

CV funk

CV funk Module Collection for VCV Rack



User Manual

CV funk Modules Overview

Steps

A fusion of comparison logic and step sequencing, this module simplifies synthesizing complex CV patterns. It provides hands-on control of the window range and step size, with clear visual feedback on the current position within the window.

Envelope Array

An envelope generation powerhouse, the Envelope Array offers unparalleled control over the shape and dynamics of your sound. With six related envelope stages featuring adjustable slant and curve parameters, it opens up a realm of expressive modulation possibilities. Creates single-shot or cycling envelopes ranging from ms to minutes.

Penta Sequencer

A 5-step sequencer that redefines rhythmic and melodic structuring, offering Circle and Star modes for diverse sequencing, complete with directional control and adjustable slew for smooth transitions, all visually guided by intuitive step indicators.

Impulse Controller

Simulate the mesmerizing movement of waves through a network of nodes with the Impulse Controller module. This module not only brings a visual spectacle to your rack but also offers a unique approach to spatial sound design and dynamic modulation, with 24 outputs representing the ebb and flow of energy through the network.

Signals

Observe and compare six signal inputs. Range from ms to secs. Includes a trigger reset toggle.

Ranges

Split two signals into a range of 0-12 fractional mixes. Easily generate musical intervals.

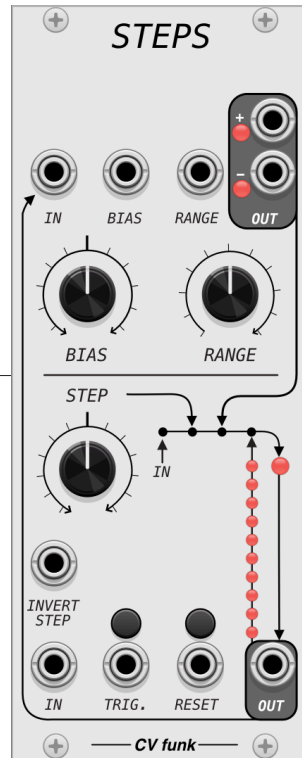
STEPS

Comparator Stage

IN: The signal to be compared. An input *breaks all normals* to stepper stage.

BIAS: Center of the window. Range $\pm 5V$

RANGE: Size of the window. Range 0–10V



OUT1: Two 5V gate outputs indicate if **IN** is above or below the window.

OUT is scaled by **RANGE** and normalised to the stepper circuit.

Stepper Stage

IN: Sums with the **STEP** knob to set the step size. Range $\pm 1V$

TRIG: Triggers the stepper.

RESET: Resets the stepper to **BIAS**. If the comparator normals are broken, resets to 0V.

INVERT STEP: Gate signal inverts the value of **STEP+IN**

MIXER: The mixer sums up:
IN + STEP + OUT1 + OUT2
Steps out of the window range result in $\pm \text{RANGE}$ from the OUT1 normal.

OUT2: Outputs the stepper value. Normals to Comparator **IN**.

BUTTONS: Manual trigger inputs for **TRIG** and **RESET**

LIGHTS: The column of lights indicate the position of the stepper in the window range in 10% increments.

The single larger light indicate when a step has been triggered or reset.

Steps combines comparator functionalities with a step sequencer to provide precise control over step signal generation. The stepper increments a voltage in a voltage window, and can be used to generate CV for fixed-interval scales of any width.

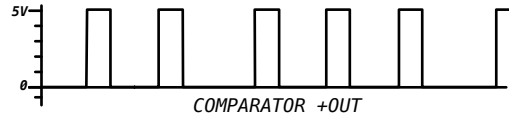
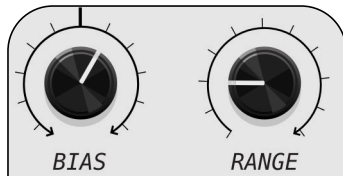
STEPS

Range 0–10V, each subdivision is 1V

RANGE:

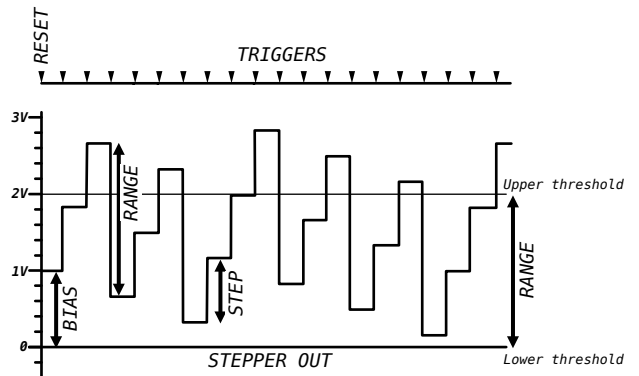
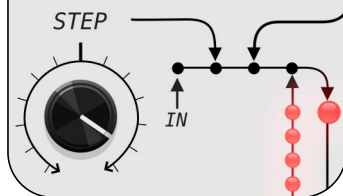
Range ± 5 V, each subdivision is 1V

BIAS:



STEP:

Range ± 1 V, each subdivision is 2 semitones.



