

Contents

Faust Libraries	17
Using the Faust Libraries	18
Contributing	19
New Functions	19
New Libraries	20
General Organization	20
Coding Conventions	22
Documentation	22
Library Import	22
“Demo” Functions	23
“Standard” Functions	23
Copyright / License	23
Standard Functions	24
Analysis Tools	24
Basic Elements	24
Conversion	25
Effects	25
Envelope Generators	25
Filters	26
Oscillators/Sound Generators	26
Synths	27
Primitives	27
User Interface Primitives	27
button	27
checkbox	27
hslider	28
nentry	28
vslider	28
analyzers.lib	28
Amplitude Tracking	29
(an.)amp_follower	29
(an.)amp_follower_ud	29
(an.)amp_follower_ar	30
Spectrum-Analyzers	30
(an.)mth_octave_analyzer	31
Mth-Octave Spectral Level	31
(an.)mth_octave_spectral_level6e	31
(an.)[third half]_octave_[analyzer filterbank]	32
Arbitrary-Crossover Filter-Banks and Spectrum Analyzers	32
(an.)analyzer	32
Fast Fourier Transform (fft) and its Inverse (ifft)	32

(an.)gortzel0pt	33
(an.)gortzelComp	33
(an.)goertzel	33
(an.)fft	34
(an.)ifft	34
basics.lib	35
Conversion Tools	35
(ba.)samp2sec	35
(ba.)sec2samp	35
(ba.)db2linear	36
(ba.)linear2db	36
(ba.)lin2LogGain	36
(ba.)log2LinGain	36
(ba.)tau2pole	37
(ba.)pole2tau	37
(ba.)midikey2hz	37
(ba.)hz2midikey	37
(ba.)semi2ratio	38
(ba.)ratio2semi	38
(ba.)pianokey2hz	38
(ba.)hz2pianokey	39
Counters and Time/Tempo Tools	39
(ba.)countdown	39
(ba.)countup	39
(ba.)sweep	40
(ba.)time	40
(ba.)ramp	40
(ba.)tempo	40
(ba.)period	41
(ba.)pulse	41
(ba.)pulsen	41
(ba.)cycle	41
(ba.)beat	42
(ba.)pulse_countup	42
(ba.)pulse_countdown	42
(ba.)pulse_countup_loop	42
(ba.)resetCtr	43
(ba.)pulse_countdown_loop	43
Array Processing/Pattern Matching	43
(ba.)count	43
(ba.)take	44
(ba.)subseq	44
Selectors (Conditions)	45
(ba.)if	45
(ba.)selector	45

(ba.)select2stereo	45
(ba.)selectn	46
(ba.)selectmulti	46
Other	46
(ba.)latch	46
(ba.)sAndH	47
(ba.)downSample	47
(ba.)peakhold	47
(ba.)peakholder	48
(ba.)impulsify	48
(ba.)automat	48
(ba.)bpf	48
(ba.)listInterp	49
(ba.)bypass1	49
(ba.)bypass2	49
(ba.)bypass1to2	50
(ba.)bypass_fade	50
(ba.)toggle	51
(ba.)on_and_off	51
(ba.)selectoutn	51
Sliding Reduce	52
(ba.)slidingReduce	55
(ba.)slidingSum	55
(ba.)slidingSump	56
(ba.)slidingMax	56
(ba.)slidingMin	56
(ba.)slidingMean	57
(ba.)slidingMeanp	57
(ba.)slidingRMS	57
(ba.)slidingRMSp	57
compressors.lib	58
Functions Reference	58
(co.)peak_compression_gain_mono	58
(co.)peak_compression_gain_N_chan	58
(co.)FFcompressor_N_chan	59
(co.)FBcompressor_N_chan	60
(co.)FFFBcompressor_N_chan	60
(co.)RMS_compression_gain_mono	61
(co.)RMS_compression_gain_N_chan	61
(co.)RMS_FFFBcompressor_N_chan	62
(co.)RMS_FBcompressor_peak_limiter_N_chan	63
Backward compatibility section	63
Functions Reference	63
(co.)compressor_mono	63
(co.)compressor_stereo	64

(co.)limiter_1176_R4_mono	64
(co.)limiter_1176_R4_stereo	65
delays.lib	65
Basic Delay Functions	66
(de.)delay	66
(de.)fdelay	66
(de.)sdelay	66
Lagrange Interpolation	66
(de.)fdelaylti and (de.)fdelayltv	66
(de.)fdelay[n]	67
Thiran Allpass Interpolation	67
(de.)fdelay[n]a	67
demos.lib	68
Analyzers	68
(dm.)mth_octave_spectral_level_demo	68
Filters	68
(dm.)parametric_eq_demo	68
(dm.)spectral_tilt_demo	69
(dm.)mth_octave_filterbank_demo and (dm.)filterbank_demo	69
Effects	69
(dm.)cubicnl_demo	69
(dm.)gate_demo	69
(dm.)compressor_demo	70
(dm.)moog_vcf_demo	70
(dm.)wah4_demo	70
(dm.)crybaby_demo	70
(dm.)flanger_demo	70
(dm.)phaser2_demo	71
(dm.)freeverb_demo	71
(dm.)stereo_reverb_tester	71
(dm.)fdnrev0_demo	71
(dm.)zita_rev_fdn_demo	72
(dm.)zita_light	72
(dm.)zita_rev1	72
Generators	72
(dm.)sawtooth_demo	72
(dm.)virtual_analog_oscillator_demo	73
(dm.)oscrcs_demo	73
(dm.)velvet_noise_demo	73
(dm.)latch_demo	73
(dm.)envelopes_demo	73
(dm.)fft_spectral_level_demo	74
(dm.)reverse_echo_demo(nChans)	74
(dm.)pospass_demo	75

(dm.)exciter	75
(dm.)vocoder_demo	76
dx7.lib	76
(dx.)dx7_ampf	76
(dx.)dx7_egraterisef	76
(dx.)dx7_egraterisepercf	77
(dx.)dx7_egratedecayf	77
(dx.)dx7_egratedecaypercf	77
(dx.)dx7_eglv2peakf	78
(dx.)dx7_velsensf	78
(dx.)dx7_fdbkscalef	78
(dx.)dx7_op	79
(dx.)dx7_algo	79
(dx.)dx7_ui	80
envelopes.lib	80
Functions Reference	80
(en.)smoothEnvelope	80
(en.)ar	81
(en.)arfe	81
(en.)are	81
(en.)asr	82
(en.)adsr	82
(en.)adsre	82
(en.)asre	83
(en.)dx7envelope	83
filters.lib	84
Basic Filters	84
(fi.)zero	84
(fi.)pole	84
(fi.)integrator	85
(fi.)dcblockerat	85
(fi.)dcblocker	85
Comb Filters	86
(fi.)ff_comb	86
(fi.)ff_fcomb	86
(fi.)ffcombfilter	87
(fi.)fb_comb	87
(fi.)fb_fcomb	87
(fi.)rev1	88
(fi.)fbcombfilter and (fi.)ffbcombfilter	88
(fi.)allpass_comb	88
(fi.)allpass_fcomb	89
(fi.)rev2	89

(fi.)allpass_fcomb5 and (fi.)allpass_fcomb1a	89
Direct-Form Digital Filter Sections	90
(fi.)iir	90
(fi.)fir	90
(fi.)conv and (fi.)convN	91
(fi.)tf1, (fi.)tf2 and (fi.)tf3	91
(fi.)notchw	91
Direct-Form Second-Order Biquad Sections	92
(fi.)tf21, (fi.)tf22, (fi.)tf22t and (fi.)tf21t	92
Ladder/Lattice Digital Filters	93
(fi.)av2sv	93
(fi.)bvav2nuv	93
(fi.)iir_lat2	93
(fi.)allpassnt	94
(fi.)iir_k1	94
(fi.)allpassnkl1	94
(fi.)iir_lat1	95
(fi.)allpassn1mt	95
(fi.)iir_n1	95
(fi.)allpassnn1t	96
Useful Special Cases	96
(fi.)tf2np	96
(fi.)wgr	96
(fi.)nlf2	97
(fi.)apn1	97
Ladder/Lattice Allpass Filters	98
(fi.)allpassn	98
(fi.)allpassnn	98
(fi.)allpasskl	99
(fi.)allpass1m	99
Digital Filter Sections Specified as Analog Filter Sections	99
(fi.)tf2s and (fi.)tf2snp	99
(fi.)tf3slf	100
(fi.)tf1s	100
(fi.)tf2sb	101
(fi.)tf1sb	101
Simple Resonator Filters	102
(fi.)resonlp	102
(fi.)resonhp	102
(fi.)resonbp	102
Butterworth Lowpass/Highpass Filters	103
(fi.)lowpass	103
(fi.)highpass	103
(fi.)lowpass0_highpass1	104
Special Filter-Bank Delay-Equalizing Allpass Filters	104
(fi.)lowpass_plus minus_highpass	104

Elliptic (Cauer) Lowpass Filters	104
(fi.)lowpass3e	104
(fi.)lowpass6e	104
Elliptic Highpass Filters	105
(fi.)highpass3e	105
(fi.)highpass6e	105
Butterworth Bandpass/Bandstop Filters	105
(fi.)bandpass	105
(fi.)bandstop	106
Elliptic Bandpass Filters	106
(fi.)bandpass6e	106
(fi.)bandpass12e	107
(fi.)pospass	107
Parametric Equalizers (Shelf, Peaking)	107
(fi.)low_shelf	108
(fi.)high_shelf	109
(fi.)peak_eq	109
(fi.)peak_eq_cq	109
(fi.)peak_eq_rm	110
(fi.)spectral_tilt	110
(fi.)levelfilter	111
(fi.)levelfilterN	111
Mth-Octave Filter-Banks	112
(fi.)mth_octave_filterbank[n]	112
Arbitrary-Crossover Filter-Banks and Spectrum Analyzers	113
(fi.)filterbank	113
(fi.)filterbanki	113
hoa.lib	114
(ho.)encoder	114
(ho.)decoder	114
(ho.)decoderStereo	115
Optimization Functions	115
(ho.)optimBasic	115
(ho.)optimMaxRe	115
(ho.)optimInPhase	116
Usage	116
(ho.)wider	116
(ho.)map	116
(ho.)rotate	117
3D functions	117
(ho.)encoder3D	117
(ho.)optimBasic3D	117
(ho.)optimMaxRe3D	118
(ho.)optimInPhase3D	118
Usage	118

interpolators.lib	118
(it.)interpolate_linear	118
(it.)interpolate_cosine	119
(it.)interpolate_cubic	119
(it.)interpolator_linear	120
(it.)interpolator_cosine	120
(it.)interpolator_cubic	120
(it.)interpolator_select	121
 maths.lib	 121
Functions Reference	121
(ma.)SR	121
(ma.)BS	121
(ma.)PI	121
(ma.)EPSILON	122
(ma.)MIN	122
(ma.)INFINITY	122
(ma.)FTZ	122
(ma.)neg	123
(ma.)sub(x,y)	123
(ma.)inv	123
(ma.)cbrt	123
(ma.)hypot	123
(ma.)ldexp	123
(ma.)scalb	124
(ma.)log1p	124
(ma.)logb	124
(ma.)ilogb	124
(ma.)log2	124
(ma.)expm1	125
(ma.)acosh	125
(ma.)asinh	125
(ma.)atanh	125
(ma.)sinh	125
(ma.)cosh	126
(ma.)tanh	126
(ma.)erf	126
(ma.)erfc	126
(ma.)gamma	126
(ma.)lgamma	127
(ma.)J0	127
(ma.)J1	127
(ma.)Jn	127
(ma.)Y0	127
(ma.)Y1	128
(ma.)Yn	128

(ma.)fabs, (ma.)fmax, (ma.)fmin	128
(ma.)np2	128
(ma.)frac	129
(ma.)modulo	129
(ma.)isnan	129
(ma.)isinf	129
(ma.)chebychev	130
(ma.)chebychevpoly	130
(ma.)diffn	131
(ma.)signum	131
(ma.)nextpow2	131
misceffects.lib	131
Dynamic	131
(ef.)cubicnl	131
(ef.)gate_mono	132
(ef.)gate_stereo	132
Filtering	133
(ef.)speakerbp	133
(ef.)piano_dispersion_filter	133
(ef.)stereo_width	134
Meshes	134
(ef.)mesh_square	134
(ef.)reverseEchoN(nChans,delay)	135
(ef.)reverseDelayRamped(delay,phase)	136
(ef.)uniformPanToStereo(nChans)	136
Time Based	137
(ef.)echo	137
Pitch Shifting	137
(ef.)transpose	137
noises.lib	137
Functions Reference	138
(no.)noise	138
(no.)multirandom	138
(no.)multinoise	138
(no.)noises	138
(no.)pink_noise	138
(no.)pink_noise_vm	139
(no.)lfnoise, (no.)lfnoise0 and (no.)lfnoiseN	139
(no.)sparse_noise_vm	140
(no.)velvet_noise_vm	140
(no.)gnoise	140
oscillators.lib	141
Wave-Table-Based Oscillators	141

(os.)sinwaveform	141
(os.)coswaveform	141
(os.)phasor	141
(os.)hs_phasor	142
(os.)oscsin	142
(os.)hs_oscsin	142
(os.)osccos	143
(os.)oscp	143
(os.)osci	143
LFOs	143
(os.)lf_imptrain	144
(os.)lf_pulsetrainpos	144
(os.)lf_pulsetrain	144
(os.)lf_squarewavepos	144
(os.)lf_squarewave	145
(os.)lf_trianglepos	145
(os.)lf_triangle	145
Low Frequency Sawtooths	146
(os.)lf_rawsaw	146
(os.)lf_sawpos_phase	146
(os.)lf_sawpos	146
(os.)lf_saw	147
Bandlimited Sawtooth	147
(os.)sawNp	148
(os.)saw2dpw	148
(os.)saw3	148
(os.)sawtooth	148
(os.)saw2f2	149
(os.)saw2f4	149
Bandlimited Pulse, Square, and Impulse Trains	149
(os.)pulsetrainN	149
(os.)pulsetrain	150
(os.)squareN	150
(os.)square	150
(os.)impulse	150
(os.)imptrainN	150
(os.)imptrain	151
(os.)triangleN	151
(os.)triangle	151
Filter-Based Oscillators	151
(os.)oscb	151
(os.)oscrq	152
(os.)oscrcs	152
(os.)oscrc	153
(os.)oscs	153
(os.)osc	153

Waveguide-Resonator-Based Oscillators	153
(os.)oscw	153
(os.)oscws	154
(os.)oscwq	154
(os.)oscw	155
Casio CZ Oscillators	155
(os.)CZsaw	155
(os.)CZsquare	155
(os.)CZpulse	156
(os.)CZsinePulse	156
(os.)CZhalfSine	156
(os.)CZresSaw	157
(os.)CZresTriangle	157
(os.)CZresTrap	157
PolyBLEP-Based Oscillators	158
(os.)polyblep	158
(os.)polyblep_saw	158
(os.)polyblep_square	158
(os.)polyblep_triangle	159
Filter-Based Oscillators	159
(os.)quadosc	159
phaflangers.lib	159
Functions Reference	159
(pf.)flanger_mono	159
(pf.)flanger_stereo	160
(pf.)phaser2_mono	160
(pf.)phaser2_stereo	161
physmodels.lib	162
Global Variables	162
(pm.)speedOfSound	163
(pm.)maxLength	163
Conversion Tools	163
(pm.)f2l	163
(pm.)l2f	163
(pm.)l2s	163
Bidirectional Utilities	164
(pm.)basicBlock	164
(pm.)chain	164
(pm.)inLeftWave	164
(pm.)inRightWave	165
(pm.)in	165
(pm.)outLeftWave	165
(pm.)outRightWave	165
(pm.)out	166

(pm.)terminations	166
(pm.)lTermination	166
(pm.)rTermination	167
(pm.)closeIns	167
(pm.)closeOuts	167
(pm.)endChain	167
Basic Elements	168
(pm.)waveguideN	168
(pm.)waveguide	168
(pm.)bridgeFilter	168
(pm.)modeFilter	169
String Instruments	169
(pm.)stringSegment	169
(pm.)openString	169
(pm.)nylonString	170
(pm.)steelString	170
(pm.)openStringPick	171
(pm.)openStringPickUp	171
(pm.)openStringPickDown	171
(pm.)ksReflexionFilter	172
(pm.)rStringRigidTermination	172
(pm.)lStringRigidTermination	172
(pm.)elecGuitarBridge	173
(pm.)elecGuitarNuts	173
(pm.)guitarBridge	173
(pm.)guitarNuts	173
(pm.)idealString	174
(pm.)ks	174
(pm.)ks_ui_MIDI	174
(pm.)elecGuitarModel	174
(pm.)elecGuitar	175
(pm.)elecGuitar_ui_MIDI	175
(pm.)guitarBody	175
(pm.)guitarModel	176
(pm.)guitar	176
(pm.)guitar_ui_MIDI	176
(pm.)nylonGuitarModel	177
(pm.)nylonGuitar	177
(pm.)nylonGuitar_ui_MIDI	177
(pm.)modeInterpRes	178
(pm.)modularInterpBody	178
(pm.)modularInterpStringModel	178
(pm.)modularInterpInstr	179
(pm.)modularInterpInstr_ui_MIDI	179
Bowed String Instruments	180
(pm.)bowTable	180

(pm.)violinBowTable	180
(pm.)bowInteraction	180
(pm.)violinBow	181
(pm.)violinBowedString	181
(pm.)violinNuts	181
(pm.)violinBridge	181
(pm.)violinBody	182
(pm.)violinModel	182
(pm.)violin_ui	182
(pm.)violin_ui_MIDI	182
Wind Instruments	183
(pm.)openTube	183
(pm.)reedTable	183
(pm.)fluteJetTable	183
(pm.)brassLipsTable	184
(pm.)clarinetReed	184
(pm.)clarinetMouthPiece	184
(pm.)brassLips	185
(pm.)fluteEmbouchure	185
(pm.)wBell	185
(pm.)fluteHead	186
(pm.)fluteFoot	186
(pm.)clarinetModel	186
(pm.)clarinetModel_ui	186
(pm.)clarinet_ui	187
(pm.)clarinet_ui_MIDI	187
(pm.)brassModel	187
(pm.)brassModel_ui	188
(pm.)brass_ui	188
(pm.)brass_ui_MIDI	188
(pm.)fluteModel	188
(pm.)fluteModel_ui	189
(pm.)flute_ui	189
(pm.)flute_ui_MIDI	189
Exciters	189
(pm.)impulseExcitation	190
(pm.)strikeModel	190
(pm.)strike	190
(pm.)pluckString	191
(pm.)blower	191
(pm.)blower_ui	191
Modal Percussions	191
(pm.)djembeModel	192
(pm.)djembe	192
(pm.)djembe_ui_MIDI	192
(pm.)marimbaBarModel	193

(pm.)marimbaResTube	193
(pm.)marimbaModel	193
(pm.)marimba	194
(pm.)marimba_ui_MIDI	194
(pm.)churchBellModel	195
(pm.)churchBell	195
(pm.)churchBell_ui	196
(pm.)englishBellModel	196
(pm.)englishBell	196
(pm.)englishBell_ui	197
(pm.)frenchBellModel	197
(pm.)frenchBell	198
(pm.)frenchBell_ui	198
(pm.)germanBellModel	199
(pm.)germanBell	199
(pm.)germanBell_ui	200
(pm.)russianBellModel	200
(pm.)russianBell	200
(pm.)russianBell_ui	201
(pm.)standardBellModel	201
(pm.)standardBell	202
(pm.)standardBell_ui	202
Vocal Synthesis	203
(pm.)formantValues	203
(pm.)voiceGender	203
(pm.)skirtWidthMultiplier	203
(pm.)autobendFreq	204
(pm.)vocalEffort	204
(pm.)fof	205
(pm.)fofSH	205
(pm.)fofCycle	205
(pm.)fofSmooth	206
(pm.)formantFilterFofCycle	206
(pm.)formantFilterFofSmooth	206
(pm.)formantFilterBP	207
(pm.)formantFilterbank	207
(pm.)formantFilterbankFofCycle	208
(pm.)formantFilterbankFofSmooth	208
(pm.)formantFilterbankBP	209
(pm.)SFFormantModel	209
(pm.)SFFormantModelFofCycle	210
(pm.)SFFormantModelFofSmooth	210
(pm.)SFFormantModelBP	210
(pm.)SFFormantModelFofCycle_ui	211
(pm.)SFFormantModelFofSmooth_ui	211
(pm.)SFFormantModelBP_ui	211

(pm.)SFFormantModelFofCycle_ui_MIDI	212
(pm.)SFFormantModelFofSmooth_ui_MIDI	212
(pm.)SFFormantModelBP_ui_MIDI	212
Misc Functions	212
(pm.)allpassNL	212
modalModel	213
platform.lib	213
(pl.)SR	213
(pl.)tablesize	213
reducemaps.lib	213
(rm.)reduce	214
(rm.)reducemap	214
reverbs.lib	214
Schroeder Reverberators	214
(re.)jcrev	214
(re.)satrev	215
Feedback Delay Network (FDN) Reverberators	215
(re.)fdnrev0	215
(re.)zita_rev_fdn	216
(re.)zita_rev1_stereo	216
(re.)zita_rev1_ambi	216
Freeverb	217
(re.)mono_freeverb	217
(re.)stereo_freeverb	217
routes.lib	218
Functions Reference	218
(ro.)cross	218
(ro.)crossnn	218
(ro.)crossn1	219
(ro.)interleave	219
(ro.)butterfly	219
(ro.)hadamard	219
(ro.)recursivize	220
signals.lib	220
Functions Reference	220
(si.)bus	220
(si.)block	221
(si.)interpolate	221
(si.)smoo	221
(si.)polySmooth	221
(si.)smoothAndH	222

(si.)bsmooth	222
(si.)dot	222
(si.)smooth	222
(si.)cbus	223
(si.)cmul	223
(si.)cconj	224
(si.)lag_ud	224
(si.)rev	224
soundfiles.lib	224
Functions Reference	225
(so.)loop	225
(so.)loop_speed	225
(so.)loop_speed_level	225
spats.lib	226
(sp.)panner	226
(sp.)spat	226
(sp.)stereoize	226
synths.lib	227
(sy.)popFilterPerc	227
(sy.)dubDub	227
(sy.)sawTrombone	227
(sy.)combString	228
(sy.)additiveDrum	228
(sy.)fm	228
vaeffects.lib	229
Moog Filters	229
(ve.)moog_vcf	229
(ve.)moog_vcf_2b[n]	229
(ve.)moogLadder	230
(ve.)moogHalfLadder	230
(ve.)diodeLadder	231
Korg 35 Filters	232
(ve.)korg35LPF	232
(ve.)korg35HPF	232
Oberheim Filters	232
(ve.)oberheim	233
(ve.)oberheimBSF	233
(ve.)oberheimBPF	233
(ve.)oberheimHPF	234
(ve.)oberheimLPF	234
Sallen Key Filters	234
(ve.)sallenKeyOnePole	235

(ve.)sallenKeyOnePoleLPF	235
normFreq: normalized frequency (0-1)	235
(ve.)sallenKeyOnePoleHPF	235
(ve.)sallenKey2ndOrder	235
(ve.)sallenKey2ndOrderLPF	236
(ve.)sallenKey2ndOrderBPF	236
(ve.)sallenKey2ndOrderHPF	237
Effects	237
(ve.)wah4	237
(ve.)autowah	237
(ve.)crybaby	237
(ve.)vocoder	238
version.lib	238
(vl.)version	238
webaudio.lib	239
(wa.)lowpass2	239
(wa.)highpass2	239
(wa.)bandpass2	240
(wa.)notch2	240
(wa.)allpass2	240
(wa.)peaking2	241
(wa.)lowshelf2	241
(wa.)highshelf2	242
Licenses	242
STK 4.3 License	242
LGPL License	243

Faust Libraries

NOTE: this documentation was automatically generated using the script `generateDoc`. This script depends on `pandoc` and `html-xml-utils`.

This page provides information on how to use the Faust libraries.

The `/libraries` folder contains the different Faust libraries. If you wish to add your own functions to this library collection, you can refer to the “Contributing” section providing a set of coding conventions.

WARNING: These libraries replace the “old” Faust libraries. They are still being beta tested so you might encounter bugs while using them. If your codes still use the “old” Faust libraries, you might want to try to use Bart Brouns’ script that automatically makes an old Faust code compatible with the new libraries: <https://github.com/magnetophon/faustCompressors/blob/master/newlib.sh>. If

you find a bug, please report it at rmichon_at_ccrma_dot_stanford_dot_edu. Thanks ;)!

Using the Faust Libraries

The easiest and most standard way to use the Faust libraries is to import `stdfaust.lib` in your Faust code:

```
import("stdfaust.lib");
```

This will give you access to all the Faust libraries through a series of environments:

- `sf`: `all.lib`
- `an`: `analyzers.lib`
- `ba`: `basics.lib`
- `co`: `compressors.lib`
- `de`: `delays.lib`
- `dm`: `demos.lib`
- `dx`: `dx7.lib`
- `en`: `envelopes.lib`
- `fi`: `filters.lib`
- `ho`: `hoa.lib`
- `it`: `interpolators.lib`
- `ma`: `maths.lib`
- `ef`: `misceffects.lib`
- `os`: `oscillators.lib`
- `no`: `noises.lib`
- `pf`: `phaflangers.lib`
- `pm`: `physmodels.lib`
- `rm`: `reducemaps.lib`
- `re`: `reverbs.lib`
- `ro`: `routes.lib`
- `si`: `signals.lib`
- `so`: `soundfiles.lib`
- `sp`: `spats.lib`
- `sy`: `synths.lib`
- `ve`: `vaeffects.lib`
- `wa`: `webaudio.lib`
- `vl`: `version.lib`

Environments can then be used as follows in your Faust code:

```
import("stdfaust.lib");  
process = os.osc(440);
```

In this case, we're calling the `osc` function from `oscillators.lib`.

You can also access all the functions of all the libraries directly using the `sf` environment:

```
import("stdfaust.lib");
process = sf.osc(440);
```

Alternatively, environments can be created by hand:

```
os = library("oscillators.lib");
process = os.osc(440);
```

Finally, libraries can be simply imported in the Faust code (not recommended):

```
import("oscillators.lib");
process = osc(440);
```

Contributing

If you wish to add a function to any of these libraries or if you plan to add a new library, make sure that you follow the following conventions:

New Functions

- All functions must be preceded by a markdown documentation header respecting the following format (open the source code of any of the libraries for an example):

```
//-----functionName-----
// Description
//
// #### Usage
//
// ```
// Usage Example
// ```
//
// Where:
//
// * argument1: argument 1 description
//-----
```

- Every time a new function is added, the documentation should be updated simply by running `make doclib`.
- The environment system (e.g. `os.osc`) should be used when calling a function declared in another library (see the section on *Using the Faust Libraries*).
- Try to reuse existing functions as much as possible.
- If you have any question, send an e-mail to `rmichon_at_ccrma_dot_stanford_dot_edu`.

New Libraries

- Any new “standard” library should be declared in `stdfaust.lib` with its own environment (2 letters - see `stdfaust.lib`).
- Any new “standard” library must be added to `generateDoc`.
- Functions must be organized by sections.
- Any new library should at least **declare** a **name** and a **version**.
- The comment based markdown documentation of each library must respect the following format (open the source code of any of the libraries for an example):

```
//##### libraryName #####
// Description
//
// * Section Name 1
// * Section Name 2
// * ...
//
// It should be used using the `[...]` environment:
//
// ```
// [...] = library("libraryName");
// process = [...].functionCall;
// ```
//
// Another option is to import `stdfaust.lib` which already contains the `[...]`
// environment:
//
// ```
// import("stdfaust.lib");
// process = [...].functionCall;
// ```
//#####

//===== Section Name =====
// Description
//=====
```

- If you have any question, send an e-mail to `rmichon_at_ccrma_dot_stanford_dot_edu`.

General Organization

Only the libraries that are considered to be “standard” are documented:

- `analyzers.lib`
- `basics.lib`
- `compressors.lib`
- `delays.lib`

- `demos.lib`
- `dx7.lib`
- `envelopes.lib`
- `filters.lib`
- `hoa.lib`
- `interpolators.lib`
- `maths.lib`
- `misceffects.lib`
- `oscillators.lib`
- `noises.lib`
- `phaflangers.lib`
- `physmodels.lib`
- `reducemaps.lib`
- `reverbs.lib`
- `routes.lib`
- `signals.lib`
- `soundfiles.lib`
- `spats.lib`
- `synths.lib`
- `tonestacks.lib` (not documented but example in `/examples/misc`)
- `tubes.lib` (not documented but example in `/examples/misc`)
- `vaeffects.lib`
- `webaudio.lib`
- `version.lib`

Other deprecated libraries such as `music.lib`, etc. are present but are not documented to not confuse new users.

The documentation of each library can be found in `/documentation/library.html` or in `/documentation/library.pdf`.

A global `version` number for the standard libraries is defined in `version.lib`. It follows the semantic versioning structure: MAJOR, MINOR, PATCH. The MAJOR number is increased when we make incompatible changes. The MINOR number is increased when we add functionality in a backwards compatible manner, and the PATCH number when we make backwards compatible bug fixes. By looking at the generated code or the diagram of `process = vl.version;` one can see the current version of the libraries.

The `/examples` directory contains all the examples from the `/examples` folder of the Faust distribution as well as new ones. Most of them were updated to reflect the coding conventions described in the next section. Examples are organized by types in different folders. The `/old` folder contains examples that are fully deprecated, probably because they were integrated to the libraries and fully rewritten (see `freeverb.dsp` for example). Examples using deprecated libraries were integrated to the general tree but a warning comment was added at their beginning to point readers to the right library and function.

Coding Conventions

In order to have a uniformized library system, we established the following conventions (that hopefully will be followed by others when making modifications to them :-)).

Documentation

- All the functions that we want to be “public” are documented.
- We used the `faust2md` “standards” for each library: `//###` for main title (library name - equivalent to `#` in markdown), `//===` for section declarations (equivalent to `##` in markdown) and `//---` for function declarations (equivalent to `####` in markdown - see `basics.lib` for an example).
- Sections in function documentation should be declared as `####` markdown title.
- Each function documentation provides a “Usage” section (see `basics.lib`).

Library Import

To prevent cross-references between libraries we generalized the use of the `library("")` system for function calls in all the libraries. This means that everytime a function declared in another library is called, the environment corresponding to this library needs to be called too. To make things easier, a `stdfaust.lib` library was created and is imported by all the libraries:

```
an = library("analyzers.lib");
ba = library("basics.lib");
co = library("compressors.lib");
de = library("delays.lib");
dm = library("demos.lib");
dx = library("dx7.lib");
en = library("envelopes.lib");
fi = library("filters.lib");
ho = library("hoa.lib");
it = library("interpolators.lib");
ma = library("maths.lib");
ef = library("misceffects.lib");
os = library("oscillators.lib");
no = library("noises.lib");
pf = library("phaflangers.lib");
pm = library("physmodels.lib");
rm = library("reducemaps.lib");
re = library("reverbs.lib");
ro = library("routes.lib");
sp = library("spats.lib");
si = library("signals.lib");
so = library("soundfiles.lib");
```

```

sy = library("synths.lib");
ve = library("vaeffects.lib");
wa = library("webaudio.lib");
vl = library("version.lib");

```

For example, if we wanted to use the `smooth` function which is now declared in `signals.lib`, we would do the following:

```

import("stdfaust.lib");

process = si.smooth(0.999);

```

This standard is only used within the libraries: nothing prevents coders to still import `signals.lib` directly and call `smooth` without `ro.`, etc. It means symbols and function names defined within a library have to be unique to not collide with symbols of any other libraries.

“Demo” Functions

“Demo” functions are placed in `demos.lib` and have a built-in user interface (UI). Their name ends with the `_demo` suffix. Each of these function have a `.dsp` file associated to them in the `/examples` folder.

Any function containing UI elements should be placed in this library and respect these standards.

“Standard” Functions

“Standard” functions are here to simplify the life of new (or not so new) Faust coders. They are declared in `/libraries/doc/standardFunctions.md` and allow to point programmers to preferred functions to carry out a specific task. For example, there are many different types of lowpass filters declared in `filters.lib` and only one of them is considered to be standard, etc.

Copyright / License

Now that Faust libraries are less author specific, each function will normally have its own copyright-and-license line in the library source (the `.lib` file, such as `analyzers.lib`). If not, see if the function is defined within a section of the `.lib` file stating the license in source-code comments. If not, then the copyright and license given at the beginning of the `.lib` file may be assumed, when present. If not, run `git blame` on the `.lib` file and ask the person who last edited the function!

Note that it is presently possible for a library function released under one license to utilize another library function having some different license. There is presently no indication of this situation in the Faust compiler output, but such notice is planned. For now, library contributors should strive to use only library

functions having compatible licenses, and concerned end-users must manually determine the union of licenses applicable to the library functions they are using.

Standard Functions

Dozens of functions are implemented in the Faust libraries and many of them are very specialized and not useful to beginners or to people who only need to use Faust for basic applications. This section offers an index organized by categories of the “standard Faust functions” (basic filters, effects, synthesizers, etc.). This index only contains functions without a user interface (UI). Faust functions with a built-in UI can be found in `demos.lib`.

