Electronic Musician **MOTU MACHFIVE 1.07 CREAMWARE NOAH** PRIMERA BRAVO DISC PUBLISHER **SUMMIT AUDIO 2BA-221**

PURE



PERFORMANCE

The sleek TRITON Le workstation delivers all the performance wallop of its legendary TRITON brethren in a leaner, meaner package. With new and classic sounds galore, a 16-track sequencer, dual polyphonic arpeggiators, SmartMedia™ storage, and a powerful sampling option, you'll wonder where the "trimming" came in — until you look at the price.

"That keyboard has inspired me to write three new tunes alone in the past month. One of the songs that is going to be on my new record was literally written in five minutes due to inspiration by the TRITON Le."—Eric Johnson

"If you don't have ducats to shell out for a full-blown TRITON, the Le model may look quite attractive to you. And it should. The TRITON Le gives you every bit of synth horsepower available on any other TRITON synth." —Keyboard Magazine



Register your TRITON Le warranty online and get the second year free! See korg.com/register for details. Check out the hot new TRITON sound library CDs at the Korg dealer nearest you. c 2004 Korg USA, 316 S. Service Road, Melville, NY 11747 • (516) 333-8737

INSPIRATION

TO BURN



The TRITON STUDIO is the only workstation that enables you to take your music from the first spark of inspiration to a burned CD of your final mix — and all points in between. A vast array of killer sounds, PCM expandability and advanced Akai* sample importing are sure to get your creative juices flowing. Then TRITON STUDIO's intuitive TouchView display, seamlessly integrated MIDI+audio sequencer, powerhouse sampler/resampler and dual polyphonic arpeggiators will accommodate anything you dream up. And with an upgraded 20GB hard disc and free factory-installed CD-RW, the TRITON STUDIO won't just light your creative fire, it will burn it, too.

"For the first time, a keyboard offers the ability to go from idea to finished disc without the need for outboard gear. This is big." —Keyboard Magazine
"When we had an idea for our new album, the TRITON STUDIO made it easy to get it down right away. It remains a continuous source of inspiration in a musically demanding environment."
-Lyle Mays



Register your TRITON STUDIO warranty online and get the second year free! See korg.com/register for details. Check out the hot new TRITON sound library CDs at the Korg dealer nearest you. © 2004 Korg USA. 316 S. Service Road, Melville, NY 11747 • (516) 333-8737

THE DRUY OF ITS KIND



8 Mic Pre-Amps

Digital Mixing

Expandable Computer I/O

Effects Processing

Multi-Port MIDI Interface

Remote Control Surface

Firewire Connectivity

mLAN Networking

VST/AU Plug-in Suite

Graphic Patchbay

Comprehensive Software Support

01×

COMPLETE COMPUTER STUDIO

For the first time everything you need to turn your favorite audio/MIDI sequencing program into a complete computer music studio is available in one convenient and affordable package. Combining a 28 channel moving fader digital mixer, 8 mic preamps, 24/96 analog to digital converters, a multi-channel 24/96k mLAN Firewire digital audio interface, a multi-port mLAN Firewire MIDI interface and a DAW control surface that supports all the major software platforms. The O1X is the solution and clearly, the Only 1 of its kind.





TOTAL INTEGRATION
COMPLETE CONVERGENCE
ONE CABLO





is for any DAW user who needs superior reverbs and ambiences. IR1 is a sampling reverb which has flexible classic controls of the key reverb parameters. Unlike other sampling reverbs only IR-1 allows you to change all the traditional reverb parameters. IR-1 comes with an extensive library of over 60 carefully sampled impulse response files that recreate both the acoustics of real spaces and the sounds created by classic electronic devices, all with unmatched clarity and accuracy.

Extensive IR Library of over 60 spaces captured with unprecedented accuracy and sophistication

- o Concert Halls
- o Auditoriums
- o Theatres
- o Amphitheatres
- o Churches
- o Opera Houses
- o Recording Studios
- o Scoring Stages
- o Clubs

- o Halls
- o Rooms o Hallways
- o Stairwells
- o Car Interiors
- o Stadiums
- o Outdoors
- o Devices

- Revolution of Control The first sampling reverb that allows classic parameters to actually effect the convolution.
- o Reverb Time
- o Reverb Envelope (w/ unlimited editing breakpoints)
- o Room Size
- o Density
 - o Room Modes (Resonance)
 - o De-correlation

 - o Independent ER/Tail/Direct gain and pre-delay

Spaces are captured at 96kHz/32bit floating point using unique mic setups at multiple locations

o Damping o 4-band paragraphic EQ



North & South America 306 W. Depot Ave, Suite 100

Knoxville, TN 37917 Tel: 1-865-909-9200 Fax: 1-865-909-9245

Rest of World

Azrieli Center 1, 21st floor Tel-Aviv, 67011 Israel Tel: +972-3-608-4000 Fax: +972-3-608-4056

powered by



14 DAYS DEMO AVAILABLE AT YOUR WAVES DEALER OR AT WWW.WAVES.COM

I N S

FEATURES

29 VOICES FROM THE MACHINE

Speech synthesis remains one of the final frontiers in synthesis research. Fortunately, many of the latest techniques for making computers talk are available to the desktop musician. We bring you the current trends in speech synthesis and cover the tools you need to give your computer the gift of gab.

By Len Sasso

40 COVER STORY: PLANNING YOUR IDEAL RECORDING SPACE

Moving is a stressful experience, but all the more so when your recording studio is going with you. Even if you aren't moving, you might be ready to redesign your existing studio. Careful planning and our expert advice can make the process as painless as possible.

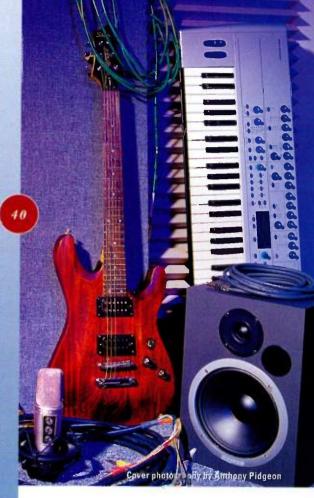
By Larry the O

66 PRODUCTION VALUES: RECORDING BY INSTINCT

Pearl Jam drummer Matt Cameron and Monster Magnet founder John McBain are the producers, engineers, and primary musicians for the psychedelic rock project the Wellwater Conspiracy. Self-taught as engineers—they both cut their teeth on 4-track cassette recorders in the predigital days—the two are not afraid to use unconventional techniques to pursue their recording goals.

By Mike Levine





DEPARTMENTS

- 8 FIRST TAKE
- 12 LETTERS
- 16 WHAT'S NEW
- 162 AD INDEX
- 164 MARKETPLACE
- 169 CLASSIFIEDS

Electronic Musician® (ISSN 0884-4720) is published monthly except semimonthly in January by PRIMEDIA Business Magazines & Media Inc., 9800 Metcalf Ave., Overland Park, KS 65212 (www.primediabusiness.com). This is Volume 20, Issue 3, February 2004. One-year (13 issues) subscription is \$40; outside of the U.S. it's \$75, POST-MASTER: Send address changes to Electronic Musician, P.O. Box 1929, Marion, Did 43306. Periodicals postage paid at Shawnee Mission, KS, and additional mailing offices. Canadian GST #129597951. Canada Post International Publications Mail Product (Canadian Distribution) Sales Agreement No. 40597023. Canada return address: DP Global Mail, 4960-2 Walker Road, Windsor, ON N9A 6J3.

DE

Electronic Musician

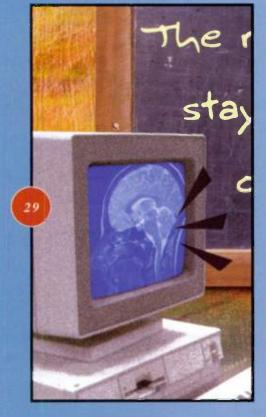
FEBRUARY 2004 VOL. 20, NO. 3

COLUMNS

- 24 TECH PAGE: Charming the CobraNet
 A high-end audio-networking technology comes to the home studio.
- PRO/FILE: Between the Lines
 Plink creates its debut album, The Sleeping Lines, in cyberspace.
- 76 DESKTOP MUSICIAN: Phone It In!
 How to create and market ringtones for cell phones.
- 88 SQUARE ONE: Get with the Interaction
 Get your PC into the act onstage with interactive music software.
- 96 WORKING MUSICIAN: Don't Get Ripped Off!
 Identify potential equipment thieves before they strike.
- 178 FINAL MIX: Is Better Best?

 Does sonic quality really matter in recorded media?





REVIEWS

- 104 ALESIS ION virtual-analog synthesizer
- 116 APPLE COMPUTER Soundtrack 1.1 (Mac OS X) loop editor
- 126 VIRSYN Cube 1.01 (Mac/Win) software synthesizer
- 132 AUDIO-TECHNICA AT3060 tube microphone
- 136 MOTU MachFive 1.07 (Mac) software sampler
- 140 CREAMWARE Noah DSP engine/synthesizer
- 148 STEINBERG D'cota 1.0 (Mac/Win) VST synthesizer
- 154 QUICK PICKS: Audix D6 dynamic microphone; BIAS SoundSoap
 1.1 (Mac/Win) sonic-restoration software; Evolution U-Control
 UC-33e (Mac/Win) USB/MIDI control surface; Summit Audio
 2BA-221 preamp; Primera Bravo Disc Publisher duplicator and
 printer; Seven Woods Audio Ursa Major Space Station SST-206
 digital effects processor; Big Fish Audio I.A Drum Sessions (Acidized
 WAV) sample library

Starting Over

iven how many hours you spend in your recording studio, it's worth the time and the thought-and a few extra dollars-to make it a space you enjoy working in. After all, there's more to designing a studio than just choosing its equipment.

Whether you are moving to a new place or gutting and completely redesigning your existing studio, the design considerations are mostly the same. So start the process by imagining that you have just moved into a new space and are planning the studio layout from scratch. That's what contributing editor Larry the O did when research-



ing this month's cover story, "Planning Your Ideal Recording Space" (see p. 40). In his article, Larry discusses how to plan the various parts of your studio re-

design. In this editorial, I want to offer an overall philosophy for your studio-design process that complements Larry's approach. (I presented this information in more depth in "Holistic Studio Design," published in the 1999 Personal Studio Buyer's Guide, which newer EM readers probably missed.)

In my view, the key to the design process is to think of your studio as a single, integrated instrument. To design it properly, you should analyze your needs and plan how the elements will integrate into a functional unit before you install anything or buy additional gear. Think of your studio as a holistic system that has a structure: an organized arrangement of parts. Each part has a function and occupies a "status"—power supply, acoustic conditioning, controller, effects processor, sound source, and so on. Pay special attention to the relationships between the parts.

Having defined your objectives, you should analyze your production methods so you can identify how you like to work. Based on your objectives and working style, consider which functions are necessary to achieve your goals. For instance, are you using only electronic sound sources or will you record acoustic instruments and vocals, including guest artists? Do you like to use a lot of outboard hardware (implying a need for cables, patch bays, and AC power distribution) or mostly software?

Next, decide whether your system will remain static (other than adding software) or dynamic (with gear coming and going). If dynamic, you not only need to allow physical space for new gear, you also should figure out convenient and sufficient AC power and preconfigured audio and MIDI patch bays for quick and easy connections. Compatibility and connectivity are major issues, even in a static studio. But they are paramount in our holistic design, so pay special attention to them.

Studio security also should be part of your plan, and Michael Cooper offers some eminently practical security advice in "Working Musician: Don't Get Ripped Off!" on p. 96.

Perhaps these ideas seem obvious, but I have visited many personal studios and have often been dismayed by flaws that clearly reflected poor planning and a lack of integration. The next time I visit your studio, though, I am confident I'll see a well-integrated facility reflecting a holistic design.

Electronic Musi

Editor in Chief

 Steve Oppenheimer, soppenheimer@primediabusiness.com **Managing Editor**

- Patricia Hammond, phammond@primediabusiness.com Senior Editors

- Mike Levine, mlevine@primediabusiness.com
- Gino Robair, grobair@primediabusiness.com

- Dennis Miller, emeditorial@primediabusiness.com
- David Rubin, emeditorial@primediabusiness.com
- Geary Yelton, emeditorial@primediabusiness.com

Assistant Editor

- Matt Gallagher, mgallagher@primediabusiness.com

Senior Copy Editor

- Anne Smith, asmith@orimediabusiness.com Contributing Editors - Michael Cooper, Mary Cosola. Marty Cutler, Larry the O. George Petersen.

Rob Shrock, Scott Wilkinson

Wah Administrator

- Dan Cross

Group Art Director

- Dmitry Panich, dpanich@primediabusiness.com

- Laura Williams, Iwilliam@orimediahusiness.com

- Mike Cruz, mcruz@primediabusiness.com Informational Graphics - Chuck Dahmer

Senior Vice President

- Peter May, pmay@primediabusiness.com

Publisher

Dave Reik, dreik@primediabusiness.com

Associate Publisher

- Joe Perry, iperry@primediabusiness.com

East Coast Advertising Manager

- Jeff Donnenwerth, jdonnenwerth@primediabusiness.com Northwest/Midwest Advertising Manager

- Greg Sutton, gsutton@primediabusiness.com

Southwest Advertising Manager

- Mari Deetz, mdeetz@primediabusiness.com

Sales Assistant

- Anthony Gordon, agordon@primediabusiness.com

Marketing Director

- Christen Pocock, cpocock@primediabusiness.com

Marketing Manager

- Angela Muller Rehm, arehm@primediabusiness.com

Marketing Trade Show Coordinator

– Megan Koehn, mkoehn@primediabusiness.com

Classifieds/Marketplace Advertising Director

- Robin Boyce-Trubitt, rboyce@primediabusiness.com

West Coast Classified Sales Associate

- Kevin Blackford, kblackford@primediabusiness.com

East Coast Classified Sales Associate

- Jason Smith, jasmith@primediabusiness.com

Classifieds Production Coordinator

- Mary Mitchell, mmitchell@primediabusiness.com

Group Production Manager

- Melissa Langstaff, mlangstaff@primediabusiness.com

Advertising Production Coordinator

- Jennifer Hall, jhall@primediabusiness.com

Group Audience Marketing Director

Philip Semler, psemler@primediabusiness.com

Audience Marketing Managers

- Craig Diamantine, cdiamantine@primediabusiness.com

- Jef Linson, jlinson@primediabusiness.com

Human Resources/Office Manager

Julie Nave-Taylor, jnave-taylor@primediabusiness.com

Receptionist/Office Coordinator

Lara Duchnick, Iduchnick@orimediabusiness.com

K2551 Evolution of a Species



Kurzweil's newest member of the K2600 family is more powerful than ever. The K2661 truly has it all: Kurzweil's award-winning V.A.S.T. synthesis, mind-blowing effects, KB3 Organ Mode, Live Mode, and Triple Modular processing are joined by exciting new features including built-in 8-channel ADAT I/O, a SmartMedia ™ card slot for storing patches and samples, 24-bit D/A, and General MIDI mode. Program memory expansion and 128MB of sample RAM* are also included as standard. All in a very portable, 61-note, synth-action keyboard. Now, you can take it with you!

And of course, the K2661 sounds amazing. With the Orchestral and Contemporary ROM options built-in, the K2661 features the new "Best of V.A.S.T." sound set, which is also available for download for K2600 users. The Stereo Dynamic Piano and Vintage Electric Pianos ROM options are available for both K2661 and K2600 users. The optional sampling card is also available.

The new K2661 - a highly evolved instrument, limitless in sonic potential, control, and musicality. Better for your music, and better for your back. You bring your craft, your ideals, your heart and soul. We bring you the K2661. Your vision will be realized.

Note: Sample RAM is standard with models sold in the USA only.

K2661 Features

- 61 note synth action keyboard
- ADAT 8-channel I/O ports
- 24-bit D/A
- SmartMedia ' card slot
- V.A.S.T. synthesis
- Triple Modular Mode 154
- KB1 Mode !:
- KDFX processing
- · Vocoder
- Orch stral & Contemporary ROV
- General MIDI ROM
- 125 MB of sample RAM[®]
- Expanded P-RAM (1.5MB)
- Extensive sample processing capabilities
- · Live Mode
- 32 track sequencer with editing
- · RAM Tracks
- 48 note polephony, 192 oscillators
- Full MIDI controller capabilities
- SCSI Port
- 39.4" x 14.2" x 4.3" and only \$6 lbs.

KURZWEIL















KME61

Rumour

PC1x

KSP8

PC2x

Mangler

K2600XS



• auto-accompaniment without boundaries

- powerful sequencer with an auto-arrangement engine
- real-time MIDI FX including the NTONYX Modeler
- intuitive and flexible interface in a sophisticated environment
- turbocharged with over 500 styles

A Whole New Way To Fuel Your Creativity!



Call Toll Free: 888-GET-ONYX (888-438-6699) Order Online at: www.JasmineMusic.net Email: sales@jasminemusic.net P.O.Box 1385, Mercer Island, WA 98040

Check out our complete line of revolutionary music software including Style Enhancer, MFX Plugins for Sonar, Virtual Audio Cable, SoundFonts and GigaSounds, Stylizer, StyleMorpher, and the MIDIMatrix

PRIMEDIA

Business Magazines & Media

Chief Operating Officer

Jack Condon, icondon@orimediabusiness.com

Executive Vice President

- John French, jfrench@primediabusiness.com

PRIMEDIA Business-to-Business Group

- 745 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10151

Chief Executive Officer

- Martin Maleska, martin.maleska@primedia.com

PRIMEDIA Inc.

Chairman

- Dean Nelson, dean, nelson@primedia.com

President and Chief Executive Officer

- Kelly Conlin, kelly.conlin@primedia.com

Vice Chairman & General Counsel

- Beverly Chell, beverly.chell@primedia.com

Editorial, Advertising, and Business Offices: 6400 Hollis St., Suite 12, Emeryville, CA 94608, USA. (510) 653-3307.

SUBSCRIBER CUSTOMER SERVICE: To subscribe, change your address, or check on your current account status, go to www.emusician.com and click on Customer Service for fastest service. Or e-mail ecmn@kable.com, call toll-free (800) 245-2737 or (740) 382-3322, or write to P.O. Box 1929, Marion, OH, 43306,

REPRINTS: Contact Wright's Reprints to purchase quality custom reprints or e-prints of articles appearing in this publication at (877) 652-5295 ((281) 419-5725 outside the U.S. and Canada). Instant reprints and permissions may be purchased directly from our Web site; look for the iCopyright tag appended to the end of each article.

BACK ISSUES: Back issues are available for \$10 each by calling (800) 245-2737 or (740) 382-3322.

LIST RENTAL: Please direct all inquiries to Marie Briganti at primedia@statistics.com.

PHOTOCOPIES: Authorization to photocopy articles for internal corporate, personal, or instructional use may be obtained from the Copyright Clearance Center (CCC) at (978) 750-8400. Obtain further information at www.copyright.com.

ARCHIVES AND MICROFORM: This magazine is available for research and retrieval of selected archived articles from leading electronic databases and online search services, including Factiva, Lexis-Nexis, and ProQuest. For microform availability, contact ProQuest at (800) 521-0600 or (734) 761-4700, or search the Serials in Microform listings at www.proquest.com.

PRIVACY POLICY: Your privacy is a priority to us. For a detailed policy statement about privacy and information dissemination practices related to Primedia Business Magazines & Media products, please visit our Web site at primediabusiness.com.

CORPORATE OFFICE: PRIMEDIA Business Magazines & Media Inc., 9800 Metcalf, Overland Park, KS 66212 — (913) 341-1300 primediabusiness.com

COPYRIGHT 2004

PRIMEDIA Business Magazines & Media Inc. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.





Printed in the USA.

Also publishers of Mix®, Remix", Music Education Technology", Computer Music Product Guide", Personal Studio Buyer's Guide®, and Digital Home Keyboard Guide".





HIGH-PERFORMANCE SYSTEMS

To Receive a \$100 Instant Rebate on an Ozma Visit:

WWW.ALIENWARE.COM/EMM

ALIENWARE® OZMA "DAW SYSTEMS

Developed in conjunction with leading audio software developers, Ozma Digital Audio Workstations (DAW) are meticulously designed to deliver amazing performance and perfection in digital sound production. The Ozma line is optimized for applications like Cakewalk® Sonar 3 Producer Edition™ to extend creativity with fast, intuitive controls that capture and excite inspiration. Precise tools for accurate, effective real-time editing and unparalleled customization allow for the fine-tuning of the software studio to match your workflow. Add Alienware's fully owned and operated customer service center with 24/7 phone support, and you have the ultimate package of value, performance, and reliability.



Business Leasing Available¹

1-800-ALIENWARE

[1.800.254.3692]



WE DESERVED THAT

The last sentence in Scott Wilkinson's December 2003 "Tech Page" column ("Diamonds Are a Chip's Best Friend") regarding diamond microchips had me scratching my head: "I wouldn't recommend giving one to your fiancée instead of an engagement ring." Then I realized that Scott thinks that EM's readers are all guys.

Wendy DeWitt Wette Music

OZONE DEPLETION

n your Quick Pick review of the M-Audio Ozone (December 2003), you gave the Ozone an overall rating of 2 out of 5, dinging it on its documentation and its use of a wall-wart adapter.

That is silly. Using a wall wart is inconvenient, but M-Audio needed to use one to power everything in the unit, and I wouldn't want to sacrifice on sound or features. Besides, I always need external power where I record anyway, as my laptop eats up a fair amount of battery power. As for the documentation lacking a warning to install the Ozone on the USB port where you always intend to use it—come on, this is common sense. Haven't you ever installed a USB printer?

The Ozone has cool features and sounds great. When my first Ozone was stolen, I went out and bought another one. That's my rating system!

George Putnam New Orleans, Louisiana

Author David Battino replies: George—On EM's 1-to-5 scale, a rating of 3 means "solid." Most products should get a 3. If a product sounds good but not stellar, for example, it gets a 3 for audio quality. If the sound is not quite as good as EM would expect for the price, it gets a 2.5 or lower. If it is better than average for the price—meaning today's average product in its class—it gets a 3.5.

At the time I wrote the review, I knew of two other compact USB audio-MIDI keyboards. Neither required a wall wart and both had more extensive MIDI features than the Ozone. As I said in the review, Windows' treacherous USB implementation isn't M-Audio's fault, but I do think the company bears responsibility for not mentioning potential problems, particularly with a product targeted at a new audience.

Several other factors convinced me to downgrade the Ozone. The first unit I received wouldn't power up, and the second had intermittent hiss in one output. The labels above the keys are so misaligned that they were sometimes in the cracks. The audio knobs are butted confusingly against the MIDI-controller knobs. The jacks are labeled in nearly unreadable silver-on-silver type. The toggle switches are only 1/16-inch wide. There is no master output-level control. The outputs produced some of the loudest speaker thumps I've heard. (Savvy electronic musicians know to turn down the amp before power-cycling audio gear, and omitting the muting circuitry allowed M-Audio to get better audio quality, but again, neither point is mentioned in the manual.) And the Ozone

wouldn't play audio reliably on my Windows laptop unless the latency was set to High. When it was set to Very Low, it consistently crashed the computer. High latency for the Ozone is still acceptably short, but I stand by my rating. And remember, a Value rating of 2 isn't bad; it means there are better options for the price.

LEGACY OF SUPPORT

enjoyed reading the November 2003 "Desktop Musician" column on the Windows XP operating system, "XP and Audio" by Daniel Keller. Unfortunately, the article said nothing about running legacy software in XP Compatibility mode.

I have been running Windows 98SE for some time, and I hesitate to change to XP because I don't know whether my software programs will run properly on XP. I understand that XP's Compatibility mode is able to run some older programs, but has anyone tested it out on popular audio programs? Is there a list of Windows 98 compatible software that will run on XP?

Mark Pereira via e-mail

Author Daniel Keller replies: Mark—Many older versions of audio applications will run just fine under XP's Compatibility mode. That said, if you decide to go that route, you'll have to keep in mind that you'll probably be doing so for a limited time. As more users migrate to XP, software manufacturers will gradually phase out support for these legacy programs. For example, Steinberg offers limited support for earlier versions of Cubase (pre-5.0), and Cakewalk's support for its older programs is similarly limited. This is largely because supporting



Visit us on the Web at www.emusician.com, the online home of Electronic Musician.

Online this month:

-Current issue contents
Get text files for every story.

-EM article archives

Download the text of past features, columns, and reviews—for free!

EM Web Clips

The Web Clips icon in various articles indicates that we have provided supplemental multimedia files for those stories. The files will be posted on the first day of each month.

Online News and Features

Get the latest scoop on the most up-to-date topics in the industry, including information about hot technologies.

Services for EM readers:

- Free reader service! Our reader-service card is now online. Get the product information you need directly from manufacturers.
- You can subscribe to Electronic Musician or get help with your existing subscription.

and writing programs for older versions of Windows was problematic.

While Microsoft's Windows 9x OS remains a current product, Microsoft places a priority on supporting its more recent operating systems, with all new computers sporting Windows XP. While no official policy has been announced, support for Windows 9x will probably go the way of earlier Microsoft operating systems like Windows 3.1 and MS-DOS.

Changing and updating your computer audio system is rarely 100 percent issue-free, and it's understandable that many users prefer to subscribe to the "if it ain't broke" philosophy. Those users, however, will find it increasingly more difficult to find support.

ELECTRET COMPANY

just read Joseph Lemmer's letter ("Letters: Don't Believe the Hype," December 2003), and I must say that I agree with him. There is no longer anything inherently inferior about electret mics compared with true condensers.

Previously, electrets had heavier diaphragm assemblies due to weighty prepolarized material deposited on the diaphragms. However, modern electrets have gotten around the weight issue so that transient response is now just as good as that which true condensers exhibit. As an example, I consider B&K (now DPA) Series 4000 mics to be the best overall small-diaphragm condenser microphones on the planet (due in particular to their superb transient response and phase coherency), and these mics are, in fact, electret condensers.

Just because there are many inferior electret condensers on the market doesn't mean that electret condensers are, as a class, an inferior type of mic. It appears that the electrets that EM author Richard Alan Salz has experienced were largely poorly designed. It's a big (and erroneous) leap to infer that, all other things being equal, electrets are inferior to true condensers.

Michael Cooper Michael Cooper Recording Sisters, Oregon

DO YOUR HOMEWORK

his is in response to the November 2003 "Final Mix" column, "Now's the Time." As a producer and the owner of a project studio, I understand Larry the O's plight. Many colleagues ask me, "Should I get the new version of Extreme AudioLooper 7000?" Or, "What about that plug-in?" I always reply with: "Stop! Does your system have enough hard-drive space and memory for it? Do you have the right operating system version? Does your software support that driver?"

My advice to consumers is simple: (1) control your gear lust, (2) research everything before you buy, (3) never upgrade until your desired version has been available for a few months, (4) version 2 will always outshine version 1, (5) any version labeled x.00 is just a beta version, and (6) any version labeled x.01 or higher is desirable, because the manufacturer has patched the most common bugs.

I use MOTU's Digital Performer 3.11

on a 500 MHz iMac. I've wanted to buy a new computer for more than a year, but the problems with new operating systems and my desired programs needing a certain upgrade have stopped me each time. My computer can handle 30 tracks of 44.1 kHz/16-bit audio, and that's all I need. (I'm a rap producer.) Anytime I need more voices, I simply do submixes. If I need 24-bit audio, I just switch to it.

If people actually learned the full potential of their current programs, they wouldn't be so quick to upgrade.

Raushan Nashville, Tennessee

Raushan—I agree with many of your comments but point 5 is incorrect as stated, and point 6 is often true but not always. Each company uses its own labeling system, but there are common conventions; following those conventions, versions x.0 and x.00 are the same. Anytime you see only zeroes after the dot, that usually indicates the first commercial release of a major upgrade.

Beta versions are rarely sold to the public, although some companies do conduct public tests using free beta copies. Betas are often indicated with a lowercase letter (usually b), so if you are a beta tester, you might see a beta labeled x.01b. As for point 6, x.01 does often indicate a bug fix, but some companies use it to indicate a minor feature addition instead.—Steve O

ERROR LOG

January 2004, "Cover story: 2004 Editors' Choice Awards," p. 62. In the manufacturer contact sidebar, "The Winning Manufacturers," one winning manufacturer was inadvertently omitted: Mark of the Unicorn (MOTU); tel. (617) 576-2760; e-mail info@motu.com; Web www.motu.com.

WE WELCOME YOUR FEEDBACK.

Address correspondence and e-mail to "Letters," Electronic Musician, 6400 Hollis Street, Suite 12, Emeryville, CA, 94608, or emeditorial@primediabusiness .com. Published letters may be edited for space and clarity.

Expand Your Performance Horizon

The new Horizon Series from Vienna. Broaden your scope of performance possibilities by combining Vienna's superior Si ent Stage recordings with the authenticity of our revolutionary Performance Tool We've applied all of the astounding technology developed during the creation of our award winning Vienna Symphonic Library to this new collection of instrumental libraries.



VIENNA CONCERT GUITAR The complete ryion guitar for limitless performances with an extreme variety of chords, single notes, hammer-ons, pull-offs, effects

single hous, narrimer-oris, pull-oris, effects and more. Includes Vienna's unique Performance Tool for real slides, bends, legatos and repetitions.

10 GB, \$265

OPUS 1, ORCHESTRA Strings, brass, woodwinds, percussion – Ar introduction to the world of professional orchestral sounds. This comprehensive objection, handpicked from Vienna's Pro Edition, includes our exclusive Legato Performances!

25 GB, \$990

OVERDRIVE The seven-string, total distortion guitar: A breakthrough in authentic guitar performance thanks to Vienna's unique Legato and Repetition Performance modes. Real slides, repetitions, runs, chords, bends, harmmer-ons, pull-offs, scratches, harmonics, feedback and more. It really rocks!

5.8 GB, \$195

SOLO STRINGS Violin, viola, cello, double bas - 4 solo instruments with a complete and in-depth range of articulations, making full use of Vienna's unique Performance Tool for real legatos, spiccato, détact é, recetitions and more.

35 GB, \$445

GLASS & STONES Glass harmonica, verrophone, musical glasses, and a one-of-a-kind 5 octave lithophone. Rare instruments that have never been sampled before. Unique, organic soundscapes and mystic tones, a sound designer's dream!

4.5 GB. \$245

MALLETS Celesta, vibraphone, marimba, glockenspiel, xylophone, temple blocks, wood blocks - the complete instruments from Vienna's Pro Edition. The finishing touch for your orchestral and jazz arrangements.

10.6 GB, \$295

SAXOPHONES I Soprano and tenor saxophone, elevated to a whole new level by Vienna's exclusive Performance Tool. No more squawking, robotic sampled sax! Includes playing techniques and articulations for symphonic and jazz applications.

10 GB, \$265



PERFORMANCE TOOL Legato, slides, repetitions and much more – simply play these absolutely realistic combinations of notes with the aid of this unique utility, developed exclusively by the Vienna Symphonic Library. Select a mode and play. You'll hear musically perfect passages, without the need for tweaking or fumbling. A real sampling breakthrough!



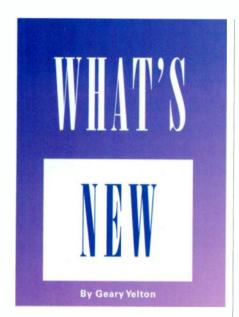


Electronic Musician's 2004 Editor's Choice Award for Best Sample Library: Vienna's FIRST and PRO EDITIONS now fully available for Giga and EXS24! Click on for inspiring demos and a complete overview of all the instruments and articulations.

To order or for dealer information, call ILIO at: 800.747.4546



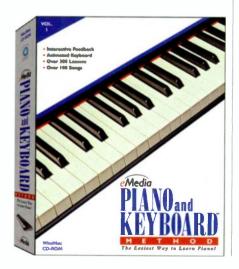
ilio.com



🔻 EMEDIA PIANO & KEYBOARD METHOD

Media is shipping Piano and Keyboard Method (Mac/Win, \$59.95), for beginning players. Most of the program's 316 lessons feature notation and an animated keyboard that displays the correct fingering. Some lessons offer spoken comments and video clips of piano teacher Irma Justicia demonstrating techniques.

Songs include live recordings and MIDI sequences of piano parts and accompaniment. When you play, the software provides visual feedback, showing your errors onscreen. A metronome and audio recorder are also on hand. EMedia; tel. (888) 363-3424; e-mail custserv@emediamusic.com; Web www.emediamusic.com.



🔻 BIAS SOUNDSOAP PRO

IAS has announced SoundSoap Pro (Mac/Win, \$599), a suite of audiorestoration tools in a single plug-in. SoundSoap Pro's integrated user interface displays four navigation tabs—Hum & Rumble, Click & Crackle, Broadband, and Noise Gate—arranged in the order you would most often perform such operations. The tabs display their settings simultaneously, so you can monitor parameters globally no matter which tool is selected.

Some broadband noise-reduction tools, including BIAS's entry-level SoundSoap, analyze a sound file and then suppress noise by applying threshold and reduction across the entire spectrum. Other products offer user controls for hundreds of bands, but they can be tedious to operate and produce unwanted artifacts. SoundSoap Pro controls 512 frequency bands with 12 threshold and reduction sliders paired with 12 level meters to reduce broadband noise while minimizing artifacts. A snapshot-style noise profile estimates the ideal settings, which you can adjust manually to fine-tune the re-



sults. A real-time spectrogram provides constant monitoring of spectral noise, allowing you to easily identify problems and make appropriate corrections.

SoundSoap Pro supports VST, Audio Units, RTAS, and DirectX plug-in formats. Minimum requirements are a Pentium III/800 MHz and Windows XP for PC users or a G4/500 MHz and Mac OS X 10.2 for Mac users, as well as a compatible host program. BIAS; tel. (800) 775-BIAS or (707) 782-1866; e-mail sales@bias-inc.com; Web www.bias-inc.com.

🔻 CAMEL AUDIO CAMELEON 5000

ameleon 5000 (Mac/Win, \$299) is a unique additive synthesizer plug-in from Camel Audio, British developer of the

CamelPhat multi-effects plugin. Cameleon 5000 can analyze the harmonic content of AIFF or WAV files and resynthesize any musical instrument. You can manipulate the resulting sound in real time, warping and enhancing it at will.

Cameleon 5000 can load as many as four sounds simultaneously and morph between them. That means you could fade from a bell to a flute to a bird over the course of a single note. It also means that you

can create hybrid instruments by combining the characteristics of different sounds, merging a cello with a harp or a sitar with a flute, for example. Cameleon 5000 features 64 detunable partials, a 128-band formant filter, and onboard effects processing. Cameleon 5000 runs as a plug-in for Audio Units or VST. It ships with a library of more than 500 presets in numerous instrumental categories. Minimum system requirements



on the Mac are a G3/400 MHz, 128 MB of RAM, and Mac OS 9.1 or OS X 10.1. PC users will need at least a Pentium III/600 MHz, 128 MB of RAM, and Windows 98, 2000, ME, or XP. A demo version is available online. Camel Audio; Web www.camelaudio.com.

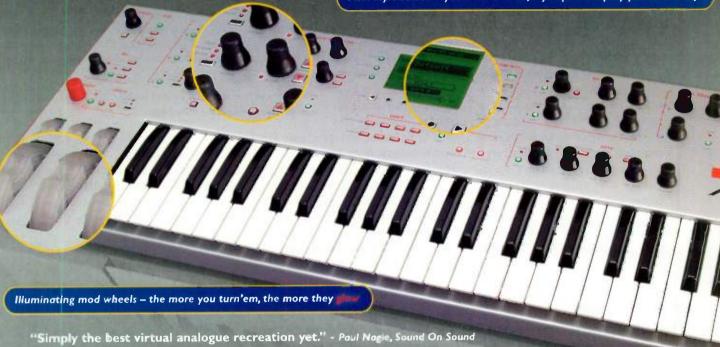


Introducing the world's most powerful virtual analog synth under \$3,000*

*OK, way, WAY under (MSRP \$999)

360° hi-rez knobs - more twisting power than Tornado Alley

PDA-style screen – you twist a knob, it jumps to display parameter info



"This is the VA for people who hate VA's." - Ken Hughes, Keyboard Magazine

"The external inputs are fantastic for guitar and drum processing...the vocoder is stellar." - Craig Anderson, musician lauthor

The Alesis ION redefines control with 30 continuously rotational 12-bit knobs that turn out 8,192 steps of resolution. With a 500 MIPS synth engine, 17 filter types, extensive modulation matrix, 40-band vocoder, and stereo inputs, there is no sound you can't create, alter, or conform precisely to what your ears want to hear. Morpholicious leads. Bright sounds that don't sound "digital." Pads that live and breathe with you. And you can breathe a sigh of relief. Because in addition to ridiculous low end, the ION has a ridiculous low price—so you can really get your hands on it.



It's All About The Performance Baby



DOWNLOAD OF THE MONTH . . .

AUDIO HIJACK 2.0.2 AND PRO 1.2.6, WIRETAP 1.0.0

udio Hijack (\$16), Audio Hijack Pro (\$30), and WireTap (freeware) are Mac OS X utilities for recording the audio output of applications that do not have built-in recorders, such as standalone synths, audio-file players, and plug-in hosts. They can also capture internet news and music broadcasts, and Audio Hijack and Audio Hijack Pro can capture your computer's audio input.

WireTap captures all audio appearing at the output of the Mac's built-in audio controller. To use WireTap to record the output of another software application, that application's audio must be routed accordingly. Once recording is started, all audio from all applications, including system sounds, is recorded. You can set WireTap's preferences to save recorded files in a location of your choice, to open the recorded audio file in any application, and to automatically compress the audio in a number of common formats, though not MP3 or AAC (m4a).

Audio Hijack, on the other hand, intercepts the audio output of a single application, applies any effects processing you choose, and routes its output to the audio port specified by the hijacked application. While an application is hijacked, its audio can be recorded to your hard drive, compressed in MP3 or AAC format, and automatically added to your iTunes library. Audio Hijack has a built-in 10-band

graphic equalizer with gain, pan, and exciter controls. Audio Hijack Pro offers advanced features, including a collection of 15 DSP plug-ins, support for VST and Audio Unit effects, and the ability to pause and resume recording.

Both Audio Hijack programs have a timer feature (see Fig. 1) that's useful for



FIG. 1: Audio Hijack's timer-recording feature allows you to set a date and time to start recording the hijacked source, as well as the duration of the recording.

capturing internet streams and live audio input. You can download WireTap from the Ambrosia Software Web site (www.ambrosiasw.com/utilities/freebies) and Audio Hijack and Audio Hijack Pro from Rogue Amoeba's Web site (www.rogueamoeba.com).

-Len Sasso

CYCLING '74 RADIAL

Oycling '74 is shipping version 1.1 of its loop-based composition and performance software, Radial (Mac; boxed, \$199; download, \$189; upgrade, free). Radial goes beyond manipulating the tempo and pitch of multiple loops, providing a

Total Control Control

unique user interface designed specifically for playing live. Enhancements to version 1.1 include Mac OS X compatibility, improved sync capabilities, and a convenient file-grouping mechanism. (Radial 1.0 is still available for Mac OS 8 and 9 users.)

In Radial, circular displays represent

Loop Channels. Each one has a multimode filter and independent time and pitch scaling. Operating Radial is simple: drop a loop onto one of the channels, tweak its parameters, sculpt it with filters and DSP effects, and control playback in real time. You can manipulate virtually every aspect of the system using MIDI, a control surface,

or the Macintosh's keyboard and mouse.

Radial 1.1 offers full VST support and includes 13 Pluggo plug-ins for delay, distortion, reverb, filtering, and other effects. It reads AIFF, WAV, and MP3 files and supports multichannel audio input and output, matrix audio routing, tap tempo, and external synchronization. The installation disc includes nearly 500 MB of loops in a variety of styles, most of them created especially for use with Radial by developers such as Chris Randall, DJ Safety Scissors, Darwin Grosse, Gregory Taylor, and jhno. If you download the software, you can order the loop CD separately (\$10). Radial 1.1 requires at least a G3/ 300 MHz, Mac OS X 10.2, and 128 MB of RAM. A fully functional 30-day demo is available for download. Cycling '74; tel. (415) 974-1818; e-mail info@cycling74.com; Web www.cycling74.com.

Unmistakably Original.

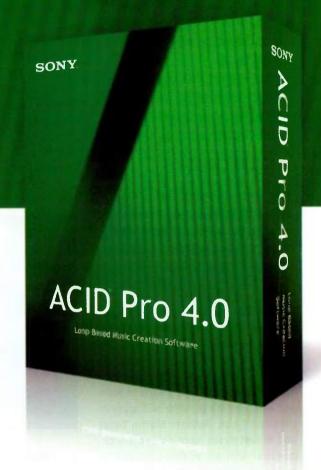
ACID Fro software forever changed the way music is made. Its daring technology blew open new doors to composition and creation. Its innovative interface simplified music production, and provided powerful, professional tools to musicians and producers worldwide. It started a musica revolution. Exciting. Compelling. Original. All words used to describe ACID Pro software. And the artists that use it.

ACID Pro software is the original loop-based music creation tool for the PC. Nothing else lets you create and produce your own music for audio production, multimedia projects, broadcast music beds, Websites and DV scoring as fast and effectively. Anywhere you need original music, ACID Pro software delivers.

ACID software makes all this possible through:

- · A streamlined, efficient workspace
- · Real-time pitch shifting and tempo matching
- Unlimited tracks of audio and MIDI
- Extensive audio effects
- 5.1 surround mixing
- Beatmapper™ remixing tools
- · MIDI piano roll and event list editing
- · A video scoring track
- Hundreds of music loops, included with the application.

ACID Pro software, the perfect melding of cutting-edge technology and musical genius, of science and art. A truly original tool, for creating truly original music.



Our ever-expanding collection of sample libraries are optimized for use in ACID software, but are also completely functional in any loop-based music editor, on any platform. Use them to broaden your musical universe. Learn and hear more at: mediasoftware.sonypictures.com/loop_libraries.







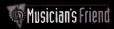




To maximize your ACID experience, visit ACIDplanet.com.

Available worldwide, or on the Web at: www.sony.com/mediasoftware



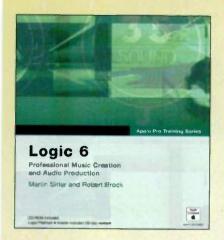








GET SMARTA A A



PEACHPIT PRESS

art of the Apple Pro Training Series, Logic 6: Professional Music Creation and Audio Production (\$44.99) is a textbook and an in-depth tutorial. You begin by getting to know Emagic Logic 6's user interface and progress to mixing sessions in 5.1 surround sound. In between, you'll learn how to customize Logic Environments, import and record audio and MIDI tracks, and use instrument and effects plug-ins.

The book emphasizes hands-on applications and learning by actually assembling music using Logic's various tools and windows. It's great for self-study or classroom use. Authors Martin Sitter and Robert Brock have divided the sequential tutorials so that each lesson builds upon the others. The beginning of each chapter specifies what you will need, what you will learn, and how long each lesson should take. When you finish the book, you can qualify for official certification by taking an exam at an Apple Authorized Training Center.

Included with the book is a CD-ROM with all the audio files, MIDI sequences, and other materials you'll use during the lessons. The disc also contains a full installation of Logic Platinum 6.1. After installing the software, you can request a hardware key with a 30-day license from the publisher at no extra charge.

Peachpit Press; tel. (800) 283-9444 or (510) 524-2178; Web www.peachpit.com.

MIT PRESS

Ithough women have long been involved in creative pursuits using machines, Women, Art, and Technology (\$39.95) is the first book to focus exclusively on their historical contributions. The 571-page book is an anthology of writings by musicians, poets, critical theorists, engineers, computer scientists, videographers, choreographers, graphic artists, and interactive installation designers. Some chapters are classic white papers, and some were written especially for the book. It was compiled by

WOMEN
& TECHNOLOGY
ART

Judy Malloy, editor of "NYFA Current," an online publication of the New York Foundation for the Arts (www.nyfa.org).

Women, Art, and Technology is the result of a project sponsored by the Leonardo series of scholarly publications. The project originated in 1993 to encourage women artists of all ages to write about their work, and thus provide historical and personal perspective on the ongoing intersection of art and technology.

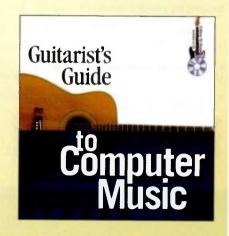
Perhaps most fascinating are the book's multifaceted observations about the symbiotic relationship of media such as modern dance, sound, video, and com-

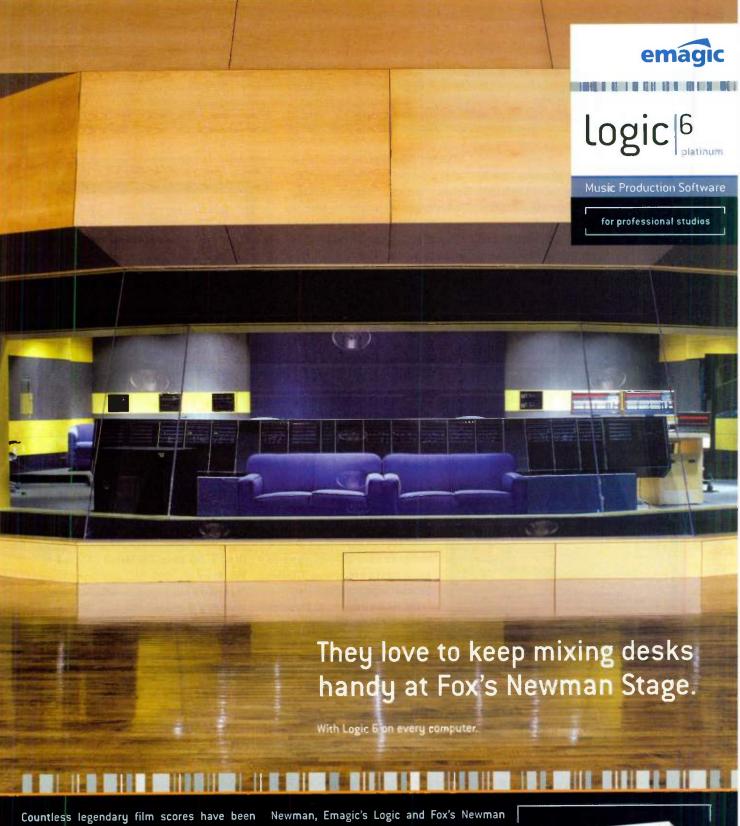
puter programming. MIT Press; tel. (800) 405-1619; e-mail mitpress-orders@mit.edu; Web http://mitpress.mit.edu.

WUSKA & LIPMAN PUBLISHING

Imost anyone making the move from analog recording with a portable multitrack to digital recording with a Windows-based PC can learn something from Guitarist's Guide to Computer Music (\$24.99). Robin Vincent, author and Carillon Audio Systems' technical director, recounts his journey from being a Porta-Studio jockey to mastering all manner of computer-based recording tools, from sequencers and amp modelers to virtual drum machines and audio interfaces.

A bundled CD-ROM provides freeware, shareware, and demo versions of all the software that Vincent discusses. The heart of his virtual studio is Steinberg Cubase SX, which he explores in some depth over the course of the book. He explains VST effects and virtual instruments and explores how to use loops in Sony Acid and Cubase. He looks at control surfaces, keyboards, and other useful hardware (but, surprisingly, he never mentions MIDI quitars). The book is lavishly illustrated with plenty of screen shots and photos of desktop music equipment. Muska & Lipman Publishing/Course Technology; tel. (888) 270-9300; e-mail ct.retail@thomson.com; Web www.courseptr.com.





Countless legendary film scores have been recorded at 20th Century Fox's Newman Stage. These days, most of the composers working at Fox count on Logic 6 to make their scores legendary. "Logic has become the ultimate tool for our composers to keep up with the pace and demands of contemporary film scoring," says Mike Knobloch, Vice President of Film Music at Fox Music. "And on various recent movies, from Antwone Fisher with composer Mychael Danna to Ice Age with composer David

Stage have worked brilliantly together. It's absolutely amazing how powerful and indispensable Logic is for the modern film composer." With a comprehensively-equipped internal mixer including over 50 plug-ins, professional real-time notation editing, and MIDI functionality that's second to none, Logic 6 for Macintosh meets this challenge with ease. And the best thing is that Logic can fit handily into your recording studio, too.

Technology with soul.



REV UPA A A

ABLETON LIVE 3

bleton has begun shipping Live 3 (Mac/Win, \$399; downloaded upgrade, \$69; boxed upgrade, \$99), the latest version of its interactive audio sequencer. Live 3 lets you modify individual notes or specific portions within your audio samples to produce new variations. The Clip Envelopes feature lets you automate real-time changes in pitch, loudness, panning, and effects, and you can scramble beats with the new Sample Offset envelope. You can even play individual Clips across a range of MIDI notes and hear them respond to Velocity.

This is the first version of Live to support multitrack audio recording with punch-in and punch-out capabilities. Live 3 can play clips from RAM or directly from disk. The expanded effects section



includes five resonant filters in parallel, a 3-band EQ, and stereo width, phase, and gain controls. Minimum system requirements for the Mac are a G3/233 MHz, 256 MB of RAM, and Mac OS 9.2 or OS X 10.1.5. PC users need at least a Pentium II/400 MHz, 128 MB of RAM, and Windows 98, 2000, or XP. M-Audio (distributor); tel. (800) 969-6434 or (626) 445-2842; e-mail info@m-audio.com; Web www.ableton.com.

SIBELIUS SOFTWARE SIBELIUS 3

bibelius Software is shipping version 3 of its flagship product, Sibelius (Mac/Win, \$599; education edition, \$329; upgrades, \$119 to \$189), which includes more than 170 new features and 30 new plug-ins. It is bundled with Kontakt Player

Silver, developed in collaboration with Native Instruments, for real-time playback using 20 sampled instruments. Numerous user-interface enhancements and the ability to save compositions as audio tracks are among Sibelius 3's other significant features.

The new automatic page-break function places page turns in convenient locations for extracted parts and updates them if the score is modified. The Focus on Staves

feature lets you view an entire score or individual parts while keeping them linked, so that editing one updates the other. The Scales and Arpeggios plug-in helps educators create student exercises quickly, and advanced features are easily disabled for simplified use. Version 3 also has 18 new Jazz Arrange styles, improved SMF importing, MIDI overdubbing, backward compatibility with version 2, and support for CoreAudio SoundFonts in Mac OS X.

To use Sibelius 3 with Kontakt Player Silver, PC users will need at least a Pentium III/700 MHz, 196 MB of RAM, and Windows 98, 2000, ME, or XP. For the Mac, you'll need a minimum G3/500 MHz and 128 MB of RAM with Mac OS 9.1 or 256 MB of RAM with Mac OS X 10.2. Sibelius Software, Ltd.; tel. (925) 280-0600; e-mail infousa@sibelius.com; Web www.sibelius.com.

