

ALTERA Audio)))

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- ALTERAudio™ allows musicians to add complex effects to their music live using MIDI enabled devices.
 - Best current competition is guitar pedals/vocoders
 - Single axis control
 - Limited range of effects
 - Targeted at musicians who like to experiment with their sound.
 - Live Performances
 - Studio Recordings
 - Covered Areas
 - Circuits
 - Signals and Systems
 - Computer Hardware

The Competition

- Single Axis of Control ✗
- Few Effects ✗
- Not easily Layerable ✗
- Uses proprietary hardware ✗
- Intended to work with specific instruments ✗

ALTERAudio™

- Several Axes of Control ✓
- Limitless effects ✓
- Layerable effects ✓
- Works with existing MIDI devices ✓
- Intended to work with any instrument/audio ✓

Simple Audio Effects:

1. Panning
2. Chorus
3. Frequency Filtering
4. Bit Crushing (8-bit audio emulation)
5. Amplitude Modulation

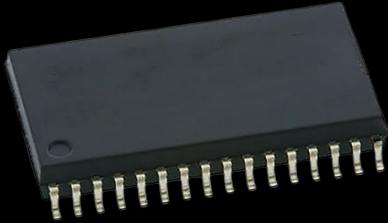
Complex Audio Effects:

1. Echoing
2. Reverb
3. Pitch Adjustment
4. Autotune
5. Vocoder

Audio Quality:

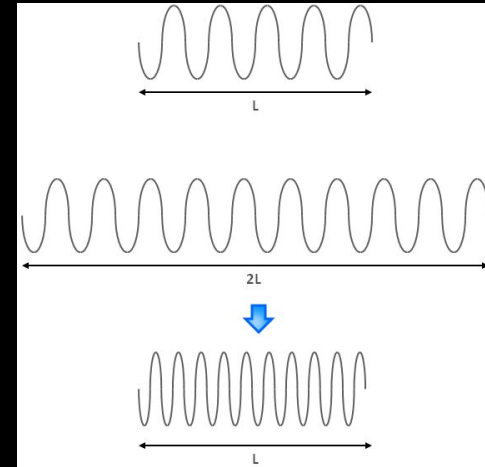
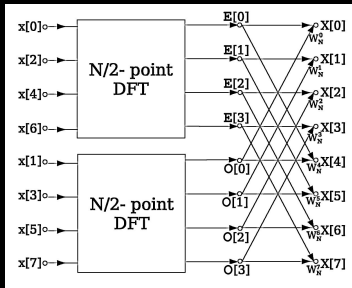
- 16-bit audio
- 44.1kHz
- Dual Channel

