

# Triggered Guitar Effects Platform

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# Overview

- ◆ Problem Identification
- ◆ Project Goals
- ◆ Team Breakdown
- ◆ DTW
- ◆ Pure Data
- ◆ Project Specifications
- ◆ Implementation
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# Problem Identification



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

# Project Goals



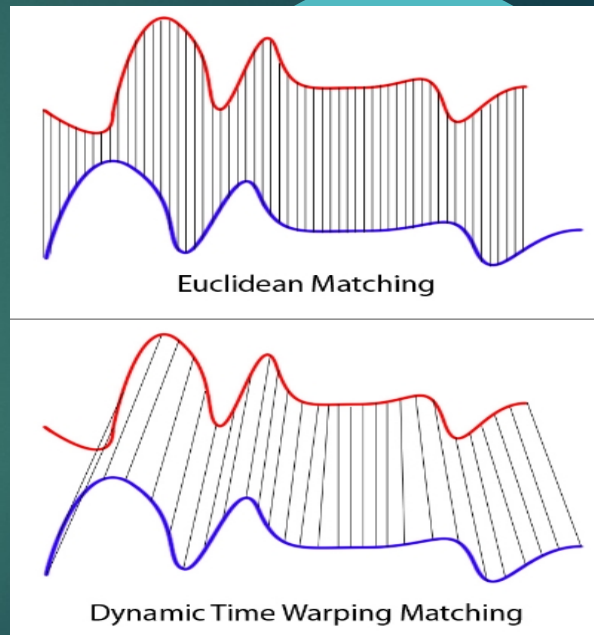
- ◆ Develop a software platform to analyze a time sequence of notes and trigger guitar effects as instructed
- ◆ Trigger on a designated instance that occurs multiple times throughout the song
- ◆ Mitigate the latency between a detected match and the triggering event
- ◆ Process sequences up to 10 note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

# Team Breakdown

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

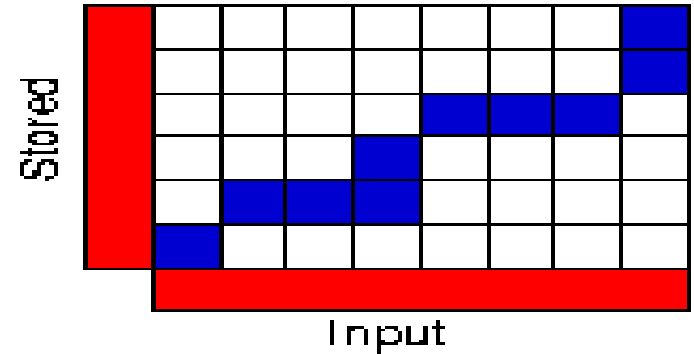
# Dynamic Time Warping

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



# DTW Path

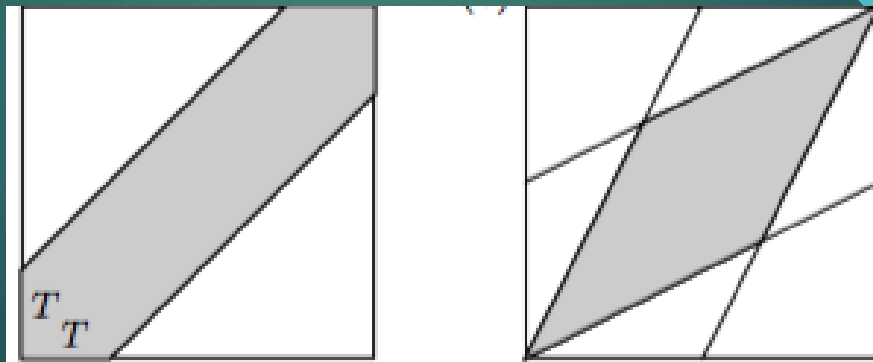
- ◆ The process can be thought of conceptually as arranging the two sequences on the sides of a grid
- ◆ Each cell within the grid will be filled in with a distance measure comparing the corresponding elements of the two sequences