OPEN LABS OPENSTUDIO OMX 64

ffering an all-in-one turnkey solution for digital audio recording and synthesis, Open Labs has begun shipping the OpenStudio OMX 64 (\$3,095 and up), a Windows-based computer system. The OMX 64 bundles the computer, software, and I/O interfaces in a 4U chassis with a single or dual AMD Opteron 64-bit processor running at 1.4 or 2.0 GHz. The computer has a removable 80 GB hard drive, a CD-RW drive, full-size PCI slots, and an internal uninterruptible power supply. It also comes with a wireless keyboard, mouse, and re-

mote control. The OMX 64's PCI audio card handles 24-bit, 96 kHz audio with 8 analog ins, 8 analog outs, and stereo S/PDIF I/O, as well as word-clock I/O and two XLR inputs with mic preamps. The rear panel also includes two MIDI Outs, one MIDI In, and one MIDI Thru. Six recessed USB ports and

a 10/100T Ethernet port are provided. Options include a FireWire PCI card, ADAT Lightpipe I/O, and the Controller One (\$850), a 15-inch color LCD touchscreen.

The OMX 64's comprehensive software bundle includes a pre-

configured version of Windows XP Professional, Tascam GigaStudio 32, Synapse Orion Pro, IK Multimedia SampleTank LE, Sonic Reality Sonic Synth, and a library of soundware. Open Labs; tel. (512) 444-4666; e-mail info@openlabs.com; Web www.openlabs.com.







PowerCore is the open DSP-platform that adds stacks of professional signal processing to any native VST or Audio Units recording solution. Ten virtual TC-quality processors are included right out of the box, providing creative tools as well as covering mastering applications.

PowerCore is the only DSP platform that provides a choice of PCI or FireWire hardware and an ever-growing choice of outstanding optional tools by TC and respected 3rd parties like Sony, Waldorf, D-Sound, TC-Helicon and Access!



TC Thirty - Virtual Guitar amp based on AC30

INCLUDED

TC Thirty is a virtual model of the classic guitar amp, AC30 from 1961. A lot of users modified the AC30 with the so-called "treble booster" giving a singing, crunchy guitar sound. The TC Thirty also has a treble booster option, which was conceived with the classic sound of Queen's Brian May in mind. The resonance can be switched to different frequencies so that different guitars can get close to "that sound". Guitarists will appreciate the ability to play in real-time with the "No Latency" mode.

Exclusively available for PowerCore.













The Innovation Continues...





Charming the CobraNet

n most modern recording studios, audio is recorded and processed primarily in the digital domain. And even though many of these functions are now performed within a single computer, the use of multiple computers and other outboard equipment is often inevitable. In that case, audio is commonly transported from one device to another in any of several different forms, including S/PDIF, AES/EBU, Lightpipe, and analog.

Commercial studios and large, live venues

have addressed the problem of audio transport by using networks to carry digital audio between multiple devices, but those systems are generally very expensive. However, one such system will soon become available for smaller studios that have more modest budgets. Developed by Peak Audio (www.peakaudio.com) for large commercial installations, CobraNet has now been implemented on a single, inexpensive microprocessor chip by Cirrus Logic (see Fig. 1), which acquired Peak Audio in 2001.

CobraNet uses Fast (100 Mbps) or Gigabit (1 Gbps) Ethernet to carry uncompressed digital audio between devices on the network. Audio can easily coexist with other data on the network, making it ideal for studios that already have an Ethernet network for high-speed Internet access and other types of data sharing.

Ethernet is designed to carry "bursty" traffic, not continuously streaming audio. On the other hand, Ethernet is the most widely used LAN in the world, which provides a

preinstalled infrastructure on which to base an audio network. So Peak Audio decided to create an isochronous protocol that divides the streaming audio data into time-stamped packets and guarantees a certain level of network performance in terms of available bandwidth, latency, and jitter.

As a result, CobraNet supports three well-defined latency settings: 5.33, 2.66, and 1.33 ms. These are the available isochronous cycle peri-

A commercial

digital audio

network comes

home.

ods, which define the time required to buffer the streaming data into packets; shorter latency settings mean fewer audio channels can be transmitted at a time.

CobraNet can accommodate audio sampled at 48 or 96 kHz with a resolution of 16, 20, or 24 bits. The packets that carry audio data are called bundles, each of which can accommodate up to eight channels. A single 100 Mbps link can transport up to eight bundles (64 channels) of 48 kHz, 20-bit data in each direction for

a total of 128 channels. As you might imagine, being ten times faster, Gigabit Ethernet can support up to 1,280 channels of 48 kHz, 20-bit data. Bundles can be multicast (from one source to many receivers) or unicast (from one source to a single receiver).

One of the devices on the network, called the conductor, controls the system timing by sending a master clock signal. This role can be filled by any device on the network; if the current conductor is switched off or disconnected, another device on the network can take over within milliseconds. Clock accuracy is ± 0.25 sample period (5 μs at 48 kHz), and cycle-to-cycle clock variation is maintained at less than 1 ns. The bottom line here is that the system exhibits very low jitter.

Current CobraNet licensees include many familiar names, such as JBL, Mackie, Crown, Peavey, dbx, QSC, Rane, DigiTech, Shure, Soundcraft, Symetrix, and Yamaha. Many of these companies are working on CobraNet de-

vices for smaller studios, including mixers, DSP boxes, amplifiers, and powered speakers; we should see the initial fruits of that labor at Summer NAMM 2004. Not only will CobraNet carry digital audio to and from these devices on a single cable, it will also allow you to control and monitor them from your computer, which should simplify and integrate the operation of your studio. What more could you ask of a newly available technology?

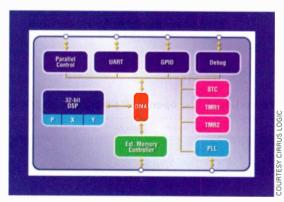


FIG. 1: The CS18101 microprocessor includes all the functional modules needed to add CobraNet to digital audio devices.

How can every MUSIC RETAILER guarantee the lowest price?

THEY CAN'T — SINCE WE ALL SELL MUSIC GEAR AT THE SAME LOW PRICES, THAT "GUARANTEE" IS MEANINGLESS.

We're going to let you in on a little secret – low price guarantees are generally either nothing but marketing hype or backed with so much fine print that you need a law degree to figure them out. It's no wonder; otherwise, you could literally pit one dealer against another until they were paying YOU to take a piece of gear off their hands!

The fact of the matter is that all the major music technology retailers, including Sweetwater, get the same great deals and charge the same low prices, so other companies will gladly agree to match a price that is within pennies of their normal price anyway.

So if there's no difference in price, why talk about it so much? Other retailers make such a big deal about price because that's all they have to offer. Sweetwater has become the leading music technology retailer because in addition to great prices, we offer much, much more.

- > An award winning, expert sales staff with more combined music technology experience than any retailer, period.
- > Millions of dollars of music technology equipment, in stock and ready to ship to you!
- > The best tech support staff in the business, able to help integrate gear from hundreds of manufacturers.
- > A world-class service center, factory authorized to fix virtually everything we sell.
- > The web's largest music retail site with the most comprehensive tech support database anywhere!

With 25 years in the industry, we've been reminded time and time again that musicians and audio professionals are looking for far more than just a good price. We've built a reputation for excellence based on a level of service and expertise that you simply can't find elsewhere.

Talk to one of our Sales Engineers today and discover why at Sweetwater —

a good price is only the beginning.

25th Sweetwater music technology direct Anniversary

FAX:: (260) 432-1758 > 5335 Bass Road, Fort Wayne, IN 46808

www.sweetwater.com

(800) 222-4700

NO KOMPLETE

PRO FILE

Between the Lines

ost of my music is a struggle to reconcile heady, electronic music and popular music," says Brad Derrick of Washington, DC, band Plink. Derrick, a drummer and sound designer, formed Plink with longtime collaborator Scott Evans and vocalist Kate Cronin. Plink's debut album, *The Sleeping Lines* (Wordclock Records, 2003), offers ambient electronic pop-rock compositions with homespun sonic landscapes.

Derrick's and Evans's PC-based personal studios are located 100 miles apart, so they exchanged MIDI, WAV, and MP3 files on an FTP server. "We have a machine at a big ISP, so we have as much space as we need," says Evans, a computer programmer by day. "But it just takes enough disk space to temporarily hold the files before the other guy downloads them. We create hundreds or thousands of

files for every song. With each file we had a naming convention that specified the bar lines included—for example, 'melodyWidget_032-048.wav.'"

They began by creating a library of drum loops, sometimes using found objects as drums. "In my basement we made up all these wacky drum kits with cardboard boxes and paint buckets—stuff like that—and miked them in all kinds of ways," says Evans. "For example, we attached Brad's kick

drum pedal to a big cardboard box and miked it with a [Shure] KSM32 capsule barely inside the box, and a broken Radio Shack PZM inside the box. It sounded very cool."

Evans sculpted drum parts using a handful of tools, including Syntrillium Cool Edit Pro (now Adobe Audition), Zero-X Beat Creator, and Bram Bos's Tuareg.

"Brad played the 'Mary Antonita' drum part," Evans says, "but I used Tuareg to change its tempo, distort it, swap a few drum hits, and add a nice delay. I also reinforced the loop with some electronic drum sounds."

Plink perfects

long-distance

collaboration to

complete an album.



Derrick used Ross Bencina's AudioMulch modular soft synth and Cool Edit Pro to create his own "bizarre" instrument sets. "I'll create a sound-design algorithm and then spit out three or four octaves' worth of notes from it." Although hardware synths appear on *The Sleep*ing Lines, software instruments such as Dr. Sync's SynC Modular figure more prominently.

Evans recorded all of Cronin's vocal tracks in his living room using an Oktava MC319 large-diaphragm condenser mic and a mic preamp on a Speck M72 mixing console. "I sat at the computer, she stood right next to me, and we both wore headphones," Evans says. "I had to throw packing blankets over the computer to control fan noise. I happened to live half a mile from a hospital, so there were helicopters flying over and ambulances driving by. There was no getting around it." Evans processed Cronin's

vocals with Waves Renaissance plug-ins.

Evans and Derrick brought in guest musicians to play cello and violin, building ensemble parts using overdubbed individual performances. "In hindsight, that wasn't a great idea," Evans says. "Even though our players had previous takes in their headphone mix, we ended up with a lot of pitch problems when I mixed the overdubbed parts together. I guess most string players aren't used to headphones. In the end we

got great results, but next time we'll bring in an actual ensemble."

"The craft of digital audio is that you can always go back and muck with it some more," says Derrick. "I would still be playing with Kate's vocals today if somebody hadn't yanked me away from my computer. You can never be satisfied; you just have to know when to say when." "

For more information, contact Wordclock Records; P.O. Box 3266, Merrifield, Virginia, 22116; tel. (703) 966-1662; e-mail info@wordclock.com; Web www.rainlikely.com or www.wordclock.com.



The Sleeping Lines/Plink



Digi 002 is the winner of the **2003 Remix Technology Award** and the **2003 TEC Award**





The New Groovy

Pro Tools* software with ReWire support.

Stream up to 64 channels of audio from ReWire-compatible applications such as Propellerhead Reason and Ableton Live directly into Pro Tools, all automatically synchronized. Available for both Windows XP and Mac OS X, Pro Tools software gives you everything you need to bring your ideas together. Dig it.



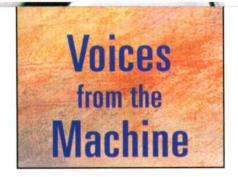
Visit www.digidesign.com to explore all the features in Pro Tools software.

1/03. Digidesign and Pro Tools are trademarks or registered trademarks of Avid Technology, Inc., or its subsidiaries or divisions. All other trademarks are the property of their respective holders.









The first mechanical speaking machine was built by Wolfgang von Kempelen in 1791. However, it wasn't until the early 20th century that new approaches evolved: the telephonic transmission of speech spurred research into ways to reduce bandwidth while maintaining intelligibility. The result was Homer Dudley's Vocoder (VOiCe Operated recorDER), which analyzed incoming speech using bandpass filters and used the resulting time-variant band-level information to filter a synthetic sound source (in this case, a pulsewave oscillator) with a matching bank of bandpass filters. The Vocoder has, of course, had a significant impact on modern electronic music. Dudley used similar technology to build a keyboardcontrolled speech synthesizer, the Voder, which, though nearly impossible to play, was a huge hit at the 1939 World's Fair.

A completely different electromechanical approach to speech synthesis, called Pattern Playback, was developed in the 1950s by Frank Cooper at Haskins Labs. Light was passed through a spectrogram (more on that later) to control the intensity of 50 sinewave partials. He used spectrograms of recorded speech as well as hand-painted



FIG. 1: The spoken word *electronic* in a typical sample-editor format (top) and as a spectrogram (bottom). In both cases, time flows horizontally. In the sample-editor view, sound level is measured vertically, whereas in the spectrogram view, frequency is measured vertically. In the latter case, color and intensity indicate level.

ones to produce monotonic, but very intelligible, speech. The software application MetaSynth (Mac), from U&I Software, allows you to implement a similar process on your desktop.

WORD FOR WORD

All modern speech-synthesis research and implementation is, naturally, done with the aid of computers. For a compendious view of the

history of the field, visit the Web site of the Smithsonian Speech Synthesis History Project (see the sidebar "Speech Synthesis Research"). While most research is still carried out at commercial and academic institutions, the results are readily available to and have many applications for desktop musicians.

Probably the first idea that comes to mind when you think about how to make your computer talk is to record a bunch of words as audio samples and string them together into sentences. This is not a particularly satisfactory approach, because a sentence is much more complex than a sequence of words: the whole is more than the sum of the parts. You can quickly convince yourself of that by trying it in either direction; record some words and try to make a sentence, or record a sentence and try to cut it up into words. Words in sentences tend to be shorter and to blend together. Furthermore, ele-

> ments that evolve over the course of a sentence such as rhythm, pitch, loudness (emphasis), and syllable length features which, taken together, are referred to as *prosody*—are key ingredients of naturalsounding speech. As it turns out, words are the wrong building blocks.

> Current linguistic theory holds that about 41 discrete sounds, called *phonemes*, cover all the sounds used in ordinary spoken English. Lin-

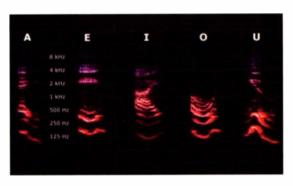


FIG. 2: Spectrograms of the common vowels a, e, i, o, and u spoken by a man.

guists typically divide phonemes into categories, as vowels (17), consonants (7), fricatives (9), plosives (6), and affricates (2). Notice that the number of phonemes in the vowel and consonant categories do not correspond to the written alphabet, in which a, e, i, o, u, and sometimes y and w are called vowels and everything else is called a consonant. Phonetically, there are many more vowel sounds (i as in bit versus i as in bite, for example) and the sounds not classified as vowels are categorized according to how they are produced (for example, m, s, p, and j are categorized as consonant, fricative, plosive, and affricate, respectively).

In practice, text-to-speech systems use elements called diphones (the end of one phoneme spliced to the beginning of another), triphones (diphones with a phoneme in the middle), and allophones (slight variations of a single phoneme) instead of simple phonemes. That greatly enlarges the database of basic sounds in the interest of producing more naturalsounding speech. But in the end, it's the art of designing and programming the rules that counts. For example, consider the different soundings of the word record in the sentence "Let's record a record." The MP3 example Record (see Web Clip 1) pushes that sentence through four online text-to-speech converters, from the University of Twente, Netherlands; the Center for Spoken Language Understanding; Bell Labs/Lucent (whose converter is no longer available online); and AT&T (see the sidebar "Online and on Your Desktop").

Synthesizing speech by means of rules for concatenating (stringing together) basic elements has many practical uses, TURNER CLASSIC MOVIES PRESENTS



YOUNG FILM COMPOS

BBBB COMPETITION

GRAND PRIZE: \$10,000 | CREATE A SCORE FOR A SEE YOUR WORK ON NATIONAL TELEVISION | CLASSIC SILENT FILM

BE MENTORED BY ELMER BERNSTEIN

1st PRIZE: UNIVERSAL AUDIO Award Winning 6176 Ultimate Channel Strip and 2192 Master Audio Interface 2^{NO} PRIZE: JBL 5.1 LSR Studio Monitor Powered System 3⁴⁰PRIZE: DIGIDESIGN 002 96kHz/24bit Firewire based ProTools LE 32 Track System 41º PRIZE: TASCAM Gigastudio and Orchestra Collection of Sounds

NEUMANN U87Ai Microphone also included with Grand Prize!

For entry, prize information and contest rules, visit WWW.TURNERCLASSICMOVIES.COM/YFCC. Contest begins January 1, 2004.



GIGASTUDIO









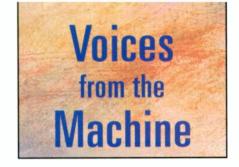












but the results remain unnatural sounding and have limited musical application. Analyzing, processing, and resynthesizing real speech is far more effective, but the most sophisticated methods and tools are not for the fainthearted. Still, there are many ways for desktop musicians to adapt the methods of speech synthesis to music making, and that's what I'll look at next. For an excellent overview of the field, see *Computer Music*, 2nd ed., by Charles Dodge and Thomas A. Jerse (Schirmer, 1997).

YOUR SOUND PALATE

From a synthesist's viewpoint, the voice is the world's oldest subtractive synth. It has one oscillator (the vocal chords), which has one waveform that sounds something like a sawtooth or narrow pulse wave. There is a noise generator

(breath), a multiband filter (the oral cavity), and an advanced automation system that allows for independent control of pitch, loudness, and filter contour. It's a one-voice, monophonic instrument.

Consider the variety of sounds you can produce from a pulse wave and noise: clearly all the action is in the filter, much of which is determined by the tongue and lips. You

won't produce sophisticated speech using an ordinary subtractive synth, but you can still get interesting, speechlike sounds. To see what's really going on, let's start by analyzing a speech sample.

At the top of Fig. 1 is a visual representation of a sound file of the spoken word *electronic*. Time progresses from left to right, and the green trace indicates sample level over time. You can clearly see the syllables, but the graphic tells you nothing about frequency. The display at the bottom of Fig. 1 shows

the same sound file displayed in a form often used in speech analysis, the spectrogram (sometimes called a sonogram). As with the waveform display on top, time is measured on the horizontal axis, but frequency, rather than level, is measured on the vertical axis. Level is indicated by intensity-from dark red to white. The light blue lines in Fig. 1 indicate octaves; the scale in hertz is shown on the left. Believe it or not, some people actually become proficient at reading speech spectrograms.

Notice in the spectrogram that the bright areas are concentrated in wiggly bands, with dark regions in between. Those bands indicate changing resonances in the vocal tract that characterize "voiced" sounds (sounds made with the

sawtooth oscillator

noise generator

resonant bandpass (formant 2)

resonant bandpass (formant 3)

FIG. 3: Basic block diagram for synthesizing vowel sounds with a subtractive synth. The oscillator and noise sources mix to produce a breathy sound. Three high-resonance bandpass filters in parallel sculpt the source into three yowel formants.

vocal chords). When the vocal tract is relaxed, those resonances (called formants) are roughly 1,000 Hz apart starting at 500 Hz. Movements of the tongue, lips, and jaw change the shape of the oral cavity and, as a consequence, move the formants around. Fig. 2 shows the formants for the common vowels, a, e, i, o, and u. The first three formants are the most important for speech intelligibility, while the fourth and fifth are important for voice identification. Formants alone are not sufficient to produce intelligible speech, but they are excellent for imparting a speechlike feel to many sound sources.

Fig. 3 is a block diagram for a simple setup to synthesize vowels that can be implemented in any reasonably endowed subtractive synth. The MP3 example synVowels (see Web Clip 2) is a recording of 20 vowel phonemes using such a synth created in Native Instruments Reaktor; Fig. 4 shows a spectrogram of those sounds. For the first ten vowels, the oscillator pitch was 125 Hz (a typical male voice pitch), and for the next ten, it was 250 Hz (a typical female voice pitch). The formants used, which are shown in the box at the top, were taken from Dodge and Jerse's Computer Music.

Beyond analysis, spectrograms can be used to resynthesize speech in two ways: additively and subtractively. Used additively, each horizontal line represents a sine-wave oscillator; used subtractively, each horizontal line represents a filter band. In the subtractive case, a harmonically rich source is required for filtering, and in both cases, the brightness of the spectrogram controls level.

SPEECH SYNTHESIS

www.phon.ox.ac.uk/~jcoleman/phonation.htm
A graphical description of the vocal tract.

http://tcts.fpms.ac.be/synthesis/introtts.html
An overview of the state of the art in text-to-speech
(TTS) synthesis by Thierry Dutoit.

www.ircam.fr/index-e.html

RESEARCH

The Institut de Recherche et Coordination Acoustique/ Musique (IRCAM) is a primary source of software, musical examples, and research in acoustic and electronic music.

www.ling.su.se/staff/hartmut/kemplne.htm
History of speech synthesis courtesy of Stockholm
University.

www.mindspring.com/~ssshp/ssshp_cd/ss_home.htm Smithsonian Speech Synthesis History Project.

www.cs.princeton.edu/~prc/SingingSynth.html
Audio examples from Perry Cook's waveguide physical
modeling system Singing Physical Articulatory Synthesis Model (SPASM).

www.cs.indiana.edu/rhythmsp/ASA/Contents.html History of Speech Synthesis up to 1987 by Dennis Klatt. Includes a large collection of audio examples.

The MP3 file ElectronicMix (see Web Clip 3) is a recording of the spoken word electronic followed by nine resyntheses from its spectrogram. The first three are synthesized additively with the spectrogram untransposed, transposed up a tritone, and transposed down a tritone. The next three are synthesized subtractively using the same spectrogram, but transposing the narrow pulse-wave source. The final three, which are doubled in length, are also subtractive and use a varying pitch, a chord, and white noise as the source. Notice that changing the pitch with additive resynthesis also changes the formants, producing the familiar Munchkin effect, whereas with subtractive resynthesis, the pitch of the source changes while the formants remain unchanged. The examples were done on a Mac using MetaSynth.

Spectrograms are one example of a general method of analyzing speech called *formant tracking*. Whatever the final form, the process involves breaking the sound file into small segments called frames (as in the frames in a movie), then computing the frequency spectrum of each frame to extract the formant in-

formation. The frame data can then be manipulated graphically or numerically, depending on the software used, and resynthesized. That allows independent time stretching as well as formant and pitch shifting.

A completely different method of analyzing sound files commonly used in speech synthesis, called *lin*ear predictive coding (LPC), also uses frames, but does not attempt to extract their

frequency spectra. Instead, it calculates 20 or so parameters (coefficients of a linear equation—hence the L in LPC) for calculating future sample values from prior ones, with minimal error. Though the details are beyond the scope of this article, the important point is that new coefficients are calculated for each frame, and they make up the data of the analysis. LPC, which remains strictly in the time domain, turns out to be a better method of speech synthesis for musical purposes, but because there is no direct correlation between the data



FIG. 4: This spectrogram shows an analysis of synthesized vowel sounds using a subtractive synth and three formants. The ten vowels on the left use a 125 Hz source (male), whereas those on the right use a 250 Hz source (female). The formants and vowels are shown in the inset at the top.

and what you hear (as there is with frequency-domain information), it is more difficult to control and manipulate. The primary tool available to the desktop musician for LPC is Csound, but a similar process, called resonator/exciter synthesis, is available in Kyma.

Granular synthesis is now widely used in speech synthesis in two very different ways: to generate speech sounds, as in LPC or formant tracking, and as a tool for dissecting and processing sampled speech. To generate speech, the grains are short bursts (typically between 5 and

ONLINE AND ON YOUR DESKTOP

AT&T's Interactive Multi-Lingual Demo (www.research.att.com/ projects/tts/demo.html) is an interactive online text-to-speech translator.

The Audio Demonstrations (http://cslu.cse.ogi.edu/tts/demos/index.html) page of the Center for Spoken Language Understanding offers a variety of other interactive online text-to-speech translators.

Csounds.com (Mac/Win/Linux; www.csounds.com) is a source for Csound-specific links.

Delay Lama (Mac/Win; www.audionerdz.com/index2.htm) is a donationware vowel-synthesis VSTi plug-in.

Dictionaraoke (www.dictionaraoke.org), the "singing dictionary," offers popular songs with the lyrics "sung" by speech synthesizers.

Flinger (MS-DOS/Linux; www.cslu.cse.ogi.edu/tts) is a MIDI-tosinging-voice synthesizer for the PC. This site also contains many audio files of Flinger compositions.

The **FruityLoops** (Win; www.fruityloops.com/English/frames.html) soft-synth workstation includes a speech synthesizer.

HLSyn (Win; www.sens.com/hlsyn_overview.htm) is high-end physical modeling text-to-speech software.

Joe's Reaktor Creations (www.geocities.com/electropop) features an excellent Reaktor Ensemble for synthesizing and manipulating vowel formants, by Joe Orgren.

Kyma (Mac/Win; www.symbolicsound.com) is a sound-design workstation that requires additional hardware.

MacYack (Mac; www.lowtek.com/macyack) is a collection of utilities to enhance the Macintosh Speech Synthesizer.

Max/MSP (Mac/Win; www.cycling74.com) is a graphical musicprogramming environment.

MetaSynth (Mac; www.uisoftware.com/PAGES/index.html) is a graphic sound-design application.

The University of Delaware offers **ModelTalker** (Win; www.asel.udel.edu/speech/ModelTalker.html) text-to-speech software.

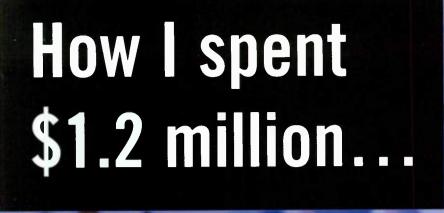
Reaktor (Mac/Win; www.native-instruments.com) is a software synthesizer and sampler.

SuperCollider (Mac; www.audiosynth.com) is a real-time soundsynthesis programming language.

Say . . . (wwwtios.cs.utwente.nl/say/form), another interactive online text-to-speech translator, is from the University of Twente, Netherlands

VocalWriter (Mac; http://kaelabs.com/download.htm) is a shareware application that adds singing text accompaniment to MIDI files.

Yamaha Vocaloid (http://www.global.yamaha.com/news/20030304b html) is singing-synthesis software currently in development.



CONFIDENCE AND CASH

The financial and emotional investment in the NT2000 has been high.

The NT2000 is not just the result of a steady model progression.
The NT2000 represents a quantum leap in studio microphone design.
That required courage, innovation, and a lot of money!

This is not just another mic, its a WORLD FIRST!

PIONEERING SPIRIT

While RØDE can rightly claim to be pioneers in the modern microphone category, the NT2000 is destined to change how the industry views all studio microphones, regardless of category.

STARTING WITH THE MEART

The heart of the NT2000 is the Australian designed and manufactured HF1 capsule. Named in honor of my late father, Australian audio engineering legend, Henry Freedman.

These 1" transducers are hand assembled in the fashion of a fine Swiss watch using the best components money can buy.

Machined by computer accurate lathes and mills to tolerances approaching the limits of modern technology.

Once processed the acoustic back plates are polished flat to within one thousandths of a millimeter then cleaned in custom made ultrasonic baths.

Diaphragms are 24K gold sputtered on 5 uM Mylar, and then hand tensioned and aged before being assembled and tested within our sub micron clean rooms.

Consistency from microphone to microphone is assured due to rigorous testing and our proprietary multi stage Quality assurance program.













WORLD'S FIRST!

→ TOTALLY VARIABLE POLAR PATTERN
→ TOTALLY VARIABLE FILTER

TOTALLY VARIABLE PAGE

THE SOUND OF LEGENDS

The frequency and transient response of this new transducer has been voiced to complement today's modern recording techniques, and yet still evoke the silky smooth character of the legendary microphones of the 50's and 60's. Everything we have learned over the years, every comment from industry leaders, has been taken into consideration when

selecting the tonal character of this microphone.

TRANSPARENT ELECTRONICS

A superb transducer must be complemented by the best electronics. To ensure transparency and the highest fidelity, my brief to our engineers was, "I demand nothing!" RØDE's electronics

designers set about designing a circuit that coupled the HF1 capsule in such a way as to add nothing. To pass the output of the capsule without coloration or distortion.

I believe we have achieved that aim.

A WORLD FIRST IN TOTAL CONTROL

The NT2000 is the world first superlative class 48 V FET microphone to have totally variable polar response, totally variable pad and totally variable filter all incorporated within the body of the microphone.

DEMAND RESULTS

All this information is meaningless unless it delivers the promise. In the end its all about the sound, I am putting my reputation on the line here.

I am saying without fear of contradiction, the NT2000 is the best sounding and most versatile 1" FET studio microphone on the world market today, regardless of cost.

We broke new ground in 1990 with the release of the NT2, the NT2000 will revolutionize the industry again.

Peter Freedman President RØDE MICROPHONES Sydney Australia

THE HF1, HEART OF THE 2000

DESIGNED WITH JUST THE RIGHT AMOUNT OF SCIENCE AND ART. WE DON'T NEED TO ELABORATE, WHEN YOU HEAR IT, YOU WILL KNOW.

INTERNATIONAL

RODE Microphones, 107 Carnarvon Street, SILVERWATER NSW 2128 Australia Ph: 61 2 9648 5855 Fax: 61 2 9648 2455

http://www.rodemic.com

USA

P.O. Box 3279 Torrance, CA 90510-3279 Ph: 877 328 7456 (Toll Free Within the U.S.) Ph: 310 328 7456 Fax: 310 328 7180

TECHNICAL SUPPORT

For information and technical support questions -

In the Unites States and Puerto Rico, contact: usasupport@rodemic.com or call 877 328 7456 toll free or 310 328 7456 RØDE



technique is formant filtering, which can be accomplished in a variety of ways. If you have a synth with a built-in formant filter, you can simply use that. If you have a synth with enough modularity to allow

you to apply three bandpass filters in parallel, you can use that, though it takes a little more effort to morph between vowels. If neither of those alternatives is available to you, but you do have a multiband EQ among your DSP effects, you can use that to process a synth's output or a prerecorded audio clip. As a last resort, you can use three bandpass-filter DSP plug-ins on separate effects buses.

You can use vowel-formant filtering to add a speechlike quality to any harmoni-

cally rich source, but a narrow pulse wave or sawtooth oscillator is a good starting point for setting up the band frequencies. The trick is to automate the morphing between vowel formants. If in your setup you can assign MIDI controllers to the filter frequencies and use the same controller with different amounts and polarity, a MIDI Mod Wheel makes a good source for real-time morphing. That doesn't let you move between specific vowel formants as shown in Fig. 2 and Fig. 4, but it will add a vocal-like quality.

Another option is to use a multirow step sequencer—using one row for each bandpass frequency—which allows you to move between specific vowel formants. If you can set up your step sequencer to trigger one pass of the sequence when a MIDI note is played and to select steps at random, try those alternatives. The MP3 file Duet (see Web Clip 4) is an example of that technique. If you're using a multiband EQ or individual bandpass filter plug-ins to process recorded audio clips, use your audio sequencer's automation for formant morphing.

You can also use a vocoder in nonstandard ways to add a vocal quality to your synth patches or audio clips. Instead of using speech as the control source for the vocoder's filter banks. use a morphing vowel audio clip or control the vocoder bands with sequenced automation or MIDI controllers.

If you have a synth or DSP effect that features granular processing, individual vowel sounds make good source material for granulation. Modulation grain parameters such as grain size, pitch, and distribution provide a broad range of vocal-like sounds.

VOICE OVER

Though a computer as sophisticated as the HAL 9000 is still over the horizon, many of the techniques used in modern speech synthesis are available for desktop musicians today. These techniques are good for more than simply novelty effects; they can significantly expand your musical palette.

Len Sasso can be contacted through his Web site at www.swiftkick.com. Thanks to Dennis Miller for help in researching this article.

SMARTSCORE PRECISION MUSIC SCANNING

Introducing SmartScore 3. The complete music scanning solution.

SmartScore 3 recognizes more musical symbols more accurately than any other scanning software. Period.

SmartScore is the complete music scanning solution, not just half of it. Scan, play, transpose, manipulate, print, burn audio-CDs, create PDF files, export to Finale® and Sibelius® with page layout intact. User interface is thoughtful and organized. From scanning, to recognition, to playback, to output, SmartScore 3 is fully integrated and easy-to-use... even for computer novices. Prices start at just \$99.

PROFESSIONAL EDITION



There is no faster way to get printed music into your computer! Band arrangements, operas, hymns, musicals, orchestral parts and scores are editable, transposable and playable in seconds after scanning.

SONGBOOK EDITION



Discover the art of the song! Fretboard and chord symbols are recognized and transpose automatically with key transposition. Sing along with friends in Karaoke view. Identical to Pro version, just limited to 3 staff / system. (i.e. Piano / vocal arrangements)

800-676-8055 / 805-646-8051

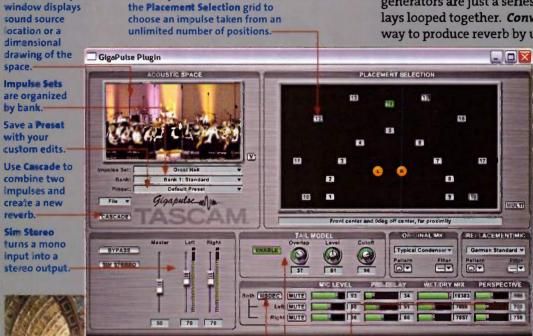


- Download Demos -
 - Online Store -
 - Reviews -
 - Tech help -- Register -
- Special Offers -



GIGAPULSE

The real-time convolving reverb plug-in that lets you sample actual acoustic spaces.



Position your sound source in

GigaPulse ships with a great collection of drum rooms, reverb plates echo chambers, classic processor mode's and a set of rnodern and

vintage mic

models.

Integrated Mid/Side decoding.

Tail Model
lets you fine
tune the decay
of the reverb
impulse for
more efficient
use of your
CPU resources.

Change the Perspective to model the effect of moving a mic closer to the source, while maintaining imaging and proper phase alignment.

REPLACEMENT MIC

Neumann M50
Neumann® M150
Neumann® M49
Neumann® U47
Neumann® U67
AKG® C12
AKG® C12A
Telefunken®
ELA-M251
RCA® 448X ribbon
RCA® 77DX ribbon

Even the most "realistic" conventional reverb generators are just a series of synthetic, digital delays looped together. *Convolution* offers a better way to produce reverb by using *an actual record*-

> ing of a room, much like samplers use a guitar or a drum set recording to create realistic instrument sounds.

> TASCAM's new GigaPulse™ is a realtime convolution reverb VST plug-in for Windows®.

It generates the most lifelike reverberation ever by using recordings made in real acoustic spaces. Plus it includes the tools to convert your own

sampled rooms to GigaPulse format.

Our patent-pending, breakthrough technology also adds microphone modeling, selectable room position and tail model processing to the convolution engine for unparalleled fine-tuning of reverberation parameters.

But the real revolution is GigaPulse's reverb quality — so realistic that instruments, samples and vocals come to life.

Even if you thought you'd heard it all when it comes to reverb plug-ins, you haven't until you've experienced GigaPulse. Visit a TASCAM dealer for a demo today. ◀

GIGAPULSE

- Acoustic space modeling via exclusive convolving algorithms
- Perfect for capturing room characteristics during remote recordings
- Create new impulses from your own recordings
- 2D mic/source placement
- Apply mic modeling from a selection of vintage microphones to the environment or use it alone
- Impulse libraries will be available from TASCAM or download numerous freeware impulses from the internet



The Acoustic Space

TASCAM.

inthony Pidgeon

Planning Your Ideal Recording Space

elocating is a major physical, emotional, and financial undertaking that every person faces at some point. If part of your world is a recording studio, you have more to consider when moving than most people do. Relocating your studio isn't a big deal if you have little more than a portable digital audio workstation (DAW) and a pair of small speakers (that's why many musicians on the road carry such systems). For anyone with more gear than that, though, it is a very big deal.

Everything changes: the old studio you knew goes away, and a new one rises up. Between those two points lies a crucial transition process, the success of which could have a powerful effect on your musical and audio experiences for years. Relocating your studio correctly is worth the added time and effort.

This article comes out of many studio moves and redesigns that I've done myself or that I've participated in. I learned a lot of lessons the hard way and saved myself trouble many times, too. Perhaps I can save you some now.

LOOK AT THE MAP

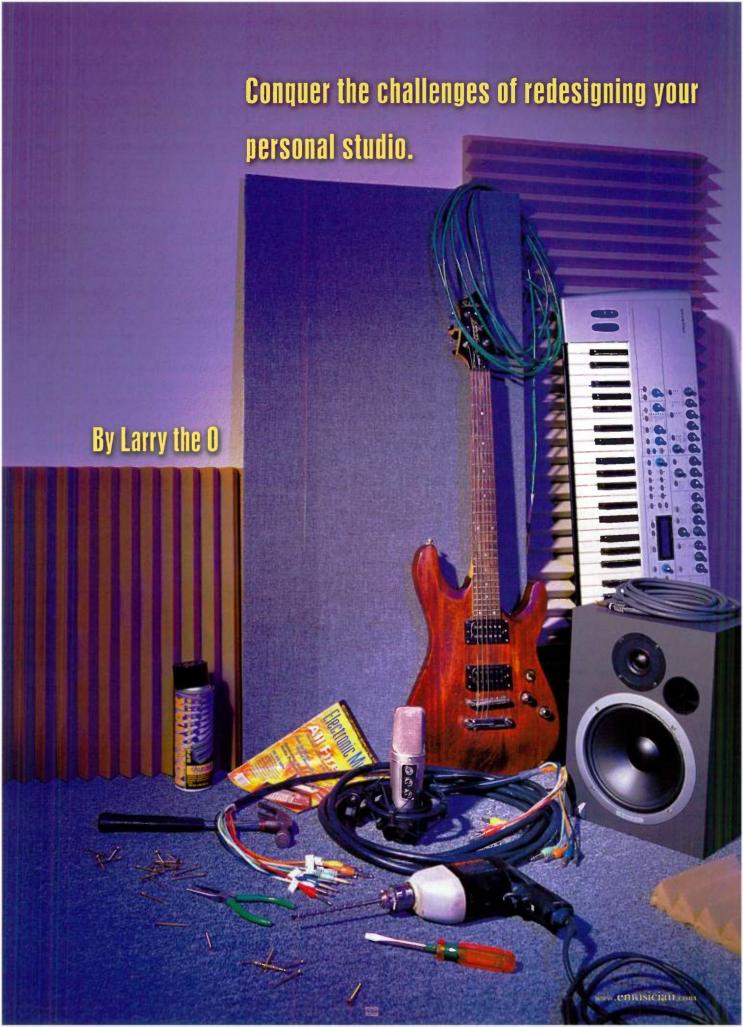
When moving your studio, you must address many considerations. Most are the same as when you're building a studio from scratch, but hopefully to a lesser degree: they consist of logistics, acoustics, electricity, ergonomics, and

so forth. That's a lot of ground to cover, but what distinguishes relocating a studio from building one is legacy.

The most significant legacies are your existing hardware and software, and another is the physical layout of your old facility. You will transport some legacies to your new studio unaltered, while others will change anywhere from slightly to radically. The downtime you experience while you're moving could be a rare opportunity for you to make significant changes.

The most effective way to move a studio is to establish what studio design and building technique you will use, determine what legacies exist and how you will handle them, and practice good packing and moving skills.

The first principle is that a smooth move depends on careful planning. It's impossible to overstate the importance of planning for a studio transition, and you can't plan your relocation in too much detail (see the sidebar "The Yellow Brick Road"). Planning for a studio move or redesign is incredibly time-consuming. You have no choice but to put in the hours, either before your move or afterward, when you're trouble-shooting in the middle of sessions. Most of your transition from a working old studio to a working new one will involve labor for your analytical left brain, though right-brain leaps will certainly come in handy at times.





LOOK FORWARD

Any studio-design process should be application-driven, but circumstances often define contextual ground rules that you must factor in to your planning. Ask yourself key questions such as, how quickly does your new studio need to be up and running? Will you own the building or otherwise have the ability to make major modifications, or is it a rented space where serious alterations are out of the question? How long do you expect to be in the space? Will you be doing the same kind of audio work or taking on new directions?

How soon your studio needs to be operating after the move can determine how much change can be tolerated in the process of building your new studio. And if you are planning to do another kind of work-moving into sound design, for example, when you previously did only music-your functional needs may change, and your task may be closer to a complete redesign than just moving your old setup.

If you will be moving near the start of or during a project, your most effective strategy for getting back online quickly will be to transport your studio as is-lock, stock, and patch bay-to the new location and set it up exactly as it was. If it worked where it was originally, you know that any problems showing up in the new place are due to something that was changed in the move rather than being fundamental to the studio's functional design.

With thorough planning and orchestration of the process, you can make radical changes in your studio, but only if you can afford some downtime. Are you moving soon? Now is the time to take a long, hard look at what continues to serve you in your present studio and what is no longer of use.

Many personal-studio owners are moving production entirely into their computers (see Fig. 1). Perhaps it's time to sell off a bunch of outboard synths, signal

processors, and even your mixer, and beef up your DAW to handle everything. Such a change could make your move much easier by reducing the amount of hardware you'll have to set up, but it will involve more software configuration and troubleshooting, which might take as much time if not more. On the other hand, adding surround production to your new studio means having to deal with significant hardware issues-not only speaker placement (though that's enough), but additional acoustical issues, monitor control, and cable runs.

Deciding well before the move what equipment changes you want is crucial to effectively planning the new studio. Failure to make such decisions almost guarantees a kludge when you have to find a place for gear you hadn't factored into your new layout. It's not enough to know what equipment you'll be adding or changing; you must also know how it will be housed, what the furniture will look like, and what cable and AC power needs will be introduced. Without complete information, you won't properly understand your studio's footprint when you get into the new space.

If you can make real modifications to the building or space, you can consider a whole raft of solutions that you would need to finesse in a typical rental situation. Adding or removing walls, cutting holes for cable runs or ventilation, or even mounting diffusers or bass traps aren't considerations for most apartment dwellers. For them, lesser solutions and resourcefulness will be the way. Whereas a home owner could install solid-wood quadratic diffusers, for instance, renters should probably stick to lightweight plastic or foam models.

Unless you have a job that requires it, don't plan extensive physical modifications to a place you won't be staying in for long. Any modifications you do make should be easy to remove and have the least possible impact on the building. I once moved into a house I knew I would not be staying in more than a couple of years; I therefore devised my overhaul so that when I moved again, I could tear down the studio, transport it, and quickly set it up again in approximately the same configuration. And when I did move to a new house, I was up and working within days of starting setup.

LOOK BACK

When you relocate, improving your studio setup has a lot to do with how well



FIG. 1: Even if you transition from a hardware-based recording setup to one that's centered around a computer, you'll still need a certain amount of hardware.

AKG ACOUSTICS



GO WIRELESS WITH WMS 40 COMPONENTS:



SR 40 DIVERSITY





you understand its present strengths, weaknesses, and idiosyncrasies. What systems work well? What things are a royal pain? What limitations are imposed by your needs and equipment? Sometimes space constraints or other circumstances prevent you from keeping something that works well. Recognizing what works and why will give you insight into how to replicate or improve it in your new location. Weak spots in a studio are usually quite obvious, so heed those and try to improve on them in the upcoming round of studio building.

Question everything in a left-brain, analytical way; don't overlook an important change because you're so used to your currently less-than-optimal system that you simply accept it. If you're a composer working primarily from your keyboard, examine whether the keyboard is placed where you can see your computer monitor readily, hear everything clearly, and easily access all the necessary controls. If your most important work is mixing, look for ways to improve access to your mixer or control surface and outboard gear, to

make patching and routing easier, and to make your monitor setup more symmetrical.

Will you be recording with mics? Note what made the best recording spots in your old studio and why, how well sight lines worked out, and whether your headphone monitoring situation was adequate. Double-check all the basics for the kind of work you do and learn what you can from your history.

Every studio contains items that were placed in the only spot where they would fit. Sometimes that creates a situation that invites repetitive stress injuries or other ergonomic dysfunction. It is important to remedy such problems when you move.

Your new space will offer a fresh set of layout opportunities and limitations. If you analyze your present studio and identify serious problems its layout causes, you can make better equipment placement a high priority for the new studio.

LOOK AROUND

After you've determined in detail what your priorities will be for a new studio, look at the physical space you'll be using and take stock of the layout. First try to notice obvious characteristics that might have a large impact. Is the new room significantly larger or smaller



FIG. 3: So that you can be sure your electrical work complies with building codes and is done as safely as possible, it's preferable to hire a licensed electrician rather than doing it yourself.

than your current studio? What shape is the space? How high is the ceiling? (Is it all the same height?) How thick are the walls? Where are the windows?

Inspect the electrical service: note the number of outlets, their locations, and whether they are grounded outlets (or if—lucky you—they're hospital-type isolated-ground outlets). Determine the number and capacity of the circuits servicing the room. Finally, test each of the outlets. A standard outlet tester from the hardware store will tell you what need to know. It's amazing how many houses have improperly wired electrical service, which is dangerous to both equipment and people.

Look closely at ways in, out, and through the studio. Some equipment in my studio goes out for live performances or sessions in other studios. In one of my previous studios, one door led to the garage; not only did I have to always avoid blocking that door, but I also had to maintain sufficiently wide passage to move equipment in and out of it. I placed my drums, which were some of the largest items that went in and out, right next to the door.

What lies on the other side of each wall? How close are the neighbors and on which sides? If neighbors are close on one side but not on another, consider where your biggest noisemakers will go relative to the close side. In one studio, I faced the monitors away from the side closest to the neighbors, and the drums sat next to the garage, which acted as a sound buffer. When you look at doors and windows, also consider security.

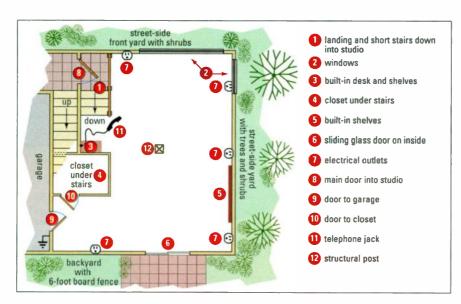
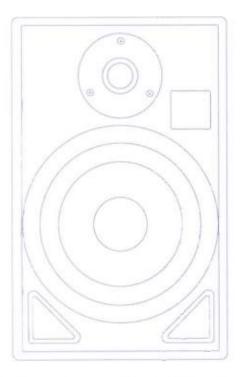


FIG. 2: Visualize your new studio in operation, taking into account physical attributes such as the location of doors, windows, posts, closets, and electrical outlets, before you begin planning your equipment layout.

THINK YOUR PASSIVE MONITORS STILL PERFORM TO SPEC?

THE KRK ST SERIES



THINK AGAIN.

Years of professional use will take it's toll on even the most durable transducer. Many of the most popular monitors over the last ten years are no longer in production and in some cases; it's impossible to get replacement parts. The fact is, your old standard is running out of gas. With the new KRK ST Series you'll be able to keep your amplifier investment and make a significant upgrade to your monitoring system.

The KRK ST Series is an all-new design that incorporates the latest in driver and crossover technology. The net result is a passive monitor that delivers the precision that professionals demand at an affordable price. The KRK ST Series — the new standard in passive near-field monitors.

KRK Systems, LLC • 555 E. Easy St., Simi Valley, CA 93065 Phone: 805.584.5244 • Fax: 805.584-5233 • www.krksys.com • email: info@krksys.com





Should you put in an alarm system? If so, what doors or windows should trigger the alarm? Where might you want motion detectors?

I usually seal off windows and doors to reduce sound leakage in both directions. In one house, my studio had a sliding glass door to the outside. Because two other doors led into the studio, the glass door wasn't really needed and provided nothing but sound leakage and a security risk. Because I was renting the house, my solution couldn't be too extreme. A woodworker friend created a fairly heavy wooden box filled with foam. I attached it to the door frame using only four screws (though quite a few screws held the box together) and used weather stripping between the box and the frame to protect the paint around the glass and

provide a seal. I also mounted diffusers inside the studio. Thus, isolation was much improved. When I moved out, I removed the entire affair in less than a minute; the four screw holes that remained were easily filled.

LOOK WITHIN

One of the toughest issues to deal with in a studio is ventilation. If you're renting, chances are you're stuck with the existing situation. However, if you can modify your space, examine how the ventilation is situated and consider what would improve it. Often the studio's location within the building will tell you something about typical temperatures in the room. If the room is in a basement, for example, the temperature will be more stable than if it's a room with lots of windows facing the afternoon sun.

Regardless of location, though, project studios often end up being warm because the measures required to isolate for sound usually make it difficult for air to get in or out. Filled with equipment

and people, a studio with no airflow can get very warm indeed. Commercial studios spend tremendous amounts of money on high-capacity, low-velocity air conditioning. Such a solution is beyond most personal-studio budgets, but you might devise your own methods to imitate professional tactics such as placing insulation where the ducting turns in labyrinthine ductwork, which reduces sound transmission through the ventilation.

It's safer and often cheaper to do your own ventilation than your own electrical work, but a professional will likely do a better job. It is reasonable, however, to do some research, plan your ventilation system, and then hire a professional to at least look at your plans and your space and offer feedback.

Another point of infrastructural analysis should be storage. Storage is often

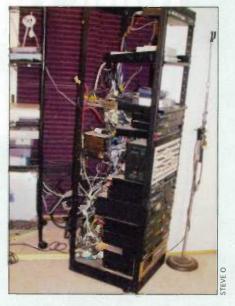


FIG. 4: You can maximize floor space by using an equipment rack on casters and leaving enough extra cable to roll it out when you need to access its connections.

overlooked because space is limited. You will need space, though, for empty boxes, product literature, documentation, supplies, unused or broken equipment, and media archives. You can break down your storage needs into three areas: storage for things you need close at hand (manuals for the gear you use most often, headphones, and so on), storage for items to which you need fairly easy but not immediate access (such as blank project media, cables and adapters, and microphones), and "cold" storage for items you rarely need.

You've probably provided storage space in your existing studio for close-at-hand items to save time and annoyance having to hunt for them. However, your intermediate and cold-storage spaces might be very different when you relocate. Cold storage can sometimes be off-site, but beware of spaces in which the temperature or humidity may vary. If you're storing empty boxes, you'll probably have no problem, but sensitive items such as archival media must be stored in a controlled environment if you ever want to use them again.

