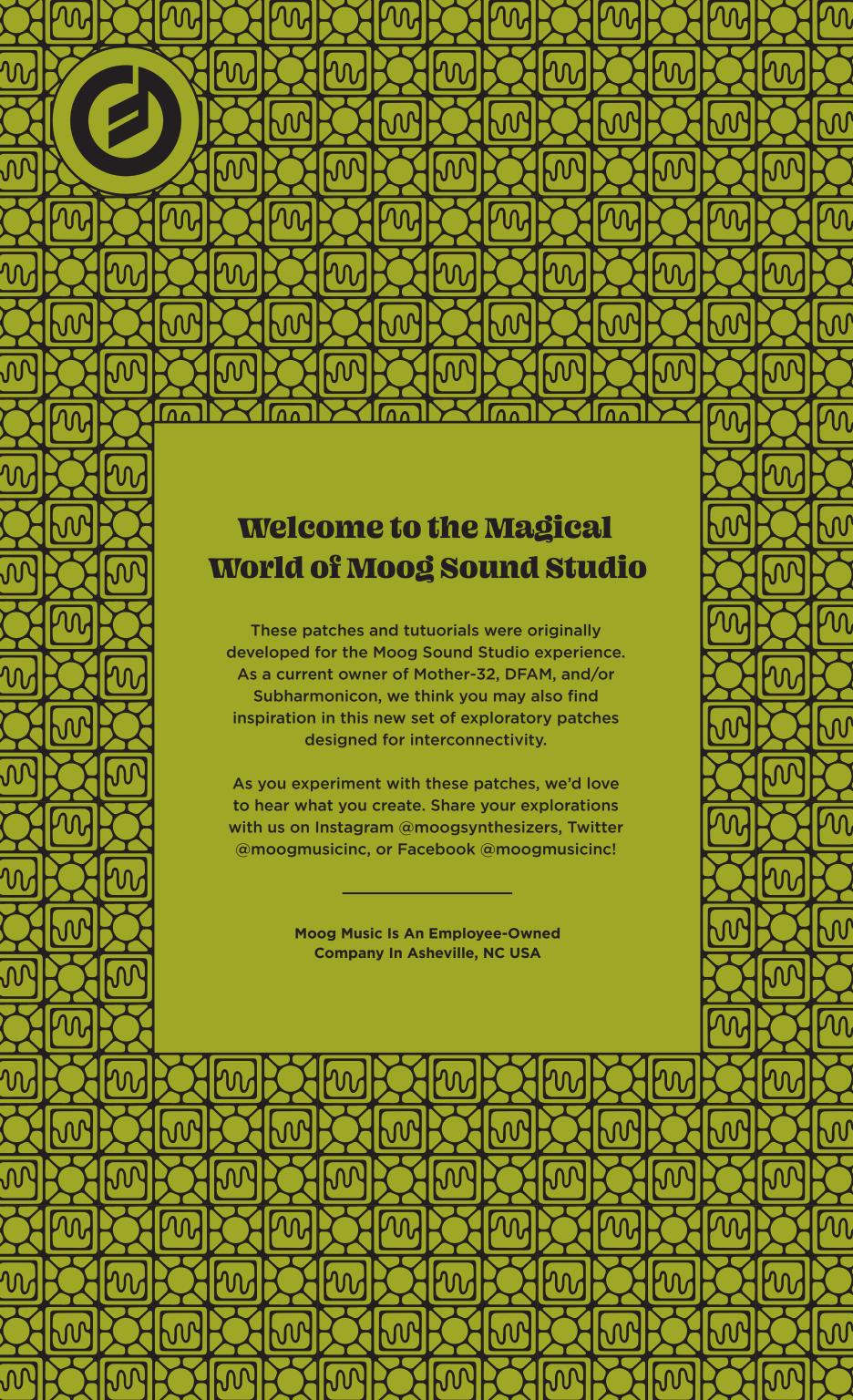


EXPLORATION PATCHBOOK

MOTHER-32 & DFAM & SUBHARMONICON





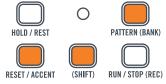


This is a tutorial that will walk you through the sequencing capabilities of your Mother-32 in Keyboard (KB) mode. KB mode is the default mode and the best place to start while learning to use the sequencer. This mode is used for playing directly from the panel, entering and editing notes in a pattern using the Record function, and transposing patterns during sequencer playback.

A sequencer is used to play notes or rests on a synthesizer from a pattern in memory, typically at a steady tempo. Each note or rest in the pattern is called a "step." The sound you hear when using the sequencer is determined by the note value, front panel settings, and any patch cables on the patchbay.

Step 1 - Clear Sequence

Press these buttons simultaneously to clear the current sequence and initiate a new pattern:



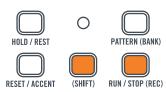
Step 2 - Enter Keyboard Mode

Enter Keyboard mode by holding SHIFT and pressing the KB button.