# How DTW Works

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

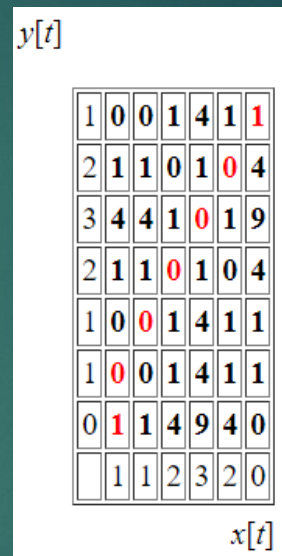
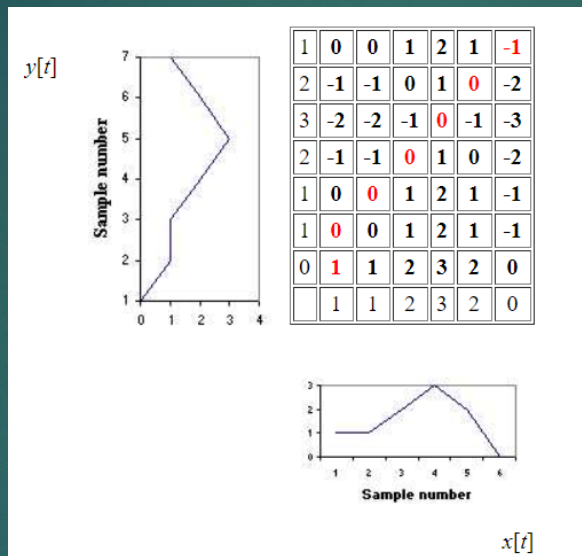




# Why DTW?

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

# Basic Dynamic Time Warping



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

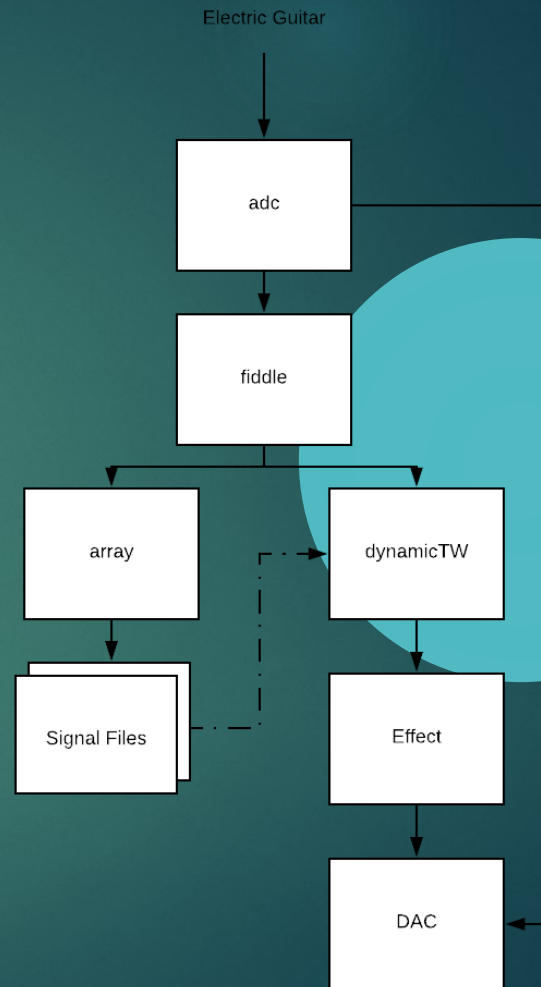
# Background (Pure Data)