Usage

- 1. Parameter Control:** Adjust the **BIAS**, **RANGE**, and **STEP** parameters to set the initial conditions for comparison and step modulation.
- 2. Comparator Input:** Feed the signal to be compared into the comparator stage **IN**. The module compares this input against the internally set threshold, influenced by **BIAS** and **RANGE** parameters.
- 3. Normalled Connections:** Using the comparator input breaks the normalization to the stepper section, allowing both sections to be used independently. When normalled, the comparator provides feedback voltages to the stepper to bump it back into the window range after a step goes out of bounds. The lag of one step for corrections produces variation in the output.
- 4. Interval Sequencing:** Utilize the **STEP** input to dynamically control the interval between steps. The **STEP** knob ranges from $-1 \dots 1$ V, and is summed with the input. Inputs are scaled down $1/5$, so that a $-5 \dots 5$ V signal will sweep the full knob range for step size.
- 5. External Modulation:** Patch signals into **BIAS** input, **RANGE** input, and **INVERT** input for dynamic control over the module's parameters.
- 6. Trigger and Reset:** Use **TRIG** input to advance the step sequencer and **RESET** input to reset the sequence to its initial state.

STEPS

Patch Suggestions

Dynamic Rhythms: Create dynamic rhythmic patterns by modulating **STEP** with LFOs or other modulation sources. Patch the comparator gate **OUTs** to obtain different clock divisions.

Melodic Sequencing: Use the stepper **OUT** to drive the pitch of an oscillator, crafting evolving melodic lines influenced by the comparator's operation. For more interesting patterns use a sequencer set to a slow clock division to program **STEP**, **RANGE** and **BIAS**, allowing you to sequence musical phrasing rather than individual notes.

Counting: Adjust the ratio between **RANGE** and **STEP** size to derive the number of desired steps. For example setting **RANGE**

ENVELOPE ARRAY

RANGE: The **RANGE** button selects between three range settings: fast, seconds, minutes.

FIRST WIDTH: Sets the cycle time of the first channel. The knob ranges based on the range setting. CV can add or subtract to select widths even beyond the knob range.

LAST WIDTH: Sets the cycle time of the last channel. Intermediate channels will have times that span **FIRST** and **LAST**.

INPUTS: Each channel has its own input trigger. Triggers are normalized to the right by default.

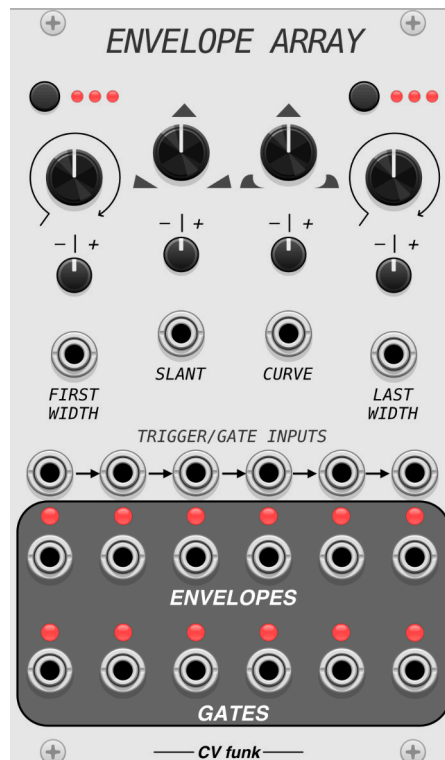
SLANT: Sets the slant of all related envelopes.

CURVE: Adjust from Log to Linear to Exp and extremes.

Note: **SLANT** and **CURVE** will slightly influence the **WIDTH**.

ENVELOPES: Six related envelope outputs.