Step 3 - Enable Record

Press these buttons simultaneously to start recording your sequence.



Step 4 - Select an Octave

Use the left and right arrows to select the octave for the step you're on.



Step 5 - Add a Note or a Rest

Play your desired note for the active step or press HOLD/REST button to add a rest.



Step 6 - Humanize Your Sequence

These modifications are optional. While the step LED is blinking, you can modify any of the parameters for that step. Below are just a few examples.

Accent

Press to add an accent to the current step.



Ratchet

While holding SHIFT, rotate the GLIDE knob to select a value 1-4 shown by the octave LEDs.





Glide

Rotate the **GLIDE** knob clockwise to turn it ON for a step. Rotating fully counterclockwise turns Glide OFF for a step.



Gate Length

Rotate the GATE LENGTH knob to modify the Gate Length (note duration) of the current step.



Step 7 - Finish Recording

When you've completed your sequence, press the **RUN/STOP** button to exit the Record mode function.



Step 8 - Begin Playback

Adjust the **TEMPO** knob to the speed you want, and press **RUN/STOP**. The sequencer will advance through each step in the pattern. When it reaches the end, it loops back to step 1.



Try This!

Experiment with the Tips & Tricks at the back of this patchbook and play the synth card game, Circuitous Connections, to further explore sound design and creative patching.

Lesson 2

Mother-32: How to Edit a Sequence in Step Mode



Step mode is used for interacting with a pattern by enabling, muting, and editing steps, even during playback. In Step mode, the 13-note keyboard and arrow-shaped (KB) and (STEP) buttons have different functions than when operating in Keyboard mode.

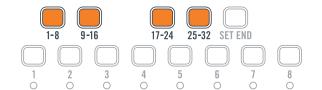
Step 1

Hold (SHIFT) and press the (STEP) button to enter Step mode on Mother-32.



Step 2

Use the sequencer 'black keys' labeled 1-8, 9-16, 17-24, and 25-32 to select a specific group of eight steps within a 32-step sequence.



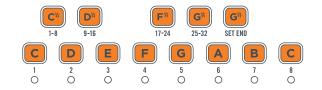
Step 3

Select a step you wish to edit by holding (SHIFT) and pressing a step button (1 through 8).



Step 4

Once a step is selected, press any of the keyboard buttons to change the note for that step. ACCENT, GLIDE, RATCHET, and GATE LENGTH settings can also be edited once a step is selected.



Step 5

Once you're satisfied with the settings of that step, you can move on to editing a new step by holding (SHIFT) and pressing the next step button you want to edit or exit by once again holding (SHIFT) and pressing the edited step button.

n P

Lesson 3

Mother-32: Exploring Assign Output

M

ASSIGN



The ASSIGN output on your Mother-32 can be used in many ways to open up a plethora of new options and techniques that can be achieved through creative patching. To access this wide range of settings on your Mother-32, complete the following steps:

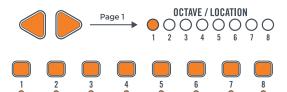
Step 1

Enter SETUP MODE by holding RESET/ACCENT + (SHIFT) + SET END + 8 on Mother-32.



Step 2

Use the LEFT/RIGHT arrows to select PAGE 1, as indicated by the yellow OCTAVE/LOCATION LEDs. You can switch the modes of the ASSIGN output now by pressing keys 1 through 8. As you press the buttons, the green OCTAVE/LOCATION LEDs will tell you which function is activated. For a complete list of available assign output modes, see page 52 of the Mother-32 User's Manual.



1 Accent

This outputs a 0 to +5V filtered pulse signal from accented pattern steps only.

2 Sequencer Clock (Default)

This outputs a 0 to +5V clock signal at the internal clock tempo, one pulse per step.

3 Sequencer Clock / 2 (Half Tempo)

This outputs a 0 to +5V clock signal at half the clock rate of the internal clock tempo.

4 Sequencer Clock / 4 (Quarter Tempo)

This outputs a 0 to +5V clock signal at one quarter of the clock rate of the internal clock tempo.

5 Sequencer Step Ramp

This outputs a -5 to +5V ramp wave that increases in value equally across the number of steps in the current pattern.

6 Sequencer Step Saw

This outputs a -5 to +5V saw wave that decreases in value equally across the number of steps in the current pattern.

7 Sequencer Step Triangle

This outputs a -5 to +5V triangle wave that alternates between an increase in value across all steps and a decrease in value across all steps.

8 Sequencer Step Random

This outputs a random voltage between -5V and +5V per step while the sequencer is running.

