Quantization

To select the scale's root note, hold the button while turning the TONE knob. LEDs I through VII then symbolize notes of C major: C, D, ..., B. The # LED signalizes that the note is sharp.

To select the scale's mode, hold the button while turning the DETUNE knob. LEDs I through VII then symbolize each of the modes. Selected mode affects the mood or character of the tune you are playing:

I	Ionian (major)	V	Mixolydian
II	Dorian	VI	Aeolian (minor)
III	Phrygian	VII	Locrian
IV	Lydian	VIII	Harmonic minor

CV inputs TONE and TONE' are additionally quantized to the white keys of a piano keyboard. This allows to play any scale using only these keys.

Quantization of TONE' can be switched off by tapping the DETUNE CV input with a jack while holding the button.

Calibration

While inputs TONE and TONE' follow the 1V/oct standard, they may not precisely match the connected CV source device. To calibrate each of these inputs, follow this procedure:

1. While holding the button, connect a jack to the input.
2. The left column of LEDs should light up.
3. Play note C on the CV source and press the button.
4. Now, the right column of LEDs should light up.
5. Play C one octave higher and press the button again.

Chords

This module allows playing chords of up to 5 factors, each affected by the detune.

To visualize selected chords, the LEDs display their factors. For example, if the selected chord is basic fifth, LEDs I, III and V light up to signalize that the first, third and fifth are playing. If this does not sound like anything to you, don't worry and just use your ears.

Furthermore, there are three different modes of playing chords. These can be accessed by holding the button while turning the CHORD knob:

I Chords – an assorted set of 19 chords. Starting with a single note, followed up with fifth, seventh, ninth and ninth inversions.

II Intervals – not chords per se. In this mode, the root note is accompanied by another note of interval between minus two octaves to plus two octaves.

III Arpeggios – four different chords that are incrementally built while the parameter is being increased. Starting with the root, adding second factor, third, ...

If the button is held while the chord CV is being plugged in, the input gets calibrated and can be then used in 1V/oct mode, with each chord assigned to a white key.

Split Outputs

There are two audio outputs in the module: OUT and OUT'. When only one of these outputs is connected, it gets mixed with the unconnected one. When both outputs are connected, each plays different voices. This allows to run through two different effect chains.

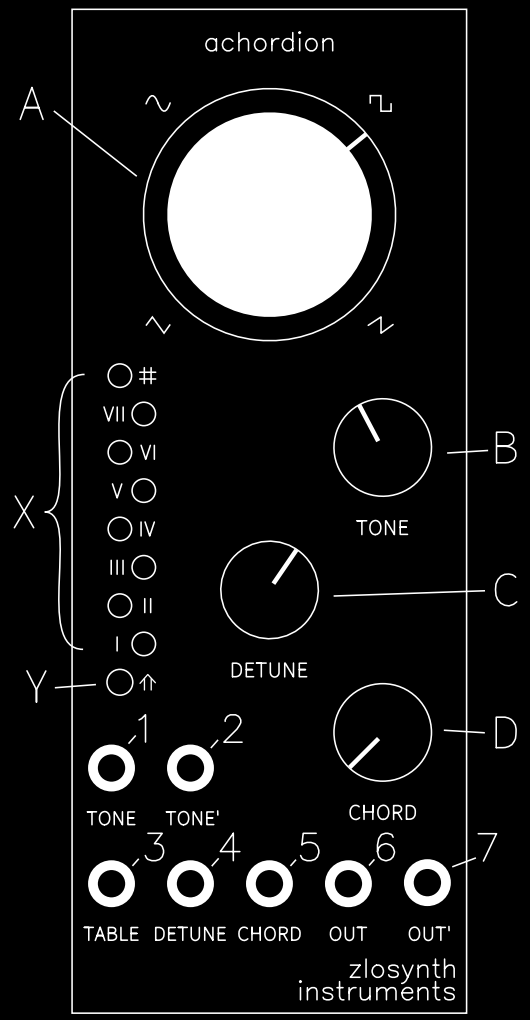
The content of these outputs depends on the playing lines. If the side line is playing, OUT plays the main line, controlled by TONE and OUT' is playing the side line, controlled by TONE'.

However, when the side line is not connected, OUT contains the root note of the main line, while OUT' contains the rest of the chord played by the main line.

Reset

Calibration settings and all secondary parameters (wavetable bank, scale tonic, scale mode, chord mode) are stored between restarts of the module. To reset their values, hold the button pressed while powering on the module.

