

Doepfer – A-160-2

- [Manual PDF](#)
-

[A-160-2 Clock/Trigger Divider II Manual \(via Doepfer\)](#)

Creative Uses for the Doepfer A-160-2 Clock/Trigger Divider II

The Doepfer A-160-2 Clock/Trigger Divider II is a highly flexible clock utility, capable of generating a broad variety of rhythmic divisions. Its versatility allows it to serve a range of functions in any Eurorack system beyond simple drum clocking. Here are some creative patching ideas:

1. Complex Rhythms and Polyrhythms

How:

Use the prime number division mode (2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17) to create evolving polyrhythms.

Combine With:

- Multiple drum modules (e.g., **ALM Akemie's Taiko**, **Tiptop Audio ONE**)
- Sequential switches or analog switches (e.g., **Doepfer A-151 Sequential Switch**)

Idea:

Patch different divider outputs to individual drum triggers. Using non-binary divisions, you get non-repeating rhythmic patterns. Pass some of these triggers to a sequential switch to rotate the destinations for even less predictability.

2. Generative and Evolving Sequences

How:

Send divided clocks into random generators or sequential switches for generative melody/rhythm.

Combine With:

- Random or sample & hold (e.g., **Mutable Instruments Turing Machine**, **Doepfer A-184-1**)
- Quantizers (**Intellijel Scales**, **Doepfer A-156**)

Idea:

Feed the A-160-2's divided outputs to trigger random voltage generators, then quantize those voltages to create musical pitches. The varying length of divided clocks introduces organic timing into your generative process.

3. Clocked Modulation/Gates

How:

Use gate or trigger outputs to cycle modulation sources in sync with your master clock.

Combine With:

- Envelope generators (**Intellijel Quadra**, **Make Noise Maths**)
- LFOs

Idea:

Trigger envelopes or reset LFOs with different divisions for evolving modulation that stays rhythmically relevant to your sequence.

4. DIY Euclidean Patterns

How:

Patch divisions from the "integer" output set (2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8) to gate the steps of a sequencer/reset logic, mimicking Euclidean rhythms.

Combine With:

- Simple step sequencer (**Doepfer A-155**, **Erica Synths Sequencer**)
- Logic modules (AND/OR, e.g., **Doepfer A-166**)

Idea:

AND-gate together different divider outputs for DIY Euclidean patterns or to create rests/accents in drum parts.

5. Clocked Effects & Synchronized Modulation

How:

Synchronize effects like delays, filters, or audio processing with sub-divided clock signals.

Combine With:

- Synchronized effects processors ([Make Noise Mimeophon](#), [Erica Synths Pico DSP](#))

- VCAs or LPGs

Idea:

Use a divided clock output to ping a filter resonance, open a VCA/LPG, or modulate effect send levels, all perfectly in sync but at musically related sub-divisions.

6. Performance/Improvisation Tools

How:

Switch divisions and modes live for spontaneous variation.

Combine With:

- Manual gate or switch modules ([Mutable Instruments Shades](#), [Doepfer A-150](#))

Idea:

Flip the divider set switch mid-performance for instant rhythm changes, or engage/reset the module on the fly to reorganize the patterns.

7. Syncing Analog and Digital Worlds

How:

Take a MIDI clock or a DAW sync signal (via a MIDI-to-CV interface) and use the A-160-2 to produce complementary clocks for analog sequencers, drum machines, or S&H modules.

Combine With:

- MIDI-to-CV interface (**Doepfer A-190-series, Expert Sleepers FH-2**)
- Clock distributors/multiples (**Intellijel Buff Mult, Mutable Instruments Links**)

Idea:

Let your DAW run at one tempo, while different synth voices or modulation lines run on intricate, clocked subdivisions for intricate interplay.

Additional Creative Nuggets

- **Inverted Outputs:** With the output polarity jumper, you can get negative-polarity clocks for specialized logic patches.
 - **Trigger Mode AND Clock Pulsewidth:** Use the trigger mode with clock sources that have variable pulsewidth to create variable-duration triggers—handy for driving percussion modules with dynamic amplitude or accent response.
-

Generated With Eurorack Processor