



POLCA ESP32 Step Sequencer

Polca

Soundengine based on EDP32 and the Code from Marcel Licence

Step-Sequencer made by Erich Heinemann

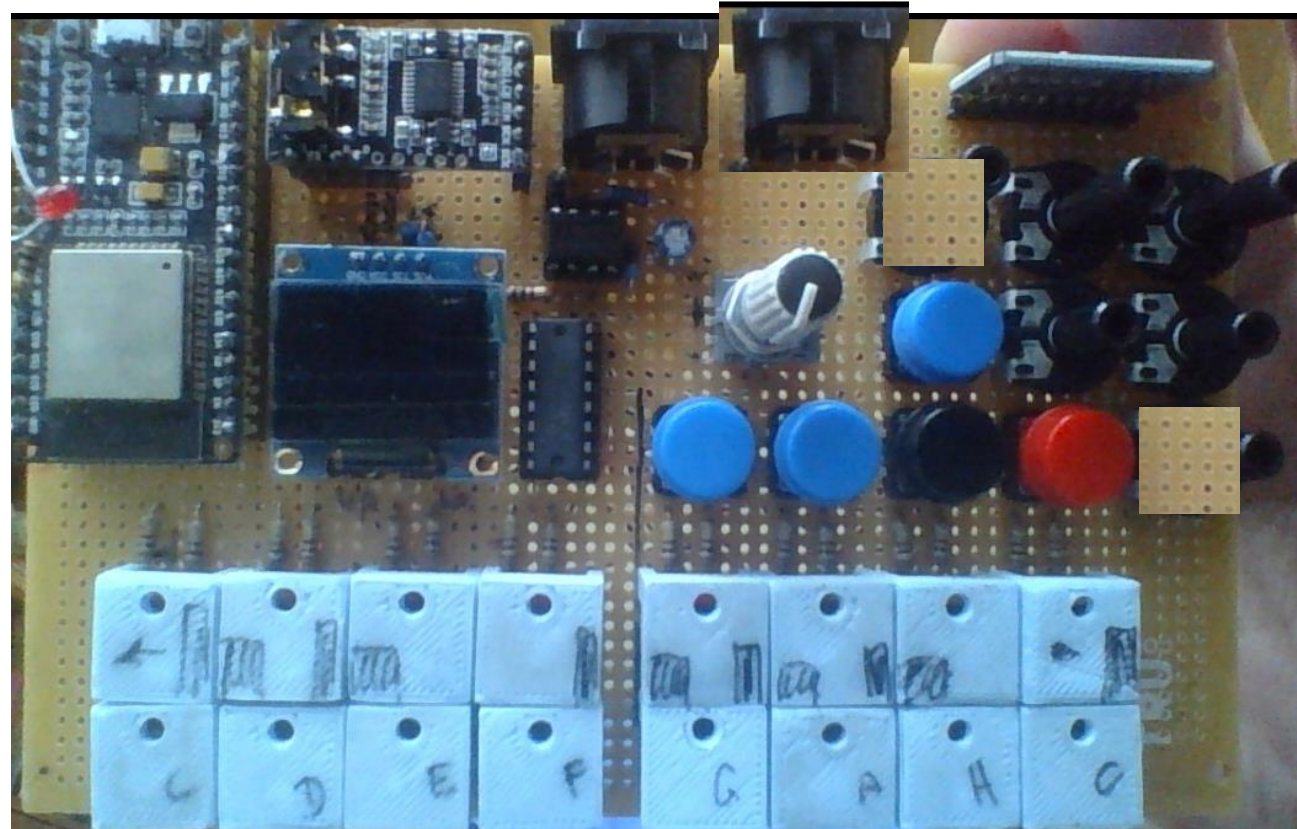


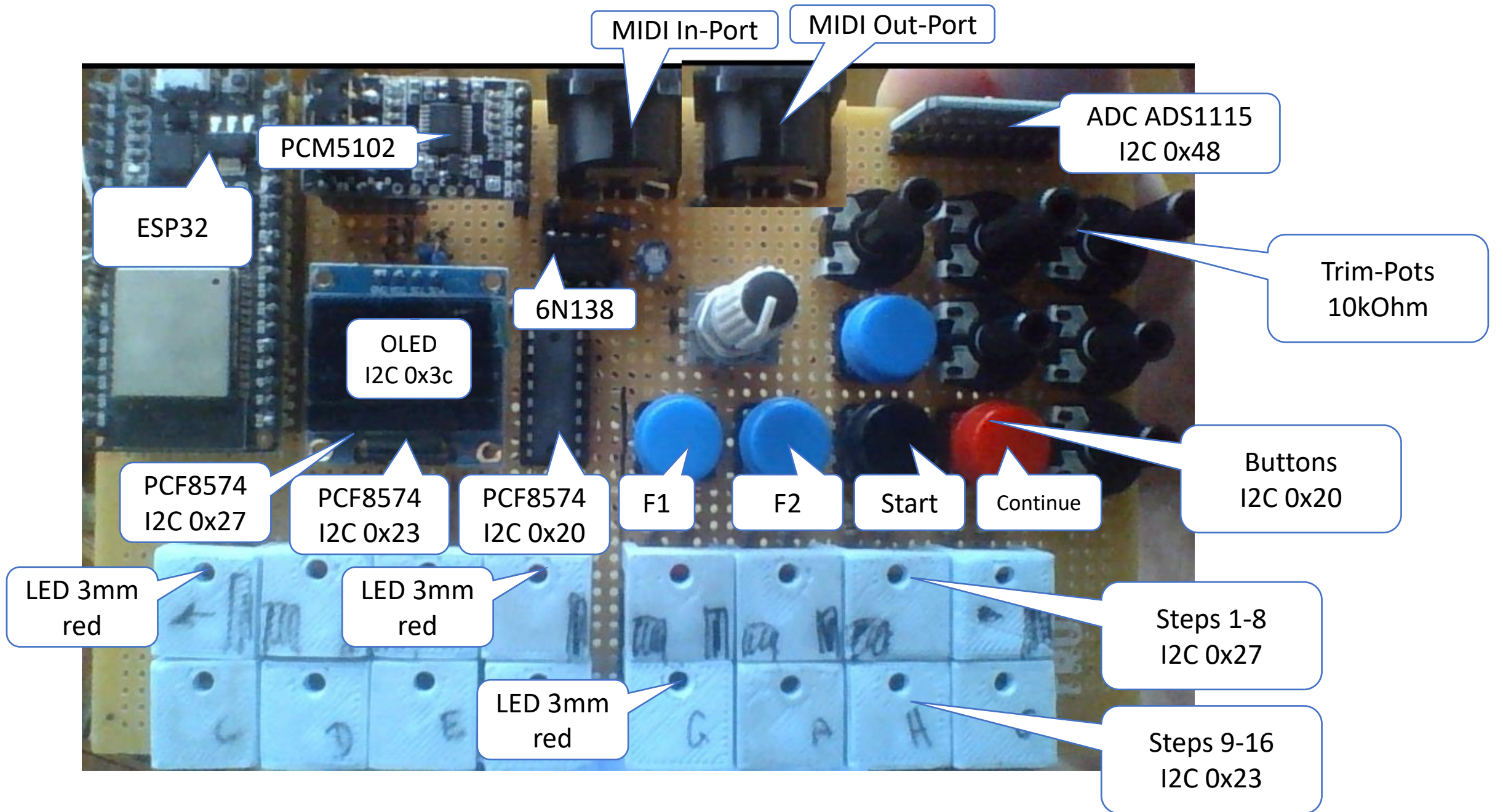
LAB-Board