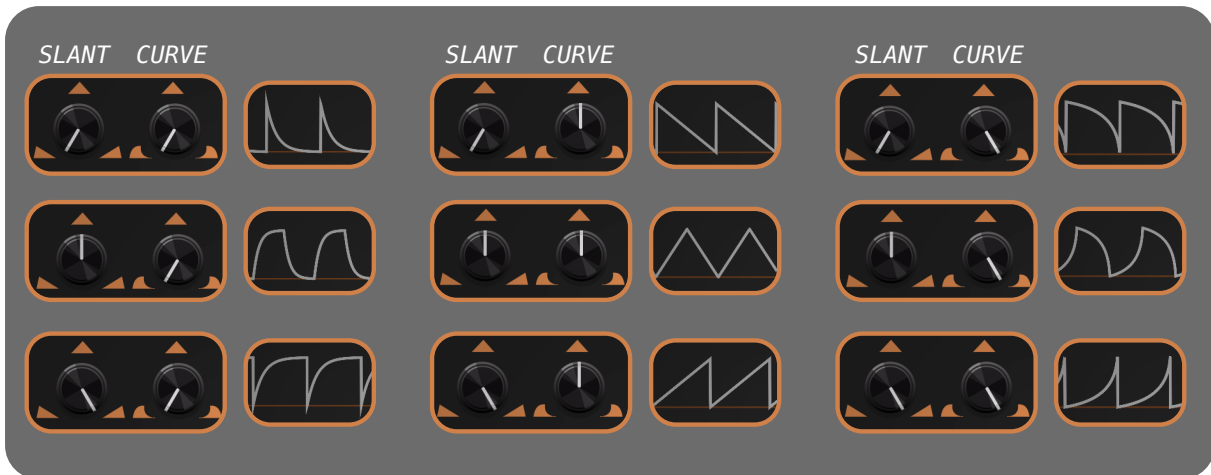
GATES: Each gate goes high when the envelope is at 0V. Allows for extensive self-patching and chaining of multiple modules.



POLYPHONIC: 4-channel polyphony on the input triggers, envelope and gate outputs

Envelope Array is an advanced envelope generator module for VCV Rack, designed to provide a wide array of dynamic control over amplitude shaping with six stages and complex modulation capabilities. The module can be self-patched to create a wide variety of modulations and is capable of self-oscillation when self-patched.

ENVELOPE ARRAY



SLANT and **CURVE** combine to provide a wide range of possible envelope shapes.

Usage

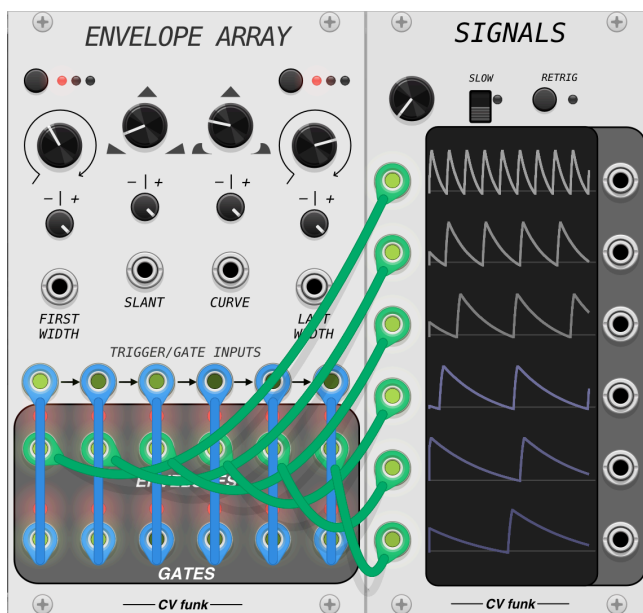
- 1. Set Envelope Stages:** Adjust **FIRST** and **LAST** width knobs to define the width of initial and final stages of the envelope array, the other outputs will take intermediate values.
- 2. Shape Modulation:** Use **SLANT** and **CURVE** knobs to shape the envelope's trajectory, creating everything from logarithmic to linear to exponential responses.
- 3. Dynamic Control:** Patch CV signals into the respective attenuation inputs for real-time modulation of **SLANT**, **CURVE**, and **FIRST/LAST** width parameters.
- 4. Monitor Envelopes:** Observe the module's LED indicators for real-time visual feedback on the envelope stages and end-of-cycle signals.
- 5. Integrate with System:** Utilize the end of function **GATE** outputs to trigger or synchronize with other modules, creating complex rhythmic patterns or sequences

