisticated NNXT. Well, it's because NNXT doesn't offer such direct access to its Sample Start parameter. However, velocity can be assigned to Sample Start in NNXT as a substitute for the technique described above: in the Velocity section of the front panel, turn the 'S Start' knob fully right. Load a sample, insert as many 64th-note 'C's as you need, then view the velocity track in the sequencer Edit View and use the line tool to draw a straight velocity curve from the lower corner of the display to the top, ending at the right loop marker. When you play back, the result is the same. Making this assignment will compromise any other, more standard velocity assignment (such as velocity to amplitude) you may wish to use, but aside from that it's a valid alternative, if you prefer to use NNXT.

Though not as quick or flexible as a genuine

timestretching tool, this technique can be expanded upon. Use a coarser resolution, such as 16th or quarter notes, to create a more choppy effect. Erase some notes in the stream while leaving the controller curve intact. And if you use the velocity-to-sample start option (also achievable in NN19), it'll be possible to use the Change Events process (under the Edit menu) to 'Alter Notes'. This rearranges the notes according to a percentage weighting, normally creating new musical material. In this case it will simply rearrange loads of 'C's, but the rearranged velocity levels mean that whatever sample is loaded into the NN19 or NNXT will be played back in an eccentric manner, often generating strange or disturbing sound clusters, especially when 'stretching' speech. Playing with the amp envelope - start and release times especially - can also affect the end result, often eliminating clicks and making rearranged speech almost make sense!

notes at C3, the default note that triggers new samples loaded into NN19. This sounds like an irritating, finicky job, and it is. Reason's maximum on-screen resolution is 32nd notes, so even though the Snap value can be set to 1/64, you don't have a grid to work to. No problem: still enable the Snap to Grid button (the magnet in the sequencer toolbar), and set Snap value to 1/64 (with the pop-up to the left of the button). Use the pencil tool to draw in one note at the beginning of the first bar. Highlight it, copy it (using Apple/Control + C), and paste it as many times as needed (Apple/Control + V). This key combination pastes the copied note immediately after the previous one; hold down the keys and the notes will appear automatically. Let go when there's enough. But how many is enough? I tried a number of options here, but if you've got a short-ish sample it works to set your left loop marker to the start of the song and the right to the start of bar five and ensure that you fill the space with 64th-note 'C's.

• In the Edit view, enable the controller lane for the Sample Start parameter (Option/Alt-click *NN19*'s Sample Start parameter knob). Drag and zoom this lane so you can see it quite large, and select the Line Tool (the line icon between the eraser and magnifying glass). Click and hold at at the lower left of the display, and draw a line right up to the top of the display, finishing at the right loop point.

• Now hit play on the transport bar. You'll hear a granulated, stretched version of the sample lasting four bars. This really neat trick synchronises controller changes for Sample Start with note-on events. You can make them play out faster or slower by drawing the Sample Start curve for fewer or more bars (ensuring there are enough note-ons, of course). Unfortunately, the effect can't really be synchronised to a host track, so it's strictly a special effect - but one that really adds something to a track when used discreetly. Sos



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cubase notes

Cubase SX has a wide selection of real-time MIDI effects that can often substitute for the more processor-hungry audio effects, as well as opening up other creative possibilities.

Martin Walker

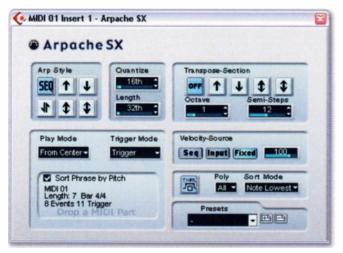
t's probably fair to say that the majority of computer-based musicians running Cubase SX now use plug-in effects to process their audio tracks, soft synths, and so on, consuming copious amounts of processing power to do so. What many may not have realised is that if they're using software synths and samplers, or even good old-fashioned hardware MIDI synths, there's another category of SX effects that uses scarcely any CPU at all: MIDI plug-ins. As a comparison, while an audio echo plug-in has to calculate a new audio stream for the duration of each echo added to the original sound, you can add MIDI echos simply by placing additional note on/off commands in the data stream at the appropriate moment.

Just like audio plug-ins, *Cubase SX* MIDI effects can be used as inserts and in send/return loops, and these have dedicated sections in the Inspector for each MIDI track. Each track can use up to four insert and four send effects — although, unlike the audio equivalent, MIDI sends can be different for each track. However, they operate in a similar way to audio effects, with inserts processing the original data and sends generating additional MIDI data that is added to the original track data. Some of the plug-ins are extremely simple to use, while others are surprisingly complex and full of creative possibilities.

Enter The Stream

Some of the supplied Steinberg MIDI effects are very similar to their audio cousins. Autopan will seem very familiar, with its selection of waveforms, Min and Max settings to determine the swing extremes, and Period parameter for altering the duration of each cycle. It's also deceptively versatile. Two of the waveforms have periodical envelopes whose amplitude varies depending on the position of the Amp Mod control, so you can generate decaying waveforms over several cycles, which is ideal for bouncing effects.

The Controller parameter not only allows controller 10 (pan) information to be sent out, but also any other MIDI controller number — there are presets for



Arpache SX takes arpeggiation to new heights, with an option to use a note list derived from any MIDI part you care to drag and drop from the Project Window.

sweeping filter frequency and resonance, attack time, expression, and so on, but it's important to make sure that the destination hard or soft synth responds to these, or nothing will happen. 'Density' controls how often a new value is sent out, producing smooth waveforms at one extreme and stepped versions at the other. The latter sound effective with frequency modulation.

Arpache 5 is an arpeggiator. In addition to the normal up, down, up/down and random modes, plus quantise (arpeggio speed) and length options based on the chord shape you play, it also provides an 'Order On' play mode that lets you specify between one and eight notes from your chord by entering them into 'slots'. This is very flexible, allowing the creation of riffs that alter with chord shapes.

Arpache SX is even more versatile, adding 'mostly up' and 'mostly down' parameters, plus a new 'Seq' mode that uses a MIDI part as its pattern. Its notes (including those in chords) are then sorted into a list and played according to various Trigger rules and Play modes. Velocities of the arpeggiated notes can be sourced from the original MIDI part or live input, or fixed at a specific value, while a Thru switch allows live chords to be heard along with the arpeggiated notes.

MIDI Echo can provide between one and 12 standard repeats of input notes, with the Velocity Decay control mimicking the fading or swell effects of a digital delay. However, this plug-in can be far more flexible than its audio counterpart. For example, the Echo Decay

Simpler MIDI Plug-ins

- Compress has a similar function to the Inspector's Velocity Compression parameter, evening out the velocity values in the track, but instead of the somewhat confusing fraction parameter it provides more familiar controls
- labelled Threshold, Ratio, and Gain. *MIDIcontrol* lets you perform basic sound editing on your synths using up to eight sliders, each of which can be assigned to your choice of MIDI controller. Since the current settings are saved with the song, this is a handy way to return to an edited sound without saving it in the synth's own preset format.
- · Density is downright weird, muting

occasional notes as you drop below the default 100 percent value, and randomly adding extra ones as you raise it above. You could use it to thin out solos or generate new ideas, but if you've found another use, please let me know!