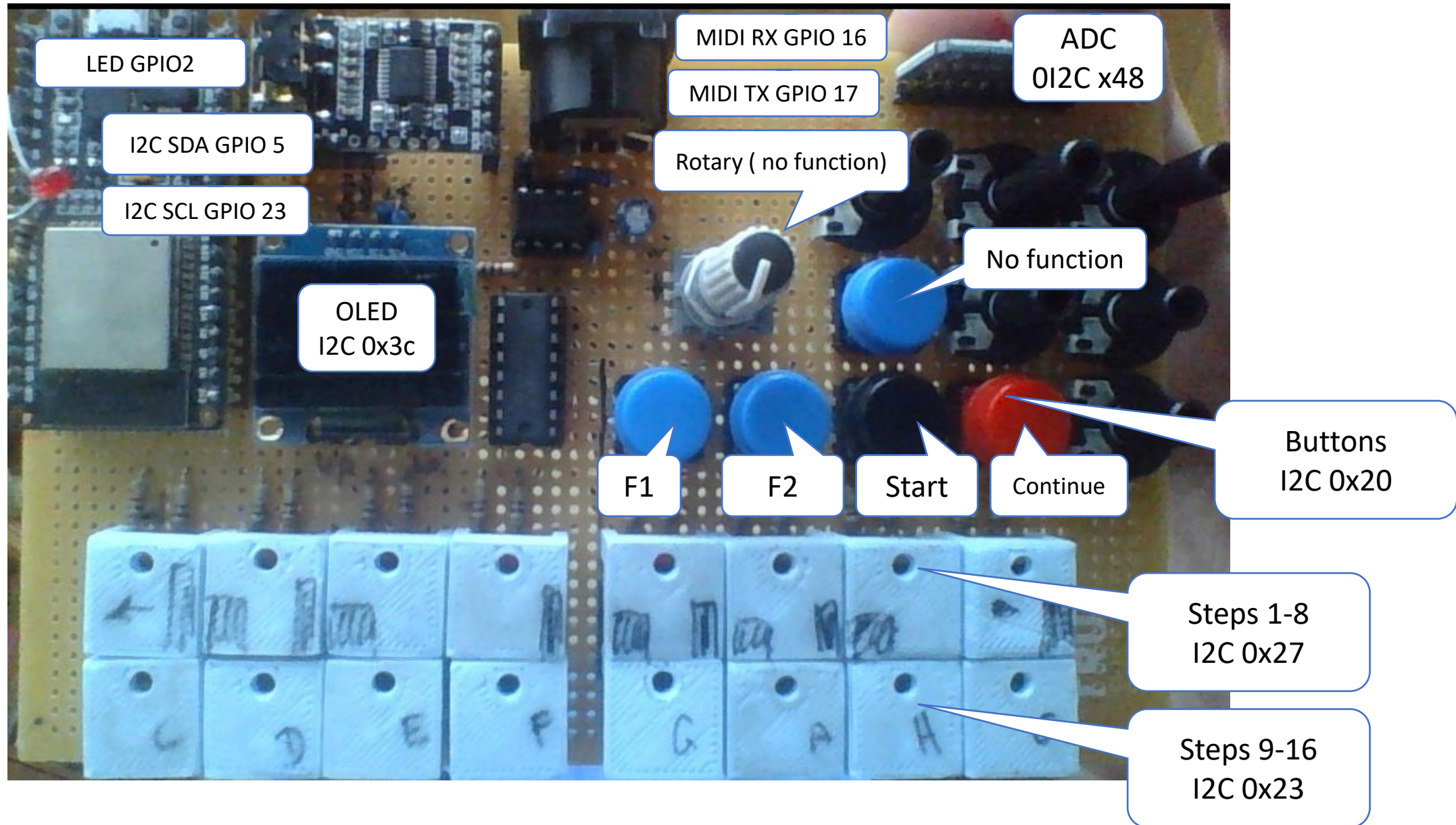
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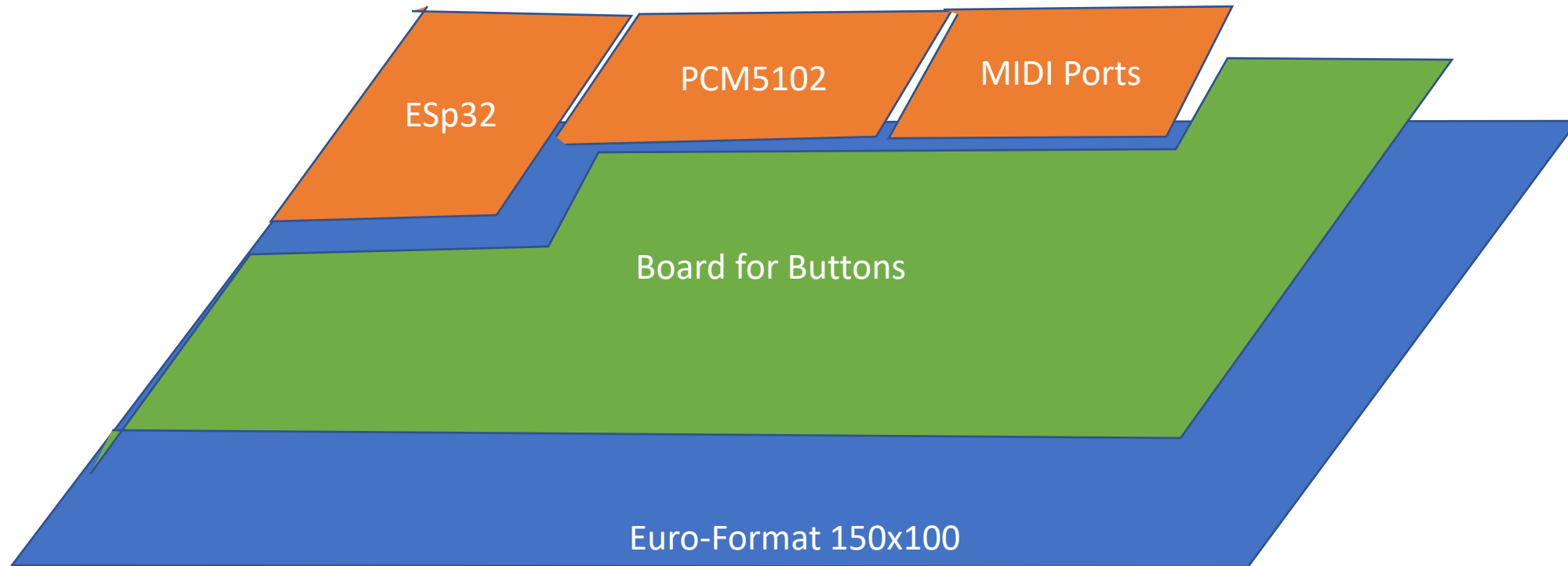