ENVELOPE ARRAY

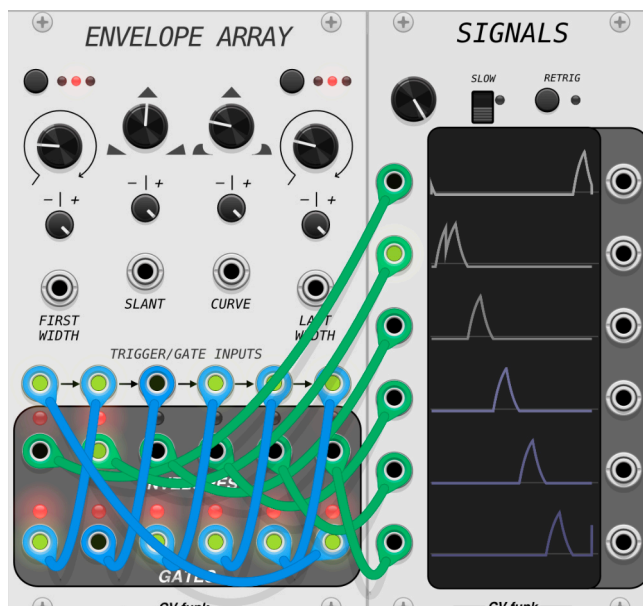
Patch Suggestions

Complex Modulation: Use the *Envelope Array* to modulate filter cutoffs, oscillator frequencies, or VCA amplitudes, creating evolving textures and timbres.

Rhythmic Sequencing: Connect the **GATE** outputs to sequencer reset inputs, using the envelope stages to define rhythmic patterns.

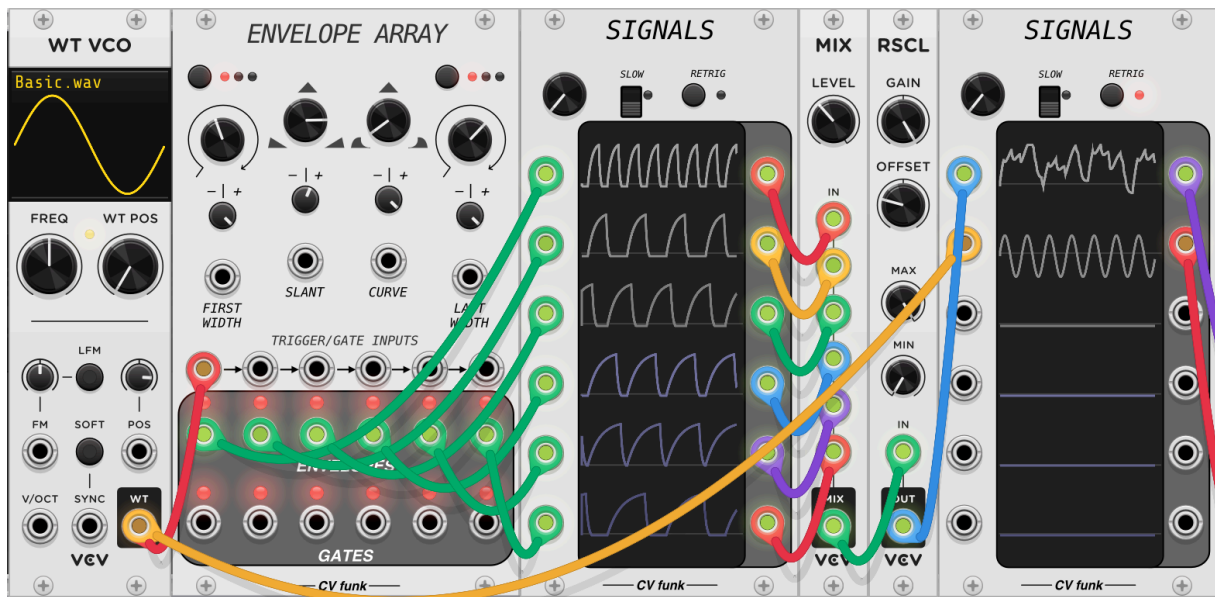


Six Oscillators: Self-patch each channels **GATE** to **IN**. The **GATE** will trigger a gate at the end of each cycle, starting a new cycle. The oscillators will not be in phase.



Chained Envelopes: Patch Channel 1 **GATE** into Channel 2 **IN**, Channel 2 **GATE** into Channel 3 **IN**, etc. When one envelope completes it triggers the next in the series. Patch Channel 6 **GATE** back to Channel 1 **IN** to daisy chain all of the envelopes. Use the envelope outs to self-modulate other parameters to generate more complex modulation patterns.

