

# THE BONKULATOR

## USER MANUAL

Greenface Labs -- 2022

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Description .....	3
Quick Start .....	3
Overview .....	5
Signals.....	5
Functions .....	5
Controls .....	5
Features .....	6
Front Panel.....	7
Open-Source Project .....	8
Operation .....	9
General Operation .....	9
Output Signals .....	10
CV Inputs.....	10
Screen Saver .....	10
Output Details .....	11
Settings Details .....	13
Remote Modes.....	14
WiFi.....	14
Terminal Mode.....	17
Software Update .....	21
Disaster Recovery.....	21

## DESCRIPTION

The Bonkulator is a 14HP Eurorack module that generates signals that can be used to modulate voltage-controlled functions such as VCO, VCF, VCA, etc... Eight independent outputs can be triggered by any of four trigger inputs and can also be modulated by the two input signals. Eight coordinated outputs in one module brings concentrated power to anyone's rack! In addition to the front panel controls, the Bonkulator provides a Web interface via WiFi and a Terminal interface via USB. These interfaces enhance the user experience and bring a greater level of controllability to the module.

## QUICK START

The Bonkulator can be used in an endless variety of ways, but here is a great way to start exploring. These instructions are for use with a Moog Mother-32 but can be easily adapted to most modular synthesizers. Addition of an Echo module is highly recommended.

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### MOTHER-32 SET-UP

- VCA Mode – ON (do not use the envelope generator)
- VCO Mod Amount – 50%
- VCO Mod Dest - Frequency
- VCF Mode – Low Pass
- VCF Mod Polarity – +
- LFO Wave – triangle
- LFO Rate – 30%
- Cutoff – 50%
- Resonance – 20%
- Sustain – Off
- Frequency – 50%
- Pulse Width – 50%
- VCO Wave - Pulse
- Octave – 4
- Note – 8

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## BONKULATOR SET-UP

- Both (common settings)
  - Period: 03010
  - Init Delay: 00000
  - Post Delay: 00000
  - Repeat: 00000
  - T0: Enabled
  - T1: Disabled
  - T2: Disabled
  - T3: Disabled
  - CV0: Off
  - CV1: Off
  - Scale: 100
  - Offset: 000
  - Randomness: 00
  - Quantize: No
  - Idle Value: 0512
  - Clock: Internal
- Output 0
  - Waveform: Ramp Up
- Output 1
  - Waveform: Ramp Down

Connect the Bonkulator Output 0 to the M-32 VCO 1V/Oct input and the VCF Cutoff input. Connect Output 1 to the M-32 LFO Rate input. Press Trigger 0 on the Bonkulator and you should hear a sound much like that found [here](#). Experiment with the various Output parameters. Try increasing the Randomness on Output 0 to 20.

## OVERVIEW

The Bonkulator is a Eurorack module that fits into a 3U x 14HP slot. It features 8 programmable outputs and 6 programmable inputs. The front-panel user controls consist of a 128×64 pixel 2-color OLED display, a rotary encoder and arrow buttons for adjusting parameters. There is also a button for each trigger and output.

Pressing the output buttons brings up the configuration menu for each output. Outputs have many parameters. Among them are the Waveform to be sent and its period. Select which triggers activate the output in the Output configuration menu. Complete information on all of the parameters can be found in the Output Details section of this document.

Pressing the Adjust Knob activates various functions of the Bonkulator. The use of this button is context-sensitive and is only active within the Settings function. Pressing and holding this knob for longer than 2 seconds brings up the Settings function.

In addition to the front panel controls, the Bonkulator provides WiFi and Terminal interfaces. The WiFi interface is a REST API and the Terminal interface is ANSI X3.64 via the Arduino micro-USB connector. These interfaces greatly extend the usefulness and capabilities of the Bonkulator. Scripting, patch management, dedicated GUIs and even Internet-connected IoT apps are now possible. And using a remote interface means that you no longer have to adjust tiny dials amid a forest of patch cords. This benefit cannot be fully appreciated until it is experienced directly.