In the first LAB-Version, the Buttons are on the Euro-Board and that way, the buttons are to low, MID-Ports and the EP32 are the highest circuits on the board and define the top height level of the box.

On any Korg Volca, the Buttons and Pots are on the same level. The only way to get to this point with simple Boards is by adding an extra board for the buttons and pots.

Another way would be to mount the big things like the ESP32, PCM5102 and MIDI-Ports underneath the Board – upside down. But this is more like a nightmare to do this on a simple throughhole stripboard.



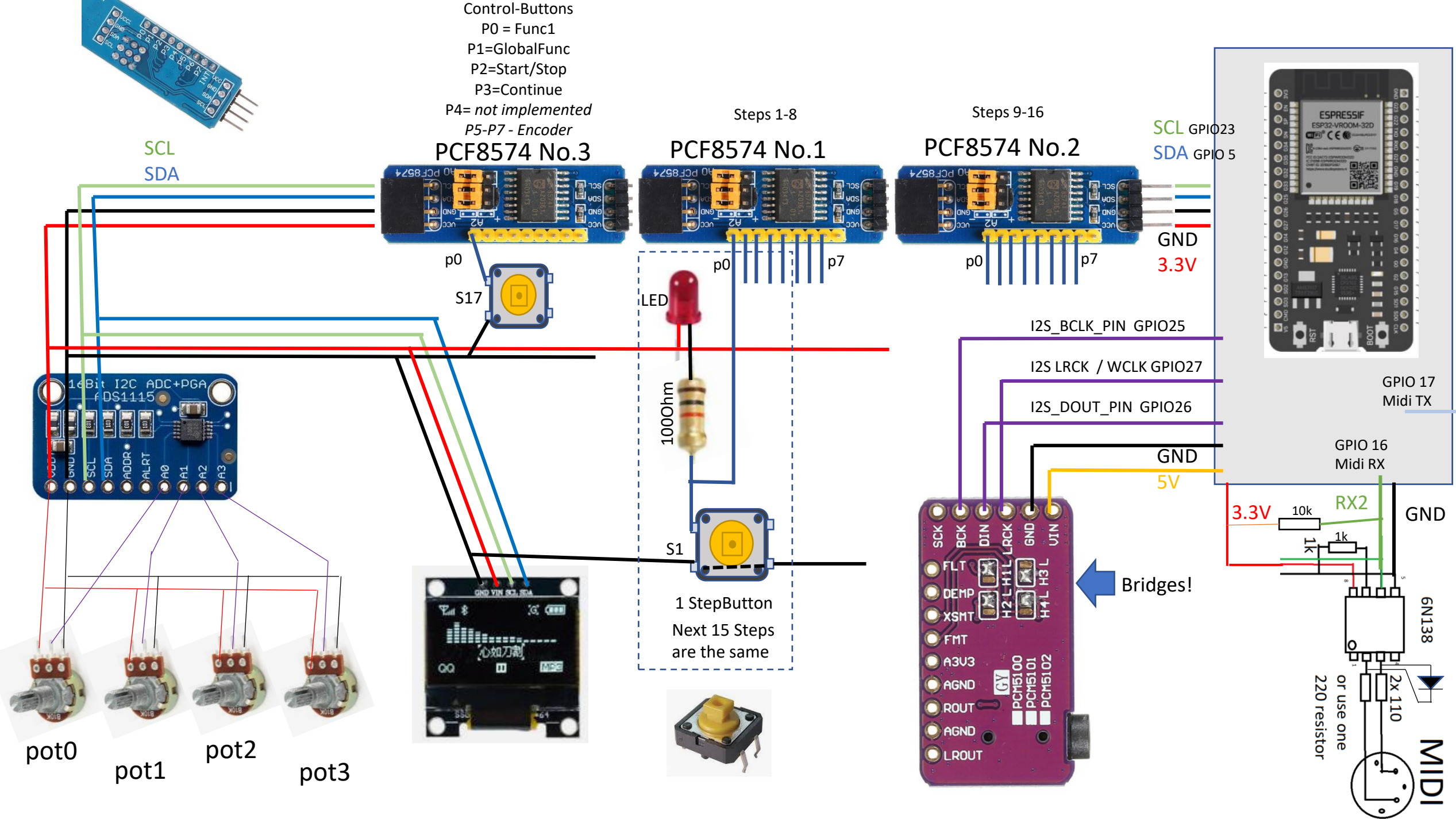
ESP32 Dual-Core

Core1 (Default)