- Micro Tuner works with synths that accept microtuning information. It comes with a selection of pure, equal temperament, Pythagorean, and experimental tunings. Probably one for enthusiasts only.
- Note2CC is another strange offering, generating your choice of MIDI controller information from the incoming MIDI note value. You could perhaps use it with Controller
- 7 so that low notes were quieter than high ones, for instance. It's least confusing if used on monophonic lines.
- Quantizer is a simple but useful addition to the main Cubase quantise functions, since it works in real time rather than being applied to note timing, and its Delay parameter can be automated for special effects.
- Track Control is a handy panel of the knobs and sliders that used to appear in Cubase VST's MIDI Mixer for altering GS and XG synths. Like the Control plug-in, it preserves sound edits when you save a song.
- TrackFX: Once instance of this is

already used in every MIDI channel of your songs to provide the Inspector's Track parameters (you can see the current *TrackFX* total on the MIDI Plug-ins page of the *Cubase SX* Plug-In Information window). However, the stand-alone version adds Scale Transpose options for making notes conform to any key and scale mode. These are wonderful for creating exotic feels. See November 2000's *Cubase* Notes for more details.

 Transformer is a real-time version of the Logical Editor, and is also closely related to the *Input Transformer* (see 'The *Input Transformer*' box).

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cubase notes

parameter alters how echo time changes for each repeat. At 100 percent, each will be the same, but with higher settings each echo is successively longer, while with lower ones echos get faster. like a bouncing ball coming to rest. Length Decay controls the relative durations of each repeat. but for me the pièce de résistance is the Pitch Decay control, which provides MIDI pitch-shifting, with non-zero values causing each repeat to play a higher or lower note. A setting of -2, for example, produces a downward cascading whole-tone scale, while more musically useful values such as +12 will attach clusters of octaves

Ouantiza	Length	Velo Decay	Pitch Decay
Repeat	Eobo-Quant.	Echo Decay	LengthDecky
	-		

MIDI Echo can do much that audio echos would find difficult. This preset creates a downward cascade of notes for each incoming one.

rising into the distance.

As its name suggests, *Chorder* lets you assign chords to each

The Input Transformer

Step Designer MDI 01 Inset 1 Step Designer Phile Cays, Read Step Designer Phile Step Designer Ph

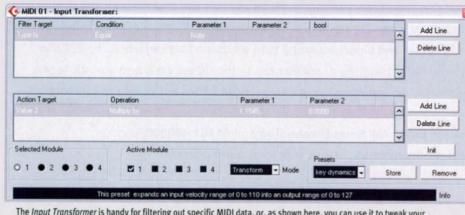
The *Step Designer* is a flexible, pattern-based sequencer capable of holding up to 200 patterns that can be easily automated in real time.

MIDI note, but it goes a lot further than anything I've tried before. The default Global mode plays the selected chord over the entire kevboard range, as many analogue synth owners used to do by setting parallel intervals on oscillators. Octave mode lets you assign a different chord to each of the notes in an octave, and Normal mode goes even further, allowing a different chord for every note on the keyboard. You can also set up to eight chord variations that play depending on note velocity or note offset, or at random. I've found the velocity switching particularly useful, as you can play more complex chords the more you 'dig in'.

Step Designer, shown above, is a monophonic pattern sequencer offering up to 200 patterns, each with a length of between one and 32 steps and a step duration determined by the Quantize value. Creating and deleting notes is done by clicking on the appropriate spot in the main graphic window, with note velocity and gate values set in the lower window, as well as your choice of two other controller values - such as, for example, filter frequency and resonance. Tied notes are allowed, and various tools are available to make pattern creation more pleasurable. These include Copy and Paste, plus 'Random' for

This is a rather special function that you can launch from the Inspector for each MIDI track. It's very similar to both the Logical Editor and the *Transformer* plug-in to use, but where the Logical Editor works offline, and the Transformer plug-in works in real time on the MIDI output from a track, the *Input Transformer* lets you selectively filter out or transform data coming from your various MIDI inputs *before* it's recorded.

There are four 'modules', that can be activated in any combination, and two modes: Filter and Transform. The first is used if you want to prevent certain data, such as aftertouch, being recorded on a track, while the second provides more creative possibilities. An example is changing one type of controller data into another, such as aftertouch into breath controller. However, for me the most useful application is changing the velocity curve from my various keyboards to make the most of the 0-127 velocity range. In *SX* 1.0 you had to enable the *Input Transformer* and your velocity curve preset for each and every MIDI track, but from version 2.0 onwards there's a Global as well as Local option, so you can apply an *Input Transformer* effect to all tracks (although it would still be very handy to instead be able to tie an *Input Transformer* to a specific MIDI Input device).



The Input Transformer is handy for filtering out specific MIDI data, or, as shown here, you can use it to tweak your keyboard's velocity curve in real time.

stimulating new ideas. You can also shift the current pattern up and down in octaves, shift it backwards and forwards in time, reverse it, or apply a Swing feel. It's not mentioned in the manual, but I also discovered that you can use the cursor keys to shift an entire pattern, in single steps, in any direction.

Like most computer-based pattern sequencers, Step Designer can be fiddly to set up, but once you've created a bunch of patterns it's made far more usable via automation, which allows you to easily switch between patterns. Because each pattern loops for as long as it is active, it's also easy to set up complex polyrhythms by setting (for instance) two tracks with loop lengths of 15 and 16 against each other. It's even possible to use Step Designer as a send effect, in which case you can allocate it to a different MIDI output and channel from the main track, to generate complex lavered effects.

Rendering MIDI Effects

The easiest way to capture your final tracks complete with all their parameters and effects is to record them as an audio track, but at some point in the proceedings you may also want to convert your MIDI track or tracks into a permanent version. Steinberg provide the Merge MIDI In Loop function, which works as the Export Audio function does on audio tracks, for this purpose. Mute all but the track or tracks in question, set up locators around the area you wish to merge, then select the destination track.

There are options to include both send and insert effects, and to erase the destination if you've chosen a track with existing parts as the destination. You can also use the latter function to add MIDI effects to a part rather than to the whole track. Just set up the effects, place the locators either side of the part, and make sure you tick the 'Erase Destination' option. The processed part will then replace the original, and you can disable the MIDI effects so that they don't get used for the remainder of the track. SSS

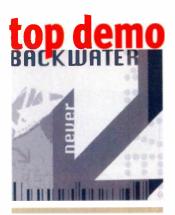






demo doctor

Resident specialist John Harris offers his demo diagnosis and prescribes an appropriate remedy.



Backwater

Venue: Home

Equipment: Apple Mac G4 500MHz, Creamware Pulsar II soundcard, Mackie UAD1 plug-in card, Emagic *Logic* v4.7, Yamaha 03D mixer, AKG C414 mic, Genelec 1030A monitors.

This is an impressive CD from Dutch rockers Backwater. Vocalist Menno Fink has done an excellent job with the recording. Having listened to the CD and read the notes, it seems that he's quite obsessive about detail, but his vocal performances clearly demonstrate that he also doesn't lose sight of the big picture. Such attention to detail often produces excellent results, but can also make you disappear up your own musical backside!