ENVELOPE ARRAY



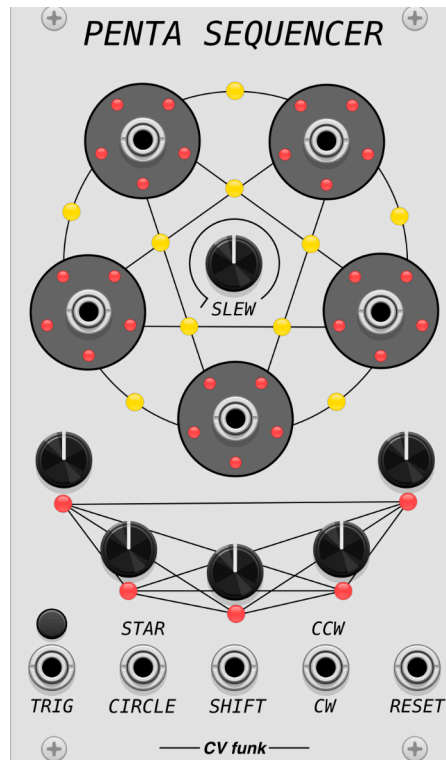
Sub Harmonics: Set both ranges to audio rate. Patch the output from another oscillator into Channel 1 **IN**, and adjust the **FIRST** range to be shorter than the wavelength (use **SIGNALS** to help you adjust the range). Patch all 6 envelope outputs to a mixer. Use **VCV RSCL** to DC offset the envelopes by -5V. Since each channel cannot reset until it is at the end of its cycle, the channels will be retriggered in overlapping ways but synchronized with the root oscillator, resulting in rich harmonics.

PENTA SEQUENCER

OUTS A-E: Five outs, A,B,C,D,E each output one of the five notes. LEDs around the OUT indicate which stage I-V they are outputting.

SLEW: Sets the slew limit based on note timing and interval. Set to the left left there is no slew. At full right it slews based on the last trigger interval and the distance to the next note on the current track.

KNOBS I-V: Sets the voltage at each stage I, II, III, IV, V.



TRIG: Trigger input, cycles the output mappings on the current path, either STAR or CIRCLE.

SHAPE: Defaults to CIRCLE (I→II→III→IV→V→I), a gate input engages STAR mode (I→III→V→II→IV→I)

DIR: Defaults to CW (clockwise). A gate input changes direction to CCW (counterclockwise)

SHIFT: Functions as a transpose input. Sums with all stages I-V.

RESET: Trigger to reset the sequencer to A→I.

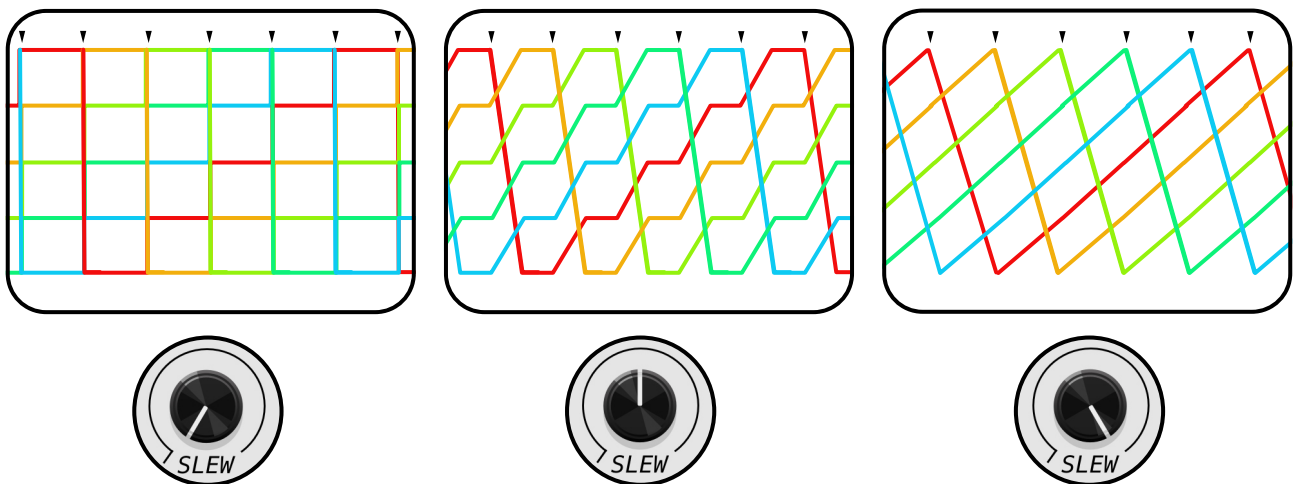
The Penta Sequencer is a versatile 5-step sequencer module, offering unique sequencing capabilities in a small footprint. The sequencer outputs all five of its notes simultaneously, can switch between any permutation of outputs, and has a computed slew that adjusts dynamically to the trigger input.