- I2S
 - Sample-Player for Drums
- Sequencer
- MIDI

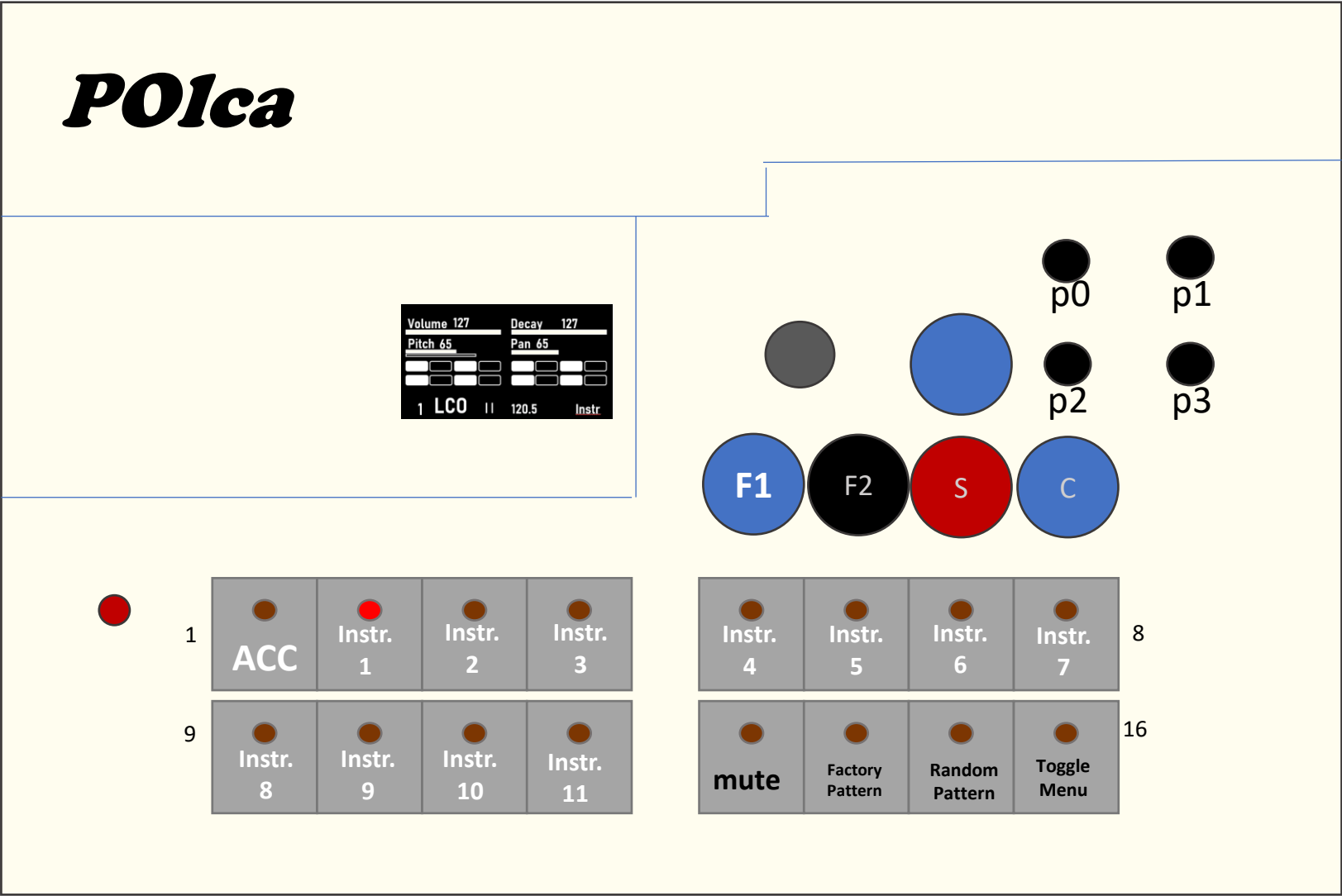
Core0

- I2C
 - PCF8574
 - Rotary Encoder
 - Buttons
 - Display
 - Keyboard
- Menu
- Display-Management
- UI-Refresh