MANUAL



Achordion allows you to do many things, but in essence, it is just a bunch of oscillators that never go out of tune or out of scale! Apart from playing anything between lush pads and hellish walls of sound, it enables you to easily jam with other musicians and explore characters of different scales. If you don't know any music theory, don't despair, the module will do all the harmony maths, and all left for you to do is to use your intuition. If you, on the other hand, do understand the basics of music theory, with this instrument, you can leverage it.

Features

This module is based on wavetable synthesis and contains a selection of 37 wavetables, offering smooth transitions between them. With up to 18 simultaneous voices, it allows enabling sub-octaves, duplicated tones or chords. Four modes of playing are available – single tone, selection of 18 standard chords (fifth, seventh and ninth), arpeggios, and intervals. All playing tones are quantized to a configurable scale. 1V/oct inputs are quantized, so any scale can be played with the white keys of the piano. Two lines can be played at the same time, each controlled by an independent 1V/oct input. There are also two separate outputs, enabling to send each line to a different effect chain. Last but not least, a display consisting of 8 LEDs is used to make dialling of parameters easier.

Installation

Achordion is 10 HP wide. It is powered by a +12V/-12V 2x5 connector. The red stripe (-12V) must be connected on the side of the board marked with the white line. The module must be mounted in a Eurorack case.

Specs

Width	10 HP
Depth	28 mm
Power	+12 V (85 mA), -12 V (7 mA)
Input impedance	100 kΩ
CV inputs	16-bit, 2 kHz
Audio outputs	24-bit, 48 kHz

Controls, inputs and outputs

On the left side, there is a column of LEDs (X) that visualize the currently selected parameter. The button below them (Y) accesses alternative parameters.

WAVETABLE (A) knob selects the wavetable. When the button is held down, this knob scrolls through banks.

TONE (B) knob selects the root note that should be playing. When the button is held down, this knob is used to select the scale's tonic.

DETUNE (C) knob controls the spread of secondary voices and the amount of detune. When the button is held down, this knob controls the scale mode.

CHORD (D) knob selects the chord or interval that should be playing. When the button is held down, this knob selects the mode in which chords are built.

CV inputs TONE (1) and TONE' (2) are used to control the root note playing on the main and the side line, respectively. When TONE is connected, the TONE knob controls octave offset. These inputs follow the 1V/oct standard, between -5 and +5 V.

CV inputs TABLE (3), DETUNE (4) and CHORD (5) control the same attributes as the knobs described above. The value set by the knob is added to the value set through the CV. All CV inputs span between -5 and +5 V.

Audio outputs OUT (6) and OUT' (7) play the main and the side line, respectively. When only one is connected, the outputs are mixed.

Two Lines

The module has two lines, the main line and the side line. The tone of these lines can be controlled independently while all the other attributes are shared.

The main line is controlled through the TONE knob and CV input. This line can play a chord, controlled through the CHORD knob and CV input.

The side line is controlled through the TONE' CV input and is playing only when a jack is connected. Unlike the main line, the side one is not playing chords.

Wavetables

There are 37 wavetables, divided into 4 banks:

I Perfect – classic waveforms: triangle, sine, square and saw. All of these are based on pure harmonics.
II Harsh – full and distorted sounds. These can get very thick when played in rich chords.
III Soft – cleaner sounds and bells.
IV Sines – the bottom half of this bank is a sequence of sine function multiplications that provide various sounds from clean to crazy noises. The upper half contains sums of sine functions. Sliding through them provides a low-pass filter effect.

The transitions between wavetables within a single bank are gradual and smooth, suitable for live modulation.

The bank can be selected by pressing the button while turning the WAVETABLE knob.

Detune

This parameter is set through the DETUNE knob and CV input. It controls the number of secondary voices per played note and their detune. The knob/CV input scrolls through four of these detune modes:

I Disabled, only primary tones of the selected chord are playing.
II The first factor of the chord is duplicated one octave lower. This is a classic sub-octave.
III Each tone in the chord is duplicated once with a unison. This produces a slight movement or vibrato effect, depending on the detune amount.
IV Two sub-octaves per each factor. This can produce a very rich wall of sound and gets crazy with a lot of detune.

While moving through each mode, secondary voices are being gradually detuned. In lower detunes, the difference in frequency is very small and produces "beats" – making the sound moving and warm. When it is pushed higher, it turns into a wild cacophony.