PENTA SEQUENCER

Usage

- 1. Knob Assignment:** Each of the five knobs (**I, II, III, IV, V**) is mapped to one of the five outputs. Advancing the sequencer rotates the mapping between output and knob, indicated by lights around each output. The knob corresponding to the bottom-most active output is indicated by a light.
- 2. Mode Selection:** A gate to the **CIRC** input will switch between Circular ($\leq 1V$) and Star ($>1V$) mappings when held. Changing modes will change the mapping of outputs between star and circular relative to the output indicating a 1.
- 3. Direction Control:** A gate to the **CCW** input will switch between Clockwise ($\leq 1V$) and Counterclockwise ($>1V$) mappings when held. Changing direction will exchange the left and right outputs.
- 4. Advancing the Sequence:** Send trigger signals or button press to the **TRIG** input to advance through the sequence according to the selected mode and direction.
- 5. Resetting the Sequence:** Send a trigger signal to the **RESET** input to return the sequencer to the first step.
- 6. Adjusting Slew:** Use the **SLEW** knob to control the transition smoothness between steps, the slew is synchronized to both the trigger timing and interval size, this means bigger octave jumps slew faster.

($I=0V$, $II=1.25V$, $III=2.5V$, $IV=3.75V$, $V=5V$)



SLEW allows continuous morphing between stepped and sloped Cvs.

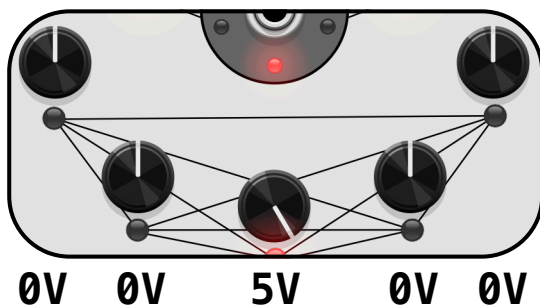
PENTA SEQUENCER

Patch Suggestions

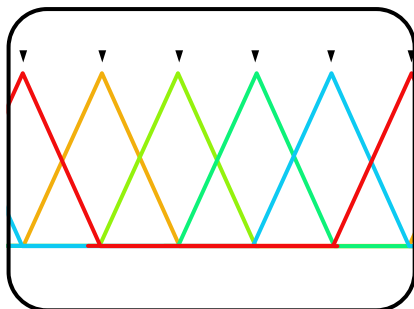
Slewed Octaves: Set each of the five knobs to -2, -1, 0, 1, 2. Set the slew to 0.25 for smooth slewing. Patch each of the five outs to a WT-VC0, adjust each to have a slightly different timbre. With a second copy of the *PENTA SEQUENCER*, set five different notes, set the slew of this one to 0.0, and ideally quantize the outputs before patching to the transpose input of the other sequencer. Now the slew will be perfectly in tune.

LF0: Set a slow clock to the trigger input, set the slew to 1.0. You will have five slow LF0s. The slew interpolates using the time between the last two inputs (trigger/shape/direction) to compute the ramp.

Fixed Root Note: Reset the sequencer so that the bottom output is set to 1. Send gates to switch between **STAR/CIRCLE/CCW/CW**, the bottom output will always stay the same.



Five Channel Fader – Set the first knob I to +5, set all the other positions to 0. Patch each output to a channel of a mixer. Set the slew to 1. A slow trigger to the input will result in smooth transitioning between all five channels on the mixer. Useful to pan between different soundscapes.

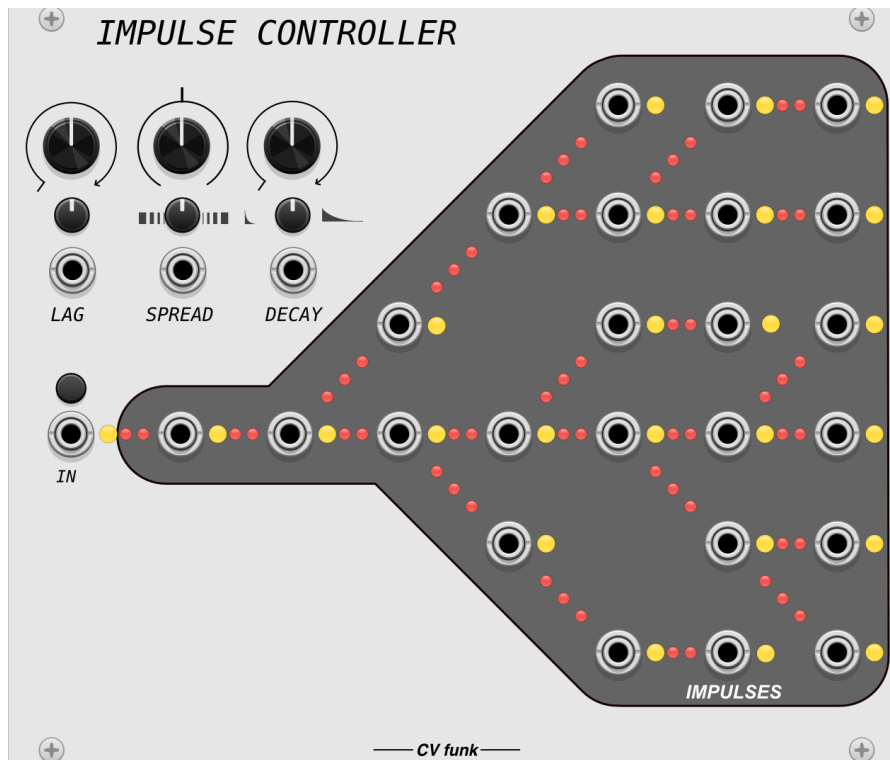


IMPULSE CONTROLLER

LAG: Determines the delay time for signals to pass between nodes.