## SIGNALS

- Outputs (8) – Analog signal (+/- 5 volt). Built-in and programmable waveforms.
- Triggers (4) – Digital signal that is activated by a 0 to +5V transition.
- CV (2) – Analog signal input. Range: +/- 5 volt

## FUNCTIONS

- Output (0-7) – For configuring the 8 outputs
- Settings – For module configuration, WiFi , factory reset, etc.

## CONTROLS

- Output Buttons (0-7) – For selecting from the 8 outputs
- Trigger Buttons (0-3) – For manual triggering
- Move Buttons (^v<>) – For navigating the display.
- Adjust Rotary Encoder – For adjusting selected parameter

- Activate Push Button – Push the Adjust knob to activate functions
- More controls are available via Web and Terminal interfaces

## FEATURES

- A 128x64 two-color OLED graphic display enhances usability
- Web and Terminal interfaces provide rich user experiences with the addition of computer resources like a keyboard, mouse, display and scripting.
- All settings are stored in Flash memory so that they are retained when power is off
- Inputs and Outputs are protected against damage during typical use
- Output and Input LED indicators show voltage levels present at the jacks
- Trigger Indicator LEDs show if any Outputs have been activated by that trigger
- A 1U expansion module is available that provides an external USB interface with some interesting extra features. See “The BonkDaddy”.