He felt that the live drums he recorded lacked punch, even after exhaustive efforts trying to get the sound right at source (particularly the snare). So he replaced the kick and toms with samples using the audio-to-MIDI function in Logic. This tool is designed for creating a MIDI sequence track and notation from a melody line recorded onto an audio track. It will also work for monophonic drum tracks provided you present it with a clean signal. There is a threshold control, but for individual drum tracks with excessive spill you may have to run them through a gate or, in a worst-case scenario, edit out the spill manually.

This is a fairly extreme approach, and you might reasonably suggest that he should have hired a set of MIDI drum triggers in the first place! After all, the reason Menno wanted greater control of the individual drum sounds was to apply large amounts of compression for punch and dynamic control. It seems to me that if you're going to aim for such an artificial sound in the first place, you may as well cut the effort down by reaching for the sampler straight away. In all fairness, he's sampled the drummer's toms for triggering and stuck with the original snare although he's not that happy with it. In fact it's not bad at all, but could do with being a bit louder in the mix with a touch of upper mid-frequency boost.

On the plus side, all this initial work has enabled the overall mixes to be mastered as loud as possible, and given the recording the tightness and punch which you'd associate with an American-style mix. The guitars are as aggressive as you can make them in the upper mid-frequencies without inducing listener fatigue, and I thought the vocal sound was superb. Presumably he's used the combination of the AKG C414 with one of the fine UAD1 plug-ins for this.

The songwriting is strong and

providing prizes for the best demo

tape submitted each month.

QUANTEGY

the melody lines are interesting enough to use the full range of his voice. The third song demonstrates that the group can handle more mainstream material as well as live crowd pleasers, with some fine harmony vocal arrangements. It also shows a mature and more modern approach in the production by playing with the guitar motif, sometimes by use of repetition or by changing the effects used on the phrase, rather than kicking in with yet another guitar solo. Another example of this is the repeat sampled guitar used as an attention-grabber at the start of the album. This is the kind of attention to detail that I think gives more useful results, as opposed to the time-consuming and ultimately unsatisfactory work he's done on the drum tracks.

W www.backwater.nl

Bryce Jonn

Equipment: Apple Mac G4 running Emagic *Logic* v6 and Propellerhead *Reason*, MOTU 828 Firewire interface, Focusrite Voicemaster Pro voice channel, Mackie VLZ1402, Mackie HR624 monitors, Neumann TLM103, Shure SM57 and AKG D112 and C414 mics.

Track one immediately grabs the listener's attention with a short, frenzied burst of radio static and a variety of beats and sounds cut together with some intelligent, tight editing. It's not a new production trick but it's still a good one, kicking your brain into gear and making it receptive for what follows. The fact that what does follow is not electronic dance music but a mix of pop and rock roughly influenced by similar acts from the '80s to the present day is not a disappointment because the songs are so well written, arranged and performed by Bryce Jonn himself.

For the voice he's used a combination of a borrowed Neumann TLM103 mic and the Focusrite Voicemaster Pro. His voice suits the material very well with just the right amount of emotion and, where required, grit. He's also confident in his vocal abilities because the voice is pushed well forward in the mix without being overly dominant. Even so, this exposes the heavy compression applied to the vocal, which gives it a slightly artificial

BU BU

sound. On the opening mix this can be heard in the transients on consonants and it makes me wonder whether he's pushing the hard ratio setting on the Focusrite's compressor too far. On the second mix it's audible as sibilance, especially on the words beginning with the letter 'f'. The compression also brings up the

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synthesis with a fully featured, intelligent percussion sampler. L. Plug recently released the vs. 1 update to RM its which includes more than 2700 MDI croover, 100 new drum lists. Mac OSX support and much more. What's more the RM IV can load samples in both WAV and AIFF format. Computer Munit Magazine (UK) said. What we unarguably have here is a musically relevant drum sampler with enough bells and whistles to keep just about anyone happy. £99,95

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BIND 2



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RMIV



noises between lines like lip smacks and oddly cut breaths. While I always take out the lip smacks (after berating the poor singer for closing their mouths completely between lines) I often wonder how much of the breath between lines to leave in, and usually end up taking out the loudest ones — somehow, if you edit them all out then the vocal track begins to sound sterile!

The general sound of the CD is bright but not brash or unpleasant, with a very wide stereo spread — all things that indicate the application of post-production processing. Consequently the mixes have a

very radio-friendly sound, but also a very processed one. It's a subjective production decision, but, looking at Bryce Jonn's web site, he describes the album as having 'organic melodic lines' and 'earthy' vocals which suggests to me that maybe he should have laid off the processing a bit.

Even so, I thought the standard of the playing and the sounds were very good throughout. I particularly liked the choice of room reverb for the drums on the third mix. I'd bet money that this was provided by *Space Designer* in *Logic* 6. A very natural, wide stereo reverb gives these drums a touch of class. The

How To Submit Your Demo

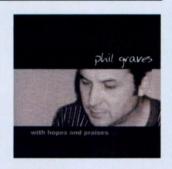
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balance of the different instruments in the mix is also really well done and shows an excellent ear for the dynamics of the arrangement. Another big plus for me was the tasteful use of keyboards, with echoed piano, organ and the occasional

textured synth.

The entire demo is available to download in MP3 format on the web site below, but as yet there's no gig list. Come on you Leeds promoters — this is surely a band worth booking!

QUICKIES



Phil Graves

Despite its rather serious-looking cover. Phil's demo turns out to consist of sunny pop music with an appealing '80s flavour that you can hear in the chord progressions and the choice of sounds and rhythms. It's a style that suits singer Maria's deliciously relaxed vocals and her big, fruity voice is surprisingly well captured, considering that a small-diaphragm AKG C1000 mic was used. The harmony vocals are skillfully arranged but the sequenced backing tracks leave a bit to be desired. They're not helped by the rather plodding rhythms that tend to emphasise the quantisation rather than draw attention away from it. Still, it's Phil's objective to get this played by a band some time in the future and I agree with him that the recording would be improved with this approach. The overall production sound is a bit crunchy rather than harsh, and it sounds like the Triton LE's drums have been over-processed. This, in addition to some possible enhancement using

effects has created a slightly fizzy-sounding production. W www.philipgraves.net

Innocent Johnson

The first song on this CD starts brilliantly with what sounds like a backwards filtered flute sample, before an acoustic guitar and rhythmic loop begin at a fast waltz tempo. There are some memorable lyrics, and the vocal delivery has an emotional intensity reminiscent of Marc Almond - I can see this slightly theatrical performance appealing to a wide audience. Despite the excellent ideas, it's not brilliantly recorded, with a rather muddy backing track and an over-treated drum loop. The latter has been run through what sounds like a resonant filter, which only serves to emphasise the poor quality of the sample. Some more separation in the string and guitar tracks, achieved using a small amount of EQ, would help the overall mix too. I think this demo has great potential, combining a creative and original approach to songwriting with the basic appeal of an emotive vocal. In the hands of the right producer, it could go far.





10/10

This Franco-English hip-hop collective seems to have everything in place. Having set up their own label, Apolo Records, they record and produce their own and other artists' material. It's good too. although some small technical improvements could be made in the mixes. The rapping could be lifted a touch in level and, more importantly, given a slightly harder edge by using just a touch of EQ boost at 1kHz. This would add a bit more aggression to the sound of the vocals and bring the demo into line with more commercial recordings by the likes of Mark Ronson or even some of the French artists like Hanna'M and Redgees, All the mixes could also be tightened up with some compression, particularly in the bass area of the mix, but it needs to be used with restraint. It's already very close to the 'fat' sound which is the holy grail of hip-hop producers, so just running the mixes through some high-quality analogue EQ channels and a touch of valve compression will get the required result.

