

ITU FRP 2010

Lecture 6:

Switched-on Yampa: Programming Modular Synthesizers in Haskell

Henrik Nilsson and George Giorgidze

School of Computer Science

The University of Nottingham, UK

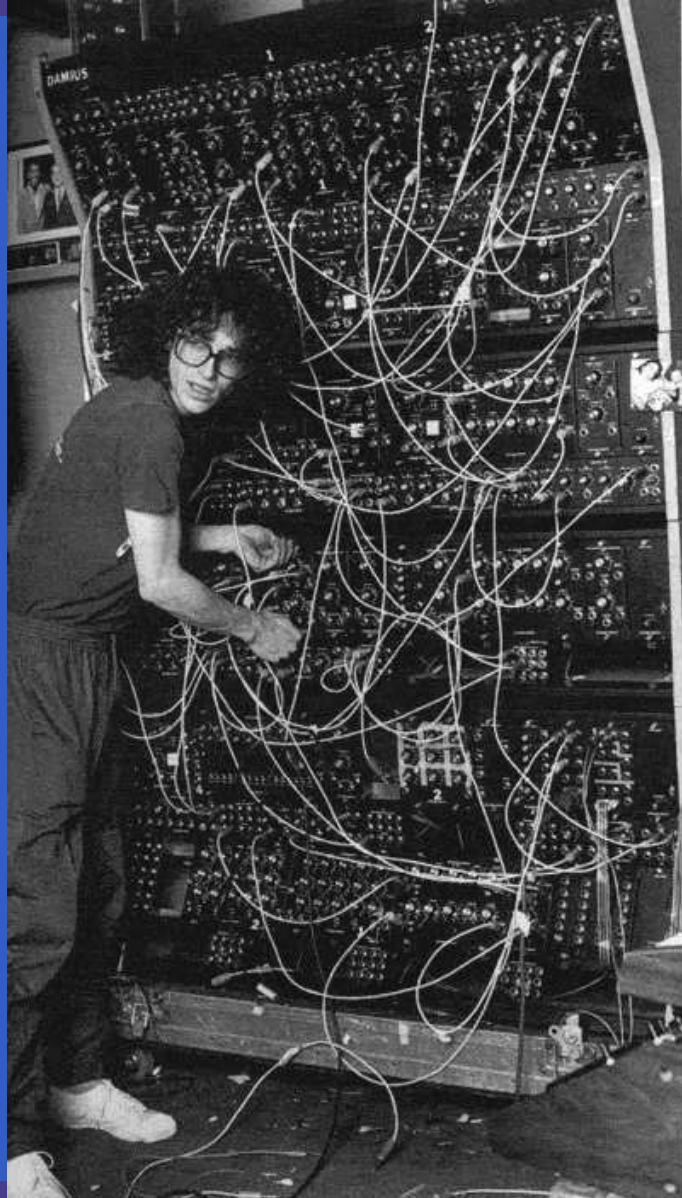
-
-
-

Modular synthesizers?

Modular synthesizers?