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

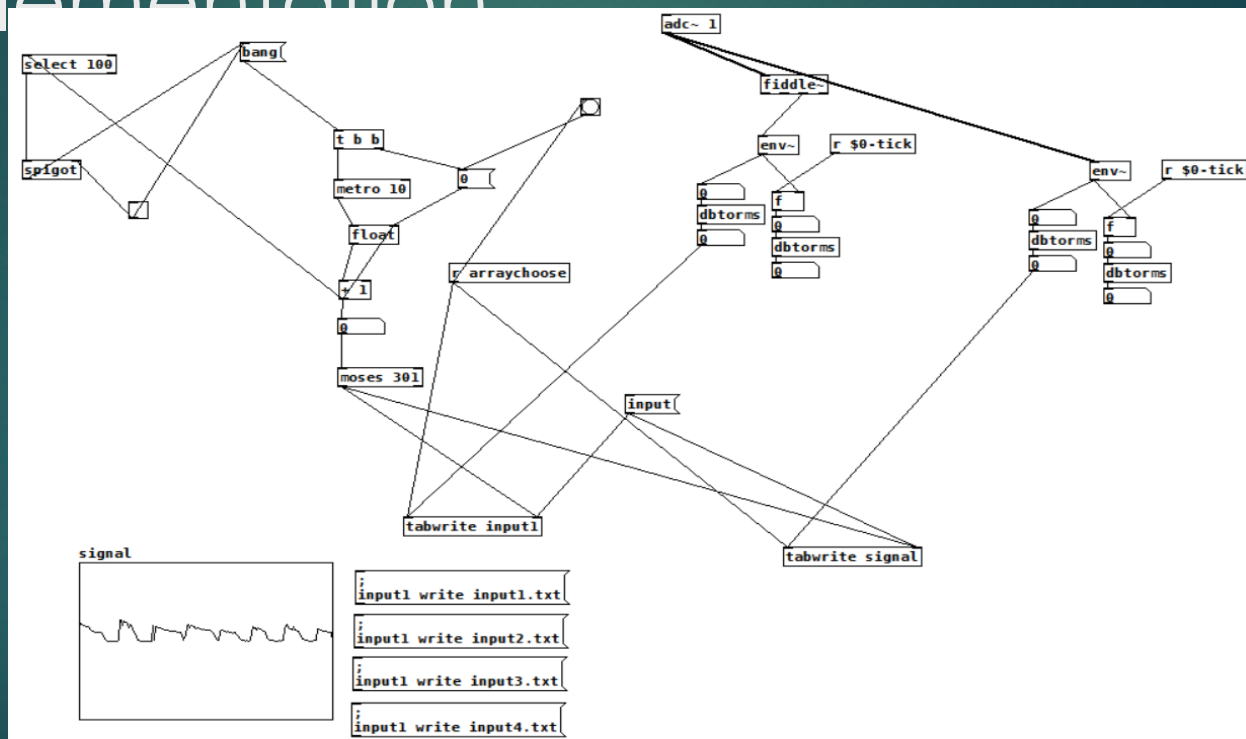
# Project Specs (PD & Physical Components)