W www.apolorecords.com



Cabinet

This is an enjoyable slice of 'quirky' instrumental funk, played with some style by session saxophone player Toby Kennedy. Yet I would take him to task on the dominance of the sax in some of the mixes, when the drums should really be much louder. After all, this is supposed to be a fusion of classic funk and '21st-century production'. For reference, listen to the seminal 1992 Miles Davies album Doo Bop - the hip-hop drums dominate the mix and help drive the tracks along. as well as giving them a more modern sound. It's not until the fourth track, 'Ex-peri-mental', that Toby achieves a similar punchy balance of instrumentation. However, there's plenty to enjoy about the production here. For example, I liked the highly resonant drum & bass-style synth which doubled up on the bass line here and there, and the use of a dynamic filter effect on the saxophone itself as a kind of more interesting wah-wah. Overall, this is a pleasing demo with some fine plaving in a genre of music that I've always been rather fond of.

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Reporter

Howard New (HN): "This is quite a record, mega production — he's obviously a very skilled tech-head. Bored the shit out of me though. Even for this type of electronic music this is far too long for a demo; you really need to be aware of that when you're sending stuff to people."

Sam Stubbings (SS): "By the time the lead comes in you're just bored with it. You can't let people wait for five minutes before you even start to think about bringing in some kind of hook — attention spans just aren't that long when it comes to demos.

"It's very well produced but there are no bass lines and a lot of the sounds are very generic. He doesn't even have a decent hi-hat, it sounds like some sort of weak, basic VST drum machine. If you're not even going to go to the effort of finding a good hi-hat sound you should just give it up really."

HN: "If you took 30 seconds of this it could sound like the demo of a sample CD. It sounds like he's still waiting for the girl who does the top line and the lyric to arrive." SS: "Yeah, and the guy who writes the bass line. There's a really nice bass drum, but with a nice kick drum you need a really thumping bass line — I mean this is designed to be played on a club system! And all the sounds that break up the tracks, the slowed-down speech, the waterfall sounds and the dolphin-type sounds, are just so generic — that sort of thing has been done thousands of times before."

Lauren Bloxham (HN): "I was interested in what this was going to sound like from the sleeve and the names of their tracks. I think I wanted them to be doing something really, really weird but it doesn't sound like that at all and it's a bit disappointing."

Neil Tucker (NT): "The production is very good, it's got a really good bottom end to it but you can still hear everything else as well. He must have mixed this on some pretty good speakers because you've got the full range there.

"From a programming point of view it's a bit disappointing; he says in his letter that he uses *Reason* — I use *Reason* and I know that you can get some really good sounds out of it — his sounds are just really weak. It's like the sort of thing you'd vibe out quickly as a rough idea and then go back to later and substitute the sounds for better ones. It's as though he's just knocked this



out but then hasn't gone back and refined it. The sounds are very weak when you consider the tools he's got. I think he could have taken it a lot further.

"The rhythm programming's very plodding and there are no real changes. It's not really picking up any pace and it's not getting me excited — it's just in the background. Just dropping things in and out every now and again would make it more interesting."

SS: "It sounds like he's very technically proficient but he could definitely do with working on his individual sounds a bit more, especially the hi-hats. I think they're really important with this style of music — they sound really soft at the moment and they need to cut through more. The other thing is hooks — he really needs more of them." **HN:** "If what you do is make sounds — if you're a sound perv, then you're automatically competing with all the other sound pervs. If you're writing a song and you've got a good song it can be recorded really badly but the song will still be

This Month's Panel



Sam Stubbings is the Senior Producer for the DVD division of Metropolis. He began his career five years ago at Abbey Road and has since worked with artists ranging from Paul McCartney to Muse. More recently he has produced both the first DVD single (Bjork's 'All Is Full Of Love') and the first commercial DVD-Audio disc (Holst's *The Planets*).

He also has his own act, Redstar, who are currently recording an album and gigging in London.



Howard New has experienced both sides of the music business. Signed to Parlophone from '93 to '97, he has seen what it takes to make, tour and promote a record. He opened for Tina Turner on her European stadium tour, playing Wembley six times. More recently he has been writing and producing for the likes of Gareth Gates, Louise, BBMak, Beverley Knight and Boyzone. He still performs on his own and also lectures and runs courses on songwriting.



Neil Tucker's recording career began at a small studio in north London which he helped to wire and set up while attending SAE.

After successfully completing his diploma course he began work at Metropolis Studios as an in-house engineer and programmer specialising in Pro Tools and *Logic*.

He has since worked with a range of artists including Black Eyed Peas, Missy Elliott, Lauryn Hill, Elton John, Tom Jones, Mis-Teeq and Liberty X.



Lauren Bloxham works in sales promotions for EMI and is closely involved with the EMI field team, indie retailers and regional clubs and venues in promoting acts across the EMI, Virgin and Parlophone labels.

Lauren's interest in music began at an early age and she later went on to study Music and Music Business at university. After graduating Lauren worked for MTV Networks Europe in Talent & Music before going on to EMI.

Many thanks to Sam Stubbings and Metropolis Studios (www.metropolis-group.co.uk) for organising and hosting the session.

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Evolution MK261 (61 note master) ex-demo£99 Fatar SL880 (88 note master)£249	Yamaha TX7 (6-op FM) Drum Machines/Sequence	ermo (contact		£89
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recognisable as a good song. You can't do that when you're a sound perv because when you're a sound perv the sound is everything."

Julie McManus-Gilroy



search for something....

Songs witten by Fraser Purdle

Julie McManus Gilroy

SS: "So this guy Fraser Purdie's basically using this act as a vehicle to present his songs?"

HN: "Yeah, he's a songwriter who's using this girl to front his music. He wants to be Andy McCluskey or someone like that." **LB:** "He's after a publishing deal basically isn't he?

"I think you've just *got* to have a really catchy chorus with this sort of thing something that everyone's going to latch on to and remember, and this doesn't have that. I think if he's thinking of writing for girl bands he could do much more in the way of harmony and counterpoint."

HN: "There's a note she sings in the second track that's just painful to listen to. It's just like a shriek or something — a bit like a discordant Kate Bush."

NT: "The whole tone of her voice is quite unpleasant, it could have been a lot warmer — it sounds like he's just gone to town on *Logic* plug-ins or something."

SS: "I wonder if she's a trained show-singer or something, she's really belting it out a lot of the time and there's no need to do that on a pop track. When she sings quietly her voice is a lot nicer. It sounds like he's playing a synth bass but you can't hear it very well so all you've really got left is the drums and this grating vocal. The third song is a bit better in that respect — at least there are more keyboards and things to fill it out.

"Some of this is almost there as pop; the second track has quite a good pop groove. He does seem to have a grasp of what a pop song is. I think today's pop artists have got a bit more attitude than the pop artists of the '80s. You've got these bratty pop stars like Christina and Britney and they've all got quite a sassy, contemporary attitude. Also, musically you've got to be really up to date. Kylies music, if you listen to it, is generally kind of catching the mood of the moment, like if garage is popular then she'll bring out a track that sounds a bit garage — I think that's what a good pop writer needs to be doing."