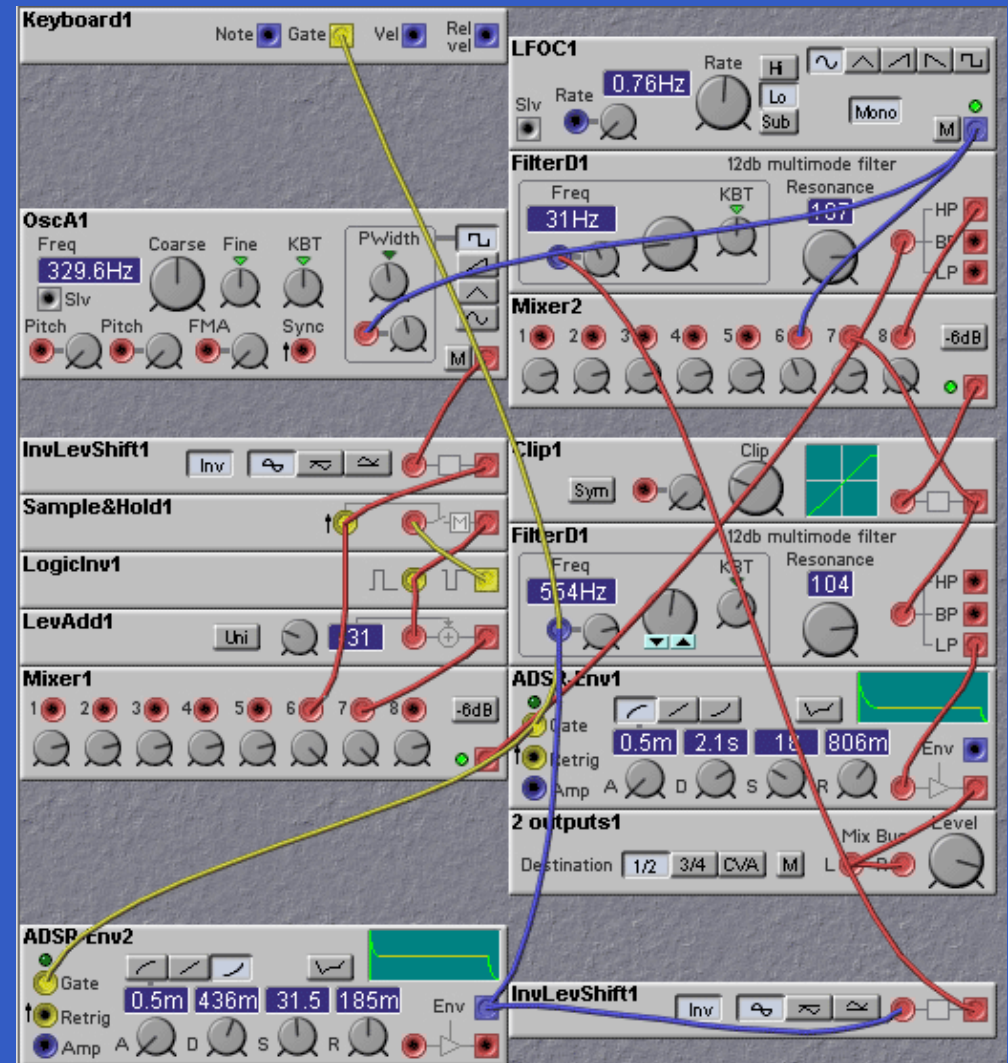


Modular synthesizers?



Steve Pocar, Toto,
with Polyfusion Syn-
thesizer

Modern Modular Synthesizers



-
-
-

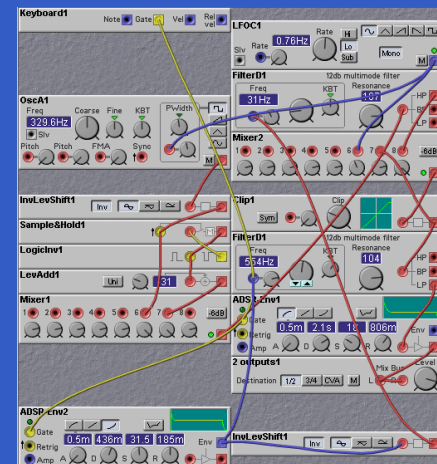
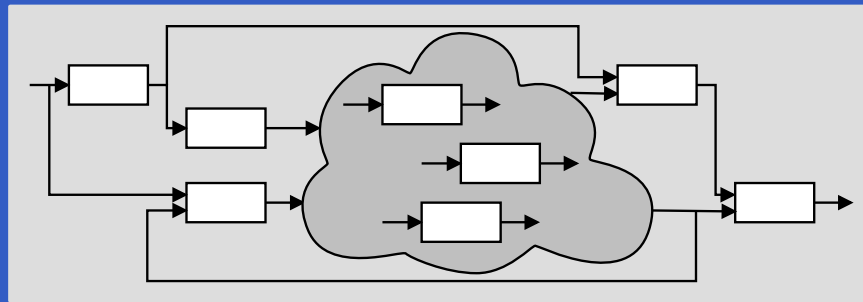
Where does Yampa enter the picture?

Where does Yampa enter the picture?

- Music can be seen as a hybrid phenomenon. Thus interesting to explore a hybrid approach to programming music and musical applications.

