



# **FMPGA: The Frequency-Modulating Programmable Gate Array**

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# Problem

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- Hardware Synthesizers:
  - Much more limited in scope since they can't be changed, but are portable
  - No way of visualizing sounds
- Software Synthesizers:
  - Can do a lot more, but require you to lug around a computer
  - Requires an expensive Digital Audio Workstation as a prerequisite
- Both are expensive (\$250-\$1500)



Arturia Minibrute 2,  
a \$450 entry-level hardware  
synthesizer



Ableton Live, a DAW that can  
run a software synthesizer.  
Costs \$400-\$800

# Our Solution

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ECE Areas: Hardware, Signals (Software for verification)

- Use an FPGA to perform digital synthesis using MIDI input
- Offers subtractive synthesis, frequency modulation, filtering, and more
- All inclusive, portable system (unlike software)
- Cheap and modular (unlike traditional hardware solutions)
- Has a built in screen to display waveforms & audio effects (unlike hardware)

# Requirements

## Prototype

- < 10ms latency between MIDI keyboard press and audio output
- < 1% deviation in frequency from equal temperament tuning
- Achieve 48KHz 16-bit audio output
- OLED and knobs to display and adjust settings
- 8 wavetable oscillators (sawtooth, sine, triangle, square, noise)

## Final

- 4-note polyphony
- Apply digital low pass filter, high pass filter, and distortion to an audio stream
- Modulate pitch, amplitude, and supported audio effects
- 12 envelopes, 3 low frequency oscillators to use as modulation sources
- Save and load at least 10 presets in RAM

# Technical Challenges

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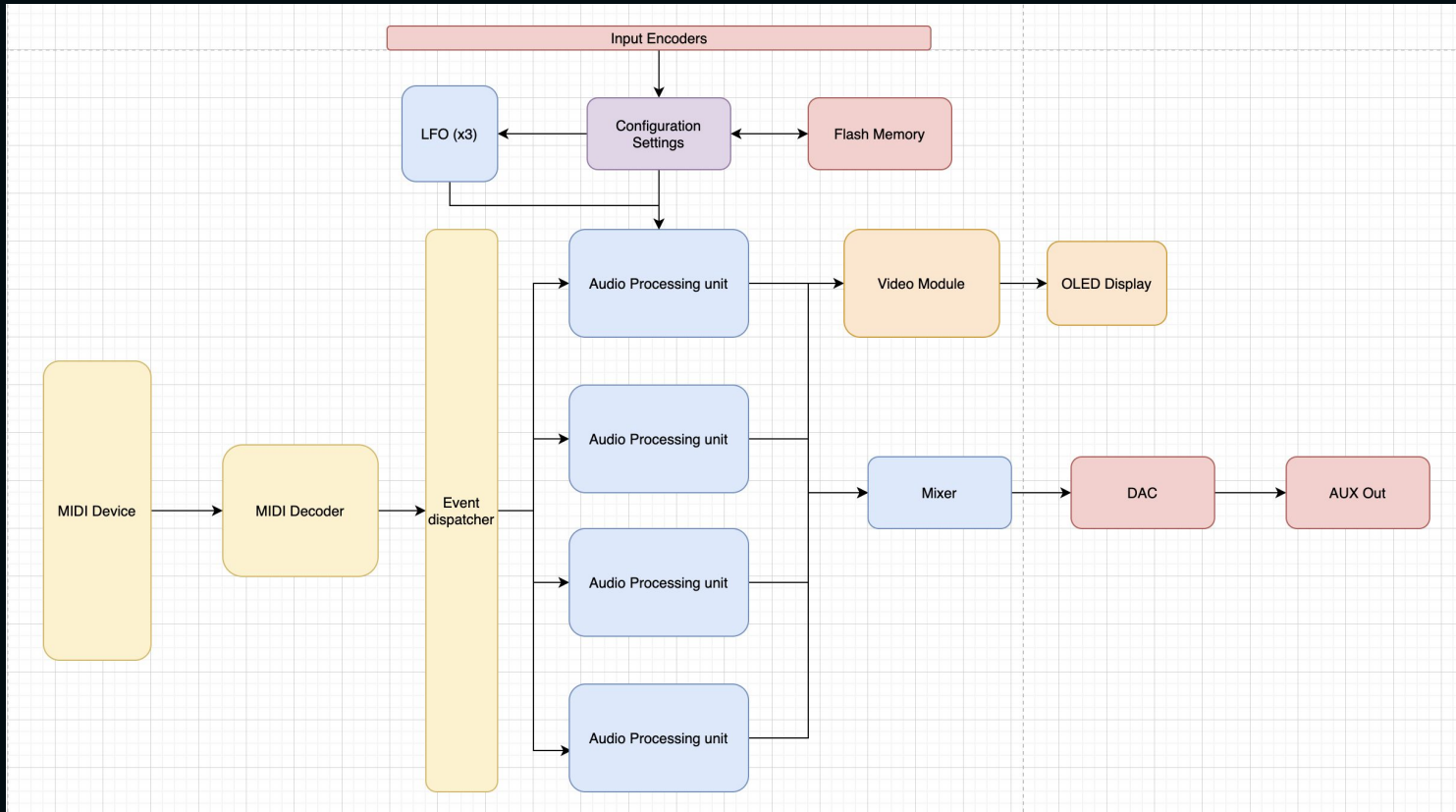
- Efficient use of on-board multipliers
- Handshaking between many complex modules
- Interfacing with FPGA IPs and external devices
- Building a modular test suite