NT: "It does sound a bit dated, like early All Saints or something. Its got a really late '90s feel to it. It sounds like he's listened to some tracks and tried to copy them rather than trying to write something different." HN: "His songwriting's not really up to scratch. He's got his three moving parts, at times he's changed his rhyming scheme as he's moved into another part and he's changed the chord when he's changed the thought - he's kind of adhering to the basics but his vocabulary is very mundane and it's all a bit textbook. There's nothing that makes me think 'Fuck, I wish I'd written that.' With 30 out of the top 40 records there's generally a line or two that stands out, or some chord change or a lyric, just some twist that makes it interesting - and that's why it's in the charts."

LB: "The way he's presenting it as if it's an act is really unnecessary, and even a bit confusing when you first see it. If it's a

Songs written by Fraser Purdie

publishing deal he's after then he doesn't need to have the girl on the cover. This girl really shouldn't be there, she does absolutely nothing for it. She needs to be ditched or at least not shown." **HN:** "He's hedging his bets isn't he, and no-one ever gets anywhere by hedging their bets. He needs to nail his colours to the mast and say 'This is who I am and this is what I'm doing.' And if he is after a publishing deal, he needs to use other vocalists on some of the songs so it seems more like a body of work, rather than just some girl he's got to come along and bash out some of his songs."

Paul Lord

HN: "This guy is trying to write music for films but it's quite odd listening to it without the visuals. He says that a couple of these pieces have been used in indie films and it would be good if he could send them on DVD so we could see what the music is actually for."

SS: "I think his orchestral stuff is great. His drum programming leaves a lot to be desired — his loops are sometimes out of



time, and, they are just loops, two of which me and Neil both know we've got.

"You do hear in a lot of particularly good drum programming in modern film production. I always listen to film soundtracks quite closely — especially end credit sequences and stuff like that and the drum programming is always awesome and often very contemporary as well. A lot of recent film soundtracks have that sort of glitchy, Warp Records-style drum programming for example. Soundtrack production is often on the cutting edge of music. The orchestral stuff is really good; I'm really impressed with that, he's got some very high-quality samples. His composition is good as well."

HN: "Sonically it's all very well balanced and mixed, he just needs to get into his Squarepusher a bit more.

"In his letter he says that he's in two minds about whether he should carry on with his music and trying to get work from it, and I have to say that he really, really shouldn't be doing that. You've got to appear to be confident about your music because you can't expect anyone else to be if you're not. I'm sure he doesn't send this letter to everybody, but just in case — the last thing you want to do is start telling people how crap you are because they'll start believing you."

NT: "You've got to be confident about your music and come across as being confident. Ninety percent of gigs are given to people so that the people giving the gigs don't have to worry about it — they just want a safe pair of hands."

LB: "I think everybody has that sort of self-doubt —it's not unusual to feel like you're blagging your way through life. He seems to be trying very hard with all this but he says he's at his wits' end with the music industry and I think, unfortunately, he's always going to be at his wits' end in this business. He's just going to have to keep pushing if he wants to get anywhere. He just needs to be more confident about it and really go for it." www.studiospares.com

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apple notes

Another crop of news, advice and tips is presented in the latest instalment of our essential Apple-users' column.

Mark Wherry

pple have staged a fair number of special events dedicated to music in the last few months, and on 26th October Steve Jobs used another such event to say "hello, hello" to a collaboration with U2, who are currently promoting their new single, 'Vertigo', as well as announcing a new generation of iPod with a colour screen capable of displaying photos.

A More Colourful Two Inches

The iPod Photo is the newest member of the iPod family and, significantly, features a two-inch 220x176 backlit LCD screen capable of displaying 65536 colours, compared to the greyscale screen of the same size used on the regular iPod, or the 1.67-inch screen on the iPod Mini. In the same way you've always been able to synchronise music from your iPod with iTunes, the iPod Photo, in conjunction with iTunes 4.7, allows you to sync to your photo library (so long as the pictures are stored in JPEG, BMP, GIF, TIFF or PNG formats) in iPhoto (for Mac users), or in Adobe Photoshop Album or Elements (for Windows users). It's then possible to browse the photos on your iPod, of course, or run a slide-show using music from your iTunes music library. And any album artwork you may have stored in iTunes is also transferred to your iPod Photo and can be viewed with the appropriate song.

Not everyone will want to see your photos on a two-inch screen, so for this reason the iPod Photo offers the ability to connect to your TV or video via S-Video, with the included iPod Photo Dock and AV cable. While the addition of a colour screen to the iPod might suggest the battery life will be worse than the 12 hours offered by the standard iPod, the reverse is actually true and the iPod Photo's reported battery life is an impressive 15 hours — or five hours of continuous slide-shows with music. To accommodate all of your photos and music, the iPod Photo is available with either a 40 or 60GB drive capable of storing 10,000 and 15,000 songs respectively (based on four-minute songs encoded at 128kbit/s).

The iPod Photo is an attractive little gadget, although it's slightly bigger and heavier than its older siblings. The front of the new device measures the same as the iPod. at 4.1x2.4 inches, but the depth of the former (in either 40 or 60GB configurations) is 0.75 inches, compared to either 0.57 or 0.69 inches for the latter (20 or 40GB models). The iPod Photo weighs in at 6.4 ounces, as opposed to the regular iPod, which weighs either 5.6 or 6.2 ounces; and in terms of cost, the iPod Photo is priced at either £359 or £429 for the 40 and 60GB models respectively.

After introducing iPod Photo, Jobs went on to announce the







The iPod Photo is the most feature-rich iPod ever, offering a colour screen and a 40 or 60GB drive.

iPod U2 Special Edition, a new model based on a standard 20GB with a new colour scheme featuring a black surface with a red click wheel, along with signatures of each member of the band on the back of the iPod. Can't wait for the iPod Chumbawamba! The iPod U2 retails for \$349 in the US (£248.99 in the UK), and although that's \$50 more

> expensive than the regular 20GB iPod model, which sells for \$299 (£219), it includes a \$50 (£40) voucher towards purchasing a copy of *The Complete U2* from the iTunes Music Store. This collection includes 400 U2 tracks, including all albums and 25 rare and previously unreleased tracks. It should be available by the time you're reading this in the middle of December.

> > Aside from new iPods,

The iPod U2 Special Edition should be a hit with fans of the band.

Apple also announced a European Union version of the *iTunes* Music Store, to be available in Austria, Belgium, Finland, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal and Spain. The store features approximately 700,000 songs, and each one is available for 0.99 euros.

Net Results

After discussing Logic 7's new distributed-audio feature set in last month's Apple Notes, I wanted to make a few more observations, after a little experimentation, this month. Firstly, I wanted to clarify one of the comments I made about needing Power Macs to run as node computers (using the Logic Node application) since they have both a G5 processor and a Gigabit Ethernet connection. There is, of course, one other model in Apple's Mac product range that fits both of these requirements: Xserve.