## FRONT PANEL

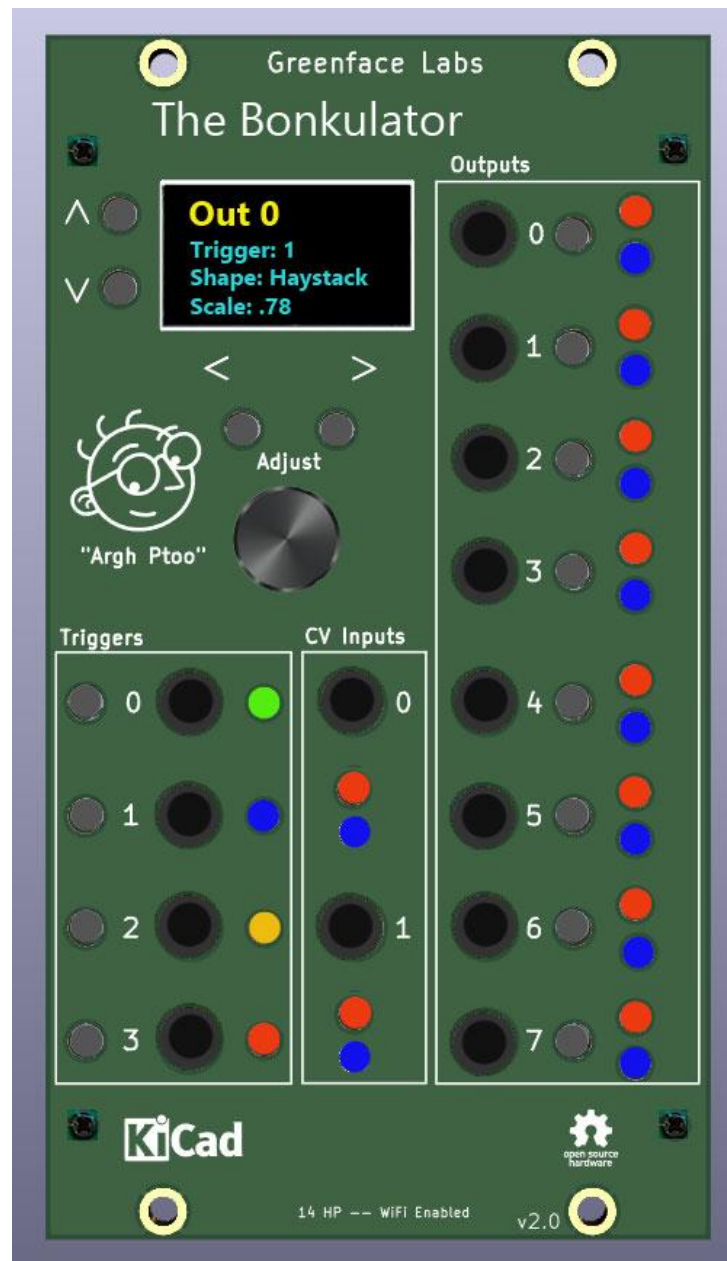


Figure 1 - Front Panel

## OPEN-SOURCE PROJECT

The Bonkulator is an Open-Source project that has an Arduino RP2040 at its core. The code is written in C++ and makes use of several public domain code libraries for managing the various purchased hardware components such as the display and the FRAM non-volatile memory.

Because it is Open Source, in addition to being used by musicians and sound designers to create new and amazing sounds, the Bonkulator can be used by students and entrepreneurs to create new, amazing modules. And, of course, the open-source community will generally improve the product as times goes along. Links to the design repositories can be found on the Bonkulator web page.



## OPERATION

### GENERAL OPERATION

The typical procedure for using the Bonkulator involves choosing a set of waveforms that are needed for a particular application. Then a set of triggers are defined and the various parameters for each waveform are entered. Once configured, the Bonkulator reacts to trigger signals, sending the waveform for each Output that was triggered.

- The Output is selected using the Output buttons.
  - Terminal uses the **'f'** command.
  - Web Interface has dedicated Function buttons.
  - Each Output has several parameters.
  - Waveforms are selected as one of the parameters
  - Choose from 6 pre-installed waveforms and 8 user-entered waveforms.
- Parameters are adjusted using the arrow keys and the Adjust knob.
  - Parameters are selected using the **up** and **down** arrows.
  - Digit to be adjusted is selected by using the **right** and **left** arrows.
  - Use the Adjust knob to increment and decrement the selected digit.
  - Parameter values may be directly entered using the Terminal or Web Interface.
- Enable Triggers for each Output that is to be used
  - Outputs can be triggered by any or all of the four triggers.
  - Triggers T0 – T3 can be either ENABLED or DISABLED. They are set as above.
- Operation of each Output is triggered by a variety of methods.
  - Pressing the selected trigger button. (Manual trigger)
  - Receiving a low to high transition on the selected Trigger jack.
  - Terminal uses the **'!**' key to trigger the selected trigger.
  - Web Interface has a dedicated Trigger button for each trigger.
- If an Output is already triggered, receiving a trigger command will stop the output.
  - Trigger signals effectively toggle the Output state. (Triggered or Idle)
- Output amplitude, offset and period can be modulated by the two input signals.
  - Set CV0 and CV1 to select the modulation target (scale, offset, period, idle value, randomness or off).
  - If both CVs are specified, the effect is to cascade CV1 after CV0

## OUTPUT SIGNALS

The Output signal ranges from -5.33V to +5.33V.

When the Output isn't active, the **Idle Value** is sent. Use Output parameters to select the Idle Value.

Web mode has a dedicated slider control for each CV parameter, and Terminal mode uses the S, O and c keys followed by a number. See the table of remote commands for more details.

## CV INPUTS

The two CV In jacks have a range of -5V to +5V. They are used to modulate the Outputs. Configure the Outputs to target the scale, offset or period for each CV input. If both CV Inputs are specified the effect will be cascaded with CV0 being applied first.

The sample period for the CV inputs is approximately 20ms. There is no filtering at the input to the converter, so frequencies above 5Hz will produce unpredictable modulation. Could be interesting...

## SCREEN SAVER

In order to maximize display life, the display will turn off after a set time. The default time is 15 minutes. The time can be set in the Settings function with a range of 1 to 9999 minutes.

Press any button or send the 'z' command to bring the display back.

## OUTPUT DETAILS

The Bonkulator Outputs have several parameters. Details for each parameter follow.