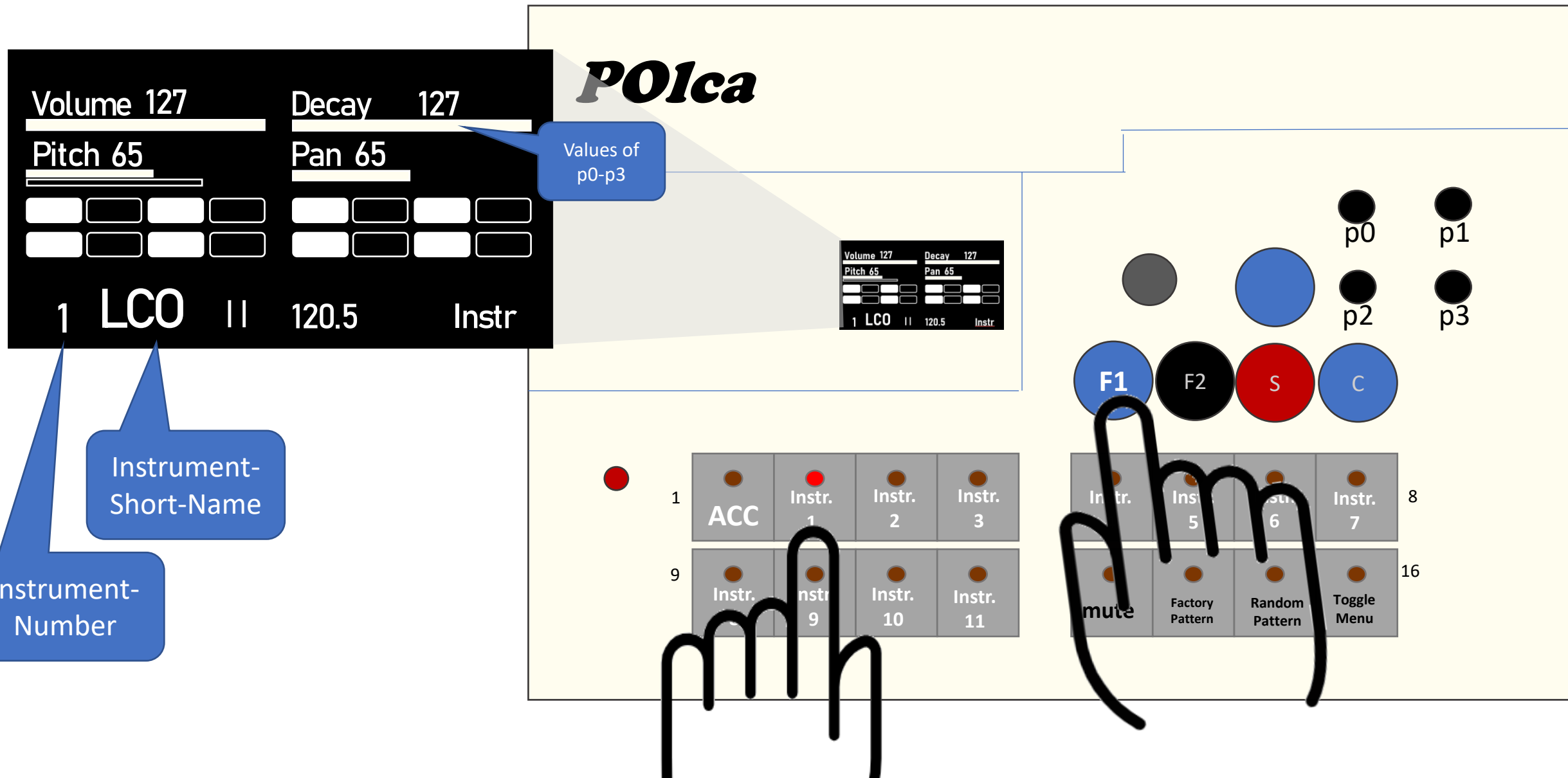


POLca Userguide

- 29-Jul 2021
E.Heinemann



This feature works in Instrument-Menu and Sound-Menu !



Button 16 provides a feature to toggle through all menus



Menu-Short-Name

Diagram illustrating a 2x4 grid of buttons (Instr, Sound, Global, Velocity) with a highlighted path. The 'Global' button in the top row is highlighted with a red dot. A thick black line indicates a path starting from the bottom row, moving up to the 'Global' button, and then continuing to the right.

A diagram showing a 2x4 grid of buttons. The top row contains buttons labeled 'Speed', 'Bars', and two unlabeled buttons. The bottom