PICTURE THIS

When you've made a thorough assessment of the new space's present state,

THE YELLOW BRICK ROAD

You can break down the studio-transition process into the steps below, which I recommend doing in the following order whenever possible:

- Consider your schedule (including impending sessions)
- 2. Understand your current studio
- 3. Assess the new space
- 4. Spec the new studio
- 5. Generate a setup plan (including documentation and procedure)
- 6. Generate a tear-down and packing plan for your old studio, based on your new studio setup
- 7. Make new hardware acquisitions or changes
- 8. Tear down your old studio
- 9. Pack up your old studio
- 10. Make infrastructural changes to the new studio
- 11. Move the studio
- 12. Set up the new studio
- 13. Test the new studio
- 14. Get back to work

Even with good planning, your schedule might not work out in this exact order. Still, you can come pretty close to this sequence of events, which should simplify the move. Note that almost half of these steps involve advance planning, before the move even takes place.



THE ORIGINAL MPC COMPANY





The Real Deal...

The MPC4000 and MPC2000XL now have a baby brother, but don't expect the big guvs to intimidate the MPC1000.

The first ever laptop size MPC.

The perfect compliment to the larger MPC siblings, but also a powerful Music Production Center in its own right.

Welcome to the family, little guy.



- •Legendary "MPC" style velocity and pressure sensitive pads
- •Friendly, familiar MPC interface
- •Portable, perfect size for air travel "carry on"
- •Large graphic LCD
- •Two stereo, 4 assignable outputs, and digital I/O standard
- •Up to 128MB of RAM
- •Drag and drop files to your computer via USB
- •Realtime control using Q-Link sliders
- •Up to 2GB of Compact Flash data storage





your next step is to visualize it as an operational studio. I do this by actually standing in the (hopefully) empty room and visualizing my studio's major stations in the space before me. Although I later get more detailed with measurements and mock-ups, my initial visualization session usually leads to the basic plan I end up following.

Again, the room's physical features tend to push the layout in a certain direction (see Fig. 2). For example, a doorway that can't be blocked affects the placement of large objects. Unless the room is square, you must decide on the orientation of the studio and, most especially, your monitoring. I generally position a studio's contents lengthwise, with the most space behind me, for three reasons. First, it decreases audible reflection (slap) from the back wall. Second, it allows the most space for placement of surround speakers. And third, a lengthwise orientation places most of my equipment behind me and thus reduces many sources of asymmetrical lateral and front reflections.

IT'S ELECTRIC

Electrical service will always be a factor in setting up a studio. If all the outlets in the room are on two walls, you must place the equipment requiring the most outlets along those walls; otherwise, you'll need extension cords to carry the power to where it's needed. If the outlets are ungrounded (which they almost always have been in my project studios), you will want to at least run a ground wire from the outlets to a

ground point such as the breaker box or a cold-water pipe. While you are visualizing, try to identify the path the ground wire must take. And be warned that cold-water pipes are not reliable grounds; they might be plastic or, even if they're metal, have poor electrical connections between lengths of pipe, because the solder used for plumbing is not the same as solder used for electrical wiring.

Without a doubt, it is always best to hire a licensed electrician to do your electrical work, even though it may seem like a lot of money simply to run one wire. You don't want to take chances with wires in the breaker box, and you don't want to violate building codes (see Fig. 3).



FIG. 6: If you own the building that houses your studio, you will have greater freedom to substantially alter its physical structure, which might include changing a room's shape to enhance its acoustical properties.

Studio grounding is a complex subject that involves managing a challenging relationship between safety ground and signal ground. The ground wire I'm referring to is to provide safety ground, and it's clearly the more important of the two. Hum and AC noise don't matter much if you're in the hospital from a bad electric shock. Once again, if you can make significant modifications, you have the option of doing the studio AC power right by constructing separate circuits and isolated-ground outlets with a star-grounding scheme that leads to a proper spike sunk into the earth. For that, you should definitely hire a licensed electrician, and preferably one with experience wiring recording studios.

Don't overlook what might be the most fundamental consideration for electrical service: how much power you need. Do the math to figure out how much current your studio will require, and make sure the electrical service will accommodate it. If it won't, make sure that more service can be added. In one studio, I was so close to the bone on electrical service that I blew the breaker whenever I cranked up one seldom-used but power-hungry piece of equipment. Because adding capacity was not an option, I had to run an extension cord to another room whenever I wanted to use that device.

MEET ME AT THE STATION

Your next step is to consider what needs to fit in your new studio. I break down a studio's layout into functional *stations*. Some examples are stations for mixing,

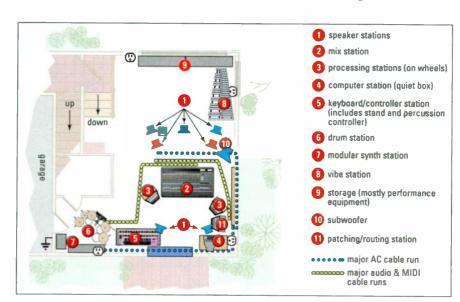


FIG. 5: This diagram shows the room in Fig. 2 with all the equipment arranged in functional stations. The locations of instruments such as keyboards or vibes will depend largely on how often they will be used. Note that the drums are away from windows and near the garage door.



SATISFACTION

At GENELEC we believe that communication and creativity go hand in hand.

For twenty five years we've listened to our clients and developed the finest and most complete product line of active monitors in the professional audio industry.

With thousands of qualified installations, both large or small, loud or soft, we're ready to guide you through that all important monitor decision. A trip to our web site puts a wealth of detailed information at your fingertips. A phone call gets you GENELEC's special individualized attention, necessary to make the right choice.

We create great speakers because we listen to our customers. You communicate your needs, we build the speakers that satisfy. Call GENELEC today.



GENELEC®

www.genelec.com



visual and audio monitoring, outboard processing, patching and routing, a keyboard controller, other instruments, and a computer. I have several modular analog synths in my studio, so it has a modular-synth station, too.

For each station, there are three major considerations: ergonomics, connectivity, and footprint. Take my modular synth station, for example. It is not the station I use most frequently, but it consumes a lot of space. So to accommodate its size and its connections, I prefer to place it against a back wall or somewhere that isn't a prime location but is still close enough for cabling to be practical. The last time I moved, I really wanted to keep the cabling from my previous studio. I used a mic snake

(which I already had) and a handful of adapter cables to connect the modular synth's outputs to the snake's stage box. At the other end, I used adapters to plug the snake into patch bays. That was a simple, versatile, and robust solution, as a good mic snake is designed for heavy-use cable runs.

Note that cable-run paths and lengths are not the only aspects of connectivity to take into account; you must also consider how you will access the connections. Any

station that has a substantial number of connections will require you to physically get in and deal with those connections at least occasionally and in some cases, regularly. Make sure your plans allow sufficient access.

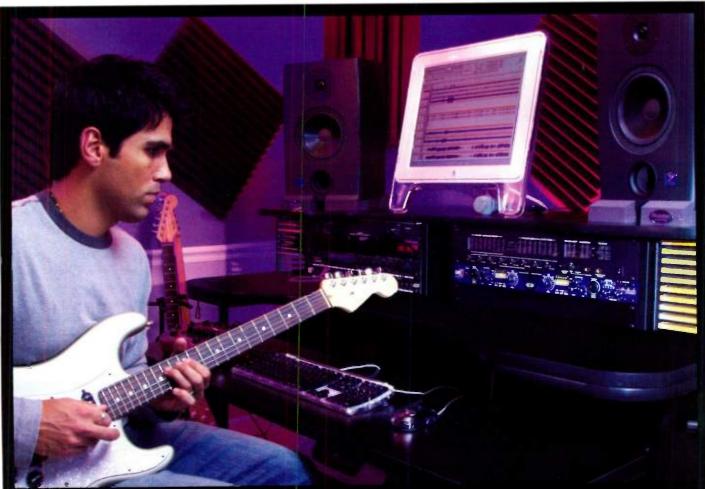
In my studio, I need two or three feet of access behind my rack of patch bays



FIG. 7: When designing your new studio, you need to accommodate for audio lines, headphone feeds, and visual communication between the recording room and the control room (if they're separate).

and routers for the normal futzing around I have to do during projects. Because I never have studio spaces that allow me to leave the rack that far from the wall, though, I make sure I have enough service loop (extra cable) and clearance in front of the rack to roll it out when I need to (see Fig. 4).





TUBE VERSATILITY

Announcing the redesigned TPS II™ Tube Preamplifier System and DPS II™ Digital Preamplifer System from ART.





Based on the success of our award-winning TPS and DPS preamp systems, the TPS IITM and DPS IITM feature our improved V3TM Technology (Variable Valve Voicing), which delivers a complete range of

newly enhanced presets designed to compilment every microphone, musical instrument and direct signal you process. ART Engineers have improved key feature sets on these units that exceeds that of units costing much more. Both the TPS II and DPS II also feature variable input impedance, LED input meters, automatic mic/instrument switching, OPL™ (Output Protection Limiting) and more tube warmth than their predecessors. These newly enhanced preamps can accept +20dB peaks while maintaining over 120dB cynamic range and incredityl low distortion. The DPS II includes a versatile insert loop on each channel which provides access for additional signal processing or direct access to our high quality A/D converter. Separate gain controls on analog and digital outputs allow you to optimize the unit for simultaneous applications. Digital outputs include S/PDIF, TOSLINK or ADAT (front pane selectable).

The A/D is frontipanel adjustable from 44.1 to 96K or syncs to ADAT or external word clock (32KHZ to 100KHz). You can patch into any ADAT stream and select which pair (or all) of channels the DPS II transmits.

Out of the box, these preamps are ideal for any studio environment or live sound rig. Housed in a single rack space design, for musicians and engineers alike, there is a multitude of uses for the TPS II and DPS II. Use your TPS II or DPS II for any front end signal processing to smooth out your tones and control levels to your outboard devices. Now that's versatile!

Check one out at your local retailer today! For more info on these or any ART product, visit our website at: www.artproaudio.com.

Celebrating Twenty Years of Audio.

A R T

APPLIED RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY



If you have stations for acoustic instruments, such as a piano (I have a vibraphone in my personal studio), one very important consideration is finding the locations that are best for them acoustically. My vibes live in a space that's convenient for practicing, but for recording, I move them to a spot with better acoustics. If you have a piano in your studio, that approach might not be an option, and the piano's location might dictate your studio's layout.

After you've figured out what needs to fit, your next step is to measure existing stations and estimate the footprint of any new stations you plan to add. My approach is to go into a two-dimensional drawing program, draw a scale representation of the room, and make and

label objects proportioned to represent the stations in the studio. Then the game becomes a cross between chess and a jigsaw puzzle as I shuffle the stations around onscreen, looking at each possible arrangement and evaluating its desirability in terms of ergonomics, connectivity, and footprint for each station (see Fig. 5). In general, the more you bring from your previous studio, the faster everything will fall into place, because many of the problems you'll encounter in the new space are the same as problems you faced and solved in previous rooms.

WIRE YOU THAT WAY

My project studio, Toys in the Attic, has a lot of outboard processors that produce sounds I have yet to get from plugins and software tools. It also houses a digital mixer. Consequently, I have a lot of cabling, which is a primary consideration whenever I relocate.

Given what it would cost to replace

some or all of the cabling, I prefer to keep what I have. Cable length, then, imposes obvious limits. I have my DAW interface in a rack that must sit within several feet of my computer's soundproof enclosure. Accepting my cable-length limitations severely restricts where I can place my mixer, my patch bay and routing rack, and my computer enclosure.

Because my studio has so much outboard gear, I spend a lot of time planning cable runs—their lengths, paths, labeling, bundling, and protection from foot traffic. Make sure your cable runs are identified and measured well in advance. I use a database to keep track of every cable and every connector on every device.

If you're moving into surround production, you face additional restrictions. Few things will limit your studio-layout options like adding surround monitoring, because it involves placing monitors all around the room in what ought to be a symmetrical configuration.



Jackstry **** Jackstry *** Standard!*

AT MACKIE, we don't make a habit of standing on our VLZ[®] Pro compact mixers. But we probably could. That's because in addition to the crystal-clear sound, unshakable performance, and all-around versatility that has put our mixers at the center of thousands of major CDs, remixes, live performances, broadcasts and commercials, Mackie VLZ[®] Pro mixers are built like tanks.

200 1 20

We construct
each mixer out
of solid steel
for immunity to
assaults, digs
and drops from
moving vehicles.
And unlike some
compact mixers with
knobs mounted to
vertical circuit boards,
our knobs "ride" just
above the mixer's chassis
and transfer downward
force from knob to steel,

And we haven't even
mentioned their awardwinning sound quality
yet. Mackie VLZ® Pro
compact mixers still
lead the industry
in ultra-low noise
specs and the
highest headroom
in their class.
Our XDR™ mic
preamps deliver

a transparency that exceeds mic preamps costing hundreds, if not thousands, of dollars more.

So although you can spend a lot more, or a bit less, on your next compact studio or live performance mixer, why not take a stand for absolute quality and pick up a Mackie VLZ® Pro?

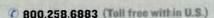
Rest assured that once you do, you'll have a good solid mixer on which to place your hands... or feet.

Circuit Board Designer MIKE POORMAN stands behind Mackie compact mixers... and on them.

After considering a number of headlines including Take a Stand,

"Stand and Deliver," Get Up, Stand Up," and "The Streets of Stand Francisco,"
we went with the above. The point is that Mike is actually translage on a Mackie mixer. Can you stand it?

the way it should be.



(425.487.4333 (Outside U.S.)

info@mackie.com

WWW.mackie.com



RIPPLE EFFECT

When relocating your studio, carefully think through the implications of any changes you plan to make. If you're buying a beefier new computer and adding a RAID array to lessen your reliance on outboard hardware, for example, you will eliminate and shrink some stations, but you'll need to isolate fan noise and provide sufficient ventilation for the equipment. You might also need a changed configuration of AC outlets or more power treatment, such as a voltage regulator or uninterruptible power supply (UPS).

If you will be making significant structural modifications such as adding layers of drywall, be aware of how that will affect the dimensions of the room (see Fig. 6). With thicker walls, narrow passages could become impassably tight.

So far I've focused on the control room, but you might want to put other available rooms into service as recording rooms. Before locking in your studio design, identify those spaces and what you'll need to make them functional (see Fig. 7). You will always need at least two lines running from such a space to the control room, for example—usually a microphone cable and a headphone feed. Plan for additional lines in case you ever want to use more than one microphone or you want send headphone mixes to two musicians. Consider whether you will simply run cables as they're needed or if you should route cabling through the walls to a connection panel in one or more rooms.

After you've identified your needs, surveyed the new space, and devised a layout that factors in changes you want to make, it's a good idea to double-check your design by imagining a typical session in detail, step by step, to make sure you've considered all the normal activities and built in enough flexibility to meet unusual needs.

You may ask, for example, what you will do if your new studio doesn't have

enough space to keep seldom-used equipment in the control room. If such equipment will be set up on demand, you might want to anticipate where you'll set it up and lay appropriate cables for connecting it. The cables can remain attached at the destination end (often a patch bay), with the source end properly labeled and coiled near where the equipment will be placed. You might take it one step further and install a box with various connectors for quickly hooking up the equipment you know about as well as other carry-in devices.

You should also anticipate ways you might expand your studio and how those changes will be accommodated. If you have a business plan that defines a growth path, knowing how you'll handle new additions is especially important. If you know what to expect, it is foolish not to plan for it now.

ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING

If you own your studio location and feel entirely confident of your plans, now is a good time to begin making serious modifications to the space. You may need to obtain permits, learn about building codes, consult contractors, and purchase materials. Starting the process as soon as possible can greatly reduce the time it takes to get the studio up and running after you've moved. However, be cautious, because making modifications prematurely can be disastrous if your plans change significantly.

Common improvements are installing acoustical isolation (more drywall, for example), interior acoustical treatment (bass trapping, absorption, and diffusion), ventilation, and AC power. You might also want to seal windows and doors, add a view window between the control room and the recording room, run cable through the walls, hang speakers, or mount video monitors.

Structural modifications can be involved and expensive, but they can also yield great rewards. If you just bought a house, you might hire an electrician to run a dedicated ground for the studio, install isolated-ground (hospital) outlets, add circuits sufficient in number and capacity for the studio, and balance the AC power load. Those efforts

can go a very long way in making your studio quieter and cleaner than might be possible if you were to use existing household wiring that's shared with a refrigerator and washing machine.

Whatever your circumstances, it is important to time modifications thoughtfully. Some must happen before you move anything in, others can be done as soon as you arrive, and some are best done after everything is set up. You'll probably want to take measures that affect acoustical isolation before moving in (see Fig. 8). Even if you do, you might need to adjust it after everything is in place.

Beyond making modifications, you should map out the setup procedure in detail, in terms of setup order, dependencies, and functional priorities (what needs to be working first). Those are additional planning tasks you need to document in detail and visualize in steps, and I will discuss those topics in more detail in the section on executing that setup.

BACK AT THE RANCH

Tearing down and packing your existing studio requires organization. Again,



FIG. 8: Generally, the best time to make major modifications (such as installing acoustical treatment) is before you move your equipment into a new space.

jor cal

"I Switched"

Who: Francis Buckley

Occupation: Producer / engineer / indie label owner

Honors: Multiple Grammy awards, including "Album of the Year" and "Best Engineered Album;" multiple RIAA platinum and gold record awards; multiple Emmy and Golden Reel awards

Clients: Recording artists: Aerosmith, Alanis Morissette, Paula Abdul, LL Cool J, Quincy Jones, Wilson Phillips, and many others (including ones you haven't heard of . . . yet). Film and Television: The Wedding Singer, Jungle Book, City of Angels, Spawn, Flashdance, Boomtown, Mad TV, and many more.



Studio Precision

need one! But please . . . use two, because in stereo, they're truly exceptional (and don't

get me started on 5.1...)."

Biamplified Direct Field Monitor

Now Hear Everything





each item as a single gesture. If you try to tear everything down and then pack it all, you'll quickly have no room to move, much less pack. Whenever you have kept factory packaging, it's best to use that unless the device being packed requires extreme disassembly or some other major inconvenience.

Pack so that as many items as possible can be lifted and moved by one person. It is easy to pack so many items into a large box that it requires more than one person or a hand truck to move it, which means considerably more hassle at both ends. Some items will necessarily be heavy, but avoid unmanageably large loads when you can.

As you pack, mark each container and document its contents. I create general classifications (keyboards, computer, speakers, signal processing, and so on)

and then assign a sequential number for each item within each classification. I also sequentially number each item independent of the classifications. For instance, I'll have items (23) Keyboards 1, (24) Keyboards 2, and (25) Signal Processing 1. It is also helpful to indicate on the item the room it's intended for.

I document everything in a spreadsheet that lists each box's number, contents, classification, and number within the classification. I also write *Immediate* on the boxes that contain high priority items for setup, and I indicate their importance in the spreadsheet with a note or by using a bold font. Describing the contents in great detail will really help when you're trying to find something specific in the mess of boxes you'll have after you've moved.

Be sure that your equipment is adequately protected. I moved several of my racks intact, but wrapped each entirely in a layer of packing blankets and a layer of bubble wrap. Secure cables that are being transported without being disconnected. I like to label fragile items

with at least two levels of emphasis: Fragile and EXTREMELY FRAGILE!! The movers won't handle most items so labeled. Be paranoid: the equipment you're saving is your own.

If you are hiring movers, screen them carefully to ensure that they are conscientious and reasonably sensitive. Warn them that they'll be moving electronics and delicate items, and be sure they see all of it. My last time move was within the San Francisco Bay Area; I chose Cummings Movers (from Burlingame, California). They were excellent: punctual, fast, nice, and best of all, careful in their handling of everything.

THE PROMISED LAND

Unbelievably, moving day arrives, though for me, it has always been several days. Moving my studio typically involves one day of help from the Friends Armada, a day of movers, and numerous solo trips in my car over the course of a week or so.

Moving tends to be chaotic, but to the degree possible, manage the placement of your studio gear when it arrives at its

TEN TIPS TO HELP YOU HAVE A SUCCESSFUL MOVE

- 1. Don't underestimate the importance of planning and the time it will require. Everything rides on it. The time you budget for planning should be directly proportionate to the physical complexity of your studio and the degree of modification you intend to make.
- 2. Plan to get help. If the job is big, help could make a significant difference. If you're drafting volunteers from among your friends, it will be most efficient to organize the move for them beforehand. Minimize the amount of labor that will be required by documenting everything, by physically grouping all the items associated with a task, and especially by noting tasks that must be done in sequence. Also consider your friends' abilities; identify a number of light items for anyone with a bad back, for example.
- 3. Don't skimp on packing materials. In my last move, I went through five boxes of bubble wrap, ten packets of plastic sheeting, ten packing blankets, and five rolls of duct tape. I had no breakage at all.
- 4. Take special care with small, important items. Computer cables and adapters, and even your mouse, are critical to functionality. Pack such items together and make particular note in your packing list of their locations.
- 5. Take measurements. You'll feel frustrated if you try to set up and discover that a cable is too short, but you'll feel like a complete idiot if moving day comes and some objects won't fit through a door, up or down stairs, or in the locations you had planned for them.
- 6. Don't skimp on the fudge factor. Remember Murphy's Law and add

- extra slack to everything you can. Expect the first few sessions in your new studio to be bumpy ones that will likely involve some trouble-shooting and maybe even additional setup.
- 7. Be thorough in your visualization. Virtual walk-throughs are extremely valuable for anticipating problems, but only if you do them in fine detail. It is tempting to make them quick and high-level, but the devil is in the details.
- 8. Take charge. When you have movers or friends working for you, your most valuable role is not schlepping, but managing the process. Dedicate yourself to that role, because you're the only one who knows how and where everything is supposed to go. Don't feel guilty; you'll surely do your share of physical labor before all is said and done.
- 9. Make to-do lists before, during, and after your move. Many tasks will arise in the course of your planning and moving—so many that you're likely to forget half as soon as you've thought of them—so write everything down as it comes to mind. (As I write this, I'm looking at nine outlines dealing with things to do for my last studio move.)
- 10. Make contingency plans. No matter how organized you are, things can go awry. Recognize your absolute highest priorities, such as items you can move only with help, in case time runs short. Expect that not every friend who promises to help you will actually show up. Don't go crazy making contingency plans, but always identify the tasks that absolutely must get done and devise a backup plan in case something goes amiss.



Focused. Instrumental. KSM.

There's more than meets the eye to the new instrumental KSM studio condenser microphones from Shure. There's performance, heritage and versatility. The dualpattern KSM141 switches from cardioid to omnidirectional with the turn of a dial. The studio-workhorse KSM137 powers through percussion and soars with the solos.

And the KSM109 rounds out the KSM instrument line with incredible price performance. These microphones feature transformerless preamplifier circuitry, extended frequency response, and incredibly low self-noise. They provide the technology, so your studio can provide the sound. The KSM line of instrument studio microphones. Only from Shure.

It's Your Sound

www.shure.com



hardware first, then software. Hardware problems are usually easier to isolate. After all, you can usually unplug hardware and know that it no longer has an impact, whereas software can be trickier to disable with the same degree of confidence. In fact, installing new software can easily be the most vexing part of the whole setup procedure.

Once the entire studio is set up, turn your attention to smaller (but no less important) concerns such as unpacking supplies. Locate items such as adapters and mic clips. Find a permanent home for everything, and put any boxes you want to keep in cold storage.

In the end, setup and testing can be as application-driven as planning. Here's an example: my first project

after one move was an album mix. I had little need for MIDI at the beginning of the mix, so I focused more on enabling audio and especially outboard processing, and I added MIDI when I was closer to needing it. I tested all of my DAW and mixer I/O and made sure I was getting signal into and out of my outboard processing, and later concerned myself with samplers and other gear that I wouldn't need for that particular mix.

As you bring the studio online and run the first few sessions, document the problems you encounter, whether they involve equipment that is not yet functioning correctly, something that needs to be added, or a system that needs to be worked out. Your efforts will result in a checklist that you can work your way through as time permits and circumstances demand. By the time you've begun diagnosing minor problems, you can consider your new studio functional and your move complete.

EVERYTHING MUST GO

Moving is difficult and traumatic. The smaller and simpler your studio, the less this article concerns you (you lucky dog). Moving my studio has always been far more work than moving all my other possessions. Having done it a number of times now, I know that planning makes the difference between facing a challenging task and facing the seventh circle of hell.

Without adequate planning, a move will be chaos, and frustration will be the least of your worries. With good planning, tremendous effort is still required, but it is directed and purposeful. The result will be a relatively smooth, largely predictable transition that will get you from Studio A to Studio B with the least amount of tribulation.

Larry the O has operated Toys in the Attic for 23 years in over half a dozen locations, providing professional music and sounddesign services.

Your loops got you ill? The Doctor Is In!

For less than the competition, the Groove-Doctors' license-free performance loops give you Totally Customizable, Multi Tempo, Multi-Track performances by pro studio musicians. Now with the continually expanding Groove-Library Series you can create Millions of drumbeats, chord progressions, & bass lines instantly in your favorite HD recording software.



Bigger: More loops in more tempos than any other product in its class. All Groove-Doctor Sets come with all loops in 5 complete tempos Over 125,000 totally customizable drumbeats, Millions of possible guitar progressions and Bass lines!

Better: Exclusive Groove-Doctors instrument loops let you easily create chord progressions or bass lines Exclusive Groove-Doctors multi-tracked "isolation" drums let you edit, EQ, mix, and process individual drum components with ease.

Faster: Now with Groove Library, you can INSTANTLY open, customize loops, and create entire songs in your favorite hard disk recording software. (DP. ProTools, Sonar,...)

the best sampling track package out there. Bar None." Chris Bereznay, President, Gear Review Network

"...the Groove Doctors took me all of 15 seconds and I was in business. ...Groove-Doctors rule!" Ted Perlman, Producer-Guitarist (Whitney Houston, Ringo, Bob Dylan, Joe Cocker, Chicago, Young MC...)

"...I love these drums! This is the best way I've found to get "pro" sounding drums short of hiring a real drummer" Steve Nathan, "Keyboardist of the Year," Music Row Magazine. (Faith Hill, Jewel, Billy Joel, Eagles, Queensryche...)



PMI Audio Group

23773 Madison St., Torrance, CA 90505 USA toll-free 877 563 6335 fax 310 373 4714

for a test drive visit us at: www.groove-doctors.com

SONARE

PRODUCER EDITION

Inspiration > Speed > Precision

In today's fast-paced production world, it's not enough to have all the features at your fingertips. SONAR 3 offers a complete software-based production environment that expands your creativity with fast, intuitive controls that capture and excite your inspiration; and powerful, precision tools for true real-time editing. And SONAR 3 provides unparalleled customization, allowing you to fine-tune your studio to match your workflow. Take your music to new heights with SONAR 3 today.

Completely redesigned UI

Cutting edge mixing environment

Advanced MIDI routing & synth layering

Integrated per-channel EQ and assignable FX controls

Universal Bus Architecture

Smoother audio engine with gapless effects patching

ACID[™] loop & MIDI Groove Clip support

DX, DXi, ReWire, VST, VSTi support

Integrate MIDI-compatible control surfaces

Import/export OMFI & Broadcast WAV

VSampler 3.0 DXi multi-format digital sampler

Ultrafunk Sonitus:fx audio effects suite

Lexicon Pantheon Reverb

ASIO & WDM compatibility

Multi-port MTC transmission

Confidence recording

Full plug-in delay compensation

\$719 MSRP









- WILLIE



PROPELLERHEAD Software Reason Adapted

This stand-alone music station software gives you access to an entire rack of excellent studio gear right within Pro Tools - including samplers, analog synths, drum machines, effects, and more. Simply open the ReWire plug-in in Pro Tools to take advantage of all the new sound-generating possibilities.





ABLETON Live Digidesign Edition

Perfect for live performance or composition, Live Digidesign Edition enables you to incorporate samples from various sources and adjust their tempo in real-time. Just connect it to Pro Tools via ReWire, drag-and-drop your loops into Live Digidesign Edition, and hear everything play back in perfect sync right inside Pro Tools.



AmpliTuke

IK MULTIMEDIA AmpliTube LE

Recreate popular guitar tones in Pro Tools with AmpliTube LE. With amp, cabinet, and effects controls, AmpliTube LE empowers you to easily craft your preferred guitar tone from physically modeled vintage and modern amps — all right within Pro Tools.



Sampletank

IK MULTIMEDIA SampleTank SE

An incredibly easy-to-use sample playback module, SampleTank SE offers a world of sample playback possibilities. Simply open the SampleTank SE plug-in right within the Pro Tools mixer and you've got instant access to a host of professional samples and integrated effects.





IK MULTIMEDIA T-RackS EQ

Pulled from the superb T-RackS mastering plug-in suite, T-RackS EQ is perfect for adding that rich, warm tube sound to your Pro Tools tracks. T-RackS EQ offers six bands of analog-modeled parametric equalization, complete with high- and low-pass filters, all in an easy-to-use interface.

All included with every Pro Tools system.

PRO TOOLS



All for ONE, and ONE for All

Introducing the new synergy: In addition to Pro Tools software, all Pro Tools systems now include Propellerhead Software Reason Adapted, Ableton Live Digidesign Edition, and IK Multimedia AmpliTube LE, SampleTank SE, and T-RackS EQ.



The Pro Tools experient Sweetwater have designed, installed, and tested thousands of Pro Tools systems. Sweetwater is perfectly suited to provide you with everything trem. Pro Tools hardware and software to Digidesign-approved computer hardware, hard drives, and beyond.

(800) 222-4700 www.sweetwater.com

Sweetwater

music technology direct

5335 Bass Road • Fort Wayne, IN 46808 Tel: (260) 432-8176 • Fax (260) 432-1758

Recording by Instinct



Matt Cameron and John McBain value good feel over sonic perfection. hen you think about the personal studios of successful musicians, it's easy to conjure up images of acoustically perfect spaces, decked to the rafters with the latest, greatest, and fanciest gear. But Space Studios—where Pearl Jam drummer Matt Cameron (formerly of Sound-

garden) and John McBain (former Monster Magnet guitarist) produce and engineer the songs for their

long-running psychedelic garage-rock project the Wellwater Conspiracy would never be confused with a stateof-the-art facility.

By Mike Levine

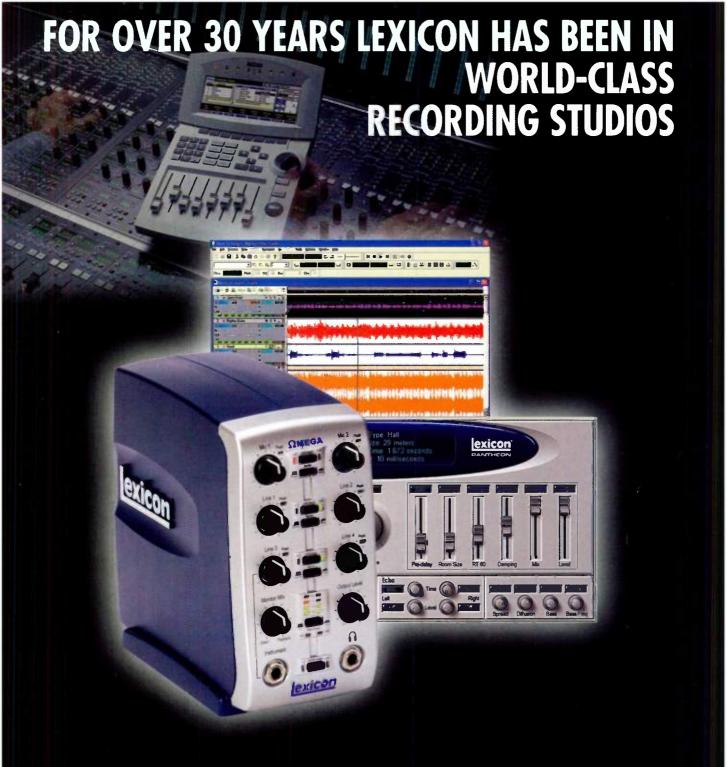
The studio used to be a rehearsal and equipment-storage space for Sound-garden (whose former members, including Cameron, still own it), and at various times before that it was a Kentucky Fried Chicken outlet and a travel agency. Located in a run-down section of

Seattle, the studio has its share of sonic distractions, including traffic noise, RF interference, and even the occasional vagrant knocking at the door. And it's where Cameron and McBain (along with keyboardist Glenn Slater) recorded their most recent release, Wellwater Conspiracy (Transdreamer/Megaforce, 2003).

Cameron and McBain do have some pretty nice gear at the studio—including an Ampex MM1200 2-inch

24-track and Universal Audio LA-2A and 1176 dynamics processors—but you get the idea from talking to them that they're much more concerned with recording good-feeling tracks than achieving sonic perfection.

"When you listen to our records," says Cameron, "you can tell that we're certainly not graduates of Full Sail. We just kind of go for the vibe more than the audio accuracy."



NOW YOUR HOME CAN BE ONE OF THEM.





QMEGADESKTOP RECORDING STUDIO

FOR OVER 30 YEARS LEXICON NOW YOUR HOME CAN BE ON

WHOLE SYSTEM

Lexicon has taken a whole-system approach to desktop recording. Omega Studio is an integrated computer recording system that includes the Omega 8x4x2 USB I/O mixer, Pro Tracks Plus 32track recording software, BIAS Deck™ 3.5 SE 64track recording software and Pantheon world-class Lexicon reverb plug-in. Omega Studio contains all of the components necessary to transform your computer into a professional 24-bit recording studio.

8x4x2 USB I/O MIXER

Differentiating itself from standard computer I/O boxes, which are typically based on a patch-bay paradigm, the Omega 8x4x2 USB I/O mixer is based on a mixer paradigm and includes input, output and mixing functions that support a variety of tracking/monitoring applications while requiring no additional mixing hardware.

PEAK INDICATORS: Make sure nasty, distortion-causing peaks don't sneak into your recordings.

LINE LEVELS: Control the mix level of the professional quality line input to the mix bus.

BUS ASSIGN: Assign the mic and the line inputs in pairs to the 4 USB busses. Signals are converted to digital using ultra-transparent, very low noise 24-bit A/D converters.

MONITOR MIX: Omega's monitor mix control provides an easy way to balance your audio source and playback mix levels while recording. It allows for zero latency input monitoring.

INSTRUMENT IN: The ultra-Hi-Z input, designed to be used with either magnetic or piezo pickups, won't load down your instruments and rob them of their high end.



MIC LEVELS: mix level of t dbx mic pre t bus.

stereo/Mo whether you inputs in mo

METERING: (a 2-channel, assignable ba monitor exact A/D converte products that hardware me application semetering that clipping at the allowing diste through with

S/PDIF ASSI the S/PDIF in channels 1 ar

TRU-REFEREI HEADPHONE

Tru-Reference amplifier offe monitoring the crete design with the power netypes of head

Pro Tracks Plus™

Multi-Track PC Recording Software



Pro Tracks Plus is an easy-to-use, comprehensive 32-track recording suite that includes all the modules you need to track, edit, and mix your masterpiece.

- 32 24-bit stereo tracks
- Unlimited MIDI tracks and sequencer with powerful event editing
- Advanced realtime signal processing with VST" and DXi plug-in support
- DXi soft synth support
- Track, edit, process, sequence and mix
- Numerous professional metering options
- Burn professional quality CDs from your projects.
- Supports multiple file formats including AIFF, MP3, MP2, AU, ASF, MPG, WAV, and SND

BIAS® Deck™ 3.5 SE

Multi-Track Mac® Recording Software



BIAS Deck 3.5 SE turns your Mac into a full-fledged recording studio. Easily record up to 64 tracks, with full CD quality and then edit your work instantly, while always being able to revert to your original recordings.

* HAS BEEN IN WORLD-CLASS RECORDING STUDIOS, E OF THEM.

Control the high-end b the mix

NO: Select monitor the ho or stereo.

Imega features
I-segment
Igraph meter to
I levels at the
Is. Other
Idon't include
Iters rely on
Iftware
Iteration miss
Iteration to sneak
Iteratio

N: Assign but to USB d 2.

AMP: Omega's headphone s ultra-clear rough its dis-hile delivering eded for all phones.

LINE OUTPUTS: RF filtered, TRS servo-balanced, active outputs are smart enough to know when they are connected to balanced or unbalanced equipment.

MIDI IN/OUT: Fully optoisolated MIDI input ensures that there is no ground loop hum or MIDI talk-through noise. MIDI output has rock solid sync to USB frame rate.

S/PDIF: Direct digital transfers to or from your gear avoids unnecessary sonically degrading A/D and D/A conversions. An additional DAC allows zero latency monitoring of the S/PDIF source.

USB: Connect up to your computer with the included USB cable.

POWER: Omega's external power supply is superior to using the internal USB power provided by the computer, which is often noisy and insufficient for professional applications.



LINE INPUTS: RF filtered TRS active-balanced inputs accept either balanced or unbalanced signals. These inputs will accept a maximum input of +22dBu to allow interfacing to professional highoutput level equipment.

MIC PREAMPS: Extremely low noise dbx mic preamps allow you to get impeccable performance out of high-end studio condenser mics. Their performance still shines when using more common dynamic mics as well.

-20dB PAD: Reduces input gain by 20 dB to accommodate high-output microphones.

TRS INSERTS: Use your favorite outboard processor with the TRS insert points.

+48V PHANTOM POWER:

All high-quality condenser mics require true ± 48V phantom power.

- 32 Stereo tracks or 64 mono tracks
- Up to 999 virtual tracks
- Advanced realtime signal processing with VST plug-in support
- Monitor previously recorded tracks while recording new tracks
- Non-destructive punch-in & punch-out
- Master fader with stereo effects bus
- Store and recall unlimited location points
- Supports multiple file formats including AIFF, SDII, WAV, SND, & QuickTime™

Lexicon Pantheon™ World Class Reverb Plug-In



The Lexicon name is synonymous with "the world's best reverb." Pantheon continues this legacy and delivers that "Lexicon Sound" used on most of teday's recorded music and movies.

- Built Into Pro Tracks Plus and DECK 3.5 SE
- Gives recordings that legendary "Lexicon Sound"
- 35 factory presets
- 6 reverb types
- 16 editable parameters per reverb type
- Mono and stereo operation
- Advanced yet easy-to-use interface
- Floating point DSP processing
- 16 and 24 bit compatible
- Efficient CPU utilization





SPECIFICATIONS

dbx® Microphone Inputs:

Input Impedance: Phantom Power:

FIN:

Maximum Input Level:

THD+N:

(2) Female XLR Pin 2 Hot 600 Ohms balanced

+48 Volt

-120 dB A-weighted @ 50dB gain (150 Ohm source impedance)

+18 dBu

<.005%, 20 Hz - 20 kHz

Insert Inputs:

Send Level (tip):

Line Inputs:

THD+N:

Input Impedance:

Maximum Input Level:

Frequency Response:

Maximum Return Level (ring):

(2) 1/4" TRS

+19 dBu maximum +19 dBu maximum

(4) 1/4" TRS balanced or unbalanced

20 kOhm balanced, 10 kOhm unbalanced

+22 dBu

+0, -0.2 dB 20 Hz - 20 kHz, ref. 1kHz

<.009% A/D, 20 Hz - 20 kHz

Instrument Input:

Input Impedance:

Maximum Input Level:

Frequency Response:

+19 dBu

(1) 1/4" mono jack 1 MOhm unbalanced

+0, -0.25 dB 20 Hz - 20 kHz, ref. 1 kHz (2) 1/4" TRS balanced or unbalanced

Line Outputs:

Leve : Impedance:

MIDI Interface:

Headphone Output:

Digital Audio Input:

Digital Audio Output: D/A and A/D Conversion

+19 dBu maximum 110 Ohms (1) 1/4" stereo jack

100 mW per channel at 50 Ohms

5 pin DIN connectors for MIDI in and MIDI out

Coaxial RCA (S/PDIF format) Coaxial RCA (S/PDIF format)

44.1 kHz or 48 kHz (determined by computer application)

Dynamic Range:

A/D (24 Bit)

Sample Rate:

D/A (24 Bit)

104 dB typical, A-weighted, 20 Hz - 20 kHz

109 dB typical, A-weighted, 20 Hz - 20 kHz

Analog Path:

118 dB typical, A-weighted, 20 Hz - 20 kHz

USB Type B Socket:

Power Requirements:

Dimensions:

Weight:

Version 1.1

PSO913B adapter supplied

4.625"W x 7.25"H x 7.75" D (118mm x 184mm x 197mm)

20MB

2.65 lbs.

PRO TRACKS PLUS™ REQUIREMENTS

Operating System:

Windows® 2000/XP

RAM:

500MHz (1.2GHz recommended) 128MB RAM minimum (512MB recommended)

Hard Disk Space:

100 full install

Hard Disk Type:

Processor Speed:

EID

DMA 7200RPM or better recommended

DECK™ 3.5 SE REQUIREMENTS

Operating System:

Mac OS X version 10.2.8 or later

Processor Speed:

G4 Processor (450Mhz or faster)

128MB RAM minimum (512MB recommended)

Hard Disk Space:

Hard Disk Type:

18 ms hard drive (average seek time) or faster

Additional

Requirements:

QuickTime 3.0 or later

Manufacturer supplied product authorization code within

2 weeks of installation

the quality of our products. Specifications are, therefore subject to change without notice. Lexicon engineers are cons BIAS, Deck, and the BIAS la arks of BIAS International Industries, Inc. All rights reserved





FOR OVER 30 YEARS LEXICON HAS BEEN IN WORLD-CLASS RECORDING STUDIOS



NOW YOUR HOME CAN BE ONE OF THEM

DESKTOP RECORDING STUDIO

xicon has taken a whole-system approach to desktop ecording. Omega Studio is an integrated computer ecording system that includes the Omega 8x4x2 USB O mixer, Pro Tracks Plus 32-track recording software nd Pantheon world-class Lexicon reverb plug-in. Dmega Studio contains all of the components necesty to transform your computer into a professional 4-bit recording studio.

Whether you're working on your first demo or your fth gold record, Omega has the performance to prouce your masterpiece.

Maybe you don't have the coin to record in the city of Vestminster on Abbey Road, but that's no reason your usic shouldn't sound like it.

isit your local Lexicon dealer today and see what Omega can do for your studio



Omega 8x4x2 USB I/O mixer

Differentiating itself from standard computer I/O boxes which are typically based on a patch-bay paradigm, the Omega 8x4x2 USB I/O mixer is based on a mixer paradigm and

includes input, output and mixing functions that support a variety of tracking/monitoring applications while requiring no additional mixing hardware. The I/O mixer is

packed with professional features such as ultra-transparent, high resolution A/D converters, extremely low-noise mic preamps with 48-volt phantom power and active balanced line level inputs. MIDI and S/PDIF ports allow connection to a variety of digital equipment.

Pro Tracks™ Plus PC Recording Software

Pro Tracks Plus is an easy-to-use, comprehensive 32-track recording suite that includes all the modules you'll need to track, edit, process, sequence and mix your masterpiece. Not only does it include intuitive non-linear editing, plug-in support, and acidized looping features, it contains a full featured MIDI sequencer with outstanding event editing and powerful automation features as well as soft synth support.

BIA5® Deck™ 3.5 SE Mac Recording Software

BIAS Deck 3.5 SE turns your Mac into a full-fledged recording studio. Easily record up to 64 tracks, with full CD quality and then edit your work instantly, while always being able to revert to your original recordings.

Pantheon™ Reverb Plug-in

From the name synonymous with "world's best reverb", Lexicon brings you Pantheon. With 35 factory presets, 6 reverb types and a simple yet powerful user interface, Pantheon is an indispensable tool for your recording studio.









Recording by Instinct

The two started recording and engineering their own projects in the days when 4-track cassette machines were the main personal-studio recording option. "I came up on a Fostex 250, and John had a Ross 4×4," Cameron recalls. Even though they've long since shed their 4-tracks, they both say they were influenced heavily by the approach they learned from making music on those early machines.

Cameron and McBain first worked together in the early 1990s, on a project called Hater, which also included Soundgarden's Ben Shepherd. They began writing together and eventually released the first Wellwater record, Declaration of Conformity (which was recorded mainly on a 4-track cassette machine), back in 1997. The new CD is the band's fourth full-length effort, and it showcases Cameron and McBain's propensity for nonstandard production techniques such as hard-panned vocals, phase-shifted drum kits, and other psychedelic embellishments.

Cameron contributes lead vocals, drumming, rhythm guitar, and some bass parts to the new CD. McBain plays lead guitar and the majority of the bass, and Slater plays a variety of (mainly vintage) keyboards including a Mellotron, Minimoog, Rhodes, and Hammond B-3. I had a chance to talk with Cameron and McBain not long before the new CD was released.

Do either of you guys have recording backgrounds?

Cameron: No, John and I pretty much taught ourselves with 4-tracks when they first came out—4-track cassettes in the late '80s.

So your philosophy is basically just "do what sounds good"?

Cameron: Absolutely.

Do you worry much about using proper recording techniques?

McBain: We're kind of casual about it, I guess, on the surface. But we don't want a bad sound going to tape. We don't take that scientific approach where we're pulling out the tape measures and measuring the distance from the mic to the center of the snare and all of that stuff. We just sort of do it by feel. We just kind of throw the mics up. Matt

knows where he wants the mics to go for his drums, and I know where I wan them to go for my guitars. And usually we're right in that ballpark; we usually get something good. If we don't, we'll listen back and we'll hear it and we'll just retrack.

And you have the luxury being in your own studio.

McBain: Exactly. That allows you to experiment like crazy.

Tell me a bit about the history of the studio. Was Soundgarden the first band to use it?

Cameron: Yeah, when Soundgarden was together, we purchased the building in, I believe it was '95.

Did Soundgarden do any recording there?

Cameron: No, we pretty much had it set up as a rehearsal space. And we stored all of our gear there. We had accumulated a lot of gear over the years. So it was basically like a big storage and rehearsal space.

So it wasn't until you guys started your projects together that you turned it into a recording space?

Cameron: Yeah. It's never been a professional, proper, setup recording environment. But I bought some selected pieces of recording equipment, and we took it from there. So we don't have a control room or anything like that. It's all in one room.

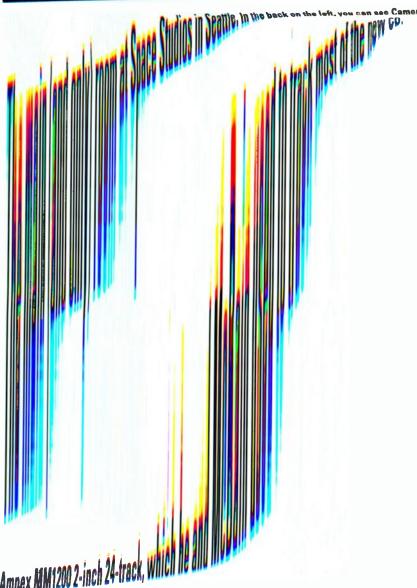
Did you install any acoustic treatment?

Cameron: We put up some baffling where the drums are set up. It's kind of an okay live sound that we've been able to use over the years.

I understand you have some problems with outside noise.

McBain: The studio is right on one of the main arteries connecting downtown Seattle to the outer boroughs. So right around rush hour it's just crazy. You get semis coming by and traffic backs up, and people start pressing their horns and it just gets crazy. And then we're surrounded by some radio





Not the kind of buzz you're trying to create?

Cameron: Not the atmospheric buzz, the real-life one.

So you get RF?

McBain: We get RF. And we've just recently installed some power conditioners upstairs and downstairs. Essentially the rule at the studio is: From 4:30 to 7:00 p.m., don't even bother.

So your method of dealing with your sound problems is basically to just avoid them?

McBain: [Laughs.] Exactly. At 4:30 we'll either call it a night, or go out to eat. Then we'll come back around 7:00, and usually the RF and the street noise have lessened. There's still no way to prevent the occasional crazy homeless guy from knocking on the door and trying to come in. But that's all part of where we're living right now.

You did all the tracking for the new album at your studio, but not the mixing?

Cameron: Correct. We tracked pretty much everything at Space, and I tracked some vocal parts here at my house on the ADAT, and just brought it down there. But everything else was done there [at Space].

Where was the mix done?

At a place called Avast, here in Seattle. Mixed by Adam Kasper.

Did you do anything different on this record from a production standpoint?

McBain: I think on the last record [The Scroll and Its Combinations, TVT, 2001] we were really focusing on getting the mix right and getting a certain sound overall. So we spent a lot of time on the actual mixing process. But for this one we wanted it a little bit looser; keep the rough edges on there.

It definitely has a vibe to it.

McBain: You can tell people are actually playing it; it's kind of a novelty.

Since only three of you cut the whole CD, what was your process for recording basics?

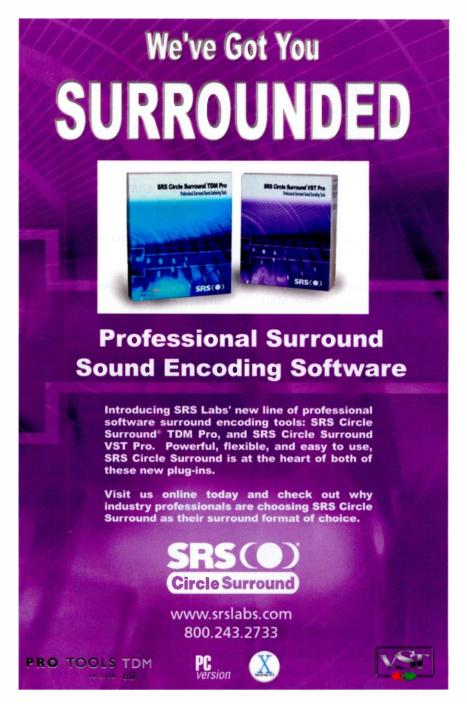
Cameron: I set up right by the tape machine, and reach up and hope for the best.

Do you use a click?

Cameron: A lot of times we'll track to a click track, because sometimes in our music, a guitar part will be the first thing to go down, or a keyboard part, or even a drum part. We normally like to have a guitar and drum part to start with, but there are times when John or I will write a complete song and it requires a click track along with whatever instrument we're using at the time.

So you'd play drums and John would play guitar to start with?

Cameron: Yeah, there would be some occasions where either John or I would create rhythm tracks ourselves, playing guitar and bass and drums, but mostly on this one we tracked a guitar and



Recording by Instinct

drum track at the same time and built upon that.

You don't find that playing rock music with a click is too constraining from a tempo and feel standpoint?

Cameron: No. We've been doing it that way since day one. A lot of times John will put down a guitar track first, and on some occasions the drums go on last. I'm kind of used to doing it that way. We also track together.

McBain: Matt and I are of that 4-track generation, so we're used to playing to drum machines when we're doing our demos. I can sort of tune out the click in a certain way, and it's just there. And if I want to come back to it, I know where it is. But I don't sit down with the headphones on and just zero in on the click track and try to make it exact. You kind of learn how to play around the click track.

Talk about the gear in the studio.

Cameron: I have an Ampex MM1200

2-inch 24-track machine, and there's also a Quad/Eight board—the Ventura Model—that we use the mic pres from, into the Ampex. And I play back on a Mackie 32-8.

So you just use the Quad/Eight for input?

Cameron: Right. But there were occasions on this record when we did do some digital stuff. That was a Roland VS-1680. So we did some stuff on that and on ADAT.

Why were you switching formats?