0. Waveform – These are the signals that can be assigned to the outputs
  - a. Fourteen waveforms are available, six are factory-installed and eight are user-defined. Waveforms are stored as 128 values that range from 0-1023. Depending on the chosen Period, 10 to 128 of these values will be used to create the output signal.
  - b. The factory-installed waveforms are: Sine, Inv Sine, Ramp Up, Ramp Down, Pulse, Inv Pulse and Toggle.
  - c. The user-defined waveforms can be entered by the following methods:
    - i. Manually via the front panel controls
    - ii. Via script using either Terminal mode or a Web Interface macro
    - iii. Recorded from the CV0 input
1. Period/Parts – The length in milliseconds of the waveform when in Internal clock mode or the number of samples to be used when in External clock mode
  - a. Period ranges from 10 msecs – 32767msec
  - b. Parts ranges from 10 to 128
  - c. When in Internal clock mode, the Period affects the number of samples used and thus the sample rate.
    - i. When the Period is a multiple of 128, the number of samples used will be the full 128.
    - ii. When the Period is less than 128, the number of samples will equal the Period.
    - iii. When the Period is greater than 128, the number of samples will be the result of a best-fit algorithm.
  - d. When in External clock mode, the Delay and Repeat settings are ignored
2. Init Delay – The time in milliseconds to delay before sending the Waveform
  - a. Range 0 to 32767 msec
3. Post Delay – The time in milliseconds to delay before repeating the Waveform
  - a. Range 0 to 32767 msec
4. Repeat – The number of times to repeat the waveform
  - a. Range 1 to 32767
  - b. Set Repeat to 0 to repeat forever.
5. T0 thru T4 – These are the Trigger/Clock inputs
  - a. Each of the four triggers can be either Enabled or Disabled. That means that every output can be triggered by as many as four different trigger signals.
  - b. Each trigger can be manually activated by pressing the associated button.
  - c. Triggers are activated by a rising-edge 5V signal at the input.

- d. In Internal clock mode, triggers toggle the trigger state of the output. So, if an output is Idle, receiving a trigger will activate the output. If the output is already active, a trigger will stop sending the waveform and will put the output into the Idle state.
  - e. When in External clock mode, every trigger merely sends the next output sample.
- 6. CV0 & CV1 – These are the control voltage inputs.
  - a. They can be set to modulate the following Output parameters:
    - i. Scale – Range .01x – 100x
      - 1. -5 V = .01x
      - 2. 0V = 1x
      - 3. 5V = 100x
    - ii. Offset – Range +/-10.66V
      - 1. Output is offset by 2.13 times the input voltage.
    - iii. Period – Range .1x thru 10x
- 7. Scale
  - a. Full scale signal is +/-5.33VDC
  - b. Scale ranges from 0 to 100%
- 8. Offset
  - a. Range - +/-100%
  - b. 100% = 10.66V
- 9. Randomness
  - a. Range – 0 to 100%
- 10. Quantize
  - a. Yes/No
- 11. Idle Value
  - a. The Idle Value is sent when the Output is not active.
  - b. It is also sent during the Post Delay period.
  - c. Idle Value of 0 corresponds to Output voltage of -5.33V
  - d. Idle Value of 1023 corresponds to Output voltage of 5.33V
  - e. Idle Value of 512 corresponds to Output voltage of 0.0V
- 12. Clock
  - a. Internal – The next sample is sent based on the Period setting.
  - b. External – The next sample is sent on the rising edge of the enabled trigger.

## SETTINGS DETAILS

The Settings function displays information about the Bonkulator as well as allowing some adjustments to various system parameters. Refer to the table below.