Analysis Tools

Function Type	Function Name	Description
Amplitude Follower	<code>an.amp_follower</code>	Classic analog audio envelope follower
Octave Analyzers	<code>an.mth_octave_analyzer[N]</code>	Octave analyzers

Basic Elements

Function Type	Function Name	Description
Beats	<code>ba.beat</code>	Pulses at a specific tempo
Block	<code>si.block</code>	Terminate n signals
Break Point Function	<code>ba.bpf</code>	Beak Point Function (BPF)
Bus	<code>si.bus</code>	Bus of n signals
Bypass (Mono)	<code>ba.bypass1</code>	Mono bypass
Bypass (Stereo)	<code>ba.bypass2</code>	Stereo bypass
Count Elements	<code>ba.count</code>	Count elements in a list
Count Down	<code>ba.countdown</code>	Samples count down
Count Up	<code>ba.countup</code>	Samples count up
Delay (Integer)	<code>de.delay</code>	Integer delay
Delay (Float)	<code>de.fdelay</code>	Fractional delay
Down Sample	<code>ba.downSample</code>	Down sample a signal
Impulsify	<code>ba.impulsify</code>	Turns a signal into an impulse
Sample and Hold	<code>ba.sAndH</code>	Sample and hold
Signal Crossing	<code>ro.cross</code>	Cross n signals
Smoother (Default)	<code>si.smoo</code>	Exponential smoothing
Smoother	<code>si.smooth</code>	Exponential smoothing with controllable pole
Take Element	<code>ba.take</code>	Take en element from a list
Time	<code>ba.time</code>	A simple timer

Conversion

Function Type	Function Name	Description
dB to Linear	<code>ba.db2linear</code>	Converts dB to linear values
Linear to dB	<code>ba.linear2db</code>	Converts linear values to dB
MIDI Key to Hz	<code>ba.midikey2hz</code>	Converts a MIDI key number into a frequency
Hz to MIDI Key	<code>ba.hz2midikey</code>	Converts a frequency into MIDI key number
Pole to T60	<code>ba.pole2tau</code>	Converts a pole into a time constant (t60)
Samples to Seconds	<code>ba.samp2sec</code>	Converts samples to seconds
Seconds to Samples	<code>ba.sec2samp</code>	Converts seconds to samples
T60 to Pole	<code>ba.tau2pole</code>	Converts a time constant (t60) into a pole

Effects

Function Type	Function Name	Description
Auto Wah	<code>ve.autowah</code>	Auto-Wah effect
Compressor	<code>co.compressor_mono</code>	Dynamic range compressor
Distortion	<code>ef.cubicnl</code>	Cubic nonlinearity distortion
Crybaby	<code>ve.crybaby</code>	Crybaby wah pedal
Echo	<code>ef.echo</code>	Simple echo
Flanger	<code>pf.flanger_stereo</code>	Flanging effect
Gate	<code>ef.gate_mono</code>	Mono signal gate
Limiter	<code>co.limiter_1176_R4_mono</code>	Limiter
Phaser	<code>pf.phaser2_stereo</code>	Phaser effect
Reverb (FDN)	<code>re.fdnrev0</code>	Feedback delay network reverberator
Reverb (Freeverb)	<code>re.mono_freeverb</code>	Most “famous” Schroeder reverberator
Reverb (Simple)	<code>re.jcrev</code>	Simple Schroeder reverberator
Reverb (Zita)	<code>re.zita_rev1_stereo</code>	High quality FDN reverberator
Panner	<code>sp.panner</code>	Linear stereo panner
Pitch Shift	<code>ef.transpose</code>	Simple pitch shifter
Panner	<code>sp.spat</code>	N outputs spatializer
Speaker Simulator	<code>ef.speakerbp</code>	Simple speaker simulator
Stereo Width	<code>ef.stereo_width</code>	Stereo width effect
Vocoder	<code>ve.vocoder</code>	Simple vocoder
Wah	<code>ve.wah4</code>	Wah effect

Envelope Generators

Function Type	Function Name	Description
ADSR	<code>en.adsr</code>	Attack/Decay/Sustain/Release envelope generator
AR	<code>en.ar</code>	Attack/Release envelope generator
ASR	<code>en.asr</code>	Attack/Sustain/Release envelope generator

Function Type	Function Name	Description
Exponential	<code>en.smoothEnvelope</code>	Exponential envelope generator

Filters

Function Type	Function Name	Description
Bandpass (Butterworth)	<code>fi.bandpass</code>	Generic butterworth bandpass
Bandpass (Resonant)	<code>fi.resonbp</code>	Virtual analog resonant bandpass
Bandstop (Butterworth)	<code>fi.bandstop</code>	Generic butterworth bandstop
Biquad	<code>fi.tf2</code>	“Standard” biquad filter
Comb (Allpass)	<code>fi.allpass_fcomb</code>	Schroeder allpass comb filter
Comb (Feedback)	<code>fi.fb_fcomb</code>	Feedback comb filter
Comb (Feedforward)	<code>fi.ff_fcomb</code>	Feed-forward comb filter.
DC Blocker	<code>fi.dcblocker</code>	Default dc blocker
Filterbank	<code>fi.filterbank</code>	Generic filter bank
FIR (Arbitrary Order)	<code>fi.fir</code>	Nth-order FIR filter
High Shelf	<code>fi.high_shelf</code>	High shelf
Highpass (Butterworth)	<code>fi.highpass</code>	Nth-order Butterworth highpass
Highpass (Resonant)	<code>fi.resonhp</code>	Virtual analog resonant highpass
IIR (Arbitrary Order)	<code>fi.iir</code>	Nth-order IIR filter
Level Filter	<code>fi.levelfilter</code>	Dynamic level lowpass
Low Shelf	<code>fi.low_shelf</code>	Low shelf
Lowpass (Butterworth)	<code>fi.lowpass</code>	Nth-order Butterworth lowpass
Lowpass (Resonant)	<code>fi.resonlp</code>	Virtual analog resonant lowpass
Notch Filter	<code>fi.notchw</code>	Simple notch filter
Peak Equalizer	<code>fi.peak_eq</code>	Peaking equalizer section

Oscillators/Sound Generators

Function Type	Function Name	Description
Impulse	<code>os.impulse</code>	Generate an impulse on start-up
Impulse Train	<code>os.imptrain</code>	Band-limited impulse train
Phasor	<code>os.phasor</code>	Simple phasor
Pink Noise	<code>no.pink_noise</code>	Pink noise generator
Pulse Train	<code>os.pulsetrain</code>	Band-limited pulse train
Pulse Train (Low Frequency)	<code>os.lf_imptrain</code>	Low-frequency pulse train
Sawtooth	<code>os.sawtooth</code>	Band-limited sawtooth wave
Sawtooth (Low Frequency)	<code>os.lf_saw</code>	Low-frequency sawtooth wave
Sine (Filter-Based)	<code>os.oscs</code>	Sine oscillator (filter-based)
Sine (Table-Based)	<code>os.osc</code>	Sine oscillator (table-based)
Square	<code>os.square</code>	Band-limited square wave
Square (Low Frequency)	<code>os.lf_squarewave</code>	Low-frequency square wave

Function Type	Function Name	Description
Triangle	<code>os.triangle</code>	Band-limited triangle wave
Triangle (Low Frequency)	<code>os.lf_triangle</code>	Low-frequency triangle wave
White Noise	<code>no.noise</code>	White noise generator

Synths

Function Type	Function Name	Description
Additive Drum	<code>sy.additiveDrum</code>	Additive synthesis drum
Bandpassed Sawtooth	<code>sy.dubDub</code>	Sawtooth through resonant bandpass
Comb String	<code>sy.combString</code>	String model based on a comb filter
FM	<code>sy.fm</code>	Frequency modulation synthesizer
Lowpassed Sawtooth	<code>sy.sawTrombone</code>	“Trombone” based on a filtered sawtooth
Popping Filter	<code>sy.popFilterPerc</code>	Popping filter percussion instrument

Primitives

User Interface Primitives

button

Creates a button in the user interface. The **button** is a primitive circuit with one output and no input. The signal produced by the **button** is 0 when not pressed and 1 while pressed.

Usage

```
button("play") : _;
```

Where "play" is the name of the **button** in the interface.

checkbox

Creates a checkbox in the user interface. The **checkbox** is a primitive circuit with one output and no input. The signal produced by the checkbox is 0 when not checked and 1 when checked.

Usage

```
checkbox("play") : _;
```

Where "play" is the name of the **checkbox** in the interface.

hslider

Creates a horizontal slider in the user interface. The **hslider** is a primitive circuit with one output and no input. **hslider** produces a signal between a minimum and a maximum value based on the position of the slider cursor.

Usage

```
hslider("volume",-10,-70,12,0.1) : _;
```

Where **volume** is the name of the slider in the interface, **-10** the default value of the slider when the program starts, **-70** the minimum value, **12** the maximum value, and **0.1** the step the determines the precision of the control.

nentry

Creates a numerical entry in the user interface. The **nentry** is a primitive circuit with one output and no input. **nentry** produces a signal between a minimum and a maximum value based on the user input.

Usage

```
nentry("volume",-10,-70,12,0.1) : _;
```

Where **volume** is the name of the numerical entry in the interface, **-10** the default value of the entry when the program starts, **-70** the minimum value, **12** the maximum value, and **0.1** the step the determines the precision of the control.

vslider

Creates a vertical slider in the user interface. The **vslider** is a primitive circuit with one output and no input. **vslider** produces a signal between a minimum and a maximum value based on the position of the slider cursor.

Usage

```
vslider("volume",-10,-70,12,0.1) : _;
```

Where **volume** is the name of the slider in the interface, **-10** the default value of the slider when the program starts, **-70** the minimum value, **12** the maximum value, and **0.1** the step the determines the precision of the control.

analyzers.lib

Faust Analyzers library. Its official prefix is **an**.

Amplitude Tracking

(an.)amp_follower

Classic analog audio envelope follower with infinitely fast rise and exponential decay. The amplitude envelope instantaneously follows the absolute value going up, but then floats down exponentially. **amp_follower** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

```
_ : amp_follower(rel) : _
```

Where:

- **rel**: release time = amplitude-envelope time-constant (sec) going down

Reference

- Musical Engineer’s Handbook, Bernie Hutchins, Ithaca NY, 1975 Electronotes Newsletter, Bernie Hutchins
-

(an.)amp_follower_ud

Envelope follower with different up and down time-constants (also called a “peak detector”).

Usage

```
_ : amp_follower_ud(att,rel) : _
```

Where:

- **att**: attack time = amplitude-envelope time constant (sec) going up
- **rel**: release time = amplitude-envelope time constant (sec) going down

Note

We assume $\text{rel} \gg \text{att}$. Otherwise, consider $\text{rel} \sim \max(\text{rel}, \text{att})$. For audio, att is normally faster (smaller) than rel (e.g., 0.001 and 0.01). Use **amp_follower_ar** below to remove this restriction.

Reference

- “Digital Dynamic Range Compressor Design — A Tutorial and Analysis”, by Dimitrios Giannoulis, Michael Massberg, and Joshua D. Reiss <http://www.eecs.qmul.ac.uk/~josh/documents/GiannoulisMassbergReiss-dynamicrangecompression-JAES2012.pdf>
-

(an.)amp_follower_ar

Envelope follower with independent attack and release times. The release can be shorter than the attack (unlike in `amp_follower_ud` above).

Usage

```
_ : amp_follower_ar(att,rel) : _;
```

- Author Jonatan Liljedahl, revised by RM

Spectrum-Analyzers

Spectrum-analyzers split the input signal into a bank of parallel signals, one for each spectral band. They are related to the Mth-Octave Filter-Banks in `filters.lib`. The documentation of this library contains more details about the implementation. The parameters are:

- M: number of band-slices per octave (>1)
- N: total number of bands (>2)
- `ftop` = upper bandlimit of the Mth-octave bands ($<SR/2$)

In addition to the Mth-octave output signals, there is a highpass signal containing frequencies from `ftop` to $SR/2$, and a “dc band” lowpass signal containing frequencies from 0 (dc) up to the start of the Mth-octave bands. Thus, the N output signals are

```
highpass(ftop), MthOctaveBands(M,N-2,ftop), dcBand(ftop*2^(-M*(N-1)))
```

A Spectrum-Analyzer is defined here as any band-split whose bands span the relevant spectrum, but whose band-signals do not necessarily sum to the original signal, either exactly or to within an allpass filtering. Spectrum analyzer outputs are normally at least nearly “power complementary”, i.e., the power spectra of the individual bands sum to the original power spectrum (to within some negligible tolerance).

Increasing Channel Isolation

Go to higher filter orders - see Regalia et al. or Vaidyanathan (cited below) regarding the construction of more aggressive recursive filter-banks using elliptic or Chebyshev prototype filters.

References

- “Tree-structured complementary filter banks using all-pass sections”, Regalia et al., IEEE Trans. Circuits & Systems, CAS-34:1470-1484, Dec. 1987
- “Multirate Systems and Filter Banks”, P. Vaidyanathan, Prentice-Hall, 1993

- Elementary filter theory: <https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/filters/>

(an.)mth_octave_analyzer

Octave analyzer. `mth_octave_analyzer[N]` are standard Faust functions.

Usage

```
_ : mth_octave_analyzer(0,M,ftop,N) : par(i,N,_); // 0th-order Butterworth
_ : mth_octave_analyzer6e(M,ftop,N) : par(i,N,_); // 6th-order elliptic
```

Also for convenience:

```
_ : mth_octave_analyzer3(M,ftop,N) : par(i,N,_); // 3d-order Butterworth
_ : mth_octave_analyzer5(M,ftop,N) : par(i,N,_); // 5th-order Butterworth
mth_octave_analyzer_default = mth_octave_analyzer6e;
```

Where:

- 0: order of filter used to split each frequency band into two
- M: number of band-slices per octave
- ftop: highest band-split crossover frequency (e.g., 20 kHz)
- N: total number of bands (including dc and Nyquist)

Mth-Octave Spectral Level

Spectral Level: Display (in bar graphs) the average signal level in each spectral band.

(an.)mth_octave_spectral_level6e

Spectral level display.

Usage:

```
_ : mth_octave_spectral_level6e(M,ftop,NBands,tau,dB_offset) : _;
```

Where:

- M: bands per octave
- ftop: lower edge frequency of top band
- NBands: number of passbands (including highpass and dc bands),
- tau: spectral display averaging-time (time constant) in seconds,
- dB_offset: constant dB offset in all band level meters.

Also for convenience:

```
mth_octave_spectral_level_default = mth_octave_spectral_level6e;
spectral_level = mth_octave_spectral_level(2,10000,20);
```

(an.)[third|half]_octave_[analyzer|filterbank]

A bunch of special cases based on the different analyzer functions described above:

```
third_octave_analyzer(N) = mth_octave_analyzer_default(3,10000,N);
third_octave_filterbank(N) = mth_octave_filterbank_default(3,10000,N);
half_octave_analyzer(N) = mth_octave_analyzer_default(2,10000,N);
half_octave_filterbank(N) = mth_octave_filterbank_default(2,10000,N);
octave_filterbank(N) = mth_octave_filterbank_default(1,10000,N);
octave_analyzer(N) = mth_octave_analyzer_default(1,10000,N);
```

Usage

See `mth_octave_spectral_level_demo` in `demos.lib`.

Arbitrary-Crossover Filter-Banks and Spectrum Analyzers

These are similar to the Mth-octave analyzers above, except that the band-split frequencies are passed explicitly as arguments.

(an.)analyzer

Analyzer.

Usage

```
_ : analyzer(0,freqs) : par(i,N,_); // No delay equalizer
```

Where:

- 0: band-split filter order (ODD integer required for filterbank[i])
- **freqs**: (fc1,fc2,...,fcNs) [in numerically ascending order], where Ns=N-1 is the number of octave band-splits (total number of bands N=Ns+1).

If frequencies are listed explicitly as arguments, enclose them in parens:

```
_ : analyzer(3,(fc1,fc2)) : _,_,_
```

Fast Fourier Transform (fft) and its Inverse (ifft)

Sliding FFTs that compute a rectangularly windowed FFT each sample.

(an.)goertzel0pt

Optimized Goertzel filter.

Usage

`_ : goertzel0pt(freq,N) : _;`

Where:

- **freq**: frequency to be analyzed
- **N**: the Goertzel block size

Reference

- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goertzel_algorithm
-

(an.)goertzelComp

Complex Goertzel filter.

Usage

`_ : goertzelComp(freq,N) : _;`

Where:

- **freq**: frequency to be analyzed
- **N**: the Goertzel block size

Reference

- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goertzel_algorithm
-

(an.)goertzel

Same as `goertzel0pt`.

Usage

`_ : goertzel(freq,N) : _;`

Where:

- **freq**: frequency to be analyzed
- **N**: the Goertzel block size

Reference

- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goertzel_algorithm
-

(an.)fft

Fast Fourier Transform (FFT)

Usage

```
si.cbush(N) : fft(N) : si.cbush(N);
```

Where:

- **si.cbush(N)** is a bus of N complex signals, each specified by real and imaginary parts: (r0,i0), (r1,i1), (r2,i2), ...
- N is the FFT size (must be a power of 2: 2,4,8,16,...)
- **fft(N)** performs a length N FFT for complex signals (radix 2)
- The output is a bank of N complex signals containing the complex spectrum over time: (R0, I0), (R1,I1), ...
 - The dc component is (R0,I0), where I0=0 for real input signals.

FFTs of Real Signals:

- To perform a sliding FFT over a real input signal, you can say

```
process = signal : an.rtcv(N) : an.fft(N);
```

where **an.rtcv** converts a real (scalar) signal to a complex vector signal having a zero imaginary part.

- See **an.rfft_analyzer_c** (in **analyzers.lib**) and related functions for more detailed usage examples.
- Use **an.rfft_spectral_level(N,tau,dB_offset)** to display the power spectrum of a real signal.
- See **dm.fft_spectral_level_demo(N)** in **demos.lib** for an example GUI driving **an.rfft_spectral_level()**.

Reference

- Decimation-in-time (DIT) Radix-2 FFT
-

(an.)ifft

Inverse Fast Fourier Transform (IFFT).

Usage

```
si.cbush(N) : ifft(N) : si.cbush(N);
```

Where:

- N is the IFFT size (power of 2)
 - Input is a complex spectrum represented as interleaved real and imaginary parts: (R0, I0), (R1, I1), (R2, I2), ...
 - Output is a bank of N complex signals giving the complex signal in the time domain: (r0, i0), (r1, i1), (r2, i2), ...
-

basics.lib

A library of basic elements. Its official prefix is **ba**.

Conversion Tools

(ba.)**samp2sec**

Converts a number of samples to a duration in seconds. **samp2sec** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

```
samp2sec(n) : _
```

Where:

- n: number of samples
-

(ba.)**sec2samp**

Converts a duration in seconds to a number of samples. **samp2sec** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

```
sec2samp(d) : _
```

Where:

- d: duration in seconds
-

(ba.)db2linear

Converts a loudness in dB to a linear gain (0-1). **db2linear** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

db2linear(1) : _

Where:

- 1: loudness in dB
-

(ba.)linear2db

Converts a linear gain (0-1) to a loudness in dB. **linear2db** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

linear2db(g) : _

Where:

- g: a linear gain
-

(ba.)lin2LogGain

Converts a linear gain (0-1) to a log gain (0-1).

Usage

lin2LogGain(n) : _

(ba.)log2LinGain

Converts a log gain (0-1) to a linear gain (0-1).

Usage

log2LinGain(n) : _

(ba.)tau2pole

Returns a real pole giving exponential decay. Note that t60 (time to decay 60 dB) is ~ 6.91 time constants. **tau2pole** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

_ : smooth(tau2pole(tau)) : _

Where:

- tau: time-constant in seconds
-

(ba.)pole2tau

Returns the time-constant, in seconds, corresponding to the given real, positive pole in (0,1). **pole2tau** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

pole2tau(pole) : _

Where:

- pole: the pole
-

(ba.)midikey2hz

Converts a MIDI key number to a frequency in Hz (MIDI key 69 = A440). **midikey2hz** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

midikey2hz(mk) : _

Where:

- mk: the MIDI key number
-

(ba.)hz2midikey

Converts a frequency in Hz to a MIDI key number (MIDI key 69 = A440). **hz2midikey** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

`hz2midikey(f) : _`

Where:

- `f`: frequency in Hz
-

`(ba.)semi2ratio`

Converts semitones in a frequency multiplicative ratio. `semi2ratio` is a standard Faust function.

Usage

`semi2ratio(semi) : _`

Where:

- `semi`: number of semitone
-

`(ba.)ratio2semi`

Converts a frequency multiplicative ratio in semitones. `ratio2semi` is a standard Faust function.

Usage

`ratio2semi(ratio) : _`

Where:

- `ratio`: frequency multiplicative ratio
-

`(ba.)pianokey2hz`

Converts a piano key number to a frequency in Hz (piano key 49 = A440).

Usage

`pianokey2hz(pk) : _`

Where:

- `pk`: the piano key number
-

(ba.)hz2pianokey

Converts a frequency in Hz to a piano key number (piano key 49 = A440).

Usage

`hz2pianokey(f) : _`

Where:

- **f**: frequency in Hz
-

Counters and Time/Tempo Tools

(ba.)countdown

Starts counting down from **n** included to 0. While **trig** is 1 the output is **n**. The **countdown** starts with the transition of **trig** from 1 to 0. At the end of the **countdown** the output value will remain at 0 until the next **trig**. **countdown** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

`countdown(n,trig) : _`

Where:

- **n**: the starting point of the countdown
 - **trig**: the trigger signal (1: start at **n**; 0: decrease until 0)
-

(ba.)countup

Starts counting up from 0 to **n** included. While **trig** is 1 the output is 0. The **countup** starts with the transition of **trig** from 1 to 0. At the end of the **countup** the output value will remain at **n** until the next **trig**. **countup** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

`countup(n,trig) : _`

Where:

- **n**: the maximum count value
 - **trig**: the trigger signal (1: start at 0; 0: increase until **n**)
-

(ba.)sweep

Counts from 0 to **period-1** repeatedly, generating a sawtooth waveform, like `os.lf_rawsaw`, starting at 1 when **run** transitions from 0 to 1. Outputs zero while **run** is 0.

Usage

`sweep(period,run) : _`

(ba.)time

A simple timer that counts every samples from the beginning of the process. `time` is a standard Faust function.

Usage

`time : _`

(ba.)ramp

An linear ramp of ‘n’ samples to reach the next value

Usage

`_ : ramp(n) : _`

Where:

- **n**: number of samples to reach the next value
-

(ba.)tempo

Converts a tempo in BPM into a number of samples.

Usage

`tempo(t) : _`

Where:

- **t**: tempo in BPM
-

(ba.)period

Basic sawtooth wave of period **p**.

Usage

period(p) : _

Where:

- **p**: period as a number of samples
-

(ba.)pulse

Pulses (10000) generated at period **p**.

Usage

pulse(p) : _

Where:

- **p**: period as a number of samples
-

(ba.)pulsen

Pulses (11110000) of length **n** generated at period **p**.

Usage

pulsen(n,p) : _

Where:

- **n**: pulse length as a number of samples
 - **p**: period as a number of samples
-

(ba.)cycle

Split nonzero input values into **n** cycles.

Usage

_ : **cycle(n)** <:

Where:

- **n**: the number of cycles/output signals

(ba.)beat

Pulses at tempo **t**. **beat** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

beat(t) : _

Where:

- **t**: tempo in BPM
-

(ba.)pulse_countup

Starts counting up pulses. While **trig** is 1 the output is counting up, while **trig** is 0 the counter is reset to 0.

Usage

_ : pulse_countup(trig) : _

Where:

- **trig**: the trigger signal (1: start at next pulse; 0: reset to 0)
-

(ba.)pulse_countdown

Starts counting down pulses. While **trig** is 1 the output is counting down, while **trig** is 0 the counter is reset to 0.

Usage

_ : pulse_countdown(trig) : _

Where:

- **trig**: the trigger signal (1: start at next pulse; 0: reset to 0)
-

(ba.)pulse_countup_loop

Starts counting up pulses from 0 to **n** included. While **trig** is 1 the output is counting up, while **trig** is 0 the counter is reset to 0. At the end of the countup (**n**) the output value will be reset to 0.

Usage

`_ : pulse_countup_loop(n,trig) : _`

Where:

- **n**: the highest number of the countup (included) before reset to 0.
 - **trig**: the trigger signal (1: start at next pulse; 0: reset to 0)
-

(ba.)resetCtr

Function that lets through the mth impulse out of each consecutive group of **n** impulses.

Usage

`_ : resetCtr(n,m) : _`

Where:

- **n**: the total number of impulses being split
 - **m**: index of impulse to allow to be output
-

(ba.)pulse_countdown_loop

Starts counting down pulses from 0 to **n** included. While **trig** is 1 the output is counting down, while **trig** is 0 the counter is reset to 0. At the end of the countdown (**n**) the output value will be reset to 0.

Usage

`_ : pulse_countdown_loop(n,trig) : _`

Where:

- **n**: the highest number of the countup (included) before reset to 0.
 - **trig**: the trigger signal (1: start at next pulse; 0: reset to 0)
-

Array Processing/Pattern Matching

(ba.)count

Count the number of elements of list **l**. **count** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

```
count(1)
count((10,20,30,40)) -> 4
```

Where:

- 1: list of elements
-

(ba.)take

Take an element from a list. **take** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

```
take(P,1)
take(3,(10,20,30,40)) -> 30
```

Where:

- P: position (int, known at compile time, $P > 0$)
 - 1: list of elements
-

(ba.)subseq

Extract a part of a list.

Usage

```
subseq(l, p, n)
subseq((10,20,30,40,50,60), 1, 3) -> (20,30,40)
subseq((10,20,30,40,50,60), 4, 1) -> 50
```

Where:

- l: list
- p: start point (0: begin of list)
- n: number of elements

Note:

Faust doesn't have proper lists. Lists are simulated with parallel compositions and there is no empty list.

Selectors (Conditions)

(ba.)if

if-then-else implemented with a select2. WARNING : since select2 is strict (always evaluating both branches), the resulting if does not have the usual “lazy” semantic of the C if form, and thus cannot be used to protect against forbidden computations like division-by-zero for instance.

Usage

- `if(cond, then, else) : _`

Where:

- `cond`: condition
 - `cond`: signal selected while `c` is true
 - `else`: signal selected while `c` is false
-

(ba.)selector

Selects the `ith` input among `n` at compile time.

Usage

```
selector(I,N)  
_,_,_,_ : selector(2,4) : _ // selects the 3rd input among 4
```

Where:

- `I`: input to select (int, numbered from 0, known at compile time)
- `N`: number of inputs (int, known at compile time, $N > I$)

There is also `cselector` for selecting among complex input signals of the form (real,imag).

(ba.)select2stereo

Select between 2 stereo signals.

Usage

```
_,_,_,_ : select2stereo(bpc) : _,_
```

Where:

- `bpc`: the selector switch (0/1)
-

(ba.)selectn

Selects the *i*th input among *N* at run time.

Usage

```
selectn(N,i)
_,_,_,_ : selectn(4,2) : _ // selects the 3rd input among 4
```

Where:

- *N*: number of inputs (int, known at compile time, $N > 0$)
- *i*: input to select (int, numbered from 0)

Example test program

```
N = 64;
process = par(n, N, (par(i,N,i) : selectn(N,n)));
```

(ba.)selectmulti

Selects the *i*th circuit among *N* at run time (all should have the same number of inputs and outputs) with a crossfade.

Usage

```
selectmulti(n,lgen,id)
```

Where:

- *n*: crossfade in samples
- *lgen*: list of circuits
- *id*: circuit to select (int, numbered from 0)

Example test program

```
process = selectmulti(ma.SR/10, ((3,9),(2,8),(5,7)), nentry("choice", 0, 0, 2, 1));
process = selectmulti(ma.SR/10, ((_3,_9),(_2,_8),(_5,_7)), nentry("choice", 0, 0, 2, 1));
```

Other

(ba.)latch

Latch input on positive-going transition of “clock” (“sample-and-hold”).

Usage

`_ : latch(clocksigsig) : _`

Where:

- `clocksig`: hold trigger (0 for hold, 1 for bypass)
-

`(ba.)sAndH`

Sample And Hold. `sAndH` is a standard Faust function.

Usage

`_ : sAndH(t) : _`

Where:

- `t`: hold trigger (0 for hold, 1 for bypass)
-

`(ba.)downSample`

Down sample a signal. WARNING: this function doesn't change the rate of a signal, it just holds samples... `downSample` is a standard Faust function.

Usage

`_ : downSample(freq) : _`

Where:

- `freq`: new rate in Hz
-

`(ba.)peakhold`

Outputs current max value above zero.

Usage

`_ : peakhold(mode) : _;`

Where:

`mode` means: 0 - Pass through. A single sample 0 trigger will work as a reset. 1 - Track and hold max value.

(ba.)peakholder

Tracks abs peak and holds peak for ‘n’ samples.

Usage

```
_ : peakholder(n) : _;
```

Where:

- n: number of samples
-

(ba.)impulsify

Turns the signal from a button into an impulse (1,0,0,... when button turns on). `impulsify` is a standard Faust function.

Usage

```
button("gate") : impulsify;
```

(ba.)automat

Record and replay to the values the input signal in a loop.

Usage

```
hslider(...) : automat(bps, size, init) : _
```

(ba.)bpf

bpf is an environment (a group of related definitions) that can be used to create break-point functions. It contains three functions:

- `start(x,y)` to start a break-point function
- `end(x,y)` to end a break-point function
- `point(x,y)` to add intermediate points to a break-point function

A minimal break-point function must contain at least a start and an end point:

```
f = bpf.start(x0,y0) : bpf.end(x1,y1);
```

A more involved break-point function can contains any number of intermediate points:

```
f = bpf.start(x0,y0) : bpf.point(x1,y1) : bpf.point(x2,y2) : bpf.end(x3,y3);
```


In any case the $x_{\{i\}}$ must be in increasing order (for all i , $x_{\{i\}} < x_{\{i+1\}}$).
 For example the following definition :

```
f = bpf.start(x0,y0) : ... : bpf.point(xi,yi) : ... : bpf.end(xn,yn);
```

implements a break-point function f such that:

- $f(x) = y_{\{0\}}$ when $x < x_{\{0\}}$
- $f(x) = y_{\{n\}}$ when $x > x_{\{n\}}$
- $f(x) = y_{\{i\}} + (y_{\{i+1\}} - y_{\{i\}}) * (x - x_{\{i\}}) / (x_{\{i+1\}} - x_{\{i\}})$ when $x_{\{i\}} \leq x$ and $x < x_{\{i+1\}}$

`bpf` is a standard Faust function.

(ba.)listInterp

Linearly interpolates between the elements of a list.

Usage

```
index = 1.69; // range is 0-4
process = listInterp((800,400,350,450,325),index);
```

Where:

- **index**: the index (float) to interpolate between the different values. The range of **index** depends on the size of the list.
-

(ba.)bypass1

Takes a mono input signal, route it to **e** and bypass it if **bpc** = 1. **bypass1** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

```
_ : bypass1(bpc,e) : _
```

Where:

- **bpc**: bypass switch (0/1)
 - **e**: a mono effect
-

(ba.)bypass2

Takes a stereo input signal, route it to **e** and bypass it if **bpc** = 1. **bypass2** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

`_,_ : bypass2(bpc,e) : _,_`

Where:

- `bpc`: bypass switch (0/1)
 - `e`: a stereo effect
-

`(ba.)bypass1to2`

Bypass switch for effect `e` having mono input signal and stereo output. Effect `e` is bypassed if `bpc = 1`. `bypass1to2` is a standard Faust function.

Usage

`_ : bypass1(bpc,e) : _,_`

Where:

- `bpc`: bypass switch (0/1)
 - `e`: a mono-to-stereo effect
-

`(ba.)bypass_fade`

Bypass an arbitrary (N x N) circuit with ‘n’ samples crossfade. Once bypassed the effect is replaced by `par(i,N,_)`. Bypassed circuits can be chained.

Usage

`_ : bypass_fade(n,b,e) : _`

or

`_,_ : bypass_fade(n,b,e) : _,_`

- `n`: number of samples for the crossfade
- `b`: bypass switch (0/1)
- `e`: N x N circuit

Examples

```
process = bypass_fade(ma.SR/10, checkbox("bypass echo"), echo);  
process = bypass_fade(ma.SR/10, checkbox("bypass reverb"), freeverb);
```

(ba.)toggle

Triggered by the change of 0 to 1, it toggles the output value between 0 and 1.

Usage

`_ : toggle : _`

Examples

```
button("toggle") : toggle : vbargraph("output", 0, 1)
(an.amp_follower(0.1) > 0.01) : toggle : vbargraph("output", 0, 1) // takes audio input
```

(ba.)on_and_off

The first channel set the output to 1, the second channel to 0.

Usage

`_ , _ : on_and_off : _`

Example

```
button("on"), button("off") : on_and_off : vbargraph("output", 0, 1)
```

(ba.)selectoutn

Route input to the output among N at run time.

Usage

`_ : selectoutn(N, i) : _, ..., N`

Where:

- N: number of outputs (int, known at compile time, $N > 0$)
- i: output number to route to (int, numbered from 0) (i.e. slider)

Example

```
process = 1 : selectoutn(3, sel) : par(i, 3, vbargraph("v.bargraph %i", 0, 1));
sel = hslider("volume", 0, 0, 2, 1) : int;
```

Sliding Reduce

Provides various operations on the last N samples using a high order ‘slidingReduce(op,N,maxN,disabledVal,x)’ fold-like function:

- `slidingSum(n)`: the sliding sum of the last n input samples, CPU-light
- `slidingSump(n,maxn)`: the sliding sum of the last n input samples, numerically stable “forever”
- `slidingMax(n,maxn)`: the sliding max of the last n input samples
- `slidingMin(n,maxn)`: the sliding min of the last n input samples
- `slidingMean(n)`: the sliding mean of the last n input samples, CPU-light
- `slidingMeanp(n,maxn)`: the sliding mean of the last n input samples, numerically stable “forever”
- `slidingRMS(n)`: the sliding RMS of the last n input samples, CPU-light
- `slidingRMSp(n,maxn)`: the sliding RMS of the last n input samples, numerically stable “forever”

Working Principle

If we want the maximum of the last 8 values, we can do that as:

```
simpleMax(x) =
(
  (
    max(x@0,x@1),
    max(x@2,x@3)
  ) :max
),
(
  (
    max(x@4,x@5),
    max(x@6,x@7)
  ) :max
)
:max;
```

`max(x@2,x@3)` is the same as `max(x@0,x@1)@2` but the latter re-uses a value we already computed,so is more efficient. Using the same trick for values 4 trough 7, we can write:

```
efficientMax(x)=
(
  (
    max(x@0,x@1),
    max(x@0,x@1)@2
  ) :max
),
(
```

```

    (
      max(x@0,x@1),
      max(x@0,x@1)@2
    ) :max@4
  )
  :max;

```

We can rewrite it recursively, so it becomes possible to get the maximum at have any number of values, as long as it's a power of 2.

```

recursiveMax =
  case {
    (1,x) => x;
    (N,x) => max(recursiveMax(N/2,x) , recursiveMax(N/2,x)@(N/2));
  };

```

What if we want to look at a number of values that's not a power of 2? For each value, we will have to decide whether to use it or not. If N is bigger than the index of the value, we use it, otherwise we replace it with (0-(ma.INFINITY)):

```

variableMax(N,x) =
  max(
    max(
      (
        (x@0 : useVal(0)),
        (x@1 : useVal(1))
      ):max,
      (
        (x@2 : useVal(2)),
        (x@3 : useVal(3))
      ):max
    ),
    max(
      (
        (x@4 : useVal(4)),
        (x@5 : useVal(5))
      ):max,
      (
        (x@6 : useVal(6)),
        (x@7 : useVal(7))
      ):max
    )
  )
  with {
    useVal(i) = select2((N>=i) , (0-(ma.INFINITY)),_);
  };

```

Now it becomes impossible to re-use any values. To fix that let's first look at

how we'd implement it using `recursiveMax`, but with a fixed `N` that is not a power of 2. For example, this is how you'd do it with `N=3`:

```
binaryMaxThree(x) =
(
  recursiveMax(1,x)@0, // the first x
  recursiveMax(2,x)@1  // the second and third x
):max;
```

`N=6`

```
binaryMaxSix(x) =
(
  recursiveMax(2,x)@0, // first two
  recursiveMax(4,x)@2  // third through sixth
):max;
```

Note that `recursiveMax(2,x)` is used at a different delay than in `binaryMaxThree`, since it represents 1 and 2, not 2 and 3. Each block is delayed the combined size of the previous blocks.

`N=7`

```
binaryMaxSeven(x) =
(
  (
    recursiveMax(1,x)@0, // first x
    recursiveMax(2,x)@1  // second and third
  ):max,
  (
    recursiveMax(4,x)@3  // fourth through seventh
  )
):max;
```

To make a variable version, we need to know which powers of two are used, and at which delay time.

Then it becomes a matter of:

- lining up all the different block sizes in parallel: the first `par()` statement
- delaying each the appropriate amount: `sumOfPrevBlockSizes()`
- turning it on or off: `useVal()`
- getting the maximum of all of them: `combine()`

In Faust, we can only do that for a fixed maximum number of values: `maxN`

```
variableBinaryMaxN(N,maxN,x) =
par(i,maxNrBits,recursiveMax(pow2(i),x)@sumOfPrevBlockSizes(N,maxN,i) : useVal(i)) : combine
// The sum of all the sizes of the previous blocks
sumOfPrevBlockSizes(N,maxN,0) = 0;
sumOfPrevBlockSizes(N,maxN,i) = (subseq((allBlockSizes(N,maxN)),0,i):>_);
```

```

    allBlockSizes(N,maxN) = par(i, maxNrBits, pow2(i) * isUsed(i) );
    maxNrBits = int2nrOfBits(maxN);
    // get the maximum of all blocks
    combine(2) = max;
    combine(N) = max(combine(N-1),_);
    // Decide whether or not to use a certain value, based on N
    useVal(i) = select2( isUsed(i), (0-(ma.INFINITY)),_);
    isUsed(i) = take(i+1,(int2bin(N,maxN)));
};

```

(ba.)slidingReduce

Fold-like high order function. Apply a commutative binary operation `<op>` to the last `<n>` consecutive samples of a signal `<x>`. For example : `slidingReduce(max,128,128,-(ma.INFINITY))` will compute the maximum of the last 128 samples. The output is updated each sample, unlike `reduce`, where the output is constant for the duration of a block.

Usage

```
_ : slidingReduce(op,N,maxN,disabledVal) : _
```

Where:

- `N`: the number of values to process
- `maxN`: the maximum number of values to process, needs to be a power of 2
- `op`: the operator. Needs to be a commutative one.
- `disabledVal`: the value to use when we want to ignore a value.

In other words, `op(x,disabledVal)` should equal to `x`. For example, `+(x,0)` equals `x` and `min(x,ma.INFINITY)` equals `x`. So if we want to calculate the sum, we need to give 0 as `disabledVal`, and if we want the minimum, we need to give `ma.INFINITY` as `disabledVal`.

(ba.)slidingSum

The sliding sum of the last `n` input samples.

It will eventually run into numerical trouble when there is a persistent dc component. If that matters in your application, use the more CPU-intensive `(ba.)slidingSump`.