Cameron: Well, basically the way we record is like any home recordist would, where we use pretty much what's available. Also John has access to an ADAT here, and I have one at my house, and there would be occasions where I'd work on stuff at home and then bring it in and either dump that on the 2-inch or the Roland.

Is it a newer ADAT?

Cameron: Yeah, it's a 20-bit [XT20 model].

McBain: The ADAT was a big jump for me.

So you hadn't done anything digital at all before that?



McBain and Cameron use this Mackie 32-8 console for playback, but for input they prefer the mic pres on an old Quad/Eight board (not pictured). Also shown here are a Roland VS-1680 and an Alesis XT-20 ADAT, which were used as supplemental multitracks on the new CD, and a Line 6 Pod.



Cameron divides his time between the Wellwater Conspiracy and his main gig as the drummer in Pearl Jam.

McBain: No, I need tape. That was my thing, I have got to see tape moving. But we just threw some stuff down on this Roland [VS-1680], and I ended up being pretty impressed with it. Impressed enough that I went out and bought one.

Overall do you prefer analog to digital?

Cameron: It depends on the project and the type of end result you're going for. For a band, analog will always be best. But for a tightly produced rap track or some obvious pop type of track, computer stuff is great. I think that's the way to go.

But for you, analog?

Cameron: For this band I would say analog works.

Yet some of the songs on the CD were tracked to digital. How come?

McBain: About three quarters of the way through the recording process, the 2-inch machine broke down. [Laughs.] That's the way those things are. They're like old cars. You really have to keep on top of them. You have to keep tuning them and checking them and popping the hood.







Recording by Instinct

Did your 4-track background affect the way you work now on larger format machines?

Cameron: I think so. It forces you to record economically; you always have to be bouncing tracks when 4-tracking. There's a certain art to that, where you need to make sure your instruments are balanced properly before you commit. And we had to do that a couple of times on the ADAT and on the VS-1680 [during the recording of the new CD]. There are a couple of bounces going on. I think that's the main thing I've taken away from 4-tracking.

When you first got a larger-format machine, did you go crazy and record tons of tracks?

McBain: Initially, yeah, it's hard not to record a guitar part eight times. And we did that a lot with our second record, Brotherhood of Electric; that's when we had the 24-track. On that one, yeah, we kind of did go crazy with the overdubbing. But I treat a 24-track like it's a big 4-track. You have to manually punch in, and we don't have the remote switch, so you have to kind of time it by holding that chord and then quickly reaching over and hitting the Record button. So it's just like a big 4-track to me. Definitely on the new one we've limited ourselves. My attitude going in was, "Well, I can probably get all these parts I need in two tracks. I'm just going to do that."

The first Wellwater album, Declaration of Conformity, was recorded on a 4-track?

McBain: A cassette 4-track. And then we dumped it to a 1/2-inch 8-track, an old Tascam 38. The music would go to 4-track, and then we'd dump it to 1/2-inch and put the vocals on it.

So you'd have to do a lot of bouncing?

McBain: There was bouncing, yeah. It's



Keyboardist Glean Slater (between McBain, left, and Cameron) is the third member of the band, adding textures from a collection of vintage instruments.

funny, there was also a case with the first album where I gave Ben [Shepherd], who sang on the first album, a song that I wanted him to do that I had mixed down to two tracks of a 4-track cassette. So he had two tracks of instrumental. I said, "Here's the song. Go ahead and learn some vocals, and then we'll set up a time to go into the studio and we'll do the vocals on the 8-track."

But Ben recorded [his vocals] on the other two tracks of the cassette on his 4-track. He gave it to me and I said, "I wanted to mix it from the 8-track." But he said, "Well, these vocals are perfect." And I agreed. So I had to sit with the Tascam 38 on one side and his Yamaha 4-track on the other and manually sync up his vocals—fly them in manually to the 1/2-inch [machine], literally line by line, and it took me about three days to do it. Because I realized quickly that when you hit Play on the Yamaha, there was a pause. So I had to learn what that pause was and practice and practice, and then line by line I synced up his vocal to the 1/2-inch. There was no MIDI. I just played with the tape speed on the 4-track as I was going. If I felt him getting a little ahead I'd slow him down between verses.

Matt, I understand that you use an unconventional drum-miking approach when recording your drums; you don't use a lot of mics.

Cameron: I would say we varied it a little bit on this record [Wellwater Conspiracy]. But drum miking normally consists—for me—of having a good kick and snare sound. I don't mind using a mono overhead at all. So instead of miking all the toms, we normally try to get a tom and overhead sound, which involves some mic placement stuff.

What mics do you typically use?

Cameron: We use an AKG D 112 on the kick, and then a Shure SM57—top only—on the snare. And then we have the Shure KSM44s for overheads, and if I do mic the toms, it'll normally be the Shure Beta 56.

John, you do most of the lead guitar work?

McBain: Yeal. Matt lays down some rhythm tracks here and there and has done a couple of leads. But for the most part, I'm the guitarist.

Do you have a particular amp you use?

McBain: For everything on there, except one song, I use a 1970 Vox AC30.

Do you close-mic it?

McBain: Close-miked with an SM57. I just turn the amp all the way up.

So, for the most part, you guys weren't using super-high-end mics?

McBain: No.

What did you use on the vocals?

McBain: The Shure KSM44, through one of the Universal Audio mic pres and a limiter. Matt got those reissues [I.A-2A and 1176] from Universal Audio, and they're incredible. They color your sound in a certain way that's really nice. We like compressors that are transparent, but sometimes you need one that's got a definite spring to it.

What other compressors do you use?

McBain: We both like to use the dbx

160, and I have the stereo version, the 162. That's normally what we use. But when we're mixing at a studio we'll use lots of stuff.

Who plays the bass parts?

Cameron: John and I mixed it up. He plays most of the bass parts, and I play bass on about three or four cuts, but it's mostly John.

How did you record the bass?

McBain: There were a couple of times when we ran it through a 4×12 Mesa/Boogie cabinet, and a Dual Rectifier, and we miked it. Just dirtied it up a little bit, ran it through a guitar amp. But for the most part all the bass was done direct through a Joemeek VC6 mic pre.

Do you ever use Pro Tools?

Cameron: We used Pro Tools pretty much exclusively for editing this record. A couple of particular songs were mixed into Pro Tools and edited. Just the real basic use of it. Not for tracking.

Let's talk about the mixing a little bit. On the song "Galaxy 265," the vocals were all the way to one side. Were you trying to get a retro Beatles-stereo type effect?

Cameron: Yeah. The whole track is hard-panned. We decided to do that whole particular mix that way, and it seemed to fit the song pretty good. It's kind of an older-sounding song.

It seemed as though there were some other songs that made use of unconventional panning techniques, like where the kick and snare weren't panned up the middle.

Cameron: Yeah, like the song "Rebirth," the kick and snare are hard-panned right and left, and there's a drummachine pattern that's straight in the center. We like to mix it up that way.



THE HEAVYWEIGHT

NI KOMPLETE is a truly massive collection of software instruments and effects. Native Instruments has taken the best synthesizers, samplers, classic emulations and effects and made them into the ultimate complete software package:

nine outstanding instruments provide you with a gigantic selection of first-class sounds, gripping rhythms and unique effects.

The Native Instruments Collection

www.ni-komplete.com







Recording by Instinct

Talk about some of the effects you used on the mix.

McBain: When we mixed at Avast, aside from all the really nice, juicy vintage gear that we had to work with, I also brought in my tube Echoplex, and that was always part of the effects chain. We were running drums through it, we were running vocals through it, guitars, reamping, and stuff like that. And we also used an old Mutron Bi-Phase. You can hear it on the beginning of a couple of songs. It's two mono Mutron phasers run together. You can pan them left and right.

I heard some phase-shifting on the drum track. Was that the Mutron?

McBain: Yeah, we ran the stereo drum mix through it. One phaser was set kind of fast, and one was a little slower. They're quiet. They're really well built and quiet.

Clearly, you guys do not have any qualms about using unconventional techniques.

McBain: No, not in the least. That's all part of all that time we had at the rehearsal studio to experiment. I'm certain that we could find a piece of high-tech gear that we could dial-in a similar sound on, but there's just something special about running it through the Mutron.

Did you use much compression on the full mix?

McBain: No, just on instruments here and there. On the drums, on the overheads probably there was a little compression going on.

Do you try to keep it to a minimum?

McBain: Yes. We try to get the best possible sound onto tape at the very beginning. If you can accomplish that, most of the time you don't have to do anything with it.

AN ANNOTATED WELLWATER DISCOGRAPHY

Wellwater Conspiracy (Transdreamer/Megaforce, 2003)

Stripped down and rock ready. The '60s element returns with a vengeance along with a distinct "Kraut-Rock" vibe courtesy of Mr. Glenn Slater.

The Scroll and Its Combinations (TVT, 2001)

Pop goes the Wellwater. Loads of coconspirators featured throughout (including Eddie Vedder). Our least "garage-y" album.



Brotherhood of Electric: Operational Directives (Time Bomb Recordings, 1999)

Our most rock-centric record. We kind of went overboard with the overdubs on this one. Stylistically speaking, this one is all over the map.

Declaration of Conformity (Third Gear Records, 1997)

Recorded on 4-track cassette. Contains all three Super Electro singles. The Japanese CD version features two bonus cuts: a cover of Syd Barrett's "Late Night" with Queens of the Stone Age's Josh Homme on second guitar and the Shocking Blue instrumental "Acka Raga" with Homme on bass.

-John McBain

So you experiment a lot when you're doing your basic tracks?

McBain: Yeah.

Mostly with mic placement?

McBain: Yes.

Was there anything else about the production that was particularly different or unusual?

McBain: The cool thing about this record is that it came out sounding just like it did when we recorded it. Going through the whole process of mixing it and mastering it, and then we had to remaster it, and then we had to remaster it again.

What was the problem?

McBain: Just a bit too much compression in the mastering stage. We recorded it, for the most part, to 2-inch tape, so there was tape compression. There's really no sense in compressing it at [the mastering stage].

Cameron: Right. We recorded everything hot onto tape. So we weren't really able to go too crazy in the compression department once we got to mastering. Because we added stereo bus compression on the mix.

So the first mastering facility took the as-loud-as-possible approach, but you weren't happy with it?

McBain: We thought we'd give it a shot and try some of that approach, but it didn't work for us.

What didn't you like about it?

McBain: It seemed to make things a lot smaller. The masters were louder. Those versions of the songs, those masters were louder, but they didn't have any depth. They were kind of two-dimensional.

So the dynamics were lost?

McBain: There were no dynamics. It was just flat, pushing right up against the speakers.

So what did you do?

Cameron: We just had to do it again and use a lot less compression. It came out great.

Where was the remastering done?

McBain: We did it at Hanzek Audio and got the best mastering guy in town [Chris Hanzek], and he helped us out a lot with it. By not doing things, he helped us a lot.

Matt, you've done a lot of performing and a lot of recording. Which do you prefer?

Cameron: Recording has always been the most fun aspect of what I do. It's what I cherish the most, because you're able to create that perfect performance and put it down for eternity.

Talk about the differences in your approach when recording in a commercial studio and recording in your own setup.

Cameron: When I'm in the [commercial] studio, I try to be really confident with my ideas and not waste any time, because time equals money when you get into a big place. There's a lot more pressure involved in that setting. But once you go in there, if you can be confident and get that performance down, then it's going to sound amazing. The great thing about doing home recording is there's no pressure. You can actually do some songwriting and work on whatever tickles your fancy and record it right then and there. I think you can use recording as a form of expression, as an art form.

What advice would you give people who had their own studios?

McBain: When you're recording, go with your instincts. And it seems like, as a rule, those initial tracks that you lay down are always the best ones. When you're recording on your own, it's that freedom of, "Well, I can just record it over and over again," that can be a problem. Go for those initial takes. The initial takes always sound the best. They might not be technically the best tracks, but the feeling is always there right at the start. And that's the 4-track thing again. It's like, "Oh, that's the one. There are some mistakes there, but you know what? It's got feeling, it's got something going for it. Don't overanalyze. That's something we don't do, we don't overanalyze, with everything, from the drums to the guitars to the vocals. There's going to be stuff on the records that a professional might deem a little shaky, and a little pitchy and maybe not necessary, but we go with it. We go with our instincts.

Mike Levine is a senior editor at EM.

YOU WANT TO BE ABLE TO MIX YOUR DRUM TRACKS THE WAY YOU WANT.
YOU WANT REAL DRUMS PLAYED BY A REAL DRUMMER. YOU HAVEN'T
GOT A WORLD CLASS STUDIO, YOU DON'T WANT TO SPEND A FORTUNE.

NEW!! Www.discretedrums.com *Series Two

- Craig Anderton's Turbulent Filth Monsters
- Eric Darken's One World Percussion (from Series two)

ACID PRO TOOLS LOGIC AUDIO DIGITAL PERFORMER CAKEWALK SONAR CUBASE NUENDO REASON RECYCLE ROLAND V-STUDIOS BOSS BR-1180 YAMAHA AW 4416 MANY OTHERS

Download demos and order at WWW.DISCRETEDRUMS.COM

••• Envelope modeling at its best. But why should we rave about our Transient Designer, when we can let these clients do it for us ...

Ed Cherney (Rolling Stones, Bonnie Raitt et al): "It used to take me hours to get a snare sound—with the Transient Designer I only need a minute."

Richard Dodd (Tom Petty, George Harrison et al): "It's a great tool, a wonderful device... it does things nothing else can. It's a permanent part of my must-have rack."

David Reitzas (Madonna, Shakira et al): "Such a cool piece of gear — everyone I show it to is blown away by what it does."

Like we said: The Transient Designer by SPL. Envelope modeling at its best.

--- Rediscover Analog







Phone It In!

Creating custom ringtones—new opportunities for desktop musicians.

By Hayden Porter

hanks to the audiocentric nature of cell phones, customizable ringtones have rapidly become one of the first commercially successful entertainment features for mobile devices. From a practical standpoint, a personalized ringtone lets you identify your ringing phone when you're in a

group of other cell-phone owners. And with a little preplanning, different ringtones can also be used to identify different callers. These benefits—along with the coolness factor of owning a custom ringtone—have fed the commercial success of the ringtone industry.

Customizable ringtones started to appear in 1998 and became a common feature in cell phones by early 2000. The early ringtone technology, however, supported only short monophonic melodies, so several companies and industry groups began developing new formats and technologies for playing back polyphonic ringtones and videogame audio on mobile devices. Polyphonic cell phones were starting to appear in Japan by 2000, and in Europe and North America slightly later.

There are currently many ringtone formats, and almost all are based on sequences rather than on actual audio recordings. That's because of the low 9.6 Kbps bit rate that is typically used for downloading data to phones. It takes less bandwidth (and is therefore less costly) for the end-user to download a small sequencer file that plays through a phone's built-in tone generator than it is to download an MP3 file of similar song length. (Some newer phone models are an exception;



Sonic Network's GrooveFone technology lets you interactively create new song mixes on your cell phone and save them as ringtones.

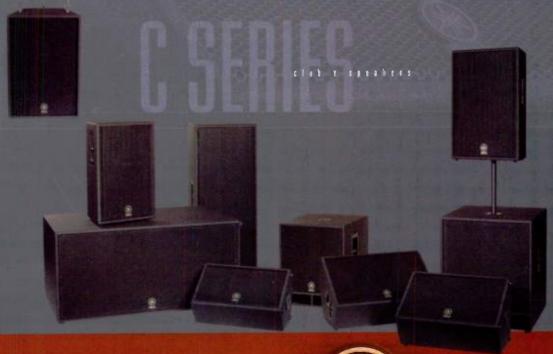




Models in the S line me covered in running corpor with steel conner protectors to stand on to the rights of framework. The oversized hermitis make hermiting simple, Models are available for any application from mail speech reinforcement to very high-religible dence requirements.

Built in the United States, Yamaha's Club V series V loudspeakers represent the latest in our continuing effort to provide the professional features and sound quality you've come to expect and deserve. Whether playing in a band, Dising, or upgrading the sound system at your church or school, with an expanded lineup of 20 models to choose from, you're sure to find the right loudspeaker...

WE'VE GOT YOU COVERED



Cub V Louisper kins with the C prefix are coated with a heavy-duty elastometic spray coating that is readily pointable.

During as an initial and alternative to the content of S versions, they can easily fit any decor. The full steel grilles are found and a manufaculty removement material to provide a rivere substituted approving.

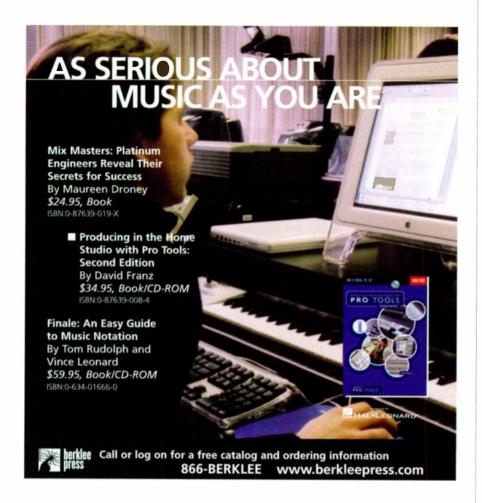
CLUBY



SFRIFS

YAMAHA

2004 Yerraha Torporation of America Pro Audio Department, P.O. (Box 6600, Buena Park, CA 90622-6600 • For literature, call (877) YAMAHAS





DESKTOP MUSICIAN

they support "True Tones," which are actual MP3, WAV, ACC, or AMR format song recordings that function as ringtones.)

The industry is now moving from monophonic ringtone support toward polyphonic capability. Ringtone vendors seek songs in both polyphonic and monophonic versions, so composers should be familiar with several formats. The challenge of composing ringtones is in understanding the various formats and the authoring constraints required by mobile devices with limited CPUs, relatively low audio fidelity, and slow download speeds. (For more on acquiring ringtones, see the sidebar "Ringtone Retrieval.")

SHAKE, RTTTL, 'N' ROLL

Two monophonic formats have emerged as industry standards. RTTTL (Ring Tone Text Transfer Language), which Nokia adopted, was the first downloadable ringtone format. Another format, iMelody, established by the iRDA (Infrared Data Association), was adopted by Ericsson, Motorola, and Siemens, making it the first industry-standard cross-platform ringtone format.

RTTTL/RTX. RTTTL and RTX (an XML version of RTTTL) are text-based formats for describing monophonic melodies. The following example shows the *Flintstones* theme converted into RTX format:

Flintstone: d=4, o=5, b=200: g#, c#, 8p, c#6, 8a#, g#, c#, 8p, g#, 8f#, 8f, 8f, 8f#, 8g#, c#, d#, 2f, 2p, g#, c#, 8p, c#6, 8a#, g#, c#, 8p, g#, 8f#, 8f, 8f#, 8f, 8f#, 8g#, c#, d#, 2c#

The RTX format has three sections. The title contains the ten-character title "Flintstone". The head section defines default values for duration (d), octave (o), and tempo (b). Any note in the sequence section that doesn't specify a duration or octave inherits these values, helping to reduce the number of characters in the sequence and the resulting file size of the ringtone.

Each event in the sequence section consists of a duration, pitch name, accidental (#), and octave, in that order. For example, the fourth event c#6 means a quarter note (the default subdivision) C-sharp in octave 6. "P" is



SOFT SYNTH WORKSTATION



STUDIO-QUALITY
INSTRUMENTS & EFFECTS



PATTERN-BASED
SEQUENCERS & PROCESSORS



INTEGRATED ACID-COMPATIBLE LOOPING TOOLS



OPEN ENVIRONMENT

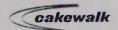


REAL-TIME LIVE PERFORMANCE FEATURES



The Next Step Is Clear

Project5 is available at music retailers world wide. Find out more at **www.project5studlo.com**





INDIGO > io

FLAWLESS NOTEBOOK INPUT AND OUTPUT



Windows and Mac OS X

www.echoaudio.com

DESKTOP MUSICIAN

used to represent a rest. Rhythmic durations range from 1 (a whole note) to 32 (a 32nd note). You can learn more about the RTX specification at www.logomanager.co.uk/help/Edit/RTX.html.

iMelody. The iMelody format is also text based and offers additional features, such as individual note volumes, a wider range of rhythmic subdivisions, a wider range of octaves, and sharp/flat accidentals. Here's an example of a theme by Mozart written in iMelody format:

VERSION: 1.2
FORMAT: CLASS1.0
NAME: Melody1
COMPOSER: Mozart
BEAT: 120
STYLE: S1
VOLUME: V7
MELODY: &b2#c3V-c2*4g3d3V+#d1
r3d2e2:d1V+f2f3.
END: !MELODY

BEGIN: IMELODY

The melody section contains a sequence defining an event's volume, octave, accidental, note name, and duration in that order. Notes without specific octave or volume values inherit the default values, helping to reduce file size. Rhythmic values range from 0 (whole note) to 5 (32nd note). The following is the sequence rewritten with each event separated by a vertical line.

&b2 | #c3 | V-c2 | *4g3 | d3 | V+#d1 | r3 | d2 | e2: | d1 | V+f2 | f3

The first event plays a B-flat (the ampersand designates a flat) quarter note. The fourth event plays a G eighth note in octave 4; the asterisk (*) designates a new octave. In the third event, V-

means decrease the volume by one value; the V+ in the llth event increases the volume by one value. For more information on the iMelody format visit the iRDA Web site (www.irda .org/standards/pubs/iMelody.pdf).

KNOWING FORMATS HELPS

By now you are probably asking, "Do I really have to compose music in this cryptic format?" Fortunately, the answer is no. There are several applications that convert MIDI into different monophonic ringtone formats. However, by understanding these formats, you can manually edit the ringtone to add or edit data that was not included during conversion.

When you prepare monophonic ringtones, a vendor or network operator should provide the maximum character length of each ringtone format's sequence. You must optimize the sequence for each ringtone format according to the limits provided by the vendor or network operator.

FROM MONO TO MIDI

The ringtone industry is now moving away from the cryptic and limiting monophonic ringtones toward MIDI-based polyphonic ringtones. Several companies, such as Beatnik, Faith, Tao, and Yamaha, license sophisticated synthesis technology to leading phone manufacturers. In addition to supporting MIDI playback through a General MIDI (GM) bank set, some newer phones also support "structured audio" formats that include both MIDI sequence data and custom sounds.

SP-MIDI. MIDI is the most widely supported polyphonic ringtone format.

RINGTONE RETRIEVAL

You can audition a ringtone in a phone by manually entering monophonic song data using the phone's built-in ringtone composer or by transferring the ringtone file from a computer to your phone through an infrared light beam or through a USB or serial data cable.

You can send ringtones to other phones by attaching them to a message and sending the message to the other phone. You can also download ringtones into your phone from a Web site that is accessible to your phone's WAP (Wireless Application Protocol) browser.



VINYL GROOVE MODULE

DREAM SYNTH MODULE

TOTAL BASS MODULE



W W W . S P E C T R A S O N I C S . N E T

















800.747.4546

www.ilio.com





FIG. 1: Beatnik Mobile Sound Builder shows peak voice usage for each channel of SP-MIDI and DSL patch management for XMF.

In most cases, phone manufacturers use a software synthesizer to play back MIDI files; each phone has a different CPU capacity and therefore a different level of polyphony. This presents a problem for the composer who is left wondering, "What happens to my ringtone if a given phone doesn't have enough polyphony to play it?"

The SP-MIDI (Scalable Polyphony MIDI) specification solves this problem by enabling the composer to create a single version of a song and set up rules so that a phone supporting 4-note polyphony, for example, could play up to four preselected musical parts from a 16-part song, while a more sophisticated phone might play all of the parts. The scalable aspect of SP-MIDI enables a composer to create a song that plays in a predictable way in a variety of polyphony-limited situations.

The MMA ratified the SP-MIDI specification in May 2002, and SP-MIDI-compatible phones appeared on the market in mid-2002. Currently, SP-MIDI is the most common polyphonic ringtone format for Europe. Polyphony support in current phones ranges from 4 to 24 notes.

Creating effective SP-MIDI compositions requires careful voice management. Overlapping notes, sustain-pedal controller data, and sounds with slow releases can unintentionally drain a channel's available polyphony. In that

case, a phone without sufficient polyphony would resort to note stealing, causing unpredictable note dropouts during playback. You must therefore analyze a composition carefully to avoid any hidden polyphony. For more detailed information, the complete SP-MIDI specification is available from the MIDI Manufacturers Association (www.midi.org).

To create an SP-MIDIcompliant MIDI file, you can use an SP-MIDIauthoring application. One application for au-

thoring SP-MIDI is Beatnik's Mobile Sound Builder (see Fig. 1), which can test a MIDI file under different polyphony limitations and audition the music with sounds similar to those in Nokia, Sony Ericsson, Siemens, Motorola, Samsung, and Danger phones. All of these manufacturers license their software synthesizer and sound banks from Beatnik Inc. The Mobile Sound Builder is available from the Beatnik Web site (www.beatnik.com).

XMF. Another MMA standard rati-

fied in November 2001, XMF (Extensible Music Format) is a structured audio format combining both MIDI sequence data and custom wavetable sounds in DLS (Downloadable Sound) format. XMF supports encryption (to protect MIDI data), wavetable sample data, and copyright information. It also compresses the DLS bank by 25 to 50 percent, aiding in file-size reduction. XMF can play its own custom DLS sounds and GM sounds from the host synthesizer.

Because XMF is a nonproprietary format adopted by the MMA, it's likely to become another important mobile-audio format. To create XMF, you need a DLS editor for custom sound creation and software to merge MIDI and DLS. Currently, the only available XMF tool is Beatnik's Mobile Sound Builder.

Beatnik RMF. Beatnik's RMF (Rich Music Format) is a proprietary format that has many of the same features as XMF. In addition, RMF supports ADPCM 4:1 compression and MP3 compression of wavetable samples. However, only phones that support the Beatnik Audio Engine can play this format. Creating RMF files requires the Beatnik Editor, another commercial tool available from the Beatnik Web

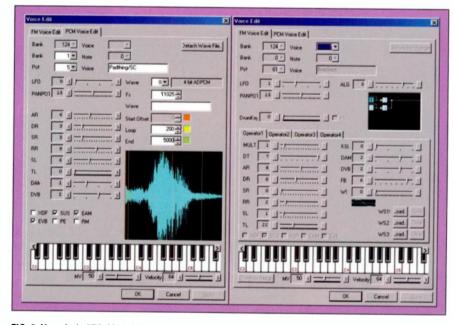


FIG. 2: Yamaha's ATS-MA3 SMAF ringtone authoring tool includes a wavetable editor (left) and an FM tone editor (right).

The meaning of live

composition/sound design



"Live is the Holy Grail of loop manipulation software. It has totally changed how I work with loops and samples. I use it both as a performance instrument and as an arrangement tool in the studio. I can't imagine working without it."

Charlie Clouser—composer, "Fastlane"; keyboardist, Nine Inch Nails

remixing



"Live is an essential tool to me for live remixing. For performance, it's unrivaled in its simplicity and versatility and lets me do whatever I want without ever hitting the Stop button."

BT—recording artist/remixer/composer; "Monster," "The Fast and the Furious"



film scoring



"Live is one of the most useful products I've ever had in my studio. I used to waste so much time making loops fit in tempo and with each other. Now I rely on Live's fantastic time stretching feature every time."

Klaus Badelt—composer; "The Recruit", "Pirates of the Caribbean"

live performance



"I need a program that can keep up with constant changes. I have been putting Live to the test for our performances and it has been 100% reliable."

Cheche Alara—musical director; American Idol Tour, Christina Aguilera, Pink

"Live's ability to change tempo and key, and edit audio on the fly has revolutionized the process for rehearsing and programming a major tour."

Jason Halbert—programmer; American Idol Tour: Kelly Clarkson, Clay Aiken

Live 3 from Ableton is so versatile that it means different things to different people. The common thread is that everyone who experiences Live immediately finds it invaluable as an inspiring creative tool that forever changes the way they make music. Live blurs the lines between composition, recording and live performance. Download your free demo today and experience the meaning of Live for yourself.

distributed by
M-AUDIO

www.m-audio.com

site. Phones supporting RMF and XMF became available in late 2003.

TAO Intent. The Tao Group licenses its Tao Intent software to a number of mobile device manufacturers. Unlike the other technologies described in this article, the Tao Intent platform marries a sophisticated audio engine with a complete multimedia system.

The Tao Intent Sound System (ISS) supports many standard formats including MIDI, SP-MIDI, and the new SKM format. This open format allows merging of MIDI and custom sampled sounds, together with *vector audio*.

Tao's vector audio is a text-based format that includes parameters for controlling software synthesizers, effects units, and music engines, such as the Koan generative music engine, allowing the generation of music or sound in real time. Tao is currently marketing the technology to deliver dynamic ringtones. These "live tones" sound musically and sonically different each time they play, allowing for subtle variety and a bit of novelty, without producing large files.

The Tao ISS content authoring tools are available from SSEYO (www.sseyo.com), which is a subsidiary of Tao.

Faith MFi. Japan-based Faith's audio engine is the basis for several important ringtone formats. Faith developed a subformat of MIDI called compact MIDI (cMIDI), which reduces the range of allowed MIDI data, thereby decreasing a ringtone's file size.

In 1999, Faith proposed and developed MFi (Melody Format for i-mode), the first widespread polyphonic ringtone format, for the NTT DoCoMo i-mode network (currently the largest phone network in the world, with nearly 40 million subscribers). All phones that are branded for i-mode service can support the MFi format, which contains cMIDI and custom samples. The MFi format and related authoring software are owned by NTT DoCoMo, and information about its capabilities is available only to content providers licensed by NTT DoCoMo.

In 2000, Faith and Qualcomm jointly developed the CMX (Compact Media Extensions) format for Qualcomm chip sets. CMX, a multimedia format for synchronized sound samples, MIDI, graphics, and text, can be used for phone ringtones, screen savers, or messaging. Authoring tools for CMX are available from Qualcomm's CMX division (www.cdmatech.com/solutions/products/cmx.jsp). CMX-capable phones are available in Japan and the United States and should become available for Europe in the near future.

Yamaha SMAF. SMAF (Synthetic Music Mobile Application Format) is an advanced structured audio format that is the most common polyphonic ringtone format in East Asia, with a growing market in Europe and the United States. The format combines FM synthesis data, MIDI, samples, wavetable synthesis data, and other media, such as graphics, into one convenient format.

Currently, Yamaha manufactures four SMAF-compatible chips. When developing SMAF content, it's important that you understand the capabilities of the chip in your target audience's phone. The MA-1 chip has a maximum

polyphony of four notes and plays SMAF through a GMcompatible FM synthesizer that also supports custom FM sounds with two oscillators. SMAF files for MA-2 chips can have 16-note polyphony and play built-in FM sounds from the GM bank and a second bank of 128 sounds. MA-2-compatible SMAF files support custom FM sounds with up to four oscillators, and they can include WAV samples with 4:1 compression. The MA-3 chip includes all of the features of the MA-2 chip. It boasts 40-note polyphony and custom sounds using FM or wavetable synthesis. Yamaha's most recent and most sophisticated chip, the MA-5, adds support for analog synthesis and human-voice synthesis.

A sophisticated feature of

SMAF MA-2/3/5 chips is support for compressed audio samples and FM tones. FM synthesis is highly efficient for mobile devices, because a 4-oscillator FM patch occupies 30 bytes of memory. Consequently, you can add multiple custom FM sounds without a significant increase in file size. You can also include vocal or drum-loop samples with 4:1 compression to minimize ringtone file size.

Yamaha provides several free authoring applications from its Yamaha SMAF Global Web site along with a commercial professional-level hardware authoring system. The free tools support the conversion of type 0 Standard MIDI Files to SMAF files, the creation of custom FM sounds, and the inclusion of WAV samples (see Fig. 2).

The commercial hardware tool (model MMFMA3ASE) is a tone module with a software front end. The hardware provides all the necessary ins and outs: connection to a handset speaker for monitoring, LED indication, and line-out. The software has tools for voice editing, voice management, and MIDI-to-SMAF conversion

RINGTONE RESTRICTIONS

When creating cell-phone ringtones, it's important to keep several technical limitations in mind to ensure the best possible results.

9.6 Kbps download bit rate

Cell phones use a much slower bit rate than the typical dial-up Internet connection. Consequently, ringtones should be as small as possible to facilitate rapid delivery to end-users.

10 to 60 KB network limit on ringtone file size

Phone network operators often limit the size of ringtone files to 10 to 60 KB—sometimes even less. Also, phones have a limited amount of storage space and may have a limit on the file size of a stored ringtone.

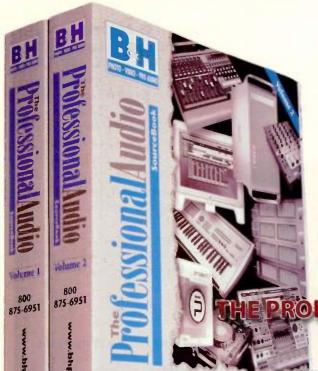
8 and 11 kHz sampling-rate output

Phones have limited digital-to-analog converter capability because of CPU constraints. Be sure to downsample all sound files to these sampling rates for maximum delivery and playback efficiency.

300 to 3,000 Hz phone-speaker frequency range

Cell-phone speakers are quite small and have a limited bass response. To emulate the playback of a small piezo speaker, try making a recording of the ringtone using EQ to remove the frequencies outside this range.

THE SOURCE FOR SOFTWARE.



- The Ultimate Information Source for Pro Audio Software
- B&H Audio Professionals Choose the Newest Products & Technology
- Over 700 Pages of: New Computer Audio Hardware/Software, Standalone Software/Plug-Ins, Midi, Samples, DJ, Cables, Studio Furniture

PROFESSIONAL AUDIO SOURCEBOOK

Volume 1 (Hardware) Volume 2 (Software)





Communication spales Objects

• talk find the laws or more than 10 per communication spales of the communication s

	EMAGIC			
LOGIC	6 SERIES continued			
Fully Assumated Plugin Effects System	DEALTHING NAMES POLICE THE			

 Domain of all_ob play-up on our included quarting a value stage of parties and global processing on the first due standard dynamics, specific, delives and \$100, so unified small analyting tends and republing distriction. 	 Einfrain Ingent Sold and Pattern voll- tradio sight, opper and honor an for- ural is educated assess for educate against play as and earlier assesses. For energial, the above the episted \$10.200 number to proups for earlier against each educated report. 	HH	1	1	******	COMPUTE
All pin in quant or in the majores, and appear couple can find to the to the couple couple can find the couple couple can find the couple	33333 00				2 2 2 2 2	2
Married Williams and Andrew States under COM	& 55555 '00	1 to 10	,	3	1	oldn
 Play no any for assumed so a complex of majo multiplier innovated dress on so the topic descent modes physical traditions 		TOTAL TOTAL	11	1,	1	0
er regard austine transportation of they expe than for transport on female and one objected and assemble to the administration of the absence which	W II		5		****	R
No. of the last	C20 = 1 = 1	No.		,	1	딢
COL	The second second second			1	7	
	pay any many particles are to the first	(Significance)	1	1		
	· If you is to extend a fee tops	Section 1	3	1	1	
	discoult be assessed propose or for	manual line				
7		200	1	5	5	
		Statement Co.	1	1	1	
Virtual Applie Sentruments	Integrated Symilarators	No.	1	1	1	
which works and complete behinding frequity	w Lago 's management three provided	Stee		-	1	
Company of the Party of the Par	And the first constant to the	Marie Company			-	
And to have a second or	The Street of Street	Serveri			- 2	
have a color with some to other and	manufacture for \$1.00 persons and	304			100	
- The second sec		District Co.	_		-	
* There parks regions to previously for TTELL	THE RESERVE THE PERSON NAMED IN	Thus.	1		1	
sade IV name opposed and little little	- A - B - C	Selec	1	1	18	
mater PTE	THE PERSON NAMED IN	100			1	
 Playload turning for all order enteression in 		Stockers.			1	
margin contracts	The second second second	See electric	1	- 2	1	
 Lago Ando repports up to its audio batter 	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Section.			1	
main, Lagu Andar Sald supports on the St.	K GUGKGO	200	1	1 5	1 5	
· Market and the stand and other a	400 300	Sec	_			
de constant		Design Steel		1	- 1	



The Source for Professionals

with WAV-sample inclusion and file/data size indicators. You can learn more about creating SMAF content from the Yamaha SMAF Global Web site (www.smaf-yamaha.com).

Sonic Network EAS. Sonic Network, Inc. (maker of Sonic Implants sound libraries) has gone mobile with its Embedded Audio Synthesis (EAS) technology. The system supports digital audio content, DLS files, and MIDI and provides on-demand interactive

audio playback for mobile phones. The company's customizable EAS technology consists of a digital audio player, GM synthesizer with wavetable soundsets, and multimedia extensions for several ringtone formats, including GM, SP-MIDI, SMAF-MA2, and CMX.

Sonic Network also offers Groove-Fone, an interactive musical program that lets you remix songs using the buttons on your cell phone. With Groove-Fone you can change drum beats, bass parts, harmonies, and melodies, and then save your song as a customized ringtone. You can find out more at www.sonicfone.com.

SMALLER IS BETTER

When adding custom audio samples to ringtones, be sure to minimize the file sizes. Many network operators have a limit of 10 to 60 KB for ringtones. With careful downsampling, waveform editing, and compression, it's possible to improve the quality of a ringtone with one or two custom samples while remaining within this limit. (For more information on ringtone technical limitations, see the sidebar "Ringtone Restrictions.")

There are also many aesthetic challenges for composing effective ringtones. For example, it's important to



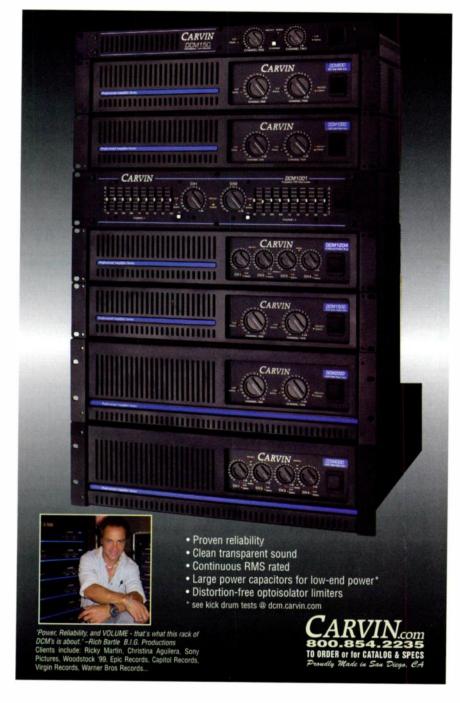
Creating effective

SP-MIDI compositions
requires careful voice
management.

choose sounds carefully, because not all sounds project well from inside a phone owner's purse or coat pocket. Another problem is that instrumental arrangements of pop songs can sound like canned background music, leaving the phone owner to wonder, "Is that my phone ringing, or is that background music playing in the store?"

The best way to avoid these problems is to test your ringtones through an actual phone in a variety of locations and situations. Many of the ringtone formats also support vibration and LED events, which are additional forms of alert. Including those events in your ringtone can work around some ringtone-audibility problems.

Hayden Porter is a Web developer and musician specializing in sound for new media. He is also the editor of Sonify.org, focusing on Web and wireless audio.



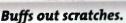
Finally. An industrial-strength 4-in-1 cleaning solution.





No dulling residue.







Leaves a fine polish.





ntroducing a powerful, intuitive, and great-sounding professional audio restoration solution. It's called SoundSoap Pro.

With four streamlined, amazingly effective tools, in a single plug-in, SoundSoap Pro scrubs circles around the competition. And at just \$599,* it also cleans up in price.

SoundSoap Pro — available soon for virtually every host program. It'll leave your tracks sparkling. Without taking you to the cleaners.

Looking for a one-click, goof-proof, noise and hum remover? Check out our original, TEC Award-nominated SoundSoap™ — still just \$99!°









www.bias-inc.com/soundsoap-pro



Also Available: Peak - Peak LE - Peak DV - Deck - Deck LE - SoundSoap - SuperFreq - BIAS Studio - BIAS Studio LE

See www.bias-inc.com for complete details.



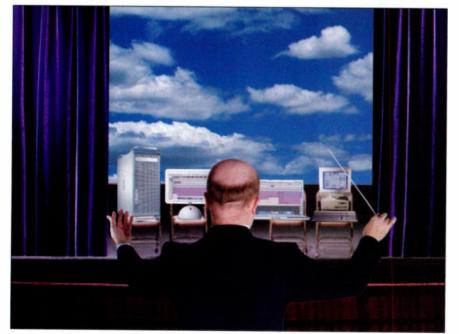
Get with the Interaction

Turn your computer into a creative performance partner.

By Mark Ballora

here's a growing trend in the world of electronic-music performance. Next time you go to a show, chances are you'll see a laptop onstage, functioning as a performer. In *interactive* composition and performance, control of a piece includes a computer that has been programmed to sense significant musical features from a human performer and produce its own music in response.

Nothing about the idea is newpeople have been writing and playing interactive works for more than 25 years. But the pioneers worked for institutions that could spend hundreds of thousands of dollars on specialized computer systems. Now that PCs are intertwined with everyday life, interactive music systems have trickled down to the proletarian sphere of individual musicians. In this column, I'll take a brief look at the evolution of interactive music systems and give an overview of some performance approaches that are commonly used. (See the sidebar "References and Recordings" for additional resources.)



SOME RECENT HISTORY

By the end of the 1960s, Max Mathews, the father of computer music, was increasingly dissatisfied with the music that computers were producing. Music created from coded scores was dry and lifeless. In an effort to transmit micromodulations—the uncountable variations in embouchure, bow position, breath pressure, and so on, that give live music a dynamic dimension—Mathews began the pursuit of what he called the intelligent machine that would respond to performers' nuances. Conductor was an early

The Standard of Performance.

The most trusted professional digital audio editor moves forward with version 7. Incorporating new features and functions, nothing's more powerful or comprehensive.

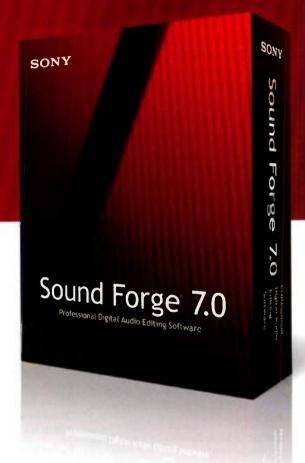
Sound Forge* software is the established leader for 24-bit, non-destructive two-track digital audio editing and mastering. It's the best application available for audio recording, real-time editing and processing, and streaming media creation. Sound Forge software offers over 40 built-in effects and processes, saves to all popular audio formats, and includes the acclaimed Acoustic MirrorTM, Wave Hammer[®], and Spectrum Analysis too's. Over a decade ago, Sound Forge software revolutionized the audio industry through its effectiveness and ease-of-use. Now it further raises the standard of performance you require from a digital audio editor.

Sound Forge sofware advances with version 7.0. New features include:

- · Automated time-based recording
- Audio threshold record triggering
- Clipped peak detection and marking
- Windows Media
 9 Series import and export
- Support for 24fps DV and other video formats

Sony Sound Forge 7.0 software maximizes its legacy to deliver a new level of technological sophistication.

Rely on it.



Available worldwide, or on the Web at: www.sony.com/mediasoftware











system that Mathews designed for Pierre Boulez, who was the musical director of the New York Philharmonic at the time. Boulez was enthusiastic about electronic elements in performance, but felt constrained by having to follow a tape. The Conductor system allowed electronic elements to be dynamically controlled by external devices such as joysticks and percussion instruments.

In 1977, composer Joel Chadabe snatched the first Synclavier off the production line and had it outfitted with special software that created melodies based on predefined parameters such as harmony and interval content. The Synclavier was interfaced with two modified theremins. One antenna controlled the tempo (note durations), while the other controlled relative volumes of four Synclavier voices (in effect, overall timbre). Chadabe wrote that performing with the

system was like having "a conversation with a clever friend." He could do things like cue clarinet sounds to play slowly; but since he did not know which pitches would play, the notes he heard then influenced his next control gesture.

Meanwhile, at Boulez's research brainchild, IRCAM, in Paris, work was under way on a digital signal-processing computer that was capable of any synthesis configuration as well as real-time audio processing. The 4X workstation was completed in the early 1980s and was like nothing the world had ever seen. Miller Puckette created a Macintoshbased interface for the 4X in which processes and controls were represented graphically. Patches could be created by drawing patch cords between modules, and processing algorithms could be switched on and off by various gates. He named the program Max in honor of Mathews.

Max was later ported to the NeXT personal computer, where it could be run with the help of peripheral hardware processors in a configuration called the ISPW (IRCAM Signal Processing Workstation). Though far more economical than the 4X, the ISPW remained a pricey hardware-software combination. Max was then released commercially as a kind of erector set for MIDI input, processing, and output and is now under active development by Cycling '74 (the sidebar "On the Web" provides URLs for all the developers mentioned in this article) for both the Mac and Windows computers. The tools for interactivity were now within the means of independent musicians.

SAY WHAT?

So what is meant, exactly, by machine responses to a human player? Author-composer Robert Rowe classifies interactions into three broad categories. The first concerns the type of "listening" a computer is doing. The second describes the computer response types. The third describes the nature of the partnership between performer and computer.

As for listening, computers can listen generally or specifically. General listening means that the computer senses general characteristics such as register, loudness, or density. Specific listening can come in two forms. One, score following, involves moment-by-moment estimations of a performer's tempo. One commercial score follower is Smart Music, a practice aid for music students, by MakeMusic Inc. The program has accompaniments to standard repertoire for most solo instruments. A piece's accompaniment plays along with a soloist. whose tempo is tracked with a microphone. A less rigorous form of listening, score orientation, does make not continual tempo estimations but responds to selected highlights, such as a trigger from a pedal or a high note at a given pitch.

So much for listening. Now we can consider three forms of response. *Transformative* responses create variations on a performance. For example, Max can be configured to invert

REFERENCES AND RECORDINGS

The following list includes books and magazine articles, as well as a number of recordings that capture the spirit of a live, interactive performance. Most of the recordings can be purchased online at www.cdemusic.org.

Books and Articles

Composing Interactive Music, by Todd Winkler (MIT Press, 1998)

Electric Sound: The Past and Promise of Electronic Music, by Joel Chadabe (Prentice Hall, 1997)

Interactive Music Systems, by Robert Rowe (MIT Press, 1993)

"Language Inventors on the Future of Music Software," *Computer Music Journal* 26 (4): Winter 2002

Machine Musicianship, by Robert Rowe (MIT Press, 2001)

Trends in Gestural Control of Music, Marcelo Wanderley and Marc Battier, editors (IRCAM, 2000)

Recordings

Pierre Boulez, "Répons," from *Répons/ Dialogue de l'ombre double* (Deutsche Grammophon, 1998)

Joel Chadabe, "Follow Me Softly" and Cort Lippe, "Music for Clarinet and ISPW" from The Composer in the Computer Age VII (CDCM, 1997)

Agostino di Scipio, "5 Difference-Sensitive Circular Interactions"; Gerhard Eckel and Vincent Royer, "Traverse"; and Cort Lippe, "Music for Hi-Hat and Computer," from *ICMC* 2000 (ICMA Recordings, 2000)

Tod Machover, "Bounce" from *Tod Machover* (Bridge Records, 1993)

Tod Machover, "Bug Mudra" from Flora (Bridge Records, 1990)

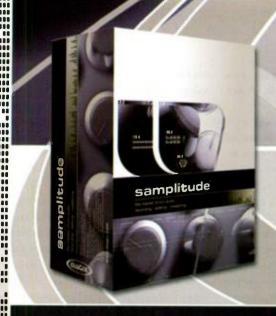
Roger Reynolds, *The Paris Pieces* (Neuma Records, 1995)

Jean Claude Risset, "Eight Sketches: Duet for One Pianist" from *Digital Rewind* (MIT Experimental Music Studio, 1998)

Robert Rowe, "Color and Velocity" from Jade Nocturno (Quindecim, 2001)

Robert Rowe, "Flood Gate" from *Cultures Electroniques 5: Bourges 1990 Laureats* (Mnemosyne, 1990)

Robert Rowe, "Shells" from *Tárogató* (Romeo Records, 2001)



Best Audio Editor



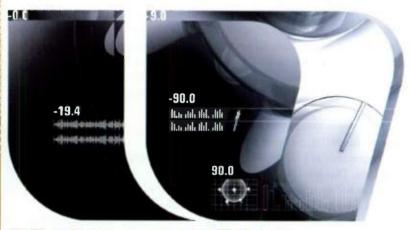
the master of pro audio recording - editing - mastering

www.samplitude.com
Download the demo today!

samplitude®

see. hear. feel. create

It just sounds better...





TO FIND A DEALER OR
GET YOUR COMPETITIVE UPGRADE CONTACT:





ISION UDIO

Voice: 330-259-0308 info@xvisionaudio.com



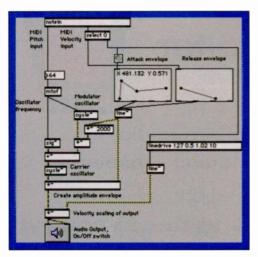


FIG. 1: Cycling '74's Max/MSP combines customized MIDI and audio processing. Plain black patch cords carry MIDI-based processes, while black-and-yellow-striped patch cords carry audio processes. This example creates simple FM synthesis.

intervals, play a phrase backwards, transpose notes, arpeggiate chords, sense the current harmony and add a bass note, create chords from a melody, and more. Generative responses are based on material that the computer creates on its own, such as algorithmic creation of melodies from a library of pitches and rhythms (see "Game of Chance" in the November 2003 EM for more on algorithmic composition). Sequenced responses consist of stored musical passages that are kept on hand to be played when triggered. For example, in a score-oriented listening system, certain events in a score, such as a long, loud middle A, might trigger a preset melody. The performer might then create variations on the melody using a continuous-control pedal that changes the sequence's tempo or dynamics.

Finally, we can think of two roles the computer might play in a performance. In one, the computer extends the player's instrument, augmenting a solo performance with features such as filtering, effects, or pitch doubling. In the second, the computer creates another personality, so that it plays a kind of duet with a musician. Sophisticated implementations of duet partnering may rely on techniques of artificial intelligence to perform tasks such as defining phrase

beginnings and endings or sensing changes of scale, mode, or key.

MESSAGE IN A CABLE

The previous examples described MIDI responses. MIDI is an effective vehicle for interaction, given its discrete, event-based format. Incoming events can be marked with time stamps, easily cataloged, and complemented by stored catalogs of algorithms or sequences. MIDI, however, provides an incomplete representation of a performance. Notably absent is any description of timbral variation. But an extension to Max called MSP adds the ISPW audioprocessing modules to the environment, letting today's computer owners explore what was once only possible with the 4X, at less than one one-hundredth of the cost.