Parameter	Min	Max	Sub Menu
Version	--	--	
Name	--	--	
Encoder Type	Normal	Reverse	
WiFi	Enabled	Disabled	Press Activate
Screen Saver	1	9999	
Waveforms	Wave 0	Wave 7	Press Activate
Reset	--	--	Press Activate
Calibrate	Inputs	Outputs	Press Activate

Notes:

1. **Version** shows the software version number. This is useful when communicating about bugs and questions.
2. **Name**
  - a. The Name is displayed on boot-up and is displayed in the remote screens.
  - b. This helps keep track of which unit is associated with which screen when there are multiple units installed.
3. **Encoder Type** takes the two types of rotary encoder into account. This makes them easier to purchase if one type is unavailable. If your Adjust knob is working opposite as it should, this is the setting that corrects it.
4. **WiFi** can be disabled here if you want to turn it off but retain your password.
5. **Screen Saver** prolongs the life of the OLED display. The screen will blank after the set number of minutes. Press any button to bring the display back.
6. **Waveforms** is where User Waveforms are managed. Each waveform contains 128 samples. Waveforms can be entered manually or recorded from CV0. Press Activate after selecting the waveform to bring up the Manage Waveform menu.
  - a. **Name**
  - b. **Index** – For manual entry. Range 0:128
  - c. **Value** – For manual entry. Range 0:1023
    - i. Displays current value at the element pointed to by Index.
    - ii. New values are entered by pressing Activate.
    - iii. Pressing Activate also increments Index.
    - iv. Value of 0 corresponds to Output voltage of -5.33V
    - v. Value of 1023 corresponds to Output voltage of 5.33V
    - vi. Value of 512 corresponds to Output voltage of 0.0V

- d. **Sample Time** – This is the time between samples in milliseconds. Calculate using this formula: length of waveform to be sampled in milliseconds / 128
  - e. **Record On** – The event that starts the recording of a waveform
    - i. **Immediate** – Starts recording when Activated
    - ii. **Trigger** – Waits for a trigger on any trigger input
    - iii. **+Change** - Waits for a positive change in the voltage to start recording
    - iv. **-Change** - Waits for a negative change in the voltage to start recording
7. **Reset** brings the Bonkulator's parameters back to their factory defaults. Note that WiFi parameters are unaffected.
- a. **Parameters**
  - b. **Input Corrections**
  - c. **Output Corrections**
  - d. **All**
8. **Calibrate** is where the 8 output and 2 input signal paths are calibrated.
- a. **Inputs** – Requires DC voltage source, accuracy .1%
    - i. First apply 0VDC to input and adjust Offset to get a correct reading.
    - ii. Apply 4VDC to input and adjust Scale to get a correct reading.
    - iii. Test other voltages to verify accuracy. (note that full scale is +/-4.967V)
    - iv. Set Calibrated to Yes when done.
  - b. **Outputs** – Requires DC Voltmeter, accuracy .1%
    - i. Adjust Offset until voltage at Output is as close to zero as possible.
    - ii. Adjust Scale until voltage at Output is as close to 5.333 as possible.
    - iii. Set Calibrated to Yes when done.

## REMOTE MODES

### WIFI

The Bonkulator is equipped with a 2.4GHz WiFi interface. When connected to your network, you can control the Bonkulator using the [Web Interface](#) (see example screen below).

WiFi can be disabled in the Settings function. Make sure it is enabled before proceeding in the connection process.

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### CONNECTING TO WIFI

1. Enter WiFi function and press Activate to scan for networks.
2. Use the up and down arrow keys to select your network. Press Activate.

3. Use the right and left arrow keys with the Adjust control to select each character of your password. Press Activate when your password is entered. Note: It is much easier in Terminal mode. Type your password preceded by \$, then press Enter.

The Bonkulator will try to connect using the password that you entered. If successful, the screen will display the connection data. This includes the connection status, the IP it can be found at and the signal strength. The signal strength will also be displayed in the upper right corner of the display as 1-4 bars. The signal strength display is shown in most functions.

If the connection fails, the Bonkulator will give its best explanation of why it failed.

The Bonkulator remembers its connection and will reestablish it if the power is recycled.

Visiting the WiFi function again while connected will display the connection data. Press Activate to re-enter the scan for networks screen.