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

# Block Diagram of Simplified PD Patch

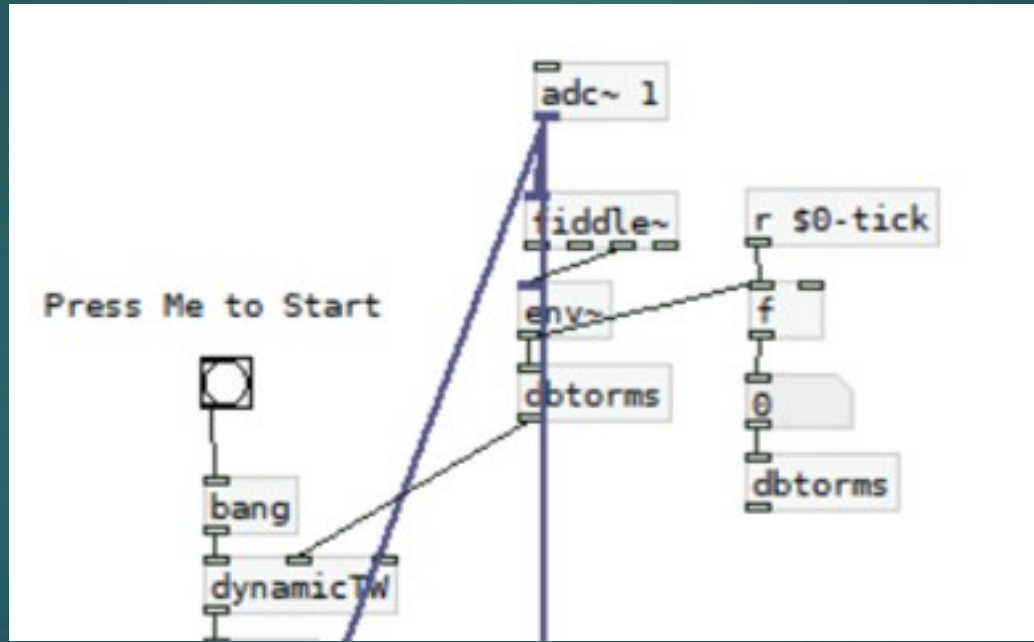


# Current PD Recording Implementation





# Current PD Implementation

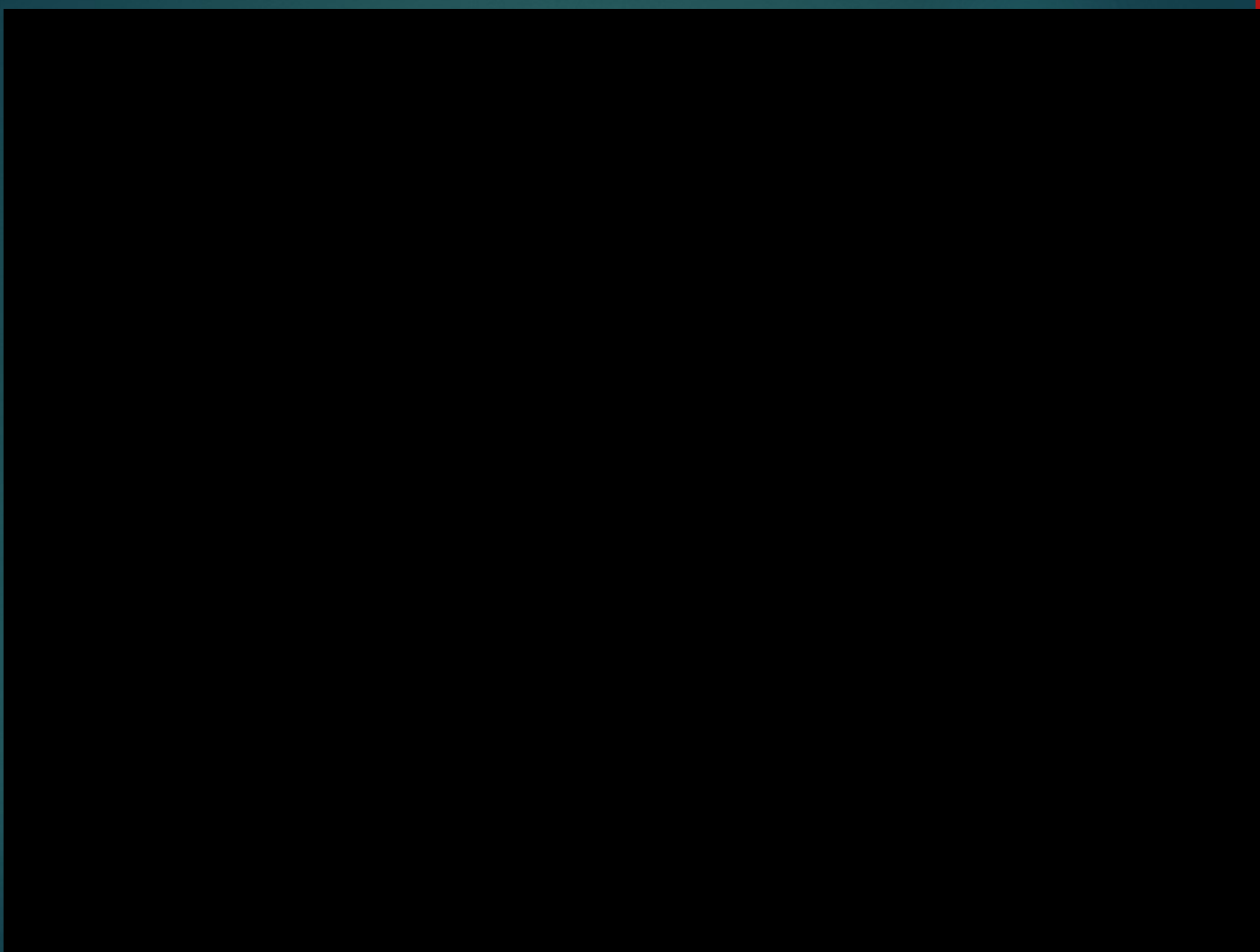




# Testing and Validation

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