While an audio-based system has the advantage of being more closely tied acoustically to a performance, it lacks many of the flexibilities of a MIDI-based system. Responses such as playing a phrase in reverse or inverting all pitches around a given note are easy to implement with MIDI's unambiguous event types, but much more difficult to per-

form with a stream of audio samples. Polyphony is another issue that is easy for MIDI: a chord is easily recognizable as a set of discrete pitches. This level of analysis is impossible for an acoustic signal, as no one has been able to create a program that can distinguish between simultaneous pitches and overtones of a fundamental pitch. Acoustic systems, then, are typically based on input from a monophonic instrument.

Pitch trackers can identify the fundamental of a monophonic instrument or signal. With a pitch-tracking module, a signal's frequency can be sent to an oscillator to control its pitch, or the signal may be transposed. Other audio-based applications could include using the volume of an acoustic signal to modify the index of a frequency-modulating

oscillator, or mapping MIDI controller values to audio processes such as reverb time, filter frequencies, or stereo placement. Analysis modules can do things like analyze incoming speech, separate noisy sibilants from periodic vowels, and process each differently.

OSC (Open Sound Control) is a protocol introduced by the Center for New Media and Audio Technologies (CNMAT) at the University of California at Berkeley in the late 1990s to enable real-time control of computer-synthesis processes from gestural devices. OSC does not include MIDI messages, but MIDI messages can easily be mapped into OSC, making OSC commands a superset of the MIDI protocol. OSC offers increased resolution and definition of gestures and synthesis parameters, as well as more accurate time control. It is transmitted over networks of computers, which means that it is well suited for broadcast performances of computers and performers interacting with each other from different places. The Gibson guitar company has also developed the MaGIC specification, which sends an electric guitar's acoustic signal over an Ethernet network, giving guitarists the opportunity to participate in these simulcast collaborations.

ON THE WEB cnmat.cnmat.berkeley.edu/OSC Cycling '74 Max/MSP www.cycling74.com/products/maxmsp.html Gibson MaGIC www.gibsonmagic.com IRCAM www.ircam.fr **James McCartney** www.audiosynth.com MakeMusic Inc. www.makemusic.com Miller Puckette http://crca.ucsd.edu/~msp **MIT Hyperinstrument Project** www.media.mit.edu/hyperins

Symbolic Sound

www.symbolicsound.com

It can't be done!

How many times have you heard that? How many times have you proven it wrong!

When we started the K2 project, some people said we would not be able to achieve our goal to produce a variable pattern valve microphone of this calibre, and not have to ask thousands for each one.

WHATEVER IT TAKES

The K2 represents everything we have learnt from designing and building thousands of valve mics. The test equipment you see in this photo proves how far we go to do it right. The 1950's Tektronix 570, so rare and valuable: most valve

designers have only seen photos. Owning this unit allows us to delve deeply into valve technology. It allows us to extract every last ounce of performance from

our circuits.

The result?
The best sounding valve pre-amplifier I've heard!

THE HEART AND SOUL OF OUR SOUND

I am so proud of the Australian designed and manufactured Type HF1 capsule. This represents RØDE's finest transducer technology. Named in honour of my late father, Australian audio engineering

pioneer, Henry Freedman. The sound quality combines modern high end specifications with the character and subtleties of the legendary microphones of the 50's.

COMPLETE CONTROL

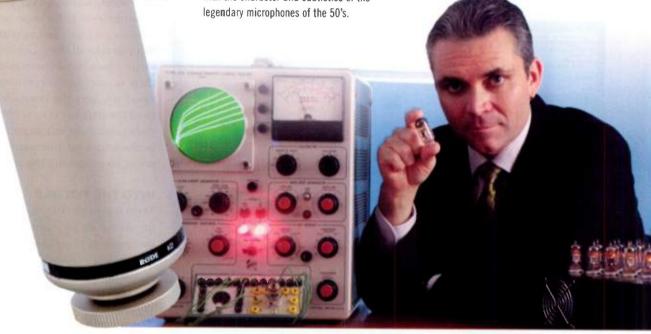
The K2 gives you total control. Every polar pattern! Omni through to cardioid and to figure of 8.

This is not multiposition, this is infinitely variable. Achieve what you want in any situation.

YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF

Please listen to the K2. Even if you are willing to spend \$20,000.00 on a mic, listen to what we have achieved. RØDE can offer this performance and quality because of the volume we manufacture. Small volume manufacturers aren't better; just more expensive. Once you hear the K2, you too will believe it can be done!

Peter Freedman, President RØDE MICROPHONES, SYDNEY AUSTRALIA



INTERNATIONAL

RODE Microphones, 107 Carnarvon Street, SILVERWATER NSW 2128 Australia Ph: 61 2 9648 5855 Fax: 61 2 9648 2455

http://www.rodemic.com

USA P.O. Box 3279 Torrance, CA 90510-3279 Ph: 877 328 7456 (Toll Free Within the U.S.) Ph: 310 328 7456 Fax: 310 328 7180

TECHNICAL SUPPORT For information and technical support questions -

In the Unites States and Puerto Rico, contact: usasupport@rodemic.com or call 877 328 7456 toll free or 310 328 7456



SUBTLE MANIPULATIONS

Joel Chadabe probably chose the theremin for his original Synclavier system because that instrument is practically unparalleled in its sensitivity to micromodulations. Ironically, as the sound capabilities of electronic instruments have evolved, their player interfaces have become increasingly rudimentary. Interactive performances often feature experimental-instrument types that push the sensing envelope. Instruments like Don Buchla's Lightning allow movements in space to be translated into MIDI control signals.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology Media Lab composer Tod Machover heads the development of hyperinstruments that generate various control signals. The conducting dataglove translates a conductor's left-hand movements into controls by tracking the angle of each finger relative to the back of the hand, as well as the angle of the joints of each finger. Hyperstrings augment the capabilities of string instruments. One commission by cellist Yo-Yo Ma consisted of sensors that tracked bow angle, bow pressure, wrist angle, and left-hand finger positions. Data from the cello motions and an analysis of the instrument's audio were fed into a computer that generated audio in response.

GET WITH THE PROGRAM

Max/MSP is the software most commonly used in interactive music applications (see Fig. 1). Its graphical front end facilitates algorithm configuration, while the essential issues of event scheduling and input tracking are kept "under the hood." This allows users to focus on music rather than computer cycles. The Max environment has also spawned two offshoots. Pd ("pure data" or "public domain") is a version introduced by Miller Puckette that exists in the public domain. It is free, runs on virtually all hardware platforms, and is under continual development by a community of users. Yet another version, jMax, is written in Java and is available from IRCAM's Web site.

Other systems suited to interactivity include Symbolic Sound's Kyma system, an audio processor and sound-programming language for Macintosh and Windows. Like Max, it is visually oriented, but processing and synthesis modules are arranged on a timeline. Kyma includes pitch and amplitude

trackers, and it can be configured to wait for a specific event (such as a middle C) before, for example, running a script to generate notes (see Fig. 2).

James McCartney's SuperCollider, a free program for the Macintosh, is a text-based programming environment. Although the absence of a graphical interface makes SuperCollider harder to learn than some programs, it also permits a greater degree of efficiency and flexibility. For example, the number of active oscillators can be assigned to a variable. Changing the number of oscillators in a patch is simply a matter of changing the value assigned to that variable, rather than adding or removing objects and patch cords from the screen.

Kyma's developer, Carla Scaletti, has pointed out that these programs are computer music languages. Most commercial music software falls into the category of a utility, meaning programs that perform common, well-defined functions. It's true that many utilities are quite complex-your average digital audio sequencer is an example. But they cannot match the open-endedness and flexibility of general purpose languages that enable users to configure whatever synthesis and audio-processing algorithms they want, nor can they provide the same ability to tailor these processes to customized input and output routings. You can take all the features of your favorite commercial synths and combine them in one custom environment, provided you have the computer memory (and the patience!) to cobble them together. For those wanting individualized performance environments, computer music languages are the only way to fly.

INTO THE FUTURE

Interactive music raises intriguing questions about musical intelligence, compositional methodology, and collaboration—questions that only become more intriguing as computing power advances. This is a pursuit likely to become an important current of 21st-century music.

Mark Ballora teaches music technology at Penn State University, where he spends most of his time interacting with computers.

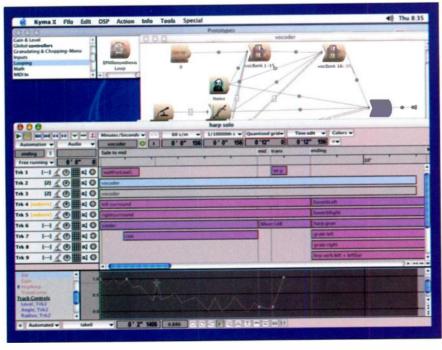


FIG. 2: In Symbolic Sound's Kyma, processes are dragged onto a multitrack timeline. Processes such as waitForLowG (center-left, track 1) are used to tell the system when to start various tasks.



Ultimate Sample Experience



SampleTank® 2 is the ultimate sample workstation. For the first time in a sample-based instrument, 3 synth engines can be switched on the fly to provide more sound flexibility than ever before: traditional (the conventional method of

playback most samplers use), and our all engine.

STRETCH™ (Sampletank® Time REsynthesis TeCHnology) gives complete sonic control over the tempo, pitch and harmonics of samples. No more "chipmunk sounding" transposition, no more loops and phrases out of sync, no more limitations in musical expression.

MULTISAMPLES LIKE YOU'VE NEVER HEARD BEFORE!

Multisampled instruments with STRETCH™ deliver amazing realism and expression. Your performances come to life with true glide, bending, staccato and vibrato with an incredibly rich, vibrant and natural quality. Plus, pushing STRETCH™ to the limit can take you to a whole new world of unheard sonic territories.

LOOPS BECOME PLAYABLE INSTRUMENTS!

The Pitch-Shift/Time-Stretch allows to sync any loop to the sequencer tempo and sync various loops together with a single click! Slow loop tempos close to zero without affecting the pitch or have your loop tuned or singing by changing its picth in real time without changing its tempo. Play loop phrases with chords in sync and run them through filters and affects for the first time is a sixtyle interest. filters and effects for the first time in a virtual instrument. Only SampleTank® 2 allows you to use loops as an instrument with unlimited expression

EASY FOR EVERY MUSICIAN TO USE

All of this power is packed in a musician friendly interface and everything you need right in front of you. SampleTank® 2 makes it easy to access more than 50 new synth-engine parameters including multi-mode filters, envelopes, LFOs and more for your own patch creation

INSTANTLY COMPATIBLE WITH EVERY PLATFORM!

SampleTank® 2 is available for Mac®oS9, Mac®oSX and Windows®, VST®i, DXi, FTAS, MAS and Audio Units all from the same box.

Unlimited World Of Sounds



The widest selection of hi-quality playable sounds you cannot find anywhere else. SampleTank® 2 XL includes multitude of Bass, Drums, Guitars, Orchestral, Ethnic, Organs, Percussion, Pianos, Strings, Brass, Vocals, Synths and Loops.

SampleTank® 2 XL gives you the inspiration for top quality composition and production right out of the box.

An effects powerhouse!

SampleTank® 2 is the only sample-based virtual instrument to have over 30 high quality DSP effects built-in to the module. With 5 effects per instrument channel, the ability to sound like a produced album instantly sets Sampletank® 2 apart from all other virtual instruments. Included are effects from our award winning AmpliTube™ and T-Racks® plug-ins, plus 12 stage phasers, flangers, chorus, delay, reverb, rotary, tremolo... all saved with the sound for instant recall!

SampleTank® 2 allows you to import WAV, AIFF, SDII samples, AKAI® S1000-3000 and SampleCell® instruments directly from the plug-in. Plus there are currently more than 5,000 native Sampletank sounds available from select world-class sound designers including Sonic Reality, AMG and Masterbits.

16 LAYERABLE MULTITIMBRAL PARTS

A stream-lined interface complete with light-speed control over SampleTank®'s 16 multitimbral parts. Instant access to MIDI channel, Solo, Mute, Polyphony, Volume and Pan.

SAVE AND EXCHANGE SONG DATA USING THE SAME SOUNDS

With SampleTank® 2 you can save every setting for making you own exclusive patches and presets. You can also exchange sounds and SampleTank® 2 sessions in any sequencer, Mac or PC, giving you the ability collaborate with musicians on any system.

YOU WANT MIDI CONTROL?

Every parameter in SampleTank® 2 is MIDI controllable for optimal interactive performance. From MIDI program change to full automation and total recall, SampleTank® 2 delivers the performance features musicians need the most.



WWW.SAMPLETANK.COM

SampleTank® 21, with 4 CDs, 500 sounds, 2 GB of samples \$299 - SampleTank® 2 XL with 8 CDs, 1,500 sounds, 4,5GB of samples \$49





Don't Get Ripped Off!

Protect yourself and your studio with these simple security measures.

By Michael Cooper

n the early 1990s, Eugene, Oregon, had four leading recording studios.

During one infamous afternoon, that number was reduced to three.

A week earlier, two men had toured Triad Studio on the pretense of booking an album project. They returned the next week on the first scheduled session date, pulled guns on the owner/ engineer, pushed him into an iso booth, and nailed its door shut. They proceeded to rip out all of the equipment in the well-appointed control room (including a huge console), and then loaded the whole kit and caboodle into a moving van in broad daylight and drove off.

That was the end of Triad. Years of hard work building a dream suddenly evaporated in a nightmare.

The owner had a full-replacementcost insurance policy on his gear, but he had overlooked one critical detail: a business-income loss provision. Some of the equipment was eventually recovered, and the insurance company paid the claim on the rest. However, the entire process took several months, during which time the lease payments on the studio's building crushed Triad's financial resources. A business-income loss provision would have paid the studio's owner enough money to keep him afloat until the conclusion of the claims process, enabling him to recover from his tragic loss.

Insurance matters aside, no one knows whether Triad's robbery could have been prevented. That said, you can take some specific steps to lessen the odds that this sort of thing will happen to you.

In the years since Triad's demise, I





"A Dozen Labels and Publishers Came To Our Showcase Because We Joined TAXI"

Sugardaddy Superstar - www.sugardaddysuperstar.com

We stopped by TAXI's office o pose for this photo because we vanted to thank them for all the great things they've done for us.

If you've ever dreamed of anding a major label deal and naving a hit record, then you'll inderstand why we're so grateful.

We're from Columbia, South Carolina. It's not the kind of town where you meet A&R people, or have them come to your gigs. We knew we needed to do something o get our music heard by the right people. After carefully researching our options, we decided that TAXI was the best choice.

We had really high expectaions when we joined. And we're appy to report that TAXI has exceeded all of them.

TAXI sent our CD to several op A&R people, and the response vas very positive. Piggy-backing on that, they sent our CD to more han 40 other high-level A&R people at companies like A&M, RCA, Warner Bros, Columbia, nterscope, Dreamworks, MCA, Arista, Virgin, Capitol, Atlantic, Elektra, Epic, Hollywood, Maverick, and many more.

All the sudden, we found ourselves in need of a music attorney. TAXI's president made one phone call and got us a meeting with one of the top music attorneys in the business.

He signed on to represent us, and with our attorney and TAXI spearheading the effort, we began to build a buzz. That lead to an industry showcase in Los Angeles with A&R people from more than a dozen labels in attendance.

Now, we're on our way to New York to do a round of showcases there.

Can TAXI do that for *every* member? That's up to you and





The World's Leading Independent A & R Company

1-800-458-2111

your music. If you're really, really good, TAXI can deliver.

Will we get a record deal? That's totally up to us and *our* music. But, because we joined TAXI, we're getting serious attention from people in the music business we had little chance of meeting on our own.

And TAXI has given us much more than just great opportunities and helpful feedback from their A&R staff. We've also learned a lot about the music business from their monthly newsletter, and had an incredible time at the Road Rally – TAXI's FREE convention for members and their guests.

The convention alone is worth much more than what we invested to become members.

Would we recommend that you join TAXI? Without hesitation. It's the best thing we've ever done for our career.

If you're an artist, band, or songwriter, call for TAXI's free information kit, and let them help you get your music to record labels, publishers, and film & TV music supervisors. TAXI rocks!



Idea Generator.

Meet AdrenaLinn II, the next-generation of the award-winning beat-synched filter effects & amp modeling processor with built-in drum machine. What's so great about it? Well, AdrenaLinn users describe it as an incredible idea generator, renovating simple guitar chords into brilliant new song ideas. AdrenaLinn II has tons of odd & unique sounds to inspire you to go boldly where no guitarist (or keyboardist) has gone before. You can even mangle its drumbeats though the amp and filter effects for some of the weirdest processed beats you're likely to hear. Or process your tracks through its pristine 24 bit signal path. All in perfect MIDI sync to your recording software.



WORKING MUSICIAN

have developed a discreet method for screening potential clients. My studio has been cased by burglars three times (that I know of) over the past 20 years, but so far I've never been ripped off. I'll share with you some of my ideas for keeping your studio—and yourself—free from harm.

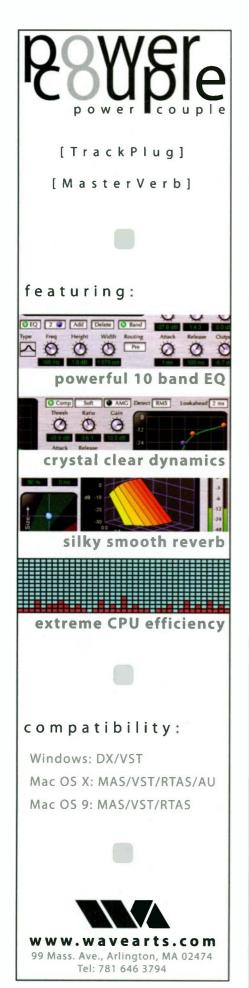
LOCATION, LOCATION

Unless a prospective client has come to you through the recommendation of a friend or other word of mouth, he or she most likely got your telephone number through a listing or ad in a telephone directory or other publication. Because recording studios do not typically serve walk-in customers, there is absolutely no need to include your studio's street address in such listings. A telephone number usually suffices for contact information. If you feel the need to provide an address for mail inquiries, a P.O. box keeps your street location off printed media. Make anyone who wants to find your studio have to call you for that information, so that you know who's looking.

Most musicians will want to know if your studio is located a convenient driving distance away from them before considering it for their project. If your studio's general location is not obvious from your telephone number's area code and prefix, serious business prospects will call you to find out where you are located. Before I give out specific directions to my place, however, I want assurances that I or the police can find the person to whom I'm about to hand out directions. This can be discreetly and politely accomplished simply by making an excuse to call the inquirer back in five minutes. (Saying you're wrapping up a session or on the phone with another client are justifiable excuses.) If the inquirer can't or won't give me their phone number for a call back, I don't give them directions to my studio. It's that simple.

If the caller gives you a return phone number, don't immediately assume it's legit and start giving out detailed directions to your studio. It's important that you hang up and call back the prospective client *before* you give out





WORKING MUSICIAN

directions. It's all too easy for someone to cite a bogus phone number. If you call back and reach a pizza shop, for example, and nobody there has ever heard of the prospective client who moments ago claimed the shop's number as his own, chances are you've just been cased.

Try to get both the first and last names of the people who call you, and politely ask what city they live in. If you can obtain their name and home phone number, a quick perusal of the telephone directory will often reveal their address, assuming their number is listed. If the address is in a different city than the one they mentioned but is in an area covered by the same telephone directory, chances are good that you've just been cased by someone who flipped open the phone book and gave you a random name and number. They just weren't smart enough to anticipate you asking them for their general address as well. Follow up by calling the number they gave you to make sure it's their phone number or that the people who answer your call know that person.

SHOP TALK

Casual conversation can reveal a lot about a person. A red flag goes up for me if the individual I'm talking to professes to have an extensive musical background but can't answer the most basic questions about, for example, the equipment they use.

This information needn't be extracted as if you're conducting an interrogation. I am genuinely interested in my clients' musical vision and gear, and most musicians are very eager to talk about their passion. By asking some friendly questions-either during the initial telephone contact or the subsequent studio tour-you can get a feel if the person you're dealing with is legit or not. For example, if a prospective client maintains they make their living producing rap acts in a small rural town in the middle of nowhere, be suspicious. I had this happen once. It's amazing how unprepared burglars can be when it comes to answering unanticipated questions about the very industry they wish to steal

from. Their off-the-cuff answers are often incredibly lame.

TOUR DE FARCE

Most musicians will want to follow up their phone call to you with a tour of your studio, assuming you've piqued their interest. Keep in mind that thieves are mostly interested in small but pricey objects they can grab for a quick getaway. Accordingly, musicians touring your facility don't need to know where your microphone cabinet or locker is located. If you find yourself fielding persistent questions about such details, consider that a warning sign. Again, I speak from personal experience.

If you're getting a foreboding feeling from the folk who are touring your facility, start asking friendly questions that will either reinforce or dispel your suspicions. Where did they record their last project? Who was the engineer they worked with? Do they like to record to a metronome? Burglars will sometimes be caught completely off guard by such questions, and will give ridiculous and telling answers.

By the time a studio tour has ended, you'll probably have a strong feeling as to whether or not your guests have legitimate business interests in your studio. If alarm bells are ringing in your head, accompany your guests out to the studio's parking area and make some mental notes of vehicle description(s) and license-plate number(s). Don't worry if you can't remember everything. Whatever you can retain will be helpful later if the worst should happen and you're ripped off. It's also a good idea to alert the local police immediately if you think you've been cased. At least in my area, the police were happy to swing by my studio a little more often after it became obvious it had been cased. And they also offered some common-sense tips for protecting my studio from burglary (some of which I'll discuss momentarily).

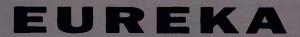
Remember that there is safety in numbers. Get to know the owners of other studios in your area, and establish a common watch list of shady characters. Many burglars use the same aliases over and over; after all, they

STRIKE SONIC GOLD.











SIDECHAIN HI PASS

EUREKA

EUREKA FEATURES

- Transformer-coupled preamp
- Variable microphone input impedance
- FET, Class A input amplifiers
- Microphone, instrument and line inputs
- Full featured compressor
- Hi pass filter in compression side chain

- Soft/hard knee operation
- Three band parametric equalize
- Compressor pre/post EQ
- VU meter for gain reduction or output
 - XLR, TS and TRS I/O
 - Balanced send & return for outboard gear
 - Optional 24Bit/192k digital output card

The PreSonus Eureka is a full-featured, professional recording channel that incorporates years of research in preamplifier, dynamics and equalization technology. With features like a transformer coupled microphone preamp, selectable input impedance, fully variable compressor and three-band parametric EQ this channel strip is ready for real-world recording demands.



For more information on EUREKA, call your Sweetwater Sales Engineer today at (800) 222-4700 or visit www.sweetwater.com



have to be able to remember their names, too! It never hurts to watch your neighbor's back, and a good turn is usually reciprocated.

THE BEST INSURANCE

I already touched on the importance of adequate insurance coverage in the beginning of this article. The best way to get coverage that's right for you is to find a hard-working, knowledgeable insurance agent and ask lots of questions. If they don't know and can't get you the answers, or if they're too busy to bother with a "high-maintenance" client such as yourself, move on and find someone who truly wants your business. Be sure also to read your insurance policy carefully after it arrives, to determine if there are any loopholes or lapses in important areas of coverage.

The very best insurance against burglary is an installed alarm system with professional 24/7 monitoring. How such

systems work and which configuration is right for you are subjects beyond the scope of this article. Again, shop around and ask a lot of questions. Whichever system you go with, however, it's important to remember one critical point: all 24/7 monitoring is accomplished using telephone lines. The greatest alarm system in the world becomes worthless if the telephone lines are cut. Therefore, it behooves you to turn the area surrounding your outside telephone box and connecting wires into Fort Knox. For the security of my own studio, I won't go into details here about how to accomplish this. But your security agent should be more than happy to provide

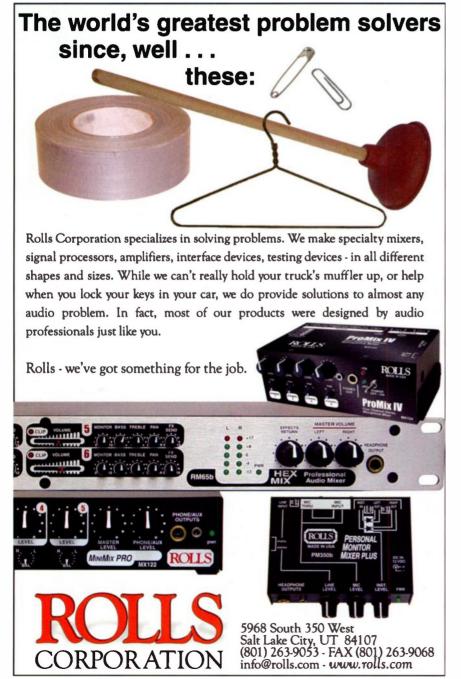


The greatest alarm system in the world becomes worthless if the telephone lines are cut.

you with ideas for protecting this Achilles' heel of all alarm systems.

A few common-sense measures will go a long way toward protecting your studio. A well-lit perimeter—possibly using motion sensors that trigger outdoor lights-with sparse vegetation make it difficult for burglars to go unnoticed while searching for an entry point into your studio. Oftentimes, the prominent placement of labels warning would-be intruders of an alarm system-positioned, for example, on vulnerable windows and sliding-glass doors-will be enough of a deterrent for burglars to move on to the next unprotected place. Finally, if your studio is in your home, entice a friend to housesit while you're away on vacation. The best measures for countering rip-offs are preventative. Be smart, be safe.

EM contributing editor Michael Cooper is the owner of Michael Cooper Recording, located in Sisters, Oregon. Cooper's studio offers recording, mixing, and mastering services.





GET YOUR COPY OF THE ULTIMATE GUIDE TO HOME STUDIO GEAR TO HOME STUDIO GEAR

REVIEWS

A L E S I S

ON

An affordable modeled-analog synth packed with voice-programming features.

By Jim Aikin

n only a few short years, modeledanalog synths have shaken off their novelty status to become a mature technology. Europe has built up a dominant position in this field: the formidable reputations of Novation (the United Kingdom), Access (Germany), and Clavia (Sweden) have left even the Japanese giants scrambling. So it must have taken a bit of courage for an American manufacturer to dive into the modeled-analog shark tank.

But Alesis was undaunted. The company has been building keyboards for years, of course. It started with the popular QuadraSynth-series keyboards, which use sample playback. More recently, the Andromeda, a high-end real analog synth, has garnered plenty of attention (and an EM Editors' Choice Award). The Ion is another story entirely. Its under-\$1,000 price tag puts it in competition with the more affordable European synths, and its "analog" tones, like theirs, are generated using digital circuits.

The strength of the Ion is in the depth of its voice programming. I'm not aware of any other hardware synth in this price range that has three oscillators, dual multimode filters, and a fully functional modulation matrix. What's more, it just plain sounds great. Two compromises keep the price down: The Ion has only 8-note polyphony, and

Alesis Ion

Apple Computer Soundtrack 1.1 (Mac OS X)

VirSyn Cube 1.01 (Mac/Win)

Audio-Technica AT3060

MOTU MachFive 1.07 (Mac)

140 CreamWare Noah

40 Steinberg D'cota 1.0 (Mac/Win)

Quick Picks: Audix D6; BIAS SoundSoap 1.1 (Mac/Win); Evolution U-Control UC-33e (Mac/Win); Summit Audio 2BA-221; Primera Bravo Disc Publisher; Seven Woods Audio Ursa Major Space Station SST-206; Big Fish Audio LA Drum Sessions (Acidized WAV)



FIG. 1: It may be shaped like a tombstone slab, but the beating heart of the Alesis lon is a truly powerful synthesis engine.

Expand your Creativity with a blast from the past









Ever dreamt of using one of the best synthesizers ever made?

The Moog Modular V offers endless possibilities for synthesis so you can make all types of combinations and create sounds that were never heard before.

Based on TAE (True Analog Emulation), it stays true to the original hardware sound. And as the Moog Modular V is now offering more than 600 presets, getting started is easier than ever.

"Moog Modular V is by far the best VST instrument I've ever heard." says Chris Pittman from Guns'N Roses.

The CS-80 V is the reproduction of the legendary Yamaha CS-80 which is considered by many as "the ultimate polyphonic" synthesizer.

Loaded with more than 400 presets and built with Arturia's TAE technology for emulating analog circuits, CS-80V supports 32Bits/96kHz sample rate. Easy to use and inspiring, it opens new realms of sound creation.

"I just sold my Yamaha GX1 because I have a great replacement with Arturia's CS-80 V" says Hans Zimmer.













































its effects section is very minimal. True, the original Clavia Nord Lead sold very well with no effects to speak of. But that was then; this is now. If those limitations don't dampen your enthusiasm, keep reading, because the Ion has a lot to get excited about.

IONING BOARD

On taking the Ion out of the box, my first impression was that the buttons on the panel are too small, as is the lettering beside the buttons and knobs. The knobs, at least, are large and solid feeling, with a nice-feeling rubberized surface. The steel chassis is slab shaped, not contoured into a wedge like most keyboards, and the boxy profile is emphasized by the cheap-looking red plastic end pieces (see Fig. 1).

Around back are main and aux audio outputs (both stereo), audio inputs (also stereo), a headphone jack, two pedal jacks, and standard MIDI connectors (see Fig. 2). The jacks are labeled along the edge of the top panel, a detail that too many manufacturers omit. The audio inputs can be used with the lon's vocoder, or you can pass the external signal through its filter and effects. Again, these are not features you see in too many under-\$1,000 synthesizers.

The keyboard is only four octaves in length and does not sense Aftertouch, though it senses Release Velocity, which is not a feature you see every day. The action is so light that it feels a bit spongy. At first I didn't care for the action, but once I got used to it I didn't mind it at all. Octave up and down buttons on the panel expand the Ion's

total range to ten octaves, and having two mod wheels in addition to the pitch-bend wheel more than makes up for the lack of Aftertouch. The wheels, which are translucent, have the same nonslip surface as the knobs. When moved away from the zero position, they emit red light, the intensity of which increases as the wheel moves further away from zero.

The Ion is equipped with a hi-res LCD, below which are five navigation buttons. You don't see such a friendly interface on many keyboards in this price range. When the synth is powered up, the borders of the tiny buttons glow in either red or green, which makes it easier to keep track of what's going on. Practically every module has its own edit button, which brings up a menu containing anywhere from two to six pages of parameters. This system effectively minimizes the need for prowling around in submenus: no parameter is more than four or five button presses away.

With the parameters that have dedicated knobs, touching the knob immediately brings up the LCD page where the knob's parameter is displayed. This convenience feature becomes problematic, however, if a knob has "data incontinence," meaning it occasionally transmits a value even though you're not touching it. This was the case with the oscillator 2 pitch knob on the unit I had for review.

The knobs are free rotating, so they always start from the current value of the parameter when you move them: there's never a jump in the sound. That is definitely the right design for a synth that's meant to be played. The only knob that pegs at the left and right extremes, appropriately, is the bright red master-volume knob.

The Ion has four program-memory banks with 128 programs each. By default, one bank is user-programmable, and the other three are presets. A Global menu option allows you to disable the write protection of the other three banks for a total of 512 possible user locations. There's also a bank of 64 programmable multitimbral setups. The instrument is 4-part multitimbral, and individual parts within the multisetups can be muted and unmuted in performance with one button press. Also included is an arpeggiator with a variety of rhythm presets.

FACTORY SOUNDS

The sound set included in the Ion has all of the expected food groups—basses, leads, comps and pads, filter sweeps, assorted vintage-instrument simulations, electronic percussion, and special effects. At the top of each program bank are patches that use the arpeggiator. These run mostly to techno-style synth riffs, thudding kicks, and sizzling hats. In about half of the setups, two or three rhythmic programs are assigned to the left half of the keyboard with a pad or lead sound in the right hand. The rest are mostly "gig splits."

Gentle pads such as Dutch Choir and moody string-and-vocal timbres like Vindicarum and Rusty Strings are bound to be useful. Velocity Strings responds to light keyboard caresses with a slow attack and release, and to harder playing with a tighter envelope shape. The brassy TouchPhaseComp, SteelAndBrass, and J Brass are more aggressive, but Fast n Brassy and Owbercomper are on the thin, tweezy side.

Some of my favorite patches, such as Laryngitis and the eerily unstable Howling Dogs, use the Ion's dual filters to create vocal-like formants. But for unpredictability, Bromide takes the cake: metallic noises skitter up and down the frequency spectrum, subsiding to a low rumble or rising to a screech at random, and sometimes responding to the

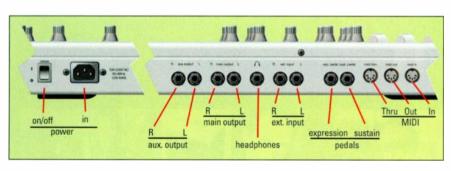


FIG. 2: The back panel of the Alesis Ion has a slew of connectors including an audio input for connecting an external source to the unit's vocoder, filter, or effects. A label identifying each jack appears on the top panel as well as the rear.

Control Yourself

Your music hardware and software gives you all the instruments and recording capabilities you could dream of. But operating these fantastic tools with a mouse is like juggling with one hand tied behind your back. Whether you're a control freak or just tired of mousing around, the Evolution UC-33e lets you unleash the full potential of your music.

e U-CONTROL

4 quick-select preset buttons LCD display shows controller assignments

24 assignable rotary knobs

9 assignable faders

Recall and store up to 33 presets

Drawbar mode for faders

10 assignable MIDI buttons

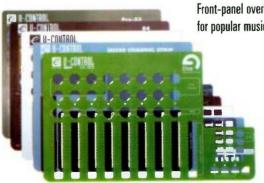
Snapshot sends current controller positions

4 additional programmable MIDI buttons

Easy USB connection, PC and Mac compatible

Can also be used as USB MIDI interface

The UC-33e is the affordable, easy-to-use remote USB controller for any computer music system or MIDI setup. It allows instant and simultaneous control of up to 47 different parameters—and with 33 memory locations, changing setups is fast and easy. Controller Mute lets you preadjust controller positions without sending data, then send all current settings at once using Snapshot. Use the UC-33e with a conventional MIDI setup, for live performances, or as a remote control for your existing studio rack. 30 presets allow immediate control of the most popular virtual instruments and host applications like Reason, Live, Logic, Cubase SX. Native Instrument's B4 and more.



Front-panel overlays for popular music software



mod wheels while at other times ignoring them entirely.

Many of the basses are wide open, filling up a lot of the frequency spectrum. In the raspy Adrastea and the snappy Old Favorite, this approach worked well, but patches such as Cellar Bass, Parabola Bass, and Big Bass Pedal are a little loose for my taste. JacoInTheBox is tight, and the filter responds well to Velocity. This patch would have benefited from a rich chorus effect, though, at least if the idea was to evoke Jaco Pastorius.

While unlikely to fool the connoisseur, the Hammondish Stops On MW2 has a satisfying smoky flavor, and the second mod wheel does indeed switch between three different drawbar settings. SynWurly doesn't have the bite or honk of a real Wurlitzer electric piano, but it's warm and tubby. ItsJamaicaMon is a decent stab at a steel drum. ArEm-Eye Piano has a little of the sizzly buzz of the RMI, but both this patch and 60's Organ are rendered less realistic by the too enthusiastic use of filter envelopes. Classic synth patches like Jump, Cars Sync, WontGetFooled, and Lucky PortaMW2 evoke hit records of yesteryear.

VOICE PROGRAMMING

The range of sounds you can achieve with the Ion is simply vast. You could easily pay twice as much for a synth that doesn't have this level of programmability. A partial list of unexpectedly cool features would have to include two types of oscillator sync, oscillator waveshaping, loopable envelope generators, extremely flexible routings for both audio signals and modulation, and more than a dozen filter types. Without trying to cover every single feature, let's hit the highlights.

Oscillators. The three oscillators are functionally identical except for their front-panel layout and the FM and sync routings. Each has a choice of a sine, tri/saw, or pulse waveform, and all three waveforms can be deformed by waveshaping. In the case of the pulse wave, this produces pulse-width modulation. I wouldn't have minded if the thinnest possible pulse wave had been a

little thinner, but I'm willing to trade that for the shapable sine wave, which has a nice rounded tone that's quite distinct from a triangle wave.

Each oscillator has a dedicated knob for waveshaping, plus octave up and down buttons. Coarse- and fine-tuning for oscillators 2 and 3 is handled with a knob, but you have to delve into a menu to change the tuning of oscillator 1. That is because the panel space is taken up by an FM amount knob.

Three FM signal routings are provided: 2 into 1, 3 into 2 into 1 (stacked), and 3 and 2 both into 1 (parallel). The main limitation of this setup is that there's only one FM-amount parameter. It can be controlled by any modu-

lation source, however, so there are a lot of possibilities. Linear FM operates in the familiar DX7 style, while exponential FM changes the fundamental pitch, producing thick, clangorous timbres. The ring modulator, which always uses oscillators 1 and 2 as inputs, also produces clangorous tones, but it has a gentler sound, as well as its own input to the prefilter mixer.

Two other details are worth noting: pitch-bend depth is separately programmable for each oscillator, a feature that works nicely in combination with the distortion effect, because it lets you add thickness to pitch bends. And you can choose whether to sync only oscillator 2 or both 2 and 3 to

Ion Specifications

Sound Engine	modeled analog
Audio Inputs	(2) balanced ¼" line level
Audio Outputs	(4) balanced ¼" line level; (1) ¼" stereo headphone
MIDI Connectors	(1) In, (1) Out, (1) Thru
Keyboard	49-note unweighted, Velocity and
	Release-Velocity sensitive
Polyphony	8 notes
Multitimbral Parts	4
Program Memory	384 ROM locations, 128 RAM
Setup Memory	512 RAM locations
Oscillators	(3): soft and hard sync, linear and exponential FM,
	ring modulation; (3) waveforms, all with
	waveshape modulation
Additional Sound Sources	noise (2 types), external audio input
Filters	(2) resonant multimode, configurable in series,
	parallel, or blend
Envelope Generators	(3) ADSR with slope time; loopable
LFOs	(2) with tempo sync, (4) waveforms in 0-
	and 90-degree phase-output versions,
	all available simultaneously; separate
	sample-and-hold with output smoothing and
	selectable input
Effects	voice effects: distortion (4 types) or dynamics (2 types);
	output effects: flanging (2 types), phasing (2 types),
	chorus, slapback echo, vocoder
Arpeggiator	(31) preset rhythms plus random, pattern-length
	control, (6) order modes, tempo multiplier
Controllers	(31) knobs, (3) left-hand wheels
Pedal Inputs	(1) sustain and (1) expression, both assignable
	in modulation matrix
Dimensions	31.0" (W) × 3.0" (H, incl. knobs) × 12.5" (D)
Weight	20 lb.





Check out our **FREE** weeky gear giveaway worth up to \$3,000 @ musiciansfriend.com/free



- 45-Day Best Price Guarantee
- 45-Day Satisfaction Guarantee
- Over 36,000 Products
- Over 250,000 Square Feet of Gear Ready to Ship to Your Door
- Rapid Delivery, Most Orders
 Shipped the Same Day*

To get your FREE Catalog subscription, fill out this handy coupon and mall to: Musician's Friend, Dept. CR, P.O. Box 1117, Draper, UT 84020-1117

Name

Address

City State Zip Code

E-mail address

Area(s) of interest: Guitar & Bass Drums & Percussion Keyboard Live Sound Brass Woodwind Orchestral Strings Concert & Marching Percussion

SOURCE CODE: EMDB

oscillator 1. The soft-sync option produces thicker, more unstable tones than hard sync.

Filters. Each filter has its own cutoff, resonance, and envelope-amount knobs. Keyboard tracking is handled in the edit menu. Although Alesis cleverly avoided trademark issues by referring to various filter types as mg, ob, rp, tb, and jp, the references to Moog, Oberheim, ARP, and two vintage Roland models are not hard to decipher. The 2-pole ob filter is

available in lowpass, bandpass, or highpass mode. In addition, there's an 8-pole lowpass, a 6-pole bandpass, a dual bandpass in which the bands are spaced an octave apart, three vocal-formant modes. two comb-filter modes, an adjustablewidth bandpass, and a mode called Phase Warp, which connects eight allpass filters in series.

The Ion has prefilter and postfilter mixers. In the prefilter mixer you can set the levels of the three oscillators.





just the amount of signal from filter 1 that's being sent to filter 2. In the postfilter mixer you can set the level and panning of each filter at the voice output, and do the same for a signal coming from the prefilter mixer. This unfiltered signal can come from any single oscillator, from the combined input to either filter, and so on.

When the output of filter 1 is turned down in the postfilter mixer and the 1-into-2 routing is turned up in the prefilter mixer, the two filters are in series. Yet at the same time, one oscillator might pass through both filters while another passes only through filter 2 and another reaches the output unfiltered. When you consider that each of the mixing parameters can be controlled in real time from any of a variety of modulation sources, it's hard to imagine any sort of filter configuration



Five Ways to Sound Amazing from Apogee



2-channel, analog mic/instrument pre amp

The big sound of the Mini-Me mic-pre (and then some) in its own box, great for ROSETTA users and mobile studios

\$995 msrp



Mini-DAC

2-channel,192kHz D/A Converter (with optional USB)

The ultimate D/A for reference monitoring in the studio and on the road and perfect compliment to the Mini-Me

\$995 msrp*



2-channel,24/96kHz A/D Converter, mic-pre, compressor (with optional USB)

From laptop to desktop, Mini-Me gives you portable Apogee quality for professional recording anywhere

\$1295 msrp*



ROSETTA 800

8-channel, 24/96kHz, AD/DA Converter (with optional 192kHz upgrade)

Pro Tools HD, Mix Systems and FireWire expansion cards available for the Rosetta 800!

\$2995 msrp**



BIG BEN

192kHz Master Digital Clock

Big Ben will revolutionize your studio by synchronizing all digital devices and making a difference that you will hear

\$1495 msrp



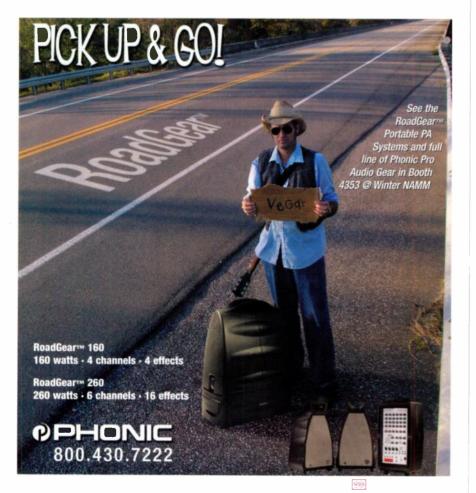
www.apogeedigital.com

or call for more info: (310) 915-1000

* Price does not include USB - **Price based on 96k version

© 2003 Apogee Electronics, Corp. Santa Monica, CA, USA • 310 915.1000 • www.apogeedigital.com All trademarks herein are property of their respective holders.





envelope can be modulated individually, which adds a great deal of expressive control.

The modulation section of the Ion includes a tracking generator. This accepts most of the same inputs as the modulation routings and allows you to program a multisegment response curve, which can then be used as a modulation source. The tracking generator can define either 24 or 32 points, your choice. With some inputs, such as the mod wheel, half of the range will be wasted, because it responds to inputs whose value is below zero, but other inputs (such as the pitch wheel and the LFOs) can drop below zero, allowing the full tracking generator to be used. If you've ever wished for an LFO waveform with a little bump in it, the tracking generator will take care of you. It has many other uses as well, from nonlinear filter tracking of the keyboard to setting up modwheel movements that change the timbre in only one portion of the wheel's travel.

Effects. Given the no-compromise power of the Ion's voice architecture, its skimpy effects section comes as a bit of a surprise. The distortion/dynamics processor is polyphonic; that is, it's applied separately to each of the instrument's eight voices. The chorus/slapback effect is applied to the mixed output of all the voices, but it's stereo, not mono: you can pan one filter output hard left and the other hard right, and you'll hear the chosen effect on both signals.

The distortion/dynamics section has four distortion algorithms (tube over-drive, tube amp, distortion, and fuzz), as well as a compressor and a limiter. Because it's polyphonic, the distortion becomes noticeable mainly when two or three oscillators are detuned from one another. The drive level can be cranked up and the program-output level attenuated to compensate, but that's it for programming. An option to switch to monophonic operation would have been welcome.

The chorus section provides two phaser algorithms, two flangers, a chorus, and a slapback echo with a maximum delay time of 80 ms, which is extremely skimpy. The chorus isn't as lush as I'd like, but the phaser and flanger sound crisp and lively when the regeneration is cranked up. In addition, there's a 40-band vocoder algorithm.

What's odd about this setup is that a vocoder is a fairly computation-intensive effect. If there's enough DSP for vocoding, you'd think there would be enough for a decent reverb. And given that the vocoder has 40 parallel bandpass filters, why is there no graphic or parametric EQ among the effects?

MIDI SPOKEN HERE

Because the Ion is always in multitimbral mode, even if only one part of the multi is active, MIDI settings such as channel and local off are found not in the global area but in the part-edit pages. One advantage of this is that you can easily create a setup in which an external sequencer plays the Ion on one channel while a second channel is active only from the keyboard, neither transmitting nor receiving MIDI data.

The Ion's knobs can be instructed to send MIDI, allowing you to record a knob-twiddling performance in a sequencer. Knob data is sent in the form of NRPN (Non-Registered Parameter Number) messages. This will make it impractical to edit your knob-sweeps in the sequencer. If you need to edit, a better method would be to reassign mod wheel 2 temporarily to an appropriate CC number and assign that CC number to the desired parameter in the modulation matrix.

While reviewing the Ion, I upgraded the firmware from 1.0 to 1.02 by downloading an SysEx file from the Alesis Web site and transmitting it to the Ion from Cakewalk Sonar. The process went without a hitch.

SUPERCHARGED ION

For younger musicians who are just getting started with synthesis, but who know they're going to be serious about it, the Ion would be a terrific choice. No other hardware instrument in its price range has this amount of sound-programming power. I'm betting the Ion will also find a home in secondary-school and community-college sound labs. Teaching synthesis with this instrument would be downright fun for both instructors and students, because it will do so much.

The limited polyphony, the weak effects section, and the flimsy-feeling keyboard may discourage some professionals. For studio work, on the other hand, none of those factors is exactly a deal breaker. If you need a versatile tone module that can not only handle bass, pads, and special effects but encourages inspired sound design, the Ion is worth taking very seriously.

Jim Aikin is the author of Power Tools for Synthesizer Programming (Backbeat Books, 2004). You can visit him online at www.musicwords.net.



APPLE COMPUTER

SOUNDTRACK 1.1 (MAC OS X)

Loop-based music-production software that's powerful and user-friendly.

By Mike Levine

ith its purchase of Emagic, Apple became a major player in the Mac music-software market. Now comes the release of Soundtrack, its new loop-based music-production application.

Originally bundled with Apple's Final Cut Pro video-editing software, Soundtrack is now being offered as a standalone program. Although it was initially designed to help nonmusical creative types like video editors or Web designers produce inexpensive, royalty-free music tracks for their projects, it has plenty of utility for recording musicians, and is a surprisingly full-featured application for the money.

Soundtrack allows you to easily as-4 GB loop library, and much more.

When you open a loop in Soundtrack, the program automatically matches the loop's tempo to the master tempo you've set for your composition. It also detects a loop's key and sets it to match the key you've specified. As with many other loop sequencers, you can record audio directly into Soundtrack, which opens up the possibilities even further.

Unlike some similar applications, however, Soundtrack doesn't support MIDI or ReWire, so you can't sync it to an external device or to your sequencer. But it does let you export your creations, either as mixes or as separate tracks, so that you can open them in other audio programs.

FIRST THINGS FIRST

Soundtrack comes on two discs. One is a CD-ROM containing the program itself, and the other is a DVD containing the 4 GB loop collection (which breaks down to over 4,000 individual

semble compositions in a wide range of styles. The program offers automated mixing, high-quality Emagic plug-ins, tools for scoring to picture, the ability to export files in a number of formats, a

> loops), giving you an instant library of considerable size to get started with. If your Mac isn't equipped with a DVD drive (as was the case with the G4/ 733 MHz I initially used to test the program), you'll have to find another way to get the loop content into your computer. (I networked my machine with another Mac that had a DVD drive and transferred the loops over that way.)

Minimum System Requirements

Soundtrack 1.1

G4/500 MHz or dual 450 MHz or faster;

384 MB RAM (512 MB recommended); Mac

OS X 10.2.5 or later; QuickTime 6.1 or later:

CD-ROM or DVD-ROM drive for Soundtrack

installation; DVD-ROM drive for Apple

Loops (optional) installation; 5 GB available

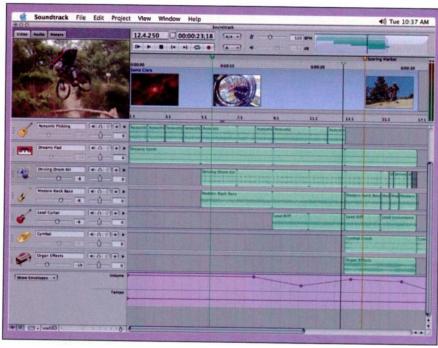
disk space

Soundtrack can handle up to 24-bit, 96 kHz audio, but it has pretty hefty processor requirements compared to a lot of digital audio software. It needs at least a 500 MHz G4 processor to run on a single processor machine (or 450 MHz on a G4 dual processor), which means that a lot of Macs currently in circulation won't be able to run it. Contrast that to Ableton Liveanother loop sequencer that does similar time and pitch gymnastics-which can even run on a G3.

Soundtrack ran smoothly on my G4/ 733 MHz, although, as you would expect with any digital audio program, it slowed down when a lot of tracks with effects were open. When I later tested Soundtrack on a dual-processor G5/ 2 GHz, I noticed no slowdown in performance, even with a large number of tracks and effects open.

SEEK AND YOU SHALL FIND

You do most of your work in Soundtrack in its main screen, which consists of two parts: the Media Manager and the Project Workspace (see Fig. 1). The Media Manager lets you find and audition loops and other media files, and you actually put your compositions together in the Project Workspace. These windows can be set to open separately or as one integrated screen.



Apple's Soundtrack software offers quick-and-easy loop-based music production with integrated video and high-quality audio and effects.



- Four 1/4" mic/line inputs (one of which is also a Hi-Z guitar input)
- Hi-speed USB 2.0 port
- · MIDI In/Out
- · S/PDIF digital In/Out
- · Balanced 1/4" Monitor Out
- RCA stereo outputs
- Two external effects sends

able dynamics processors and 40-GB hard drive.

Did we mention the built-in CD-RW drive that burns your tunes right onto a CD?

Get those hits out of your head and into a 2488. Visit your TASCAM dealer or our web site today.

- 64-voice MIDI sound module
- 3 aux sends (one internal, two external)
- Guitar multi-effects processor
- for compression during tracking or mixdown plus dedicated compressor on stereo output
- · 36-input-to-stereo mixdown

TASCAM



*MSRP. Street price may vary. Your life may vary. Heck we may all perish in a collision with an asteroid while you're on your way to your nearest TASCAM dealer.