Re-scanning networks will reset the password, so it must be entered again to connect.

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## USING WIFI

The Bonkulator's Web Interface was designed to resemble the physical front panel. However, because the Web Interface enjoys the added functionality a computer brings, it has significant differences. Please refer to the following image.

While you can still adjust parameters a digit at a time, you can now enter parameters from the keyboard by first clicking on the parameter then using the dedicated entry field.

Adjusting parameters digit by digit is possible by using the right and left arrows to select the digit and using the Inc and Dec buttons to increment and decrement the digit.

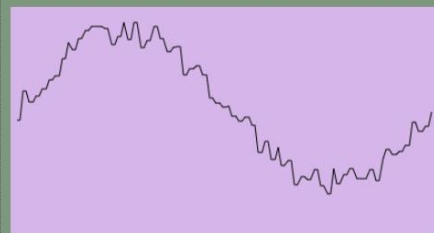
Figure 2 - Web Interface Example



"Greenie McFace"



Output 0



Waveform: Sine

Period: 410

Delay: 0

Repeat: 0

T0: Enabled

T1: Disabled

T2: Disabled

T3: Enabled

CV0: Off

CV1: Off

Scale: 76

Offset: 4

Randomness: 20

Quantize: No

Idle Value: 516

Navigation buttons: <<-, <-, >-, >>-, Up, Dn

Enter Waveform: Sine

Hide Params

Function

Output 0

Output 1

Output 2

Output 3

Output 4

Output 5

Output 6

Output 7

Settings

Triggers

Analog:

T0	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Value	76V
T1	<input type="radio"/>	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Scale	76%
T2	<input type="radio"/>	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Offset	0.21V
T3	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Randomness	20%

Macro

["D0"]

Record Play Erase

Take Snapshot



## TERMINAL MODE

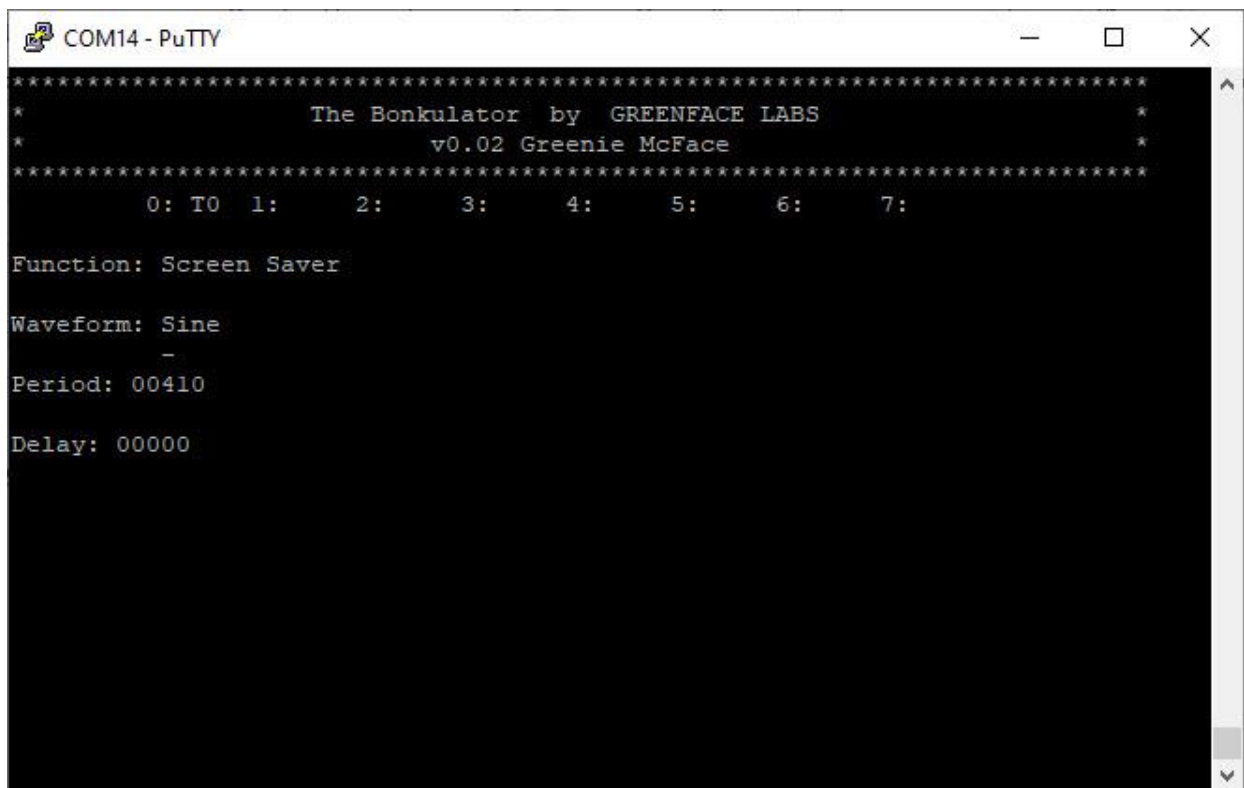
Terminal mode is accessed via the MicroUSB connector on the Arduino that is on the bottom of the Bonkulator. It is always available and cannot be turned on or off.