Usage

```
_ : slidingSum(N) : _
```

Where:

- N: the number of values to process
-

(ba.)slidingSump

The sliding sum of the last n input samples.

It uses a lot more CPU then (ba.)slidingSum(n,maxn), but is numerically stable “forever” in return.

Usage

`_ : slidingSump(N,maxN) : _`

Where:

- N: the number of values to process
 - maxN: the maximum number of values to process, needs to be a power of 2
-

(ba.)slidingMax

The sliding maximum of the last n input samples.

Usage

`_ : slidingMax(N,maxN) : _`

Where:

- N: the number of values to process
 - maxN: the maximum number of values to process, needs to be a power of 2
-

(ba.)slidingMin

The sliding minimum of the last n input samples.

Usage

`_ : slidingMin(N,maxN) : _`

Where:

- N: the number of values to process
 - maxN: the maximum number of values to process, needs to be a power of 2
-

(ba.)slidingMean

The sliding mean of the last n input samples.

It will eventually run into numerical trouble when there is a persistent dc component. If that matters in your application, use the more CPU-intensive (ba.)slidinRMSp.

Usage

_ : slidingMean(N,maxN) : _

Where:

- N: the number of values to process
-

(ba.)slidingMeanp

The sliding mean of the last n input samples.

It uses a lot more CPU then (ba.)slidingMean(n,maxn), but is numerically stable “forever” in return.

Usage

_ : slidingMeanp(N,maxN) : _

Where:

- N: the number of values to process
 - maxN: the maximum number of values to process, needs to be a power of 2
-

(ba.)slidingRMS

The root mean square of the last n input samples.

It will eventually run into numerical trouble when there is a persistent dc component. If that matters in your application, use the more CPU-intensive (ba.)slidinRMSp.

(ba.)slidingRMSp

The root mean square of the last n input samples.

It uses a lot more CPU then (ba.)slidingRMS(n,maxn), but is numerically stable “forever” in return.

Usage

`_ : slidingRMSp(N,maxN) : _`

Where:

- **N**: the number of values to process
 - **maxN**: the maximum number of values to process, needs to be a power of 2
-

compressors.lib

A library of compressor effects. Its official prefix is `co`.

Functions Reference

(co.)peak_compression_gain_mono

Mono dynamic range compressor gain computer. `peak_compression_gain_mono` is a standard Faust function

Usage

`_ : peak_compression_gain_mono(strength,thresh,att,rel,knee,prePost) : _`

Where:

- **strength**: strength of the compression (0 = no compression, 1 means hard limiting, >1 means over-compression)
- **thresh**: dB level threshold above which compression kicks in
- **att**: attack time = time constant (sec) when level & compression going up
- **rel**: release time = time constant (sec) coming out of compression
- **knee**: a gradual increase in gain reduction around the threshold: Below $\text{thresh} - (\text{knee}/2)$ there is no gain reduction, above $\text{thresh} + (\text{knee}/2)$ there is the same gain reduction as without a knee, and in between there is a gradual increase in gain reduction.
- **prePost**: places the level detector either at the input or after the gain computer; this turns it from a linear return-to-zero detector into a log domain return-to-threshold detector

(co.)peak_compression_gain_N_chan

N channel dynamic range compressor gain computer. `peak_compression_gain_N_chan` is a standard Faust function

Usage

`si.bus(N) : peak_compression_gain_N_chan(strength,thresh,att,rel,knee,prePost,link,N) : si.b`

Where:

- **strength**: strength of the compression (0 = no compression, 1 means hard limiting, >1 means over-compression)
- **thresh**: dB level threshold above which compression kicks in
- **att**: attack time = time constant (sec) when level & compression going up
- **rel**: release time = time constant (sec) coming out of compression
- **knee**: a gradual increase in gain reduction around the threshold: Below $\text{thresh} - (\text{knee}/2)$ there is no gain reduction, above $\text{thresh} + (\text{knee}/2)$ there is the same gain reduction as without a knee, and in between there is a gradual increase in gain reduction.
- **prePost**: places the level detector either at the input or after the gain computer; this turns it from a linear return-to-zero detector into a log domain return-to-threshold detector
- **link**: the amount of linkage between the channels. 0 = each channel is independent, 1 = all channels have the same amount of gain reduction
- **N**: the number of channels of the compressor

(co.)FFcompressor_N_chan

feed forward N channel dynamic range compressor. **FFcompressor_N_chan** is a standard Faust function

Usage

`si.bus(N) : FFcompressor_N_chan(strength,thresh,att,rel,knee,prePost,link,meter,N) : si.bus`

Where:

- **strength**: strength of the compression (0 = no compression, 1 means hard limiting, >1 means over-compression)
- **thresh**: dB level threshold above which compression kicks in
- **att**: attack time = time constant (sec) when level & compression going up
- **rel**: release time = time constant (sec) coming out of compression
- **knee**: a gradual increase in gain reduction around the threshold: Below $\text{thresh} - (\text{knee}/2)$ there is no gain reduction, above $\text{thresh} + (\text{knee}/2)$ there is the same gain reduction as without a knee, and in between there is a gradual increase in gain reduction.
- **prePost**: places the level detector either at the input or after the gain computer; this turns it from a linear return-to-zero detector into a log domain return-to-threshold detector
- **link**: the amount of linkage between the channels. 0 = each channel is independent, 1 = all channels have the same amount of gain reduction
- **meter**: a gain reduction meter. It can be implemented like so: `meter = <:(, (ba.linear2db:max(maxGR):meter_group((hbargraph("[1][unit:dB][tooltip: gain reduction in dB]", maxGR, 0))))):attach;`
- **N**: the number of channels of the compressor

(co.)FBcompressor_N_chan

feed back N channel dynamic range compressor. **FBcompressor_N_chan** is a standard Faust function

Usage

si.bus(N) : FBcompressor_N_chan(strength,thresh,att,rel,knee,prePost,link,meter,N) : si.bus(N)

Where:

- **strength**: strength of the compression (0 = no compression, 1 means hard limiting, >1 means over-compression)
- **thresh**: dB level threshold above which compression kicks in
- **att**: attack time = time constant (sec) when level & compression going up
- **rel**: release time = time constant (sec) coming out of compression
- **knee**: a gradual increase in gain reduction around the threshold: Below $\text{thresh}-(\text{knee}/2)$ there is no gain reduction, above $\text{thresh}+(\text{knee}/2)$ there is the same gain reduction as without a knee, and in between there is a gradual increase in gain reduction.
- **prePost**: places the level detector either at the input or after the gain computer; this turns it from a linear return-to-zero detector into a log domain return-to-threshold detector
- **link**: the amount of linkage between the channels. 0 = each channel is independent, 1 = all channels have the same amount of gain reduction
- **meter**: a gain reduction meter. It can be implemented like so: `meter = <:(, (ba.linear2db:max(maxGR):meter_group((hbargraph("[1][unit:dB][tooltip: gain reduction in dB]", maxGR, 0))))):attach;`
- **N**: the number of channels of the compressor

(co.)FFBcompressor_N_chan

feed forward / feed back N channel dynamic range compressor. the feed-back part has a much higher strength, so they end up sounding similar **FFBcompressor_N_chan** is a standard Faust function

Usage

si.bus(N) : FFBcompressor_N_chan(strength,thresh,att,rel,knee,prePost,link,FBFF,meter,N) : si.bus(N)

Where:

- **strength**: strength of the compression (0 = no compression, 1 means hard limiting, >1 means over-compression)
- **thresh**: dB level threshold above which compression kicks in
- **att**: attack time = time constant (sec) when level & compression going up
- **rel**: release time = time constant (sec) coming out of compression
- **knee**: a gradual increase in gain reduction around the threshold: Below $\text{thresh}-(\text{knee}/2)$ there is no gain reduction, above $\text{thresh}+(\text{knee}/2)$ there is the same gain reduction as without a knee, and in between there is a gradual increase in gain reduction.

is the same gain reduction as without a knee, and in between there is a gradual increase in gain reduction.

- **prePost**: places the level detector either at the input or after the gain computer; this turns it from a linear return-to-zero detector into a log domain return-to-threshold detector
- **link**: the amount of linkage between the channels. 0 = each channel is independent, 1 = all channels have the same amount of gain reduction
- **FFFB**: fade between feed forward (0) and feed back (1) compression.
- **meter**: a gain reduction meter. It can be implemented like so: `meter = <:(, (ba.linear2db:max(maxGR):meter_group((hbargraph("[1][unit:dB][tooltip: gain reduction in dB]", maxGR, 0))))):attach;`
- **N**: the number of channels of the compressor

(co.)RMS_compression_gain_mono

Mono RMS dynamic range compressor gain computer. `RMS_compression_gain_mono` is a standard Faust function

Usage

`_ : RMS_compression_gain_mono(strength,thresh,att,rel,knee,prePost) : _`

Where:

- **strength**: strength of the compression (0 = no compression, 1 means hard limiting, >1 means over-compression)
- **thresh**: dB level threshold above which compression kicks in
- **att**: attack time = time constant (sec) when level & compression going up
- **rel**: release time = time constant (sec) coming out of compression
- **knee**: a gradual increase in gain reduction around the threshold: Below $\text{thresh} - (\text{knee}/2)$ there is no gain reduction, above $\text{thresh} + (\text{knee}/2)$ there is the same gain reduction as without a knee, and in between there is a gradual increase in gain reduction.
- **prePost**: places the level detector either at the input or after the gain computer; this turns it from a linear return-to-zero detector into a log domain return-to-threshold detector

(co.)RMS_compression_gain_N_chan

RMS N channel dynamic range compressor gain computer. `RMS_compression_gain_N_chan` is a standard Faust function

Usage

`si.bus(N) : RMS_compression_gain_N_chan(strength,thresh,att,rel,knee,prePost,link,N) : si.b`

Where:

- **strength**: strength of the compression (0 = no compression, 1 means hard limiting, >1 means over-compression)
- **thresh**: dB level threshold above which compression kicks in
- **att**: attack time = time constant (sec) when level & compression going up
- **rel**: release time = time constant (sec) coming out of compression
- **knee**: a gradual increase in gain reduction around the threshold: Below $\text{thresh} - (\text{knee}/2)$ there is no gain reduction, above $\text{thresh} + (\text{knee}/2)$ there is the same gain reduction as without a knee, and in between there is a gradual increase in gain reduction.
- **prePost**: places the level detector either at the input or after the gain computer; this turns it from a linear return-to-zero detector into a log domain return-to-threshold detector
- **link**: the amount of linkage between the channels. 0 = each channel is independent, 1 = all channels have the same amount of gain reduction
- **N**: the number of channels of the compressor

(co.)RMS_FFFBcompressor_N_chan

RMS feed forward / feed back N channel dynamic range compressor. the feedback part has a much higher strength, so they end up sounding similar
RMS_FFFBcompressor_N_chan is a standard Faust function

Usage

si.bus(N) : RMS_FFFBcompressor_N_chan(strength,thresh,att,rel,knee,prePost,link,FBFF,meter,N)

Where:

- **strength**: strength of the compression (0 = no compression, 1 means hard limiting, >1 means over-compression)
- **thresh**: dB level threshold above which compression kicks in
- **att**: attack time = time constant (sec) when level & compression going up
- **rel**: release time = time constant (sec) coming out of compression
- **knee**: a gradual increase in gain reduction around the threshold: Below $\text{thresh} - (\text{knee}/2)$ there is no gain reduction, above $\text{thresh} + (\text{knee}/2)$ there is the same gain reduction as without a knee, and in between there is a gradual increase in gain reduction.
- **prePost**: places the level detector either at the input or after the gain computer; this turns it from a linear return-to-zero detector into a log domain return-to-threshold detector
- **link**: the amount of linkage between the channels. 0 = each channel is independent, 1 = all channels have the same amount of gain reduction
- **FFFB**: fade between feed forward (0) and feed back (1) compression.
- **meter**: a gain reduction meter. It can be implemented like so: `meter = <:(, (ba.linear2db:max(maxGR):meter_group((hbargraph("[1][unit:dB][tooltip: gain reduction in dB]", maxGR, 0))))):attach;`
- **N**: the number of channels of the compressor

(co.)RMS_FBcompressor_peak_limiter_N_chan

N channel RMS feed back compressor into peak limiter feeding back into the FB compressor. By combining them this way, they complement each other optimally: The RMS compressor doesn't have to deal with the peaks, and the peak limiter get's spared from the steady state signal. the feed-back part has a much higher strength, so they end up sounding similar RMS_FBcompressor_peak_limiter_N_chan is a standard Faust function

Usage

si.bus(N) : RMS_FBcompressor_peak_limiter_N_chan(strength,thresh,threshLim,att,rel,knee,link)

Where:

- **strength**: strength of the compression (0 = no compression, 1 means hard limiting, >1 means over-compression)
- **thresh**: dB level threshold above which compression kicks in
- **threshLim**: dB level threshold above which the brick wall limiter kicks in
- **att**: attack time = time constant (sec) when level & compression going up this is also used as the release time of the limiter
- **rel**: release time = time constant (sec) coming out of compression
- **knee**: a gradual increase in gain reduction around the threshold: Below thresh-(knee/2) there is no gain reduction, above thresh+(knee/2) there is the same gain reduction as without a knee, and in between there is a gradual increase in gain reduction. the limiter uses a knee half this size
- **link**: the amount of linkage between the channels. 0 = each channel is independent, 1 = all channels have the same amount of gain reduction
- **meter**: a gain reduction meter. It can be implemented like so: meter = <:(, (ba.linear2db:max(maxGR):meter_group((hbargraph("[1][unit:dB][tooltip: gain reduction in dB]", maxGR, 0))))):attach;
- **N**: the number of channels of the compressor

Backward compatibility section

Functions Reference

(co.)compressor_mono

Mono dynamic range compressors. **compressor_mono** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

_ : compressor_mono(ratio,thresh,att,rel) : _

Where:

- **ratio**: compression ratio (1 = no compression, >1 means compression)

- **thresh:** dB level threshold above which compression kicks in (0 dB = max level)
- **att:** attack time = time constant (sec) when level & compression going up
- **rel:** release time = time constant (sec) coming out of compression

References

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dynamic_range_compression
 - https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/filters/Nonlinear_Filter_Example_Dynamic.html
 - Albert Graef's "faust2pd"/examples/synth/compressor_.dsp
 - More features: <https://github.com/magnetophon/faustCompressors>
-

(co.)compressor_stereo

Stereo dynamic range compressors.

Usage

`_,_ : compressor_stereo(ratio,thresh,att,rel) : _,_`

Where:

- **ratio:** compression ratio (1 = no compression, >1 means compression)
- **thresh:** dB level threshold above which compression kicks in (0 dB = max level)
- **att:** attack time = time constant (sec) when level & compression going up
- **rel:** release time = time constant (sec) coming out of compression

References

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dynamic_range_compression
 - https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/filters/Nonlinear_Filter_Example_Dynamic.html
 - Albert Graef's "faust2pd"/examples/synth/compressor_.dsp
 - More features: <https://github.com/magnetophon/faustCompressors>
-

(co.)limiter_1176_R4_mono

A limiter guards against hard-clipping. It can be implemented as a compressor having a high threshold (near the clipping level), fast attack and release, and high ratio. Since the ratio is so high, some knee smoothing is desirable ("soft limiting"). This example is intended to get you started using `compressor_*` as a limiter, so all parameters are hardwired to nominal values here. Ratios: 4 (moderate compression), 8 (severe compression), 12 (mild limiting), or 20

to 1 (hard limiting) Att: 20-800 MICROseconds (Note: scaled by ratio in the 1176) Rel: 50-1100 ms (Note: scaled by ratio in the 1176) Mike Shipley likes 4:1 (Grammy-winning mixer for Queen, Tom Petty, etc.) Faster attack gives “more bite” (e.g. on vocals) He hears a bright, clear eq effect as well (not implemented here). `limiter_1176_R4_mono` is a standard Faust function.

Usage

```
_ : limiter_1176_R4_mono : _;
```

Reference:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1176_Peak_Limiter

(co.)limiter_1176_R4_stereo

A limiter guards against hard-clipping. It can be implemented as a compressor having a high threshold (near the clipping level), fast attack and release, and high ratio. Since the ratio is so high, some knee smoothing is desirable (“soft limiting”). This example is intended to get you started using `compressor_*` as a limiter, so all parameters are hardwired to nominal values here. Ratios: 4 (moderate compression), 8 (severe compression), 12 (mild limiting), or 20 to 1 (hard limiting) Att: 20-800 MICROseconds (Note: scaled by ratio in the 1176) Rel: 50-1100 ms (Note: scaled by ratio in the 1176) Mike Shipley likes 4:1 (Grammy-winning mixer for Queen, Tom Petty, etc.) Faster attack gives “more bite” (e.g. on vocals) He hears a bright, clear eq effect as well (not implemented here)

Usage

```
_,_ : limiter_1176_R4_stereo : _,_;
```

Reference:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1176_Peak_Limiter

delays.lib

This library contains a collection of delay functions. Its official prefix is `de`.

Basic Delay Functions

(de.)delay

Simple **d** samples delay where **n** is the maximum delay length as a number of samples. Unlike the **@** delay operator, here the delay signal **d** is explicitly bounded to the interval $[0..n]$. The consequence is that **delay** will compile even if the interval of **d** can't be computed by the compiler. **delay** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

_ : delay(n,d) : _

Where:

- **n**: the max delay length (in samples)
 - **d**: the delay length as a number of samples (integer)
-

(de.)fdelay

Simple **d** samples fractional delay based on 2 interpolated delay lines where **n** is the maximum delay length as a number of samples.

(de.)sdelay

s(smooth)delay: a mono delay that doesn't click and doesn't transpose when the delay time is changed.

Usage

_ : sdelay(N,it,dt) : _

Where :

- **N**: maximal delay in samples
 - **it**: interpolation time (in samples) for example 1024
 - **dt**: delay time (in samples)
-

Lagrange Interpolation

(de.)fdelaylti and **(de.)fdelayltv**

Fractional delay line using Lagrange interpolation.

Usage

`_ : fdelaylt[i|v](order, maxdelay, delay, inputsignal) : _`

Where `order=1,2,3,...` is the order of the Lagrange interpolation polynomial.

`fdelaylti` is most efficient, but designed for constant/slowly-varying delay.

`fdelayltv` is more expensive and more robust when the delay varies rapidly.

NOTE: The requested delay should not be less than $(N-1)/2$.

References

- https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/pasp/Lagrange_Interpolation.html
 - (fixed-delay case)(https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/Interpolation/Efficient_Time_Invariant_Lagrang)
 - (variable-delay case)(https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/Interpolation/Time_Varying_Lagrange_Interp)
- Timo I. Laakso et al., “Splitting the Unit Delay - Tools for Fractional Delay Filter Design”, IEEE Signal Processing Magazine, vol. 13, no. 1, pp. 30-60, Jan 1996.
- Philippe Depalle and Stephan Tassart, “Fractional Delay Lines using Lagrange Interpolators”, ICMC Proceedings, pp. 341-343, 1996.

(de.)fdelay[n]

For convenience, `fdelay1`, `fdelay2`, `fdelay3`, `fdelay4`, `fdelay5` are also available where `n` is the order of the interpolation.

Thiran Allpass Interpolation

Thiran Allpass Interpolation

Reference

https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/pasp/Thiran_Allpass_Interpolators.html

(de.)fdelay[n]a

Delay lines interpolated using Thiran allpass interpolation.

Usage

`_ : fdelay[N]a(maxdelay, delay, inputsignal) : _`

(exactly like `fdelay`)

Where:

- $N=1,2,3$, or 4 is the order of the Thiran interpolation filter, and the delay argument is at least $N - 1/2$.

Note

The interpolated delay should not be less than $N - 1/2$. (The allpass delay ranges from $N - 1/2$ to $N + 1/2$.) This constraint can be alleviated by altering the code, but be aware that allpass filters approach zero delay by means of pole-zero cancellations. The delay range $[N-1/2, N+1/2]$ is not optimal. What is?

Delay arguments too small will produce an UNSTABLE allpass!

Because allpass interpolation is recursive, it is not as robust as Lagrange interpolation under time-varying conditions. (You may hear clicks when changing the delay rapidly.)

First-order allpass interpolation, delay d in $[0.5, 1.5]$

demos.lib

This library contains a set of demo functions based on examples located in the `/examples` folder. Its official prefix is `dm`.

Analyzers

`(dm.)mth_octave_spectral_level_demo`

Demonstrate `mth_octave_spectral_level` in a standalone GUI.

Usage

```
_ : mth_octave_spectral_level_demo(BandsPerOctave);
_ : spectral_level_demo : _; // 2/3 octave
```

Filters

`(dm.)parametric_eq_demo`

A parametric equalizer application.

Usage:

```
_ : parametric_eq_demo : _ ;
```

(dm.)spectral_tilt_demo

A spectral tilt application.

Usage

`_ : spectral_tilt_demo(N) : _ ;`

Where:

- N: filter order (integer)

All other parameters interactive

(dm.)mth_octave_filterbank_demo and (dm.)filterbank_demo

Graphic Equalizer: Each filter-bank output signal routes through a fader.

Usage

`_ : mth_octave_filterbank_demo(M) : _`

`_ : filterbank_demo : _`

Where:

- N: number of bands per octave
-

Effects

(dm.)cubicnl_demo

Distortion demo application.

Usage:

`_ : cubicnl_demo : _;`

(dm.)gate_demo

Gate demo application.

Usage

`_,_ : gate_demo : _,_;`

`(dm.)compressor_demo`

Compressor demo application.

Usage

`_,_ : compressor_demo : _,_;`

`(dm.)moog_vcf_demo`

Illustrate and compare all three Moog VCF implementations above.

Usage

`_ : moog_vcf_demo : _;`

`(dm.)wah4_demo`

Wah pedal application.

Usage

`_ : wah4_demo : _;`

`(dm.)crybaby_demo`

Crybaby effect application.

Usage

`_ : crybaby_demo : _ ;`

`(dm.)flanger_demo`

Flanger effect application.

Usage

`_,_ : flanger_demo : _,_;`

`(dm.)phaser2_demo`

Phaser effect demo application.

Usage

`_,_ : phaser2_demo : _,_;`

`(dm.)freeverb_demo`

Freeverb demo application.

Usage

`_,_ : freeverb_demo : _,_;`

`(dm.)stereo_reverb_tester`

Handy test inputs for reverberator demos below.

Usage

`_ : stereo_reverb_tester : _`

`(dm.)fdnrev0_demo`

A reverb application using `fdnrev0`.

Usage

`_,_ : fdnrev0_demo(N,NB,BBSO) : _,_`

Where:

- **n**: Feedback Delay Network (FDN) order / number of delay lines used = order of feedback matrix / 2, 4, 8, or 16 [extend primes array below for 32, 64, ...]
 - **nb**: Number of frequency bands / Number of (nearly) independent T60 controls / Integer 3 or greater
 - **bbso** = Butterworth band-split order / order of lowpass/highpass bandsplit used at each crossover freq / odd positive integer
-

(dm.)zita_rev_fdn_demo

Reverb demo application based on `zita_rev_fdn`.

Usage

```
si.bus(8) : zita_rev_fdn_demo : si.bus(8)
```

(dm.)zita_light

Light version of `dm.zita_rev1` with only 2 UI elements.

Usage

```
_,_ : zita_light : _,_
```

(dm.)zita_rev1

Example GUI for `zita_rev1_stereo` (mostly following the Linux `zita-rev1` GUI).

Only the dry/wet and output level parameters are “dezippered” here. If parameters are to be varied in real time, use `smooth(0.999)` or the like in the same way.

Usage

```
_,_ : zita_rev1 : _,_
```

Reference

<http://www.kokkinizita.net/linuxaudio/zita-rev1-doc/quickguide.html>

Generators

(dm.)sawtooth_demo

An application demonstrating the different sawtooth oscillators of Faust.

Usage

```
sawtooth_demo : _
```

`(dm.)virtual_analog_oscillator_demo`

Virtual analog oscillator demo application.

Usage

`virtual_analog_oscillator_demo : _`

`(dm.)oscrs_demo`

Simple application demoing filter based oscillators.

Usage

`oscrs_demo : _`

`(dm.)velvet_noise_demo`

Listen to velvet_noise!

Usage

`velvet_noise_demo : _`

`(dm.)latch_demo`

Illustrate latch operation

Usage

```
echo 'import("stdfaust.lib");' > latch_demo.dsp
echo 'process = dm.latch_demo;' >> latch_demo.dsp
faust2octave latch_demo.dsp
Octave:1> plot(faustout);
```

`(dm.)envelopes_demo`

Illustrate various envelopes overlaid, including their gate * 1.1.

Usage

```
echo 'import("stdfaust.lib");' > envelopes_demo.dsp
echo 'process = dm.envelopes_demo;' >> envelopes_demo.dsp
faust2octave envelopes_demo.dsp
Octave:1> plot(faustout);
```

(dm.)fft_spectral_level_demo

Make a real-time spectrum analyzer using FFT from analyzers.lib

Usage

```
echo 'import("stdfaust.lib");' > fft_spectral_level_demo.dsp
echo 'process = dm.fft_spectral_level_demo;' >> fft_spectral_level_demo.dsp
Mac:
    faust2caqt fft_spectral_level_demo.dsp
    open fft_spectral_level_demo.app
Linux GTK:
    faust2jack fft_spectral_level_demo.dsp
    ./fft_spectral_level_demo
Linux QT:
    faust2jaqt fft_spectral_level_demo.dsp
    ./fft_spectral_level_demo
```

(dm.)reverse_echo_demo(nChans)

Multichannel echo effect with reverse delays

Usage

```
echo 'import("stdfaust.lib");' > reverse_echo_demo.dsp
echo 'nChans = 3; // Any integer > 1 should work here' >> reverse_echo_demo.dsp
echo 'process = dm.reverse_echo_demo(nChans);' >> reverse_echo_demo.dsp
Mac:
    faust2caqt reverse_echo_demo.dsp
    open reverse_echo_demo.app
Linux GTK:
    faust2jack reverse_echo_demo.dsp
    ./reverse_echo_demo
Linux QT:
    faust2jaqt reverse_echo_demo.dsp
    ./reverse_echo_demo
Etc.
```

(dm.)pospass_demo

Use Positive-Pass Filter `pospass()` to frequency-shift a sine tone. First, a real sinusoid is converted to its analytic-signal form using `pospass()` to filter out its negative frequency component. Next, it is multiplied by a modulating complex sinusoid at the shifting frequency to create the frequency-shifted result. The real and imaginary parts are output to channels 1 & 2. For a more interesting frequency-shifting example, check the “Use Mic” checkbox to replace the input sinusoid by mic input. Note that frequency shifting is not the same as frequency scaling. A frequency-shifted harmonic signal is usually not harmonic. Very small frequency shifts give interesting chirp effects when there is feedback around the frequency shifter.

Usage

```
echo 'import("stdfaust.lib");' > pospass_demo.dsp
echo 'process = dm.pospass_demo;' >> pospass_demo.dsp
```

Mac:

```
faust2caqt pospass_demo.dsp
open pospass_demo.app
```

Linux GTK:

```
faust2jack pospass_demo.dsp
./pospass_demo
```

Linux QT:

```
faust2jaqt pospass_demo.dsp
./pospass_demo
```

Etc.

(dm.)exciter

Psychoacoustic harmonic exciter, with GUI.

Usage

```
_ : exciter : _
```

References

- <https://secure.aes.org/forum/pubs/ebriefs/?elib=16939>
 - https://www.researchgate.net/publication/258333577_Modeling_the_Harmonic_Exciter
-

`(dm.)vocoder_demo`

Use example of the vocoder function where an impulse train is used as excitation.

Usage

`_ : vocoder_demo : _;`

dx7.lib

Yamaha DX7 emulation library. Its official prefix is `dx`.

`(dx.)dx7_ampf`

DX7 amplitude conversion function. 3 versions of this function are available:

- `dx7_amp_bpf`: BPF version (same as in the CSOUND toolkit)
- `dx7_amp_func`: estimated mathematical equivalent of `dx7_amp_bpf`
- `dx7_ampf`: default (sugar for `dx7_amp_func`)

Usage:

`dx7AmpPreset : dx7_ampf_bpf : _`

Where:

- `dx7AmpPreset`: DX7 amplitude value (0-99)
-

`(dx.)dx7_egraterisef`

DX7 envelope generator rise conversion function. 3 versions of this function are available:

- `dx7_egraterise_bpf`: BPF version (same as in the CSOUND toolkit)
- `dx7_egraterise_func`: estimated mathematical equivalent of `dx7_egraterise_bpf`
- `dx7_egraterisef`: default (sugar for `dx7_egraterise_func`)

Usage:

`dx7envelopeRise : dx7_egraterisef : _`

Where:

- `dx7envelopeRise`: DX7 envelope rise value (0-99)
-

(dx.)dx7_egraterisepercf

DX7 envelope generator percussive rise conversion function. 3 versions of this function are available:

- dx7_egrateriseperc_bpf: BPF version (same as in the CSOUND toolkit)
- dx7_egrateriseperc_func: estimated mathematical equivalent of dx7_egrateriseperc_bpf
- dx7_egraterisepercf: default (sugar for dx7_egrateriseperc_func)

Usage:

dx7envelopePercRise : dx7_egraterisepercf : _

Where:

- dx7envelopePercRise: DX7 envelope percussive rise value (0-99)
-

(dx.)dx7_egratedecayf

DX7 envelope generator decay conversion function. 3 versions of this function are available:

- dx7_egratedecay_bpf: BPF version (same as in the CSOUND toolkit)
- dx7_egratedecay_func: estimated mathematical equivalent of dx7_egratedecay_bpf
- dx7_egratedecayf: default (sugar for dx7_egratedecay_func)

Usage:

dx7envelopeDecay : dx7_egratedecayf : _

Where:

- dx7envelopeDecay: DX7 envelope decay value (0-99)
-

(dx.)dx7_egratedecaypercf

DX7 envelope generator percussive decay conversion function. 3 versions of this function are available:

- dx7_egratedecayperc_bpf: BPF version (same as in the CSOUND toolkit)
- dx7_egratedecayperc_func: estimated mathematical equivalent of dx7_egratedecayperc_bpf
- dx7_egratedecaypercf: default (sugar for dx7_egratedecayperc_func)

Usage:

`dx7envelopePercDecay : dx7_egratedecaypercf : _`

Where:

- `dx7envelopePercDecay`: DX7 envelope decay value (0-99)
-

(dx.)dx7_eglv2peakf

DX7 envelope level to peak conversion function. 3 versions of this function are available:

- `dx7_eglv2peak_bpf`: BPF version (same as in the CSOUND toolkit)
- `dx7_eglv2peak_func`: estimated mathematical equivalent of `dx7_eglv2peak_bpf`
- `dx7_eglv2peakf`: default (sugar for `dx7_eglv2peak_func`)

Usage:

`dx7Level : dx7_eglv2peakf : _`

Where:

- `dx7Level`: DX7 level value (0-99)
-

(dx.)dx7_velsensf

DX7 velocity sensitivity conversion function.

Usage:

`dx7Velocity : dx7_velsensf : _`

Where:

- `dx7Velocity`: DX7 level value (0-8)
-

(dx.)dx7_fdbkscalef

DX7 feedback scaling conversion function.

Usage:

`dx7Feedback : dx7_fdbkscalef : _`

Where:

- `dx7Feedback`: DX7 feedback value

(dx.)dx7_op

DX7 Operator. Implements a phase-modulable sine wave oscillator connected to a DX7 envelope generator.

Usage:

`dx7_op(freq,phaseMod,outLev,R1,R2,R3,R4,L1,L2,L3,L4,keyVel,rateScale,type,gain,gate) : _`

Where:

- **freq**: frequency of the oscillator
 - **phaseMod**: phase deviation (-1 - 1)
 - **outLev**: preset output level (0-99)
 - **R1**: preset envelope rate 1 (0-99)
 - **R2**: preset envelope rate 2 (0-99)
 - **R3**: preset envelope rate 3 (0-99)
 - **R4**: preset envelope rate 4 (0-99)
 - **L1**: preset envelope level 1 (0-99)
 - **L2**: preset envelope level 2 (0-99)
 - **L3**: preset envelope level 3 (0-99)
 - **L4**: preset envelope level 4 (0-99)
 - **keyVel**: preset key velocity sensitivity (0-99)
 - **rateScale**: preset envelope rate scale
 - **type**: preset operator type
 - **gain**: general gain
 - **gate**: trigger signal
-

(dx.)dx7_algo

DX7 algorithms. Implements the 32 DX7 algorithms (a quick Google search should give you more details on this). Each algorithm uses 6 operators.

Usage:

`dx7_algo(algN,egR1,egR2,egR3,egR4,egL1,egL2,egL3,egL4,outLevel,keyVelSens,ampModSens,opMode)`

Where:

- **algN**: algorithm number (0-31, should be an int...)
- **egR1**: preset envelope rates 1 (a list of 6 values between 0-99)
- **egR2**: preset envelope rates 2 (a list of 6 values between 0-99)
- **egR3**: preset envelope rates 3 (a list of 6 values between 0-99)
- **egR4**: preset envelope rates 4 (a list of 6 values between 0-99)
- **egL1**: preset envelope levels 1 (a list of 6 values between 0-99)

- **egL2**: preset envelope levels 2 (a list of 6 values between 0-99)
 - **egL3**: preset envelope levels 3 (a list of 6 values between 0-99)
 - **egL4**: preset envelope levels 4 (a list of 6 values between 0-99)
 - **outLev**: preset output levels (a list of 6 values between 0-99)
 - **keyVel**: preset key velocity sensitivities (a list of 6 values between 0-99)
 - **ampModSens**: preset amplitude sensitivities (a list of 6 values between 0-99)
 - **opMode**: preset operator mode (a list of 6 values between 0-1)
 - **opFreq**: preset operator frequencies (a list of 6 values between 0-99)
 - **opDetune**: preset operator detuning (a list of 6 values between 0-99)
 - **opRateScale**: preset operator rate scale (a list of 6 values between 0-99)
 - **feedback**: preset operator feedback (a list of 6 values between 0-99)
 - **lfoDelay**: preset LFO delay (a list of 6 values between 0-99)
 - **lfoDepth**: preset LFO depth (a list of 6 values between 0-99)
 - **lfoSpeed**: preset LFO speed (a list of 6 values between 0-99)
 - **freq**: fundamental frequency
 - **gain**: general gain
 - **gate**: trigger signal
-

(dx.)dx7_ui

Generic DX7 function where all parameters are controllable using UI elements. The **master-with-mute** branch must be used for this function to work... This function is MIDI-compatible.

Usage

dx7_ui : _

envelopes.lib

This library contains a collection of envelope generators. Its official prefix is **en**.

Functions Reference

(en.)smoothEnvelope

An envelope with an exponential attack and release. **smoothEnvelope** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

smoothEnvelope(ar,t) : _

- **ar**: attack and release duration (s)

- **t**: trigger signal (attack is triggered when **t**>0, release is triggered when **t**=0)
-

(en.)ar

AR (Attack, Release) envelope generator (useful to create percussion envelopes). **ar** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

ar(**at**,**rt**,**t**) : _

Where:

- **at**: attack (sec)
 - **rt**: release (sec)
 - **t**: trigger signal (attack is triggered when **t**>0, release is triggered when **t**=0)
-

(en.)arfe

ARFE (Attack and Release-to-Final-value Exponentially) envelope generator. Approximately equal to `smoothEnvelope(Attack/6.91)` when `Attack == Release`.

Usage

arfe(**a**,**r**,**f**,**t**) : _

Where:

- **a**, **r**: attack (sec), release (sec)
 - **f**: final value to approach upon release (such as 0)
 - **t**: trigger signal (attack is triggered when **t**>0, release is triggered when **t**=0)
-

(en.)are

ARE (Attack, Release) envelope generator with Exponential segments. Approximately equal to `smoothEnvelope(Attack/6.91)` when `Attack == Release`.