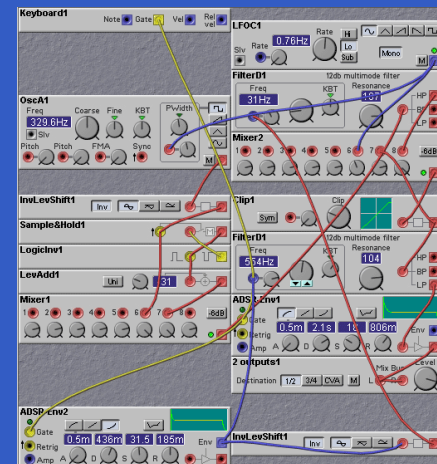
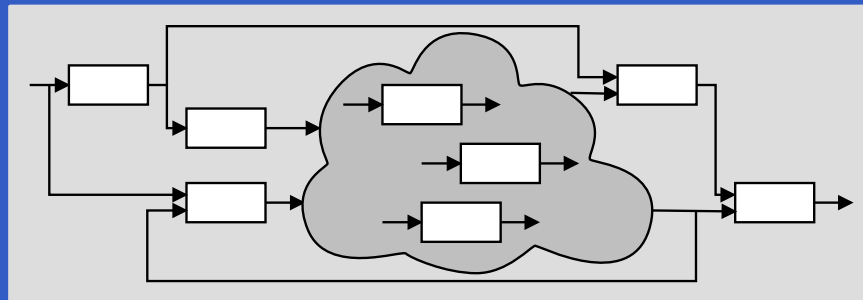
Where does Yampa enter the picture?

- Music can be seen as a hybrid phenomenon. Thus interesting to explore a hybrid approach to programming music and musical applications.
- Yampa's programming model is very reminiscent of programming modular synthesizers:



Where does Yampa enter the picture?

- Music can be seen as a hybrid phenomenon. Thus interesting to explore a hybrid approach to programming music and musical applications.
- Yampa's programming model is very reminiscent of programming modular synthesizers:



- Fun application! Useful for teaching?

-
-
-

What have we done?

-
-
-

What have we done?

Framework for programming modular synthesizers in Yampa:

What have we done?

Framework for programming modular synthesizers in Yampa:

- Sound-generating and sound-shaping modules

What have we done?

Framework for programming modular synthesizers in Yampa:

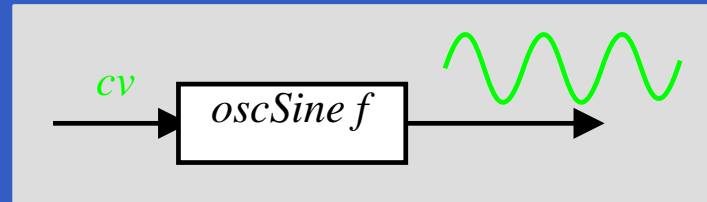
- Sound-generating and sound-shaping modules
- Additional supporting infrastructure:
 - Input: MIDI files (musical scores), keyboard
 - Output: audio files (.wav), sound card
 - Reading SoundFont files (instrument definitions)

What have we done?

Framework for programming modular synthesizers in Yampa:

- Sound-generating and sound-shaping modules
- Additional supporting infrastructure:
 - Input: MIDI files (musical scores), keyboard
 - Output: audio files (.wav), sound card
 - Reading SoundFont files (instrument definitions)
- Status: proof-of-concept, but decent performance.

Example 1: Sine oscillator



oscSine :: Frequency \rightarrow SF CV Sample

oscSine f0 = **proc** cv \rightarrow **do**

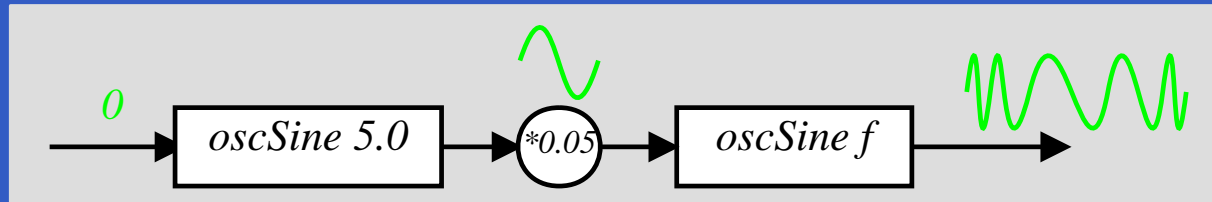
let f = f0 * (2 ** cv)