Use a terminal emulation program like PuTTY that has VT-100 mode. The Bonkulator is set to run at 115200 baud but will adapt to the PuTTY settings.

Please refer to the table of commands that follows this section.

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## TERMINAL EXAMPLE SCREEN



```
COM14 - PuTTY
*****
*               The Bonkulator by GREENFACE LABS               *
*               v0.02 Greenie McFace                           *
*****
0: T0  1:    2:    3:    4:    5:    6:    7:

Function: Screen Saver

Waveform: Sine
-
Period: 00410
Delay: 00000
```

Figure 3 - Terminal Interface Screen

**Important!** Only connect USB to a powered-up system. Otherwise, the 5V power from the USB will try to power the entire rack. And that's not good. So, please disconnect the USB cable before you turn off the power.

You can get around this by using the BonkDaddy which disconnects the USB power when the Bonkulator is turned off.

## COMMANDS

Command	Front Panel	Terminal	Web
Previous Parameter	^	[A	^
Next Parameter	v	[B	v
Next Digit	>	[C	>
Previous Digit	<	[D	<
Increment Digit	Adjust clockwise	u	Inc
Decrement Digit	Counter-clockwise	d	Dec
Settings Function	Press & Hold ADJ	*	Settings
Disable Displays		Z	
Restore Displays		z	Refresh Browser
Trigger Selected		!	Use T0-T3
Go To Function	Press Output	fx	Click Fxn Name
Select Parameter		px	Click on Param
Select Digit#		:xx	
Enter Number		xxx...	Use Param Input
Enter Number (alt)		#xxx...	Use Param Input
Enter String		\$xx...	Use Param Input
Offset	Use Adj	Oxxxx	Use Offset slider
Scale	Use Adj	Sxxx	Use Scale slider
Randomness	Use Adj	Rxxx	Use Random slider
Quantization Off		Q0	
Quantization On		Q1	
Idle Value		Vxxxx	
Display Off		J0	
Display On		J1	
Select Trigger		tx	
Clear Trigger		rx	
Disable Selected Trig		T0x	
Enable Selected Trig		T1x	
Toggle Selected Trig		T2x	
Disable All Triggers		T3	
Trigger All Triggers		T4	
Clear All Triggers		T5	
Trigger Report		T6	
Gen Macro Selected		M0	
Gen Macro Input Cal		M1	
Gen Macro Output Cal		M2	
Gen Macro User Wave		M10-M17	
Dump Waveform		D0-D7	

Notes:

- Commands with **yellow background** require the user to press Enter when using a terminal. **Not Required** when sending via Web (REST interface).
- Go To Function – x means to enter a single digit in the range of 0-8
- Select Parameter – x means a single digit in the range of 0-n, where n = the number of parameters for a chosen function minus 1.
- Enter Parameter – xxxx means up to 4 digits depending on the parameter. The range also depends on the parameter.
- Under the hood, the Web interface uses the same command characters as the Terminal
- Disable Displays (Z) is used to speed up remote scripting. Restore Displays by using the command 'z'. These commands affect both the OLED display and the remote terminal.
- Display On (J1) and Display Off (J0) just affect the OLED display. Turning off the OLED display noticeably speeds up response when using the terminal interface.

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## GENERATING PARAMETER MACROS

Software updates often contain new features that affect EEPROM allocation and thus will require initialization of the EEPROM when installed. This means that all parameters, user waveforms and calibration data will be lost and must be re-entered.

Parameter Macros are a way of minimizing the impact of this condition. Parameter Macros are created using Terminal Mode. When a Macro is created, it will be sent to the terminal screen where it can be copied and pasted into a text file for later use.

To run the Macro, merely paste it into the Terminal screen. Do this after a software update and whenever you need to set parameters to a known state. It is recommended that Calibration data macros only be run after a software update or if calibration data is lost or corrupted.

Macros are initiated by the 'M' character followed by a number that signifies the operation.

- M0 generates a macro that contains the parameters for the currently selected function.
- M1 generates a macro that contains the Input calibration data
- M2 generates a macro that contains the Output calibration data
- M10 – M17 generate macros that contain the User Waveform data. The selected waveform will equal the entered number – 10. I.e., M15 denotes User Waveform 5.

## SOFTWARE UPDATE

When a software update becomes available, it will be posted on the website as a zipped package. The package contains 6 files. Unzip these into an empty folder on your machine.

1. arduino-cli.exe
2. Bonkulator.ino.bin
3. Bonkulator.ino.elf
4. Release.txt
5. Update.bat
6. Blink.ino.elf.uf2 (for disaster recovery)

These files work for the Windows OS.

Follow these steps to update the code. This procedure ensures that your rack won't be inadvertently powered by the USB +5 volt supply.

1. Note: If the update changes the EEPROM storage mapping, the unit will automatically initiate a Software Reset. Any stored settings will be lost, so make sure to save these settings before updating if they are important. See [Generating Parameter Macros](#)
2. Turn off power to the rack and remove the Bonkulator.
3. Leaving the power cable connected, place the Bonkulator on a non-conductive surface. Make sure nothing touches the Bonkulator that might cause a short.
4. Re-power the rack and plug micro-USB cable into the Bonkulator.
5. Run update.bat. It will show available COM ports. Choose by entering the number of the port.
6. If it connects properly, you will see Windows announce a new drive has been mounted. The code is copied to this drive. If the update succeeds, the Bonkulator will reboot as normal with the new software installed and the drive will be removed. You can see the new version number in the Settings function.
7. Note that an upload generates a file named: Bonkulator.ino.elf.uf2

## DISASTER RECOVERY

When things go wrong, as they sometimes do, the Bonkulator might become unresponsive. When this happens, the program must be reset. Usually recycling the power\* will fix the problem, but occasionally things have gone so bad that the code must be reloaded.

Usually, following the above update process will work. But occasionally things might have gone so bad that a hardware reset must be performed. There is a reset button on the Arduino 33 IoT. Pressing this twice quickly will force the Arduino into bootloader mode. You will see the yellow

LED pulsate to indicate when the Arduino is in bootloader mode. The update process should work at this time.

If pressing the reset button doesn't work, put a jumper onto J20 and press reset again. This should open a drive on your computer. When this happens, remove the jumper. Drag the file `Blink.ino.elf.uf2` to the drive. Once loaded, you should see the Arduino blink some LEDs. The normal update process should now work.

Please contact Greenface Labs directly if this doesn't work.

\*Make sure to unplug the USB cable before removing power.