# Triggered Guitar Effects Platform

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#### Overview

- Problem Identification
- Project Goals
- Team Breakdown
- DTW
- Pure Data
- Project Specifications
- Implementation
- Digital Effects
- Schedules
- Summary

#### **Problem Identification**

- Guitar effect pedals physically restrain the guitar player
- Effect pedals require presence of mind on the part of the performer
- Analog and digital effects pedals are costly

#### **Project Goals**

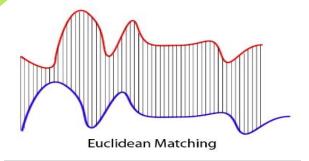
- Develop a software platform to analyze a time sequence of notes and trigger guitar effects as instructed
- Trigger on a designated instance that occurs multiple times throughout the song
- Mitigate the latency between a detected match and the triggering event
- Process sequences up to 10 note onsets per second

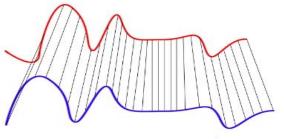
## **Team Breakdown**

Bryan Guner	Team Lead - Develop a protocol for digital signal processing of the guitar signal in order to create a time-sequential record of the frequency content of the guitar signal and a comparison between pre recorded songs and live performances.
Ralph Quinto	Software Engineer - Research for possible programming platforms. Responsible for reading electric guitar signals, creating the signal analysis patches in pure data, and triggering digital guitar effects.
Haley Scott	Architectural Manager - Responsible for ensuring successful integration of project components, researching system methods, designing digital effects, project and organizational management.

#### **Dynamic Time Warping**

- Algorithm for the measurement of similarity between two temporal sequences
- Calculates an optimal match in the form of a distance that is the sum of localized cost functions

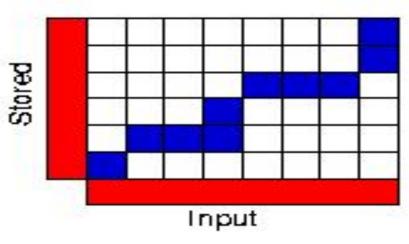




**Dynamic Time Warping Matching** 

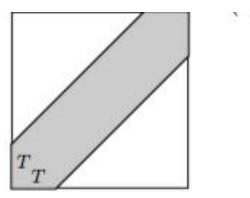
#### **DTW Path**

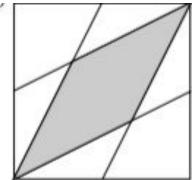
- The process can be thought of conceptually as arranging the two sequences on the sides of a grid
- Each cell within the grid will be filled
  with a distance measure comparing
  the corresponding elements of the two
  sequences



#### **How DTW Works**

- To find the best path through the grid, we search for a path that minimizes the total distance between them
- Without optimizations, all possible paths through the grid are calculated and a minimum is selected

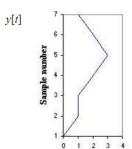




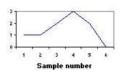
#### Why DTW?

- DTW is relatively insensitive to time-scale contraction or dilation in either the database or query signals
- A slightly erroneous performance will register a match as long as the section is the closest match to the database sequence relative to what's been processed so far
- The algorithm is commonplace in most speech dictation software and has a wide scope of applications such as gesture recognition

## **Basic Dynamic Time Warping**







x[t]

	Ŧ
y	LL.

	0	1	4	1	1
	1	0	1	0	4
	4	1	0	1	9
	1	0	1	0	4
I	0	1	4	1	1
	0	1	4	1	1
	1	4	9	4	0
ĺ	1	2	3	2	0

3	0	0	1
	B: 1		
2	0	0	1
Messel .	B: 1	B: 2	B: 7
		L: 1	L: 2
		BL: 1	BL: 2½
1	1	1	4
		L: 2	L: 6
	1	2	3

#### **Background (Pure Data)**

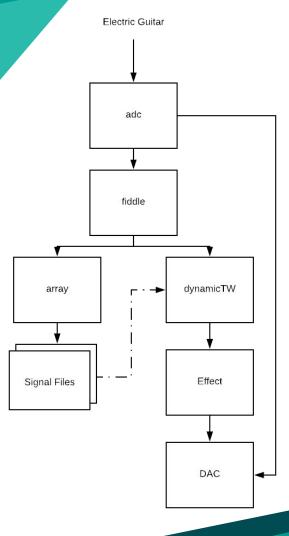
- Visual programming language (LabView)
  - Objects are linked together to model the flow of control and audio
  - Designed for creating interactive computer music and multimedia works
    - Generate Waveforms
    - Perform Signal Analysis
- Modular code base
  - Externals could be generated using C, C++, Python, Java, and many more
- Open source project listed under a modified BSD License
  - all distributed copies of the source code must contain the BSD license