 phi \leftarrow integral \leftarrow 2 * pi * f

 return A \leftarrow sin phi

constant 0 \ggg *oscSine* 440

Example 2: Vibrato



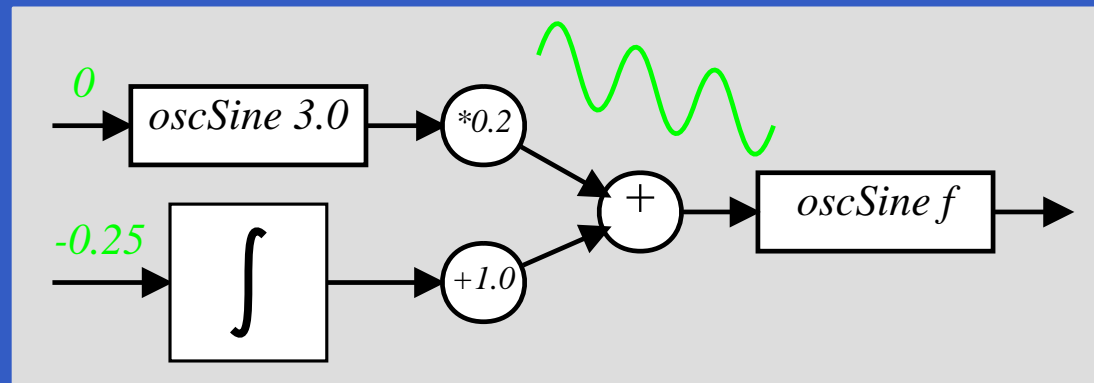
constant 0

≫≫ *oscSine 5.0*

≫≫ *arr (*0.05)*

≫≫ *oscSine 440*

Example 3: 50's Sci Fi



sciFi :: SF () Sample

sciFi = **proc** () → **do**

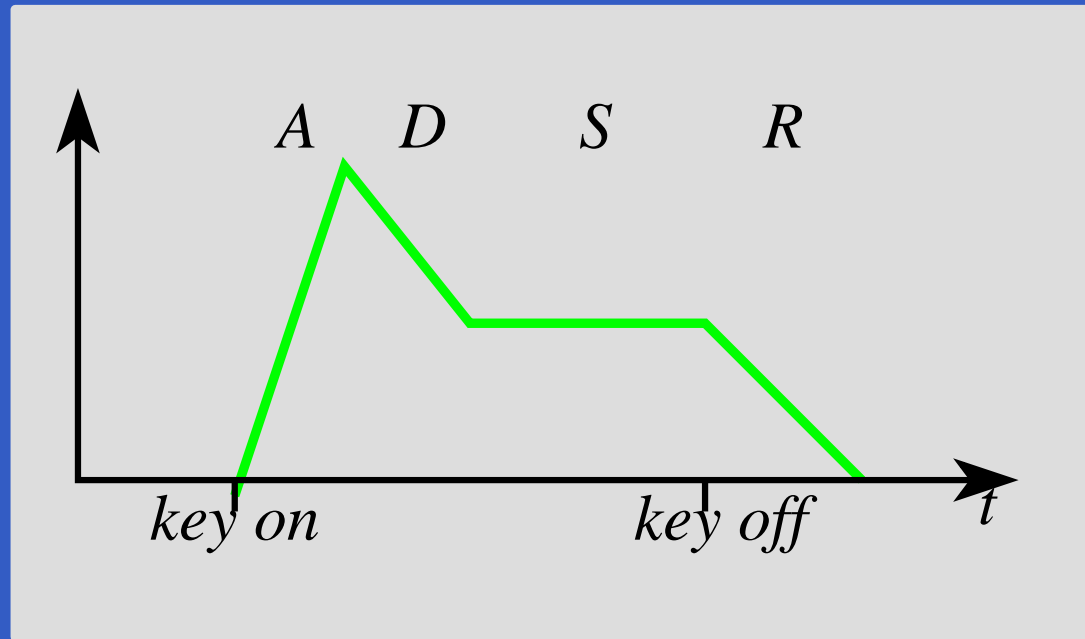
und ← *arr* (*0.2) ≪≪≪ *oscSine* 3.0 — 0

swp ← *arr* (+1.0) ≪≪≪ *integral* — -0.25

audio ← *oscSine* 440 — *und* + *swp*

returnA — *audio*

Envelope Generators (1)



$envGen :: CV \rightarrow [(Time, CV)] \rightarrow (Maybe Int)$
 $\rightarrow SF (Event ()) (CV, Event ())$

