

meaning the submodules can be connected in a combination of ways to produce a wide array of sounds. This is done using the included 2mm mini banana cables to send control voltages (CV) through the patch bay from the outputs of one submodule to the inputs of another. Outputs are denoted by the circle outline while those without are inputs. The exception to this being the two CV jacks which can be used to connect to external devices and are bidirectional.

SNIDxs operates on 0 to +5 volts. Signals outside this range should not be connected to the CV jacks.

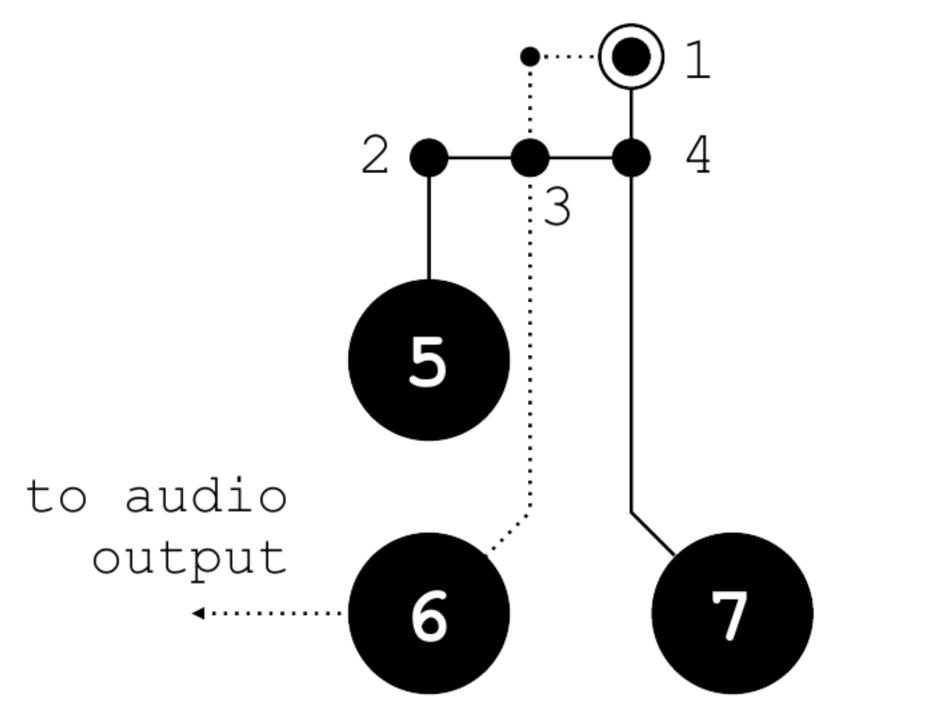
Submodules

- 1. Wave Multiplier Oscillator
- 2. Sine Wave Oscillator
- 3. Clock Divider
- 4. Attenuators
- 5. Output to 3.5mm headphone jack
- 6. USB / Battery power
- 7a. 2mm banana in / out CV jacks
- 7b. 3.5mm TRS in / out CV jack

1. WAVE MULTIPLIER OSCILLATOR

An experimental digital oscillator for auditory exploration through vast harsh energy fields.

The comparator value determines the complexity of the output waveform. At 0 the oscillator will output a sine wave.

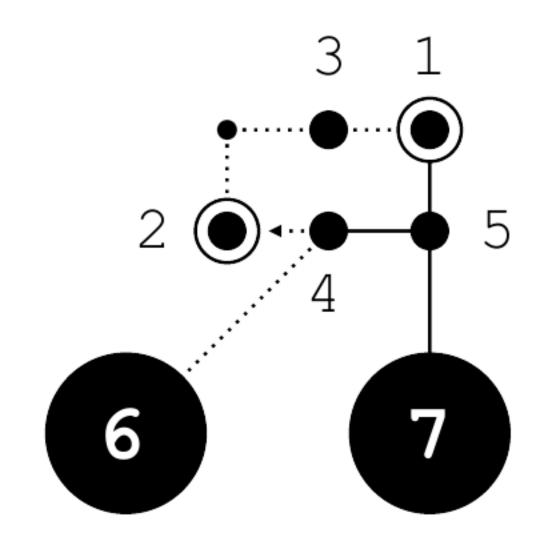


- 1. Waveform CV out (WM)
- 2. Frequency CV in (WM freq)
- 3. Amplitude CV in (WM amp)
- 4. Comparator CV in (WM comp)
- 5. Frequency control
- 6. Amplitude control
- 7. Comparator control

2. SINE WAVE OSCILLATOR

This oscillator generates a sinusoid waveform with a frequency range from low frequency oscillator (LFO) to audio rates.

input jack the oscillator will output a saw wave when at LFO rates. If running at audio rates, the oscillator will sync to the wave multiplier oscillator and be reset when the wave multiplier completes a waveform cycle.