# Issues With Approach

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

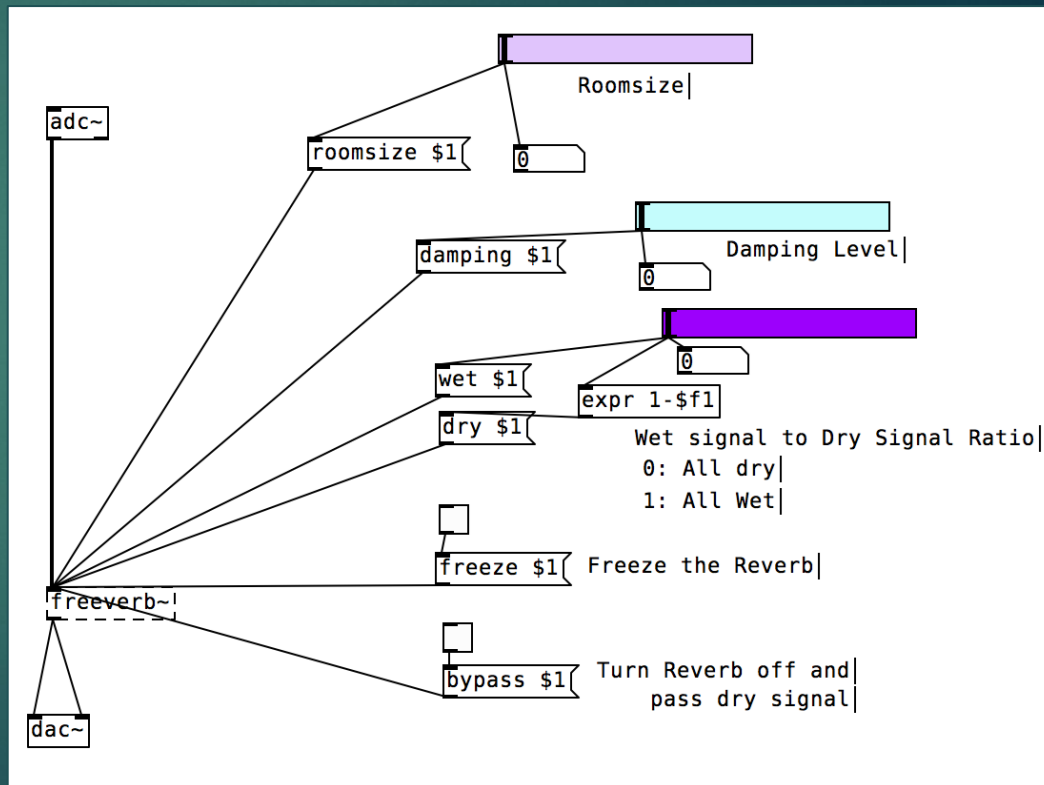
# Future Improvements



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

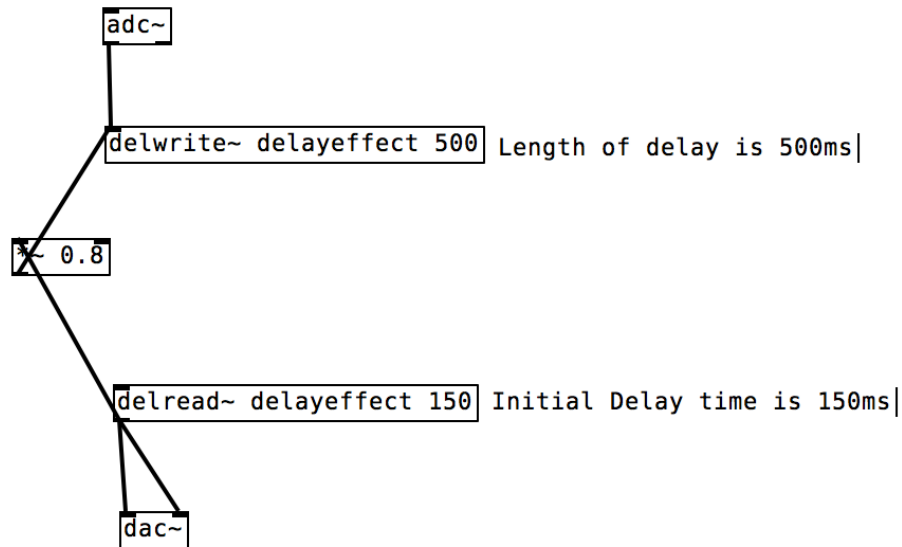
# Reverb Effect

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