$envEx = envGen 0 [(0.5, 1), (0.5, 0.5), (1.0, 0.5), (0.7, 0)]$
(Just 3)

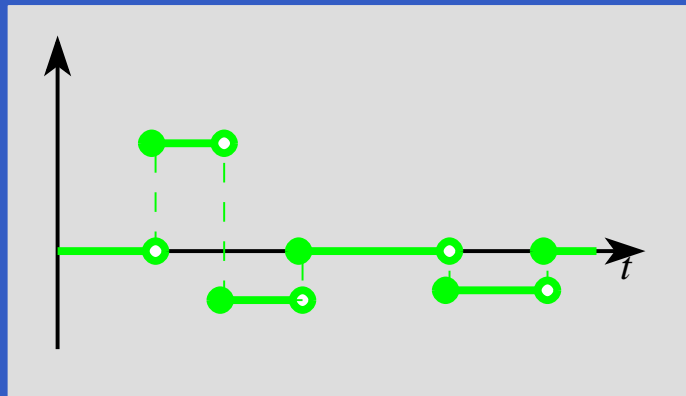
Envelope Generators (2)

How to implement?

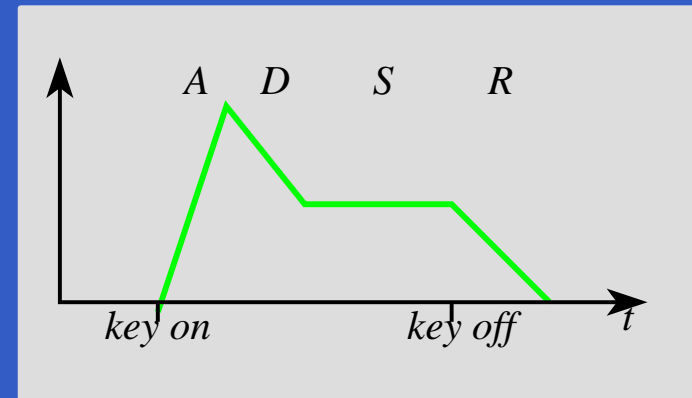
Envelope Generators (2)

How to implement?

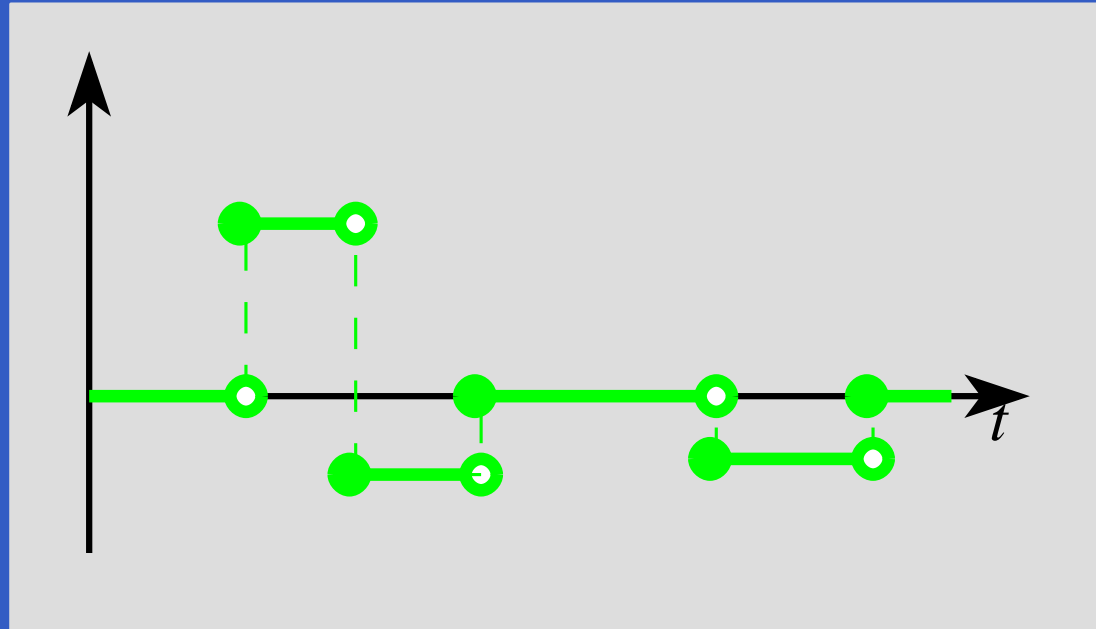
Integration of a step function yields suitable shapes:



\int



Envelope Generators (3)



$afterEach :: [(Time, b)] \rightarrow SF\ a\ (Event\ b)$

$hold \quad \quad :: a \rightarrow SF\ (Event\ a)\ a$

$steps = afterEach\ [(0.7, 2), (0.5, -1), (0.5, 0), (1, -0.7), (0.7, 0)]$

$\gg\ hold\ 0$

Envelope Generators (4)

Envelope generator with predetermined shape:

$$\begin{aligned} envGenAux &:: CV \rightarrow [(Time, CV)] \rightarrow SF\ a\ CV \\ envGenAux\ l0\ tls &= afterEach\ trs \gg\gg hold\ r0 \\ &\gg\gg integral \gg\gg arr\ (+l0) \end{aligned}$$

where

$$(r0, trs) = toRates\ l0\ tls$$

Envelope Generators (5)

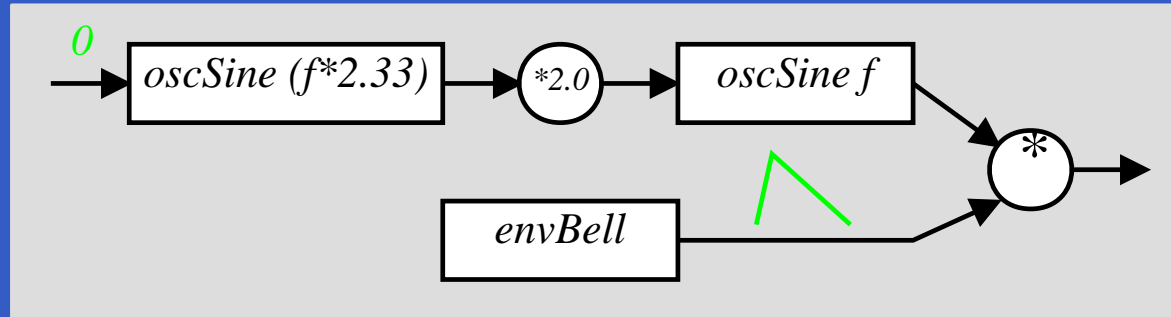
Envelope generator responding to key off:

$$\begin{aligned} envGen &:: CV \rightarrow [(Time, CV)] \rightarrow (Maybe Int) \\ &\rightarrow SF (Event ()) (CV, Event ()) \end{aligned}$$
$$envGen\ l0\ tls\ (Just\ n) =$$
$$switch\ (\mathbf{proc}\ noteoff \rightarrow \mathbf{do}$$
$$l \leftarrow envGenAux\ l0\ tls1 \prec ()$$
$$returnA \prec ((l, noEvent), noteoff\ 'tag'\ l)$$
$$(\lambda l \rightarrow envGenAux\ l\ tls2$$
$$\&\&after\ (sum\ (map\ fst\ tls2))\ ()))$$

where

$$(tls1, tls2) = splitAt\ n\ tls$$

Example 4: Bell



$bell :: \text{Frequency} \rightarrow SF () (\text{Sample}, \text{Event})$

$bell f = \mathbf{proc} () \rightarrow \mathbf{do}$

$m \leftarrow \text{oscSine } (2.33 * f) \prec 0$

$audio \leftarrow \text{oscSine } f \prec 2.0 * m$

$(\text{ampl}, \text{end}) \leftarrow \text{envBell} \prec \text{noEvent}$

$\text{return } A \prec (\text{audio} * \text{ampl}, \text{end})$

Example 5: Tinkling Bell

tinkle :: SF () Sample

tinkle = (repeatedly 0.25 84

 >>> constant ()

 &&arr (fmap (bell ◦ midiNoteToFreq)

 >>> rSwitch (constant 0))

Example 6: Playing a C-major scale

scale :: *SF* () *Sample*

scale = (*afterEach* [(0.0, 60), (2.0, 62), (2.0, 64),
(2.0, 65), (2.0, 67), (2.0, 69),
(2.0, 71), (2.0, 72)])

»» *constant* ()

&&*arr* (*fmap* (*bell* ◦ *midiNoteToFreq*))

»» *rSwitch* (*constant* 0)

&&*after* 16 ()