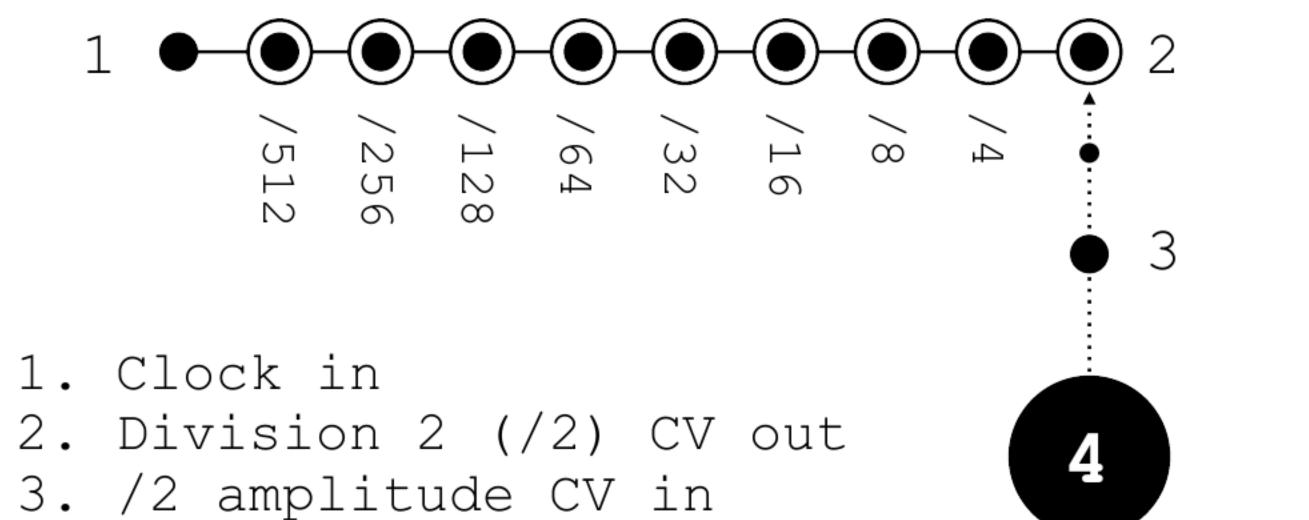


- 1. Sine CV out full (SINE f)
- 2. Sine CV out attenuated (SINE a)
- 3. Sync input (SINE sync)
- 4. Amplitude CV in (SINE amp)
- 5. Frequency CV in (SINE freq)
- 6. Amplitude control
- 7. Frequency control

3. CLOCK DIVIDER

This submodule outputs square wave divisions of the clock input.

Audio rate signals patched to the clock in will give sub octaves on the smaller divisions and rhythmic pulses on the larger divisions.



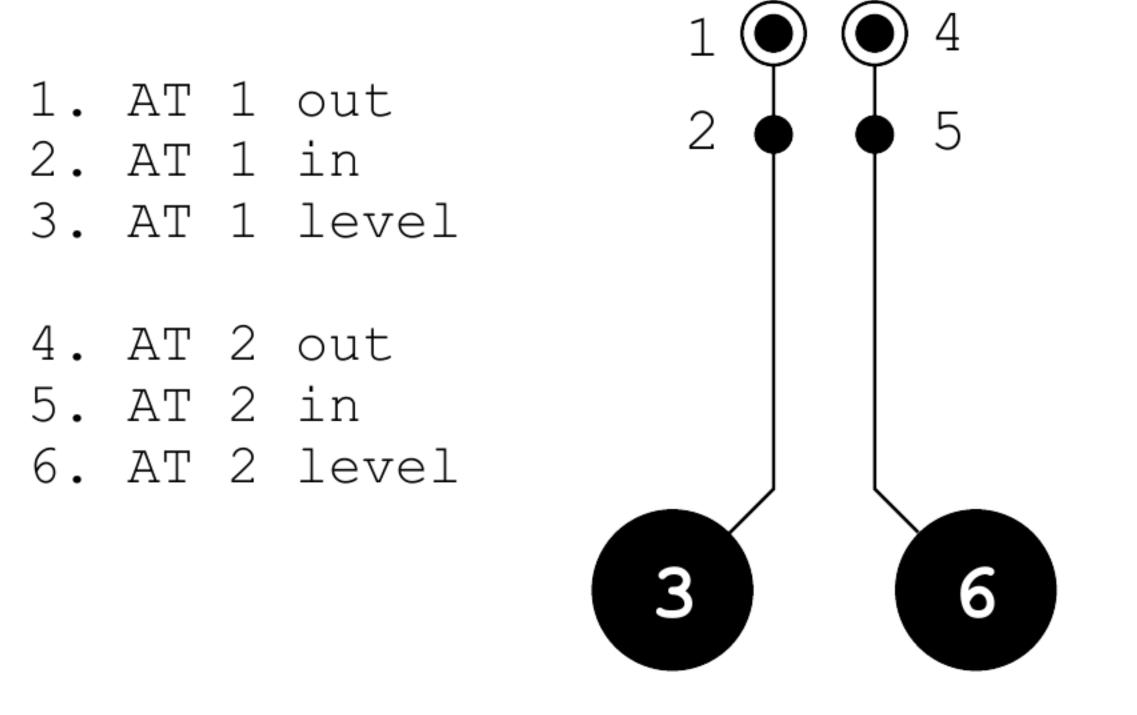
5. AUDIO OUTPUT

4. /2 amplitude control

The audio output jack is used to patch signals through the output amplifier and to the 3.5mm headphone jack. The wave multiplier is hardwired to the output but any other submodule needs to be patched out to be used as a sound source.

4. ATTENUATORS

Attenuators are used to scale control voltages. This can be done to adjust a modulation signal from an output before going to an input or lower the amplitude of a signal patched to the audio output.



6. USB / Battery Power

SNIDxs can be powered over USB with the included miniUSB cable or with a CR2032 battery. The power switch is used to select between the two.

When putting in a CR2032 battery, be sure that the positive (+) terminal is facing down. The battery in the wrong orientation may cause damage.