In many ways, you might consider Xserve to be the ideal *Logic Node* computer, especially with its elegant 1U design that



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fits into a standard 19-inch rack. What's more, the Xserve G5 is available in two configurations: as a standard server with three SATA drive bays and an optical drive; or as a so-called Cluster Node with just one SATA drive and no optical drive. The Cluster Node is designed for grid-computing-style systems where you want more processing power but don't need the inbuilt drive options (or the unlimited client license of OS X server included with the standard Xserve G5 model). This makes it potentially ideal to use for running the Logic Node application.

However, at the time of writing, what makes the Xserve G5 models not quite ideal as *Logic* nodes is the issue of processing power and price. A single-processor 2GHz Xserve G5 starts at £2399, a dual-processor 2GHz model costs £3199, and a dual-processor 2GHz Cluster Node also sells for £2399. Looking back to the Power Mac models, the high-end

Bite-sized Apple Notes

 Both the iMac G5 and the Airport Express offer an optical audio output in the same connection as their mini-jack headphone output, so you need a mini optical-to-Toslink adaptor to patch the audio output of these devices digitally. While it's nothing you couldn't get in most hi-fi stores, Griffin Technology offer the Xpress Cable, an appropriate Toslink-to-Toslink audio cable with adaptors for both ends to use mini optical connections — see www.griffintechnology.com/ products/xpress/index.php for more. Griffin have also introduced a black-coloured version of their iTrip FM transmitter (which lets a radio receive the iPod's audio output), to match the new iPod U2.

 Digidesign released version 6.7 of the company's Core Audio driver this month (download from

www.digidesign.com/download/coreaudio). The main benefits of this update, according to Digidesign, are fixes for large TDM systems where the driver would 'time-out' waiting for the *Manager* application to auto-launch, and for a problem which caused older versions of *Avid Xpress DV* and *Avid Xpress Pro* to produce noise on outputs 5-8.

dual-2.5GHz costs less than the single-processor Xserve, at £2199. The only downside with the Power Mac is that it isn't so easy to rackmount. Companies such as Marathon (web site at www.marathoncomputer.com/ gSrackmounts.html) offer vertical-mount solutions, plus

a horizontal mounting that requires you to cut the handles from your Mac, but these are not for the faint-hearted.

Aside from choosing suitable Macs to be your *Logic* nodes, there's one important thing to realise about the current implementation of distributed audio in *Logic 7*, and that's the fact that you can only run Logic's own instruments and effects on other computers, with the notable exceptions of EXS24 and Ultrabeat, as mentioned last month. This means that if you have a channel that uses suitable Logic instruments and effects exclusively, this channel can be offloaded to a Logic node on playback. However, as soon as vou add an Audio Unit to a channel, that channel must now be calculated on the host including any Logic instruments and effects you might be using on that channel, since the synchronisation issues involved would add too much latency.

Personally, I consider this a little disappointing, but it's not all bad news. Firstly, if you run large quantities of Logic instruments and effects, especially Space Designer or Sculpture, the current idea of distributed audio will suit you and your studio very well. However, what's potentially more interesting in the long term is to remember that while Audio Unit plug-ins can't currently be calculated on Logic nodes, Apple are also responsible for the AU specification. This means that there is at least a possibility of change in the future. 203

Logic 7 & Audio Unit Compatibility

Upgrades of one part of a system are often the cause of other parts of the same system becoming incompatible, and one example of this in the recent Logic 7 upgrades has been many Audio Unit plug-ins becoming incompatible with the latest version. Logic 7 incorporates Apple's Audio Units Validation Tool, meaning that only Audio Units deemed by Apple's tool to be fully compatible with the Audio Units specification can be loaded and used by Logic (with one caveat described below). In some ways this is obviously a good thing, as it means that users should encounter the minimum of problems caused by third-party Audio Units plug-ins when using Logic, but it is equally a rather brute-force way of ensuring plug-in developers strictly observe the standard.

Most plug-in developers who were affected by this situation, such as Native Instruments, now have suitable updates ready for download, offering full compatibility with the validation tool. Apple provide a list of compatible plug-ins at http://docs.info.apple.com/

article.html?artnum=300170. For those who are interested, the guideline pages for Audio Units developers (http://developer.apple.com/ softwarelicensing/agreements/audio.html) offer a download of the latest version of the Audio Units Validation Tool utility.

As a side note, it is actually possible to re-enable Audio Units that fail the Audio Units validation test, in the *Logic Audio Unit Manager* (Preferences / Start Logic AU Manager). Obviously, this isn't recommended. In fact, Apple state that Audio Units that crash the validation and are manually enabled can affect the testing of other plug-ins, crash *Logic*, and lead to the corruption of song files. Consequently, it's useful to remember that you can hold down Shift and Alt while starting *Logic*, to run the application in Audio Unit Safe Mode. In this mode, only validated plug-ins will be used and any manually enabled plug-ins are ignored.

se	Audio Unit Name	Manufacturer	Version	Compatibility	Rescan
M	AUBandpass	Apple	1.3.0	passed validation	(Rescan)
	AUDelay	Apple	1.3.0	passed validation	Rescan
M	AUDynamicsProcessor	Apple	1.3.0	passed validation	Rescan
M	AUGraphicEQ	Apple	1.3.0	passed validation	(Rescan)
	AUHighShelfFilter	Apple	1.3.0	passed validation	(Rescan)
	AUHipass	Apple	1.3.0	passed validation	Rescan
	AULowpass	Apple	1.3.0	passed validation	(Rescan)
	AULowShelfFilter	Apple	1.3.0	passed validation	Rescan
1	AUMatrixReverb	Apple	1.3.0	passed validation	(Rescan)
M	AUMultibandCompressor	Apple	1.3.0	passed validation	Rescan
	AUParametricEQ	Apple	1.3.0	passed validation	Rescan
	AUPeakLimiter	Apple	1.3.0	passed validation	Rescan
	DLSMusicDevice	Apple	1.3.0	passed validation	Rescan
	ETI	Emagic	1.0.0	tailed validation	Rescan

The Logic Audio Unit Manager utility allows you to see which plug-ins have passed or failed the new validation test, and manually re-enable any plug-ins at your own risk.



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- Microsoft Windows XP Home Edition (dual boot)
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Intel abandon their 4GHz Pentium processor speed target and shift their attention to the dual-core technology first espoused by AMD. Whatever is going on?

Martin Walker

n a surprise move announced in mid-October, Intel have abandoned their plans to release a 4GHz version of the Pentium 4 Prescott processor (originally promised by the end of 2004) and have moved their engineers onto other projects. They are now focusing on other Pentium 4 processor models with up to 3.8GHz clock speeds, initially increasing their performance using a larger 2MB Level 2 cache similar to their expensive existing 'Extreme Edition' models (discussed in PC Notes February 2004).

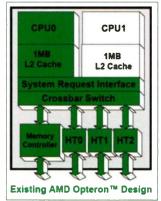
A larger cache benefits any application that needs to repeatedly access lots of the same data — games, for instance, and some reverb plug-ins — but often makes little difference to the performance of mainstream applications. Nevertheless, a Prescott 3.8GHz P4 with 2MB cache is now scheduled for release in early 2005, and models with slower clock speeds should follow.