SPREAD: Determines the synchronicity of the outputs, turning the knob left brings the nodes into unison, and right apart.

DECAY: Determines the decay time for nodes once activated.

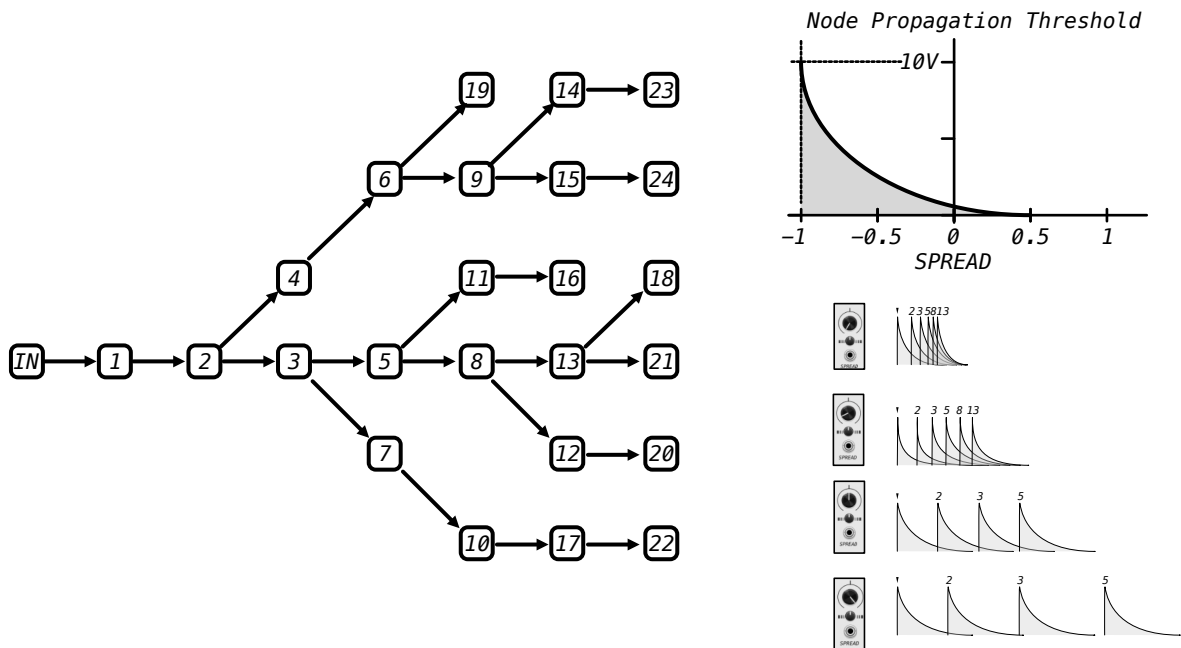


IN: A gate or trigger stimulates the first node, which propagates along the red lighted network.

IMPULSES: The yellow light to the right of each output indicates the signal level. 24 outputs produce related decay envelopes in rhythm with the input signal.

Impulse Controller simulates the propagation of waves through a medium, offering unique visual and auditory feedback based on the interactions within a network of nodes. Each of the 24 nodes can generate a decay envelope when stimulated, allowing for long decay tails and rhythmic synchronized pulsations.

IMPULSE CONTROLLER



Usage

- 1. Initial Setup:** Adjust the **SPAN**, **SPREAD**, and **DECAY** parameters to define the base characteristics of the wave propagation.
- 2. Signal Input:** Introduce signals into the IN to initiate wave propagation across the network.
- 3. Button Interface:** Manually trigger wave impulses with the button, useful for setup and tuning parameters.
- 4. Modulation:** Utilize the dedicated **SPAN**, **SPREAD**, and **DECAY** inputs for real-time modulation of wave characteristics.
- 5. Output Utilization:** Patch outputs from the 24 nodes into various destinations to explore spatial audio effects and dynamic modulation.
- 6. Self-Patching:** Attenuverters on the inputs expand the self-patching possibilities with this module, and with 24 outputs, you have lots of options.
- 7. Lag:** Adjust the timing for each node to awaken its child nodes.
- 8. Spread:** Sets the voltage to which nodes must decay before they can propagate a signal. Setting the spread to the far left makes nodes fire in unison. **SPREAD** also changes the scaling of each nodes timing, negative spread makes the timing get shorter for each subsequent node activation, positive spread scales the timing from 1-2x longer at each node.
- 9. Decay:** Adjust the decay rate for all nodes.