## **Project Specs (PD & Physical Components)**

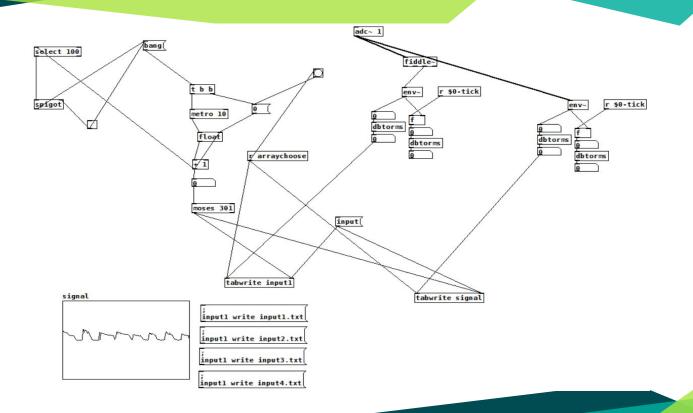
- Pure Data Specs
  - Sampling rate of 44,100 Hz
  - Fiddle uses 1024 most recent samples to produce midi data
- Electric Guitar: Ibanez RG5EX1
  - Bridge Pickup: Infinity 4
    - Magnet: Ceramic
    - $\diamond$  DC Resistance: 15.6 K $\Omega$
  - Gauges: .009/.011/.016/.024/.032/.042

# Block Diagram of Simplified PD Patch

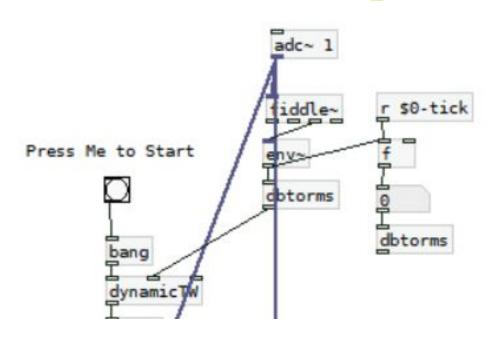




## **Current PD Recording Implementation**

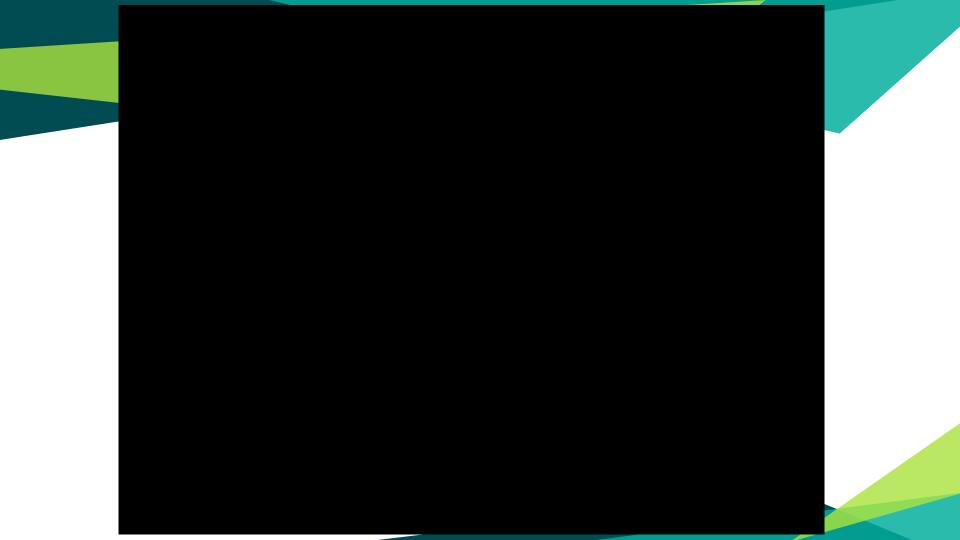


## **Current PD Implementation**



#### **Testing and Validation**

- Tested different sequences
  - Single Notes
    - Consistent triggering
  - Chords
    - Inconsistent triggering
- Record system clock at input and triggering
  - Took difference to measure latency
    - 1-2 ms
- 44100/1024 = 44 notes per second



#### **Issues With Approach**

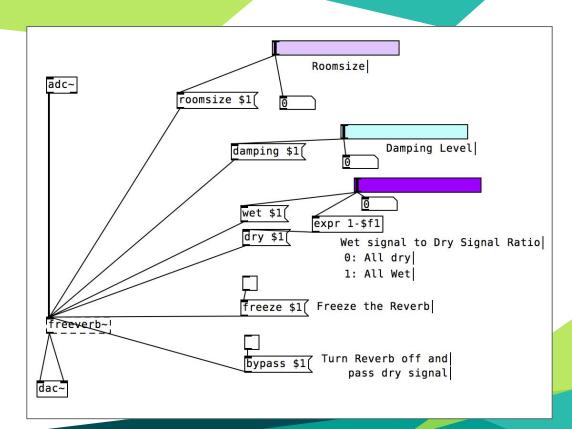
- Currently triggers on the first instance of trigger sequence
- Accuracy in chord detection (trigger sequence length)
- Match detection versus actual desired trigger point
- User familiarity with PD / ease of use