Usage

are(**a**,**r**,**t**) : _

Where:

- **a**: attack (sec)
 - **r**: release (sec)
 - **t**: trigger signal (attack is triggered when **t**>0, release is triggered when **t**=0)
-

(en.)asr

ASR (Attack, Sustain, Release) envelope generator. **asr** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

asr(at,s1,rt,t) : _

Where:

- **at**: attack (sec)
 - **s1**: sustain level (between 0..1)
 - **r**: release (sec)
 - **t**: trigger signal (attack is triggered when **t**>0, release is triggered when **t**=0)
-

(en.)adsr

ADSR (Attack, Decay, Sustain, Release) envelope generator. **adsr** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

adsr(at,dt,s1,rt,gate) : _

Where:

- **at**: attack time (sec)
 - **dt**: decay time (sec)
 - **s1**: sustain level (between 0..1)
 - **rt**: release time (sec)
 - **gate**: trigger signal (attack is triggered when **gate**>0, release is triggered when **gate**=0)
-

(en.)adsre

ADSRE (Attack, Decay, Sustain, Release) envelope generator with Exponential segments.

Usage

`adsre(a,d,s,r,g) : _`

Where:

- **a**: attack (sec)
 - **d**: decay (sec)
 - **s**: sustain (fraction of **t**: 0-1)
 - **r**: release (sec)
 - **t**: trigger signal (attack is triggered when **t**>0, release is triggered when **t**=0)
-

(en.)**asre**

ASRE (Attack, Sustain, Release) envelope generator with Exponential segments.

Usage

`asre(a,s,r,g) : _`

Where:

- **a**: attack (sec)
 - **s**: sustain (fraction of **t**: 0-1)
 - **r**: release (sec)
 - **t**: trigger signal (attack is triggered when **t**>0, release is triggered when **t**=0)
-

(en.)**dx7envelope**

DX7 operator envelope generator with 4 independent rates and levels. It is essentially a 4 points BPF.

Usage

`dx7_envelope(R1,R2,R3,R4,L1,L2,L3,L4,t) : _`

Where:

- **RN**: rates in seconds
 - **LN**: levels (0-1)
 - **t**: trigger signal
-

filters.lib

Faust Filters library; Its official prefix is **fi**.

The Filters library is organized into 18 sections:

- Basic Filters
- Comb Filters
- Direct-Form Digital Filter Sections
- Direct-Form Second-Order Biquad Sections
- Ladder/Lattice Digital Filters
- Useful Special Cases
- Ladder/Lattice Allpass Filters
- Digital Filter Sections Specified as Analog Filter Sections
- Simple Resonator Filters
- Butterworth Lowpass/Highpass Filters
- Special Filter-Bank Delay-Equalizing Allpass Filters
- Elliptic (Cauer) Lowpass Filters
- Elliptic Highpass Filters
- Butterworth Bandpass/Bandstop Filters
- Elliptic Bandpass Filters
- Parametric Equalizers (Shelf, Peaking)
- Mth-Octave Filter-Banks
- Arbitrary-Crossover Filter-Banks and Spectrum Analyzers

For more information, see `../documentation/library.pdf`

Basic Filters

(fi.)zero

One zero filter. Difference equation: $y(n) = x(n) - zx(n-1)$.

Usage

`_ : zero(z) : _`

Where:

- **z**: location of zero along real axis in z-plane

Reference

https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/filters/One_Zero.html

(fi.)pole

One pole filter. Could also be called a “leaky integrator”. Difference equation: $y(n) = x(n) + py(n-1)$.

Usage

`_ : pole(p) : _`

Where:

- `p`: pole location = feedback coefficient

Reference

https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/filters/One_Pole.html

(fi.)integrator

Same as `pole(1)` [implemented separately for block-diagram clarity].

(fi.)dcblockerat

DC blocker with configurable break frequency. The amplitude response is substantially flat above fb , and sloped at about +6 dB/octave below fb . Derived from the analog transfer function $H(s) = \frac{s}{(s+2\pi fb)}$ by the low-frequency-matching bilinear transform method (i.e., the standard frequency-scaling constant $2*SR$).

Usage

`_ : dcblockerat(fb) : _`

Where:

- `fb`: “break frequency” in Hz, i.e., -3 dB gain frequency.

Reference

https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/pasp/Bilinear_Transformation.html

(fi.)dcblocker

DC blocker. Default dc blocker has -3dB point near 35 Hz (at 44.1 kHz) and high-frequency gain near 1.0025 (due to no scaling). `dcblocker` is as standard Faust function.

Usage

`_ : dcblocker : _`

Comb Filters

(fi.)ff_comb

Feed-Forward Comb Filter. Note that **ff_comb** requires integer delays (uses **delay** internally). **ff_comb** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

```
_ : ff_comb(maxdel,intdel,b0,bM) : _
```

Where:

- **maxdel**: maximum delay (a power of 2)
- **intdel**: current (integer) comb-filter delay between 0 and **maxdel**
- **del**: current (float) comb-filter delay between 0 and **maxdel**
- **b0**: gain applied to delay-line input
- **bM**: gain applied to delay-line output and then summed with input

Reference

https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/pasp/Feedforward_Comb_Filters.html

(fi.)ff_fcomb

Feed-Forward Comb Filter. Note that **ff_fcomb** takes floating-point delays (uses **fdelay** internally). **ff_fcomb** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

```
_ : ff_fcomb(maxdel,del,b0,bM) : _
```

Where:

- **maxdel**: maximum delay (a power of 2)
- **intdel**: current (integer) comb-filter delay between 0 and **maxdel**
- **del**: current (float) comb-filter delay between 0 and **maxdel**
- **b0**: gain applied to delay-line input
- **bM**: gain applied to delay-line output and then summed with input

Reference

https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/pasp/Feedforward_Comb_Filters.html

(fi.)ffcombfilter

Typical special case of `ff_comb()` where: `b0 = 1`.

(fi.)fb_comb

Feed-Back Comb Filter (integer delay).

Usage

`_ : fb_comb(maxdel,intdel,b0,aN) : _`

Where:

- `maxdel`: maximum delay (a power of 2)
- `intdel`: current (integer) comb-filter delay between 0 and `maxdel`
- `del`: current (float) comb-filter delay between 0 and `maxdel`
- `b0`: gain applied to delay-line input and forwarded to output
- `aN`: minus the gain applied to delay-line output before summing with the input and feeding to the delay line

Reference

https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/pasp/Feedback_Comb_Filters.html

(fi.)fb_fcomb

Feed-Back Comb Filter (floating point delay).

Usage

`_ : fb_fcomb(maxdel,del,b0,aN) : _`

Where:

- `maxdel`: maximum delay (a power of 2)
- `intdel`: current (integer) comb-filter delay between 0 and `maxdel`
- `del`: current (float) comb-filter delay between 0 and `maxdel`
- `b0`: gain applied to delay-line input and forwarded to output
- `aN`: minus the gain applied to delay-line output before summing with the input and feeding to the delay line

Reference

https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/pasp/Feedback_Comb_Filters.html

(fi.)rev1

Special case of **fb_comb** (**rev1(maxdel,N,g)**). The “rev1 section” dates back to the 1960s in computer-music reverberation. See the **jcrev** and **brassrev** in **reverbs.lib** for usage examples.

(fi.)fbcombfilter and (fi.)ffbcombfilter

Other special cases of Feed-Back Comb Filter.

Usage

```
_ : fbcombfilter(maxdel,intdel,g) : _  
_ : ffbcombfilter(maxdel,del,g) : _
```

Where:

- **maxdel**: maximum delay (a power of 2)
- **intdel**: current (integer) comb-filter delay between 0 and **maxdel**
- **del**: current (float) comb-filter delay between 0 and **maxdel**
- **g**: feedback gain

Reference

https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/pasp/Feedback_Comb_Filters.html

(fi.)allpass_comb

Schroeder Allpass Comb Filter. Note that

```
allpass_comb(maxlen,len,aN) = ff_comb(maxlen,len,aN,1) : fb_comb(maxlen,len-1,1,aN);
```

which is a direct-form-1 implementation, requiring two delay lines. The implementation here is direct-form-2 requiring only one delay line.

Usage

```
_ : allpass_comb(maxdel,intdel,aN) : _
```

Where:

- **maxdel**: maximum delay (a power of 2)
- **intdel**: current (integer) comb-filter delay between 0 and **maxdel**
- **del**: current (float) comb-filter delay between 0 and **maxdel**
- **aN**: minus the feedback gain

References

- https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/pasp/Allpass_Two_Combs.html
 - https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/pasp/Schroeder_Allpass_Sections.html
 - https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/filters/Four_Direct_Forms.html
-

(fi.)allpass_fcomb

Schroeder Allpass Comb Filter. Note that

```
allpass_comb(maxlen,len,aN) = ff_comb(maxlen,len,aN,1) : fb_comb(maxlen,len-1,1,aN);
```

which is a direct-form-1 implementation, requiring two delay lines. The implementation here is direct-form-2 requiring only one delay line.

allpass_fcomb is a standard Faust library.

Usage

```
_ : allpass_comb(maxdel,intdel,aN) : _  
_ : allpass_fcomb(maxdel,del,aN) : _
```

Where:

- **maxdel**: maximum delay (a power of 2)
- **intdel**: current (float) comb-filter delay between 0 and maxdel
- **del**: current (float) comb-filter delay between 0 and maxdel
- **aN**: minus the feedback gain

References

- https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/pasp/Allpass_Two_Combs.html
 - https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/pasp/Schroeder_Allpass_Sections.html
 - https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/filters/Four_Direct_Forms.html
-

(fi.)rev2

Special case of `allpass_comb (rev2(maxlen,len,g))`. The “rev2 section” dates back to the 1960s in computer-music reverberation. See the `jcrev` and `brassrev` in `reverbs.lib` for usage examples.

(fi.)allpass_fcomb5 and (fi.)allpass_fcomb1a

Same as `allpass_fcomb` but use `fdelay5` and `fdelay1a` internally (Interpolation helps - look at an fft of `faust2octave` on

```
`1-1' <: allpass_fcomb(1024,10.5,0.95), allpass_fcomb5(1024,10.5,0.95);`).
```

Direct-Form Digital Filter Sections

(fi.)iir

Nth-order Infinite-Impulse-Response (IIR) digital filter, implemented in terms of the Transfer-Function (TF) coefficients. Such filter structures are termed “direct form”.

iir is a standard Faust function.

Usage

```
_ : iir(bcoeffs,acoeffs) : _
```

Where:

- **order**: filter order (int) = max(#poles,#zeros)
- **bcoeffs**: (b0,b1,...,b_order) = TF numerator coefficients
- **acoeffs**: (a1,...,a_order) = TF denominator coeffs (a0=1)

Reference

https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/filters/Four_Direct_Forms.html

(fi.)fir

FIR filter (convolution of FIR filter coefficients with a signal)

Usage

```
_ : fir(bv) : _
```

fir is standard Faust function.

Where:

- **bv** = b0,b1,...,bn is a parallel bank of coefficient signals.

Note

bv is processed using pattern-matching at compile time, so it must have this normal form (parallel signals).

Example

Smoothing white noise with a five-point moving average:

```
bv = .2,.2,.2,.2,.2;  
process = noise : fir(bv);
```

Equivalent (note double parens):

```
process = noise : fir((.2,.2,.2,.2,.2));
```

(fi.)conv and (fi.)convN

Convolution of input signal with given coefficients.

Usage

```
_ : conv((k1,k2,k3,...,kN)) : _; // Argument = one signal bank  
_ : convN(N,(k1,k2,k3,...)) : _; // Useful when N < count((k1,...))
```

(fi.)tf1, (fi.)tf2 and (fi.)tf3

tfN = N'th-order direct-form digital filter.

Usage

```
_ : tf1(b0,b1,a1) : _  
_ : tf2(b0,b1,b2,a1,a2) : _  
_ : tf3(b0,b1,b2,b3,a1,a2,a3) : _
```

Where:

- a: the poles
- b: the zeros

Reference

https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/fp/Direct_Form_I.html

(fi.)notchw

Simple notch filter based on a biquad (tf2). **notchw** is a standard Faust function.

Usage:

```
_ : notchw(width,freq) : _
```

Where:

- **width**: “notch width” in Hz (approximate)
- **freq**: “notch frequency” in Hz

Reference

https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/pasp/Phasing_2nd_Order_Allpass_Filters.html

Direct-Form Second-Order Biquad Sections

Direct-Form Second-Order Biquad Sections

Reference

https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/filters/Four_Direct_Forms.html

(fi.)tf21, (fi.)tf22, (fi.)tf22t and (fi.)tf21t

tfN = Nth-order direct-form digital filter where:

- **tf21** is tf2, direct-form 1
- **tf22** is tf2, direct-form 2
- **tf22t** is tf2, direct-form 2 transposed
- **tf21t** is tf2, direct-form 1 transposed

Usage

```
_ : tf21(b0,b1,b2,a1,a2) : _
_ : tf22(b0,b1,b2,a1,a2) : _
_ : tf22t(b0,b1,b2,a1,a2) : _
_ : tf21t(b0,b1,b2,a1,a2) : _
```

Where:

- **a**: the poles
- **b**: the zeros

Reference

https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/fp/Direct_Form_I.html

Ladder/Lattice Digital Filters

Ladder and lattice digital filters generally have superior numerical properties relative to direct-form digital filters. They can be derived from digital waveguide filters, which gives them a physical interpretation.

(fi.)av2sv

Compute reflection coefficients sv from transfer-function denominator av .

Usage

`sv = av2sv(av)`

Where:

- av : parallel signal bank a_1, \dots, a_N
- sv : parallel signal bank s_1, \dots, s_N

where $ro = i$ th reflection coefficient, and $ai =$ coefficient of z^{-i} in the filter transfer-function denominator $A(z)$.

Reference

https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/filters/Step_Down_Procedure.html (where reflection coefficients are denoted by k rather than s).

(fi.)bvav2nuv

Compute lattice tap coefficients from transfer-function coefficients.

Usage

`nuv = bvav2nuv(bv, av)`

Where:

- av : parallel signal bank a_1, \dots, a_N
- bv : parallel signal bank b_0, b_1, \dots, a_N
- nuv : parallel signal bank nu_1, \dots, nu_N

where nu_i is the i 'th tap coefficient, bi is the coefficient of z^{-i} in the filter numerator, ai is the coefficient of z^{-i} in the filter denominator

(fi.)iir_lat2

Two-multiply lattice IIR filter of arbitrary order.

Usage

`_ : iir_lat2(bv,av) : _`

Where:

- bv: zeros as a bank of parallel signals
 - av: poles as a bank of parallel signals
-

(fi.)allpassnt

Two-multiply lattice allpass (nested order-1 direct-form-ii allpasses).

Usage

`_ : allpassnt(n,sv) : _`

Where:

- n: the order of the filter
 - sv: the reflection coefficients (-1 1)
-

(fi.)iir_kl

Kelly-Lochbaum ladder IIR filter of arbitrary order.

Usage

`_ : iir_kl(bv,av) : _`

Where:

- bv: zeros as a bank of parallel signals
 - av: poles as a bank of parallel signals
-

(fi.)allpassnklt

Kelly-Lochbaum ladder allpass.

Usage:

`_ : allpassklt(n,sv) : _`

Where:

- n: the order of the filter
- sv: the reflection coefficients (-1 1)

(fi.)iir_lat1

One-multiply lattice IIR filter of arbitrary order.

Usage

_ : iir_lat1(bv,av) : _

Where:

- bv: zeros as a bank of parallel signals
 - av: poles as a bank of parallel signals
-

(fi.)allpassn1mt

One-multiply lattice allpass with tap lines.

Usage

_ : allpassn1mt(n,sv) : _

Where:

- n: the order of the filter
 - sv: the reflection coefficients (-1 1)
-

(fi.)iir_nl

Normalized ladder filter of arbitrary order.

Usage

_ : iir_nl(bv,av) : _

Where:

- bv: zeros as a bank of parallel signals
- av: poles as a bank of parallel signals

References

- J. D. Markel and A. H. Gray, Linear Prediction of Speech, New York: Springer Verlag, 1976.
 - https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/pasp/Normalized_Scattering_Junctions.html
-

(fi.)allpassnlt

Normalized ladder allpass filter of arbitrary order.

Usage:

`_ : allpassnlt(n,sv) : _`

Where:

- **n**: the order of the filter
- **sv**: the reflection coefficients (-1,1)

References

- J. D. Markel and A. H. Gray, Linear Prediction of Speech, New York: Springer Verlag, 1976.
 - https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/pasp/Normalized_Scattering_Junctions.html
-

Useful Special Cases

(fi.)tf2np

Biquad based on a stable second-order Normalized Ladder Filter (more robust to modulation than **tf2** and protected against instability).

Usage

`_ : tf2np(b0,b1,b2,a1,a2) : _`

Where:

- **a**: the poles
 - **b**: the zeros
-

(fi.)wgr

Second-order transformer-normalized digital waveguide resonator.

Usage

`_ : wgr(f,r) : _`

Where:

- **f**: resonance frequency (Hz)

- **r**: loss factor for exponential decay (set to 1 to make a numerically stable oscillator)

References

- https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/pasp/Power_Normalized_Waveguide_Filters.html
 - https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/pasp/Digital_Waveguide_Oscillator.html
-

(fi.)nlf2

Second order normalized digital waveguide resonator.

Usage

`_ : nlf2(f,r) : _`

Where:

- **f**: resonance frequency (Hz)
- **r**: loss factor for exponential decay (set to 1 to make a sinusoidal oscillator)

Reference

https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/pasp/Power_Normalized_Waveguide_Filters.html

(fi.)apn1

Passive Nonlinear Allpass based on Pierce switching springs idea. Switch between allpass coefficient **a1** and **a2** at signal zero crossings.

Usage

`_ : apn1(a1,a2) : _`

Where:

- **a1** and **a2**: allpass coefficients

Reference

- “A Passive Nonlinear Digital Filter Design ...” by John R. Pierce and Scott A. Van Duyne, JASA, vol. 101, no. 2, pp. 1120-1126, 1997
-

Ladder/Lattice Allpass Filters

An allpass filter has gain 1 at every frequency, but variable phase. Ladder/lattice allpass filters are specified by reflection coefficients. They are defined here as nested allpass filters, hence the names `allpassn*`.

References

- https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/pasp/Conventional_Ladder_Filters.html
- https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/pasp/Nested_Allpass_Filters.html
- Linear Prediction of Speech, Markel and Gray, Springer Verlag, 1976

(fi.)`allpassn`

Two-multiply lattice - each section is two multiply-adds.

Usage:

`_ : allpassn(n,sv) : _`

Where:

- `n`: the order of the filter
- `sv`: the reflection coefficients (-1 1)

References

- J. O. Smith and R. Michon, “Nonlinear Allpass Ladder Filters in FAUST”, in Proceedings of the 14th International Conference on Digital Audio Effects (DAFx-11), Paris, France, September 19-23, 2011.

(fi.)`allpassnn`

Normalized form - four multiplies and two adds per section, but coefficients can be time varying and nonlinear without “parametric amplification” (modulation of signal energy).

Usage:

`_ : allpassnn(n,tv) : _`

Where:

- `n`: the order of the filter
- `tv`: the reflection coefficients (-PI PI)

(fi.)allpasskl

Kelly-Lochbaum form - four multiplies and two adds per section, but all signals have an immediate physical interpretation as traveling pressure waves, etc.

Usage:

_ : allpassnkl(n,sv) : _

Where:

- **n**: the order of the filter
 - **sv**: the reflection coefficients (-1 1)
-

(fi.)allpass1m

One-multiply form - one multiply and three adds per section. Normally the most efficient in special-purpose hardware.

Usage:

_ : allpassn1m(n,sv) : _

Where:

- **n**: the order of the filter
 - **sv**: the reflection coefficients (-1 1)
-

Digital Filter Sections Specified as Analog Filter Sections

(fi.)tf2s and (fi.)tf2snp

Second-order direct-form digital filter, specified by ANALOG transfer-function polynomials B(s)/A(s), and a frequency-scaling parameter. Digitization via the bilinear transform is built in.

Usage

_ : tf2s(b2,b1,b0,a1,a0,w1) : _

Where:

$$H(s) = \frac{b2 s^2 + b1 s + b0}{s^2 + a1 s + a0}$$

and **w1** is the desired digital frequency (in radians/second) corresponding to analog frequency 1 rad/sec (i.e., **s** = **j**).

Example

A second-order ANALOG Butterworth lowpass filter, normalized to have cutoff frequency at 1 rad/sec, has transfer function

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + a_1 s + 1}$$

where $a_1 = \sqrt{2}$. Therefore, a DIGITAL Butterworth lowpass cutting off at $SR/4$ is specified as `tf2s(0,0,1,sqrt(2),1,PI*SR/2);`

Method

Bilinear transform scaled for exact mapping of w_1 .

Reference

https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/pasp/Bilinear_Transformation.html

(fi.)tf3s1f

Analogous to `tf2s` above, but third order, and using the typical low-frequency-matching bilinear-transform constant $2/T$ (“lf” series) instead of the specific-frequency-matching value used in `tf2s` and `tf1s`. Note the lack of a “ w_1 ” argument.

Usage

`_ : tf3s1f(b3,b2,b1,b0,a3,a2,a1,a0) : _`

(fi.)tf1s

First-order direct-form digital filter, specified by ANALOG transfer-function polynomials $B(s)/A(s)$, and a frequency-scaling parameter.

Usage

`tf1s(b1,b0,a0,w1)`

Where:

$$H(s) = \frac{b_1 s + b_0}{s + a_0}$$

and w_1 is the desired digital frequency (in radians/second) corresponding to analog frequency 1 rad/sec (i.e., $s = j$).

Example

A first-order ANALOG Butterworth lowpass filter, normalized to have cutoff frequency at 1 rad/sec, has transfer function

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{s + 1}$$

so $b_0 = a_0 = 1$ and $b_1 = 0$. Therefore, a DIGITAL first-order Butterworth lowpass with gain -3dB at $SR/4$ is specified as

```
tf1s(0,1,1,PI*SR/2); // digital half-band order 1 Butterworth
```

Method

Bilinear transform scaled for exact mapping of w_1 .

Reference

https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/pasp/Bilinear_Transformation.html

(fi.)tf2sb

Bandpass mapping of **tf2s**: In addition to a frequency-scaling parameter w_1 (set to HALF the desired passband width in rad/sec), there is a desired center-frequency parameter w_c (also in rad/s). Thus, **tf2sb** implements a fourth-order digital bandpass filter section specified by the coefficients of a second-order analog lowpass prototype section. Such sections can be combined in series for higher orders. The order of mappings is (1) frequency scaling (to set lowpass cutoff w_1), (2) bandpass mapping to w_c , then (3) the bilinear transform, with the usual scale parameter $2*SR$. Algebra carried out in maxima and pasted here.

Usage

```
_ : tf2sb(b2,b1,b0,a1,a0,w1,wc) : _
```

(fi.)tf1sb

First-to-second-order lowpass-to-bandpass section mapping, analogous to **tf2sb** above.

Usage

```
_ : tf1sb(b1,b0,a0,w1,wc) : _
```

Simple Resonator Filters

(fi.)resonlp

Simple resonant lowpass filter based on **tf2s** (virtual analog). **resonlp** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

```
_ : resonlp(fc,Q,gain) : _  
_ : resonhp(fc,Q,gain) : _  
_ : resonbp(fc,Q,gain) : _
```

Where:

- **fc**: center frequency (Hz)
 - **Q**: q
 - **gain**: gain (0-1)
-

(fi.)resonhp

Simple resonant highpass filters based on **tf2s** (virtual analog). **resonhp** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

```
_ : resonlp(fc,Q,gain) : _  
_ : resonhp(fc,Q,gain) : _  
_ : resonbp(fc,Q,gain) : _
```

Where:

- **fc**: center frequency (Hz)
 - **Q**: q
 - **gain**: gain (0-1)
-

(fi.)resonbp

Simple resonant bandpass filters based on **tf2s** (virtual analog). **resonbp** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

```
_ : resonlp(fc,Q,gain) : _  
_ : resonhp(fc,Q,gain) : _  
_ : resonbp(fc,Q,gain) : _
```

Where:

- **fc**: center frequency (Hz)
 - **Q**: q
 - **gain**: gain (0-1)
-

Butterworth Lowpass/Highpass Filters

(fi.)lowpass

Nth-order Butterworth lowpass filter. **lowpass** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

_ : **lowpass**(N,fc) : **_**

Where:

- **N**: filter order (number of poles) [nonnegative constant integer]
- **fc**: desired cut-off frequency (-3dB frequency) in Hz

References

- https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/filters/Butterworth_Lowpass_Design.html
 - **butter** function in Octave ("[z,p,g] = butter(N,1,'s');")
-

(fi.)highpass

Nth-order Butterworth highpass filters. **highpass** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

_ : **highpass**(N,fc) : **_**

Where:

- **N**: filter order (number of poles) [nonnegative constant integer]
- **fc**: desired cut-off frequency (-3dB frequency) in Hz

References

- https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/filters/Butterworth_Lowpass_Design.html
 - **butter** function in Octave ("[z,p,g] = butter(N,1,'s');")
-

`(fi.)lowpass0_highpass1`

Special Filter-Bank Delay-Equalizing Allpass Filters

These special allpass filters are needed by `filterbank` et al. below. They are equivalent to $(\text{lowpass}(N,fc) + |\cdot| \text{highpass}(N,fc))/2$, but with canceling pole-zero pairs removed (which occurs for odd N).

`(fi.)lowpass_plus|minus_highpass`

Elliptic (Cauer) Lowpass Filters

Elliptic (Cauer) Lowpass Filters

References

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elliptic_filter
- functions `ncauer` and `ellip` in Octave

`(fi.)lowpass3e`

Third-order Elliptic (Cauer) lowpass filter.

Usage

`_ : lowpass3e(fc) : _`

Where:

- `fc`: -3dB frequency in Hz

Design

For spectral band-slice level display (see `octave_analyzer3e`):

```
[z,p,g] = ncauer(Rp,Rs,3); % analog zeros, poles, and gain, where
Rp = 60 % dB ripple in stopband
Rs = 0.2 % dB ripple in passband
```

`(fi.)lowpass6e`

Sixth-order Elliptic/Cauer lowpass filter.

Usage

`_ : lowpass6e(fc) : _`

Where:

- `fc`: -3dB frequency in Hz

Design

For spectral band-slice level display (see octave_analyzer6e):

```
[z,p,g] = ncauer(Rp,Rs,6); % analog zeros, poles, and gain, where  
Rp = 80 % dB ripple in stopband  
Rs = 0.2 % dB ripple in passband
```

Elliptic Highpass Filters

(fi.)highpass3e

Third-order Elliptic (Cauer) highpass filter. Inversion of `lowpass3e` wrt unit circle in s plane ($s < -1/s$)

Usage

_ : highpass3e(fc) : _

Where:

- fc: -3dB frequency in Hz
-

(fi.)highpass6e

Sixth-order Elliptic/Cauer highpass filter. Inversion of `lowpass3e` wrt unit circle in s plane ($s < -1/s$)

Usage

_ : highpass6e(fc) : _

Where:

- fc: -3dB frequency in Hz
-

Butterworth Bandpass/Bandstop Filters

(fi.)bandpass

Order $2*Nh$ Butterworth bandpass filter made using the transformation $s \leftarrow s + wc^2/s$ on `lowpass(Nh)`, where `wc` is the desired bandpass center frequency. The `lowpass(Nh)` cutoff `w1` is half the desired bandpass width. `bandpass` is a standard Faust function.

Usage

`_ : bandpass(Nh,f1,fu) : _`

Where:

- `Nh`: HALF the desired bandpass order (which is therefore even)
- `f1`: lower -3dB frequency in Hz
- `fu`: upper -3dB frequency in Hz Thus, the passband width is `fu-f1`, and its center frequency is `(f1+fu)/2`.

Reference

<http://cnx.org/content/m16913/latest/>

`(fi.)bandstop`

Order $2*Nh$ Butterworth bandstop filter made using the transformation `s <- s + wc^2/s` on `highpass(Nh)`, where `wc` is the desired bandpass center frequency. The `highpass(Nh)` cutoff `w1` is half the desired bandpass width. `bandstop` is a standard Faust function.

Usage

`_ : bandstop(Nh,f1,fu) : _`

Where:

- `Nh`: HALF the desired bandstop order (which is therefore even)
- `f1`: lower -3dB frequency in Hz
- `fu`: upper -3dB frequency in Hz Thus, the passband (stopband) width is `fu-f1`, and its center frequency is `(f1+fu)/2`.

Reference

<http://cnx.org/content/m16913/latest/>

Elliptic Bandpass Filters

`(fi.)bandpass6e`

Order 12 elliptic bandpass filter analogous to `bandpass(6)`.

(fi.)bandpass12e

Order 24 elliptic bandpass filter analogous to **bandpass(6)**.

(fi.)pospass

Positive-Pass Filter (single-side-band filter)

Usage

_ : pospass(N,fc) : _,_

where

- N: filter order (Butterworth bandpass for positive frequencies).
- fc: lower bandpass cutoff frequency in Hz.
 - Highpass cutoff frequency at $\text{ma.SR}/2 - \text{fc}$ Hz.

Example

- See `dm.pospass_demo`
- Look at frequency response:

Method

A filter passing only positive frequencies can be made from a half-band lowpass by modulating it up to the positive-frequency range. Equivalently, down-modulate the input signal using a complex sinusoid at $-\text{SR}/4$ Hz, lowpass it with a half-band filter, and modulate back up by $\text{SR}/4$ Hz. In Faust/math notation: $\text{pospass}(N) = *(e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}n}) : \text{lowpass}(N, \text{SR}/4) : *(e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}n})$

An approximation to the Hilbert transform is given by the imaginary output signal:

hilbert(N) = pospass(N) : !,*(2);

References

- https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/mdft/Analytic_Signals_Hilbert_Transform.html
 - https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/sasp/Comparison_Optimal_Chebyshev_FIR_I.html
 - https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/sasp/Hilbert_Transform.html
-

Parametric Equalizers (Shelf, Peaking)

Parametric Equalizers (Shelf, Peaking).

References

- <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Equalization>
- <http://www.musicdsp.org/files/Audio-EQ-Cookbook.txt>
- Digital Audio Signal Processing, Udo Zolzer, Wiley, 1999, p. 124
- https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/filters/Low_High_Shelving_Filters.html>
- https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/filters/Peaking_Equalizers.html>
- maxmsp.lib in the Faust distribution
- bandfilter.dsp in the faust2pd distribution

(fi.)low_shelf

First-order “low shelf” filter (gain boost|cut between dc and some frequency)
low_shelf is a standard Faust function.

Usage

```
_ : lowshelf(N,L0,fx) : _  
_ : low_shelf(L0,fx) : _ // default case (order 3)  
_ : lowshelf_other_freq(N,L0,fx) : _
```

Where: * N: filter order 1, 3, 5, ... (odd only). (default should be 3) * L0: desired level (dB) between dc and fx (boost L0>0 or cut L0<0) * fx: -3dB frequency of lowpass band (L0>0) or upper band (L0<0) (see “SHELF SHAPE” below).

The gain at SR/2 is constrained to be 1. The generalization to arbitrary odd orders is based on the well known fact that odd-order Butterworth band-splits are allpass-complementary (see filterbank documentation below for references).

Shelf Shape

The magnitude frequency response is approximately piecewise-linear on a log-log plot (“BODE PLOT”). The Bode “stick diagram” approximation $L(f)$ is easy to state in dB versus dB-frequency $lf = dB(f)$:

- $L0 > 0$:
 - $L(lf) = L0$, f between 0 and fx = 1st corner frequency;
 - $L(lf) = L0 - N * (lf - lfx)$, f between fx and $f2$ = 2nd corner frequency;
 - $L(lf) = 0$, $lf > lf2$.
 - $lf2 = lfx + L0/N$ = dB-frequency at which level gets back to 0 dB.
- $L0 < 0$:
 - $L(lf) = L0$, f between 0 and $f1$ = 1st corner frequency;
 - $L(lf) = -N * (lfx - lf)$, f between $f1$ and lfx = 2nd corner frequency;
 - $L(lf) = 0$, $lf > lfx$.
 - $lf1 = lfx + L0/N$ = dB-frequency at which level goes up from $L0$.

See lowshelf_other_freq.

(fi.)high_shelf

First-order “high shelf” filter (gain boost|cut above some frequency). **high_shelf** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

```
_ : highshelf(N,Lpi,fx) : _  
_ : high_shelf(L0,fx) : _ // default case (order 3)  
_ : highshelf_other_freq(N,Lpi,fx) : _
```

Where:

- **N**: filter order 1, 3, 5, ... (odd only).
- **Lpi**: desired level (dB) between **fx** and $SR/2$ (boost $Lpi > 0$ or cut $Lpi < 0$)
- **fx**: -3dB frequency of highpass band ($L0 > 0$) or lower band ($L0 < 0$) (Use `highshelf_other_freq()` below to find the other one.)

The gain at dc is constrained to be 1. See **lowshelf** documentation above for more details on shelf shape.

(fi.)peak_eq

Second order “peaking equalizer” section (gain boost or cut near some frequency) Also called a “parametric equalizer” section. **peak_eq** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

```
_ : peak_eq(Lfx,fx,B) : _;
```

Where:

- **Lfx**: level (dB) at **fx** (boost $Lfx > 0$ or cut $Lfx < 0$)
- **fx**: peak frequency (Hz)
- **B**: bandwidth (B) of peak in Hz

(fi.)peak_eq_cq

Constant-Q second order peaking equalizer section.

Usage

```
_ : peak_eq_cq(Lfx,fx,Q) : _;
```

Where:

- **Lfx**: level (dB) at **fx**

- **fx**: boost or cut frequency (Hz)
 - **Q**: “Quality factor” = f_x/B where B = bandwidth of peak in Hz
-

(fi.)peak_eq_rm

Regalia-Mitra second order peaking equalizer section.

Usage

```
_ : peak_eq_rm(Lfx,fx,tanPiBT) : _;
```

Where:

- **Lfx**: level (dB) at f_x
- **fx**: boost or cut frequency (Hz)
- **tanPiBT**: $\tan(\pi B/SR)$, where B = -3dB bandwidth (Hz) when $10^{(Lfx/20)} = 0 \sim \pi B/SR$ for narrow bandwidths B

Reference

P.A. Regalia, S.K. Mitra, and P.P. Vaidyanathan, “The Digital All-Pass Filter: A Versatile Signal Processing Building Block” Proceedings of the IEEE, 76(1):19-37, Jan. 1988. (See pp. 29-30.)

(fi.)spectral_tilt

Spectral tilt filter, providing an arbitrary spectral rolloff factor α in $(-1,1)$, where -1 corresponds to one pole (-6 dB per octave), and $+1$ corresponds to one zero ($+6$ dB per octave). In other words, α is the slope of the \ln magnitude versus \ln frequency. For a “pinking filter” (e.g., to generate $1/f$ noise from white noise), set α to $-1/2$.

Usage

```
_ : spectral_tilt(N,f0,bw,alpha) : _
```

Where:

- **N**: desired integer filter order (fixed at compile time)
- **f0**: lower frequency limit for desired roll-off band > 0
- **bw**: bandwidth of desired roll-off band
- **alpha**: slope of roll-off desired in nepers per neper, between -1 and 1 ($\ln \text{mag} / \ln \text{radian freq}$)

Examples

See `spectral_tilt_demo`.

Reference

J.O. Smith and H.F. Smith, “Closed Form Fractional Integration and Differentiation via Real Exponentially Spaced Pole-Zero Pairs”, arXiv.org publication arXiv:1606.06154 [cs.CE], June 7, 2016, <http://arxiv.org/abs/1606.06154>

(fi.)`levelfilter`

Dynamic level lowpass filter. `levelfilter` is a standard Faust function.

Usage

`_ : levelfilter(L,freq) : _`

Where:

- `L`: desired level (in dB) at Nyquist limit ($SR/2$), e.g., -60
- `freq`: corner frequency (-3dB point) usually set to fundamental freq
- `N`: Number of filters in series where $L = L/N$

Reference

https://ccrma.stanford.edu/rea/simple/faust_strings/Dynamic_Level_Lowpass_Filter.html

(fi.)`levelfilterN`

Dynamic level lowpass filter.