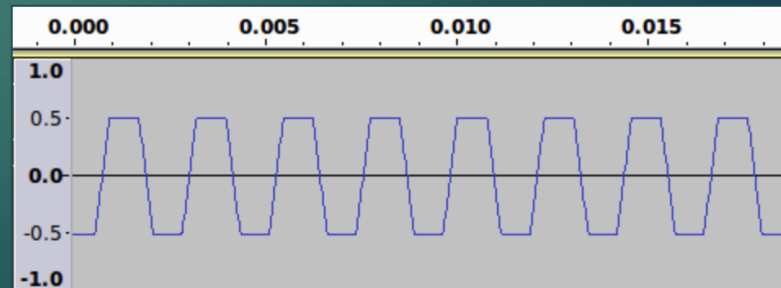
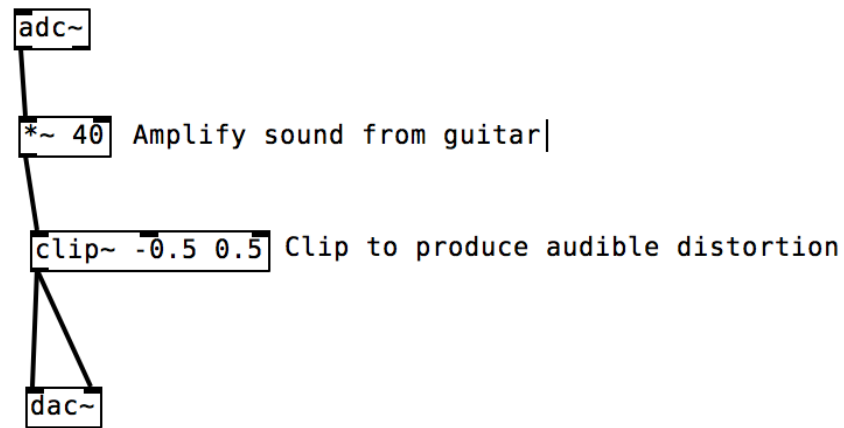
# Delay Effect

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



# Fuzz Effect

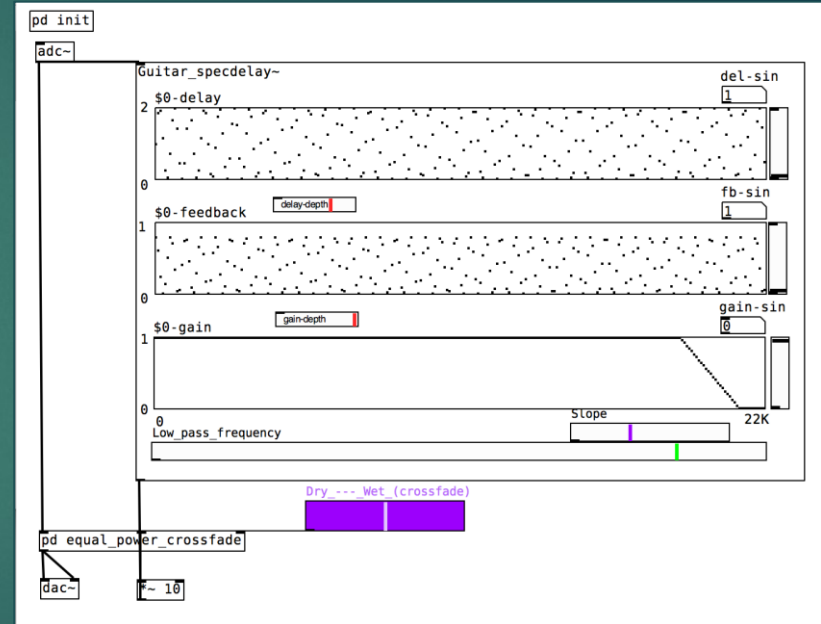
- ◆ Creates the sound of a distorted, heavier guitar
- ◆ Clip block restricts a signal to lie between two limits