#### **Future Improvements**

- Subsequence tracking over DTW matching
- Application to control actions other than guitar effects
- Interface kit for analog effect pedals
- User GUI external to PD patch
- Hybrid of other candidate techniques to serve as false trigger fail safe

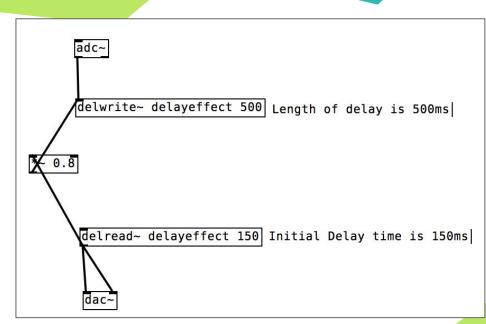
#### **Reverb Effect**

- Creates the sound of a performance in a concert hall
- Mirrors a large
   number of
   reflections to build
   up and then decay



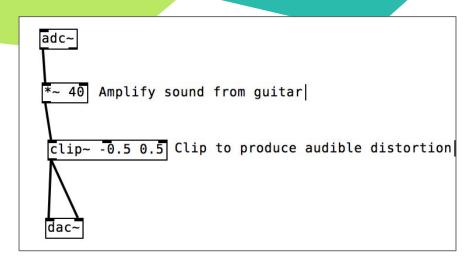
#### **Delay Effect**

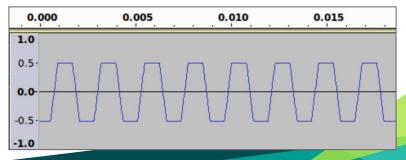
- Creates the sound of a repeating, decaying echo
- Delwrite block allocates memory for a delay line
- Delread block reads the signal from a delay line



#### **Fuzz Effect**

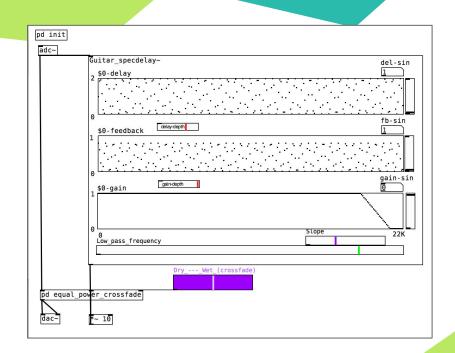
- Creates the sound of a distorted, heavier guitar
- Clip block restricts a signal to lie between two limits



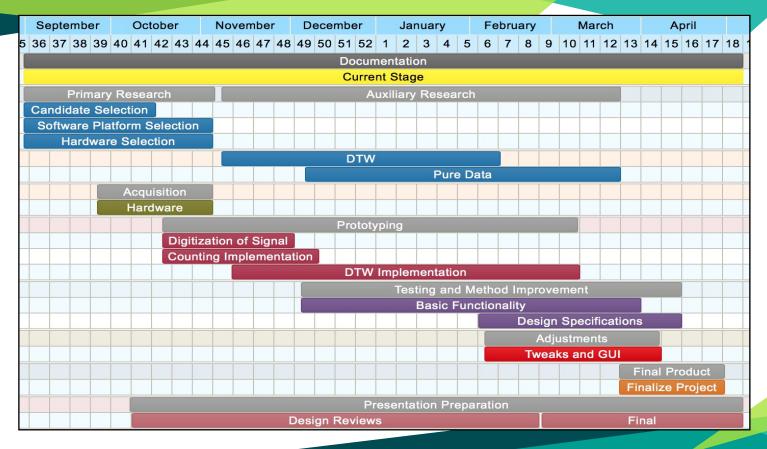


#### **Spectral Delay Effect**

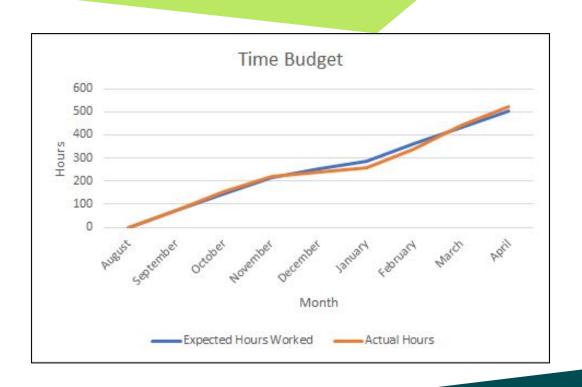
- Creates the sound of a repeating echo, with harmonics ringing at different times
- FFT divides frequencies
   into smaller bins, which
   each have a different
   delay applied



#### **Project Schedule**



## **Time Budget**



## **Spending Budget**



#### **Summary**

- Created an automatic guitar effect trigger system using
   DTW
  - Capable of triggering any digital effect
- Design criteria met:
  - Trigger latency of <= 1 second (2 ms)</li>
  - Minimum note onset separation of 10 notes per second
    - 43 notes / sec (detect a new note every 23 ms)
  - Concurrent effects triggering

## **Questions?**