©2004 TASCAM All Rights Reserved. All specifications are subject to change without notice.



www. tascam .com





One of the strengths of Soundtrack is its ability to organize and manage large libraries of audio files (both looping and one-shot) and allow for multiple types of searches. The program can import AIFF, QuickTime, WAV, and Acidized WAV files—which means Soundtrack users can take advantage of the many Acid loop libraries available. Soundtrack recognizes instrument and genre types from the file names of imported loops (as well as any metatags the loops contain) and uses that information to categorize them.

I tested out Soundtrack's importing capabilities in a couple of ways. First, I imported a disc of Acid loops into Soundtrack. The program successfully read the data from the CD and categorized the loops correctly.

I then tested Soundtrack's ability to handle an audio file with no embedded metadata. On an audio sampling CD, I found a loop of a country drum beat that featured a side stick. I ripped the track containing the loop and opened it in my 2-track editor. After tweaking its start and end points, I saved it as an AIFF file and named it "Country Side Stick." When I imported it into Soundtrack, the program automatically categorized it under both the Drum Kit and Country/Folk categories.

Apple has also introduced its own file format, called Apple Loops. An Apple Loop is actually an AIFF file with embedded metatags that characterize the loop by genre, intensity, instrument, and several other descriptors. That information makes searching for and organizing loops within Soundtrack a lot easier.

If you're importing your own loops, you can do a limited amount of editing on them in Soundtrack Loop Utility, an included standalone editor that you can open from within Soundtrack (see Fig. 2). It doesn't do waveform editing, but you can add descriptors, add or edit copyright information, designate the basic key and tempo, and adjust how Soundtrack interprets a loop's rhythmic transients.

USER-FRIENDLY

One of Soundtrack's most impressive attributes is its incredibly friendly user interface. You can start making music within seconds of launching the program. The default view in the Media Manager's search window (called the Search Pane) is the Buttons view (see Fig. 3), which shows four rows of keyword buttons, each with an instrument type, mood, or other descriptive word.

Click on the Drum button, for in-



FIG. 2: Soundtrack Loop Utility, a companion application you can open within Soundtrack, lets you edit a loop's key, tempo, and other properties and add keywords for better categorization.

stance, and a list of drum loops appears in the Media Manager's Search Results area, which shows you the loop name, original tempo, original key, number of beats, and more. When you search for specific types of loops (you can also change views and search by instrument category, mood, and genre, or simply browse through standard directories) the appropriate files show up in the list.

When you've located a loop that you might want to use, click on it in the list, and it will start playing. If you like it, simply drag it over to a track in the Project Workspace (where it shows up as a waveform display) and hit play, and you're in business. You can drag it to any location along the horizontal Timeline, which shows you both bars:beats and hours:minutes:seconds. If you have the Snapping feature turned on, a loop that you drag in will automatically snap to the nearest beat (you can select the value, such as quarter note or eighth note), marker, or grid line. If Snapping is off you can place the loop anywhere.

Soundtrack automatically matches your loop to the master tempo and key of the song. But if you decide later in the project to change the tempo and key, no problem. You can adjust them to your heart's content using the controls in the upper right-hand corner of

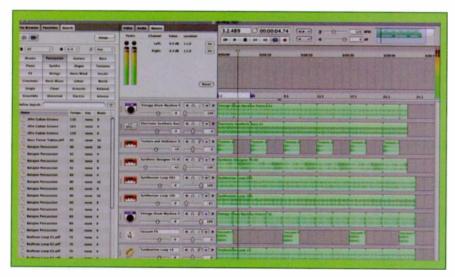
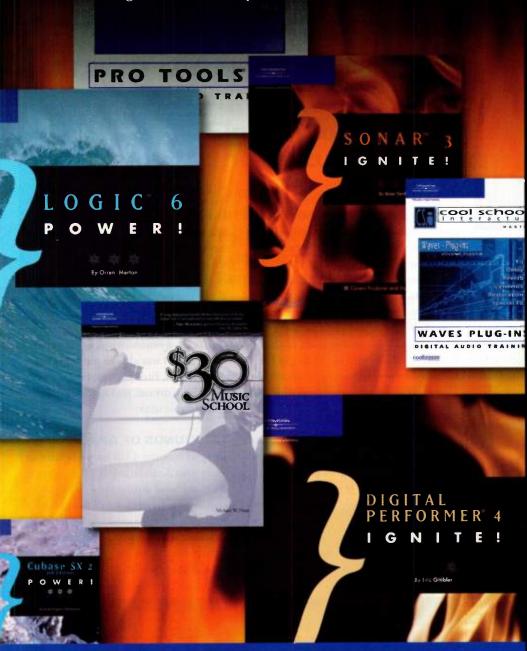


FIG. 1: The Media Manager (left) and the Project Workspace (center and right) are the two main sections of Soundtrack; they can be displayed separately or together.

COURSE TECHNOLOGY Professional ■ Trade ■ Reference

MUSICAL INSPIRATION KNOWS NO LIMITS.

Soar to new heights with our in-depth books and interactive CD-ROMs.



VISIT US AT THE WINTER NAMM SHOW 2004 BOOTH #1116, HALL E

Learn more about our offerings and enter our raffle to win products!

For information on these and many more of our offerings and to order, visit www.courseptr.com or call 1.800.842.3636.

> MUSKA CIPMAN coolbreeze Publishing



divisions of Course Technology

FOR THE BEGINNER.

Cubase SX/SL 2 Ignite! 1-59200-146-7 - \$19.99

Coming Soon! SONAR 3 Ignite!

1-59200-148-3 - \$19.99

Pro Tools LE 6 Ignite!

1-59200-150-5 - \$19.99

Reason 2.5 Ignite!

1-59200-147-5 - \$19.99

Digital Performer 4 Ignite! 1-59200-352-4 - \$19.99

\$30 Music School

1-59200-171-8 • \$30.00

Guitarist's Guide to Computer Music

1-59200-133-5 = \$24.99

FOR THE INTERMEDIATE.

Cubase SX 2 Power!

1-59200-235-8 = \$29.99 Coming Soon!

SONAR 3 Power!

1-59200-339-7 = \$29.99

Reason 2.5 Power!

1-59200-138-6 = \$29.99

Logic 6 Power! 1-59200-128-9 = \$29.99

Get Creative with Cubase SX/SL 1-59200-134-3 = \$29.99

FOR THE INTERACTIVE LEARNER.

Cubase SX 2 CSi Starter 1-59200-368-0 = \$49.99 Coming Soon!

SONAR 3 CSi Starter 1-59200-367-2 = \$49.99 Coming Soon!

CSi Starter: Pro Tools LE 1-59200-169-6 - \$59.95

CSi vol. 10: Audio Plug-Ins 1-59200-165-3 - \$79.95

Reason CSi Master

1-59200-359-1 - \$79.99 Coming Soon!

Digital Performer 4 CSi Master

1-59200-167-X **■ \$7**9.**9**9

Waves Plug-Ins CSi Master 1-59200-231-5 - \$79.99

SOUNDTRACK

I was very impressed with the quality of the Emagic effects, all of which sounded excellent and were easy to use. The Apple effects were generally quite good too, although several offered only the most basic parameter control. A very small number of the included plug-ins—whether from Emagic or from Apple—offer presets, which is too bad. I invariably find it easier to use a preset as a starting point when setting up an effect.

APPLE TRACKING

Considering its relatively modest price, Soundtrack is an impressive and deep program. It's extremely easy to use, offers a huge library of sounds, and features good-sounding effects and useful mixing and automation features.

Those who are relatively new to desktop music production will find Soundtrack to be simple tool for putting together nice-sounding tracks. Recording musicians with more experience



PRODUCT SUMMARY

Apple

Soundtrack 1.1 loop editor \$299

FEATURES	3.5
EASE OF USE	4.5
QUALITY OF SOUNDS	4.0
VALUE	40

RATING PRODUCTS FROM 1 TO 5

PROS: Good sound. Extensive included loop library. Easy to use. Useful for scoring to video. Easy to import loops from other formats. Excellent export options and search features. High-quality effects. Changes audio tempos flawlessly. Automation of volume, pan, transpose, tempo, and effects parameters. Competitively priced.

cons: No MIDI or ReWire support. OS X only. Requires fast computer. DVD drive needed for loading loop library. Manual isn't well indexed. Not enough fills in included drum loops. No click or count-off options. Lack of presets for the effects. Doesn't support multiple time signatures in a single composition.

Manufacturer

Apple Computer tel. (408) 996-1010 Web www.apple.com

will find it useful for producing quick demos, as an arranging sketchpad (you can try out all kinds of instruments in your arrangements), and as a preproduction program for assembling loops into full-length tracks that can then be exported to a digital audio sequencer. Further, it's very handy for scoring to video, especially with its superb time-stretching features.

My wish list for future versions of Soundtrack would include more features in the recording section (includes click and count-off options), more drum fills in the included loops, a better indexed manual, more presets for the effects, and MIDI and ReWire capability. But as a whole, Soundtrack is a great program and an exciting alternative for those interested in loop-based music production on the Mac.



Presenting the Sonic Implants Symphonic Brass Collection:

Continuing the tradition of excellence established by the Symphonic String Collection, Sonic Implants is proud to present the next offering in our highly acclaimed orchestral series, the Symphonic Brass Collection. Using world-class players from the Boston Pops Orchestra, the brass choir features lush recordings of Solo and Ensemble French Horns, Trumpets, Trombones, and Tuba.

Recorded at The Sonic Temple - Roslindale, MA, June 2003, the brass collection soars with the natural ambience and room position so well received with the strings collection. Using the same B&K 4011 front of hall microphones, Benchmark preamps, and 48k/24bit Troisi Octal A/D converters, the blend with the string collection is, dare we say, perfect.

Produced by veteran sound designer Jennifer Hruska. Recorded by Emmy Award winning engineer Antonio Oliart and RIAA award winning engineer John Bono. Processed and programmed with the utmost in playability, this collection is a joy to create with.

Instruments include:

French Horns Solo Melodic French Horn 1st, 2nd & 3rd chair French Horn Sect

1st, 2nd & 3rd chair French Horn Section 1st through 6th chair French Horn Section

Trumpets

Solo Melodic Trumpet
1st chair Trumpet
2nd & 3rd chair Trumpet Section
1st through 3rd chair Trumpet Section

Trombones

1st chair Bass Trombone
1st & 2nd chair Tenor Trombones
1st through 3rd chair Trombone Section

<u>Tuba</u>

C Tuba Eb Tuba

Articulation set includes:

Legato

Marcato Legato Melodic Legato Flutter Tones Half Step Trills Whole Step Trills

Staccato Double Tongue "ta"

Double Tongue "ka"

Muted Legato
Muted Staccato

Muted Flutter Tones

Rips Sforzando

Mute Sforzando Stopped Horns

Horns Bells Up

Trombone Slides

Trombone Pedal Tones Effects

and more





For a free demo and complete details, contact Sonic Implants at 888.769.3788 or @ www.sonicimplants.com.

See us at NAMM - Booth #A6324

V I R S Y N

CUBE 1.01 (MAC/WIN)

A software synth that is definitely not for squares.

By Dennis Miller

irSyn's Cube, a new additivesynthesis application with unique spectral-morphing capabilities, is distinctly outside of the box. Cube allows you to define the parameters of many dozens of partials and then manipulate those parameters using a variety of timevarying effects. The results can be fairly straightforward or like nothing you've heard before.

Cube's interface is both attractive and efficient (see Fig. 1). The large oval screen at the center of its main window is multifunctional and toggles between a display of partial parameters, effects, a setup screen, and morphing envelopes (I'll discuss each of those

shortly). Much of the rest of the window is dedicated to controls for the four sets of partial parameters that make up Cube's basic architecture. There's ample visual feedback as you move knobs and sliders, and you can change the color scheme by picking from a variety of skins. A large keyboard at the bottom of the screen is used to trigger notes and also shows what keys you've pressed if you're using an external controller.

Cube is 8-part multitimbral and runs standalone or as a VSTi. It also supports Audio Units under Mac OS X. Each part can have up to 32 notes of polyphony with a cap of 64 notes total, and the program comes with over 300 Presets (including a new set of Presets that appeared on the Web just as I was completing this review). The dedicated Setup screen lets you assign sounds to individual MIDI channels, and you can easily assign all eight parts to a single channel if you want. Each part can be routed to its own stereo output, and there's a dedicated Record button for capturing the program's output when Cube is in standalone mode.

I tested Cube on a dual-processor Pentium III/1 GHz running Windows 2000. The audio interface was a MOTU

VITSYN CUBE

Control Source A To Control Sourc

FIG. 1: The main screen in VirSyn's Cube contains a variety of work areas. At the center of this figure is a two-dimensional representation of the path of the morphing envelopes. The buttons along the top center of the screen are used to select one of the eight multitimbral parts.

Minimum System Requirements

Cube 1.01

MAC: G4/400 MHz (Altivec required); 128 MB RAM; Mac OS 9 or Mac OS X 10.2

PC: Pentium III/600 MHz or Athlon XP/MP; 128 MB RAM; Windows 98/2000/ME/XP

2408mk3, and I used ASIO drivers exclusively. I also tested Cube on a Pentium 4/2.8 GHz laptop running Windows XP, with an Echo Indigo IO for audio in and out.

FROM THE TOP

Additive synthesis is an ancient technology that was used in the earliest mechanical organs, but its modern implementation is based on the writings of French mathematician Jean-Baptiste Fourier. In the early 19th century, Fourier theorized that all periodic sounds are made up of sine-wave components with different frequencies and amplitudes that vary over time. Given enough sine waves and individual envelope generators to control the amplitudes of each, one could, in theory, synthesize any complex sound. More recent research has shown that it's valid to group higher partials into small sets and control their envelopes as a group.

Cube implements those theories in an efficient and musically useful way. Each of its voices consists of four sets of parameters that control up to 512 partials, and only the first 16 partials can be controlled individually. Beyond that, ever-higher partials are grouped into ever-larger collections.

A lot of control is available for each of the four parameter sets, which Cube calls Sound Sources and labels A, B, C, and D. For starters, the program provides separate displays to adjust each Sound Source's Partial, Attack, Decay, Pan, Filter, and Noise parameters (I'll cover those in a moment). Additional high-level controls allow you to adjust the rate and depth of each Source's pitch LFO, and you can detune each Source up or down by as

Subscribe to

Electronic Musician



1 Year for only \$19.97

Visit www.emusician.com or call 800-245-2737

many as 48 semitones in half-step increments. (You can't, however, solo or mute a Source.) All knobs and sliders can be mapped to incoming MIDI controller messages.

Two other high-level controls, Ensemble and Spread, provide even more options. Ensemble adds a chorusing effect to a Source by applying an LFO to each partial. Ensembles have only one parameter, which is represented as a value from 0 through 100 with twodecimal-point accuracy. Like many of the controls, the Ensemble parameter is adjusted with a knob or by using various key combinations, and it's not very easy to configure the setting to any arbitrary value you might want. It would be nice if you could type in values. On the other hand, like other controls, the Ensemble setting can be adjusted for all four Sound Sources simultaneously by Control-dragging (or, on the Mac, Command- or Option-dragging) the knob. That is one of many nice editing shortcuts.

The Spread control is particularly useful. Because all of the partials are harmonic by default, you don't have the option to create inharmonic sounds such as bells. But using the Spread control, you can offset the ratios of the partials to the fundamental, opening up a vast range of timbres. However, as with other aspects of the program, Cube has only a single Spread control per Sound Source (also 0 through 100), so you don't have as much flexibility as you might like.

TAKE A PART

Cube's core functions center around the six screens that are used to edit the parameter sets of each Sound Source. There are 31 collections of parameter settings that you can use as starting points. Among these are static waveforms (HiResoSaw and LoResoSaw), voiceprints (the vowels a, e, i, o, and u for both soprano and bass), and bowed and plucked strings.

To edit a Preset, press a Source's Edit button; this will give you access to a two-dimensional grid in which you can toggle from one to another of the six work areas (see Fig. 2). One of them, the Partials screen, is where you adjust the partials' amplitudes. It's easy to modify the amplitude value of a partial (or group of partials): just click and drag up or down, and you'll see the exact value (in decibels) for that harmonic. But here again, it would nice to be able to type in an exact value and also to zoom in or out to get a higher-resolution display.

As I mentioned earlier, you can edit the first 16 partials individually. Partials are grouped in pairs from numbers 17 through 32, in fours from 33 through 64, in eights from 65 through 128, and so on. Although you can finetune the settings if you're so inclined, for the purposes of experimentation, I found it very useful (here and else-



FIG. 3: This figure shows a simple envelope that uses the parameters of all four Sound Sources. It's easy to draw complex curves that could create a sound using any of the Sources.

where) just to draw random, sweeping gestures with the mouse.

Next up are the Attack and the Decay screens. As their names imply, those control the amplitude envelopes of the various partials, and there's only a single attack and a single decay segment per grouping. Though that may seem rather limited, you can create far more complex envelopes by morphing between the four Sources, which is the key to creating time-varying sounds in Cube.

The Pan screen allows you to place each partial or partial group in the stereo field, and the Noise editor is used to add a random amount of modulation to each partial's frequency. In the final screen, you can apply a morphing resonant filter to the partials. This unique filter implementation is one of the most powerful I've ever seen.

Unlike a traditional filter, which, depending on its type, offers some combination of cutoff frequency, bandwidth, and center frequency, the filter in Cube is completely adaptable. That means you can draw your own transfer functions for the filter and thus configure its response curve. Rather than just use a 1-, 2-, or 4-pole filter, which would determine a simple attenuation curve, you can create an unlimited variety of resonant shapes that either model traditional instruments or voices or are like nothing on the planet-very nice indeed. There are also several keyboard shortcuts that let you draw complex shapes very quickly.

In addition to creating custom filters for each individual Source, you can add



FIG. 2: Cube allows you to control the amplitudes of as many as 512 partials. Each of its four Sound Sources has its own parameters for the partials and for the major sound-processing functions.



Now you can take the Grandeur of a Symphony Orchestra Anywhere!

Introducing Garritan Personal Orchestra!

A COMPLETE AND AFFORDABLE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA LIBRARY INCLUDING:

KONTAKTTM Sample Player, WertureTM SE Notation Program, Cubasis VST (for PC) and Ambience Reverb Great Sounding Orchestral Instruments, Easy to Use, Intuitive Controls Just Load a Symphony Orchestra on your PC or Laptop and Play - Anytime, Anywhere Create Your Own Ensembles/Sections with Individual Instruments Runs on Most Computers: Mac or PC, Standalone, VST, DX, AudioUnits, RTAS Everything you need in one package, for one low price of \$249

For More Information and Demos visit: www.personalorchestra.com or call (360) 376-5766





Visit us at NAMM Booth 6921



morph points that determine how the filtering effects will change over time. These points determine where the characteristics of one Source's filter will morph into those of another. Which Source's filter data is used at any given moment is determined by Cube's morphing envelopes.

MORPHOLOGY

Cube provides morphing options that resemble the technique called vector synthesis used in some Korg synths, but the features go far beyond anything in a Korg implementation. Briefly put, Cube provides a two-dimensional grid on which you can determine how much the parameters of each Sound Source contribute to the sound as it evolves over time. The upper-left quadrant represents Source A, the upper-right is Source B, the lower-right is Source C, and the lower-left is Source D. In the configuration shown in Fig. 3, the sound would evolve gradually from Source A to B to C, sustain on C, and then continue to D upon the note's release. A diagonal line drawn from the upperright to the lower-left quadrant would begin with the characteristics of B and morph to those of D, using additional data from the other two Sources along the way.

The duration of each segment is determined in the display at the bottom of the screen (see Fig. 3), and you can draw very complicated morphing paths that contain up to 64 segments. Moreover, Cube provides dozens of preset envelope shapes, many of which create highly rhythmic patterns that morph from one Source to the others and back again repeatedly. You can also save your own envelopes as presets and reuse them in other patches.

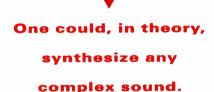
One simple use of the morphing technique would be to morph from the vowel sounds a to a, perhaps an octave higher. But it's just as easy to morph from a u to a bowed string or from a plucked string to a bell sound to white noise. Within the range of the available Sound Sources, the possibilities really are endless. And like nearly every other aspect of Cube, all changes you make—whether to the morph path or

the Sound Sources themselves—update in real time, even as a sound is playing back.

Cube's unique zooming feature is worth a mention. Click and hold the mouse in the lower-envelope area and drag up, and you can zoom the display to show just two-tenths of a second. Drag back down, and you can zoom the display to show 40 minutes on a single screen! Dragging right or left moves the display to show a different range of time. This method works very well overall and allows you to easily set the display to any region or amount of time you want.

IN ACTION

As with most new tools I try, my first stop was to play with the Presets. In the case of Cube, that took a very long



time. Cube ships with seven banks of Presets, including pads; leads; keyboard, bass, and percussion sounds; and the CubeFactory bank, which loads by default. Banks contain as many as 64 sounds (the higher-numbered locations in some banks are empty), and you can have only one bank loaded at a time. It's easy to copy Presets and paste them into new or existing banks, and before long, I had two entirely new banks nearly filled with my own custom sounds (see Web Clips 1 through 7). Some were the result of using Cube's random-patch generator (shown as a slot-machine icon in the main interface's upper right), which creates useful patches more often than you might expect.

The sounds in the CubeFactory bank range from fairly straightforward offerings, such as RealCello, to highly rhythmic, looping sounds, such as JustWait, which could easily have come straight from a stint in a Korg Wavestation (a number of sounds have that quality). Mixed with those are keyboard sounds (Celeste, Ambiano2, ClaviThroarty, and Organ9 Bars), basses (Bassinet, OR-GANic Bass, and AKHOUBass), leads (Morphogenic Lead, Trumpet Dance Lead, and Anna saw the Lead), and a whole lot more. The Presets range from elegant and evocative to just plain cheesy; which ones you'll find useful for your work depends entirely on what you're after. The bank clearly demonstrates Cube's enormous potential, including the power of its built-in effects, and probably offers something for evervone.

The other banks also have a great variety to offer. The Leads didn't contain much that interested me, and with a few exceptions, the Keys didn't knock me out either. The Sequence bank had some compelling sounds: Talking Crowd is nice and quirky, and JustWait Again is a repeating metallic sound that takes a few strange twists along its journey. Many of the other sounds got monotonous a bit too soon. But some combination of altering a few segments in the envelopes (often changing the duration of a segment in the middle of a long, repetitive section), adding a few more segments, and extending the envelope's total duration let me easily modify the Presets and create what I felt were more interesting patterns.

To my ear, the HGohs bank (created by and named for Harry Gohs, the program's developer) is one of the most interesting of the bunch. This bank is available as a free download from VirSyn's Web site and contains only 29 Presets, but many of them sound great. Among my favorites are exotic vocal sounds like Let's Talk, WetBreath, and 'nother Talk; the slow, evolving timbre of IronPiano (which I like even better with all the Sources tuned down 12 semitones); NoizVoizModwheel, which morphs between a low growl and rich noise with the turn of the mod wheel; and FifthSense, which I prefer with a much longer attack segment on the Volume envelope.

The Presets are so easy to change that you can make something radically new with no more than a few mouse clicks.



But among all the included Presets, you'll definitely find plenty that you can use right out of the box.

AFTER EFFECTS

As though there weren't enough soundprogramming components on hand, Cube adds a respectable set of effects to the mix. Included are a Reverb, Delay, Flanger/Phaser/Chorus, and Distortion. Each effect has a variety of parameters, and the Reverb has no fewer than 24 presets. The delay time can be synced to MIDI tempo or the internal bpm value, and each part can have its own effects.

For even more sound-design options, a very useful arpeggiator offers settings for Range (1 to 8 octaves), Mode (Up, Down, Alt, or Rand), and Clock (a variety of rhythmic durations from whole note to 32nd-note triplet, plus five rhythmic variations). In standalone mode, the Clock values sync to the useradjustable setting, which has a range of 40 to 300 bpm. When Cube is running as a plug-in, the host's tempo overrides Cube's internal tempo setting. Global High and Low EQ: a Bright control; and a Glide setting, which con-

trols the transition time between two successive notes (with a maximum setting of 91.1 seconds!), round out the main controls.

THE GOOD, THE BAD

Cube's documentation is minimal, to say the least. Though it is adequate to get you up and running, it provides only two brief usage tips and tricks. Additional tutorials (for example, on how to model various resonances with the filter) would be very helpful.

More serious are two rather glaring omissions in the software itself. First, Cube has no Undo command—enough said. Second, when you guit the program, it doesn't prompt you to save any changes you may have made. I've come to expect (and even rely) on these two very common features. It would also be great if you could solo a Sound Source while you're working on it. That would be especially useful when you first load a Preset, because it's impossible to know which Source is contributing what to the sound you're hearing. I found it necessary to change various parameters of the Sources to see what effect they had (if any), which helped me narrow down where the really important stuff was coming from. A solo (or mute) function would speed the process of figuring out how a particular Preset worked.

But beyond that, Cube is one of the deepest and most powerful tools I've come across in a long time. It has the potential to generate a tremendous range of sounds, and with a little effort, you can build spectra that resemble all manner of instrument models. On the other hand, if you're short of time, you can just try your luck with the randomizer.

I hope a library of user-contributed Presets will evolve along with a "Cubist" community. I also look forward to the appearance of more Sound Source Presets and the ability to make your own. Cube is an outstanding sound-design tool and a great platform for experimentation. Check out the demo at VirSyn's Web site and see what it can do for you.

Dennis Miller is an associate editor of EM.



AUDIO-TECHNICA

AT3060

An affordably priced phantom-powered tube mic.

By Myles Boisen

udio-Technica has the distinction of being the first company to make a phantom-powered tube microphone for the personal-studio market. The fixed-cardioid AT3060 has the heft and quality feel of a premium instrument, but it isn't bulky like a vintage tube mic. This miniaturization is partly made possible by the small Raytheon tube at the heart of its ingenious design.

The AT3060's housing is all metal (nickel-plated brass) with a sturdy openweave metal grille occupying roughly half of the microphone's 6%-inch length (see Fig. 1). The enclosed diaphragm, which is over an inch in diameter, is

FIG. 1: The phantom-powered Audio-Technica AT3060 is a solidly built large-diaphragm tube mic.

the largest used in an Audio-Technica product to date. Because it's phantom powered, the AT3060 connects to any standard XLR mic cable, and no external power supply or multipin connector cable is needed.

The absence of a separate power supply helps keep the cost down, as does the fact that the AT3060 doesn't come with a hardshell carrying case. However, it does come with a padded zipper bag to hold and protect the mic. Also included is a tough black plastic swiveling shockmount that looks like it's designed to stand up to years of professional use.

The mic fit snugly into the shockmount, so I had no reluctance about hanging it upside-down, which is standard for tube transducers. However, because this microphone body doesn't seem to heat up at all, even after hours of use, following the convention of inverting it to keep heat away from the diaphragm is not necessary.

TO THE TEST

Because the manufacturer advertises the AT3060 as possessing a "warm classic tube sound," I began my tests by putting up the 3060 against one of my

favorite tube mics, the Lawson L47 MP.

Although some might view testing the \$599 AT3060 against the \$2,000 L47 MP as comparing apples to oranges, I have often been surprised by the strong performance of a less expensive "underdog" when comparing mics of different price ranges. Using the Lawson, a mic that I'm quite familiar with, also gave me a good reference point for evaluating the AT3060.

I started my comparison by carefully matching output levels with a 1 kHz tone and by doing loudspeaker tests. For this test, the mics were placed side by side, roughly two feet in front of a powered monitor. I then played a selection of mixes PRODUCT SUMMARY

Audio-Technica

AT3060 tube microphone \$599

AUDIO QUALITY
VALUE

3.0 3.0

RATING PRODUCTS FROM 1 TO 5

PROS: Affordable phantom-powered tube mic. Works well for acoustic guitars, percussion, high woodwinds, and vocals. Needs no external power supply. Excellent build quality. Sturdy shock mount.

CONS: Lacks warmth for a tube mic. Thin-sounding on some sources. No pad switch. No hard-shell carrying case.

Manufacturer

Audio-Technica tel. (330) 686-2600 e-mail pro@atus.com Web www.audio-technica.com

through the monitor and compared the sound of the mics. No surprises here: the AT3060 was simply not able to measure up to the considerably more expensive Lawson's big tone (which is based on an emulation of the famed Neumann U47).

However, when I compared the mics on acoustic guitar, the AT3060 outperformed the Lawson. Whereas the Lawson sounded full but tubby, the AT3060 accentuated the pick attack and sparkle and imbued the guitar's sound with a "ready-to-mix" attitude.

When I tried out the two mics on an electric guitar amp the results were more in line with their price points. Compared to the Lawson, the AT3060 sounded distant and filtered, as if it had been on a different amp with a smaller speaker. On single-note lines the difference was less apparent than on chords, but the AT3060 still diminished the fundamental tone and punch on low notes.

DRILLING DEEPER

In order to contrast the AT3060 with a mic more comparable in price and timbre, I pulled a Blue Baby Bottle out of my studio's mic closet. Like the

THE SOURCE FOR HARDWARE.



- The Ultimate Information Source for Pro Audio Hardware
- B&H Audio Professionals Choose the Newest Products & Technology
- Over 700 Pages of: New Mixers, Recorders, Loudspeakers, Mics, Processors, Workstations, Power Amps, Sound Reinforcement/PA, Studio Monitors.

OFESSIONAL AUDIO SOURCEBOOK

Volume 1 (Hardware) Volume 2 (Software)



1029APM

GENELEC



The Source for Professionals

AT3060—whose published specs highlight a 10 dB rolloff at 20 kHz (see Fig. 2)—the solid-state Baby Bottle has a softened high-end response that can be suitably mellow in some applications, though a bit dull in others.

On acoustic guitar, as with the previous Lawson comparison, the AT3060 was a clear winner. Its timbre complemented the metallic components of rhythm strumming without being strident, while the Baby Bottle sounded too warm and mushy. Likewise, on a tambourine track (with the performer ranging from 4 to 15 feet away) the AT3060 delivered a well-defined sound with plenty of room character at all distances. By contrast, the Baby Bottle sounded closer and drier on the tambourine, delivering a smoother, more listenable timbre at close proximity but sounding diffused as the performer backed away from the mic cluster.

In the loudspeaker test, the Baby Bottle had more of an authoritative thump in the lows, a stronger midrange, and less incisive highs than the AT3060. Tweaking the Audio-Technica mic with EQ (a 4 dB cut at 5 kHz and a 2 dB boost at 200 Hz) brought its sound close to that of the Baby Bottle for midrange instruments in the mix. But I was puzzled to find that, even against the solid-state mic, there was a flatness and lack of depth to the AT3060's sound, irrespective of frequency.

I also tried the AT3060 out for recording bass guitar. For this task I usually rely on an AKG 414-BULS with the -10 dB pad engaged. On a bass amp

AT3060 Specifications		
Element	condenser	
Polar Pattern	cardioid	
Frequency Response	50 Hz-16 kHz	
Signal-to-Noise Ratio	77 dB, 1 kHz @ 1 Pa	
Dynamic Range (typical)	117 dB, 1 kHz @ max. SPL	
Phantom-Power Requirements	48V, 3 mA typical	
Impedance	400Ω	
Maximum Input Sound Level	134 dB SPL, 1 kHz @ 1% THD	
Dimensions	6.71" (L) $ imes$ 2.05" maximum body diameter	
Weight	1.19 lb.	

playing at average studio volume (well below club or rock concert levels), the output of the AT3060 was extremely distorted before it hit the mic preamp. In this case the lack of a pad switch on the mic was a distinct disadvantage, and there was not much else to do but make a change to my standby AKG mic.

As an ambient drum-room mic on a rock project, the AT3060 performed adequately and had no problems handling the drum levels from ten feet away. But because the mic tended to emphasize harshness in the cymbals and didn't do much to enhance the bigness of toms or kick, it didn't figure prominently in the mix.

I had much more success using the AT3060 on clarinet and soprano saxophone. The AT3060 gave a nice woody tone to the clarinet although its 6 kHz presence boost often over-emphasized breath and other air sounds. On soprano sax—an instrument that usually

needs some extra presence—the AT3060 delivered an aggressive, penetrating midrange that really worked. It was not quite the mellow sound I associate with my favorite tube mics, but I liked the high-end definition, and noted no harshness in the sax's upper range.

On a male singer-acoustic guitarist with a baritone voice, the AT3060 turned in another good performance. As a close-mic for vocals it was defined and never sibilant. To overcome some thinness in the vocal sound I did have to get the mic closer than usual, but in so doing encountered no problems with popping or proximity effect. In fact, during mixing I had to add a bit more bass to get enough low-end foundation on the voice.

SAFETY VALVE

After extensive testing, I feel that the AT3060 has positive attributes, and clearly offers an innovative design and excellent build quality. But to my ears, the characteristics of tube sound—depth, harmonic richness, powerful bass, and silky highs—are not what this mic is about. I just didn't hear the "warm and classic" tube sound promised by the manufacturer. What I did hear was a present and defined timbre that was thin at times, but flattering to sources such as vocals, acoustic guitar, percussion, and high woodwinds.

Mylos Boison is the head engineer, janitor, and group therapist at Guerrilla Recording and The Headless Buddha Mastering Lab in Oakland, California.

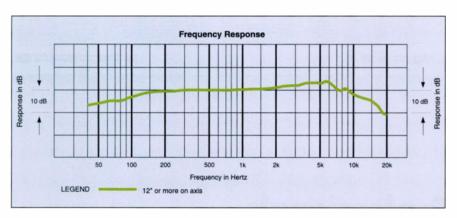


FIG. 2: The AT3060's frequency-response graph shows rolloffs at the bottom and top end, as well as a presence boost that peaks at about 6 kHz.

Mistral 2500

Analog Power Amplifier, 700 WATT (x2) @ 4 Ohms



ALTO's new Mistral Power Amplifier line comes in 900, 1500, 2500 (shown here), 4000 and 6000 watt configurations. The Mistral line of innovative power amp designs provide clean power and high stability all in two space chassis'. ALTO's Mistral line features a low noise air flow system which directs air flow from rear to front providing maximum efficiency and temperature control. These amps include two channels, each with its own

independent protection system (IPS) and power supply. The Mistral IPS avoids any open circuit, short or overheating while the protection system provides an automatic restart function. All outputs are equipped with standard balanced power connectors and a high quality transformers. Dollar for dollar, the Mistral Line offers reliable amplification at a great price.

Dragonfly PM-16

16-Channel Digitally Powered Mixing Console

The new Dragonfly Series of powered mixing consoles come in 6, 8, 12, 16 (shown here) and 20-channel board configurations, each ideal for a variety of live performance situations. With ALTO's digital amplifier technology, the Dragonfly Series, offers high power mixing and a dynamic sound. Extremely high efficiency means

equivalent passive console. The PM-16 in its sleek, portable design weighs in at a mere 18 lbs. Equipped with many useful features, the PM-16 is digitally powered up to 900 watts of on board (both channels in 40hms). When you need a powerful mixer on the go, go DRAGONFLY!



For Music with Passion.

L Series/S Series Mixing Consoles



The "L" Series offers a range of quality, portable mixing consoles with a built-in 24-bit digital effects processor, 3 EQ bands on each input channel, and a 9-band stereo graphic equalizer for overall frequency correction. Offered in 12 (shown here) and 16-channel boards these mixers are ideal for live sound work but equally at home in your project studio.

The "S" Series are feature packed, versatile and compact mixing consoles for a variety of applications.

Offered in 6, 8 (shown here) 12 and 16-channel boards, all "S" Series consoles feature ultra-low noise, discrete mic preamps with +48V phantom power, and deliver extremely high headroom offering extra dynamic range. Perfect for any location mixing or fixed install requirements.



CLE 8.0

8-Channel Compressor/Limiter/Peak-Limiter/Gate



The CLE line of pro compressors come in 2, 4 and 8-channel (shown here) configurations and have grown extremely popular. These interactive compressors have a robust feature

set and are designed to control signal levels for many applications. Each deliver clean, distortion free compression, brick wall limiting and are unequaled in value.

GET TO KNOW



Visit our website at: www.altoproaudio.com

M = 0 T

MACHFIVE 1.07 (MAC)

A high-velocity sampling experience in a streamlined package.

By Len Sasso

OTU's entry into the growing field of sampler plug-ins strikes a welcome balance between simplicity and functionality. Although it boasts a long list of high-end features, MachFive never sacrifices its straightforward architecture and easy-to-use interface. For example, all of the operations are managed from a single large virtual front panel, and there are clear, concise pop-up hints for each control and feature. If you're the type who likes to dive right in, you could learn to use most of MachFive's capabilities without

ever cracking the manual. What's more, MachFive comes with almost 5 GB of high-quality sounds, and you can import and convert most popular sampler formats using the included UVI-Extract software.

MachFive is currently available for Mac OS 9 and OS X in several plug-in formats: MAS and VST for both operating systems, and RTAS, HTDM, and Audio Units for OS X. A Windows version supporting VST, DXi, RTAS, and HTDM is due out by the time you read this review. MachFive does not presently stream sample playback from disk, which means you'll need a lot of RAM; at least 1 GB is recommended. (MOTU plans to release a free update shortly that will add support for sample streaming.) To prevent piracy, the software uses the Pace copy-protection system, which requires a USB port for the iLok hardware key (dongle).

MachFive comes in three varieties classified by the number of outputs: stereo, quad, and 6-channel for 5.1 surround. (These are all included and available, when appropriate, in the plugin menu of the host application.) As of

MOTU | Interest | Int

FIG. 1: MOTU's MachFive 1.07 uses a single control panel with eight functional areas. The File Browser and Part sections (left) manage presets on disk and in memory. The Display Area and Keygroup parameters (center) handle multisample management. The Master section, Part parameters, LFO section, and FX section (right) control output parameters, LFO selection and routing, and effects.

Minimum System Requirements

MachFive 1.07

MAC: G3/500 MHz (G4/800 MHz or dualprocessor G4 recommended); 256 MB RAM (1,024 MB recommended); Mac OS 9 or OS X

this writing, the Audio Units format supports only stereo, although the new surround support in Panther may change that in the near future. MachFive is also 16-part multitimbral, allowing a single MachFive instance to play up to 16 different multisampled instruments.

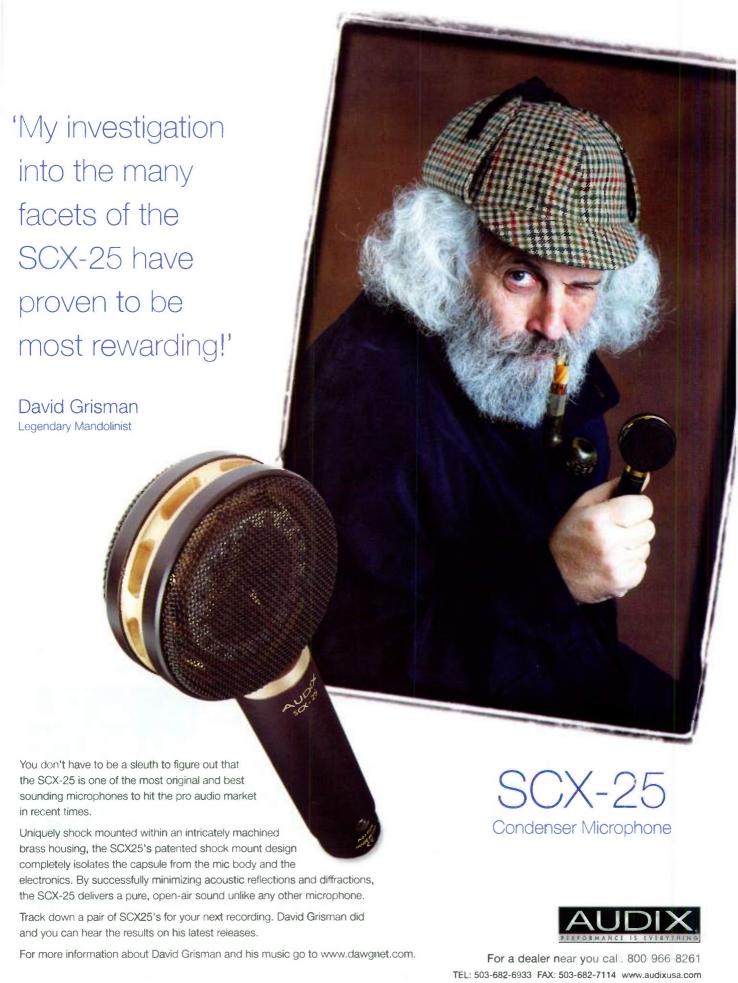
To make full use of MachFive's synthesis and effects options, you need a fast CPU; a G4/800 MHz or better is recommended. For this review, I used a G4/800 MHz PowerBook. By minimizing the use of filters and DSP effects and working in 32-bit mode (more RAM, less CPU), I was able to get 24 voices from the VST, Audio Units, and MAS versions without pushing the CPU meter over 50 percent.

THE LAYOUT

As mentioned earlier, all of MachFive's operations are carried out from a single multisection control panel (see Fig. 1). That allows for fast and convenient access to all of the features, but some of the text displays are quite small and, especially in the orange areas, difficult to read. Many of the gray-on-gray labels are also unnecessarily hard to read.

The File Browser at the top left of the panel manages samples, presets, Soundbanks, and Performances, all of which must reside in the MachFive Sounds folder on your hard drive. That isn't as limiting as it might seem at first, because aliases to folders containing samples can be used instead of the actual sample data. A preset consists of the multisample map, defining key and Velocity zones (called Keygroups) together with synthesis and effects routings and settings. A different preset can be loaded into each of MachFive's 16 Parts, which are managed in the section below the File Browser.

A Performance consists of all Part settings, together with all MachFive global settings. The same information



Audix Corporation, PO Box 4010, Wilsonville, OR 97070. In Canada, C-Tec, Tel 604-942-1001, Fax 604-942-1011 ®Audix Corp 2003. All rights reserved. Audix and the Audix logo are trademarks of Audix Corporation.

is automatically saved by the host software along with a project, so Performances are really needed only for exchanging setups between projects. MachFive offers several convenient archiving options when saving Performances: you can elect to simultaneously save all presets with or without their samples, and you can save the Performance as a Soundbank, which saves everything in MachFive RAM in a single, new Soundbank folder.

MachFive supports direct loading (including drag-and-drop) of samples in WAV, AIFF, and SDII format. You can import other sample formats as well as instruments and banks in other sampler formats using the included UVI-Extract software (see Fig. 2). UVI-Extract is launched directly from the MachFive control panel, and its operation is seamlessly integrated with MachFive in the sense that imported data is automatically placed in the correct folders and loaded into MachFive. Supported instrument formats include SoundFont, Giga, Akai, E-mu, Pulsar, SampleCell (instruments and banks), EXS24, and Kurzweil. I converted SoundFont, Giga, SampleCell, and EXS24 instruments without any problems other than having to adjust a few parameters, which is to be expected.

SUM OF THE PARTS

As I pointed out, MachFive Parts hold presets, but Parts also contain settings beyond those of the preset: for example, MIDI Channel, audio output, and mixer and effects settings. Because the MIDI channel for each Part can be freely assigned, setting up layers couldn't be easier. Using the optional Expert settings, you can assign MIDI notes to mute and unmute individual Parts, you can set up automatic fade-ins and fadeouts across MIDI note ranges, and you can even assign MIDI controllers to fade Parts in and out. Parts also contain alternate settings for octave, tuning, Pitch Bend range, Velocity curve, mono mode, and glide. That allows you to have temporary settings for those parameters saved with the project or Performance without affecting the preset settings.

By default, the Display Area shows a Keygroup Editor in the lower pane and a Sample Editor in the upper pane (see Fig. 3). The upper pane has five additional modes: List Editor, Group Editor, Sample Info, Spectrum Analyzer, and Sample Tuner. The last two are very



All of MachFive's operations are carried out from a single multisection control panel.

handy for setting synthesis parameters, such as filter cutoff and EQ, and for fine-tuning individual samples.

The Sample Editor lets you set start and end points, looping style and boundaries, and basic DSP functions, such as normalizing, fading, and reversing. Edits are initially nondestructive, affecting only the sample in RAM, but you can also make them permanent by saving the sample. Although the Sample Editor is the largest part of the MachFive Display Area, it can still be a bit awkward to use for detailed

editing. It can, however, be expanded to take up the entire Display Area, which provides a better view of the data, and you can zoom in to the sample level to improve editing accuracy.

The List Editor lets you numerically edit sample-mapping parameters, such as note and Velocity range, base (root) note, trigger mode (several forms of Note On and Note Off triggering are provided), output routing, and routing to four insert effects buses. The Group Editor lets you assign each zone to any of 16 groups (multiple assignments are allowed).

You can then use the Select menu to select all Keygroups in a group and edit their parameters simultaneously.

The Keygroup Parameters section (bottom center) provides subtractivesynthesis-style processing. It includes a resonant multimode filter with overdrive, a pitch-modulation section, and an output-level and pan section. Modulation sources include three AHDSR envelope generators and four multiwaveform, syncable LFOs. Two of the LFOs are global, but all other parameters can be applied on an individual Keygroup basis. MIDI Pitch Bend, Note Number, Channel and Poly Pressure, Velocity, and Control Change messages are also available as modulation sources. (There are 28 modulation sources in all.)

MachFive offers 29 DSP effects and an extremely flexible busing scheme. The effects cover the usual bases and more, including five types of delays, three types of reverb, chorus, flanger, tremolo, phaser, "crossphaser," autopan, rotary speaker, auto wah, multiband EQ, "filter" effects, "drive" effects, and gate. There are also a number of unusual effects, such as Robotizer and UVI Drive. Each of the effects has a submenu for presets, but surprisingly, you can't add your own presets to that menu.

Sixteen effects slots are organized into



FIG. 2: MachFive's included UVI-Extract software allows you to import instrument presets and banks in most popular sample formats.

groups of four: four insert effects arranged in parallel for each Part, four more Part effects arranged in series, four send effects arranged in parallel (each Part has its own aux-send controls), and four Master effects arranged in series and applied to MachFive's overall output. As the manual points out, that adds up to a whopping 88 effects paths and 136 effects slots. Of course, DSP effects and synth processing both suck up CPU cycles and need to be used sparingly to maximize MachFive's voice count.

SOUND BYTES

If MachFive is your first sampler, the large library of included samples will be a welcome addition, and most of the banks are top-notch. The Soundlib Bösendorfer Soundbank is a great-sounding 16-bit, 48 kHz multisampled Bösendorfer grand piano extracted from an upcoming commercial 24-bit, 96 kHz version.

The Electric Keyboards Soundbank contains five Rhodes pianos and two Hammond organs, each sampled with 24-bit, 96 kHz audio quality and offered in four sizes. For example, the largest Rhodes preset has samples for

PRODUCT SUMMARY MOTU MachFive 1.07 (Mac) software sampler \$395 **FEATURES** 4.0 **EASE OF USE** 45 **DOCUMENTATION** 4.0 VALUE **RATING PRODUCTS FROM 1 TO 5** PROS: Easy to use. Supports most sampler formats. Flexible effects routing. Includes large library of samples. Versatile editing capabilities. CONS: Doesn't stream from disk (yet). Panel can be hard to read. Requires USB port for copy-protection key. Manufacturer MOTU tel. (617) 576-2760 e-mail info@motu.com

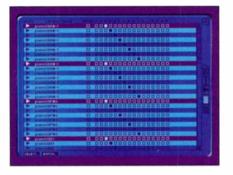


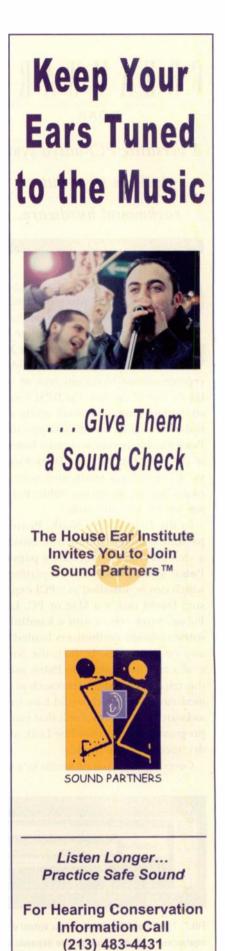
FIG. 3: MachFive's Group Editor lets you assign Keygroups to as many as 16 separate groups. Selecting a group lets you edit parameters for all included Keygroups simultaneously.

every note at four Velocity levels; the smallest preset has two sampled notes per octave at three Velocities. Guitars and Bass is another 24-bit, 96 kHz Soundbank with a modest number of exquisitely sampled instruments: three acoustic guitars, three electric guitars, and three basses.

The Drum Kits Soundbank includes four stick kits and four brush kits in the General MIDI format, and it also includes presets dedicated to individual percussion instruments; the 24-bit, 96 kHz samples are excellently recorded. The rest of the Soundbanks are "sneak previews" of various commercial libraries. I found some usable stuff, but mostly it just whets your appetite for the full versions.

SPEED OF SOUND

MachFive offers a welcome compromise between complexity and ease of use. Its synthesis and effects sections take you far beyond load-and-play sampler plug-ins that allow you to map and play multisamples but do little else. And best of all, getting around on MachFive is not rocket science; you won't spend a lot of time scratching your head wondering what this or that module does. The software is generally CPU efficient and has the significant advantage of being available in a wide range of plug-in formats. If you are in the market for a professionallevel software sampler, especially one with a streamlined, up-front user interface, you should definitely check out MachFive.



www.hei.org

Web www.motu.com

CREAMWARE

NOAH

A versatile PCI-based synth platform steps out as rackmount hardware.

By Jim Aikin

ometimes it's déjà vu all over again. In 1989, Peavey proudly unveiled the DPM 3 and proclaimed that it would never become obsolete because it used general-purpose Motorola DSP chips, which could be reprogrammed to do any type of synthesis. Out of the box, the DPM 3 was a straight-up sample-playback synth, and nobody outside of Mississippi took Peavey's claims very seriously. Indeed, to the end of its days, the DPM 3 was a sample-playback synth and nothing more. But the *concept* was viable; Peavey was just 15 years too early.

In the CreamWare Noah, Peavey's promise is finally coming true. Noah is a spin-off from CreamWare's popular Pulsar synthesis-and-effects platform, which can be installed as a PCI expansion board inside a Mac or PC. Like Pulsar, Noah comes with a handful of software-based synthesizers loaded up and ready to play. In fact, the Noah synths are also available to Pulsar users, though certain Pulsar items such as the modular synth, which would have been awkward to stuff into a unit that can be programmed from a two-line LCD, were dropped from the Noah.

Covering five separate synths in a sin-

gle review, not to mention Noah's capable effects section and its arpeggiator and step sequencer, will take a few pages. So pull on them catfish wadin' boots, and let's get started.

