

using a very good conductor on the finger to bridge the strings so that the biggest resistance is the length of the wires. If this works, the next move would be to use bare hands with possibly other strings that have a similar resistance. Once the MIDI data is created from the ADC there are several options what to do with it e.g. sending it to a computer to synthesize via USB, wirelessly or synthesize the signal on chip.

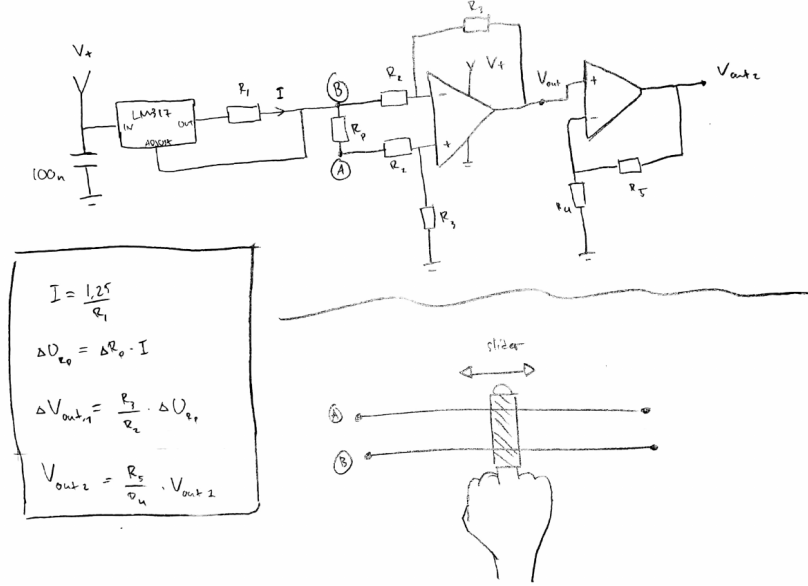


Figure 1: Circuit diagram and principal sketch for the Slidarr.

3 System overview

The Slidarr senses tiny changes in resistance and translates it to MIDI commands, before sending them over USB to a computer running a software synth that produces the audio. The instrument's interface will consist of a metal wire with a constant current running through it. See figure 1. The artist touches the wire at any position with a conductor, further called the "finger", that reads a tiny voltage drop depending on its position along the wire. The voltage drop between A and B is amplified using the presented circuit, and fed into an ADC converter on the ARM Cortex that translates the signal to the corresponding MIDI note.

3.1 User interaction

When the finger makes contact with the string, the system sends a "note on" event. The finger can now slide along the wire, resulting in continuous

”pitchbend” events that are able to change the frequency of the tone generated by the synth. When the finger is released, a ”note off” event is sent.

A button implements a scrolling feature. When the button is pressed, sliding the finger along the string will ”scroll” the frequency range covered by the string up or down the scale, allowing the artist to reach higher or lower notes with just a short string.

3.2 Calibration

The artist should be able to calibrate the system. Another button lets the artist define two positions of the string that corresponds to one octave.

4 Organisation

There are five major parts in this a project to be realized to achieve project concept in Figure 2.

- Creating/developing a measurement circuit to read the resistance(distance) from the strings
- Read that signal with an ADC
- Convert the signal to proper representation for the MIDI protocol
- Send the signal to a synthesizer
- Calibration and setting of modes

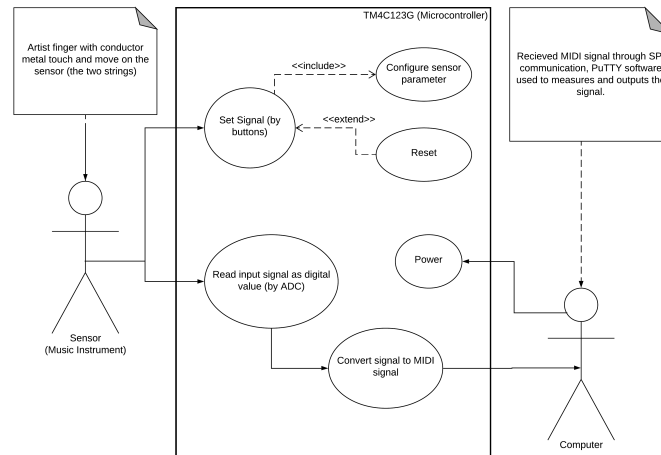


Figure 2: A use case diagram of Slidarr project

The five major parts mentioned before can all be developed on in parallel. There will be three people working available to work on this project.

5 Hardware Required

- Circuit consists of resistors, capacitors, transistors, strings, screws, buffer amplifier, breadboard and jumper wires.
- Microcontroller TM4C123G – ADC (Dual 12-bit 2MSPS ADCs)
- Speaker, Buttons and LEDs (maybe we add potentiometer and LCD)
- Serial Communication between MCU and PC (maybe transmitter signal by WiFi module)

6 Challenge

The possible challenges:

- Building the circuit that gives a proper signal.
- Making accurate ADC readings from the strings.
- Setup the communication using the MIDI protocol.
- Noise in case the strings are not connected with each other.