Usage

`_ : levelfilterN(N,freq,L) : _`

Where:

- `L`: desired level (in dB) at Nyquist limit ($SR/2$), e.g., -60
- `freq`: corner frequency (-3dB point) usually set to fundamental freq
- `N`: Number of filters in series where $L = L/N$

Reference

https://ccrma.stanford.edu/rea/simple/faust_strings/Dynamic_Level_Lowpass_Filter.html

Mth-Octave Filter-Banks

Mth-octave filter-banks split the input signal into a bank of parallel signals, one for each spectral band. They are related to the Mth-Octave Spectrum-Analyzers in `analysis.lib`. The documentation of this library contains more details about the implementation. The parameters are:

- M: number of band-slices per octave (>1)
- N: total number of bands (>2)
- `ftop`: upper bandlimit of the Mth-octave bands ($<SR/2$)

In addition to the Mth-octave output signals, there is a highpass signal containing frequencies from `ftop` to $SR/2$, and a “dc band” lowpass signal containing frequencies from 0 (dc) up to the start of the Mth-octave bands. Thus, the N output signals are

```
highpass(ftop), MthOctaveBands(M,N-2,ftop), dcBand(ftop*2^(-M*(N-1)))
```

A Filter-Bank is defined here as a signal bandsplitter having the property that summing its output signals gives an allpass-filtered version of the filter-bank input signal. A more conventional term for this is an “allpass-complementary filter bank”. If the allpass filter is a pure delay (and possible scaling), the filter bank is said to be a “perfect-reconstruction filter bank” (see Vaidyanathan-1993 cited below for details). A “graphic equalizer”, in which band signals are scaled by gains and summed, should be based on a filter bank.

The filter-banks below are implemented as Butterworth or Elliptic spectrum-analyzers followed by delay equalizers that make them allpass-complementary.

Increasing Channel Isolation

Go to higher filter orders - see Regalia et al. or Vaidyanathan (cited below) regarding the construction of more aggressive recursive filter-banks using elliptic or Chebyshev prototype filters.

References

- “Tree-structured complementary filter banks using all-pass sections”, Regalia et al., IEEE Trans. Circuits & Systems, CAS-34:1470-1484, Dec. 1987
- “Multirate Systems and Filter Banks”, P. Vaidyanathan, Prentice-Hall, 1993
- Elementary filter theory: <https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/filters/>

```
(fi.)mth_octave_filterbank[n]
```

Allpass-complementary filter banks based on Butterworth band-splitting. For Butterworth band-splits, the needed delay equalizer is easily found.

Usage

```
_ : mth_octave_filterbank(0,M,ftop,N) : par(i,N,_); // 0th-order  
_ : mth_octave_filterbank_alt(0,M,ftop,N) : par(i,N,_); // dc-inverted version
```

Also for convenience:

```
_ : mth_octave_filterbank3(M,ftop,N) : par(i,N,_); // 3rd-order Butterworth  
_ : mth_octave_filterbank5(M,ftop,N) : par(i,N,_); // 5th-order Butterworth  
mth_octave_filterbank_default = mth_octave_filterbank5;
```

Where:

- 0: order of filter used to split each frequency band into two
 - M: number of band-slices per octave
 - ftop: highest band-split crossover frequency (e.g., 20 kHz)
 - N: total number of bands (including dc and Nyquist)
-

Arbitrary-Crossover Filter-Banks and Spectrum Analyzers

These are similar to the Mth-octave analyzers above, except that the band-split frequencies are passed explicitly as arguments.

(fi.)filterbank

Filter bank. **filterbank** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

```
_ : filterbank (0,freqs) : par(i,N,_); // Butterworth band-splits
```

Where:

- 0: band-split filter order (ODD integer required for filterbank[i])
- freqs: (fc1,fc2,...,fcNs) [in numerically ascending order], where Ns=N-1 is the number of octave band-splits (total number of bands N=Ns+1).

If frequencies are listed explicitly as arguments, enclose them in parens:

```
_ : filterbank(3,(fc1,fc2)) : _,_,_
```

(fi.)filterbanki

Inverted-dc filter bank.

Usage

```
_ : filterbanki(0,freqs) : par(i,N,_); // Inverted-dc version
```

Where:

- 0: band-split filter order (ODD integer required for `filterbank[i]`)
- `freqs`: (`fc1,fc2,...,fcNs`) [in numerically ascending order], where `Ns=N-1` is the number of octave band-splits (total number of bands `N=Ns+1`).

If frequencies are listed explicitly as arguments, enclose them in parens:

```
_ : filterbanki(3,(fc1,fc2)) : _,_,_
```

hoa.lib

Faust library for high order ambisonic. Its official prefix is `ho`.

(ho.)encoder

Ambisonic encoder. Encodes a signal in the circular harmonics domain depending on an order of decomposition and an angle.

Usage

```
encoder(n, x, a) : _
```

Where:

- `n`: the order
 - `x`: the signal
 - `a`: the angle
-

(ho.)decoder

Decodes an ambisonics sound field for a circular array of loudspeakers.

Usage

```
_ : decoder(n, p) : _
```

Where:

- `n`: the order
- `p`: the number of speakers

Note

Number of loudspeakers must be greater or equal to $2n+1$. It's preferable to use $2n+2$ loudspeakers.

(ho.)decoderStereo

Decodes an ambisonic sound field for stereophonic configuration. An “home made” ambisonic decoder for stereophonic restitution (30° - 330°) : Sound field lose energy around 180° . You should use **inPhase** optimization with ponctual sources. ##### Usage

_ : decoderStereo(n) : _

Where:

- **n**: the order
-

Optimization Functions

Functions to weight the circular harmonics signals depending to the ambisonics optimization. It can be **basic** for no optimization, **maxRe** or **inPhase**.

(ho.)optimBasic

The basic optimization has no effect and should be used for a perfect circle of loudspeakers with one listener at the perfect center loudspeakers array.

Usage

_ : optimBasic(n) : _

Where:

- **n**: the order
-

(ho.)optimMaxRe

The maxRe optimization optimize energy vector. It should be used for an auditory confined in the center of the loudspeakers array.

Usage

_ : optimMaxRe(n) : _

Where:

- **n**: the order
-

(ho.)optimInPhase

The inPhase Optimization optimize energy vector and put all loudspeakers signals n phase. It should be used for an auditory.

Usage

“ optimInPhase(n) : _ “

here:

n: the order

(ho.)wider

Can be used to wide the diffusion of a localized sound. The order depending signals are weighted and appear in a logarithmic way to have linear changes.

Usage

_ : wider(n,w) : _

Where:

- **n**: the order
 - **w**: the width value between 0 - 1
-

(ho.)map

It simulate the distance of the source by applying a gain on the signal and a wider processing on the soundfield.

Usage

map(n, x, r, a)

Where:

- **n**: the order
 - **x**: the signal
 - **r**: the radius
 - **a**: the angle in radian
-

(ho.)rotate

Rotates the sound field.

Usage

`_ : rotate(n, a) : _`

Where:

- **n**: the order
 - **a**: the angle in radian
-

3D functions

//-----//

(ho.)encoder3D

Ambisonic encoder. Encodes a signal in the circular harmonics domain depending on an order of decomposition, an angle and an elevation.

Usage

`encoder3D(n, x, a, e) : _`

Where:

- **n**: the order
 - **x**: the signal
 - **a**: the angle
 - **e**: the elevation
-

(ho.)optimBasic3D

The basic optimization has no effect and should be used for a perfect sphere of loudspeakers with one listener at the perfect center loudspeakers array.

Usage

`_ : optimBasic3D(n) : _`

Where:

- **n**: the order
-

(ho.)optimMaxRe3D

The maxRe optimization optimize energy vector. It should be used for an auditory confined in the center of the loudspeakers array.

Usage

`_ : optimMaxRe3D(n) : _`

Where:

- `n`: the order
-

(ho.)optimInPhase3D

The inPhase Optimization optimize energy vector and put all loudspeakers signals `n` phase. It should be used for an auditory.

Usage

`“ optimInPhase3D(n) : _ “`

here:

`n`: the order

interpolators.lib

A library to handle interpolation in Faust. Its official prefix is `it`.

(it.)interpolate_linear

Linear interpolation between 2 values

Usage

`interpolate_linear(dv,v0,v1) : _`

Where:

- `dv`: in the fractional value in `[0..1]` range
- `v0`: is the first value
- `v1`: is the second value

Reference:

<https://github.com/jamoma/JamomaCore/blob/master/Foundation/library/includes/TTInterpolate.h>

(it.)interpolate_cosine

Cosine interpolation between 2 values

Usage

`interpolate_cosine(dv,v0,v1) : _`

Where:

- `dv`: in the fractional value in `[0..1]` range
- `v0`: is the first value
- `v1`: is the second value

Reference:

<https://github.com/jamoma/JamomaCore/blob/master/Foundation/library/includes/TTInterpolate.h>

(it.)interpolate_cubic

Cubic interpolation between 4 values

Usage

`interpolate_cubic(dv,v0,v1,v2,v3) : _`

Where:

- `dv`: in the fractional value in `[0..1]` range
- `v0`: is the first value
- `v1`: is the second value
- `v2`: is the third value
- `v3`: is the fourth value

Reference:

<https://www.paulinternet.nl/?page=bicubic>

(it.)interpolator_linear

Linear interpolator for a ‘gen’ circuit triggered by an ‘idv’ input to generate values

Usage

`interpolator_linear(gen, idv) : _,_...` (equal to `N = outputs(gen)`)

Where:

- **gen**: a circuit with an ‘idv’ reader input that produces N outputs
 - **idv**: a fractional read index expressed as a float value, or a (int,frac) pair (see `float.lib` and `double.lib`)
-

(it.)interpolator_cosine

Cosine interpolator for a ‘gen’ circuit triggered by an ‘idv’ input to generate values

Usage

`interpolator_cosine(gen, idv) : _,_...` (equal to `N = outputs(gen)`)

Where:

- **gen**: a circuit with an ‘idv’ reader input that produces N outputs
 - **idv**: a fractional read index expressed as a float value, or a (int,frac) pair (see `float.lib` and `double.lib`)
-

(it.)interpolator_cubic

Cubic interpolator for a ‘gen’ circuit triggered by an ‘idv’ input to generate values

Usage

`interpolator_cubic(gen, idv) : _,_...` (equal to `N = outputs(gen)`)

Where:

- **gen**: a circuit with an ‘idv’ reader input that produces N outputs
 - **idv**: a fractional read index expressed as a float value, or a (int,frac) pair (see `float.lib` and `double.lib`)
-

(it.)interpolator_select

Generic configurable interpolator (with selector between in [0..3]). The value 3 is used for no interpolation.

Usage

`interpolator_select(gen, idv, sel) : _,_...` (equal to `N = outputs(gen)`)

Where:

- **gen**: a circuit with an 'idv' reader input that produces N outputs
 - **idv**: a fractional read index expressed as a float value, or a (int,frac) pair (see `float.lib` and `double.lib`)
 - **sel**: an interpolation algorithm selector in [0..3] (0 = linear, 1 = cosine, 2 = cubic, 3 = nointerp)
-

maths.lib

Mathematic library for Faust. Its official prefix is **ma**.

Functions Reference

(ma.)SR

Current sampling rate. Constant during program execution.

Usage

`SR : _`

(ma.)BS

Current block-size. Can change during the execution.

Usage

`BS : _`

(ma.)PI

Constant PI in double precision.

Usage

PI : _

(ma.)EPSILON

Constant EPSILON in simple/double/quad precision.

Usage

EPSILON : _

(ma.)MIN

Constant MIN in simple/double/quad precision (minimal positive value).

Usage

MIN : _

(ma.)INFINITY

Constant INFINITY in simple/double/quad precision (maximal positive value).

Usage

INFINITY : _

(ma.)FTZ

Flush to zero: force samples under the “maximum subnormal number” to be zero. Usually not needed in C++ because the architecture file take care of this, but can be useful in JavaScript for instance.

Usage

_ : ftz : _

See : http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E19957-01/806-3568/ncg_math.html

(ma.)neg

Invert the sign (-x) of a signal.

Usage

_ : neg : _

(ma.)sub(x,y)

Subtract x and y.

(ma.)inv

Compute the inverse (1/x) of the input signal.

Usage

_ : inv : _

(ma.)cbrt

Computes the cube root of of the input signal.

Usage

_ : cbrt : _

(ma.)hypot

Computes the euclidian distance of the two input signals $\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ without undue overflow or underflow.

Usage

, : hypot : _

(ma.)ldexp

Takes two input signals: x and n, and multiplies x by 2 to the power n.

Usage

`_,_ : ldexp : _`

`(ma.)scalb`

Takes two input signals: x and n, and multiplies x by 2 to the power n.

Usage

`_,_ : scalb : _`

`(ma.)log1p`

Computes $\log(1 + x)$ without undue loss of accuracy when x is nearly zero.

Usage

`_ : log1p : _`

`(ma.)logb`

Return exponent of the input signal as a floating-point number.

Usage

`_ : logb : _`

`(ma.)ilogb`

Return exponent of the input signal as an integer number.

Usage

`_ : ilogb : _`

`(ma.)log2`

Returns the base 2 logarithm of x.

Usage

`_ : log2 : _`

`(ma.)expm1`

Return exponent of the input signal minus 1 with better precision.

Usage

`_ : expm1 : _`

`(ma.)acosh`

Computes the principle value of the inverse hyperbolic cosine of the input signal.

Usage

`_ : acosh : _`

`(ma.)asinh`

Computes the inverse hyperbolic sine of the input signal.

Usage

`_ : asinh : _`

`(ma.)atanh`

Computes the inverse hyperbolic tangent of the input signal.

Usage

`_ : atanh : _`

`(ma.)sinh`

Computes the hyperbolic sine of the input signal.

Usage

`_ : sinh : _`

`(ma.)cosh`

Computes the hyperbolic cosine of the input signal.

Usage

`_ : cosh : _`

`(ma.)tanh`

Computes the hyperbolic tangent of the input signal.

Usage

`_ : tanh : _`

`(ma.)erf`

Computes the error function of the input signal.

Usage

`_ : erf : _`

`(ma.)erfc`

Computes the complementary error function of the input signal.

Usage

`_ : erfc : _`

`(ma.)gamma`

Computes the gamma function of the input signal.

Usage

`_ : gamma : _`

(ma.)lgamma

Calculates the natural logarithm of the absolute value of the gamma function of the input signal.

Usage

`_ : lgamma : _`

(ma.)J0

Computes the Bessel function of the first kind of order 0 of the input signal.

Usage

`_ : J0 : _`

(ma.)J1

Computes the Bessel function of the first kind of order 1 of the input signal.

Usage

`_ : J1 : _`

(ma.)Jn

Computes the Bessel function of the first kind of order n (first input signal) of the second input signal.

Usage

`_,_ : Jn : _`

(ma.)Y0

Computes the linearly independent Bessel function of the second kind of order 0 of the input signal.

Usage

`_ : Y0 : _`

`(ma.)Y1`

Computes the linearly independent Bessel function of the second kind of order 1 of the input signal.

Usage

`_ : Y0 : _`

`(ma.)Yn`

Computes the linearly independent Bessel function of the second kind of order n (first input signal) of the second input signal.

Usage

`_,_ : Yn : _`

`(ma.)fabs, (ma.)fmax, (ma.)fmin`

Just for compatibility...

`fabs = abs`

`fmax = max`

`fmin = min`

`(ma.)np2`

Gives the next power of 2 of x.

Usage

`np2(n) : _`

Where:

- n: an integer
-

(ma.)frac

Gives the fractional part of n.

Usage

frac(n) : _

Where:

- **n**: a decimal number
-

(ma.)modulo

Modulus operation.

Usage

modulo(x,N) : _

Where:

- **x**: the numerator
 - **N**: the denominator
-

(ma.)isnan

Return non-zero if x is a NaN.

Usage

isnan(x)

_ : isnan : _

Where:

- **x**: signal to analyse
-

(ma.)isinf

Return non-zero if x is a positive or negative infinity.

Usage

`isinf(x)`
`_ : isinf : _`

Where:

- `x`: signal to analyse
-

`(ma.)chebychev`

Chebychev transformation of order `n`.

Usage

`_ : chebychev(n) : _`

Where:

- `n`: the order of the polynomial

Semantics

$T[0](x) = 1,$
 $T[1](x) = x,$
 $T[n](x) = 2x \cdot T[n-1](x) - T[n-2](x)$

Reference

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chebyshev_polynomial

`(ma.)chebyshevpoly`

Linear combination of the first Chebyshev polynomials.

Usage

`_ : chebyshevpoly((c0,c1,...,cn)) : _`

Where:

- `cn`: the different Chebyshev polynomials such that: $\text{chebyshevpoly}((c0,c1,\dots,cn)) = \text{Sum of } \text{chebychev}(i) \cdot c_i$

Reference

<http://www.csounds.com/manual/html/chebyshevpoly.html>

(ma.)diffn

Negated first-order difference.

Usage

_ : diffn : _

(ma.)signum

The signum function `signum(x)` is defined as -1 for $x < 0$, 0 for $x == 0$, and 1 for $x > 0$.

Usage

_ : signum : _

(ma.)nextpow2

The `nextpow2(x)` returns the lowest integer m such that $2^m \geq x$.

Usage

2^{nextpow2}(n)

Useful for allocating delay lines, e.g.,

`delay(2nextpow2(maxDelayNeeded), currentDelay);`

misceffects.lib

This library contains a collection of audio effects. Its official prefix is **ef**.

Dynamic

(ef.)cubicnl

Cubic nonlinearity distortion. `cubicnl` is a standard Faust library.

Usage:

_ : cubicnl(drive,offset) : _
_ : cubicnl_nodc(drive,offset) : _

Where:

- **drive**: distortion amount, between 0 and 1
- **offset**: constant added before nonlinearity to give even harmonics. Note: offset can introduce a nonzero mean - feed cubicnl output to dcblocker to remove this.

References:

- https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/pasp/Cubic_Soft_Clipper.html
 - https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/pasp/Nonlinear_Distortion.html
-

(ef.)gate_mono

Mono signal gate. `gate_mono` is a standard Faust function.

Usage

`_ : gate_mono(thresh,att,hold,rel) : _`

Where:

- **thresh**: dB level threshold above which gate opens (e.g., -60 dB)
- **att**: attack time = time constant (sec) for gate to open (e.g., 0.0001 s = 0.1 ms)
- **hold**: hold time = time (sec) gate stays open after signal level < thresh (e.g., 0.1 s)
- **rel**: release time = time constant (sec) for gate to close (e.g., 0.020 s = 20 ms)

References

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Noise_gate
 - <http://www.soundonsound.com/sos/apr01/articles/advanced.asp>
 - [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gating_\(sound_engineering\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gating_(sound_engineering))
-

(ef.)gate_stereo

Stereo signal gates. `gate_stereo` is a standard Faust function.

Usage

`_,_ : gate_stereo(thresh,att,hold,rel) : _,_`

Where:

- **thresh**: dB level threshold above which gate opens (e.g., -60 dB)
- **att**: attack time = time constant (sec) for gate to open (e.g., 0.0001 s = 0.1 ms)

- **hold**: hold time = time (sec) gate stays open after signal level < thresh (e.g., 0.1 s)
- **rel**: release time = time constant (sec) for gate to close (e.g., 0.020 s = 20 ms)

References

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Noise_gate
 - <http://www.soundonsound.com/sos/apr01/articles/advanced.asp>
 - [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gating_\(sound_engineering\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gating_(sound_engineering))
-

Filtering

(ef.)speakerbp

Dirt-simple speaker simulator (overall bandpass eq with observed roll-offs above and below the passband).

Low-frequency speaker model = +12 dB/octave slope breaking to flat near f1. Implemented using two dc blockers in series.

High-frequency model = -24 dB/octave slope implemented using a fourth-order Butterworth lowpass.

Example based on measured Celestion G12 (12" speaker):

speakerbp is a standard Faust function

Usage

```
speakerbp(f1,f2)
_ : speakerbp(130,5000) : _
```

(ef.)piano_dispersion_filter

Piano dispersion allpass filter in closed form.

Usage

```
piano_dispersion_filter(M,B,f0)
_ : piano_dispersion_filter(1,B,f0) : +(totalDelay),_ : fdelay(maxDelay) : _
```

Where:

- **M**: number of first-order allpass sections (compile-time only) Keep below 20. 8 is typical for medium-sized piano strings.
- **B**: string inharmonicity coefficient (0.0001 is typical)
- **f0**: fundamental frequency in Hz

Outputs

- MINUS the estimated delay at f_0 of allpass chain in samples, provided in negative form to facilitate subtraction from delay-line length.
- Output signal from allpass chain

Reference

- “Dispersion Modeling in Waveguide Piano Synthesis Using Tunable Allpass Filters”, by Jukka Rauhala and Vesa Valimäki, DAFX-2006, pp. 71-76
 - http://www.dafx.ca/proceedings/papers/p_071.pdf (An erratum in Eq. (7) is corrected in Dr. Rauhala’s encompassing dissertation (and below).)
 - <http://www.acoustics.hut.fi/research/asp/piano/>
-

(ef.)stereo_width

Stereo Width effect using the Blumlein Shuffler technique. **stereo_width** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

```
_,_ : stereo_width(w) : _,_
```

Where:

- **w**: stereo width between 0 and 1

At **w=0**, the output signal is mono ((left+right)/2 in both channels). At **w=1**, there is no effect (original stereo image). Thus, **w** between 0 and 1 varies stereo width from 0 to “original”.

Reference

- “Applications of Blumlein Shuffling to Stereo Microphone Techniques”
Michael A. Gerzon, JAES vol. 42, no. 6, June 1994
-

Meshes

(ef.)mesh_square

Square Rectangular Digital Waveguide Mesh.

Usage

```
bus(4*N) : mesh_square(N) : bus(4*N);
```

Where:

- N: number of nodes along each edge - a power of two (1,2,4,8,...)

Reference

https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/pasp/Digital_Waveguide_Mesh.html

Signal Order In and Out

The mesh is constructed recursively using 2x2 embeddings. Thus, the top level of `mesh_square(M)` is a block 2x2 mesh, where each block is a `mesh(M/2)`. Let these blocks be numbered 1,2,3,4 in the geometry NW,NE,SW,SE, i.e., as 1 2 3 4. Each block has four vector inputs and four vector outputs, where the length of each vector is M/2. Label the input vectors as Ni,Ei,Wi,Si, i.e., as the inputs from the North, East South, and West, and similarly for the outputs. Then, for example, the upper left input block of M/2 signals is labeled 1Ni. Most of the connections are internal, such as 1Eo -> 2Wi. The 8*(M/2) input signals are grouped in the order 1Ni 2Ni 3Si 4Si 1Wi 3Wi 2Ei 4Ei and the output signals are 1No 1Wo 2No 2Eo 3So 3Wo 4So 4Eo or

In: 1No 1Wo 2No 2Eo 3So 3Wo 4So 4Eo

Out: 1Ni 2Ni 3Si 4Si 1Wi 3Wi 2Ei 4Ei

Thus, the inputs are grouped by direction N,S,W,E, while the outputs are grouped by block number 1,2,3,4, which can also be interpreted as directions NW, NE, SW, SE. A simple program illustrating these orderings is `process = mesh_square(2);`.

Example

Reflectively terminated mesh impulsed at one corner:

```
mesh_square_test(N,x) = mesh_square(N)~(busi(4*N,x)) // input to corner
with { busi(N,x) = bus(N) : par(i,N,*(-1)) : par(i,N-1,_), +(x); };
process = 1-1' : mesh_square_test(4); // all modes excited forever
```

In this simple example, the mesh edges are connected as follows:

1No -> 1Ni, 1Wo -> 2Ni, 2No -> 3Si, 2Eo -> 4Si,

3So -> 1Wi, 3Wo -> 3Wi, 4So -> 2Ei, 4Eo -> 4Ei

A routing matrix can be used to obtain other connection geometries.

(ef.)reverseEchoN(nChans,delay)

Reverse echo effect

Usage

`_ : ef.reverseEchoN(N,delay) : si.bus(N)`

Where:

- ``N``: Number of channels desired (1 or more)
- `delay`: echo delay (integer power of 2)

Demo

`_ : dm.reverseEchoN(N) : _,_`

Description

The effect uses N instances of `reverseDelayRamped` at different phases.

`(ef.)reverseDelayRamped(delay,phase)`

Reverse delay with amplitude ramp

Usage

`_ : ef.reverseDelayRamped(delay,phase) : _`

Where:

- `delay`: echo delay (integer power of 2)
- `phase`: float between 0 and 1 giving ramp delay `phase*delay`

Demo

`_ : dm.reverseEchoN(N) : _,_`

`(ef.)uniformPanToStereo(nChans)`

Pan `nChans` channels to the stereo field, spread uniformly left to right

Usage

`si.bus(N) : ef.uniformPanToStereo(N) : _,_`

Where:

- `N`: Number of input channels to pan down to stereo

Demo

```
_ : dm.reverseEchoN(N) : _,_
```

Time Based

(ef.)echo

A simple echo effect.

echo is a standard Faust function

Usage

```
_ : echo(maxDuration,duration,feedback) : _
```

Where:

- **maxDuration**: the max echo duration in seconds
 - **duration**: the echo duration in seconds
 - **feedback**: the feedback coefficient
-

Pitch Shifting

(ef.)transpose

A simple pitch shifter based on 2 delay lines. **transpose** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

```
_ : transpose(w, x, s) : _
```

Where:

- **w**: the window length (samples)
 - **x**: crossfade duration duration (samples)
 - **s**: shift (semitones)
-

noises.lib

Faust Noise Generator Library. Its official prefix is **no**.

Functions Reference

(no.)noise

White noise generator (outputs random number between -1 and 1). **Noise** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

noise : _

(no.)multirandom

Generates multiple decorrelated random numbers in parallel.

Usage

multirandom(n) : si.bus(n)

Where:

- n: the number of decorrelated random numbers in parallel
-

(no.)multinoise

Generates multiple decorrelated noises in parallel.

Usage

multinoise(n) : si.bus(n)

Where:

- n: the number of decorrelated random numbers in parallel
-

(no.)noises

TODO.

(no.)pink_noise

Pink noise (1/f noise) generator (third-order approximation) **pink_noise** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

```
pink_noise : _;
```

Reference:

https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/sasp/Example_Synthesis_1_F_Noise.html

(no.)pink_noise_vm

Multi pink noise generator.

Usage

```
pink_noise_vm(N) : _;
```

Where:

- N: number of latched white-noise processes to sum, not to exceed sizeof(int) in C++ (typically 32).

References

- <http://www.dsprelated.com/showarticle/908.php>
 - <http://www.firstpr.com.au/dsp/pink-noise/#Voss-McCartney>
-

(no.)lfnoise, (no.)lfnoise0 and (no.)lfnoiseN

Low-frequency noise generators (Butterworth-filtered downsampled white noise).

Usage

```
lfnoise0(rate) : _;    // new random number every int(SR/rate) samples or so  
lfnoiseN(N,rate) : _; // same as "lfnoise0(rate) : lowpass(N,rate)" [see filters.lib]  
lfnoise(rate) : _;    // same as "lfnoise0(rate) : seq(i,5,lowpass(N,rate))" (no overshoot)
```

Example

(view waveforms in faust2octave):

```
rate = SR/100.0; // new random value every 100 samples (SR from music.lib)  
process = lfnoise0(rate),    // sampled/held noise (piecewise constant)  
         lfnoiseN(3,rate), // lfnoise0 smoothed by 3rd order Butterworth LPF  
         lfnoise(rate);    // lfnoise0 smoothed with no overshoot
```

(no.)sparse_noise_vm

sparse noise generator.

Usage

`sparse_noise(f0) : _;`

Where:

- `f0`: average frequency of noise impulses per second

Random impulses in the amplitude range -1 to 1 are generated at an average rate of `f0` impulses per second.

Reference

- See `velvet__noise`
-

(no.)velvet_noise_vm

velvet noise generator.

Usage

`velvet_noise(amp,f0) : _;`

Where:

- `amp`: amplitude of noise impulses (positive and negative)
- `f0`: average frequency of noise impulses per second

Reference

- Matti Karjalainen and Hanna Jarvelainen, “Reverberation Modeling Using Velvet Noise”, in Proc. 30th Int. Conf. Intelligent Audio Environments (AES07), March 2007.
-

(no.)gnoise

approximate zero-mean, unit-variance Gaussian white noise generator.

Usage

`gnoise(N) : _;`

Where:

- N: number of uniform random numbers added to approximate Gaussian white noise

Reference

- See Central Limit Theorem
-

oscillators.lib

This library contains a collection of sound generators. Its official prefix is `os`.

Wave-Table-Based Oscillators

`(os.)sinwaveform`

Sine waveform ready to use with a `rdtable`.

Usage

`sinwaveform(tablesize) : _`

Where:

- `tablesize`: the table size
-

`(os.)coswaveform`

Cosine waveform ready to use with a `rdtable`.

Usage

`coswaveform(tablesize) : _`

Where:

- `tablesize`: the table size
-

`(os.)phasor`

A simple phasor to be used with a `rdtable`. `phasor` is a standard Faust function.

Usage

`phasor(tablesize,freq) : _`

Where:

- `tablesize`: the table size
 - `freq`: the frequency of the phasor (Hz)
-

`(os.)hs_phasor`

Hardsyncing phasor to be used with an `rdtable`.

Usage

`hs_phasor(tablesize,freq,c) : _`

Where:

- `tablesize`: the table size
 - `freq`: the frequency of the phasor (Hz)
 - `c`: a clock signal, `c>0` resets phase to 0
-

`(os.)oscsin`

Sine wave oscillator. `oscsin` is a standard Faust function.

Usage

`oscsin(freq) : _`

Where:

- `freq`: the frequency of the wave (Hz)
-

`(os.)hs_oscsin`

Sin lookup table with hardsyncing phase.

Usage

`hs_oscsin(freq,c) : _`

Where:

- `freq`: the fundamental frequency of the phasor
- `c`: a clock signal, `c>0` resets phase to 0

(os.)osccos

Cosine wave oscillator.

Usage

`osccos(freq) : _`

Where:

- **freq**: the frequency of the wave (Hz)
-

(os.)oscp

A sine wave generator with controllable phase.

Usage

`oscp(freq,p) : _`

Where:

- **freq**: the frequency of the wave (Hz)
 - **p**: the phase in radian
-

(os.)osci

Interpolated phase sine wave oscillator.

Usage

`osci(freq) : _`

Where:

- **freq**: the frequency of the wave (Hz)
-

LFOs

Low-Frequency Oscillators (LFOs) have prefix **lf_** (no aliasing suppression, which is not audible at LF).

(os.)lf_imptrain

Unit-amplitude low-frequency impulse train. `lf_imptrain` is a standard Faust function.

Usage

`lf_imptrain(freq) : _`

Where:

- `freq`: frequency in Hz
-

(os.)lf_pulsetrainpos

Unit-amplitude nonnegative LF pulse train, duty cycle between 0 and 1.

Usage

`lf_pulsetrainpos(freq,duty) : _`

Where:

- `freq`: frequency in Hz
 - `duty`: duty cycle between 0 and 1
-

(os.)lf_pulsetrain

Unit-amplitude zero-mean LF pulse train, duty cycle between 0 and 1.

Usage

`lf_pulsetrain(freq,duty) : _`

Where:

- `freq`: frequency in Hz
 - `duty`: duty cycle between 0 and 1
-

(os.)lf_squarewavepos

Positive LF square wave in $[0,1]$

Usage

`lf_squarewavepos(freq) : _`

Where:

- `freq`: frequency in Hz
-

(os.)lf_squarewave

Zero-mean unit-amplitude LF square wave. `lf_squarewave` is a standard Faust function.

Usage

`lf_squarewave(freq) : _`

Where:

- `freq`: frequency in Hz
-

(os.)lf_trianglepos

Positive unit-amplitude LF positive triangle wave.

Usage

`lf_trianglepos(freq) : _`

Where:

- `freq`: frequency in Hz
-

(os.)lf_triangle

Positive unit-amplitude LF triangle wave `lf_triangle` is a standard Faust function.

Usage

`lf_triangle(freq) : _`

Where:

- `freq`: frequency in Hz
-

Low Frequency Sawtooths

Sawtooth waveform oscillators for virtual analog synthesis et al. The ‘simple’ versions (`lf_rawsaw`, `lf_sawpos` and `saw1`), are mere samplings of the ideal continuous-time (“analog”) waveforms. While simple, the aliasing due to sampling is quite audible. The differentiated polynomial waveform family (`saw2`, `sawN`, and derived functions) do some extra processing to suppress aliasing (not audible for very low fundamental frequencies). According to Lehtonen et al. (JASA 2012), the aliasing of `saw2` should be inaudible at fundamental frequencies below 2 kHz or so, for a 44.1 kHz sampling rate and 60 dB SPL presentation level; fundamentals 415 and below required no aliasing suppression (i.e., `saw1` is ok).

(os.)lf_rawsaw

Simple sawtooth waveform oscillator between 0 and period in samples.

Usage

`lf_rawsaw(periodsamps)`

Where:

- `periodsamps`: number of periods per samples
-

(os.)lf_sawpos_phase

Simple sawtooth waveform oscillator between 0 and 1 with phase control.

Usage

`lf_sawpos_phase(freq,phase)`

Where:

- `freq`: frequency
 - `phase`: phase
-

(os.)lf_sawpos

Simple sawtooth waveform oscillator between 0 and 1.

Usage

`lf_sawpos(freq)`

Where:

- `freq`: frequency
-

`(os.)lf_saw`

Simple sawtooth waveform. `lf_saw` is a standard Faust function.

Usage

`lf_saw(freq)`

Where:

- `freq`: frequency
-

Bandlimited Sawtooth

//—————(os.)sawN————— Bandlimited Sawtooth

`sawN(N,freq), sawNp, saw2dpw(freq), saw2(freq), saw3(freq), saw4(freq),
saw5(freq), saw6(freq), sawtooth(freq), saw2f2(freq) saw2f4(freq)`

Method 1 (`saw2`)

Polynomial Transition Regions (PTR) (for aliasing suppression).

References

- Kleimola, J.; Valimaki, V., “Reducing Aliasing from Synthetic Audio Signals Using Polynomial Transition Regions,” in Signal Processing Letters, IEEE , vol.19, no.2, pp.67-70, Feb. 2012
- <https://aaltodoc.aalto.fi/bitstream/handle/123456789/7747/publication6.pdf?sequence=9>
- <http://research.spa.aalto.fi/publications/papers/spl-ptr/>

Method 2 (`sawN`)

Differentiated Polynomial Waves (DPW) (for aliasing suppression).

Reference

“Alias-Suppressed Oscillators based on Differentiated Polynomial Waveforms”, Vesa Valimaki, Juhan Nam, Julius Smith, and Jonathan Abel, IEEE Tr. Acoustics, Speech, and Language Processing (IEEE-ASLP), Vol. 18, no. 5, May 2010.

Other Cases

Correction-filtered versions of **saw2**: **saw2f2**, **saw2f4** The correction filter compensates “droop” near half the sampling rate. See reference for **sawN**.

Usage

```
sawN(N,freq) : _  
sawNp(N,freq,phase) : _  
saw2dpw(freq) : _  
saw2(freq) : _  
saw3(freq) : _ // based on sawN  
saw4(freq) : _ // based on sawN  
saw5(freq) : _ // based on sawN  
saw6(freq) : _ // based on sawN  
sawtooth(freq) : _ // = saw2  
saw2f2(freq) : _  
saw2f4(freq) : _
```

Where:

- N: polynomial order
- freq: frequency in Hz
- phase: phase

(os.)sawNp

TODO: Markdown doc in comments

(os.)saw2dpw

TODO: Markdown doc in comments

(os.)saw3

TODO: Markdown doc in comments

(os.)sawtooth

Alias-free sawtooth wave. 2nd order interpolation (based on **saw2**). **sawtooth** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

`sawtooth(freq) : _`

Where:

- `freq`: frequency
-

`(os.)saw2f2`

TODO: Markdown doc in comments

`(os.)saw2f4`

TODO: Markdown doc in comments

Bandlimited Pulse, Square, and Impulse Trains

Bandlimited Pulse, Square, and Impulse Trains.

`pulsetrainN`, `pulsetrain`, `squareN`, `square`, `imptrain`, `imptrainN`, `triangle`, `triangleN`

All are zero-mean and meant to oscillate in the audio frequency range. Use simpler sample-rounded `lf_*` versions above for LFOs.