A VOICE FROM ABOVE

The Noah comes in a sleek gray 2U rack-space unit (see Fig. 1). The 2-line-by-40-character LCD is big enough to read easily, but doesn't show nearly as much information in one screen as the high-resolution display in my trusty Roland JV-2080, whose panel is the same height. Four orange knobs under the LCD are used for data entry and real-time sound control. Located under the big dataentry dial is a slot for a CompactFlash Type 1 card.

On the rear panel, the Noah separates itself from the pack by including a word-clock input along with an 8-channel ADAT optical audio output and USB port (see Fig. 2). Only two analog audio outputs are provided, but the Noah also has two analog audio inputs, which means you can use it as a synth, an effects processor, or both at once. The absence of multiple analog audio outputs may or may not be a problem for you; many musicians never use the extra outputs on their synths.

The Noah is available in two configurations: standard and EX. The standard model has six DSP chips, and the EX has ten. Thus, the standard model has two DSP slots into which you can insert software synth modules, and the EX has four slots. That makes the standard model two-part multitimbral at most, whereas the EX can be four-part multitimbral and offer more polyphony. If you decide to purchase a Noah, I'd recommend going for the EX model.

Even the EX model is limited in its

polyphony, however. Minimax (a polyphonic Minimoog emulation) loaded into one slot provides three simultaneous notes. If all four slots in the EX are devoted to the Minimax, you get 13 notes, which is about average for the included synths. Granted, digital synths that model traditional analog instruments tend to have less polyphony than sample-playback synths in the same price range, but other modeled analog instruments (from Access and Novation, for instance) manage to squeeze more notes out of their DSP than Noah does.

Although you can use the Noah as a standalone synthesizer, it comes with a CD-ROM containing Noah Remote Editor (Mac/Win) software. The disc also contains drivers that allow the Noah to use USB to receive MIDI data from and exchange audio data with your computer.

SYNTH STUDIO TO GO

In addition to Minimax, Noah includes synths called Lightwave, Vectron Player, Pro-One, and B-2003. A guitar emulator called Six-String (\$249) is also available (see www.emusician.com for more information). The manual mentions that the Vectron synthesizer (presumably a programmable version of the Vectron Player) is an option, but Vectron's features—unlike those of Six-String and Pro-One—are not covered in the documentation. Vectron is not yet available, and its price has not been announced.

The Noah's memory architecture is a bit more complex than that of most instruments. In Single mode, each synth module has its own memory banks, with 128 presets in each bank. Most of the instruments have one Factory bank (which you can overwrite using the Remote Editor software) and one User bank. Minimax has two Factory banks, however, as well as a User bank. Multi mode provides a Factory bank in which only 32 of the 128 slots contain setups. Minimax and Lightwave each supply a bank designed for use with Vocodizer, Noah's 20-band vocoder model. You can also store effects settings, arpeggiator setups, and stepsequencer patterns.



FIG. 1: The CreamWare Noah brings virtual synthesis capabilities out of your computer and into your equipment rack. Its sound engine depends entirely on the software you load into it.

Occasionally, the Noah's user interface and its response to commands betray the fact that the Noah is Cream-Ware's first standalone synth. It's the little things that trip you up. When naming a preset before saving it, for instance, you'll often want to leave a blank space in the middle of a long name. But because the Noah's list of available characters wraps around, you can't simply twist the data entry dial rapidly a few times to get to the blank-space character, the way you can on some synths; you have to hunt for it.

The documentation is harder to use than it should be. The 160-page printed manual provides no information on the Remote Editor software, for instance. The software installs with no less than 20 different PDF files for documentation, and there's no overall index, though some of the files contain their own indexes. Some PDF files contain the same information as the printed manual, whereas others provide entirely new information. And make no mistake: you will need to read the manual. The first time I created a preset in the Remote Editor software that I wanted to save, for instance, I couldn't figure out how to rename it; neither doubleclicking nor right-clicking in the name field worked. The correct method is to press the computer's F2 key, which is not exactly intuitive.

MINIMAX

Because I've been reviewing a lot of real analog synths lately, the first thing I did when I started checking out Minimax presets was to hit the Effects Bypass button. The sound designers at CreamWare are a little too fond of showing off the Noah's capable effects section. The effects tend to obscure the analog character of synth sounds. Once I took care of that detail, I was favorably impressed by Minimax, which sounds very analog (see Web Clips 1 and 2). Not only were the tones satisfyingly thick, but I was able to play clear up to the top of my 88note MIDI keyboard without hearing a trace of aliasing. Although the Noah doesn't have as many knobs as a real Minimoog, tapping the Control button brings up 4 sets of 4 controller knobs,

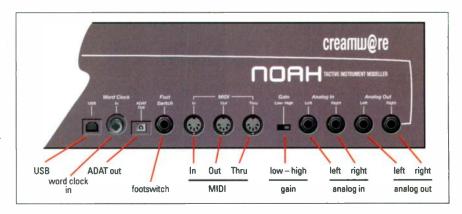


FIG. 2: The Noah's rear panel provides two analog outputs, two analog inputs, a gain switch, three MIDI ports, a footswitch jack, a Lightpipe output, a word-clock input, a USB port, and the power switch.

for a total of 16 parameters you can adjust in performance.

Minimax is a pretty faithful recreation of the Minimoog-maybe a little too faithful. Like its inspiration, it doesn't have a dedicated LFO, so you have to switch oscillator 3 to low-frequency mode to get an LFO. The filter is strictly a 24 dB-per-octave lowpass. Keyboard tracking of the filter is programmed with two switches (1/3 and 2/3), exactly as on the original, which is usable but not exactly state-of-the-art. And both envelopes are attack-decay-sustain types, with an on/off switchable release stage. Bob Moog himself didn't try for nearly that level of historical accuracy in his new Minimoog Voyager. The only enhancements I spotted in Minimax were that it has adjustable Velocity response for amplitude and filter cutoff and that Aftertouch can control the filter cutoff; of course, it's also polyphonic.

LIGHTWAVE

Lightwave is another modeled analog synth, but with a more modern design than Minimax (see Fig. 3). It provides dual multimode filters, stereo panning, two LFOs, and three ADSR envelopes with Velocity and key-follow modulation. You can switch the two filters to either parallel or series routing, and each of the two oscillators can send its output to either filter or both. Using balance modulation, you can even crossfade an oscillator's output between the two filters—a solid, effective setup.

Lightwave's oscillators provide 128

different single-cycle digital waves, including noise and something called ReadingRoo, which is not explained in the manual and produces no sound. A parameter called Grunge lets you slightly boost the highs in the waveforms. Lightwave uses different oscillators than Minimax, and it is not free of aliasing in the upper range. I even heard aliasing on the sine wave in the Init patch; that doesn't happen with a true sine wave. CreamWare says that Lightwave uses a sampled sine rather than generating the waveform with modeling technology.

According to the manual, the Lightwave oscillators are "equipped with the wave shaping technology of the legendary Prophet VS." Be that as it may, Lightwave has no waveshaping per seno pulse-width modulation, ring mod, or anything of that sort—nor does it have four oscillators or an x-y envelope, which the VS had. The VS did have aliasing in the upper register, though; they got that part right.

Nitpicking aside, Lightwave is a good-sounding synth (see Web Clips 3 and 4). Some of its presets are a little dated, but others are quite striking and modern. I quickly warmed up some of the glassy new-age chimes and pads, such as the vocal-like PPG Soft. The spitty attack of the Dark RnB subbass inspired a riff that I could easily turn into a tune, as did the grinding sawtooth wave of Fade2Bass. On the other hand, I heard disturbing intermittent clicks in Digi SQ 02. I also noticed several patches in which an LFO

being used for rhythm didn't synchronize correctly with the MIDI Note On event.

PRO-ONE

Noah's third synth is Pro-One, yet another modeled analog. (I sense a theme here.) The Sequential Pro-One was a fearsome little monosynth with a low-pass filter that could squeal like a stuck pig, and CreamWare has modeled it faithfully, right down to the odd set of modulation routing switches at the left end of the panel (see Fig. 4). Those switches were confusing the first time around, and they're still confusing.

The original design has been enhanced with polyphony and Velocity response. Unlike Minimax and Lightwave, Pro-One includes both oscillator sync and pulse-width modulation. Pro-One has a tight, solid sound, and bypassing the effects gives it a nice vintage flavor, though it sounds good with effects, too (see Web Clips 5 and 6).

B-2003

And now for something completely different. If you've never spent any time with a real Hammond drawbar organ, the parameters in CreamWare's B-3 model might seem a little bewildering. Veteran organists, however, will be delighted that everything in their gig bag is reproduced here: key click, percussion, rotary speaker braking and acceleration time, leakage, and so on (see Fig. 5). Separate sets of drawbars are provided for the upper and lower man-



FIG. 4: Although not as well known as the Minimoog, the Sequential Pro-One monosynth is considered a classic by analog aficionados. In the Noah, it is faithfully re-created in software.

ual and pedals, and you can set them to separate MIDI channels if desired, or combine them on one channel and play them using a three-way keyboard split.

A few items not found in the original B-3 have been added to the B-2003. You can switch Velocity response on or off (to control loudness only; Velocity can't be routed to the percussion or key click). A cute knob called Condition adds some detuning to each tonewheel, thus mimicking the sound of a Hammond that's badly in need of a trip to the repair shop. You can control drawbar leakage and distortion. The pitch of the percussion can be set to any of the drawbars, not just the second or third, and both percussion level and decay time are programmable. Unlike the other Noah synths, the B-2003 keyboard is fully polyphonic.

Like most B-3 emulators, Noah lacks

real drawbars. Fortunately, it was easy to assign the sliders on my MIDI slider box to control the drawbars in real time. Noah's drawbar-to-MIDI assignments are fixed and not programmable, but that's not a problem unless the sliders on your master keyboard can't be reassigned either. In addition, Control Change 4 (footpedal) operates as a loudness control, and you can switch the Leslie simulator from slow to fast with the mod wheel or Aftertouch (see Web Clips 7 and 8).

VECTRON PLAYER

Vectron Player is a four-oscillator synth that uses two-dimensional crossfade envelopes similar to those on the Prophet-VS. Although Vectron Player is not a programmable synth, you can select and program the effects, so it's a bit more than just a preset player. Filter cutoff and resonance are also programmable.

Vectron Player's pads are sweet, with plenty of animation, and its keyboard comps are very usable. The preset list doesn't include much in the way of basses, and the leads (none of which is in Mono mode) tend to be more new age than cutting edge.

STEP AND ARPEGGIATE

As arpeggiators go, the Noah's is toward the middle of the pack. It sports a number of useful parameters, from standard (gate time and direction) to mildly exotic (an LFO that can modulate note Velocity as the pattern



FIG. 3: Noah's Lightwave synth is a two-oscillator design with dual multimode filters and two LFOs (not shown on this panel).

REED PRO AUDIO GEAR?

THEN YOU SHOULD SPEAK TO THE PROS.

What is a real Pro, you ask?

Here at Full Compass we offer the most knowledgeable sales professionals in the audio world. Many of us have been serving our customers for 15 or 20 years, and they

keep coming back. Why? Because of what a real Pro offers: loyalty and long term service. We build relationships.

You and Full Compass, where the Pros are.

Call us at 800-356-5844 and talk to a real professional, 8am to 8pm Central Time Monday through Friday or 10am to 4pm Saturday. We will give you the

attention you need... and deserve.

Call us – you'll want to stay on the phone for decades.







FIG. 5: The drawbars on Noah's Hammond organ model exist only in software, but you can control them from a MIDI slider box.

plays). Using the arpeggiator's Hold/ Transpose button, you can set up a pattern and then move it around with one finger on the keyboard. You can trigger basic control switches (Run/ Stop, Clear, Hold, Scan Direction, and so on) from an assigned range of notes on a MIDI keyboard, which is handy for live performance.

If you have a Noah EX, four arpeggiators can run at the same time, each in its own slot. For folks who like arpeggiating, that's a big plus. On the downside, the arpeggiator is strictly monophonic, and swing/shuffle can't be applied to the rhythm. Initially I was baffled by how to get the arpeggiator running. Clicking on the Run button in the remote software didn't activate it. As it turns out, the synth you want to arpeggiate needs to have its MIDI input switched to Arpeg in Noah's MIDI Manager window. That makes a certain amount of sense, but it isn't as tightly integrated a design as you'll find in some hardware synths.

Instead of (or combined with) the arpeggiators, you can run as many as four step sequencers at the same time. The sequencers are also monophonic, and sequences can have a maximum of 16 steps each. Individual steps within the sequence can be set to a length of more than one time-step (for example, three 16th notes rather than one), and the overall length of the sequence can be adjusted to a maximum of 16 half, quarter, eighth, or 16th notes, making

complex rhythms possible. Programming a step with a zero Velocity turns it into a rest. You can also transpose sequences with one-finger keyboard performances.

AFTER EFFECTS

In addition to chorus, delay, and reverb, for which each channel in the Noah

mixer has sends, the Noah provides two insert effects. The insert effects can be used with individual synth sounds, for processing the external audio inputs, or on the Noah's main audio outputs.

The list of available effects is fairly long, and the effects I tried sounded quite good. Several flavors of flanger, phaser, and chorus are provided, along with some distortion algorithms, pitch shifters, autopan, tremolo, dynamics control, EQ, and so on. Suffice it to say, the Noah is no slouch in the effects department.

I had no trouble using the insert effects with the analog inputs or the USB audio input. Loading an audio loop into Cubase SX, processing it with the Noah through USB, and then bouncing the output back to Cubase (again, through USB) worked perfectly the first time I tried it.

THE SOFTWARE SIDE

Jumbled software installation instructions always make me a bit nervous. So when CreamWare started explaining

Sound Engine	analog modeling, drawbar organ modeling
Included Software Models	Minimax, Lightwave, Vectron Player, B-2003, Pro-One, Vocodizer, Interpole, arpeggiator, step sequencer
Maximum Polyphony	model-dependent: Minimax, (6) notes (EX, 13); Lightwave (12) notes (EX, 16); Pro-One, (5) notes (EX, 11); Vectron Player, (7) notes (EX, 14); B-2003 has full keyboard polyphony for each DSP slot (2 instances in standard model, 4 in EX)
Multitimbral Parts	4
Analog Audio Inputs	(2) unbalanced ¼"
Analog Audio Outputs	(2) unbalanced ¼"
Digital Audio I/O	8-channel ADAT Lightpipe; BNC word-clock in
MIDI	(1) In, (1) Out, (1) Thru; additional In/Out via USB
Additional Control I/O	USB; footswitch jack (not currently supported)
Program Memory	(256) per synth model; (384) Minimax
Effects	aux chorus, delay, reverb; 2 insert effects (including EQ, chorus, flanger, phaser, pitch-shift, autopan, autowah, tremolo, filter, distortion, and dynamics)
Software	Noah Remote Editor
Display	2-line × 40 character backlit LCD
Dimensions	2U × 11° (D)

"PIRACY DEPRIVES SONGWRITERS, PRODUCERS AND ARTISTS ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FOR SHARING THE GIFT OF MUSIC." -TRISHA YEARWOOD

"ARTISTS AND COMPOSERS—
PARTICULARLY THE YOUNGER ONES—
WILL NOT STAND A CHANCE
OF CREATING MUSIC IN THE FUTURE
IF THEIR RECORDINGS
ARE SIMPLY STOLEN IN THIS WAY."
-LUCIANO PAVAROTTI

"YOU MIGHT AS WELL WALK INTO A RECORD STORE, PUT THE CD'S IN YOUR OCKET AND WALK OUT WITHOUT PAYING FOR THEM."

-MARK KNOPFLER (DIRE STRAITS)

"IT MAY SEEM INNOCENT ENOUGH, BUT

EVERY TIME YOU ILLEGALLY
TOWNLOAD MUSIC A SONGWRITER DOESN'T
GET PAID. AND, EVERY TIME YOU SWAP
THAT MUSIC WITH YOUR FRIENDS A NEW
ARTIST DOESN'T GET A CHANCE. RESPECT
THE ARTISTS YOU LOVE BY NOT STEALING
THEIR MUSIC. YOU'RE IN CONTROL.
SUPPORT MUSIC, DON'T STEAL IT."
-DIXIE CHICKS

"I LOVE MUSIC. I ALSO LOVE
THE INTERNET. UNFORTUNATELY WITH
THE INTERNET HAS COME PIRACY.
PIRACY IS VERY BAD FOR MUSIC.
WHAT CAN YOU DO TO STOP
PIRACY? REFUSE TO PARTICIPATE,
IT'S AS SIMPLE AS THAT."
-JOSHUA BELL

WHO REALLY CARES ABOUT ILLEGAL

"OUR INDUSTRY MUST TAKE
A YERY STRONG POSITION AGAINST
THE STEALING OF OUR WRITING AND MUSIC
OR ELSE THOSE WRITINGS AND MUSIC
WILL BECOME AS CHEAP
AS THE GARBAGE IN THE STREETS."
-STEVIE WONDER

"TURNING YOUR BACK ON THE BOOTLEGGERS HELPS US PAVE THE WAY FOR THE NEXT GENERATION OF ENTREPRENEURS." -MISSY ELLIOTT

"WOULD YOU GO INTO A CD STORE
AND STEAL A CD? IT'S THE
SAME THING, PEOPLE GOING INTO THE
COMPUTERS AND LOGGING ON
AND STEALING OUR MUSIC."
-BRITNEY SPEARS

"MAKING AN ALBUM IS A TEAM EFFORT SO WHEN SOMEBODY PIRATES A RECORD, THAT NOT ONLY AFFECTS THE ARTIST, BUT ALSO THE PEOPLE WHO WORKED ON IT LIKE CO-PRODUCERS, CO-WRITERS AND MUSICIANS. SAY NO TO PIRACY."

-SHAKIRA

"WE REALLY LOOK AT IT

AS STEALING, BECAUSE TO US IT'S

BLACK AND WHITE, EITHER

YOU PAY FOR IT OR YOU DON'T.

AND, YOU'RE NOT PAYING FOR IT.

-NELLY

DOWNLOADING?

ASHANTI
BARENAKED LADIES
B.B. KING
BEENIE MAN
BERNIE TAUPIN
BRIAN MCKNIGHT
BRIAN WILSON
BRYAN ADAMS
BUSTA RHYMES
dCTALK
CAPONE
CARL STURKEN
CHUCK MANGIONE
DIANA KRALL
DIANA ROSS

AL JARREAU

DIRTY VEGAS
DR. DRE
DMX
ELTON JOHN
EMINEM
ENRIQUE IGLESIAS
ERYKAH BADU
EVAN ROGERS
FABOLOUS
FAITH HILL
FAT JOE
50 CENT
FOXY BROWN
GENE SIMMONS (KISS)
GLEN BALLARD

DIANE WARREN

HOOTIE & THE BLOWFISH INDIA.ARIE JAY-Z JOHN KAY (STEPPENWOLF) JONNY LANG KYLIE MINOGUE LAMONT DOZIER LENNY KRAVITZ LUDACRIS MADONNA MANA MANA MANDY MOORE MARC ANTHONY

MARILYN MANSON

GODSMACK

GOO GOO DOLLS

MARTINA MCBRIDE MARY J. BLIGE matchbox twenty DISHM NAS NATALIE COLE N.E.R.D. NOREAGA OK GO P. DIDDY PHIL COLLINS PETER FRAMPTON RENÉE FLEMING RENEE GILL P.0.D RUDY PEREZ

RUSH
SARAH BRIGHTMAN
SHAGGY
SHERYL CROW
SMASH MOUTH
STEVEN CURTIS CHAPMAN
STING
THIRD EYE BLIND
TWEET
3 DOORS DOWN
UTE LEMPER
VANESSA CARLTON
VINCE GILL
THE VINES
THE WALLFLOWERS

To find out about *legal* ways to get digital music and to see what these and other artists and songwriters have to say about illegal downloading, go to: www.musicunited.org











music united for strong internet copyright

the Noah software's installation procedure with "Verify that both Noah and the computer are switched on" in Step 1, and then says in Step 2, "Start the computer," followed in Step 4 by "Start Noah by pushing the power button," I can only shrug and say, "Guess I'll have to wing it."

Fortunately, installation was painless. The software (which I installed for Windows; Mac OS X support is also available) has two components: the Noah Remote Editor and a USB driver that handles audio, MIDI, and data communications between the Noah and the computer.

The Remote Editor is extremely useful. It provides luscious graphic front panels for all of the Noah devices and also allows you to archive banks of presets. The Remote Editor is not actually required to program the Noah, as all of the parameters are available in the instrument's LCD. But if you have a computer, the software will make using the Noah a lot faster and more fun.

I had some problems with the USB connectivity, however. To start with, six channels of USB audio are planned,

PRODUCT SUMMARY CreamWare Noah DSP engine/synthesizer \$1,225 EX model \$1,549 **FEATURES** 4.0 **EASE OF USE** 3.0 **QUALITY OF SOUNDS** 4.0 VALUE 4.0 **RATING PRODUCTS FROM 1 TO 5** PROS: Several types of synthesis in one box. Word-clock and ADAT Lightpipe connections. External audio input for effects. Includes editing software. CONS: Limited polyphony. USB driver adds noise to some (non-USB) computer audio outputs. Manufacturer CreamWare Audio Solutions, Inc. tel. (800) 899-1939 or (604) 435-0540 email info@creamware.com Web www.creamware.com

but currently only two channels are implemented. (The ASIO driver is still in development, but it should be released by the time you read this.) Also, whenever the Noah was hooked up to my computer's USB port, I heard soft but persistent motorboat noises coming from the audio output of the M-Audio Delta 66 that serves as my computer's main audio interface. The Delta is not a USB device—it lives on a PCI board—but somehow, the Noah was contaminating its audio stream. That was true



The Noah is no slouch in the effects department.

even when the Noah itself was switched off, but pulling the USB cable from the Noah caused the noises to stop. CreamWare speculated that perhaps the Noah hardware unit I was reviewing had a ground loop problem. Aside from that, the Noah worked acceptably as an adjunct to Cubase, but it didn't perform as seamlessly as it might have, either in the MIDI department or in the audio realm.

When I first selected the Noah's USB MIDI as the output for a Cubase track, I could see the Noah's USB light blinking, indicating that the MIDI data was getting through, but I heard no sound. It turns out that you have to switch a given Noah synth to receive MIDI through USB rather than from the rearpanel MIDI jack. For an instrument that has tons of polyphony, that type of setup (which effectively gives the Noah 32 MIDI channels) would make a lot of sense. However, it's physically impossible to use more than 12 MIDI channels with the Noah EX, or 6 channels with the standard model. (The B-2003 can be instantiated separately in all four slots of the EX, and each instance can use up to three channels.) So why force users to go to the extra step of selecting the correct MIDI input? Why not just dump all the incoming MIDI data into the same buffer?

On the audio side, playing back Cubase's audio through the Delta 66 using the ASIO DirectX Full Duplex driver produced lots of nasty crackling noises. Using that driver was necessary for Cubase to send and receive the Noah's USB audio, so after bouncing a Cubase track through the Noah's effects, I had to go into the Cubase Device Setup area and manually select the M-Audio Delta ASIO driver to hear the results. Fortunately, the noises weren't recorded into the file.

WILL IT FLOAT YOUR BOAT?

The Noah is an ambitious attempt to provide musicians with high-quality physically modeled sounds in a rackmount box suitable for stage or studio. The sounds are exceptional, and the rear-panel USB, ADAT, and word-clock connections are bound to please highend users. There's nothing else quite like this synth; several other modeled analog rackmounts are on the market, but none of them has a choice of analog models, a Hammond organ model. or an optional guitar model. Nor can they process tracks recorded in your computer-based DAW without the signal leaving the digital domain.

Even so, I suspect the appeal of the Noah may be limited. On the hardware side, it's competing with synths that have more polyphony and sexier user interfaces. On the computer side, it's competing with CreamWare's own Pulsar PCI board. Although the Pulsar has fewer DSPs, it can run all of the Noah synths and more. In addition, the Pulsar functions better as an audio interface for your computer, takes up less space, can be expanded in various ways, and costs less to boot. The dual advantages of the Noah for computer users are that it can interface with a laptop and that it is likely to be a lot more reliable on the road.

Ultimately, though, what matters about any musical instrument is the sound. The Noah has a wide-ranging palette of high-quality sounds, and I'm going to be sad to see it leave my studio.



workshops dj spin-off · remixing & editing workshops · 19th Annual

International Dance Music Awards · definitive sessions by the top international artists and dis

MARCH 6-10, 2004 WYNDHAM RESORT, MIAMI BEACH

"Incredibly well attended by dance music types from all over the globe...dedicated to helping the dance scene move forward and evolve...we heard a slew of great records that'll be pummeling dancefloors into submission over the coming months."

-Lesley Wright, DJ Magazine (UK)

"How much dance-world craziness can you pack into a single night at Miami's decadent Winter Music Conference? A lot!"

-Adrienne Day, Spin Magazine (USA) **July 2003**

"...WMC is all about bringing all the world class talent you can fit into one city for one week. There's no other week like it in the world..."

-Alex Hall, Resident Advisor (Australia) March 2003

"It's like a small Ibiza in the winter... all the best DJs in the world are there, and everybody who's involved in the music business is there."

-Tiesto March 2003





STEINBERG

D'COTA 1.0 (MAC/WIN)

Unique sounds from a familiar architecture.

By Jim Aikin

'cota is a VSTi plug-in that offers two unusual kinds of synthesis as well as analog-like capabilities. These allow you to create animated, plucked, and metallic tones that have extraordinary richness (see Web Clip 1).

Except in a few details, D'cota is a stripped-down repackaging of the VirSyn TERA software synthesizer. Steinberg's intent was to offer a simplified version of the program that has the same sound quality but is quicker and easier to use. (For more information about VirSyn TERA, see "Virtual Workstations" in the March 2003 issue of EM, also available online at www.emusician.com.)

THREE IN ONE

D'cota is set up as three separate synthesizers in one VST plug-in. With two trivial exceptions, the three front panels don't interact with one another. Using the blue buttons in the upper right corner of the D'cota window, you can choose the panel you want to see: Analog, Spectrum, or Wave. D'cota is 8-part multitimbral, so you don't have to instantiate the plug-in multiple times in order to use all three synthesis methods.

All three panels share a single set of four ADSR envelope generators, two LFOs, and three built-in effects processors (distortion, delay, and chorus/flange/phase; see Fig. 1). Each multitimbral part has its own effects, which is a big plus.

The Analog panel has three oscillators and a resonant multimode filter. FM, hard sync, wave modulation, and an arpeggiator are available, and you can choose from a list of 64 single-cycle waveforms. This is a beefy-sounding and capable synth. For basses, leads, and pads, it will do the job with power to spare.

Spectrum is a wonderful source for thick, shimmering pads, otherworldly

FIG. 1: D'cota's three synth panels (including the Spectrum display, shown here) appear in the upper half of the window. The envelopes, LFOs, and effects in the lower area are common to all three panels.

Minimum System Requirements

D'cota 1.0

MAC: G4/400 MHz (500 MHz recommended); 20 MB free RAM; Mac OS 9 or OS X 10.2; VST 2.0-compatible host application

PC: Pentium III or Athlon/600 MHz (800 MHz recommended); 20 MB free RAM; Windows 2000 or XP; VST 2.0-compatible host application

bells, and timbres that are difficult to describe. You have independent control over two frequency spectra using a graphic display, and you can morph between the spectra, sweep them up and down, and use as many as six oscillators with any amount of detuning; large amounts produce truly massive tone clusters. I love this tone generator. No studio should be without one.

Wave uses a simplified version of the Spectrum synth as one of its sound sources (see Fig. 2). Its output is routed through three fast delay lines with feedback—comb filters, in other words. The three filters can be detuned from one another to get beating or tone clusters. In my experiments, this synthesis method proved a bit hard to control. I got some evocative steel-pan sounds and tormented organs, but tweetermelting overtones sometimes jumped out at me when I played up and down the keyboard.

Filling out the remainder of the Wave panel is a 16-step analog-style sequencer. This only works with the Wave synth; neither Analog nor Spectrum has this type, but that's not much of a loss, because it's not much of a sequencer. For each step, you can choose the MIDI note, Velocity, and one controller amount, which can be used for various types of modulation. You can create up to 16 separate sequences, each of which can be assigned a trigger key on the MIDI keyboard, and each D'cota patch can store its own set of sequences. I was hoping to be able to trigger several sequences from the keyboard at once to get some syncopated polyphony, but it turns out this is possible only in multitimbral operation,

All the best Pro Audio gear. With sales reps who can speak your language.

BSW specializes in pro audio. In fact, most of us here live, breathe and sleep this stuff. Our sales reps average decades of real-world experience in the

recording and broadcast studio, on both sides of the mic. When you call BSW, you'll get someone who speaks your language. So for everything from finding a decent

preamp to outfitting an entire production room, you can rely on us for expert, friendly advice.

And since we sell to the recording and broadcast industries in huge quantities, we're also experts at lining up the best pro gear at the lowest prices. We'll help you find what you need and get it to you for less.

Go online or call for your FREE catalog today and find out why we're the audio source more and more

people are turning to for great gear, low prices and expert service!



LEXICON • MPX550 • true stereo processor • 2 independent effects in 4 routing configurations • legendary Lexicon reverbs • advanced effects algorithms with 255 presets and 64 user programs • S/PDIF and analog KLR/TRS I/O

199

AUDIO-TECHNICA • AT3060 • large-diaphragm cardioid tube mic • phantom-powered (no special supply needed) • high-sensitivity with detailed, smooth sound • 117 dB dynamic range • shockmount included



EDIRO • UA700 • 24-bit/96 kHz USB aucio interface • onboard COSM amp/mic modeling and effects • 2 combo 1/4*-XLR inputs • phantom power guitar input • RCA I/O • S/PDIF I/O • low latency direct monitoring



MACKIE • HR624 • powered studio monitor (each) flat response for accurate monitoring • high-end clarity with low-end punch • wide "sweet spot"



RODE • NTIA • large-diaphragm cardioid condenser mic • ultra low noise • transformerless circuitry • sleek design with satin-nickel finish • includes shockmount

www.bswusa.com • 1.800.426.5750 Get your free 144-page catalog!

ORDER 24/7 FROM OUR FAST-LOADING WEB SITE • CALL US 6AM-6PM PACIFIC TIME



THE STEINHARDT SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC AND PERFORMING ARTS PROFESSIONS

The Summer Institute for Music Technology

for High School and College Students

June 28 - July 16, 2004

This program offers intensive classes in Midi I and Audio for Video I.

- Learn to use the latest interactive music technology software.
- Attend special panel discussions and concerts demonstrating the application, aesthetics, and perception of today's multimedia and music technology.
- Study with faculty members who are active in the local and international music field, as well as the recording, film, and television industries.

Department of Music and Performing Arts Professions 35 West Fourth Street, Room 777 New York, NY 10012-1172 212-998-5422, Fax 212-995-4043 E-mail: musictechgrad.info@nyu.edu Visit: www.nyu.edu/education/music



New York University is an office store action equal opportunity institution.



D'COTA

because only one sequence will play at a time on any given channel. The sequencer is supposed to be able to create legato steps, but I couldn't get that feature to work. Individual steps can be turned into rests, but the pattern as a whole is always 16 steps long.

MODULATION ROUTINGS

Click on the button labeled C to bring up a strip of buttons with which you access D'cota's modulation routings. On the strip are buttons for the envelopes, LFOs, Velocity, and so on. Click on one of these buttons and the knobs affected by the chosen modulation source will get blue or orange shading.

This system is easy to understand, but not so easy to use. You can only view the destinations and amounts for one controller at a time, and you have to close the controller strip before editing the basic values of parameters. When the strip is open, each time you touch a knob with the mouse you'll be editing the modulation amount, not the value of the knob itself. Since it's often necessary to adjust basic parameter values side by side with modulation amounts, I found that I had to

TERA VS. D'COTA: HEAD TO HEAD

So let's say you want to save \$30. What will you be missing out on if you buy D'cota rather than TERA, and what will you get that TERA owners don't? Here are the most significant differences:

In the plus column for D'cota, the Wave synthesis page has three delay/comb filters, which can be detuned from one another. TERA has only one, the Wave Delay module. Depending on your processor, D'cota can yield 128 voices and TERA 64 voices. D'cota's Spectrum panel gives you a choice of six waveforms; TERA's Spectrum Oscillator offers only one. D'cota also has a random patch generator.

In TERA, audio-signal routing is user-configurable at such a deep level that it's doubtful many sound designers have fully explored the possibilities. On the other hand, D'cota has major timbral limitations, because its signal routing of audio is fixed. For example, you can't run the output of D'cota's Spectrum or Wave through the filter in the Analog panel. The Spectrum panel has its own cutoff knobs, but the filtering they provide is always lowpass and is not resonant. TERA's Spectrum Oscillator has one knob, labeled Spectrum, that provides lowpass filtering for both the A and B spectra. In TERA, the Spectrum Oscillator and Wave Delay

can be run through all three of its filters, in series, parallel, or both at once. They can also be used as a source for FM and ring modulation.

Envelopes in TERA have an initial delay stage that was omitted from D'cota's envelopes, and TERA's envelopes can be triggered by its LFOs. In addition, TERA has four LFOs, whereas D'cota has only two. TERA's method of handling modulation routings is more precise and easier to use than the D'cota method. In TERA, precise numerical values are displayed for the modulation amounts, and you can move knobs on the panel while a modulation-amount box is open.

TERA runs either standalone or as a VST plug-in, but D'cota is strictly a VST plug-in. TERA is 16-part multitimbral and has global reverb and chorus effects in its mixer section. D'cota is 8-part multitimbral and has no global effects. TERA provides multiple banks of 128 programs each, all of which can be accessed directly from pull-down menus. D'cota ships with three banks of 64 programs each, and only one bank is active at a time.

Last but not least, TERA has a unique four-panel mouse-operated control surface (D'cota has none) and a powerful step sequencer and arpeggiator that dwarfs the toylike sequencer and arpeggiator in D'cota.

open and close the controller strip repeatedly while editing patches, which was a bit annoying.

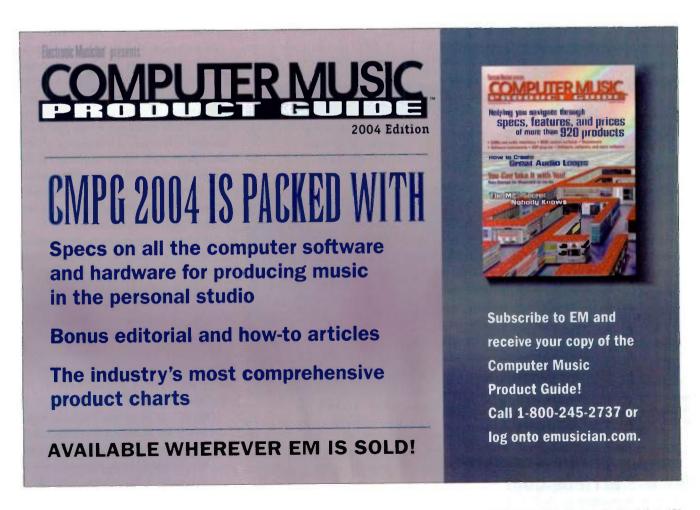
THE WAVE SYNTH

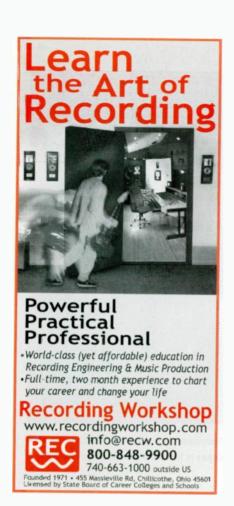
The idea behind D'cota's Wave panel is simple, yet powerful: take an audio source and run it through three fast delay lines in parallel; allow the user to control the amount of feedback in the delay lines, so that they become highly resonant; put a gentle lowpass filter in the delay loop so that tones can gradually lose their highs while decaying; allow the delay lines to be detuned from one another for chorusing and tone cluster effects; and allow them to track the keyboard so they behave like oscillators. The rich tone colors produced by the Wave synth range from glassy bells to ethereal pads.

D'cota provides two audio sources for this algorithm—a slightly simplified version of the Spectrum (as I



FIG. 2: D'cota's Wave panel includes a simplified Spectrum tone generator (left) and a step sequencer (right). The horizontal bar above the envelopes is for editing modulation routings.





This is NOT a Guitarill

But... If you're a guitarist you can get the most from your synths with the finest MIDI controller



- Superlative tracking
- Deep MIDI feature-set
 Multiple-Notes-per-String
- Still fighting pitch-to-MIDI? Are you ready for reliable operation with <u>no</u> delay?

www.starrlabs.com

D'COTA

mentioned earlier) and a noise source. If you use an envelope with an instant attack and a quick decay, so that the audio input to the delay lines is no more than a quick impulse, you have a classic Karplus-Strong plucked-string algorithm. With a more sustained input, the delay lines function as resonators. And because the noise source (a knob labeled Crackle) can be given its own envelope, you can add a little sparkle to sustaining tones even after the Spectrum Oscillator has provided the impulse and then vanished.

SPECTRUM OSCILLATIONS

The Spectrum tone generator allows you to draw two independent frequency spectra and morph between them. Up to six oscillator tones can be fed into the input of the spectra, and there are half a dozen waveform choices. A pair of cutoff knobs let you squash some of the highs if you need to. A more exotic knob called Raster lets you skip some of the overtones in the middle of the spectrum.

Modulating the morph knob from an envelope or LFO can provide some spectacular animation. As you detune the six oscillators from one another, even richer effects come into play. Add a little stereo delay and you might



tone generator. No studio should be without one.

discover a dream cathedral organ or the steam pipes from hell. The Spectrum panel is a wonderful resource for anyone who's searching for fresh electronic sounds.

FARGO, D'COTA

Considered on its own merits, D'cota is a respectable plug-in synth that is capable of a broad range of inspiring tones. (For audio examples, see Web Clips 2, 3, and 4). And during the review period, the software was extremely stable.

In retooling VirSyn TERA as D'cota, Steinberg got rid of TERA's deeper and more powerful features. (For a direct comparison between the two synths, see the sidebar "D'cota vs. TERA: Head to Head.") If D'cota's price reflected a reduction in features, it would be a worthwhile purchase for those who don't need everything that TERA has to offer. However, the difference between the two programs is a mere \$30—D'cota lists for \$249.99 and TERA for \$279.

Steinberg justifies D'cota by suggesting that it is significantly easier to use than TERA. For newcomers to synth programming, this may be true. Although mastering TERA's signal routing takes a few minutes of study, the program is very well designed ergonomically. In my opinion, the major increase in power more than compensates for the very minor increase in effort.

If Steinberg were to set a more realistic price for D'cota, I'd recommend the synth without hesitation. For anyone who needs vibrant, expressive electronic sounds, it has a lot to offer.

PRODUCT SUMMARY Steinberg D'cota 1.0 (Mac/Win) VST synthesizer \$249.99 **FEATURES** 3.0 **EASE OF USE** 3.5 **QUALITY OF SOUNDS** 4.0 VALUE 2.0 **RATING PRODUCTS FROM 1 TO 5** PROS: Powerful. Rich-sounding. Unusual types of synthesis. CONS: Separation between analog panel and other synthesis types significantly reduces timbral flexibility. Less bang for the buck than VirSyn TERA, from which it's derived.

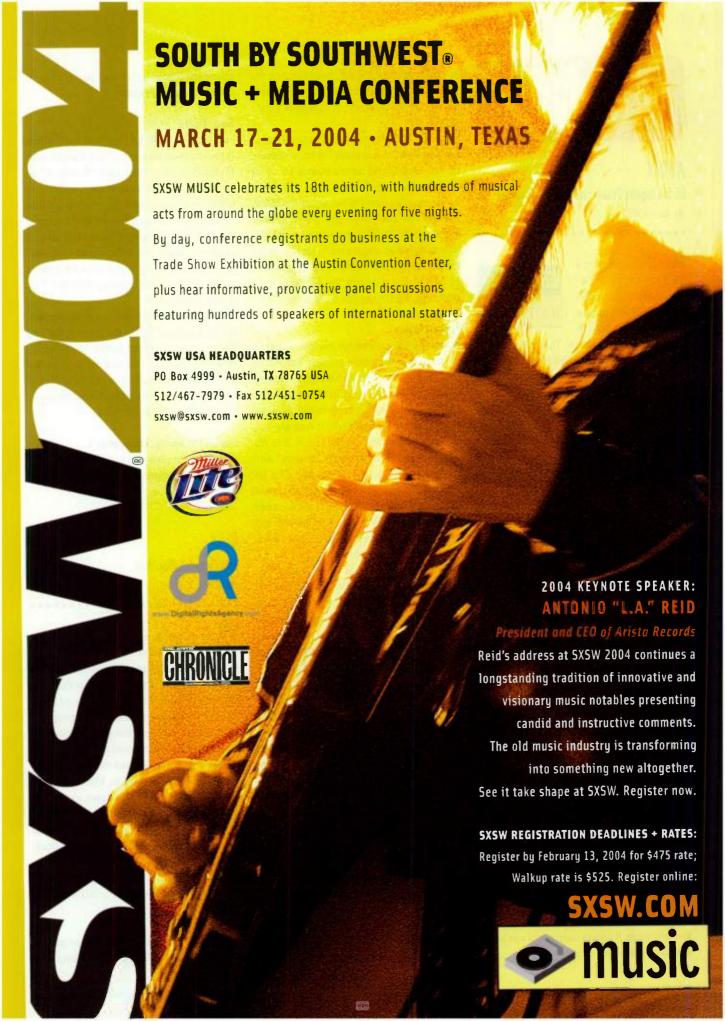
Manufacturer

Steinberg North America

e-mail info@steinberg.net

Web www.steinbergusa.net

tel. (818) 678-5100



Quick Picks

AUDIX

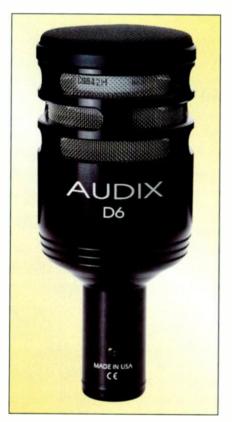
D6 Sub Impulse Dynamic Instrument Microphone

By Brian Knave

Audix designed the D6 Sub Impulse Dynamic Instrument Microphone (\$349) for use on kick drums, both in



the studio and onstage. This rugged and handsome mic is machined from aluminum and is available in a black anodized or a nickel finish (although the nickel costs more). Weighing less than half a pound, the D6 is light and compact, and its cardioid pattern makes it less placement sensitive than Audix's other kick-drum mic, the subcardioid D4. The D6's maximum SPL handling is rated



Although the Audix D6 offers a hefty high- and low-end boost, it sounds natural and can bring out the best in a bass drum.

at an impressive 144 dB, but based on my tests that figure seems modest—I couldn't get the D6 to distort no matter how hard I slammed it.

As the D6's frequency-response plot makes clear, "sub impulse" is no misnomer. Its low-end boost peaks nearly 14 dB at 60 Hz and is 4 dB up even at 20 Hz; it then trails smoothly down to flat at around 600 to 900 Hz. The mic's high-end boost is even more radical: 15 dB up between 4 and 5 kHz (the range that engineers typically boost to add "click") and nearly 17 dB up between 10 and 12 kHz. Despite the big frequency contours, the D6 sounds quite natural.

Fixer-Upper

When the D6 arrived for review, I was in the middle of an album project, recording with my 20-inch Gretsch kick drum (double headed with a hole cut in the front head and some muffling on each head). As good as that drum sounds live, it has always presented difficulties in the studio: it tends to sound too resonant and "boingy" and it never seems quite low enough. The D6 took care of all that and then some. I could hardly believe how good the track sounded in the monitors: huge and fat on the low end, clear in the highs, with practically no boinginess, yet very natural.

My enthusiasm for the D6 only increased as I tried it out on other kick drums. On my 22-inch Ayotte kick, for example, which sounds great no matter what mic you put on it, the D6 provided the best kick-drum sound I've gotten in my studio. It also sounded awesome on a vintage 22-inch Ludwig kick with the front head off. The only kick I tried that wasn't so appropriate for the D6 was an 18-inch jazz-tuned bopper (both heads tuned taut and no muffling on either). On that drum, the D6's big low-end emphasis made the drum sound somewhat unnatural and over-the-top (though still very usable).

The D6 tracks were a cinch to mix, as well. I ended up using the mic on all the remaining songs for the album, and the resulting tracks required little or no EQ during mixdown. If anything, I found myself reaching to turn down the lows—typically a decibel or two at 80 Hz (low shelving) and a few more between 220 and 250 Hz, depending on the song. But I'd rather a mic produce a surfeit of the frequencies I want rather than not enough—it's easy to cut

abundant frequencies, but impossible to boost those not present.

Sub, Dude

Fortunately, I still had my test recordings from a bass-drum mic roundup I wrote with Myles Boisen in 1999 (see "Kickin' It" in the February 1999 issue of EM, available at www.emusician.com). Testing the D6 side by side with seven other kick-drum mics, the Audix D6 compared most favorably. It captured plenty of attack and low end, without sounding unnatural or overly hyped, and without making different kick drums sound alike.

In terms of sheer low-frequency content, the D6 produced by far the biggest, fattest, and lowest lows of the bunch. With the D6, Audix has not only rounded out its D-series of dynamic microphones, it has added a wonderful and very potent new voice to the world of kick-drum mics.

Overall EM Rating (1 through 5): 5

Audix USA; tel. (800) 966-8261 or (503) 682-6933; e-mail info@audixusa.com; Web www.audixusa.com

BIAS

SoundSoap 1.1 (Mac/Win)

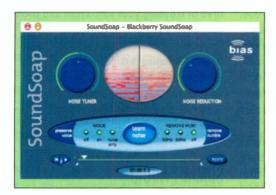
By Marty Cutler

Whether it's for archiving old recordings or restoring master tapes, most studios need a tool that reduces or eliminates unwanted noise from audio files. For that reason, BIAS has introduced SoundSoap (Mac/Win, \$99), an inexpensive program designed to remove common artifacts from musical and spoken-word material.

SoundSoap can be used standalone or as a VST and DirectX plug-in. Mac users will need OS X 10.2, and Windows users will need Windows XP Home or Professional. I tested SoundSoap (on a dual-processor Mac G4/1.42 GHz running OS X 10.2.6) as a standalone program, as a plug-in within Steinberg Cubase SX 2.0, and in Digital Performer 4.1 (using FXpansion's VST-to-AU Adapter).

What's the Buzz

SoundSoap's interface is surprisingly simple. The Wash window shows the



BIAS SoundSoap's user interface is simple and intuitive to use. For example, buttons are dedicated to removing specific kinds of artifacts, such as 50- and 60-cycle hum.

amount of unwanted audio debris in red and the unaffected audio signal in blue. The Noise Tuner control homes in on the offending frequencies, while the Noise Reduction knob adjusts the amount of noise reduction.

The Preserve Voice button automatically removes frequencies beyond the range of the human voice. When I applied this process to snippets of phone interviews, most of the background noise and hum generated by my cheap Radio Shack phone mic was removed. I wish I had had this capability years ago, because it would have saved me hours of wringing intelligibility from the original sound files.

Additional radio buttons select the listening mode: Off (no noise reduction); On (noise reduction engaged); and Noise Only, which lets you hear only the material that will be removed, so you can avoid losing useful content. The Learn Noise button samples the noise content, and once SoundSoap previews the track, it automatically adjusts the noise-reduction frequency and amount. Giving SoundSoap an area of isolated noise to work on allows the program to get a more accurate reading of the noise content of the file.

The Rinse Cycle

SoundSoap includes buttons for removing 50 and 60 Hz hum, and it has a Remove Rumble button that cuts off frequencies below 40 Hz. Although it didn't remove the hum entirely, the 60 Hz button significantly lowered this artifact on a recording of a Stratocaster that had shielding problems.

Things are a bit trickier when you remove higher-frequency noise with Sound-

Soap. Use too much noise reduction, and the track will lose its high-end snap and sizzle. Extreme settings will remove attack transients, but that's not always a bad thing. With Noise Reduction full on and the Noise Tuner set at about one o'clock, I was able to transform a mediocre General MIDI 12string guitar into a very close approximation of a Joe Zawinul lead sound with a hornlike attack. Conversely, I was able to use the Noise Only settings to create the sound of a cheap, phase-shifted banjo from the same file—perhaps

not a sound on everyone's wish list, but you never know.

The standalone version of SoundSoap has transport controls for file playback and a small window that indicates the absolute-time location in the file, down to a tenth of a second. Left and right markers select boundaries for processing: you can select in and out points on the fly by typing I or O. The markers come in handy for processing files with multiple, but differing, noise problems.

To finish the job, hit the Apply button to commit your noise-reduction settings to the file. The plug-in version of SoundSoap relies on the host program's transport, selection, and time-display features as well as the host's bouncing resources to process the file.

Come Clean

SoundSoap is not perfect for every noise-

reduction application; it is not designed for decrackling or removing pops and clicks. Those who need a broader selection of noise-reduction options may need to look elsewhere. However, Sound-Soap does an admirable job of removing hum, rumble, and other relatively steady-state noise. (BIAS recently introduced a high-end version called SoundSoap Pro, which should be shipping in early 2004.)

It is inevitable that removing noise from an audio track will affect the overall sound quality of the material to some degree. Nonetheless, SoundSoap gives you a simple, elegant, and painless way to remove or reduce some of the most common sonic pollutants at a price that won't take you to the cleaners.

Overall EM Rating (1 through 5): 4

BIAS (Berkley Integrated Audio Software); tel. (800) 775-BIAS or (707) 782-1866; e-mail sales@bias-inc.com; Web www.bias-inc.com

EVOLUTION ELECTRONICS

U-Control UC-33e (Mac/Win)

By Mark Vail

The expanding universe of USB/MIDI control surfaces has just expanded a bit more with the introduction of the Evolution U-Control UC-33e (\$329.95). This compact upgrade of the original UC-33 offers a nice array of faders, knobs, and buttons for transmitting a variety MIDI messages and SysEx data. The UC-33e comes with Mac and Windows drivers and lets you simultaneously control as many as 47 parameters on a wide range of virtual and hardware devices, including DAW mixers, software synths and samplers, and General MIDI modules.

As its name suggests, the UC-33e provides 33 factory presets for products from a number of companies, including Native Instruments, Propellerhead, Steinberg, Cakewalk, and Creative Labs. You can easily



Evolution's compact U-Control UC-33e MIDI control surface lets you control up to 47 different parameters. Its 33 memory locations come packed with editable presets for a variety of software and hardware instruments.



DVD±R media (DVD-R only on the Mac). However, the maximum speed of the CD burner on that unit is 16x, and the DVD burn speed is 4x.