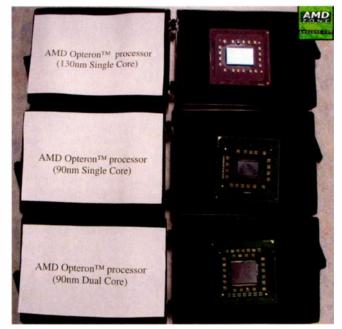
For years, major new designs of processor from both AMD and Intel were often accompanied by a reduction in the chip's core size and operating voltage, such that it could operate at lower temperatures and, ultimately, be persuaded to run at faster clock speeds. A higher clock speed always results in greater power dissipation, and with Intel's Prescott range the heat was almost too much to handle, mostly resulting in noisy systems - and, consequently, fewer sales than expected. I was fully expecting Intel to solve these initial problems and take the Prescott Pentium 4 range to significantly faster clock speeds, especially as they were

speculating about clock speeds of 15 to 20GHz by 2010.

However, it now seems that multiple-core technology - the placing of two or more processor cores onto a single piece of silicon, either sharing common cache memory or each having its own - is the more likely long-term solution to greater computing power. It would be possible to use such a design in a CPU package identical to that used by existing processor models, with the same pin-out and footprint, relying on internal connections to distribute the power and signals to each core. Although a BIOS update would no doubt be required, this approach would meet with the approval of anyone wanting to upgrade an existing PC. Each of the cores would generally be under-clocked, compared with their single-processor equivalents, and would run at a lower voltage, so that while a pair would provide significantly faster performance than a standard processor (apparently up to 55 percent faster), they wouldn't run much hotter. We'll just have to wait and see what actually emerges.

AMD announced a new dual-core design way back in June 2004, and they aim to release it in mid-2005. Indeed, their original Opteron/Athlon 64





This photograph, courtesy of AMD Zone, shows that a dual-core Opteron processor could use exactly the same package as a single-core model, providing a possible upgrade path for owners of some existing Opteron motherboards after a BIOS update.

processors were designed from the ground up for multiple-core operation, but were only initially shipped with a single core (see screen, below).

At the time, some industry analysts felt that this dual-core approach was an idea in search of a market, and that Intel's approach of ever-higher clock speeds was more likely to succeed. However, now that Intel have shifted attention towards dual cores. AMD find themselves ahead of the game, although Intel have already demonstrated a prototype dual-core Prescott chip running on a standard 915 chipset, and have a dual-core Pentium-M CPU on their road map. They also aim to release their first dual-core models to the public sometime in 2005.

One thing's for sure: the year ahead will be an interesting one for PC users, although perhaps a perplexing one for those thinking of buying a new machine. Let's just hope that audio software developers get to grips with dual-core processors quickly. A few of them still

AMD's existing Opteron design already caters for future dual-core capability.

haven't solved their Hyperthreading problems yet!

Emu Power FX

I was impressed when I reviewed Emu's 1820M and 1212M PC-only soundcards in SOS June 2004, and the 0404 in SOS September 2004. This range has proved popular with musicians, and there's now a major free software upgrade available for download from www.emu.com. Since the upgrade contains not only new features but also driver options, it's well worth reporting in some detail.

The Power FX software upgrade (version 1.6) is compatible with the 1820M, 1820, 1212M and 0404 audio interfaces, and lets users access any of Emu's DSP effects as VST plug-ins from within almost any VST-compatible application. Just as with other DSP-powered cards, such as the Powercore or UAD1, the effects therefore impose no processor overhead, and can be used as inserts or send-return treatments as and when you please. Furthermore, the software includes some new effect algorithms, namely a new 'lite' reverb and seven new delays.

Confusingly, you need to

download two update files (one for the drivers and the other for the Patchmix DSP utility), but after you install these, a single new Emu Power FX plug-in will appear in any VST-compatible host application, into which you can load any chained combination of the Emu DSP effects. Although this routing wizardry imposes a 512-sample delay, most applications can automatically compensate for that during playback, and the new approach is far easier to set up and use than the previous E-Wire plug-in, which allowed you to route audio to and from the Patchmix DSP mixer.

After installing version 1.6 on my 1820M I was pleased to find that the new reverb finally lets you create short room and ambience options not available previously from the Stereo Reverb algorithm, as well as using far less DSP power (you can run up to five of the 'lite' reverbs at once). In addition, the various echo algorithms allow you to choose the most appropriate delay time for your song (the longer the chosen delay algorithm, the more of Emu's DSP resources are used, leaving less to launch further effects). All the new effects are supplied with a set of factory presets to get you started.

Other improvements include support for dual monitors and mouse-wheel support in the Patchmix DSP mixer, plus a new 'bypass all inserts' function, as well as various bug-fixes that cure ASIO problems with Wavelab 5.0, audio stuttering with Sonar 2.2 and 3.0, and 24-bit recording freezes with Sound Forge. However, for many people the highlight will be that the WDM drivers finally support 96kHz and 192kHz sample rates (the fact that they previously didn't was one of the 'cons' in my original 1820M review), although these still offer only stereo capability. You still have to use the ASIO drivers for multitrack purposes.

Emu had thoughtfully provided new RMAA (Rightmark Audio Analyser) presets for both 96kHz and 192kHz, in line with the new WDM driver support at these sample rates, so I could finally get some test results. The background noise levels proved to be an excellent 118dBA at both 96kHz and 192kHz, exactly the same as at 44.1kHz. In fact, this similarity tipped me off about the next result, for frequency response, which — as I half expected — wasn't significantly extended beyond the figure achieved at the 44.1kHz sample rate.

A few users have complained that the 44.1kHz response for both the 1820M and 1212M interfaces (but not the cheaper 0404 model) droops slightly above about 5kHz to about -0.5dB at 20kHz, before dropping like a stone as the anti-aliasing filters kick in, although personally I doubt that there are more than a handful of golden-eared folk who would hear this slight droop. I found exactly the same droop at both the 96kHz and 192kHz sample rates, but this time the response for both extended only slightly to -1dB at 32kHz. This is

Analyse That!

Rightmark's famous Audio Analyser utility is now up to version 5.4. A new intermodulation distortion test option has been added to help spot problems specific to those soundcards that use internal sample-rate conversion. In addition, an auto-normalise function has been added, to prevent unscrupulous people running the dynamic range measurements at the bottom of the acceptable input-level range, to artificially boost the results. In acoustic mode (for testing loudspeakers, room responses, and the like) you can now separately measure second- and third-harmonic distortion, and there's a new THD-versus-frequency test. I regularly use this utility in my SOS audio interface reviews, and anyone who wants to examine the performance of their audio interface should download it immediately, from http://audio.rightmark.org.

a 192kHz sample rate, while ESI Pro's Julia extends even further, to nearly 90kHz at the same sample rate. Nevertheless, along with many other people, I still rate the audio quality of the 1820M and 1212M very highly overall.