Usage

```
pulsetrainN(N,freq,duty) : _
pulsetrain(freq, duty) : _ // = pulsetrainN(2)
squareN(N, freq) : _
square : _ // = squareN(2)
imptrainN(N,freq) : _
imptrain : _ // = impttrainN(2)
triangleN(N,freq) : _
triangle : _ // = triangleN(2)
```

Where:

- `N`: polynomial order
- `freq`: frequency in Hz

`(os.)pulsetrainN`

TODO: Markdown doc in comments

(os.)pulsetrain

Bandlimited pulse train oscillator. Based on `pulsetrainN(2)`. `pulsetrain` is a standard Faust function.

Usage

`pulsetrain(freq, duty) : _`

Where:

- `freq`: frequency
 - `duty`: duty cycle between 0 and 1
-

(os.)squareN

TODO: Markdown doc in comments

(os.)square

Bandlimited square wave oscillator. Based on `squareN(2)`. `square` is a standard Faust function.

Usage

`square(freq) : _`

Where:

- `freq`: frequency
-

(os.)impulse

One-time impulse generated when the Faust process is started. `impulse` is a standard Faust function.

Usage

`impulse : _`

(os.)imptrainN

TODO: Markdown doc in comments

(os.)imptrain

Bandlimited impulse train generator. Based on `imptrainN(2)`. `imptrain` is a standard Faust function.

Usage

`imptrain(freq) : _`

Where:

- `freq`: frequency
-

(os.)triangleN

TODO: Markdown doc in comments

(os.)triangle

Bandlimited triangle wave oscillator. Based on `triangleN(2)`. `triangle` is a standard Faust function.

Usage

`triangle(freq) : _`

Where:

- `freq`: frequency
-

Filter-Based Oscillators

Filter-Based Oscillators

Usage

`osc[b|r|rs|rc|s|w](f)`, where `f` = frequency in Hz.

References

- <http://lac.linuxaudio.org/2012/download/lac12-slides-jos.pdf>
- <https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/pdf/lac12-paper-jos.pdf>

(os.)oscb

Sinusoidal oscillator based on the biquad.

Usage

`oscb(freq) : _`

Where:

- `freq`: frequency
-

`(os.)oscrq`

Sinusoidal (sine and cosine) oscillator based on 2D vector rotation, = undamped “coupled-form” resonator = lossless 2nd-order normalized ladder filter.

Usage

`oscrq(freq) : _,_`

Where:

- `freq`: frequency

Reference

- https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/pasp/Normalized_Scattering_Junctions.html
-

`(os.)oscrrs`

Sinusoidal (sine) oscillator based on 2D vector rotation, = undamped “coupled-form” resonator = lossless 2nd-order normalized ladder filter.

Usage

`oscrrs(freq) : _`

Where:

- `freq`: frequency

Reference

- https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/pasp/Normalized_Scattering_Junctions.html
-

(os.)oscrc

Sinusoidal (cosine) oscillator based on 2D vector rotation, = undamped “coupled-form” resonator = lossless 2nd-order normalized ladder filter.

Usage

`oscrc(freq) : _`

Where:

- `freq`: frequency

Reference

- https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/pasp/Normalized_Scattering_Junctions.html
-

(os.)oscs

Sinusoidal oscillator based on the state variable filter = undamped “modified-coupled-form” resonator = “magic circle” algorithm used in graphics.

(os.)osc

Default sine wave oscillator (same as `oscsin`). `osc` is a standard Faust function.

Usage

`osc(freq) : _`

Where:

- `freq`: the frequency of the wave (Hz)
-

Waveguide-Resonator-Based Oscillators

Sinusoidal oscillator based on the waveguide resonator `wgr`.

(os.)oscw

Sinusoidal oscillator based on the waveguide resonator `wgr`. Unit-amplitude cosine oscillator.

Usage

`oscwc(freq) : _`

Where:

- `freq`: frequency

Reference

- https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/pasp/Digital_Waveguide_Oscillator.html
-

`(os.)oscws`

Sinusoidal oscillator based on the waveguide resonator `wgr`. Unit-amplitude sine oscillator.

Usage

`oscws(freq) : _`

Where:

- `freq`: frequency

Reference

- https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/pasp/Digital_Waveguide_Oscillator.html
-

`(os.)oscwq`

Sinusoidal oscillator based on the waveguide resonator `wgr`. Unit-amplitude cosine and sine (quadrature) oscillator.

Usage

`oscwq(freq) : _`

Where:

- `freq`: frequency

Reference

- https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/pasp/Digital_Waveguide_Oscillator.html
-

(os.)oscw

Sinusoidal oscillator based on the waveguide resonator **wgr**. Unit-amplitude cosine oscillator (default).

Usage

oscw(freq) : _

Where:

- **freq**: frequency

Reference

- https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/pasp/Digital_Waveguide_Oscillator.html
-

Casio CZ Oscillators

Oscillators that mimics some of the Casio CZ oscillators.

(os.)CZsaw

Oscillator that mimics the Casio CZ saw oscillator **CZsaw** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

CZsaw(fund,index) : _

Where:

- **fund**: a saw-tooth waveform between 0 and 1 that the oscillator slaves to
 - **index**: the brightness of the oscillator, 0 to 1. 0 = sine-wave, 1 = saw-wave
-

(os.)CZsquare

Oscillator that mimics the Casio CZ square oscillator **CZsquare** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

`CZsquare(fund,index) : _`

Where:

- **fund**: a saw-tooth waveform between 0 and 1 that the oscillator slaves to
 - **index**: the brightness of the oscillator, 0 to 1. 0 = sine-wave, 1 = square-wave
-

`(os.)CZpulse`

Oscillator that mimics the Casio CZ pulse oscillator `CZpulse` is a standard Faust function.

Usage

`CZpulse(fund,index) : _`

Where:

- **fund**: a saw-tooth waveform between 0 and 1 that the oscillator slaves to
 - **index**: the brightness of the oscillator, 0 gives a sine-wave, 1 is closer to a pulse
-

`(os.)CZsinePulse`

Oscillator that mimics the Casio CZ sine/pulse oscillator `CZsinePulse` is a standard Faust function.

Usage

`CZsinePulse(fund,index) : _`

Where:

- **fund**: a saw-tooth waveform between 0 and 1 that the oscillator slaves to
 - **index**: the brightness of the oscillator, 0 gives a sine-wave, 1 is a sine minus a pulse
-

`(os.)CZhalfSine`

Oscillator that mimics the Casio CZ half sine oscillator `CZhalfSine` is a standard Faust function.

Usage

`CZhalfSine(fund,index) : _`

Where:

- **fund**: a saw-tooth waveform between 0 and 1 that the oscillator slaves to
 - **index**: the brightness of the oscillator, 0 gives a sine-wave, 1 is somewhere between a saw and a square
-

(os.)CZresSaw

Oscillator that mimics the Casio CZ resonant saw-tooth oscillator **CZresSaw** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

`CZresSaw(fund,res) : _`

Where:

- **fund**: a saw-tooth waveform between 0 and 1 that the oscillator slaves to
 - **res**: the frequency of resonance as a factor of the fundamental pitch.
-

(os.)CZresTriangle

Oscillator that mimics the Casio CZ resonant triangle oscillator **CZresTriangle** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

`CZresTriangle(fund,res) : _`

Where:

- **fund**: a saw-tooth waveform between 0 and 1 that the oscillator slaves to
 - **res**: the frequency of resonance as a factor of the fundamental pitch.
-

(os.)CZresTrap

Oscillator that mimics the Casio CZ resonant trapeze oscillator **CZresTrap** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

`CZresTrap(fund,res) : _`

Where:

- **fund**: a saw-tooth waveform between 0 and 1 that the oscillator slaves to
 - **res**: the frequency of resonance as a factor of the fundamental pitch.
-

PolyBLEP-Based Oscillators

`(os.)polyblep`

PolyBLEP residual function - used for smoothing steps in the audio signal.

Usage

`polyblep(Q, phase) : _`

Where:

- **Q**: smoothing factor between 0 and 0.5. Determines how far from the ends of the phase interval the quadratic function is used.
 - **phase**: normalised phase (between 0 and 1)
-

`(os.)polyblep_saw`

Sawtooth oscillator with suppressed aliasing (using polyBLEP)

Usage

`polyblep_saw(f) : _`

Where:

- **f**: frequency in Hz
-

`(os.)polyblep_square`

Square wave oscillator with suppressed aliasing (using polyBLEP)

Usage

`polyblep_square(f) : _`

Where:

- **f**: frequency in Hz

(os.)polyblep_triangle

Triangle wave oscillator with suppressed aliasing (using polyBLEP)

Usage

`polyblep_triangle(f) : _`

Where:

- `f`: frequency in Hz
-

Filter-Based Oscillators

(os.)quadosc

Sinusoidal oscillator based on QuadOsc by Martin Vicanek

Usage

`quadosc(freq) : _`

where

- `freq`: frequency in Hz

Reference

- <https://vicanek.de/articles/QuadOsc.pdf>
-

phaflangers.lib

A library of phasor and flanger effects. Its official prefix is `pf`.

Functions Reference

(pf.)flanger_mono

Mono flanging effect.

Usage:

```
_ : flanger_mono(dmax,curdel,depth,fb,invert) : _;
```

Where:

- **dmax**: maximum delay-line length (power of 2) - 10 ms typical
- **curdel**: current dynamic delay (not to exceed dmax)
- **depth**: effect strength between 0 and 1 (1 typical)
- **fb**: feedback gain between 0 and 1 (0 typical)
- **invert**: 0 for normal, 1 to invert sign of flanging sum

Reference

<https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/pasp/Flanging.html>

(pf.)flanger_stereo

Stereo flanging effect. **flanger_stereo** is a standard Faust function.

Usage:

```
_,_ : flanger_stereo(dmax,curdel1,curdel2,depth,fb,invert) : _,_;
```

Where:

- **dmax**: maximum delay-line length (power of 2) - 10 ms typical
- **curdel**: current dynamic delay (not to exceed dmax)
- **depth**: effect strength between 0 and 1 (1 typical)
- **fb**: feedback gain between 0 and 1 (0 typical)
- **invert**: 0 for normal, 1 to invert sign of flanging sum

Reference

<https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/pasp/Flanging.html>

(pf.)phaser2_mono

Mono phasing effect.

Phaser

```
_ : phaser2_mono(Notches,phase,width,frqmin,fratio,frqmax,speed,depth,fb,invert) : _;
```

Where:

- **Notches**: number of spectral notches (MACRO ARGUMENT - not a signal)

- **phase**: phase of the oscillator (0-1)
- **width**: approximate width of spectral notches in Hz
- **frqmin**: approximate minimum frequency of first spectral notch in Hz
- **fratio**: ratio of adjacent notch frequencies
- **frqmax**: approximate maximum frequency of first spectral notch in Hz
- **speed**: LFO frequency in Hz (rate of periodic notch sweep cycles)
- **depth**: effect strength between 0 and 1 (1 typical) (aka “intensity”) when depth=2, “vibrato mode” is obtained (pure allpass chain)
- **fb**: feedback gain between -1 and 1 (0 typical)
- **invert**: 0 for normal, 1 to invert sign of flanging sum

Reference:

- <https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/pasp/Phasing.html>
- http://www.geofex.com/Article_Folders/phasers/phase.html
- ‘An Allpass Approach to Digital Phasing and Flanging’, Julius O. Smith III, Proc. Int. Computer Music Conf. (ICMC-84), pp. 103-109, Paris, 1984.
- CCRMA Tech. Report STAN-M-21: <https://ccrma.stanford.edu/STANM/stanms/stanm21/>

(pf.)phaser2_stereo

Stereo phasing effect. **phaser2_stereo** is a standard Faust function.

Phaser

_ : **phaser2_stereo**(Notches,phase,width,frqmin,fratio,frqmax,speed,depth,fb,invert) : **_**;

Where:

- **Notches**: number of spectral notches (MACRO ARGUMENT - not a signal)
- **phase**: phase of the oscillator (0-1)
- **width**: approximate width of spectral notches in Hz
- **frqmin**: approximate minimum frequency of first spectral notch in Hz
- **fratio**: ratio of adjacent notch frequencies
- **frqmax**: approximate maximum frequency of first spectral notch in Hz
- **speed**: LFO frequency in Hz (rate of periodic notch sweep cycles)
- **depth**: effect strength between 0 and 1 (1 typical) (aka “intensity”) when depth=2, “vibrato mode” is obtained (pure allpass chain)
- **fb**: feedback gain between -1 and 1 (0 typical)
- **invert**: 0 for normal, 1 to invert sign of flanging sum

Reference:

- <https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/pasp/Phasing.html>
- http://www.geofex.com/Article_Folders/phasers/phase.html

- ‘An Allpass Approach to Digital Phasing and Flanging’, Julius O. Smith III, Proc. Int. Computer Music Conf. (ICMC-84), pp. 103-109, Paris, 1984.
 - CCRMA Tech. Report STAN-M-21: <https://ccrma.stanford.edu/STANM/stanms/stanm21/>
-

physmodels.lib

Faust physical modeling library; Its official prefix is `pm`.

This library provides an environment to facilitate physical modeling of musical instruments. It contains dozens of functions implementing low and high level elements going from a simple waveguide to fully operational models with built-in UI, etc.

It is organized as follows:

- Global Variables: Useful pre-defined variables for physical modeling (e.g., speed of sound, etc.).
- Conversion Tools: Conversion functions specific to physical modeling (e.g., length to frequency, etc.).
- Bidirectional Utilities: Functions to create bidirectional block diagrams for physical modeling.
- Basic Elements: waveguides, specific types of filters, etc.
- String Instruments: various types of strings (e.g., steel, nylon, etc.), bridges, guitars, etc.
- Bowed String Instruments: parts and models specific to bowed string instruments (e.g., bows, bridges, violins, etc.).
- Wind Instrument: parts and models specific to wind string instruments (e.g., reeds, mouthpieces, flutes, clarinets, etc.).
- Exciters: pluck generators, “blowers”, etc.
- Modal Percussions: percussion instruments based on modal models.
- Vocal Synthesis: functions for various vocal synthesis techniques (e.g., fof, source/filter, etc.) and vocal synthesizers.
- Misc Functions: any other functions that don’t fit in the previous category (e.g., nonlinear filters, etc.).

This library is part of the Faust Physical Modeling ToolKit. More information on how to use this library can be found on this page: <https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~rmichon/pmFaust>. Tutorials on how to make physical models of musical instruments using Faust can be found here as well.

Global Variables

Useful pre-defined variables for physical modeling.

(pm.)speedOfSound

Speed of sound in meters per second (340m/s).

(pm.)maxLength

The default maximum length (3) in meters of strings and tubes used in this library. This variable should be overridden to allow longer strings or tubes.

Conversion Tools

Useful conversion tools for physical modeling.

(pm.)f2l

Frequency to length in meters.

Usage

f2l(freq) : distanceInMeters

Where:

- **freq**: the frequency
-

(pm.)l2f

Length in meters to frequency.

Usage

l2f(length) : freq

Where:

- **length**: length/distance in meters
-

(pm.)l2s

Length in meters to number of samples.

Usage

`l2s(1) : numberOfSamples`

Where:

- 1: length in meters

Bidirectional Utilities

Set of fundamental functions to create bi-directional block diagrams in Faust. These elements are used as the basis of this library to connect high level elements (e.g., mouthpieces, strings, bridge, instrument body, etc.). Each block has 3 inputs and 3 outputs. The first input/output carry left going waves, the second input/output carry right going waves, and the third input/output is used to carry any potential output signal to the end of the algorithm.

`(pm.)basicBlock`

Empty bidirectional block to be used with `chain`: 3 signals ins and 3 signals out.

Usage

`chain(basicBlock : basicBlock : etc.)`

`(pm.)chain`

Creates a chain of bidirectional blocks. Blocks must have 3 inputs and outputs. The first input/output carry left going waves, the second input/output carry right going waves, and the third input/output is used to carry any potential output signal to the end of the algorithm. The implied one sample delay created by the `~` operator is generalized to the left and right going waves. Thus, `n` blocks in `chain()` will add an `n` samples delay to both left and right going waves.

Usage

```
leftGoingWaves,rightGoingWaves,mixedOutput : chain( A : B ) : leftGoingWaves,rightGoingWaves
with{
    A = _,'_,'_ ;
    B = _,'_,'_ ;
};
```

`(pm.)inLeftWave`

Adds a signal to left going waves anywhere in a `chain` of blocks.

Usage

```
model(x) = chain(A : inLeftWave(x) : B)
```

Where **A** and **B** are bidirectional blocks and **x** is the signal added to left going waves in that chain.

(pm.)inRightWave

Adds a signal to right going waves anywhere in a **chain** of blocks.

Usage

```
model(x) = chain(A : inRightWave(x) : B)
```

Where **A** and **B** are bidirectional blocks and **x** is the signal added to right going waves in that chain.

(pm.)in

Adds a signal to left and right going waves anywhere in a **chain** of blocks.

Usage

```
model(x) = chain(A : in(x) : B)
```

Where **A** and **B** are bidirectional blocks and **x** is the signal added to left and right going waves in that chain.

(pm.)outLeftWave

Sends the signal of left going waves to the output channel of the **chain**.

Usage

```
chain(A : outLeftWave : B)
```

Where **A** and **B** are bidirectional blocks.

(pm.)outRightWave

Sends the signal of right going waves to the output channel of the **chain**.

Usage

```
chain(A : outRightWave : B)
```

Where A and B are bidirectional blocks.

(pm.)out

Sends the signal of right and left going waves to the output channel of the **chain**.

Usage

```
chain(A : out : B)
```

Where A and B are bidirectional blocks.

(pm.)terminations

Creates terminations on both sides of a **chain** without closing the inputs and outputs of the bidirectional signals chain. As for **chain**, this function adds a 1 sample delay to the bidirectional signal, both ways. Of courses, this function can be nested within a **chain**.

Usage

```
terminations(a,b,c)
with{
    a = *(-1); // left termination
    b = chain(D : E : F); // bidirectional chain of blocks (D, E, F, etc.)
    c = *(-1); // right termination
};
```

(pm.)lTermination

Creates a termination on the left side of a **chain** without closing the inputs and outputs of the bidirectional signals chain. This function adds a 1 sample delay near the termination and can be nested within another **chain**.

Usage

```
lTerminations(a,b)
with{
    a = *(-1); // left termination
    b = chain(D : E : F); // bidirectional chain of blocks (D, E, F, etc.)
};
```

(pm.)rTermination

Creates a termination on the right side of a **chain** without closing the inputs and outputs of the bidirectional signals chain. This function adds a 1 sample delay near the termination and can be nested within another **chain**.

Usage

```
rTerminations(b,c)
with{
    b = chain(D : E : F); // bidirectional chain of blocks (D, E, F, etc.)
    c = *(-1); // right termination
};
```

(pm.)closeIns

Closes the inputs of a bidirectional chain in all directions.

Usage

```
closeIns : chain(...) : _,_,_
```

(pm.)closeOuts

Closes the outputs of a bidirectional chain in all directions except for the main signal output (3d output).

Usage

```
_,_,_ : chain(...) : _
```

(pm.)endChain

Closes the inputs and outputs of a bidirectional chain in all directions except for the main signal output (3d output).

Usage

```
endChain(chain(...)) : _
```

Basic Elements

Basic elements for physical modeling (e.g., waveguides, specific filters, etc.).

(pm.)waveguideN

A series of waveguide functions based on various types of delays (see `fdelay[n]`).

List of functions

- `waveguideUd`: unit delay waveguide
- `waveguideFd`: fractional delay waveguide
- `waveguideFd2`: second order fractional delay waveguide
- `waveguideFd4`: fourth order fractional delay waveguide

Usage

```
chain(A : waveguideUd(nMax,n) : B)
```

Where:

- `nMax`: the maximum length of the delays in the waveguide
 - `n`: the length of the delay lines in samples.
-

(pm.)waveguide

Standard `pm.lib` waveguide (based on `waveguideFd4`).

Usage

```
chain(A : waveguide(nMax,n) : B)
```

Where:

- `nMax`: the maximum length of the delays in the waveguide
 - `n`: the length of the delay lines in samples.
-

(pm.)bridgeFilter

Generic two zeros bridge FIR filter (as implemented in the STK) that can be used to implement the reflectance violin, guitar, etc. bridges.

Usage

```
_ : bridge(brightness,absorption) : _
```

Where:

- **brightness**: controls the damping of high frequencies (0-1)
 - **absorption**: controls the absorption of the brige and thus the t60 of the string plugged to it (0-1) (1 = 20 seconds)
-

(pm.)modeFilter

Resonant bandpass filter that can be used to implement a single resonance (mode).

Usage

`_ : modeFilter(freq,t60,gain) : _`

Where:

- **freq**: mode frequency
 - **t60**: mode resonance duration (in seconds)
 - **gain**: mode gain (0-1)
-

String Instruments

Low and high level string instruments parts. Most of the elements in this section can be used in a bidirectional chain.

(pm.)stringSegment

A string segment without terminations (just a simple waveguide).

Usage

`chain(A : stringSegment(maxLength,length) : B)`

Where:

- **maxLength**: the maximum length of the string in meters (should be static)
 - **length**: the length of the string in meters
-

(pm.)openString

A bidirectional block implementing a basic “generic” string with a selectable excitation position. Lowpass filters are built-in and allow to simulate the effect of dispersion on the sound and thus to change the “stiffness” of the string.

Usage

```
chain(... : openString(length,stiffness,pluckPosition,excitation) : ...)
```

Where:

- **length**: the length of the string in meters
 - **stiffness**: the stiffness of the string (0-1) (1 for max stiffness)
 - **pluckPosition**: excitation position (0-1) (1 is bottom)
 - **excitation**: the excitation signal
-

(pm.)nylonString

A bidirectional block implementing a basic nylon string with selectable excitation position. This element is based on **openString** and has a fix stiffness corresponding to that of a nylon string.

Usage

```
chain(... : nylonString(length,pluckPosition,excitation) : ...)
```

Where:

- **length**: the length of the string in meters
 - **pluckPosition**: excitation position (0-1) (1 is bottom)
 - **excitation**: the excitation signal
-

(pm.)steelString

A bidirectional block implementing a basic steel string with selectable excitation position. This element is based on **openString** and has a fix stiffness corresponding to that of a steel string.

Usage

```
chain(... : steelString(length,pluckPosition,excitation) : ...)
```

Where:

- **length**: the length of the string in meters
 - **pluckPosition**: excitation position (0-1) (1 is bottom)
 - **excitation**: the excitation signal
-

(pm.)openStringPick

A bidirectional block implementing a “generic” string with selectable excitation position. It also has a built-in pickup whose position is the same as the excitation position. Thus, moving the excitation position will also move the pickup.

Usage

```
chain(... : openStringPick(length,stiffness,pluckPosition,excitation) : ...)
```

Where:

- **length**: the length of the string in meters
 - **stiffness**: the stiffness of the string (0-1) (1 for max stiffness)
 - **pluckPosition**: excitation position (0-1) (1 is bottom)
 - **excitation**: the excitation signal
-

(pm.)openStringPickUp

A bidirectional block implementing a “generic” string with selectable excitation position and stiffness. It also has a built-in pickup whose position can be independently selected. The only constraint is that the pickup has to be placed after the excitation position.

Usage

```
chain(... : openStringPickUp(length,stiffness,pluckPosition,excitation) : ...)
```

Where:

- **length**: the length of the string in meters
 - **stiffness**: the stiffness of the string (0-1) (1 for max stiffness)
 - **pluckPosition**: pluck position between the top of the string and the pickup (0-1) (1 for same as pickup position)
 - **pickupPosition**: position of the pickup on the string (0-1) (1 is bottom)
 - **excitation**: the excitation signal
-

(pm.)openStringPickDown

A bidirectional block implementing a “generic” string with selectable excitation position and stiffness. It also has a built-in pickup whose position can be independently selected. The only constraint is that the pickup has to be placed before the excitation position.

Usage

```
chain(... : openStringPickDown(length,stiffness,pluckPosition,excitation) : ...)
```

Where:

- **length**: the length of the string in meters
 - **stiffness**: the stiffness of the string (0-1) (1 for max stiffness)
 - **pluckPosition**: pluck position on the string (0-1) (1 is bottom)
 - **pickupPosition**: position of the pickup between the top of the string and the excitation position (0-1) (1 is excitation position)
 - **excitation**: the excitation signal
-

(pm.)ksReflexionFilter

The “typical” one-zero Karplus-strong feedforward reflexion filter. This filter will be typically used in a termination (see below).

Usage

```
terminations(_,chain(...),ksReflexionFilter)
```

(pm.)rStringRigidTermination

Bidirectional block implementing a right rigid string termination (no damping, just phase inversion).

Usage

```
chain(rStringRigidTermination : stringSegment : ...)
```

(pm.)lStringRigidTermination

Bidirectional block implementing a left rigid string termination (no damping, just phase inversion).

Usage

```
chain(... : stringSegment : lStringRigidTermination)
```

(pm.)elecGuitarBridge

Bidirectional block implementing a simple electric guitar bridge. This block is based on **bridgeFilter**. The bridge doesn't implement transmittance since it is not meant to be connected to a body (unlike acoustic guitar). It also partially sets the resonance duration of the string with the nuts used on the other side.

Usage

```
chain(... : stringSegment : elecGuitarBridge)
```

(pm.)elecGuitarNuts

Bidirectional block implementing a simple electric guitar nuts. This block is based on **bridgeFilter** and does essentially the same thing as **elecGuitarBridge**, but on the other side of the chain. It also partially sets the resonance duration of the string with the bridge used on the other side.

Usage

```
chain(elecGuitarNuts : stringSegment : ...)
```

(pm.)guitarBridge

Bidirectional block implementing a simple acoustic guitar bridge. This bridge damps more high frequencies than **elecGuitarBridge** and implements a transmittance filter. It also partially sets the resonance duration of the string with the nuts used on the other side.

Usage

```
chain(... : stringSegment : guitarBridge)
```

(pm.)guitarNuts

Bidirectional block implementing a simple acoustic guitar nuts. This nuts damps more high frequencies than **elecGuitarNuts** and implements a transmittance filter. It also partially sets the resonance duration of the string with the bridge used on the other side.

Usage

```
chain(guitarNuts : stringSegment : ...)
```

(pm.)idealString

An “ideal” string with rigid terminations and where the plucking position and the pick-up position are the same. Since terminations are rigid, this string will ring forever.

Usage

```
1-1' : idealString(length,reflexion,xPosition,excitation)
```

With: * **length**: the length of the string in meters * **pluckPosition**: the plucking position (0.001-0.999) * **excitation**: the input signal for the excitation.

(pm.)ks

A Karplus-Strong string (in that case, the string is implemented as a one dimension waveguide).

Usage

```
ks(length,damping,excitation) : _
```

Where:

- **length**: the length of the string in meters
 - **damping**: string damping (0-1)
 - **excitation**: excitation signal
-

(pm.)ks_ui_MIDI

Ready-to-use, MIDI-enabled Karplus-Strong string with built-in UI.

Usage

```
ks_ui_MIDI : _
```

(pm.)elecGuitarModel

A simple electric guitar model (without audio effects, of course) with selectable pluck position. This model implements a single string. Additional strings should be created by making a polyphonic applications out of this function. Pitch is changed by changing the length of the string and not through a finger model.

Usage

`elecGuitarModel(length,pluckPosition,mute,excitation) : _`

Where:

- `length`: the length of the string in meters
 - `pluckPosition`: pluck position (0-1) (1 is on the bridge)
 - `mute`: mute coefficient (1 for no mute and 0 for instant mute)
 - `excitation`: excitation signal
-

`(pm.)elecGuitar`

A simple electric guitar model with steel strings (based on `elecGuitarModel`) implementing an excitation model. This model implements a single string. Additional strings should be created by making a polyphonic applications out of this function.

Usage

`elecGuitar(length,pluckPosition,trigger) : _`

Where:

- `length`: the length of the string in meters
 - `pluckPosition`: pluck position (0-1) (1 is on the bridge)
 - `mute`: mute coefficient (1 for no mute and 0 for instant mute)
 - `gain`: gain of the pluck (0-1)
 - `trigger`: trigger signal (1 for on, 0 for off)
-

`(pm.)elecGuitar_ui_MIDI`

Ready-to-use MIDI-enabled electric guitar physical model with built-in UI.

Usage

`elecGuitar_ui_MIDI : _`

`(pm.)guitarBody`

WARNING: not implemented yet! Bidirectional block implementing a simple acoustic guitar body.

Usage

`chain(... : guitarBody)`

`(pm.)guitarModel`

A simple acoustic guitar model with steel strings and selectable excitation position. This model implements a single string. Additional strings should be created by making a polyphonic applications out of this function. Pitch is changed by changing the length of the string and not through a finger model. WARNING: this function doesn't currently implement a body (just strings and bridge).

Usage

`guitarModel(length,pluckPosition,excitation) : _`

Where:

- **length**: the length of the string in meters
 - **pluckPosition**: pluck position (0-1) (1 is on the bridge)
 - **excitation**: excitation signal
-

`(pm.)guitar`

A simple acoustic guitar model with steel strings (based on `guitarModel`) implementing an excitation model. This model implements a single string. Additional strings should be created by making a polyphonic applications out of this function.

Usage

`guitar(length,pluckPosition,trigger) : _`

Where:

- **length**: the length of the string in meters
 - **pluckPosition**: pluck position (0-1) (1 is on the bridge)
 - **gain**: gain of the excitation
 - **trigger**: trigger signal (1 for on, 0 for off)
-

`(pm.)guitar_ui_MIDI`

Ready-to-use MIDI-enabled steel strings acoustic guitar physical model with built-in UI.

Usage

`guitar_ui_MIDI : _`

`(pm.)nylonGuitarModel`

A simple acoustic guitar model with nylon strings and selectable excitation position. This model implements a single string. Additional strings should be created by making a polyphonic applications out of this function. Pitch is changed by changing the length of the string and not through a finger model. WARNING: this function doesn't currently implement a body (just strings and bridge).

Usage

`nylonGuitarModel(length,pluckPosition,excitation) : _`

Where:

- `length`: the length of the string in meters
 - `pluckPosition`: pluck position (0-1) (1 is on the bridge)
 - `excitation`: excitation signal
-

`(pm.)nylonGuitar`

A simple acoustic guitar model with steel strings (based on `nylonGuitarModel`) implementing an excitation model. This model implements a single string. Additional strings should be created by making a polyphonic applications out of this function.

Usage

`nylonGuitar(length,pluckPosition,trigger) : _`

Where:

- `length`: the length of the string in meters
 - `pluckPosition`: pluck position (0-1) (1 is on the bridge)
 - `gain`: gain of the excitation (0-1)
 - `trigger`: trigger signal (1 for on, 0 for off)
-

`(pm.)nylonGuitar_ui_MIDI`

Ready-to-use MIDI-enabled nylon strings acoustic guitar physical model with built-in UI.

Usage

`nylonGuitar_ui_MIDI : _`

(pm.)modeInterpRes

Modular string instrument resonator based on IR measurements made on 3D printed models. The 2D space allowing for the control of the shape and the scale of the model is enabled by interpolating between modes parameters. More information about this technique/project can be found here: <https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~rmichon/3dPrintingModeling/>.

Usage

`_ : modeInterpRes(nModes,x,y) : _`

Where:

- **nModes**: number of modeled modes (40 max)
 - **x**: shape of the resonator (0: square, 1: square with rounded corners, 2: round)
 - **y**: scale of the resonator (0: small, 1: medium, 2: large)
-

(pm.)modularInterpBody

Bidirectional block implementing a modular string instrument resonator (see `modeInterpRes`).

Usage

`chain(... : modularInterpBody(nModes,shape,scale) : ...)`

Where:

- **nModes**: number of modeled modes (40 max)
 - **shape**: shape of the resonator (0: square, 1: square with rounded corners, 2: round)
 - **scale**: scale of the resonator (0: small, 1: medium, 2: large)
-

(pm.)modularInterpStringModel

String instrument model with a modular body (see `modeInterpRes` and <https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~rmichon/3dPrintingModeling/>).

Usage

`modularInterpStringModel(length,pluckPosition,shape,scale,bodyExcitation,stringExcitation)`

Where:

- **stringLength**: the length of the string in meters
 - **pluckPosition**: pluck position (0-1) (1 is on the bridge)
 - **shape**: shape of the resonator (0: square, 1: square with rounded corners, 2: round)
 - **scale**: scale of the resonator (0: small, 1: medium, 2: large)
 - **bodyExcitation**: excitation signal for the body
 - **stringExcitation**: excitation signal for the string
-

`(pm.)modularInterpInstr`

String instrument with a modular body (see `modeInterpRes` and <https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~rmichon/3dPrintingModeling/>).

Usage

`modularInterpInstr(stringLength,pluckPosition,shape,scale,gain,tapBody,triggerString) : _`

Where:

- **stringLength**: the length of the string in meters
 - **pluckPosition**: pluck position (0-1) (1 is on the bridge)
 - **shape**: shape of the resonator (0: square, 1: square with rounded corners, 2: round)
 - **scale**: scale of the resonator (0: small, 1: medium, 2: large)
 - **gain**: of the string excitation
 - **tapBody**: send an impulse in the body of the instrument where the string is connected (1 for on, 0 for off)
 - **triggerString**: trigger signal for the string (1 for on, 0 for off)
-

`(pm.)modularInterpInstr_ui_MIDI`

Ready-to-use MIDI-enabled string instrument with a modular body (see `modeInterpRes` and <https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~rmichon/3dPrintingModeling/>) with built-in UI.

Usage

`modularInterpInstr_ui_MIDI : _`

Bowed String Instruments

Low and high level basic string instruments parts. Most of the elements in this section can be used in a bidirectional chain.

(pm.)bowTable

Extremely basic bow table that can be used to implement a wide range of bow types for many different bowed string instruments (violin, cello, etc.).

Usage

`excitation : bowTable(offset,slope) : _`

Where:

- **excitation**: an excitation signal
 - **offset**: table offset
 - **slope**: table slope
-

(pm.)violinBowTable

Violin bow table based on `bowTable`.

Usage

`bowVelocity : violinBowTable(bowPressure) : _`

Where:

- **bowVelocity**: velocity of the bow/excitation signal (0-1)
 - **bowPressure**: bow pressure on the string (0-1)
-

(pm.)bowInteraction

Bidirectional block implementing the interaction of a bow in a `chain`.

Usage

`chain(... : stringSegment : bowInteraction(bowTable) : stringSegment : ...)`

Where:

- **bowTable**: the bow table
-

(pm.)violinBow

Bidirectional block implementing a violin bow and its interaction with a string.

Usage

```
chain(... : stringSegment : violinBow(bowPressure,bowVelocity) : stringSegment : ...)
```

Where:

- **bowVelocity**: velocity of the bow / excitation signal (0-1)
 - **bowPressure**: bow pressure on the string (0-1)
-

(pm.)violinBowedString

Violin bowed string bidirectional block with controllable bow position. Terminations are not implemented in this model.

Usage

```
chain(nuts : violinBowedString(stringLength,bowPressure,bowVelocity,bowPosition) : bridge)
```

Where:

- **stringLength**: the length of the string in meters
 - **bowVelocity**: velocity of the bow / excitation signal (0-1)
 - **bowPressure**: bow pressure on the string (0-1)
 - **bowPosition**: the position of the bow on the string (0-1)
-

(pm.)violinNuts

Bidirectional block implementing simple violin nuts. This function is based on `bridgeFilter`.

Usage

```
chain(violinNuts : stringSegment : ...)
```

(pm.)violinBridge

Bidirectional block implementing a simple violin bridge. This function is based on `bridgeFilter`.

Usage

```
chain(... : stringSegment : violinBridge
```

(pm.)violinBody

Bidirectional block implementing a simple violin body (just a simple resonant lowpass filter).

Usage

```
chain(... : stringSegment : violinBridge : violinBody)
```

(pm.)violinModel

Ready-to-use simple violin physical model. This model implements a single string. Additional strings should be created by making a polyphonic applications out of this function. Pitch is changed by changing the length of the string (and not through a finger model).

Usage

```
violinModel(stringLength,bowPressure,bowVelocity,bridgeReflexion,  
bridgeAbsorption,bowPosition) : _
```

Where:

- **stringLength**: the length of the string in meters
 - **bowVelocity**: velocity of the bow / excitation signal (0-1)
 - **bowPressure**: bow pressure on the string (0-1)
 - **bowPosition**: the position of the bow on the string (0-1)
-

(pm.)violin_ui

Ready-to-use violin physical model with built-in UI.

Usage

```
violinModel_ui : _
```

(pm.)violin_ui_MIDI

Ready-to-use MIDI-enabled violin physical model with built-in UI.