- Memory Management

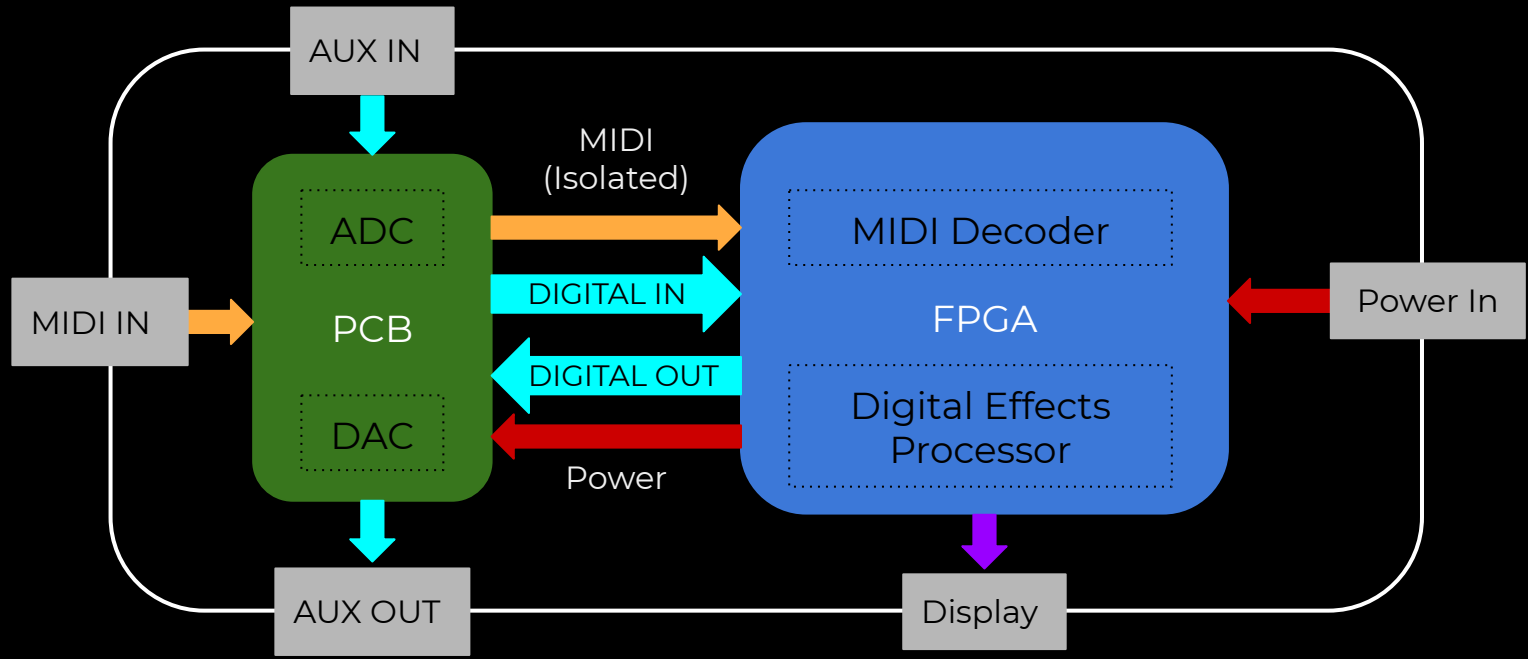


- Pitch Shifting

- Fast Fourier Transforms in Hardware



Any effects that require a range of values, also require a tradeoff between delay and quality, so we will have to find a balance between those.



Libraries

- Altera SDRAM Controller
 - 64MB Size
 - Crossing clock domains (memory clocked faster than DSP)
 - Data buffered through use of Read/Write FIFOs
- I2C/SPI Driver for display
 - ****optional****

Simple Audio Effects:

1. Panning

>16 bit digital range of amplitude adjustment per chnl - actuation through pressure sensitivity

2. Chorus (unison)

clipping rejection by scaling, with control of the size of chorus through velocity

3. Frequency Filtering

Not really that simple of an effect

4. Bit Crushing (8-bit audio emulation)

Can inspect digitally using an automated test bench

5. Tremolo (Amplitude Modulation)

full range of depth with rate determined by velocity (different keys for different carrier wave shapes)

Verification Methods:

← Ensure that amplitude shifts full left & full right

← Qualitative analysis of audio samples.

← Compare recording to freq response graph.

← View digital data in and digital data out.

← Compare output waveform to envelope wave

Complex Audio Effects:

1. Echoing ← Retrieve original audio from instance of echo
30ms - 1.5s (30ms is minimum for human to distinguish),
echo with no decay to be digitally identical,
decay: pressure on key, period: velocity of keypress
2. Reverb ← Qualitative: comparison with audio sample
0-30ms controlled similarly to echoing
3. Pitch Adjustment ← Frequency response analysis to verify
+/- 2 semitones, which is a common value for pitch wheel range
4. Autotune ← Ensure output is carried by discrete notes
60-band filtering
telephone have range of 300-3400Hz... piano has 88 keys and range of 27-4100Hz,
mapping of piano key to freq → 42 keys in audio range of telephone
5. Vocoder ← Analysis of amplitudes at carrier frequencies
8-band 50-4kHz frequencies
2-6 band is considered 'retro' anything above 16 band is considered 'high quality'

Simulation:

- SystemVerilog Testbench Infrastructure
 - Generate sequences of 16 bit samples for input
 - Unit test DSP blocks
 - Pipeline tests
- Software models for complex math
 - Python script to create a ground truth
 - Assert RTL output against the model

Printed Circuit Board:

- Component Selection
- PCB Schematics
- PCB Layout

SystemVerilog:

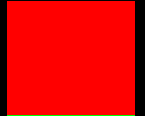
- MIDI Decoder
- SDRAM
- Display
- Effects

System Construction:

- Wiring
- Box/Container

1. Panning
2. Chorus
3. Frequency Filtering
4. Bit Crushing
5. Amplitude Modulation
6. Echoing
7. Reverb
8. Pitch Adjustment
9. Autotune
10. Vocoder

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