Example 7: Playing simultaneous notes

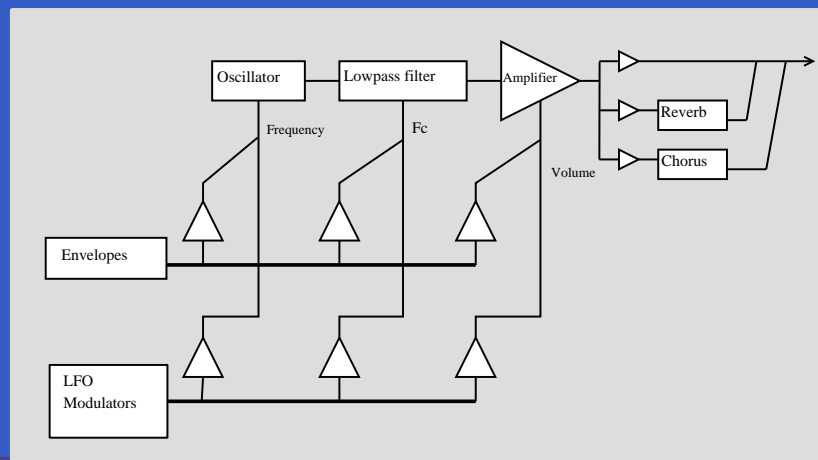
```
mysterySong :: SF () (Sample, Event ())  
mysterySong = proc _ → do  
  t ← tinkle ↯ ()  
  m ← mystery ↯ ()  
  return A ↯ (0.4 * t + 0.6 * m)
```

A polyphonic synthesizer (1)

Sample-playing monophonic synthesizer:

- Read samples (instrument recordings) from SoundFont file into internal table.
- Oscillator similar to sine oscillator, except table lookup and interpolation instead of computing the sine.

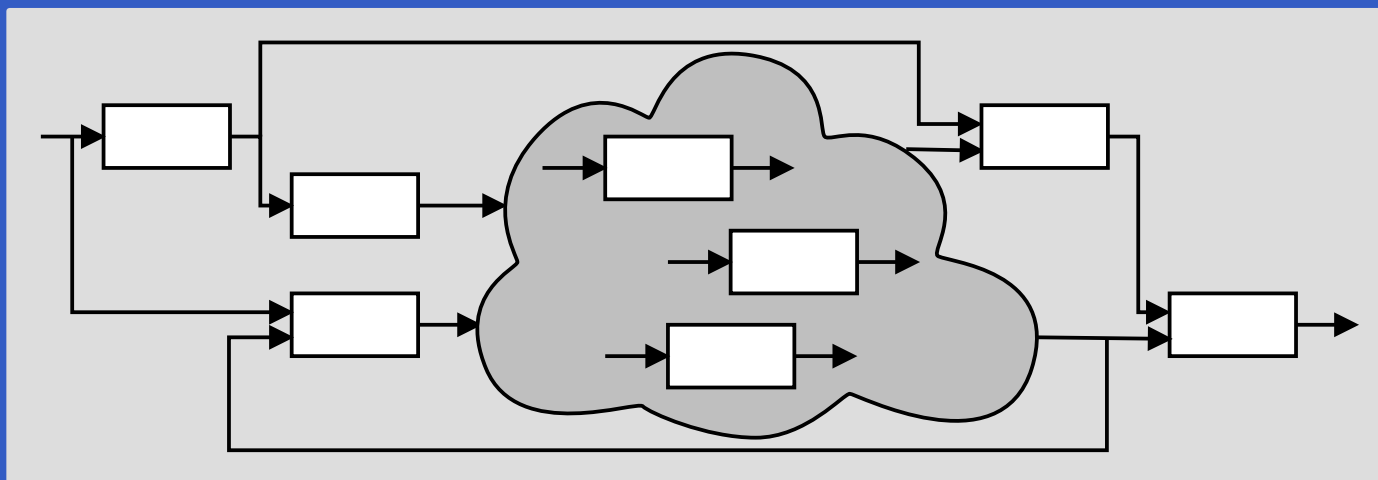
SoundFont synthesizer structure:



A polyphonic synthesizer (2)

Exploit Yampa's switching capabilities to:

- create and switch in a mono synth instance in response to each note on event;
- switch out the instance in response to a corresponding note off event.



-
-
-

Switched-on Yampa?

Switched-on Yampa?



Software and paper: www.cs.nott.ac.uk/~ggg