Usage

```
violin_ui_MIDI : _
```

Wind Instruments

Low and high level basic wind instruments parts. Most of the elements in this section can be used in a bidirectional chain.

(pm.)openTube

A tube segment without terminations (same as `stringSegment`).

Usage

```
chain(A : openTube(maxLength,length) : B)
```

Where:

- `maxLength`: the maximum length of the tube in meters (should be static)
 - `length`: the length of the tube in meters
-

(pm.)reedTable

Extremely basic reed table that can be used to implement a wide range of single reed types for many different instruments (saxophone, clarinet, etc.).

Usage

```
excitation : reedTable(offset,slope) : _
```

Where:

- `excitation`: an excitation signal
 - `offset`: table offset
 - `slope`: table slope
-

(pm.)fluteJetTable

Extremely basic flute jet table.

Usage

```
excitation : fluteJetTable : _
```

Where:

- **excitation**: an excitation signal
-

(pm.)brassLipsTable

Simple brass lips/mouthpiece table. Since this implementation is very basic and that the lips and tube of the instrument are coupled to each other, the length of that tube must be provided here.

Usage

excitation : **brassLipsTable**(**tubeLength**,**lipsTension**) : _

Where:

- **excitation**: an excitation signal (can be DC)
 - **tubeLength**: length in meters of the tube connected to the mouthpiece
 - **lipsTension**: tension of the lips (0-1) (default: 0.5)
-

(pm.)clarinetReed

Clarinet reed based on **reedTable** with controllable stiffness.

Usage

excitation : **clarinetReed**(**stiffness**) : _

Where:

- **excitation**: an excitation signal
 - **stiffness**: reed stiffness (0-1)
-

(pm.)clarinetMouthPiece

Bidirectional block implementing a clarinet mouthpiece as well as the various interactions happening with traveling waves. This element is ready to be plugged to a tube...

Usage

chain(**clarinetMouthPiece**(**reedStiffness**,**pressure**) : **tube** : etc.)

Where:

- **pressure**: the pressure of the air flow (DC) created by the virtual performer (0-1). This can also be any kind of signal that will directly injected in the mouthpiece (e.g., breath noise, etc.).

- **reedStiffness**: reed stiffness (0-1)
-

(pm.)brassLips

Bidirectional block implementing a brass mouthpiece as well as the various interactions happening with traveling waves. This element is ready to be plugged to a tube...

Usage

```
chain(brassLips(tubeLength,lipsTension,pressure) : tube : etc.)
```

Where:

- **tubeLength**: length in meters of the tube connected to the mouthpiece
 - **lipsTension**: tension of the lips (0-1) (default: 0.5)
 - **pressure**: the pressure of the air flow (DC) created by the virtual performer (0-1). This can also be any kind of signal that will directly injected in the mouthpiece (e.g., breath noise, etc.).
-

(pm.)fluteEmbouchure

Bidirectional block implementing a flute embouchure as well as the various interactions happening with traveling waves. This element is ready to be plugged between tubes segments...

Usage

```
chain(... : tube : fluteEmbouchure(pressure) : tube : etc.)
```

Where:

- **pressure**: the pressure of the air flow (DC) created by the virtual performer (0-1). This can also be any kind of signal that will directly injected in the mouthpiece (e.g., breath noise, etc.).
-

(pm.)wBell

Generic wind instrument bell bidirectional block that should be placed at the end of a **chain**.

Usage

```
chain(... : wBell(opening))
```

Where:

- **opening**: the “opening” of bell (0-1)
-

(pm.)fluteHead

Simple flute head implementing waves reflexion.

Usage

```
chain(fluteHead : tube : ...)
```

(pm.)fluteFoot

Simple flute foot implementing waves reflexion and dispersion.

Usage

```
chain(... : tube : fluteFoot)
```

(pm.)clarinetModel

A simple clarinet physical model without tone holes (pitch is changed by changing the length of the tube of the instrument).

Usage

```
clarinetModel(length,pressure,reedStiffness,bellOpening) : _
```

Where:

- **tubeLength**: the length of the tube in meters
 - **pressure**: the pressure of the air flow created by the virtual performer (0-1). This can also be any kind of signal that will directly injected in the mouthpiece (e.g., breath noise, etc.).
 - **reedStiffness**: reed stiffness (0-1)
 - **bellOpening**: the opening of bell (0-1)
-

(pm.)clarinetModel_ui

Same as `clarinetModel` but with a built-in UI. This function doesn't implement a virtual “blower”, thus **pressure** remains an argument here.

Usage

`clarinetModel_ui(pressure) : _`

Where:

- **pressure**: the pressure of the air flow created by the virtual performer (0-1). This can also be any kind of signal that will be directly injected in the mouthpiece (e.g., breath noise, etc.).

`(pm.)clarinet_ui`

Ready-to-use clarinet physical model with built-in UI based on `clarinetModel`.

Usage

`clarinet_ui : _`

`(pm.)clarinet_ui_MIDI`

Ready-to-use MIDI compliant clarinet physical model with built-in UI.

Usage

`clarinet_ui_MIDI : _`

`(pm.)brassModel`

A simple generic brass instrument physical model without pistons (pitch is changed by changing the length of the tube of the instrument). This model is kind of hard to control and might not sound very good if bad parameters are given to it...

Usage

`brassModel(tubeLength,lipsTension,mute,pressure) : _`

Where:

- **tubeLength**: the length of the tube in meters
- **lipsTension**: tension of the lips (0-1) (default: 0.5)
- **mute**: mute opening at the end of the instrument (0-1) (default: 0.5)
- **pressure**: the pressure of the air flow created by the virtual performer (0-1). This can also be any kind of signal that will directly injected in the mouthpiece (e.g., breath noise, etc.).

(pm.)brassModel_ui

Same as **brassModel** but with a built-in UI. This function doesn't implement a virtual "blower", thus **pressure** remains an argument here.

Usage

brassModel_ui(pressure) : _

Where:

- **pressure**: the pressure of the air flow created by the virtual performer (0-1). This can also be any kind of signal that will be directly injected in the mouthpiece (e.g., breath noise, etc.).

(pm.)brass_ui

Ready-to-use brass instrument physical model with built-in UI based on **brassModel**.

Usage

brass_ui : _

(pm.)brass_ui_MIDI

Ready-to-use MIDI-controllable brass instrument physical model with built-in UI.

Usage

brass_ui_MIDI : _

(pm.)fluteModel

A simple generic flute instrument physical model without tone holes (pitch is changed by changing the length of the tube of the instrument).

Usage

fluteModel(tubeLength,mouthPosition,pressure) : _

Where:

- **tubeLength**: the length of the tube in meters
 - **mouthPosition**: position of the mouth on the embouchure (0-1) (default: 0.5)
 - **pressure**: the pressure of the air flow created by the virtual performer (0-1). This can also be any kind of signal that will directly injected in the mouthpiece (e.g., breath noise, etc.).
-

(pm.)fluteModel_ui

Same as **fluteModel** but with a built-in UI. This function doesn't implement a virtual "blower", thus **pressure** remains an argument here.

Usage

fluteModel_ui(pressure) : _

Where:

- **pressure**: the pressure of the air flow created by the virtual performer (0-1). This can also be any kind of signal that will be directly injected in the mouthpiece (e.g., breath noise, etc.).
-

(pm.)flute_ui

Ready-to-use flute physical model with built-in UI based on **fluteModel**.

Usage

flute_ui : _

(pm.)flute_ui_MIDI

Ready-to-use MIDI-controllable flute physical model with built-in UI.

Usage

flute_ui_MIDI : _

Exciters

Various kind of excitation signal generators.

(pm.)impulseExcitation

Creates an impulse excitation of one sample.

Usage

```
gate = button('gate');  
impulseExcitation(gate) : chain;
```

Where:

- **gate**: a gate button
-

(pm.)strikeModel

Creates a filtered noise excitation.

Usage

```
gate = button('gate');  
strikeModel(LPcutoff,HPcutoff,sharpness,gain,gate) : chain;
```

Where:

- **HPcutoff**: highpass cutoff frequency
 - **LPcutoff**: lowpass cutoff frequency
 - **sharpness**: sharpness of the attack and release (0-1)
 - **gain**: gain of the excitation
 - **gate**: a gate button/trigger signal (0/1)
-

(pm.)strike

Strikes generator with controllable excitation position.

Usage

```
gate = button('gate');  
strike(exPos,sharpness,gain,gate) : chain;
```

Where:

- **exPos**: excitation position with 0: for max low freqs and 1: for max high freqs. So, on membrane for example, 0 would be the middle and 1 the edge
 - **sharpness**: sharpness of the attack and release (0-1)
 - **gain**: gain of the excitation
 - **gate**: a gate button/trigger signal (0/1)
-

(pm.)pluckString

Creates a plucking excitation signal.

Usage

```
trigger = button('gate');  
pluckString(stringLength,cutoff,maxFreq,sharpness,trigger)
```

Where:

- **stringLength**: length of the string to pluck
 - **cutoff**: cutoff ratio (1 for default)
 - **maxFreq**: max frequency ratio (1 for default)
 - **sharpness**: sharpness of the attack and release (1 for default)
 - **gain**: gain of the excitation (0-1)
 - **trigger**: trigger signal (1 for on, 0 for off)
-

(pm.)blower

A virtual blower creating a DC signal with some breath noise in it.

Usage

```
blower(pressure,breathGain,breathCutoff) : _
```

Where:

- **pressure**: pressure (0-1)
 - **breathGain**: breath noise gain (0-1) (recommended: 0.005)
 - **breathCutoff**: breath cutoff frequency (Hz) (recommended: 2000)
-

(pm.)blower_ui

Same as **blower** but with a built-in UI.

Usage

```
blower : somethingToBeBlown
```

Modal Percussions

High and low level functions for modal synthesis of percussion instruments.

(pm.)djembeModel

Dirt-simple djembe modal physical model. Mode parameters are empirically calculated and don't correspond to any measurements or 3D model. They kind of sound good though :).

Usage

`excitation : djembeModel(freq)`

Where:

- **excitation:** excitation signal
 - **freq:** fundamental frequency of the bar
-

(pm.)djembe

Dirt-simple djembe modal physical model. Mode parameters are empirically calculated and don't correspond to any measurements or 3D model. They kind of sound good though :).

This model also implements a virtual “exciter”.

Usage

`djembe(freq,strikePosition,strikeSharpness,gain,trigger)`

Where:

- **freq:** fundamental frequency of the model
 - **strikePosition:** strike position (0 for the middle of the membrane and 1 for the edge)
 - **strikeSharpness:** sharpness of the strike (0-1, default: 0.5)
 - **gain:** gain of the strike
 - **trigger:** trigger signal (0: off, 1: on)
-

(pm.)djembe_ui_MIDI

Simple MIDI controllable djembe physical model with built-in UI.

Usage

`djembe_ui_MIDI : _`

(pm.)marimbaBarModel

Generic marimba tone bar modal model.

This model was generated using `mesh2faust` from a 3D CAD model of a marimba tone bar (`libraries/modalmodels/marimbaBar`). The corresponding CAD model is that of a C2 tone bar (original fundamental frequency: ~65Hz). While `marimbaBarModel` allows to translate the harmonic content of the generated sound by providing a frequency (`freq`), mode transposition has limits and the model will sound less and less like a marimba tone bar as it diverges from C2. To make an accurate model of a marimba, we'd want to have an independent model for each bar...

This model contains 5 excitation positions going linearly from the center bottom to the center top of the bar. Obviously, a model with more excitation position could be regenerated using `mesh2faust`.

Usage

```
excitation : marimbaBarModel(freq,exPos,t60,t60DecayRatio,t60DecaySlope)
```

Where:

- `excitation`: excitation signal
 - `freq`: fundamental frequency of the bar
 - `exPos`: excitation position (0-4)
 - `t60`: T60 in seconds (recommended value: 0.1)
 - `t60DecayRatio`: T60 decay ratio (recommended value: 1)
 - `t60DecaySlope`: T60 decay slope (recommended value: 5)
-

(pm.)marimbaResTube

Simple marimba resonance tube.

Usage

```
marimbaResTube(tubeLength,excitation)
```

Where:

- `tubeLength`: the length of the tube in meters
 - `excitation`: the excitation signal (audio in)
-

(pm.)marimbaModel

Simple marimba physical model implementing a single tone bar connected to tube. This model is scalable and can be adapted to any size of bar/tube (see `marimbaBarModel` to know more about the limitations of this type of system).

Usage

```
excitation : marimbaModel(freq,exPos) : _
```

Where:

- **freq**: the frequency of the bar/tube couple
 - **exPos**: excitation position (0-4)
-

(pm.)marimba

Simple marimba physical model implementing a single tone bar connected to tube. This model is scalable and can be adapted to any size of bar/tube (see `marimbaBarModel` to know more about the limitations of this type of system).

This function also implement a virtual exciter to drive the model.

Usage

```
excitation : marimba(freq,strikePosition,strikeCutoff,strikeSharpness,gain,trigger) : _
```

Where:

- **excitation**: the excitation signal
 - **freq**: the frequency of the bar/tube couple
 - **strikePosition**: strike position (0-4)
 - **strikeCutoff**: cutoff frequency of the strike genarator (recommended: ~7000Hz)
 - **strikeSharpness**: shaarpness of the strike (recommened: ~0.25)
 - **gain**: gain of the strike (0-1)
 - **trigger** signal (0: off, 1: on)
-

(pm.)marimba_ui_MIDI

Simple MIDI controllable marimba physical model with built-in UI implementing a single tone bar connected to tube. This model is scalable and can be adapted to any size of bar/tube (see `marimbaBarModel` to know more about the limitations of this type of system).

Usage

```
marimba_ui_MIDI : _
```

(pm.)churchBellModel

Generic church bell modal model generated by `mesh2faust` from `libraries/modalmodels/churchBell`.

Modeled after T. Rossing and R. Perrin, Vibrations of Bells, Applied Acoustics 2, 1987.

Model height is 301 mm.

This model contains 7 excitation positions going linearly from the bottom to the top of the bell. Obviously, a model with more excitation position could be regenerated using `mesh2faust`.

Usage

`excitation : churchBellModel(nModes,exPos,t60,t60DecayRatio,t60DecaySlope)`

Where:

- **excitation**: the excitation signal
 - **nModes**: number of synthesized modes (max: 50)
 - **exPos**: excitation position (0-6)
 - **t60**: T60 in seconds (recommended value: 0.1)
 - **t60DecayRatio**: T60 decay ratio (recommended value: 1)
 - **t60DecaySlope**: T60 decay slope (recommended value: 5)
-

(pm.)churchBell

Generic church bell modal model.

Modeled after T. Rossing and R. Perrin, Vibrations of Bells, Applied Acoustics 2, 1987.

Model height is 301 mm.

This model contains 7 excitation positions going linearly from the bottom to the top of the bell. Obviously, a model with more excitation position could be regenerated using `mesh2faust`.

This function also implement a virtual exciter to drive the model.

Usage

`excitation : churchBell(strikePosition,strikeCutoff,strikeSharpness,gain,trigger) : _`

Where:

- **excitation**: the excitation signal
- **strikePosition**: strike position (0-6)
- **strikeCutoff**: cutoff frequency of the strike genarator (recommended: ~7000Hz)

- **strikeSharpness**: sharpness of the strike (recommended: ~0.25)
 - **gain**: gain of the strike (0-1)
 - **trigger** signal (0: off, 1: on)
-

(pm.)churchBell_ui

Church bell physical model based on `churchBell` with built-in UI.

Usage

`churchBell_ui` : _

(pm.)englishBellModel

English church bell modal model generated by `mesh2faust` from `libraries/modalmodels/englishBell`.

Modeled after D. Bartocha and . Baron, Influence of Tin Bronze Melting and Pouring Parameters on Its Properties and Bell' Tone, Archives of Foundry Engineering, 2016.

Model height is 1 m.

This model contains 7 excitation positions going linearly from the bottom to the top of the bell. Obviously, a model with more excitation position could be regenerated using `mesh2faust`.

Usage

`excitation` : `englishBellModel(nModes,exPos,t60,t60DecayRatio,t60DecaySlope)`

Where:

- **excitation**: the excitation signal
 - **nModes**: number of synthesized modes (max: 50)
 - **exPos**: excitation position (0-6)
 - **t60**: T60 in seconds (recommended value: 0.1)
 - **t60DecayRatio**: T60 decay ratio (recommended value: 1)
 - **t60DecaySlope**: T60 decay slope (recommended value: 5)
-

(pm.)englishBell

English church bell modal model.

Modeled after D. Bartocha and . Baron, Influence of Tin Bronze Melting and Pouring Parameters on Its Properties and Bell' Tone, Archives of Foundry Engineering, 2016.

Model height is 1 m.

This model contains 7 excitation positions going linearly from the bottom to the top of the bell. Obviously, a model with more excitation position could be regenerated using `mesh2faust`.

This function also implement a virtual exciter to drive the model.

Usage

```
excitation : englishBell(strikePosition,strikeCutoff,strikeSharpness,gain,trigger) : _
```

Where:

- **excitation**: the excitation signal
 - **strikePosition**: strike position (0-6)
 - **strikeCutoff**: cutoff frequency of the strike genarator (recommended: ~7000Hz)
 - **strikeSharpness**: shaarpness of the strike (recommened: ~0.25)
 - **gain**: gain of the strike (0-1)
 - **trigger** signal (0: off, 1: on)
-

(pm.)englishBell_ui

English church bell physical model based on `englishBell` with built-in UI.

Usage

```
englishBell_ui : _
```

(pm.)frenchBellModel

French church bell modal model generated by `mesh2faust` from `libraries/modalmodels/frenchBell`.

Modeled after D. Bartocha and . Baron, Influence of Tin Bronze Melting and Pouring Parameters on Its Properties and Bell' Tone, Archives of Foundry Engineering, 2016.

Model height is 1 m.

This model contains 7 excitation positions going linearly from the bottom to the top of the bell. Obviously, a model with more excitation position could be regenerated using `mesh2faust`.

Usage

```
excitation : frenchBellModel(nModes,exPos,t60,t60DecayRatio,t60DecaySlope)
```

Where:

- **excitation**: the excitation signal
 - **nModes**: number of synthesized modes (max: 50)
 - **exPos**: excitation position (0-6)
 - **t60**: T60 in seconds (recommended value: 0.1)
 - **t60DecayRatio**: T60 decay ratio (recommended value: 1)
 - **t60DecaySlope**: T60 decay slope (recommended value: 5)
-

(pm.)frenchBell

French church bell modal model.

Modeled after D. Bartocha and . Baron, Influence of Tin Bronze Melting and Pouring Parameters on Its Properties and Bell' Tone, Archives of Foundry Engineering, 2016.

Model height is 1 m.

This model contains 7 excitation positions going linearly from the bottom to the top of the bell. Obviously, a model with more excitation position could be regenerated using `mesh2faust`.

This function also implement a virtual exciter to drive the model.

Usage

```
excitation : frenchBell(strikePosition,strikeCutoff,strikeSharpness,gain,trigger) : _
```

Where:

- **excitation**: the excitation signal
 - **strikePosition**: strike position (0-6)
 - **strikeCutoff**: cutoff frequency of the strike genarator (recommended: ~7000Hz)
 - **strikeSharpness**: shaarpness of the strike (recommened: ~0.25)
 - **gain**: gain of the strike (0-1)
 - **trigger** signal (0: off, 1: on)
-

(pm.)frenchBell_ui

French church bell physical model based on `frenchBell` with built-in UI.

Usage

```
frenchBell_ui : _
```

(pm.)germanBellModel

German church bell modal model generated by `mesh2faust` from `libraries/modalmodels/germanBell`.

Modeled after D. Bartocha and . Baron, Influence of Tin Bronze Melting and Pouring Parameters on Its Properties and Bell' Tone, Archives of Foundry Engineering, 2016.

Model height is 1 m.

This model contains 7 excitation positions going linearly from the bottom to the top of the bell. Obviously, a model with more excitation position could be regenerated using `mesh2faust`.

Usage

`excitation : germanBellModel(nModes,exPos,t60,t60DecayRatio,t60DecaySlope)`

Where:

- **excitation:** the excitation signal
 - **nModes:** number of synthesized modes (max: 50)
 - **exPos:** excitation position (0-6)
 - **t60:** T60 in seconds (recommended value: 0.1)
 - **t60DecayRatio:** T60 decay ratio (recommended value: 1)
 - **t60DecaySlope:** T60 decay slope (recommended value: 5)
-

(pm.)germanBell

German church bell modal model.

Modeled after D. Bartocha and . Baron, Influence of Tin Bronze Melting and Pouring Parameters on Its Properties and Bell' Tone, Archives of Foundry Engineering, 2016.

Model height is 1 m.

This model contains 7 excitation positions going linearly from the bottom to the top of the bell. Obviously, a model with more excitation position could be regenerated using `mesh2faust`.

This function also implement a virtual exciter to drive the model.

Usage

`excitation : germanBell(strikePosition,strikeCutoff,strikeSharpness,gain,trigger) : _`

Where:

- **excitation:** the excitation signal
- **strikePosition:** strike position (0-6)

- **strikeCutoff**: cutoff frequency of the strike generator (recommended: ~7000Hz)
 - **strikeSharpness**: sharpness of the strike (recommended: ~0.25)
 - **gain**: gain of the strike (0-1)
 - **trigger** signal (0: off, 1: on)
-

(pm.)germanBell_ui

German church bell physical model based on **germanBell** with built-in UI.

Usage

germanBell_ui : _

(pm.)russianBellModel

Russian church bell modal model generated by **mesh2faust** from **libraries/modalmodels/russianBell**.

Modeled after D. Bartocha and . Baron, Influence of Tin Bronze Melting and Pouring Parameters on Its Properties and Bell' Tone, Archives of Foundry Engineering, 2016.

Model height is 2 m.

This model contains 7 excitation positions going linearly from the bottom to the top of the bell. Obviously, a model with more excitation position could be regenerated using **mesh2faust**.

Usage

excitation : **russianBellModel**(nModes,exPos,t60,t60DecayRatio,t60DecaySlope)

Where:

- **excitation**: the excitation signal
 - **nModes**: number of synthesized modes (max: 50)
 - **exPos**: excitation position (0-6)
 - **t60**: T60 in seconds (recommended value: 0.1)
 - **t60DecayRatio**: T60 decay ratio (recommended value: 1)
 - **t60DecaySlope**: T60 decay slope (recommended value: 5)
-

(pm.)russianBell

Russian church bell modal model.

Modeled after D. Bartocha and . Baron, Influence of Tin Bronze Melting and Pouring Parameters on Its Properties and Bell' Tone, Archives of Foundry Engineering, 2016.

Model height is 2 m.

This model contains 7 excitation positions going linearly from the bottom to the top of the bell. Obviously, a model with more excitation position could be regenerated using `mesh2faust`.

This function also implement a virtual exciter to drive the model.

Usage

```
excitation : russianBell(strikePosition,strikeCutoff,strikeSharpness,gain,trigger) : _
```

Where:

- **excitation**: the excitation signal
- **strikePosition**: strike position (0-6)
- **strikeCutoff**: cutoff frequency of the strike genarator (recommended: ~7000Hz)
- **strikeSharpness**: shaarpness of the strike (recommened: ~0.25)
- **gain**: gain of the strike (0-1)
- **trigger** signal (0: off, 1: on)

(pm.)russianBell_ui

Russian church bell physical model based on `russianBell` with built-in UI.

Usage

```
russianBell_ui : _
```

(pm.)standardBellModel

Standard church bell modal model generated by `mesh2faust` from `libraries/modalmodels/standardBell`.

Modeled after T. Rossing and R. Perrin, Vibrations of Bells, Applied Acoustics 2, 1987.

Model height is 1.8 m.

This model contains 7 excitation positions going linearly from the bottom to the top of the bell. Obviously, a model with more excitation position could be regenerated using `mesh2faust`.

Usage

`excitation : standardBellModel(nModes,exPos,t60,t60DecayRatio,t60DecaySlope)`

Where:

- **excitation**: the excitation signal
 - **nModes**: number of synthesized modes (max: 50)
 - **exPos**: excitation position (0-6)
 - **t60**: T60 in seconds (recommended value: 0.1)
 - **t60DecayRatio**: T60 decay ratio (recommended value: 1)
 - **t60DecaySlope**: T60 decay slope (recommended value: 5)
-

(pm.)standardBell

Standard church bell modal model.

Modeled after T. Rossing and R. Perrin, Vibrations of Bells, Applied Acoustics 2, 1987.

Model height is 1.8 m.

This model contains 7 excitation positions going linearly from the bottom to the top of the bell. Obviously, a model with more excitation position could be regenerated using `mesh2faust`.

This function also implement a virtual exciter to drive the model.

Usage

`excitation : standardBell(strikePosition,strikeCutoff,strikeSharpness,gain,trigger) : _`

Where:

- **excitation**: the excitation signal
 - **strikePosition**: strike position (0-6)
 - **strikeCutoff**: cutoff frequency of the strike genarator (recommended: ~7000Hz)
 - **strikeSharpness**: shaarpness of the strike (recommened: ~0.25)
 - **gain**: gain of the strike (0-1)
 - **trigger** signal (0: off, 1: on)
-

(pm.)standardBell_ui

Standard church bell physical model based on `standardBell` with built-in UI.

Usage

`standardBell_ui : _`

Vocal Synthesis

Vocal synthesizer functions (source/filter, fof, etc.).

(pm.)formantValues

Formant data values.

The formant data used here come from the CSOUND manual <http://www.csounds.com/manual/html/>.

Usage

```
ba.take(j+1,formantValues.f(i)) : _  
ba.take(j+1,formantValues.g(i)) : _  
ba.take(j+1,formantValues.bw(i)) : _
```

Where:

- **i**: formant number
 - **j**: (voiceType*nFormants)+vowel
 - **voiceType**: the voice type (0: alto, 1: bass, 2: countertenor, 3: soprano, 4: tenor)
 - **vowel**: the vowel (0: a, 1: e, 2: i, 3: o, 4: u)
-

(pm.)voiceGender

Calculate the gender for the provided **voiceType** value. (0: male, 1: female)

Usage

`voiceGender(voiceType) : _`

Where:

- **voiceType**: the voice type (0: alto, 1: bass, 2: countertenor, 3: soprano, 4: tenor)
-

(pm.)skirtWidthMultiplier

Calculates value to multiply bandwidth to obtain **skirtwidth** for a Fof filter.

Usage

`skirtWidthMultiplier(vowel,freq,gender) : _`

Where:

- **vowel**: the vowel (0: a, 1: e, 2: i, 3: o, 4: u)
 - **freq**: the fundamental frequency of the excitation signal
 - **gender**: gender of the voice used in the fof filter (0: male, 1: female)
-

`(pm.)autobendFreq`

Autobends the center frequencies of formants 1 and 2 based on the fundamental frequency of the excitation signal and leaves all other formant frequencies unchanged. Ported from `chant-lib`. Reference: <https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~rmichon/chantLib/>.

Usage

`_ : autobendFreq(n,freq,voiceType) : _`

Where:

- **n**: formant index
 - **freq**: the fundamental frequency of the excitation signal
 - **voiceType**: the voice type (0: alto, 1: bass, 2: countertenor, 3: soprano, 4: tenor)
 - input is the center frequency of the corresponding formant
-

`(pm.)vocalEffort`

Changes the gains of the formants based on the fundamental frequency of the excitation signal. Higher formants are reinforced for higher fundamental frequencies. Ported from `chant-lib`. Reference: <https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~rmichon/chantLib/>.

Usage

`_ : vocalEffort(freq,gender) : _`

Where:

- **freq**: the fundamental frequency of the excitation signal
 - **gender**: the gender of the voice type (0: male, 1: female)
 - input is the linear amplitude of the formant
-

(pm.)fof

Function to generate a single Formant-Wave-Function. Reference: https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~mjolsen/pdfs/smc2016_MOlsenFOF.pdf.

Usage

_ : fof(fc,bw,a,g) : _

Where:

- **fc**: formant center frequency,
 - **bw**: formant bandwidth (Hz),
 - **sw**: formant skirtwidth (Hz)
 - **g**: linear scale factor (g=1 gives 0dB amplitude response at fc)
 - input is an impulse signal to excite filter
-

(pm.)fofSH

FOF with sample and hold used on **bw** and **a** parameter used in the filter-cycling FOF function **fofCycle**. Reference: https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~mjolsen/pdfs/smc2016_MOlsenFOF.pdf.

Usage

_ : fofSH(fc,bw,a,g) : _

Where: all parameters same as for **fof**

(pm.)fofCycle

FOF implementation where time-varying filter parameter noise is mitigated by using a cycle of **n** sample and hold FOF filters. Reference: https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~mjolsen/pdfs/smc2016_MOlsenFOF.pdf.

Usage

_ : fofCycle(fc,bw,a,g,n) : _

Where:

- **n**: the number of FOF filters to cycle through
 - all other parameters are same as for **fof**
-

(pm.)fofSmooth

FOF implementation where time-varying filter parameter noise is mitigated by lowpass filtering the filter parameters **bw** and **a** with **smooth**.

Usage

```
_ : fofSmooth(fc,bw,sw,g,tau) : _
```

Where:

- **tau**: the desired smoothing time constant in seconds
 - all other parameters are same as for **fof**
-

(pm.)formantFilterFofCycle

Formant filter based on a single FOF filter. Formant parameters are linearly interpolated allowing to go smoothly from one vowel to another. A cycle of **n** fof filters with sample-and-hold is used so that the fof filter parameters can be varied in realtime. This technique is more robust but more computationally expensive than **formantFilterFofSmooth**. Voice type can be selected but must correspond to the frequency range of the provided source to be realistic.

Usage

```
_ : formantFilterFofCycle(voiceType,vowel,nFormants,i,freq) : _
```

Where:

- **voiceType**: the voice type (0: alto, 1: bass, 2: countertenor, 3: soprano, 4: tenor)
 - **vowel**: the vowel (0: a, 1: e, 2: i, 3: o, 4: u)
 - **nFormants**: number of formant regions in frequency domain, typically 5
 - **i**: formant number (i.e. 0 - 4) used to index formant data value arrays
 - **freq**: fundamental frequency of excitation signal. Used to calculate rise time of envelope
-

(pm.)formantFilterFofSmooth

Formant filter based on a single FOF filter. Formant parameters are linearly interpolated allowing to go smoothly from one vowel to another. Fof filter parameters are lowpass filtered to mitigate possible noise from varying them in realtime. Voice type can be selected but must correspond to the frequency range of the provided source to be realistic.

Usage

`_ : formantFilterFofSmooth(voiceType,vowel,nFormants,i,freq) : _`

Where:

- **voiceType**: the voice type (0: alto, 1: bass, 2: countertenor, 3: soprano, 4: tenor)
 - **vowel**: the vowel (0: a, 1: e, 2: i, 3: o, 4: u)
 - **nFormants**: number of formant regions in frequency domain, typically 5
 - **i**: formant number (i.e. 1 - 5) used to index formant data value arrays
 - **freq**: fundamental frequency of excitation signal. Used to calculate rise time of envelope
-

(pm.)formantFilterBP

Formant filter based on a single resonant bandpass filter. Formant parameters are linearly interpolated allowing to go smoothly from one vowel to another. Voice type can be selected but must correspond to the frequency range of the provided source to be realistic.

Usage

`_ : formantFilterBP(voiceType,vowel,nFormants,i,freq) : _`

Where:

- **voiceType**: the voice type (0: alto, 1: bass, 2: countertenor, 3: soprano, 4: tenor)
 - **vowel**: the vowel (0: a, 1: e, 2: i, 3: o, 4: u)
 - **nFormants**: number of formant regions in frequency domain, typically 5
 - **i**: formant index used to index formant data value arrays
 - **freq**: fundamental frequency of excitation signal.
-

(pm.)formantFilterbank

Formant filterbank which can use different types of filterbank functions and different excitation signals. Formant parameters are linearly interpolated allowing to go smoothly from one vowel to another. Voice type can be selected but must correspond to the frequency range of the provided source to be realistic.

Usage

`_ : formantFilterbank(voiceType,vowel,formantGen,freq) : _`

Where:

- **voiceType**: the voice type (0: alto, 1: bass, 2: countertenor, 3: soprano, 4: tenor)
 - **vowel**: the vowel (0: a, 1: e, 2: i, 3: o, 4: u)
 - **formantGen**: the specific formant filterbank function (i.e. FormantFilterbankBP, FormantFilterbankFof,...)
 - **freq**: fundamental frequency of excitation signal. Needed for FOF version to calculate rise time of envelope
-

(pm.)formantFilterbankFofCycle

Formant filterbank based on a bank of fof filters. Formant parameters are linearly interpolated allowing to go smoothly from one vowel to another. Voice type can be selected but must correspond to the frequency range of the provided source to be realistic.

Usage

_ : formantFilterbankFofCycle(voiceType,vowel,freq) : _

Where:

- **voiceType**: the voice type (0: alto, 1: bass, 2: countertenor, 3: soprano, 4: tenor)
 - **vowel**: the vowel (0: a, 1: e, 2: i, 3: o, 4: u)
 - **freq**: the fundamental frequency of the excitation signal. Needed to calculate the skirtwidth of the FOF envelopes and for the autobendFreq and vocalEffort functions
-

(pm.)formantFilterbankFofSmooth

Formant filterbank based on a bank of fof filters. Formant parameters are linearly interpolated allowing to go smoothly from one vowel to another. Voice type can be selected but must correspond to the frequency range of the provided source to be realistic.

Usage

_ : formantFilterbankFofSmooth(voiceType,vowel,freq) : _

Where:

- **voiceType**: the voice type (0: alto, 1: bass, 2: countertenor, 3: soprano, 4: tenor)
- **vowel**: the vowel (0: a, 1: e, 2: i, 3: o, 4: u)

- **freq**: the fundamental frequency of the excitation signal. Needed to calculate the skirtwidth of the FOF envelopes and for the `autobendFreq` and `vocalEffort` functions
-

(pm.)formantFilterbankBP

Formant filterbank based on a bank of resonant bandpass filters. Formant parameters are linearly interpolated allowing to go smoothly from one vowel to another. Voice type can be selected but must correspond to the frequency range of the provided source to be realistic.

Usage

```
_ : formantFilterbankBP(voiceType,vowel) : _
```

Where:

- **voiceType**: the voice type (0: alto, 1: bass, 2: countertenor, 3: soprano, 4: tenor)
 - **vowel**: the vowel (0: a, 1: e, 2: i, 3: o, 4: u)
 - **freq**: the fundamental frequency of the excitation signal. Needed for the `autobendFreq` and `vocalEffort` functions
-

(pm.)SFFormantModel

Simple formant/vocal synthesizer based on a source/filter model. The **source** and **filterbank** must be specified by the user. **filterbank** must take the same input parameters as **formantFilterbank** (BP/FofCycle /FofSmooth). Formant parameters are linearly interpolated allowing to go smoothly from one vowel to another. Voice type can be selected but must correspond to the frequency range of the synthesized voice to be realistic.

Usage

```
SFFormantModel(voiceType,vowel,exType,freq,gain,source,filterbank,isFof) : _
```

Where:

- **voiceType**: the voice type (0: alto, 1: bass, 2: countertenor, 3: soprano, 4: tenor)
 - **vowel**: the vowel (0: a, 1: e, 2: i, 3: o, 4: u)
 - **exType**: voice vs. fricative sound ratio (0-1 where 1 is 100% fricative)
 - **freq**: the fundamental frequency of the source signal
 - **gain**: linear gain multiplier to multiply the source by
 - **isFof**: whether model is FOF based (0: no, 1: yes)
-

(pm.)SFFormantModelFofCycle

Simple formant/vocal synthesizer based on a source/filter model. The source is just a periodic impulse and the “filter” is a bank of FOF filters. Formant parameters are linearly interpolated allowing to go smoothly from one vowel to another. Voice type can be selected but must correspond to the frequency range of the synthesized voice to be realistic. This model does not work with noise in the source signal so exType has been removed and model does not depend on SFFormantModel function.