Driver Issues

I've never experienced any operational problems with my 1820M, and had no problems with the new version 1.6 drivers or when using the new *Emu Power FX* in *Cubase* and *Wavelab*, apart from a couple of initial rogue error messages on first opening the *Power FX*



Here you can see the new *Emu Power FX* window superimposed on the *Patchmix DSP* utility, both kitted out in an optional third-party tXz 'skin'.

certainly an improvement over that for the 44.1kHz sample rate (-1dB at 21kHz), but it isn't ideal for capturing transients and high-end detail — which is, after all, one of the main reasons why some musicians choose higher sample rates. As a comparison, M Audio's FireWire 1814 is only -1dB down at 60kHz with window inside *Wavelab*. Other users have reported that the new effects drop in and out on some systems. Emu do provide a new 'Extra Buffers' preference for the new window, in case the aforementioned occurs (this option should be used with *Fruity Loops*, for instance). Since DSP effects are always processed in real time, a Render mode preference lets you force real-time calculations when rendering these effects permanently into an audio file in applications such as Wavelab and Sound Forge, that would otherwise process them as fast as your CPU can manage. Emu also include a new Power FX compatibility chart in the updated user's manual that details a few other problems with applications including Sound Forge 7, Adobe Audition 1.5, and Ableton Live 3.5.

Although the majority of Emu soundcard users running another DSP audio card alongside their Emu one experience no problems, a few UAD1 users have reported glitching that occasionally gets so bad that it sounds like continuous distortion. Some seem to have cured this problem by tweaking the PCI Latency timings, using a utility such as Mark Knutson's Double Dawg (which was covered in PC Notes October 2004). A BIOS setting of 64 or higher is recommended by Emu. A couple of users have even resorted to using the ASIO Multimedia drivers instead of the proper ASIO ones, to cure the problem. Emu are actively trying to track down the (obviously obscure) cause of it.

Despite the above, this update does contain welcome improvements and I suspect most users should install it for its driver improvements and bug fixes. However, some should probably avoid accessing the Power FX after the update, until various teething troubles are sorted out. 503



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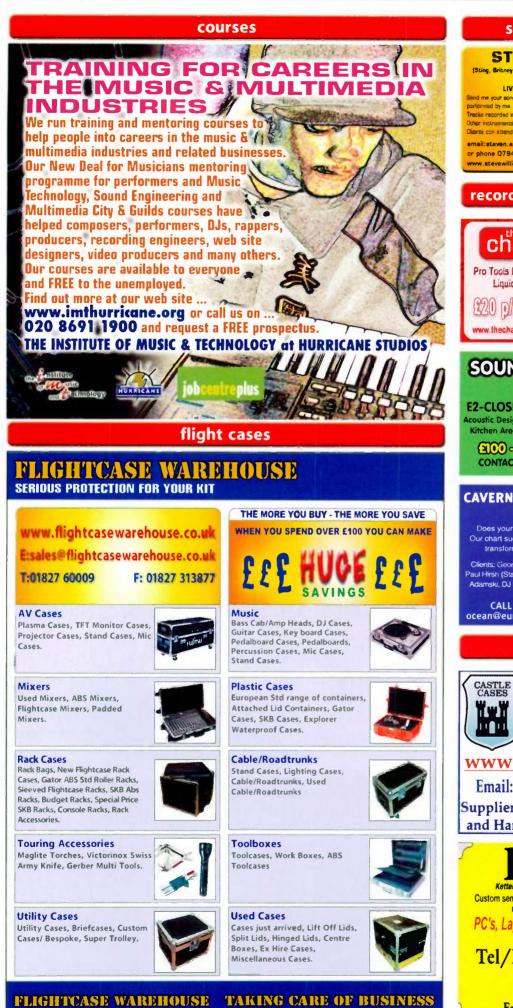
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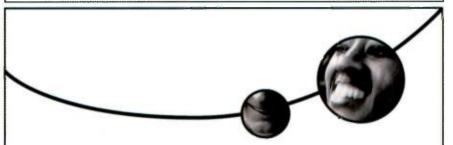
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sounding off

Is 'dumbing down' creating a crisis in the pro-audio manufacturing industry?

Ben Duncan

he business of manufacturing all kinds of electronic products. including those for the audio market, has been declining for some years now in the world's main economies, and this has resulted in widespread takeovers and mergers within the UK's formerly rich electronic engineering infrastructure. Like the destruction of natural ecosystems, this change may prove to be irreversible, meaning that it may soon be impossible for even 'cottage industries' to design (let alone make) anything in the UK or in the world's other primary engineering countries like the USA, Germany or Sweden. Meanwhile, cheaply made goods and components that look superficially similar --- but with variable and uncontrollable quality --- are taking over. You couldn't even afford to package the goods at UK or EU rates, let alone cover the cost of assembly, amortising design or running a factory.

To make a bad situation worse, the audio industry is failing to recognise, safeguard and educate the public about the importance of audio quality. Without this information, purchasers and users of musical technology may get the impression that audio equipment was formerly a complete rip-off.

I am amazed that marketeers can't see the logical result of this reductionism — for as goods get cheaper, their purchasers respect them less, and meanwhile, everyone has to sell far more just to stand still.

As a designer, I make it my business to study detailed histories of the engineering struggles that have led to the creation of the equipment we all use every day. In such sagas, I've noticed several common phases. Firstly, new ideas or principles are discovered, frequently as the result of a separate lengthy process of hard toil and creative thought.

Secondly, although the first wave of products resulting from any new idea or endeavour are so costly, cumbersome and/or unreliable that only the very wealthy or very dedicated use them, others then spot the potential in the idea. Big money is then invested (it's always much easier to attract investors when the initial risk has been taken by somebody else, of course), 'healthy competition' occurs, and the designs are worked over. With the new generation of refinements, the product evolves. Ideally, it becomes more widely available with varying levels of competence and quality - it

should be a given that 'quality costs', and that different quality levels are always required to accommodate differing human tastes and/or budgets.

Then comes the next stage --- 'dumbing down'. The people who did all of the original work, namely the designers and engineers, are disposed of or go out of business. As soon as the original manufacturers are shut down or merged with other companies, the original hard-won know-how is readily lost, and frequently taken completely for granted. Marketing personnel and accountants take over - people without deep understanding of or resonance with what they're selling. Design becomes limited to attractive packaging, and manufacturing is 'farmed-out' to the cheapest sub-contractor.

In any creative facility (be it a studio or a lab), we all depend on the good design and smooth operation of many thousands of objects and components. Buying the cheapest or most readily available versions of these objects is not always the most sensible approach. Yes, you can buy door handles at £1.99 each from 'Krapmart' that look fine - but do you really want to replace them every few months because they're actually made from substandard, fake 'brass' with a negligible working lifespan? The same's true of more studio-specific gear - once the manufacturers of decent connectors have been put out of business we'll all be driven mad by distortion and crackles

from riveted jacks, to say nothing of the down-time we'll spend on servicing and replacing bad connectors instead of actually making music.

Readers may do well to sharpen their awareness of the fact that audio products for music creation are amongst the most demanding and rewarding things that humans beings can make. Competitive functionality and good ergonomics are high arts in themselves, as is ensuring high sound quality. As purchasers, we all need to get tough with suppliers over quality and not just prices. It's a fact that with mass production, where outset costs can be spread out over many units, good design — the kind that involves spending proper money - need cost hardly any more than bad. So, when you next see anything generic being sold for a fantastically low price. please ask yourself what you are buying, and consider: 'does this really make sense?' and 'should I encourage this? ECE



About The Author

Ben Duncan is a designer of all kinds of audio equipment, and is best known for his many articles and his books on audio and electronics.



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