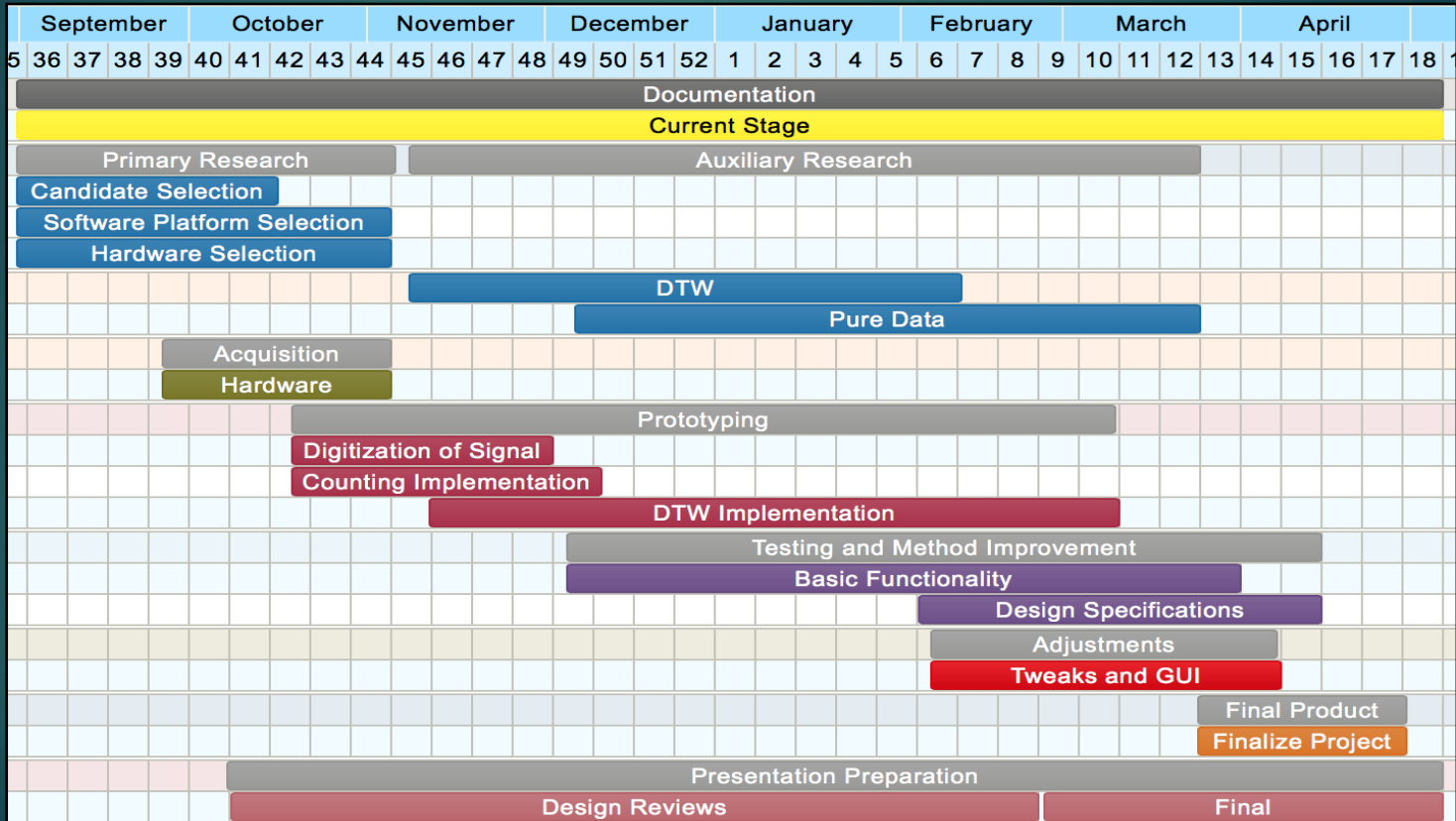


# Spectral Delay Effect

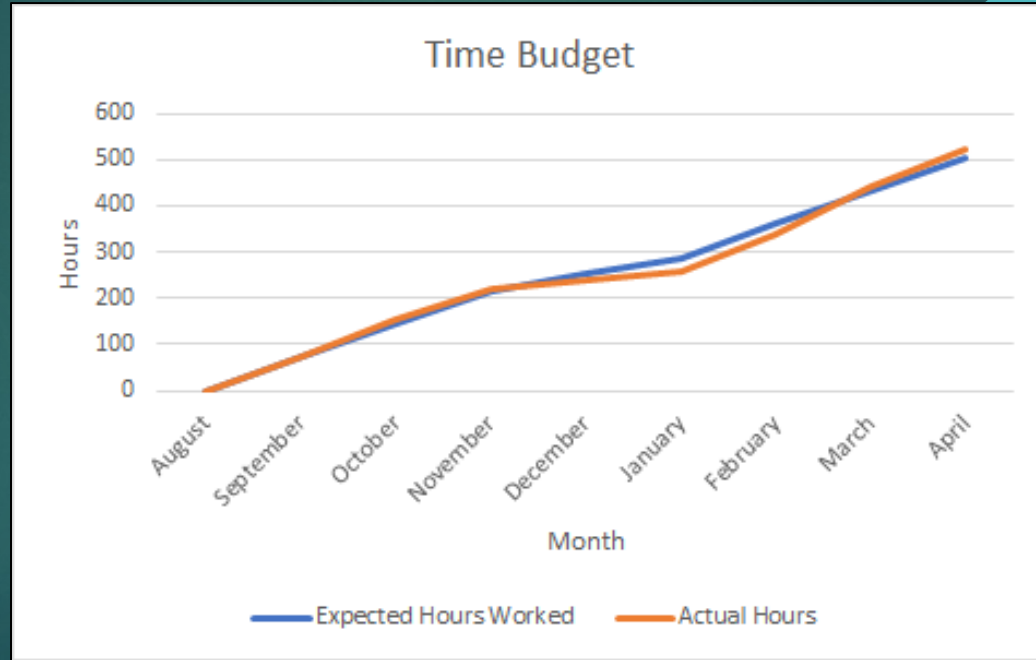
- ◆ Creates the sound of a repeating echo, with harmonics ringing at different times
- ◆ FFT divides frequencies into smaller