row contains buttons labeled 'Toggle Menu' and three unlabeled buttons. A large black 'X' is drawn over the right half of the grid, indicating that the buttons on the right are not to be used.

In the Sound-Menu, the pots manage the MIDI-Note-Number and MIDI-Channel (1-16) to trigger external MIDI-Gear.

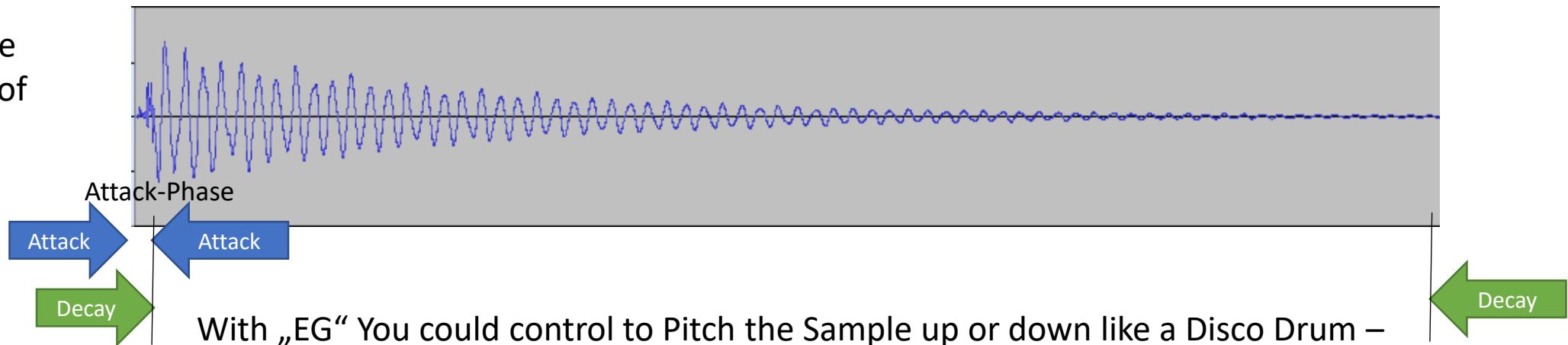
Attack is a simple feature to cut off the start of a Sample.

If the attack is at the value „0“ the sample will be played starting at Byte 0

If the Attack is at the value 100, the 16Bit-Sample will be played starting at Sample 100 – Byte 200.

That way, You are able to change the first milliseconds of the sound.