# Implementation

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- MIDI decoder to convert MIDI input to a set of events describing the button presses
- Audio processing layer to convert decoded MIDI input into a digital audio stream
- Input decoder to process information from knobs and rotary encoders
- Video module to display configuration settings on an OLED display

# Block Diagram



# Testing & Verification

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- Software simulators & unit tests for each module in design
- Software simulator of entire MIDI layer, audio layer, and video layer
- Physical verification: verification of latency using high speed audio capture, tuner to measure intonation



# Metrics

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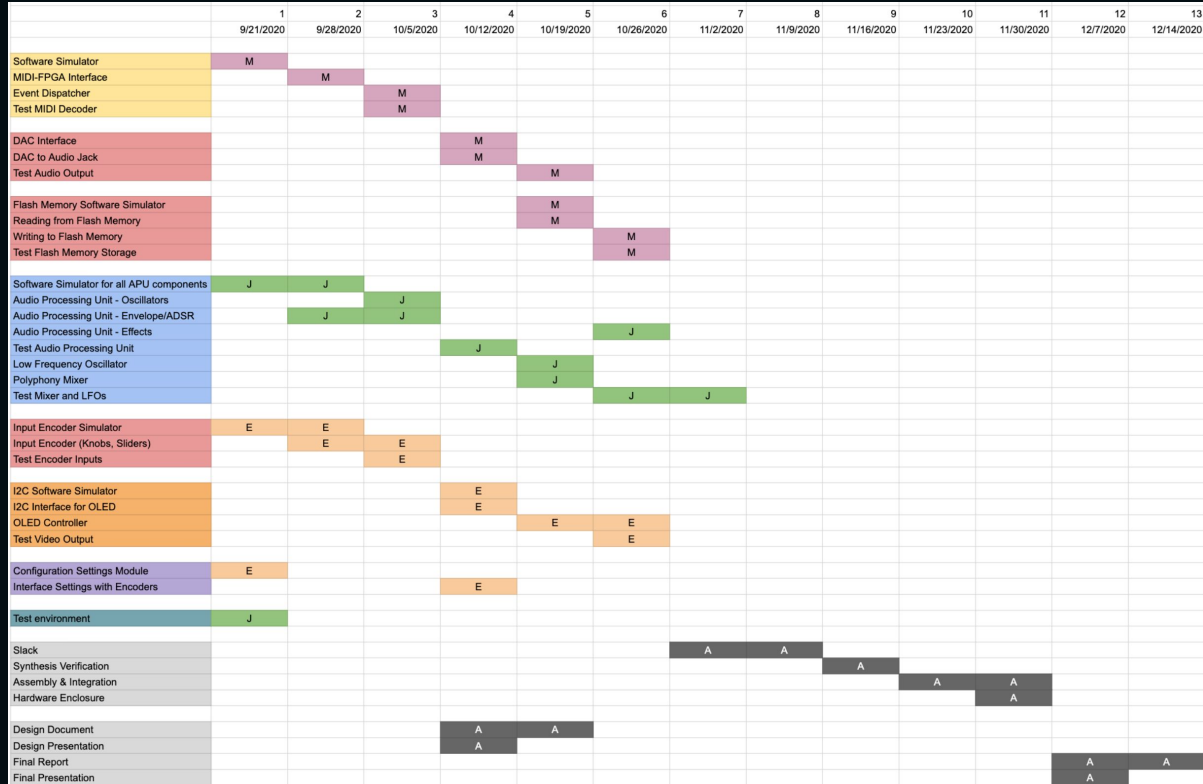
- Accuracy of effects and frequencies
  - Can be compared directly to our software models
- Power/area
  - To achieve 4 note polyphony
- Timing
  - To achieve 48KHz 16 bit audio
- Price
  - To make our product significantly cheaper than competitors

# Tasks and Division of Labor

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Manav	Joe	Eric
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● MIDI-FPGA Interface</li><li>● Event Dispatcher</li><li>● Reading from Flash Memory</li><li>● Writing to Flash Memory</li><li>● DAC Interface</li><li>● DAC to Audio Jack</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Audio Processing Unit - Oscillators</li><li>● Audio Processing Unit - Envelope/ADSR</li><li>● Audio Processing Unit - Effects</li><li>● Low Frequency Oscillator</li><li>● Polyphony Mixer</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Input Encoder (Knobs, Sliders)</li><li>● I2C Interface for OLED</li><li>● OLED Controller</li><li>● Configuration Settings Module</li></ul>

# Schedule



# Conclusion

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We will design a system that allows real time frequency modulation and effects to be applied to a standalone MIDI keyboard.

Thanks for your attention!