Usage

SFFormantModelFofCycle(voiceType,vowel,freq,gain) : _

Where:

- **voiceType**: the voice type (0: alto, 1: bass, 2: countertenor, 3: soprano, 4: tenor)
 - **vowel**: the vowel (0: a, 1: e, 2: i, 3: o, 4: u)
 - **freq**: the fundamental frequency of the source signal
 - **gain**: linear gain multiplier to multiply the source by
-

(pm.)SFFormantModelFofSmooth

Simple formant/vocal synthesizer based on a source/filter model. The source is just a periodic impulse and the “filter” is a bank of FOF filters. Formant parameters are linearly interpolated allowing to go smoothly from one vowel to another. Voice type can be selected but must correspond to the frequency range of the synthesized voice to be realistic.

Usage

SFFormantModelFofSmooth(voiceType,vowel,freq,gain) : _

Where:

- **voiceType**: the voice type (0: alto, 1: bass, 2: countertenor, 3: soprano, 4: tenor)
 - **vowel**: the vowel (0: a, 1: e, 2: i, 3: o, 4: u)
 - **freq**: the fundamental frequency of the source signal
 - **gain**: linear gain multiplier to multiply the source by
-

(pm.)SFFormantModelBP

Simple formant/vocal synthesizer based on a source/filter model. The source is just a sawtooth wave and the “filter” is a bank of resonant bandpass filters.

Formant parameters are linearly interpolated allowing to go smoothly from one vowel to another. Voice type can be selected but must correspond to the frequency range of the synthesized voice to be realistic.

The formant data used here come from the CSOUND manual <http://www.csounds.com/manual/html/>.

Usage

`SFFormantModelBP(voiceType,vowel,exType,freq,gain) : _`

Where:

- **voiceType**: the voice type (0: alto, 1: bass, 2: countertenor, 3: soprano, 4: tenor)
 - **vowel**: the vowel (0: a, 1: e, 2: i, 3: o, 4: u)
 - **exType**: voice vs. fricative sound ratio (0-1 where 1 is 100% fricative)
 - **freq**: the fundamental frequency of the source signal
 - **gain**: linear gain multiplier to multiply the source by
-

`(pm.)SFFormantModelFofCycle_ui`

Ready-to-use source-filter vocal synthesizer with built-in user interface.

Usage

`SFFormantModelFofCycle_ui : _`

`(pm.)SFFormantModelFofSmooth_ui`

Ready-to-use source-filter vocal synthesizer with built-in user interface.

Usage

`SFFormantModelFofSmooth_ui : _`

`(pm.)SFFormantModelBP_ui`

Ready-to-use source-filter vocal synthesizer with built-in user interface.

Usage

`SFFormantModelBP_ui : _`

(pm.)SFFormantModelFofCycle_ui_MIDI

Ready-to-use MIDI-controllable source-filter vocal synthesizer.

Usage

SFFormantModelFofCycle_ui_MIDI : _

(pm.)SFFormantModelFofSmooth_ui_MIDI

Ready-to-use MIDI-controllable source-filter vocal synthesizer.

Usage

SFFormantModelFofSmooth_ui_MIDI : _

(pm.)SFFormantModelBP_ui_MIDI

Ready-to-use MIDI-controllable source-filter vocal synthesizer.

Usage

SFFormantModelBP_ui_MIDI : _

Misc Functions

Various miscellaneous functions.

(pm.)allpassNL

Bidirectional block adding nonlinearities in both directions in a chain. Nonlinearities are created by modulating the coefficients of a passive allpass filter by the signal it is processing.

Usage

chain(... : allpassNL(nonlinearity) : ...)

Where:

- **nonlinearity**: amount of nonlinearity to be added (0-1)
-

modalModel

// Implement multiple resonance modes using resonant bandpass filters.

Usage

`_ : modalModel(n, freqs, t60s, gains) : _`

Where:

- **n**: number of given modes
- **freqs** : list of filter center frequencies
- **t60s** : list of mode resonance durations (in seconds)
- **gains** : list of mode gains (0-1)

For example, to generate a model with 2 modes (440 Hz and 660 Hz, a fifth) where the higher one decays faster and is attenuated:

```
os.impulse : modalModel(2, (440, 660),  
                           (0.5, 0.25),  
                           (ba.db2linear(-1), ba.db2linear(-6))) : _
```

Further reading: Grumiaux et. al., 2017: Impulse-Response and CAD-Mod//el-Based Physical Modeling in Faust

platform.lib

A library to handle platform specific code in Faust. Its official prefix is **pl**.

(pl.)SR

Current sampling rate (between 1Hz and 192000Hz). Constant during program execution.

(pl.)tablesize

Oscillator table size

reducemaps.lib

A library to handle reduce/map kind of operation in Faust. Its official prefix is **rm**.

(rm.)reduce

Fold-like high order function. Apply a binary operation on a block of consecutive samples of a signal . For example : `reduce(max,128)` will compute the maximum of each block of 128 samples. Please note that the resulting value, while produced continuously, will be constant for the duration of a block. A new value is only produced at the end of a block. Note also that blocks should be of at least one sample ($n > 0$).

Usage

```
reduce(op, n, x)
```

(rm.)reducemap

Like `reduce` but a `foo` function is applied to the result. From a mathematical point of view : `reducemap(op,foo,n)` is equivalent to `reduce(op,n):foo` but more efficient.

Usage

```
reducemap (op, foo, n, x)
```

reverbs.lib

A library of reverb effects. Its official prefix is **re**.

Schroeder Reverberators

(re.)jcrev

This artificial reverberator takes a mono signal and outputs stereo (**satrev**) and quad (**jcrev**). They were implemented by John Chowning in the MUS10 computer-music language (descended from Music V by Max Mathews). They are Schroeder Reverberators, well tuned for their size. Nowadays, the more expensive `freeverb` is more commonly used (see the Faust examples directory).

`jcrev` reverb below was made from a listing of “RV”, dated April 14, 1972, which was recovered from an old SAIL DART backup tape. John Chowning thinks this might be the one that became the well known and often copied JCREV.

`jcrev` is a standard Faust function

Usage

```
_ : jcrev : _,_,_,_
```

(re.)satrev

This artificial reverberator take a mono signal and output stereo (**satrev**) and quad (**jcrev**). They were implemented by John Chowning in the MUS10 computer-music language (descended from Music V by Max Mathews). They are Schroeder Reverberators, well tuned for their size. Nowadays, the more expensive freeverb is more commonly used (see the Faust examples directory).

satrev was made from a listing of “SATREV”, dated May 15, 1971, which was recovered from an old SAIL DART backup tape. John Chowning thinks this might be the one used on his often-heard brass canon sound examples, one of which can be found at https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/wav/FM_BrassCanon2.wav.

Usage

```
_ : satrev : _,_
```

Feedback Delay Network (FDN) Reverberators

(re.)fdnrev0

Pure Feedback Delay Network Reverberator (generalized for easy scaling). **fdnrev0** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

```
<1,2,4,...,N signals> <:  
fdnrev0(MAXDELAY,delay,BBS0,freqs,durs,loopgainmax,nonl) :>  
<1,2,4,...,N signals>
```

Where:

- N: 2, 4, 8, ... (power of 2)
- MAXDELAY: power of 2 at least as large as longest delay-line length
- delays: N delay lines, N a power of 2, lengths preferably coprime
- BBS0: odd positive integer = order of bandsplit desired at freqs
- freqs: NB-1 crossover frequencies separating desired frequency bands
- durs: NB decay times (t60) desired for the various bands
- loopgainmax: scalar gain between 0 and 1 used to “squench” the reverb
- nonl: nonlinearity (0 to 0.999..., 0 being linear)

Reference

https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/pasp/FDN_Reverberation.html

(re.)zita_rev_fdn

Internal 8x8 late-reverberation FDN used in the FOSS Linux reverb zita-rev1 by Fons Adriaensen fons@linuxaudio.org. This is an FDN reverb with allpass comb filters in each feedback delay in addition to the damping filters.

Usage

`bus(8) : zita_rev_fdn(f1,f2,t60dc,t60m,fsmx) : bus(8)`

Where:

- `f1`: crossover frequency (Hz) separating dc and midrange frequencies
- `f2`: frequency (Hz) above `f1` where $T60 = t60m/2$ (see below)
- `t60dc`: desired decay time (t60) at frequency 0 (sec)
- `t60m`: desired decay time (t60) at midrange frequencies (sec)
- `fsmx`: maximum sampling rate to be used (Hz)

Reference

- <http://www.kokkinizita.net/linuxaudio/zita-rev1-doc/quickguide.html>
 - https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/pasp/Zita_Rev1.html
-

(re.)zita_rev1_stereo

Extend `zita_rev_fdn` to include `zita_rev1` input/output mapping in stereo mode. `zita_rev1_stereo` is a standard Faust function.

Usage

`_,_ : zita_rev1_stereo(rdel,f1,f2,t60dc,t60m,fsmx) : _,_`

Where:

`rdel` = delay (in ms) before reverberation begins (e.g., 0 to ~100 ms) (remaining args and refs as for `zita_rev_fdn` above)

(re.)zita_rev1_ambi

Extend `zita_rev_fdn` to include `zita_rev1` input/output mapping in “ambisonics mode”, as provided in the Linux C++ version.

Usage

```
_,_ : zita_rev1_ambi(rgxyz,rdel,f1,f2,t60dc,t60m,fsmx) : _,_,_,_
```

Where:

rgxyz = relative gain of lanes 1,4,2 to lane 0 in output (e.g., -9 to 9) (remaining args and references as for `zita_rev1_stereo` above)

Freeverb

(re.)mono_freeverb

A simple Schroeder reverberator primarily developed by “Jezar at Dreampoint” that is extensively used in the free-software world. It uses four Schroeder allpasses in series and eight parallel Schroeder-Moorer filtered-feedback comb-filters for each audio channel, and is said to be especially well tuned.

`mono_freeverb` is a standard Faust function.

Usage

```
_ : mono_freeverb(fb1, fb2, damp, spread) : _;
```

Where:

- **fb1**: coefficient of the lowpass comb filters (0-1)
- **fb2**: coefficient of the allpass comb filters (0-1)
- **damp**: damping of the lowpass comb filter (0-1)
- **spread**: spatial spread in number of samples (for stereo)

License

While this version is licensed LGPL (with exception) along with other GRAME library functions, the file `freeverb.dsp` in the examples directory of older Faust distributions, such as `faust-0.9.85`, was released under the BSD license, which is less restrictive.

(re.)stereo_freeverb

A simple Schroeder reverberator primarily developed by “Jezar at Dreampoint” that is extensively used in the free-software world. It uses four Schroeder allpasses in series and eight parallel Schroeder-Moorer filtered-feedback comb-filters for each audio channel, and is said to be especially well tuned.

Usage

```
_,_ : stereo_freeverb(fb1, fb2, damp, spread) : _,_;
```

Where:

- **fb1**: coefficient of the lowpass comb filters (0-1)
 - **fb2**: coefficient of the allpass comb filters (0-1)
 - **damp**: damping of the lowpass comb filter (0-1)
 - **spread**: spatial spread in number of samples (for stereo)
-

routes.lib

A library to handle signal routing in Faust. Its official prefix is **ro**.

Functions Reference

(ro.)cross

Cross *n* signals: $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \rightarrow (x_n, \dots, x_2, x_1)$. **cross** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

```
cross(n)  
_,_,_ : cross(3) : _,_,_
```

Where:

- **n**: number of signals (int, must be known at compile time)

Note

Special case: **cross2**:

```
cross2 = _,cross(2),_;
```

(ro.)crossnn

Cross two **bus(n)**s.

Usage

```
_,_,... : crossmm(n) : _,_,...
```

Where:

- **n**: the number of signals in the **bus**

(ro.)crossn1

Cross bus(n) and bus(1).

Usage

`_,_,... : crossn1(n) : _,_,...`

Where:

- **n**: the number of signals in the first bus
-

(ro.)interleave

Interleave rowcol cables from column order to row order. *input* : $x(0)$, $x(1)$, $x(2)$..., $x(\text{rowcol}-1)$ *output*: $x(0+0\text{row})$, $x(0+1\text{row})$, $x(0+2\text{row})$, ..., $x(1+0\text{row})$, $x(1+1\text{row})$, $x(1+2\text{row})$, ...

Usage

`_,_,_,_,_ : interleave(row,column) : _,_,_,_,_`

Where:

- **row**: the number of row (int, known at compile time)
 - **column**: the number of column (int, known at compile time)
-

(ro.)butterfly

Addition (first half) then subtraction (second half) of interleaved signals.

Usage

`_,_,_,_ : butterfly(n) : _,_,_,_`

Where:

- **n**: size of the butterfly (n is int, even and known at compile time)
-

(ro.)hadamard

Hadamard matrix function of size $n = 2^k$.

Usage

`_,_,_,_ : hadamard(n) : _,_,_,_`

Where:

- `n`: 2^k , size of the matrix (int, must be known at compile time)

Note:

Implementation contributed by Remy Muller.

`(ro.)recursivize`

Create a recursion from two arbitrary processors `p` and `q`.

Usage

`_,_ : recursivize(p,q) : _,_`

Where:

- `p`: the forward arbitrary processor
 - `q`: the feedback arbitrary processor
-

signals.lib

A library of basic elements to handle signals in Faust. Its official prefix is `si.`

Functions Reference

`(si.)bus`

`n` parallel cables. `bus` is a standard Faust function.

Usage

`bus(n)`

`bus(4) : _,_,_,_`

Where:

- `n`: is an integer known at compile time that indicates the number of parallel cables.
-

(si.)block

Block - terminate n signals. **block** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

```
_,_,... : block(n) : _,...
```

Where:

- **n**: the number of signals to be blocked
-

(si.)interpolate

Linear interpolation between two signals.

Usage

```
_,_ : interpolate(i) : _
```

Where:

- **i**: interpolation control between 0 and 1 (0: first input; 1: second input)
-

(si.)smoo

Smoothing function based on **smooth** ideal to smooth UI signals (sliders, etc.) down. **smoo** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

```
hslider(...) : smoo;
```

(si.)polySmooth

A smoothing function based on **smooth** that doesn't smooth when a trigger signal is given. This is very useful when making polyphonic synthesizer to make sure that the value of the parameter is the right one when the note is started.

Usage

```
hslider(...) : polySmooth(g,s,d) : _
```

Where:

- **g**: the gate/trigger signal used when making polyphonic synths
- **s**: the smoothness (see **smooth**)

- **d**: the number of samples to wait before the signal start being smoothed after **g** switched to 1
-

(si.)smoothAndH

A smoothing function based on **smooth** that holds its output signal when a trigger is sent to it. This feature is convenient when implementing polyphonic instruments to prevent some smoothed parameter to change when a note-off event is sent.

Usage

hslider(...) : **smoothAndH(g,s)** : _

Where:

- **g**: the hold signal (0 for hold, 1 for bypass)
 - **s**: the smoothness (see **smooth**)
-

(si.)bsmooth

Block smooth linear interpolation during a block of samples.

Usage

hslider(...) : **bsmooth** : _

(si.)dot

Dot product for two vectors of size n.

Usage

,,_,_,_,_ : **dot(n)** : _

Where:

- **n**: size of the vectors (int, must be known at compile time)
-

(si.)smooth

Exponential smoothing by a unity-dc-gain one-pole lowpass. **smooth** is a standard Faust function.

Usage:

```
_ : smooth(tau2pole(tau)) : _
```

Where:

- **tau**: desired smoothing time constant in seconds, or

```
hslider(...) : smooth(s) : _
```

Where:

- **s**: smoothness between 0 and 1. $s=0$ for no smoothing, $s=0.999$ is “very smooth”, $s>1$ is unstable, and $s=1$ yields the zero signal for all inputs. The exponential time-constant is approximately $1/(1-s)$ samples, when s is close to (but less than) 1.

Reference:

https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/mdft/Convolution_Example_2_ADSR.html

(si.)cbus

n parallel cables for complex signals. **cbus** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

```
cbus(n)
```

```
cbus(4) : (r0,i0), (r1,i1), (r2,i2), (r3,i3)
```

Where:

- **n**: is an integer known at compile time that indicates the number of parallel cables.
 - each complex number is represented by two real signals as (real,imag)
-

(si.)cmul

multiply two complex signals pointwise. **cmul** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

```
(r1,i1) : cmul(r2,i2) : (_,_);
```

Where:

- Each complex number is represented by two real signals as (real,imag), so
- $(r1,i1)$ = real and imaginary parts of signal 1
- $(r2,i2)$ = real and imaginary parts of signal 2

(si.)cconj

complex conjugation of a (complex) signal. **cconj** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

(r1,i1) : cconj : (_,_);

Where:

- Each complex number is represented by two real signals as (real,imag), so
 - **(r1,i1)** = real and imaginary parts of the input signal
 - **(r1,-i1)** = real and imaginary parts of the output signal
-

(si.)lag_ud

Lag filter with separate times for up and down.

Usage

_ : lag_ud(up, dn) : _;

(si.)rev

Reverse the input signal by blocks of $N > 0$ samples. **rev(1)** is the identity function. **rev(N)** has a latency of $N-1$ samples.

Usage

_ : rev(N) : _;

Where:

- **N**: the block size
-

soundfiles.lib

A library to handle soundfiles in Faust. Its official prefix is **so**.

Functions Reference

(so.)loop

Play a soundfile in a loop taking into account its sampling rate **loop** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

loop(sf, part)

Where:

- **sf**: the soundfile
 - **part**: the part in the soundfile list of sounds
-

(so.)loop_speed

Play a soundfile in a loop taking into account its sampling rate, with speed control **loop_speed** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

loop_speed(sf, part, speed)

Where:

- **sf**: the soundfile
 - **part**: the part in the soundfile list of sounds
 - **speed**: the speed between 0 and n
-

(so.)loop_speed_level

Play a soundfile in a loop taking into account its sampling rate, with speed and level controls **loop_speed_level** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

loop_speed_level(sf, part, speed, level)

Where:

- **sf**: the soundfile
 - **part**: the part in the soundfile list of sounds
 - **speed**: the speed between 0 and n
 - **level**: the volume between 0 and n
-

spats.lib

This library contains a collection of tools for sound spatialization. Its official prefix is **sp**.

(sp.)**panner**

A simple linear stereo panner. **panner** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

`_ : panner(g) : _,_`

Where:

- **g**: the panning (0-1)
-

(sp.)**spat**

GMEM SPAT: n-outputs spatializer. **spat** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

`_ : spat(n,r,d) : _,_,...`

Where:

- **n**: number of outputs
 - **r**: rotation (between 0 et 1)
 - **d**: distance of the source (between 0 et 1)
-

(sp.)**stereoize**

Transform an arbitrary processor **p** into a stereo processor with 2 inputs and 2 outputs.

Usage

`_,_ : stereoize(p) : _,_`

Where:

- **p**: the arbitrary processor
-

synths.lib

This library contains a collection of synthesizers. Its official prefix is **sy**.

(sy.)popFilterPerc

A simple percussion instrument based on a “popped” resonant bandpass filter. **popFilterPerc** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

```
popFilterDrum(freq,q,gate) : _;
```

Where:

- **freq**: the resonance frequency of the instrument
 - **q**: the q of the res filter (typically, 5 is a good value)
 - **gate**: the trigger signal (0 or 1)
-

(sy.)dubDub

A simple synth based on a sawtooth wave filtered by a resonant lowpass. **dubDub** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

```
dubDub(freq,ctFreq,q,gate) : _;
```

Where:

- **freq**: frequency of the sawtooth
 - **ctFreq**: cutoff frequency of the filter
 - **q**: Q of the filter
 - **gate**: the trigger signal (0 or 1)
-

(sy.)sawTrombone

A simple trombone based on a lowpassed sawtooth wave. **sawTrombone** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

```
sawTrombone(att,freq,gain,gate) : _
```

Where:

- **att**: exponential attack duration in s (typically 0.01)
- **freq**: the frequency

- **gain**: the gain (0-1)
 - **gate**: the gate (0 or 1)
-

(sy.)combString

Simplest string physical model ever based on a comb filter. **combString** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

combString(freq,res,gate) : _;

Where:

- **freq**: the frequency of the string
 - **res**: string T60 (resonance time) in second
 - **gate**: trigger signal (0 or 1)
-

(sy.)additiveDrum

A simple drum using additive synthesis. **additiveDrum** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

additiveDrum(freq,freqRatio,gain,harmDec,att,rel,gate) : _

Where:

- **freq**: the resonance frequency of the drum
 - **freqRatio**: a list of ratio to choose the frequency of the mode in function of **freq** e.g.(1 1.2 1.5 ...). The first element should always be one (fundamental).
 - **gain**: the gain of each mode as a list (1 0.9 0.8 ...). The first element is the gain of the fundamental.
 - **harmDec**: harmonic decay ratio (0-1): configure the speed at which higher modes decay compare to lower modes.
 - **att**: attack duration in second
 - **rel**: release duration in second
 - **gate**: trigger signal (0 or 1)
-

(sy.)fm

An FM synthesizer with an arbitrary number of modulators connected as a sequence. **fm** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

```
freqs = (300,400,...);  
indices = (20,...);  
fm(freqs,indices) : _
```

Where:

- **freqs**: a list of frequencies where the first one is the frequency of the carrier and the others, the frequency of the modulator(s)
 - **indices**: the indices of modulation (Nfreqs-1)
-

vaeffects.lib

A library of virtual analog filter effects. Its official prefix is **ve**.

Moog Filters

(ve.)moog_vcf

Moog “Voltage Controlled Filter” (VCF) in “analog” form. Moog VCF implemented using the same logical block diagram as the classic analog circuit. As such, it neglects the one-sample delay associated with the feedback path around the four one-poles. This extra delay alters the response, especially at high frequencies (see reference [1] for details). See **moog_vcf_2b** below for a more accurate implementation.

Usage

```
moog_vcf(res,fr)
```

Where:

- **res**: normalized amount of corner-resonance between 0 and 1 (0 is no resonance, 1 is maximum)
- **fr**: corner-resonance frequency in Hz (less than SR/6.3 or so)

References

- <https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~stilti/papers/moogvcf.pdf>
 - <https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/pasp/vegf.html>
-

(ve.)moog_vcf_2b[n]

Moog “Voltage Controlled Filter” (VCF) as two biquads. Implementation of the ideal Moog VCF transfer function factored into second-order sections. As

a result, it is more accurate than `moog_vcf` above, but its coefficient formulas are more complex when one or both parameters are varied. Here, `res` is the fourth root of that in `moog_vcf`, so, as the sampling rate approaches infinity, `moog_vcf(res,fr)` becomes equivalent to `moog_vcf_2b[n](res^4,fr)` (when `res` and `fr` are constant). `moog_vcf_2b` uses two direct-form biquads (`tf2`). `moog_vcf_2bn` uses two protected normalized-ladder biquads (`tf2np`).

Usage

```
moog_vcf_2b(res,fr)
moog_vcf_2bn(res,fr)
```

Where:

- `res`: normalized amount of corner-resonance between 0 and 1 (0 is min resonance, 1 is maximum)
- `fr`: corner-resonance frequency in Hz

(ve.)moogLadder

Virtual analog model of the 4th-order Moog Ladder, which is arguably the most well-known ladder filter in analog synthesizers. Several 1st-order filters are cascaded in series. Feedback is then used, in part, to control the cut-off frequency and the resonance.

This filter was implemented in Faust by Eric Tarr during the 2019 Embedded DSP With Faust Workshop.

References

- <https://www.willpirkle.com/706-2/>
- <http://www.willpirkle.com/Downloads/AN-4VirtualAnalogFilters.pdf>

Usage

```
_ : moogLadder(normFreq,Q) : _
```

Where:

- `normFreq`: normalized frequency (0-1)
- `Q`: q

(ve.)moogHalfLadder

Virtual analog model of the 2nd-order Moog Half Ladder (simplified version of (ve.)moogLadder). Several 1st-order filters are cascaded in series. Feedback is then used, in part, to control the cut-off frequency and the resonance.

This filter was implemented in Faust by Eric Tarr during the 2019 Embedded DSP With Faust Workshop.

References

- <https://www.willpirkle.com/app-notes/virtual-analog-moog-half-ladder-filter>
- <http://www.willpirkle.com/Downloads/AN-8MoogHalfLadderFilter.pdf>

Usage

`_ : moogHalfLadder(normFreq,Q) : _`

Where:

- `normFreq`: normalized frequency (0-1)
 - `Q`: q
-

(ve.)diodeLadder

4th order virtual analog diode ladder filter. In addition to the individual states used within each independent 1st-order filter, there are also additional feedback paths found in the block diagram. These feedback paths are labeled as connecting states. Rather than separately storing these connecting states in the Faust implementation, they are simply implicitly calculated by tracing back to the other states (s1,s2,s3,s4) each recursive step.

This filter was implemented in Faust by Eric Tarr during the 2019 Embedded DSP With Faust Workshop.

References

- <https://www.willpirkle.com/virtual-analog-diode-ladder-filter/>
- <http://www.willpirkle.com/Downloads/AN-6DiodeLadderFilter.pdf>

Usage

`_ : diodeLadder(normFreq,Q) : _`

Where:

- `normFreq`: normalized frequency (0-1)
 - `Q`: q
-

Korg 35 Filters

The following filters are virtual analog models of the Korg 35 low-pass filter and high-pass filter found in the MS-10 and MS-20 synthesizers. The virtual analog models for the LPF and HPF are different, making these filters more interesting than simply tapping different states of the same circuit.

These filters were implemented in Faust by Eric Tarr during the 2019 Embedded DSP With Faust Workshop.

Filter history:

<https://secretlifeofsynthesizers.com/the-korg-35-filter/>

(ve.)korg35LPF

Virtual analog models of the Korg 35 low-pass filter found in the MS-10 and MS-20 synthesizers.

Usage

```
_ : korg35LPF(normFreq,Q) : _
```

Where:

- **normFreq**: normalized frequency (0-1)
 - **Q**: q
-

(ve.)korg35HPF

Virtual analog models of the Korg 35 high-pass filter found in the MS-10 and MS-20 synthesizers.

Usage

```
_ : korg35HPF(normFreq,Q) : _
```

Where:

- **normFreq**: normalized frequency (0-1)
 - **Q**: q
-

Oberheim Filters

The following filter (4 types) is an implementation of the virtual analog model described in Section 7.2 of the Will Pirkle book, "Designing Software Synthesizer Plug-ins in C++". It is based on the block diagram in Figure 7.5.

The Oberheim filter is a state-variable filter with soft-clipping distortion within the circuit.

In many VA filters, distortion is accomplished using the “tanh” function. For this Faust implementation, that distortion function was replaced with the (ef.)cubicn1 function.

(ve.)oberheim

Generic multi-outputs Oberheim filter (see description above).

Usage

`_ : oberheim(normFreq,Q) : _,_,_,_`

Where:

- **normFreq**: normalized frequency (0-1)
 - **Q**: q
-

(ve.)oberheimBSF

Band-Stop Oberheim filter (see description above).

Usage

`_ : oberheimBSF(normFreq,Q) : _`

Where:

- **normFreq**: normalized frequency (0-1)
 - **Q**: q
-

(ve.)oberheimBPF

Band-Pass Oberheim filter (see description above).

Usage

`_ : oberheimBPF(normFreq,Q) : _`

Where:

- **normFreq**: normalized frequency (0-1)
 - **Q**: q
-

(ve.)oberheimHPF

High-Pass Oberheim filter (see description above).

Usage

`_ : oberheimHPF(normFreq,Q) : _`

Where:

- **normFreq**: normalized frequency (0-1)
 - **Q**: q
-

(ve.)oberheimLPF

Low-Pass Oberheim filter (see description above).

Usage

`_ : oberheimLPF(normFreq,Q) : _`

Where:

- **normFreq**: normalized frequency (0-1)
 - **Q**: q
-

Sallen Key Filters

The following filters were implemented based on VA models of synthesizer filters.

The modeling approach is based on a Topology Preserving Transform (TPT) to resolve the delay-free feedback loop in the corresponding analog filters.

The primary processing block used to build other filters (Moog, Korg, etc.) is based on a 1st-order Sallen-Key filter.

The filters included in this script are 1st-order LPF/HPF and 2nd-order state-variable filters capable of LPF, HPF, and BPF.

Resources:

- Vadim Zavalishin (2018) “The Art of VA Filter Design”, v2.1.0 https://www.native-instruments.com/fileadmin/ni_media/downloads/pdf/VAFilterDesign_2.1.0.pdf
- Will Pirkle (2014) “Resolving Delay-Free Loops in Recursive Filters Using the Modified Härmä Method”, AES 137 <http://www.aes.org/e-lib/browse.cfm?elib=17517>

- Description and diagrams of 1st- and 2nd-order TPT filters: <https://www.willpirkle.com/706-2/>

(ve.)sallenKeyOnePole

Sallen-Key generic One Pole filter (see description above).

For the Faust implementation of this filter, recursion (**letrec**) is used for storing filter “states”. The output (e.g. **y**) is calculated by using the input signal and the previous states of the filter. During the current recursive step, the states of the filter (e.g. **s**) for the next step are also calculated. Admittedly, this is not an efficient way to implement a filter because it requires independently calculating the output and each state during each recursive step. However, it works as a way to store and use “states” within the constraints of Faust.

(ve.)sallenKeyOnePoleLPF

Sallen-Key One Pole lowpass filter (see description above).

Usage

_ : sallenKeyOnePoleLPF(normFreq) : _

Where:

-

normFreq: normalized frequency (0-1)

(ve.)sallenKeyOnePoleHPF

Sallen-Key One Pole Highpass filter (see description above). The dry input signal is routed in parallel to the output. The LPF'd signal is subtracted from the input so that the HPF remains.

Usage

_ : sallenKeyOnePoleHPF(normFreq) : _

Where:

- **normFreq: normalized frequency (0-1)**

(ve.)sallenKey2ndOrder

Sallen-Key generic multi-outputs 2nd order filter.

This is a 2nd-order Sallen-Key state-variable filter. The idea is that by “tapping” into different points in the circuit, different filters (LPF,BPF,HPF) can be achieved. See Figure 4.6 of <https://www.willpirkle.com/706-2/>

This is also a good example of the next step for generalizing the Faust programming approach used for all these VA filters. In this case, there are three things to calculate each recursive step (y,s1,s2). For each thing, the circuit is only calculated up to that point.

Comparing the LPF to BPF, the output signal (y) is calculated similarly. Except, the output of the BPF stops earlier in the circuit. Similarly, the states (s1 and s2) only differ in that s2 includes a couple more terms beyond what is used for s1.

Usage

```
_ : sallenKey2ndOrder(normFreq,Q) : _,_,_
```

Where:

- **normFreq**: normalized frequency (0-1)
 - **Q**: q
-

(ve.)sallenKey2ndOrderLPF

Sallen-Key 2nd order lowpass filter (see description above).

Usage

```
_ : sallenKey2ndOrderLPF(normFreq,Q) : _
```

Where:

- **normFreq**: normalized frequency (0-1)
 - **Q**: q
-

(ve.)sallenKey2ndOrderBPF

Sallen-Key 2nd order bandpass filter (see description above).

Usage

```
_ : sallenKey2ndOrderBPF(normFreq,Q) : _
```

Where:

- **normFreq**: normalized frequency (0-1)
 - **Q**: q
-

(ve.)sallenKey2ndOrderHPF

Sallen-Key 2nd order highpass filter (see description above).

Usage

_ : sallenKey2ndOrderHPF(normFreq,Q) : _

Where:

- **normFreq**: normalized frequency (0-1)
 - **Q**: q
-

Effects

(ve.)wah4

Wah effect, 4th order. **wah4** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

_ : wah4(fr) : _

Where:

- **fr**: resonance frequency in Hz

Reference

<https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/pasp/vegf.html>

(ve.)autowah

Auto-wah effect. **autowah** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

_ : autowah(level) : _

Where:

- **level**: amount of effect desired (0 to 1).
-

(ve.)crybaby

Digitized CryBaby wah pedal. **crybaby** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

```
_ : crybaby(wah) : _
```

Where:

- **wah**: “pedal angle” from 0 to 1

Reference

<https://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/pasp/vegf.html>

(ve.)vocoder

A very simple vocoder where the spectrum of the modulation signal is analyzed using a filter bank. **vocoder** is a standard Faust function.

Usage

```
_ : vocoder(nBands,att,rel,BWRatio,source,excitation) : _;
```

Where:

- **nBands**: Number of vocoder bands
 - **att**: Attack time in seconds
 - **rel**: Release time in seconds
 - **BWRatio**: Coefficient to adjust the bandwidth of each band (0.1 - 2)
 - **source**: Modulation signal
 - **excitation**: Excitation/Carrier signal
-

version.lib

Semantic versioning for the Faust libraries. Its official prefix is **v1**.

(v1.)version

Return the version number of the Faust standard libraries.

Usage

```
version : _,_,_
```

webaudio.lib

An implementation of the web audio API filters. Its official prefix is **wa**.

(wa.)lowpass2

Standard second-order resonant lowpass filter with 12dB/octave rolloff. Frequencies below the cutoff pass through; frequencies above it are attenuated.

Usage

```
_: lowpass2(f0, Q, dtune) :_
```

Where:

- **f0**: cutoff frequency in Hz
- **Q**: the quality factor
- **dtune**: detuning of the frequency in cents

Reference

<https://searchfox.org/mozilla-central/source/dom/media/webaudio/blink/Biquad.cpp#98>

(wa.)highpass2

Standard second-order resonant highpass filter with 12dB/octave rolloff. Frequencies below the cutoff are attenuated; frequencies above it pass through.

Usage

```
_: highpass2(f0, Q, dtune) :_
```

Where:

- **f0**: cutoff frequency in Hz
- **Q**: the quality factor
- **dtune**: detuning of the frequency in cents

Reference

<https://searchfox.org/mozilla-central/source/dom/media/webaudio/blink/Biquad.cpp#127>

(wa.)bandpass2

Standard second-order bandpass filter. Frequencies outside the given range of frequencies are attenuated; the frequencies inside it pass through.

Usage

```
_ : bandpass2(f0, Q, dtune) : _
```

Where:

- **f0**: cutoff frequency in Hz
- **Q**: the quality factor
- **dtune**: detuning of the frequency in cents

Reference

<https://searchfox.org/mozilla-central/source/dom/media/webaudio/blink/Biquad.cpp#334>

(wa.)notch2

Standard notch filter, also called a band-stop or band-rejection filter. It is the opposite of a bandpass filter: frequencies outside the give range of frequencies pass through, frequencies inside it are attenuated.

Usage

```
_ : notch2(f0, Q, dtune) : _
```

Where:

- **f0**: cutoff frequency in Hz
- **Q**: the quality factor
- **dtune**: detuning of the frequency in cents

Reference

<https://searchfox.org/mozilla-central/source/dom/media/webaudio/blink/Biquad.cpp#301>

(wa.)allpass2

Standard second-order allpass filter. It lets all frequencies through, but changes the phase-relationship between the various frequencies.

Usage

`_: allpass2(f0, Q, dtune) :_`

Where:

- `f0`: cutoff frequency in Hz
- `Q`: the quality factor
- `dtune`: detuning of the frequency in cents

Reference

<https://searchfox.org/mozilla-central/source/dom/media/webaudio/blink/Biquad.cpp#268>

`(wa.)peaking2`

Frequencies inside the range get a boost or an attenuation; frequencies outside it are unchanged.

Usage

`_: peaking2(f0, gain, Q, dtune) :_`

Where:

- `f0`: cutoff frequency in Hz
- `gain`: the gain in dB
- `Q`: the quality factor
- `dtune`: detuning of the frequency in cents

Reference

<https://searchfox.org/mozilla-central/source/dom/media/webaudio/blink/Biquad.cpp#233>

`(wa.)lowshelf2`

Standard second-order lowshelf filter. Frequencies lower than the frequency get a boost, or an attenuation, frequencies over it are unchanged.

`_: lowshelf2(f0, gain, dtune) :_`

Where:

- `f0`: cutoff frequency in Hz
- `gain`: the gain in dB
- `dtune`: detuning of the frequency in cents

Reference

<https://searchfox.org/mozilla-central/source/dom/media/webaudio/blink/Biquad.cpp#169>

(wa.)highshelf2

Standard second-order highshelf filter. Frequencies higher than the frequency get a boost or an attenuation, frequencies lower than it are unchanged.

```
_ : highshelf2(f0, gain, dtune) : _
```

Where:

- **f0**: cutoff frequency in Hz
- **gain**: the gain in dB
- **dtune**: detuning of the frequency in cents

Reference

<https://searchfox.org/mozilla-central/source/dom/media/webaudio/blink/Biquad.cpp#201>

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