NoteNum	40	Channel	11
Attack	65	EG	65
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	LCO	11	120.5
		Sound	



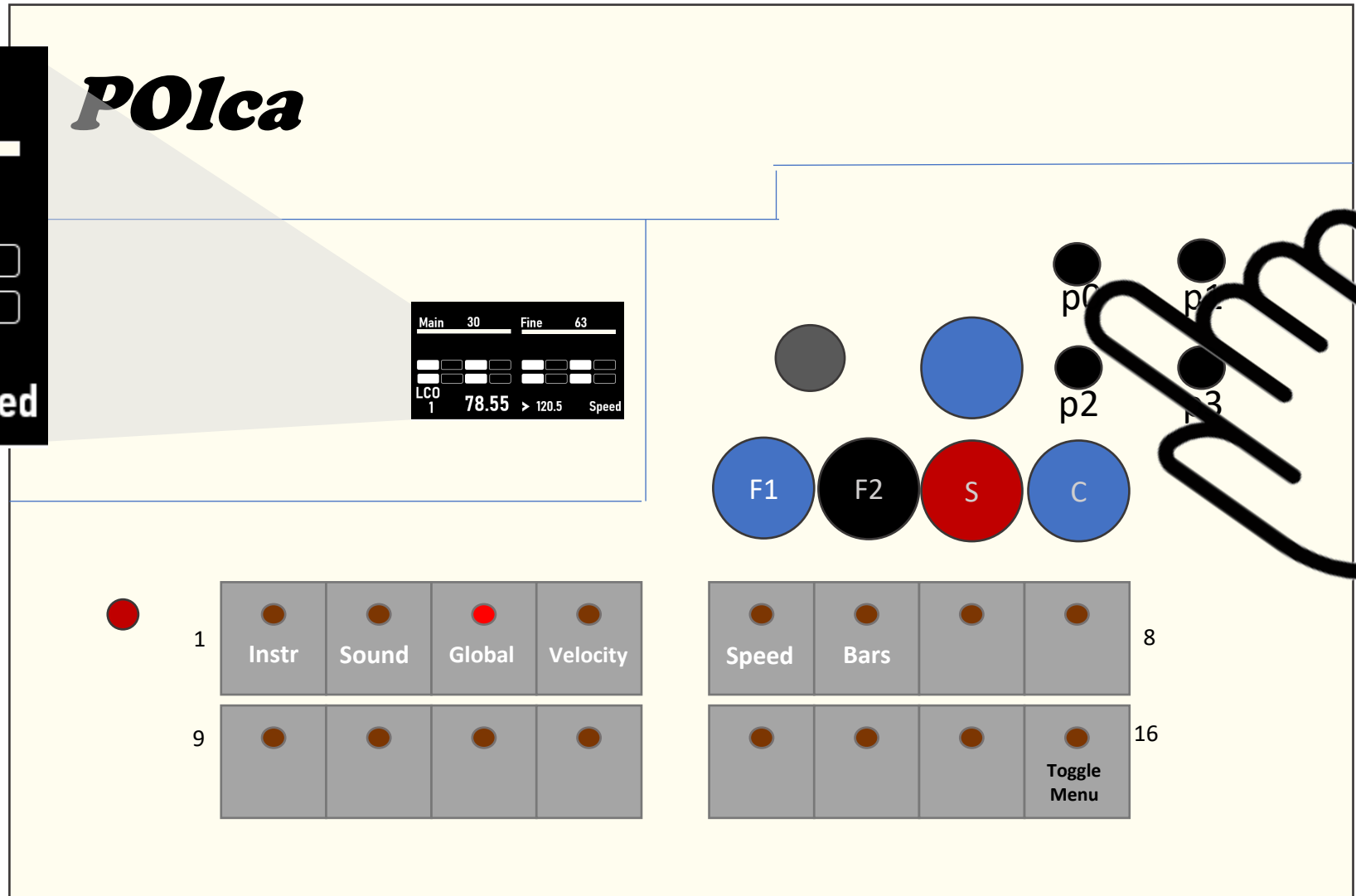
With „EG“ You could control to Pitch the Sample up or down like a Disco Drum – PIU versus PUI-Sounds...

Values of 64 does not modify the sound and the sample will be played with the same Samplerate/Speed.

p0 works in 2BPM Steps, p1 provides access to 0.05 BPM-Steps

Main 30 Fine 63
 LCO 1 78.55 ▶ 120.5 Speed

BPM



Volume127

Pitch65

Decay127

Pan65

1

LCO

||

120.5

Instr

Filter127

BitCrush65

Reso127

SampleSpeed65

LCO

1

||

120.5

Glob

NoteNum40

Attack65

Channel11

EG65

1

LCO

||

120.5

Sound

Main30

Fine63

LCO

1

78.55

> 120.5

Speed

Github ESP32 Collection

- https://github.com/RuudErmers/NTS1_ESP32_Development/tree/main/ESP32AudioA1S/WaveSynth
- <https://github.com/bwhitman/alles>