Plug and Play

The Bravo Disc Publisher comes with everything you need to get up and running quickly. Windows users get Sonic PrimoDVD 2.0 for burning and SureThing CD Labeler for printing. On the Mac side, Charismac Engineering Discribe 5.1 is the burning application and Magic Mouse Discus Labeler is the graphics program. The burning programs let you create audio and data discs.

For the most part, the bundled programs offer only basic functionality. Fortunately, Discribe lets you set the amount of time between tracks on audio CDs. You can use third-party burning and graphics software with the Bravo Disc Publisher, but when you do, you forfeit the use of the robotic arm.

The Bravo Disc Publisher requires discs with an ink-jet printable surface, and eight blanks are included for testing purposes (I needed only two to calibrate the review unit). Primera sells printable blank CD-Rs in quantities of 50 and 500, but compatible third-party discs are also available. With the purchase of an adapter kit (\$199), the Bravo Disc Publisher can also process three-inch, rectangular, and hockey-rink business-card CD-Rs.

The minimum system requirements for Windows users are a Pentium III/450 MHz and Windows 2000 or XP. Mac users need a G4/700 MHz computer and OS X 10.2. Both systems require 258 MB of RAM, a minimum of 2 GB of hard-disk space, and FireWire and USB ports. I tested the Bravo Disc Publisher using a Mac PowerBook G4/1.33 GHz.

The First One's a Snap

It was easy getting the Bravo Disc Publisher up and running. The manual is thorough, showing you how to install the drivers, design and print a label, and burn a disc. Templates are also provided. The calibration routines are explained well and are easy to perform. When I called Primera's tech support to get a few questions answered, the service was excellent. Fax and e-mail technical support are also available.

Once everything was sorted out, the Bravo Disc Publisher ran without a hitch. My first run-a set of four 73-minute CDs with a fourcolor label-finished in 18 minutes (less than 5 minutes per disc). And through all subsequent runs, things have gone smoothly: I haven't had a CD-R rejected during the verification process, and the finished discs played on compatible players.

I was also very pleased with the printing quality, which is a major improvement over adhesive labels. My only qualm is that the blank discs occasionally have blemishes, which stand out if you are printing a stark design.

Burning Desires

With the Bravo Disc Publisher, Primera has brought high-quality CD-R duplicating and printing into the realm of the personal studio. Although it excels at producing large runs of CD-Rs, it's great for customizing individual discs for demo purposes. Once you use it, you'll wonder how you got along without it.

Overall EM Rating (1 through 5): 5

Primera Technology, Inc.; tel. (800) 797-2772 or (763) 475-6676; Web www.primera.com

SEVEN WOODS AUDIO

Ursa Major Space Station SST-206

By Larry the O

Seven Woods Audio's original Ursa Major Space Station SST-282 from the late 1970s was a multitap delay-based echo, ambience, and reverb device. Its newest incarnation, the SST-206 (\$1,395), uses a Motorola DSP56311 chip to faithfully recreate all of the earlier Space Station algorithms (and key front-panel controls), and it adds a new Room algorithm that is completely different from the other Space Station programs.

At first glance, the SST-206 is quite a surprise: what appears to be a nicely designed wood-sided remote control unit turns out to be the entire device! At 5 inches wide and 6.5 inches long, the diminutive SST-206 takes up less space than a paperback novel.

A single cable carries the power line along with the AES/EBU digital audio I/O; there's no analog I/O and no power switch. If your AES/EBU and AC connections are in



The compact Ursa Major Space Station SST-206 from Seven Woods Audio offers vintage reverb and echo effects through its digital I/O.

opposite directions, the cable fan-out may not be enough; it was barely adequate in my studio. The SST-206's only displays are sets of LEDs that indicate the selected operating mode, audition delay pattern, and input level. Nothing else is needed because there are no presets, and the unit does not offer MIDI, footpedal, or other controller inputs.

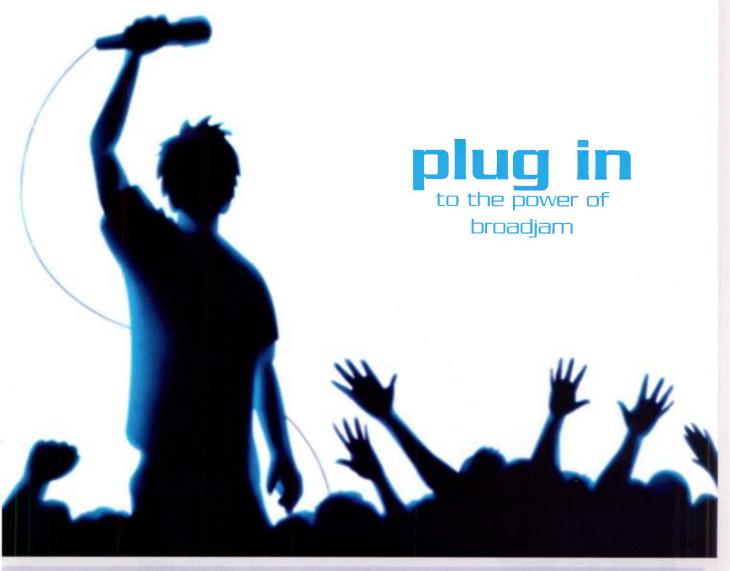
There are, however, plenty of knobs, and they mostly conform to the functions and even the color coding of the original Space Station. In some cases, though, the knobs are redefined for use with the Room program.

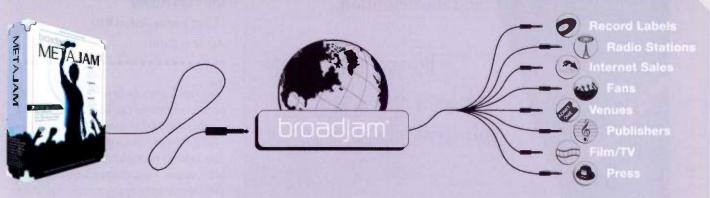
Inner Space

The Space Station architecture is based on the clever use of 24 delay taps: 15 are time modulated and are used to generate the reverb, 8 (the Audition Delay Taps) are arrayed in pairs and provide the algorithm's outputs, and 1 is used for echo. You can choose from 16 tap configurations for different qualities and decay ranges. When combined with the choice of SST Echo or SST Reverb mode, that yields quite a bit of variety. The front-panel controls, including four that set the relative levels of the Audition Delay Tap pairs, enable even further contouring.

The SST-206's specifications are somewhat unusual. The unit is designed to operate at 48 kHz and also supports 44.1 kHz. It can, however, work at rates varying from 32 to 96 kHz with a few caveats: in

broadjam® METAJAM™





Artist Promotion & Song Distribution Software

Quick Picks

the original Space Station algorithms, the delay times are scaled proportionally to the sampling rate. (In other words, you get longer times at 44.1 and 32 kHz, and shorter times at 88.2 or 96 kHz.) The new Room program, which works the DSP chip much harder than the old algorithms, doesn't function at 88.2 or 96 kHz sampling rates.

The dry signal is always passed to the outputs as a full-bandwidth, 24-bit stereo signal; but the original algorithms sum the inputs before processing, have no more

than 7 kHz bandwidth, and exhibit what amounts to 14-bit resolution. The Room algorithm, on the other hand, provides full-bandwidth 24-bit stereo processing.

The operating manual contains some useful information on how to best use the SST-206. It lacks other basic material, however, such as a front-panel graphic with labels and descriptions for the knobs and a block diagram showing the architecture of the algorithms. Those would help clarify the controls and parameters guite a bit.

More Space

My favorite use for the old SST-282 was always on quitar and vocal tracks, and I found the same to be true with the new SST-206. Although it's excellent for many other uses, I prefer using the Space Station to make a lead guitar sound big or to put space around a voice without losing it in the mix. The SST-206 is still not my first choice for snare or kick drum, but I enjoyed it as an overall room ambience. In fact, I received wonderful results when I took a stereo room track from a drum session, compressed the heck out of it, and ran the track through the Space Station. That yielded a much enhanced feeling of envelopment.

The Space Station is a remarkably versatile unit with a flavor that you won't hear in other multitap delays. Even without fully understanding how to exploit its subtleties, you'll find many readily available effects. And once you grasp the architecture, you can easily create many more.

Fans of the old SST-282 will no doubt be delighted to see it reappear as a compact unit that also includes the new Room program. The SST-206 is a bit pricey, but the main reason for the resurgence of vintage processors is that they offer character, and that's the Space Station's strongest suit.

Overall EM Rating (1 through 5): 4

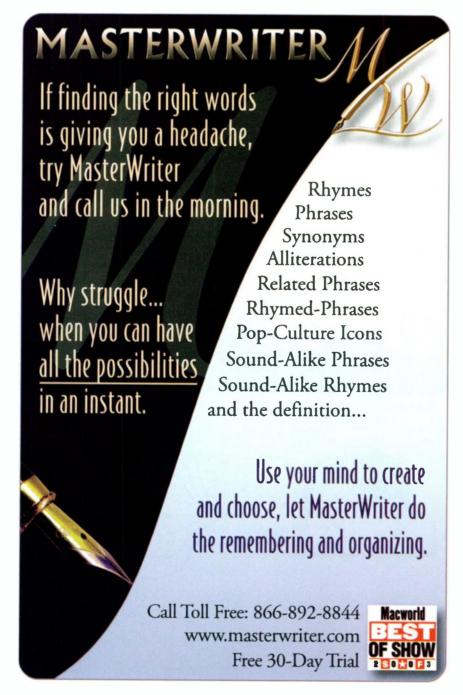
Seven Woods Audio; tel. (617) 489-6292; e-mail moore@sevenwoodsaudio.com; Web www.sevenwoodsaudio.com

BIG FISH AUDIO

LA Drum Sessions (Acidized WAV)

By Marty Cutler

Big Fish Audio's LA Drum Sessions (\$99.95) consists of three CD-ROMs packed with Acidized WAV-file grooves that you can easily arrange into a variety of song forms. The session drummers varied their hardware setups, using different snare sizes and different sticks to best enhance each style. During the recording process, different mics and mic techniques were used as needed. At mixdown and mastering, the producers applied an appropriate amount of dynamics processing for each performance. For





Big Fish Audio's *LA Drum Sessions* library offers thousands of Acidized loops in a variety of popular musical styles.

example, funk, rock, and other hard-hitting styles demanded more compression, whereas the jazz-oriented styles required only gentle limiting.

The package touts the collection as having more than 6,000 loops, but the library actually consists of 2,000 loops offered in three versions: dry, room ambience, and a mix of dry and ambient. That arrangement lets you combine a dry track with an ambient track and adjust the balance between the two, which works quite well. You can also boost the overall ambience on some tracks with a bit of small-room-type reverb if the tracks still sound too dry for your taste.

Stylin'

LA Drum Sessions offers a diverse grab bag of musical styles in more than 80 categories, including multiple flavors of rock, jazz, blues, swing, disco, country, and even zydeco. Each folder provides a specific performance broken down into one- and two-bar patterns. With three CDs' worth of material, the folders have ample content to flesh out a song. The Acidizing is well done, allowing you to adjust song tempos with minimal artifacts, and the tracks dovetail nicely into song form.

As is common with drum-groove libraries, the overplaying in this collection sometimes makes the tracks stand out too much in an arrangement. "Country Shuffle 160," for example, has a cool swing, but the fills should be sparser, and the side stick should at least occasionally supplant the snares on two and four. Although these tracks are way too busy for the average country tune,

their brash attitude and heavy bounce would strut perfectly in a Doctor John-type two-beat feel.

Likewise, the Chicago Blues tracks at 120 bpm are too busy; the 88 bpm Blues tracks fare much better. Most of the funk tracks are also too busy and lacking in dynamics. "Late Night 150" swings relentlessly, but in that case, the combination of laid-back timing and busy fills works in its favor. The files would fit nicely in a modern big-band swing chart. "Reggae 130" is noteworthy for its timbale-like snare fills and accents, lilting hi-hats, and clever rim shots and flams. A folder of rolls and comedy hits was fun to play with and might come in handy for soundtracks or special effects.

Making the Audition

Instead of providing printed documentation in a booklet, the first *LA Drum Sessions* CD includes a PDF file that lists the folders, the number of files in each folder, and the corresponding tempos. Although the file names are marginally descriptive, you can't tell what the performances are like until you audition the individual files. An indexed audio CD would have been a great timesaver for checking each groove's suitability.

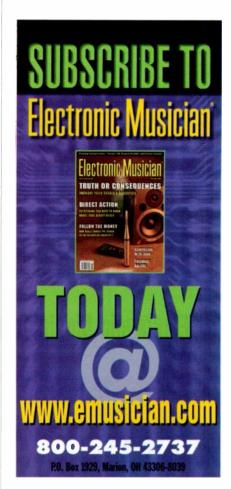
The file-naming system further exacerbates the problem by offering no indication of whether a track is an intro, a fill, or a groove. The files are numbered sequentially, but sorting out which is which requires listening to each file until you find something appropriate. Some folders contain individual or paired-instrument hits, such as kick and crash. They're not enough to build a complete kit in your sampler, but you could drop these hits into a track to add variety to an existing groove.

Despite my complaints, the LA Drum Sessions collection offers good value for your investment; I found many useful gems in the package. The playing is tight where it needs to be and appropriately loose limbed where the style calls for it. If you want to build a decent library of all-purpose drum grooves, LA Drum Sessions is a good place to start. Check out the demo at the Big Fish Audio Web site.

Overall EM Rating (1 through 5): 3

Big Fish Audio; tel. (800) 717-FISH or (818) 768-6115; e-mail info@bigfishaudio.com;
Web www.bigfishaudio.com





ADVERTISER INDEX

ADVERTISER	INTERNET	PAGE	ADVERTISER	INTERNET	PAGE
		49	Al . E . I . A A fl. a la		74
Akai	www.akaïpro.com		Native Instruments (Intakt)		
AKG	www.akgusa.com		Native Instruments (NI Komplete)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Alesis	www.alesis.com		New York University	The state of the s	
Alienware	www.alienware.com/emm		PG Music		
Alto	www.artproaudio.com		Phonic America		
Apogee	www.apogeedigital.com	111	PMI Audio Group (Groove-Doctors)		
ART	www.artproaudio.com	51	QCA	www.go-qca.com	161
Arturia	www.arturia.com	105	Recording Workshop	www.recordingworkshop.com	152
Audix	www.audixusa.com	137	Rode Microphones (K2)	www.rodemicrophones.com	93
B&H Photo-Video (Hardware)	www.bhphotovideo.com	133	Rade Microphones (NT2000)	www.rodemicrophones.com	34-35
B&H Photo-Video (Software)	www.bhphotovideo.com	85	Roger Linn Design	www.rogerlinndesign.com	98
Berklee Music	www.berkleemusic.com		Rolls Corp.	www.rolls.com	102
Berklee Press	www.berkleepress.com	78	Shure	www.shure.com	59
BIAS	www.bias-inc.com		Sonic Implants	www.sonicimplants.com	125
Big Fish Audio			Sony Pictures Digital Media (Acid Pro)	www.sony.com/mediasoftware	
Broadjam			Sony Pictures Digital Media (Sound Forge)		
	www.bswusa.com		SPL-USA	www.spl-usa.com	
	www.project5studio.com		SRS Labs	www.srslabs.com	
Cakewalk (Sonar)			Starr Labs	www.starrlabs.com	
Carvin	www.carvin.com		Steinberg		
			Sweetwater Sound		
	www.digidesign.com		Sweetwater Sound (Digidesign)		
	www.discmakers.com				
	www.discretedrums.com		Sweetwater Sound (MOTU Studio)		
	www.EarthworksAudio.com				
Echo Digital Audio			Sweetwater Sound (PreSonus)		
	www.edirol.com		SXSW	www.sxsw.com	
	www.emagic.de		Tascam (2488)		
Event Electronics			Tascam (Gigapulse)		
Focusrite	www.focusrite.com	61	Taxi		
Full Compass Systems	www.fullcompass.com	143	TC Electronic		
Full Sail	www.fullsail.com	124	Turner Classic Movies	www.turnerclassicmovies.com	28
Garritan Orchestral Strings (GigaStrings)	www.garritan.com	129	Wave Arts	www.wavearts.com	100
Genelec	www.genelec.com	49	Wave Digital	www.wavedigital.com	179
Grandma's Music & Sound	www.grandmas.com	150	Waves	www.waves.com	5
Graph Tech Guitar Labs	www.graphtech.com	52			
IK Multimedia	www.sampletank.com	95	ELECTRONIC MUSICIAN MARKETPLACE AD	S	
Ilio (Spectrasonics Virtual Instruments)	www.spectrasonics.net		AEA	www.wesdooley.com	165
Ilio (Vienna)			Benchmark Media Systems	www.BenchmarkMedia.com	168
Jasmine Music Technology			CD Labs	www.cdlabs.com	167
•	www.korg.com		Central Computer Systems	www.centralcomputer.com	166
	www.korg.com		Clearsonic	www.clearsonic.com	
KoralD16YD/32YD1	www.korg.com	57			
	www.krksys.com		Digital Pro Audio	www.digitalproaudio.com	
	www.kurzweilmusicsystems.com		ELS Productions	www.elsproductions.com	
			Europadisk, LLC	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	www.lexicon.com				
	www.lexicon.com		Good Life Audio		
	www.littlite.com		Instrumentpro.com	www.instrumentpro.com	
Mackie			Lonely Records	www.lonelyrecords.com	
	www.motu.com		Media Services	www.mediaomaha.com	
	www.masterwriter.com		Omnirax		
	www.m-audio.com		PcAudioLabs	www.pcAudioLabs.com	
	www.m-audio.com		Play-It Productions		
M-Audio (FireWire Audiophile)	www.m-audio.com	31	PreSonus	· ·	
Mixed Logic	www.mixedlogic.com	123	Rainbo Records and Cassettes	www.rainborecords.com	166
Musician's Friend	www.musiciansfriend.com	109	Shreve Audio	www.shreveaudio.com	165
Musitek	www.musitek.com	38	Voyager Sound	www.voyagersound.com	166
Muska & Lipman	www.muskalipman.com				

Electronic Musician's Advertiser Sales Regions and Representatives



Associate Publisher

Joe Perry (770) 343-9978

jperry@primediabusiness.com

Horthwest

Greg Sutton (847) 968-2390

gsutton@primediabusiness.com

Southwest

Mari Deetz

(818) 567-4907 mdeetz@primediabusiness.com East Coast/Europe

Jeff Donnenwerth

(770) 643-1425

jdonnenwerth@primediabusiness.com

Classifieds

Kevin Blackford (West Coost)

Jason Smith (East Coast)

(800) 544-5530 or (510) 653-3307

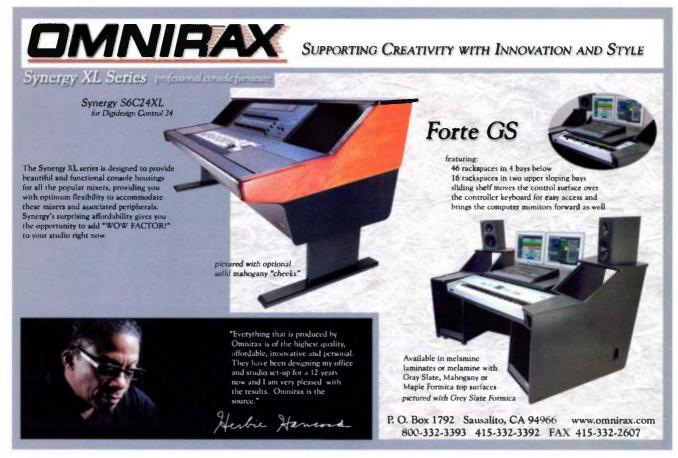
emclass@primediabusiness.com

EXPLORE
THENROUSICIAN

exciting new interface
content category searches
useful downloads and links
product news and articles



bookmark www.emusician.com today









"I have used one of these mics on almost all of the tracks we've taken, and always on jazz acoustic guitar.

Wow. Double wow. This thing has got high end like I don't remember ... Awesome - and I don't use that word often. Fantastic."

— George Massenburg



R84 \$1,000



1029 N. Allen Ave. Pasadena, CA 91104 Tel: 626-798-9128 Fax: 626-798-2378 www.wesdooley.com





11069 | St. Omaha, NE 68137 • www.mediaomaha.com

Call or "click" today! hreveAudio.com

Cool price



Mackie always on sale-Call us!!













Digi-002





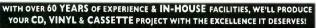
K2600



DLOSS 800-227-3971

1200 Marshall St Shreveport,La 71101

.com



\$775.00

Includes: 1-color booklet & 1-color CD label from print-ready film, jewelbox, shrinkwrap

Includes: 4-color booklet & 2-color CD label from print-ready film, jewelbox, shrinkwrap

VINYL PROMO

100 12" VINYL \$775.00 Additional LP \$1.30 each 500 12" VINYL \$1,249.00 REORDER \$699.00

1000 12" VINYL \$1,779.00 REORDER - 51199.00 PACKAGES INCLUDE: WHITE JACKET w/ HOLE • MASTERING • FULL PROCESSING •
TEST PRESSINGS • 2-COLOR LABELS (stock background) • SHRINKWRAP • QUICK TURN AROUND

H'a the Some beat

ASK FOR OUR FREE BROCHURE



Rainbo Records and Cassettes

1738 Berkeley St. • Santa Monica, CA 90404 • (310) 829-3476







base system starting at

Standard Features: Designed and Optimized for Audio Recording and Production. Ultra Quiet. High Performance with dual hard drives, removable data drive, CD-RW.























Shop Online or in our Stores for over 6,000 PC Products at LOW PRICES



ww.centralcomputer.com

3 Retail Stores in Silicon Valley

3777 Stevens Creek Blvd., Santa Clara CA 95129 Tel:(408)248-5888 837 Howard Street, San Francisco CA 94103 Tel:(415)495-5888 5990 Mowry Ave., Newark CA 94560 Tel:(510)793-5555







Lynx Studio Technology / Waves Studio Projects / M-Audio PreSonus / Minnetonka / Echo Frontier Design / Cakewalk Jay Turser / Antares / Edirol Tascam / GigaStudio / TC Works

Home & Project Studio Experts Hard Disk Recording Systems Pro Audio Recording Equipment A/D Converters & Interfaces Audio Ed ting Software & Plug-ins twere Samples Virtual

DIGITAL PRO AUDIO

1-800-240-4079

(for the pest deal, ask for Big Daday)

DigitalProAudio.com

SERVING MUSICIANS SONGWRITERS, STUDIOS & ENGINEERS SINCE 1997

Earthworks / Sonic Foundry Steinberg / TC Electronic Fostex / Joe Meek / TL Audio Aardvark / Propellerhead Discrete Drums / HHB / Emu Dynaudio / ESI / Metric Halo



PreSonus W

The PreSonus Eureka is a full-featured, professional recording channel that incorporates years of research in preamplifier, dynamics and equalization technology. With features like a full featured compressor, sidechain for de-essing, and transformer coupled preamp, this channel strip has more options than Wall Street. See your PreSonus dealer today or call 1-800-750-0323 for more information.

www.presonus.com

CALL SHREVE AUDIO FOR ALL OF YOUR PRESONUS GEAR: 800.214.9222/WWW.SHREVEAUDIO.COM









Can you really hear what's going on in your mix?

The DACI lets me hear what's really going on in my mix

Michael Wagener

Recording Engineer for Ozzy Osbourne, Metallica, Janet Jackson, etc.



"I found the Benchmark DACI incredibly transparent scoonling. It made my mastered 16-bit CDs sound more like the original 24-bit master recordings full of rich detail, wide stable stereo imaging and a clear high end"

Barry Rudolph

Recording engineer/mixer for Pat Benatar, Lynyrd Skynyrd, Hall and Oates, BB Mak, The Corrs and Rod Stewart.

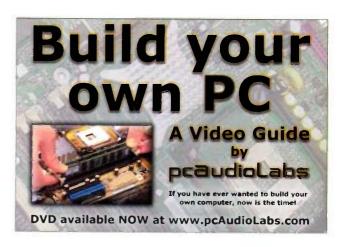
"The Benchmark is a killer... I've NEVER heard a \$850 DAC that sounds as good as this Benchmark."

Bob Katz Mastering Engineer Digital Domain Orlando, FL.

The DAC1 is a 2-channel, 24-bit, 192kHz capable D-to-A converter that is unveiling digital audio all over the world! At \$850, it's probably the studio's smartest investment. You too will produce better music by using a DAC1!

Call or write Benchmark Media Systems today for your FREE catalog: 800 262 4675 www.BenchmarkMedia.com

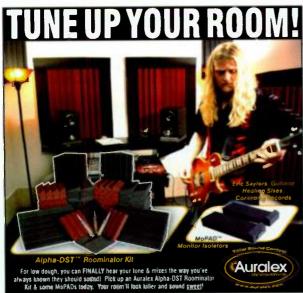




EM CLASSIFIEDS

ELECTRONIC MUSICIAN CLASSIFIED ADS are the easiest and most economical means of reaching a buyer for your product or service. The classified pages of **EM** supply our readers with a valuable shopping marketplace. We suggest you buy wisely; mail-order consumers have rights, and sellers must comply with the Federal Trade Commission as well as various state laws. **EM** shall not be liable for the contents of advertisements. For complete information on prices and deadlines, call (800) 544-5530.

ACOUSTIC PRODUCTS

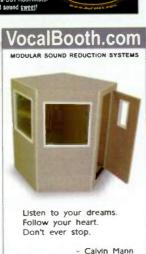








Check Out www.emusician.com





541-330-6045









Attenuation cases keep your PC gear QUIET and COOL Multiple designs available starting at \$429 5 1 0 - 6 5 5 - 3 4 4 0

www.silencecases.com



Full product line for sound control and noise elimination.

Web: http://www.acousticsfirst.com



ANALOG SYNTHS

MODULARSYNTH.COM

Check out 14 Analog Modular Builders on one web site! Over 350 modules!

WWW modularsynth com

| BLACET | CYNDUSTRIES | DOEPFER
| METASONIX | MODCAN | MOTM
| SYNTHESIZERS COM | WARD & MORD!



E-mail your classified ad to: emclass@primediabusiness.com

EM CLASSIFIEDS

COMPUTER SYSTEMS

VAVAVAVAVAVA



SUMIC call 1-888-50 SOUND BL

Rack-Mount PC's for Live and Studio

www.SonicBlade.com

Also - NEW! the SonicCube 7x8x12" small

call for latest price!



MOTU and Emagle.
Call 1-866-WAVEDIGN
or visit

www.wavedigital.com



Subscription Questions? Call (800) 245-2737

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES & CONSULTING

VAVAVAVAVAVAVAVAVA

NOW ACCEPTING ARTISTS
CD's/DVD's

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTION
SET-FIRE RECORDS®

Box 759, Springfield, LA 70462



CASES

The Case Specialists



Flight cases for guitars, pedalboards, mixers, drums, rackmount equipment, keyboards, DJ equipment, etc.

> Call for quotes and FREE catalog

Discount Distributors 800 346-4638 In New York: 631 563-8326 www.discount-distributors.com

EMPLOYMENT



EQUIPMENT FOR SALE



www.diboxes.com

www.diboxes.com

www.diboxes.com

FURNITURE





MADE MUSIC CO'S FUR SILLE

It only costs \$35 to sell your Indie CD in EM!! To find out how easy it is call (800) 544-5530. Check out the Indie CD ads at www.emusician.com Ehron Vonallen: Incarnationcreated "Bass for E. Vonallen" for the Moog Voyager. Dark Electro Music, Religion, Sex and Government www.ehronvonallen.com CD \$10

INSTRUCTION & SCHOOLS

VAVAVAVAVA

Write Film or TV Music?

- Study from home tutored by top media composers
- Work on real-life professional projects
 Big software discounts
- 800 students in 18 countries FREE Trial Unit & CD

www.musicforthemedia.com 1-877-633-6386 CA

Mastering & Production

4444444444

Harmonic Productions Digital Audio Mastering CD-DVD-Film-TV-Radio

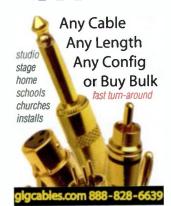
Surround & Restoration services, too Now you can afford the best! www.HarmonicProductions.com (503) 708-1318

Sell you Indie released CD to EM readers. For only \$35 a month, you can run a classified to sell Your CD. Call the EM Classified dept. at (800) 544-5530.



Parts \$ Accessories

7A7A7A7A7A7A



RECORDS, TAPES & CDS









HEY LOOK! WE'RE ON THE WEB!

Toll Free: 800-538-2336



All Formats! Best Prices!

www.tapes.com

EM CLASSIFIEDS

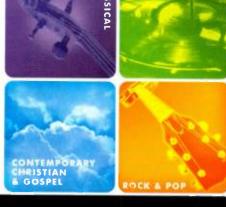
We take manufacturing your CD as seriously as you take your music.

Complete retail ready CD pressing including all types of packaging, bar codes, graphic design and film services, enhanced CD creation, with super pricing and customer service reps specialized in all types of music.

Also vinyl pressing, cassette duplication, mastering, short run CD, DVD pressing and authoring.

We've been doing it for 16 years.

This is what we call



URBAN

MANUFACTURING MUSIC



1.800.MMS 4CDS · mmsdirect.com



FREE CATALOG or

CUSTOM QUOTE



WE DELIVER THE MIGHEST QUALITY CD AND CASSETTE PACKAGES, STUNNING GRAPHIC DESIGN AND HELPFUL CUSTOMER SERVICE.

OTAL TAPE SERVICES

Lowest





Vinyl Record Pressing

Complete VINYL RECORD PACKAGES, with mastering, labels & jackets. Charted hits







all under one pools

deal direct & SAVE

Compact Disc Replication . Cassette



CD - R DUPLICATION 100 - \$1.39 ea.

With Color inserts 1.99 es. (2 Page & Tray)



Price Includes: CD - R, Duplication, Thermal Imprinting, Jewell Box, Shrinkwrapped (936) 756-6861

www.yourmusiconc 100 BULK CDRS \$59 100 BASIC CDRS \$99 100 FULL COLOR CDR PACKAGE \$199 500 FULL COLOR PACKAGE \$799

onely Records.com 100 Retail 1000 Retail CDs move \$1.99 *** \$.99 800-409-8513

For the best price in CD Replication there is only one number you'll need!

1.888.891.9091

IIIEDIA WWW.MEDIAOMAHA.COM

www. CheapCDsleeves .com

Inesor Media

Stand Alone Duplicators, Printer & CD/DVD Retail Replication Services 200-\$1.25, 500-\$1.05, 1000-\$0.555 2000-\$0.45, 5000-\$0.295 (all prices include 5-clr. & mastering) Toll Free (866) 943-8551 www.inesormedia.com





CD Duplication FREE DESIGN RETAIL READY CDs

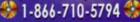
1000@ \$1099 Call Free 888-565-8882 dbsduplication.com

(800) 836-7962

MediaX Productions **Full Production Studio**

CD duplication from \$.49 ea Full color inserts and print ON disc available MIDI transcription service **Digital Mastering**

Call MediaX and work with your own personal music producer



Whitewater Studios MASTERING · CDs · TAPES

Complete CD Mastering \$375.00 BAR STOP BUIK CDS \$349 FREE CODE: 1000 CDs complete \$999 code: Short-Run CD packages - Real-Time cassettes

We give you the best in service & price! 828-274-0956 9 Busbee View Rd Asheville, NC 28803

Every major brand of everything. Millions of dollars of musical gear in stock. ALTO MUSIC Guitars, recording, keyboards, amplifiers, drums, pro sound, new and used. One of the largest selections in the country. We ship everywhere! 180 Carpenter Ave. Middletown, NY 10940 sales@altomusic.com ph (845) 692-6922

fax (845) 346-0016

www.altomusic.com

"SIMPLY THE BEST" KAI MPC. EPS. ASR-10. WAV AUDIO, CD-ROMS AND MORE



MAKE HOT NOW

ProToolsPlugins.com FOR PC & MAC

STUDIO BUNDLE, SAMPLE TANK, GROOVE MAKER T RACKS, MASTERING SOFWARE, AMPLITUBE SONICIMPLANTS, MOOG MODULAR V YAMAHA CS80 V, STORM AND MORE

The second

Music Software / Hardware

WWW.SOUNDWARE.US (907) 337-0532

1601 Kepner Drive Anchorage, Ak 99504



WWW.KIDNEPRO.COM KID NEPRO PRODUCTIONS

TEL:(246) 420-4504 E-MAIL: KIDNEPROGAOL.COM

SoUnDEnGiNe.com

Box 768 Arlington Heights II, 60006 UNA UN Soll From *4866990.723 Outside UN *4847990.723 PAX: *4847.990.775

WORLD CLASS MIDI FILES the WORKS Music Productions For Free Catalog & Demo Disk call (800) 531-5868 or visit our Web site:

www.worksmidi.com

Popular styles, General MIDIcompatible, e-mail delivery avail. Box 22681, Milwaukie, OR 97269

BAND-IN-A-BOX IMPROVEMENT

PRODUCTS***You can put a Better-Band-In-Your-Box. Power-User Styles, Fake Disks & More! GenMIDI SEQUENCE & CD-ROMs, too! FREE info! Norton Music & Fun, Box 13149, Ft. Pierce, FL 34979. Voice mail/fax (772) 467-2420. www.nortonmusic.com

Music Tools Blowout!

10 Years of Great Deals Digital Audio Hardware, Interfaces, Samples, Software, Cables, MIDIs Over 1300 Classic Guitar MIDIs

Shop for 20,000+ products at

www.midi-classics.com Call 800-787-6434 NOW!

MIDI Classics, DeptE, Box 311, Weatogue CT 06089



"LOOKING FOR A RECORD DEAL???"

Getting signed is very hard to do. But we will get the record deal you are looking for! Guaranteed Service. Call now to receive your FREE information

TALENT 2000 • 1-800-499-6395

The MOTU Virtual Instrument Studio



Apple Power Mac G5

The world's fastest personal computer

Your all-native MOTU desktop recording studio just got bigger. A LOT bigger. The new Power Mac G5 is like doubling your studio's square footage, and then adding several additional floors stocked from top to bottom with virtual gear. Run more virtual instruments, more plug-in effects, more tracks, more busses, more processing, more everything than you ever thought possible. Yes, it's time to bask in the glory of your MOTU native studio. Starting at just \$1999, the G5 Tower transforms DP4 into a production powerhouse.

MOTU MachFive™ and MX4™

Put this universal sampler & unique multi-synth in your DP4 arsenal

MachFive could very well be the last sampler you ever purchase. Consolidate all of your sample libraries for instant access in DP4, including Giga, Sample Cell, Akai, K2∞x, Roland and others. Play up to sixteen different parts per instance, and apply automatable synthesis effects powered by the renown UVI™ engine. To add vintage and fresh analog synth sounds, look no further than MX4, MOTU's new multi-synth. Inspired by legendary subtractive synthesizers, MX4 combines several core synthesis techniques in a unified, hybrid synthesis engine that delivers fat basses, nasty leads, analog pads, vintage electronica — it's all at your fingertips.

Novation Remote 25

2-octave (25-key) MIDI controller with knobs, faders & LCD display

The Remote 25 MIDI controller gives you two full octaves of superb action semi-weighted keys with responsive aftertouch. Play MachFive, MX4 and other favorite software instruments with the care and precise control that makes all the difference to the final performance. The Remote 25 connects directly to the computer via USB and gets power via the USB bus or batteries, so if you've got a PowerBook, you can play anywhere. Use programmable pitch / mod / control wheel and 'touchpad' for total control and wild performance effects. Use the LCD to dial up dozens of pre-programmed button/knob/fader presets for the most popular software plug-ins and traditional hardware instruments. Dozens of product-specific colored

iDent strips (included)
clearly label each control.
All 8 rotary potentiometers,
8 sliders, 8 rotary encoders
and 24 switches are entirely
programmable. Control programs can
be named and saved in any one of the 64
template memories. Remote 25 is the perfect
compact controller for you DP4 studio.

Sweetwater
rusic technology direct.
800-222-4700



UltimateSoundBank Charlie™

Virtual retro organ module

Charlie delivers famous electric organ sounds to your Digital Performer desktop studio via a 3 GB sound library that captures the real sound quality of genuine organs recorded with the vintage equipment favored by purists. Charlie is powered by the UVI EngineTM, allowing you to play complex parts with unlimited polyphony. A gorgeous, clearly-designed, feature-rich synth interface, including amazing filters and mono/legato modes, lets you customize the sounds, or completely mangle them. Most patches are available with slow and fast rotary speaker effects. Use real-time MIDI control of every parameter to enhance expression and live use. Included instruments cover the gamut of vintage, classic American and European organs. Enjoy unsurpassed realism for your DP4 organ tracks.



Native instruments Pro-53™

The second coming of a virtual synth legend

The PRO-53 carries on the tradition of the legendary days of vintage cult synthesizers. Fashioned after the unique original Prophet Five, the PRO-53 casts in software those qualities which have been a major influence on popular music in the past twenty years: brilliance, power, warmth and beauty. Through Native Instruments' creative development philosophy, these timeless aesthetics have now reached the next step in their evolution. The result is the manifest re-definition of an original that was regarded as unrivalled until now. Call Sweetwater and add Pro-53 to your DP4 studio today.



East West / Quantum Leap Symphonic Orchestra™

World class strings / woodwinds / brass / percussion

This stunning new 24-bit orchestra sample library was recorded in a state of the art concert hall by GRAMMY award-winning classical recording engineer Keith O. Johnson with custom-designed recording equipment. And now it can be at your fingertips in DP4. Just open the included Kompakt™ sample player and then mix together any combination of three recorded mic positions (close, stage and hall) to alter the tone and ambience of any instrument or section. For example, you could use the stage mics for that big Hollywood sound, boost certain instruments with a hint of the close mics, and bring in a touch of the hall mics for reverb or even surround mixing. This library was produced by Doug Rogers and Nick Pheonix, recipients of over 30 international awards.



Novation V-Station™

Plug-in instrument version of renown Novation K-Station

When Novation launched the multi-award winning K-Station in 2002, it made an impact akin to lobbing a barracuda into a goldfish bowl. DP4 users where mad for the phatt'ness, the flexibility and the cool sound shaping while reviewers oozed with praise. And history is now repeating itself with the new V-Station Virtual Analog Synthesizer. The V-Station gets the same real 3 oscillator flexibility, awesome liquid analog filters, 8-voice polyphony, rippin' simultaneous FX and the kind of phatt sounds only a genuine Novation synth can offer. It's got sophisticated programming, acres of presets and convenient DP4 plug-in operation. From searing leads to passionate pads to delicate electric pianos, it's all there.



Universal Audio UAD-1 Studio Pak™

Accelerated effects processing for Digital Performer

With power-on-demand DSP and 20 award-winning UA plug-ins, the new UAD-1 Studio Pak plug-in bundle is an unbeatable addition to your MOTU studio. For less money than comparable native plug-in bundles, you get a real DSP card running at 44.1 to 192 kHz plus world class plug-ins like the legendary LA-2A, 1176LN, Cambridge,



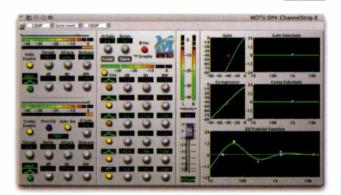
Pultec EQP-1A, and the Fairchild 670. Give your Mac a break, improve your workflow, and save a bundle with the UAD-1 Studio Pak.



Metric Halo ChannelStrip™ X

Console-style, integrated EQ and dynamics processing for DP4

Metric Halo's ChannelStrip is the recognized leader in console-style channel strip audio processing for Digital Performer. As the first plug-in to offer the combination of exceptional audio quality, incredible DSP efficiency and a comprehensive user interface, ChannelStrip lets DP4 users work as efficiently and interactively as they would with a dedicated, world-class mixing console. ChannelStrip comes with more than 100 presets included to help you get your mix started. Use the presets to compress your drums, EQ your vocals, get your sessions ready for mastering and much more. With ChannelStrip for DP4, you get an unparalleled EQ, Gate, and Compressor, all in one easy to use interface. ChannelStrip is the critical mixing tool for thousands of top engineers and producers world-wide.



KORG Legacy Collection™

Virtual instruments and effects plug-ins with MS-20 Controller

The KORG Legacy Collection is the ultimate virtual instrument pack, consisting of software versions of the MS-20, the Polysix, and the WAVESTATION bundled with a special-edition MS-20 Controller. It also contains the revolutionary "Legacy Cell" for making combinations of the MS-20 and Polysix including Insert and Master effects.

Features native support of the microKONTROL for a complete hands-on music experience.

AUDIO ON MORE

RØDE NT2000™

The World's first fully variable control microphone

The new RØDE NT2000 is the latest brainchild from Australian master microphone designer Peter Freedman and represents a huge investment on RØDE's part. Never before has this much control and versatility been available in a superlative class large capsule recording microphone. The NT2000 features totally variable polar pattern, totally variable high pass filter and totally variable pad — all located directly on the body of the microphone! The heart of the NT2000 is the Australian designed and manufactured TYPE HF1 dual diaphragm capsule. Frequency and transient response have been voiced to complement today's modern recording techniques, and yet still evoke the silky smooth character of the legendary microphones of the 50's and 60's.



MAS

A Console Master Section Without the Console!

The PreSonus Central Station is the missing link between your MOTU recording interface, studio monitors, input sources and the artist. Featuring 5 sets of stereo inputs (3 analog and 2 digital with 192kHz D/A conversion), the Central Station allows you to switch between 3 different sets of studio monitor outputs while maintaining a purely passive signal path. The main audio path uses no amplifier stages including op amps, active IC's or chips eliminating coloration, noise and distortion enabling you to hear your mixes more

clearly and minimize ear fatigue. In addition, the Central Station features a complete studio communication solution with built-in condenser talkback microphone, MUTE, DIM, two separate headphone outputs plus a cue output to enhance the creative process. A fast-acting 30 segment LED is also supplied for flawless visual metering of levels both in dBu and dBfs mode. Communicate with the artist via talkback. Send a headphone mix to the artist while listening to the main mix in the control room and more.



Mackie Control Universal™

Automated hands-on control for the DP4 studio

Imagine the feeling of touch-sensitive, automated Penny & Giles faders under your hands, and the fine-tuned twist of a V-Pot™ between your fingers. You adjust plug-in settings, automate filter sweeps in real-time, and trim individual track levels. Your hands fly over responsive controls, perfecting your mix — free from the solitary confinement of your mouse. Mackie Control delivers all this in an expandable, compact, desktop-style design forged by the combined talents of Mackie manufacturing and the MOTU Digital Performer engineering team. Mackie Control brings large-console, Studio A prowess to your Digital Performer desktop studio, with a wide range of customized control features that go well beyond mixing. It's like putting your hands on Digital Performer itself.



Mackie HR-series Active Studio Monitors Nearfield monitors for your MOTU studio

Mackie's HR-Series Active Studio Monitors are considered some of the most loved and trusted nearfield studio monitors of all time, and with good reason. These award-winning bi-amplified monitors offer a performance that rivals monitors costing two or three times their price. Namely, a stereo field that's wide, deep and incredibly detailed. Low frequencies that are no more or less than what you've recorded. High and mid-range frequencies that are clean and articulated. Plus the sweetest of sweet spots. Whether it's the 6-inch HR-624, 8-inch HR-824 or dual 6-inch 626, there's an HR Series monitor that will tell you the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.



Sweetwater SweetCare™

Your personal MOTU studio expert advisor

When setting up and maintaining a MOTU desktop studio, there are many considerations to factor in to your decision making. Both the hardware and software landscape are constantly changing, and it's hard to keep up with all of the advancements. That's where Sweetwater comes in. Your personal Sweetwater sales engineer offers much, much more than just a great price. They do the research, day in and day out, to ensure that you'll fine-tune your MOTU system to fit your exact needs.

Call now for your MOTU studio personal consultation: 800-222-4700





Is Better Best?

•

•

Ithough I've discussed quality in past "Final Mix" columns, I haven't talked about whether quality matters in recorded media. At the core of this question is the delivery system for the final product: from wax cylinders and discs to wire recording, vinyl LPs, 8-track tape, and cassettes, each medium has imposed severe limitations on recorded signals, primarily in terms of frequency response and dynamic range. No matter how good the fidelity of the product that came from the studio, mastering degraded it to accommodate the medium.

On the consumer's end, things were worse. Put simply, most people listened on crappy systems, including small, poor-quality, badly placed loudspeakers; amplifiers with high distortion and no headroom; turntables with wow, flutter, and misaligned tracking; and so on. For many years, music was heard mostly on inferior types of car radios; then Sony brought out the Walkman, and everyone was listening on tiny headphones.

Today, the general quality of audio equipment is lightyears beyond those old systems, though lousy equipment still abounds. Radio stations have long broadcast in stereo, TV is becoming digital, and DVD is capable of delivering high-resolution audio.

But even as reproduction got better, data compression came into play to counter the improvement. This problem is not new, either: the RIAA curve for LPs, NAB curve for tape, and Dolby noise reduction were early methods of compensating for limitations in delivery media that, while maximizing fidelity within the media's raw capabilities, nonetheless introduced degradation. Then came digital audio, whose data-rate challenges sparked MP3, Dolby Digital, and other forms of lossy compression.

Some of this newer stuff doesn't sound too bad, especially when you compare it with cassettes, but it is lossy, and there is an audible difference between master and compressed audio. With personal stereo gone to MP3 players, we are a step beyond the original cassette Walkman; yet we are still listening to crap when compared with a high-resolution recording played on a decent sound system. Then there are video games, which even now often offer 11 kHz sampled sound with virtually no

dynamic range. Even a good sound system can't help them much.

Which brings us back to the question of whether quality matters. From a relative standpoint, the answer would be "yes." Engineers and producers have long used Auratones, Yamaha NS-10s, car stereos, boom boxes, and other consumer references to ensure their mixes would sound their best given the limitations of the likely playback systems. I knew of a studio that had a brickwall limiter and a low-power FM transmitter so that a producer could go to his car and hear how the broadcast chain would mangle the mix.

The flip side of the coin was that absolute quality—the best a mix could possibly sound under the optimal circumstances—was compromised. High-quality recordings hold up better than inferior recordings when compressed and played back on bad systems, but MP3s are often improved by high-frequency contouring before encoding, and heavy gain maximization makes things sound bigger on the radio and on personal stereos. So mastering still degrades the product for the sake of the delivery medium.

If playback scenarios are so bleak, does quality matter in an absolute sense? It would be easy to answer "no," and, under deadline pressure, this sometimes is the answer. But that doesn't make me happy, and being happy with the sound is the best reason for being in the business; the money and hours certainly aren't as compelling. What's more, the beauty of recorded media is that it can be around for a while, and—who knows?—playback quality could improve.

So, let's be clear: in my view, absolute quality is important simply because I care and because some people, some time, may be able to appreciate the difference. In the real world of production, though, the goal is to deliver the best sound possible under the circumstances—specifically, the user's expected delivery system. The closer we can bring the latter to the former, the happier everyone will be. The rest of the time, it's just another less-than-perfect aspect of reality that we must live with.

•









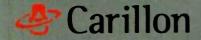






Carillon is run by computer music evangelists and fanatics. We take the same approach to every aspect of our product from ultra low noise hardware design to the painstaking configuration, test and support of every system.





QUIETEST performance

FINEST support



Our isolating vibration damped enclosure, Ultramute PSU and the very quietest components helped the AC-1 measure an industry best 23db in tests at ISVR.

you're connected to Carillonfix remote control technical support your engineer is pa

Surf the forums. You'll find that our no cost, no quibble support including our own unique Fix remote control support service has earned us an unequalled reputation.

TOUGHEST hardware

EASIEST to use

FITTEST for the purpose



Our FCC / CE approved broadcast grade chassis is over engineered from high grade aluminium alloy and 2mm 14 gauge steel for years of use live or in the studio.

Ench Carillon Hardwa e/Software
Southon is Ready to Run and supplied with over 50 pages of minuals tutortials and help custom written for that system

The AC-1 is the only computer disigned from the ground up for audio and incorporates dozens of music specific features like front panel patching and real controllers.

BEST value for money



Sample Jukebox and remote Fix software and it becomes obvious that Carillon is the best value on a like-for-like basis

pro tools HD solutions

The first Windows XP based PC Solution to be officially qualified for Pro Tools HD. We have worked closely with Digidesign to optimise the component selection and performance. The AC-1/HD, features Intel motherboards and processors and runs up to 128 tracks of audio. CPU speed, RAM amount and drive sizes can be tailored to suit. AC-1/HD is available as a bare machine (HD Core from \$1849) or complete

ultrasampler giga 160

A single standalone Software Sampler with the power to replace an entire rack of hardware samplers & catalogue your entire library. 160 notes, 64 instruments and 4 MIDI ports.

Key Components: Tascam GigaStudio 160 Software Sampler, Chicken Systems Translator, Frontier Designs Dakota or RME HDSP9652 ADAT card with MIDI interface. Configured Solutions with one of our Cores from \$1849

urban solutions

SL Battery Beats combines Akai MPC beat creation tools & the best drum sample software for "hardware feel" with software flexibility in Cubase from \$2297

SX Beat Sampler Add Kontakt soft-sampler for the ultimate in beat creation. Akai pads and pro mixing in Cubase SX with 8 outs via M Audio's Delta 1010LT. From \$3098

guitarist solutions \$2674





Urban solution pictured. Monitor for illustration purposes only. Add a 15' LCD for \$299. Add a 17' LCD for \$399.

the audio pc now from only \$1199

Due to the ever-changing nature of the personal computer industry, prices and specifications are subject to change without n

Please visit www.carillonusa.com or call 866-4CARILL for up-to-the-minute pricing and component info email info@cariflorusa.com Cariflon Audio Systems 1141C Greenwood LN Tpke Ringwood, NJ 07456



PLUG-IN



"A full-featured all-in-one sound design environment. - Electronic Musician





"The most powerful - Future Music

Universal compatibility

Supports all major plug-in formats, host applications, soundbank libraries and sample formats, including REX, Acid, Wav, Giga, Sample Cell, Akai & Roland.

· Plug-in convenience

Open MachFive directly within your host software. Save all MachFive settings with your audio sequencer projects for 100% recall. No separate files or settings.

Multitimbral operation

One instance of MachFive gives you 16 separate parts, each with assignable MIDI channel (for instant stacks) and separate audio output (if your host host software supports this feature).

• Intelligent file management

Advanced real time waveform editing

Draw cross-fade loops while the sample plays in the context of your music. Apply destructive edits Normalize, fade, reverse and process.

Built-in effects processing

Dozens of effects are included. Save up to four effects with each preset as part of the preset. Work with a staggering 85 discrete effects paths and 136 effect slots

• Subtractive synthesis engine

1280 Massachusetts Avenue • Cambridge MA 02138 • 617 576-2780 • 617-576 3609 faz • www.matu.com • info@

Work with six filter algorithms and three separate envelopes. Automate cutoff frequency, resonance and drive. Powered by the award-winning UVI engine

. Support for surround and 192kHz audio

Design, load, edit and play 5.1 surround samples.