IMPULSE CONTROLLER

Patch Suggestions

- **Spatial Audio Design:** Use outputs to create immersive soundscapes, with *IMPULSE CONTROLLER* simulating movement across the stereo or surround field.
- **Dynamic Modulation Source:** Employ the module as a complex, evolving modulation source, with each node modulating different parameters in your patch.
- **Networks:** Patch multiple Wave Propagation modules together. By patching inter-patching the outputs from different Wave modules to their inputs, and parameters, it is possible to build complex rhythmic networks that can be used to drive expressiveness in your patches. The manual trigger button will jump start the self-patched network, now watch the signal propagate in fascinating ways.

SIGNALS

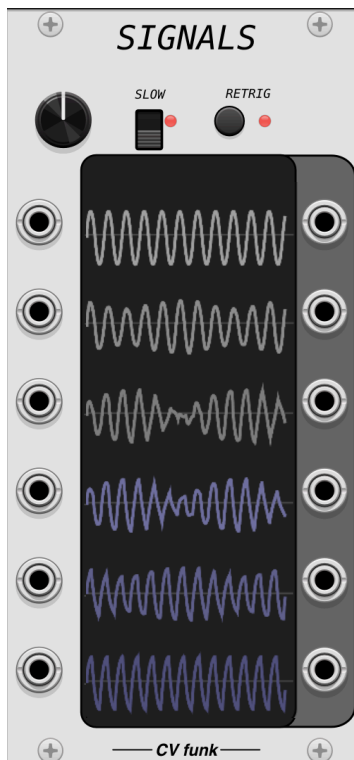
SPREAD: Determines the synchronicity of the outputs, turning the knob left brings the nodes into unison, and right apart.

DECAY: Determines the decay time for nodes once activated.

RANGE: Knob sets the time range. In normal operation it scales up to 1 sec. In 'SLOW' mode it scales to 10sec.

SLOW: Switches between 1sec and 10sec scales.

IN: Six inputs and six signals are displayed



RETRIG: Retriggering mode aligns signals based on 1V rising slope detection.

OUT: Six passthrough outputs simplifies using *SIGNALS* in patches.

Signals is handy to tune up your envelope and LFO shapes. Simultaneous viewing of six channels in a small module makes it possible to fit these into your signal chain without getting in the way. Range knob and trigger latch make it useful for observing envelopes or free flowing signals.

RANGES

- TOP:** Sets the voltage of the top output. Sums with the input/attenuverter.
- BOTTOM:** Sets the voltage of the bottom active output. Sums with the input/attenuverter.
- DIVS:** Sets the number of subdivisions (and active ports). New outputs become linearly interpolated between **TOP** and **BOTTOM**.



Ranges generates a range of voltages from TOP to BOTTOM, in 0–12 divisions (DIVS). The inputs have CV control, allowing you to patch them with other modules, and for the module to be used in many applications, such as attenuator, gate generator, or crossfader.

RANGES

Patch Suggestions

12-tone Scale: Set **TOP** to 0. Set **BOTTOM** to 1. Set **DIVS** to 12. Each output is now a note on the 12-tone scale.

4ths Interval Scale: Set **TOP** to 0. Set **BOTTOM** to 5. Set **DIVS** to 12. Now the outputs correspond to a scale of perfect fifths.

Signal Blending: Patch two different signals to **TOP** and **BOTTOM**, set the attenuverters both to 1. Set **DIVS** according to how many crossfading outputs you require. Patch each output into a Signals module to visualize the different crossmixes. Adjust the attenuverters to change the ratio of mixing.

Dynamic Panning: Set **TOP** and **BOTTOM** to 0, and set their attenuverters to 1. Patch -5V and +5V to a fader module such as the *VCV FADE*. Patch fader outputs to the **TOP** and **BOTTOM** inputs. Set **DIVS** to the number of mixer channels you have, and patch the outputs to corresponding mixer channels. Crossfading the FADE module will pan all the channels at once.

Gate Sequencer: Set **TOP** to 5. Set **BOTTOM** to 5. Set **DIVS** to 0. Patch the outputs numbers 3+ to gate inputs of other modules. A 5V sweeping voltage into **DIVS** will send 5V to all the outputs in sequential order.