bins, which each have a different delay applied



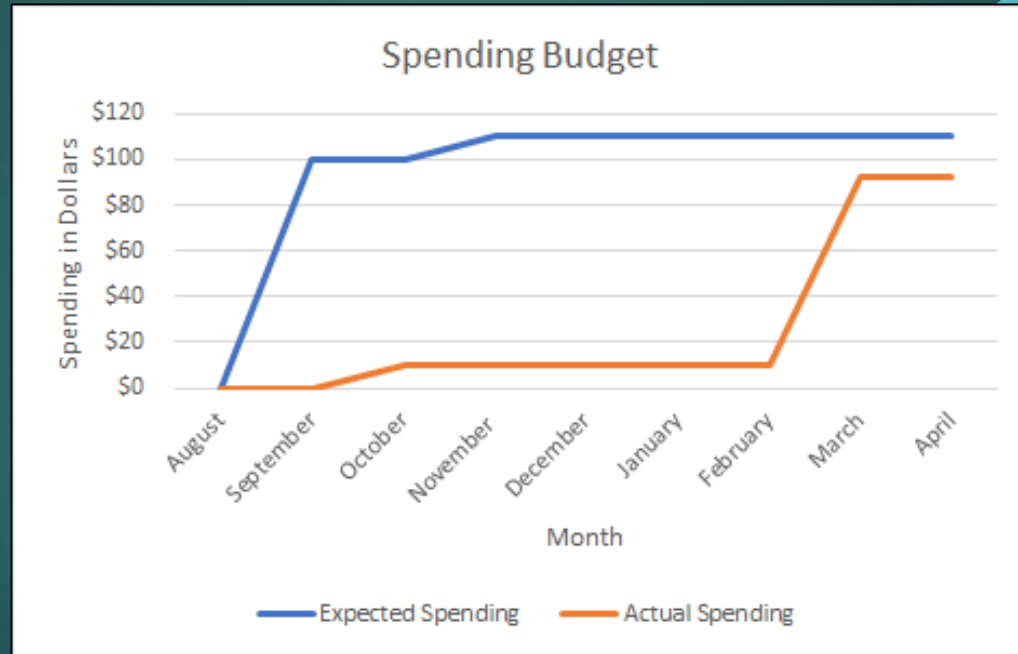
# Project Schedule



# Time Budget



# Spending Budget



# Summary

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

Questions?