Mother-32: Exploring Tempo Input



TEMPO



The TEMPO input is configurable for modulating the internal clock tempo or for replacing the internal clock signal. The TEMPO input has four available modes, which are assigned using the SETUP mode.

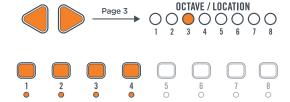
Step 1

Enter SETUP MODE by holding RESET/ACCENT + (SHIFT) + SET END + 8 on Mother-32.



Step 2

Use the LEFT/RIGHT arrows to select PAGE 3, as indicated by the yellow OCTAVE/LOCATION LEDs. You can specify the mode for the TEMPO input jack now by pressing keys 1 through 4. As you press the buttons, the green OCTAVE/LOCATION LEDs will tell you which function is activated.



Mode 1 Tempo CV

The input is summed with the position of the **TEMPO** panel knob.

Mode 2 Single Clock Advance (Default)

When the input of a clock's rising edge is detected, the internal clock is suppressed and the tempo LED is lit green. The pattern is advanced one step for each rising edge detected. The **TEMPO** knob is ignored.

Mode 3 Analog Clock

This mode is used to synchronize any regular analog clock signal applied to the TEMPO input. While the TEMPO input is in Analog Clock mode, a clock detected at the TEMPO input will override both the internal clock and MIDI sync. Stop the external clock or disconnect it from the TEMPO input in order to use internal clock or MIDI sync again.

Mode 4 Step Address CV

In this mode, the sequencer isn't driven by a clock. Instead, individual sequence steps are selected and played directly based on the CV level received at the TEMPO input. The total CV input voltage range is evenly divided across the number of sequence steps in the pattern. Experiment with patching in different modulation sources to find new playing techniques.

NOTE: While in Step Address CV mode, a changing voltage at the **TEMPO** input overrides normal playback. Press **RUN/STOP** to restore normal playback until the voltage at the **TEMPO** input changes again.

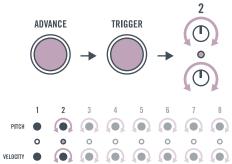
100

Lesson 5

DFAM: How to Create a Sequence

Step 3

Use the **ADVANCE** button to repeat this procedure for each step.



Step 4

Press RUN/STOP to listen to your sequence.

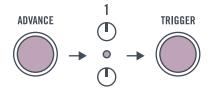


Try
This!

Further adjustments can be made to pitch and velocity while the sequencer is running.

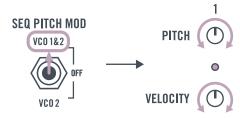
Step 1

Use the **ADVANCE** button to set the sequencer to step 1. Press the **TRIGGER** button to audition the selected step.



Step 2

Set the SEQ PITCH MOD switch to VCO 1&2. Adjust the PITCH knob for step 1 of your sequence until you reach your desired note. Then, adjust the VELOCITY knob for that step until you reach your desired volume.



Lesson 6

DFAM: Exploring Alternate Meters and Pattern Lengths



Step 1

Begin by making sure the **SEQ PITCH MOD** switch on DFAM is set to **OFF.** Next, press **RUN/STOP** to start a sequence.

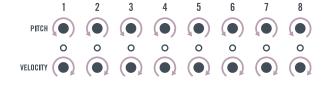
SEQ PITCH MOD VC0 1&2 ¬



RUN / STOP

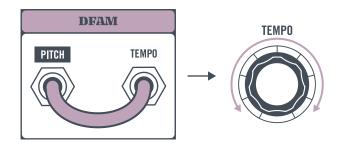
Step 2

In the sequencer section, turn the **VELOCITY** knobs all the way up so that you can hear a note on each step, then turn the **PITCH** knobs all the way down.



Step 3

Next, patch a cable from the PITCH output to the TEMPO input on DFAM. You'll notice that the tempo will slow down considerably. Use the TEMPO knob to readjust the sequencer speed to your liking.



Turn any of the **PITCH** knobs all the way up to "skip" steps of your sequence. This behavior allows for all sorts of interesting techniques like odd-numbered sequence lengths, unique swing patterns, and different time signatures.

Try
This!

Patch DFAM's **VELOCITY** output to one of Subharmonicon's **RHYTHM** inputs (1-4) for interrelated rhythmic variation.

nn

Lesson 7

Subharmonicon: How to Create a Sequence

Step 4

Use the **NEXT** button to advance to the next step. Pressing the **TRIGGER** button will allow you to hear your selected notes. Adjust each sequencer's steps to your desired pitches.

SEQ OCT

octave range and quantizer settings.



Step 2

Step 1

Select an octave range and quantizer setting for

buttons. Refer to **Lesson 8** to learn more about

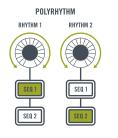
the sequencer using the SEQ OCT and QUANTIZE

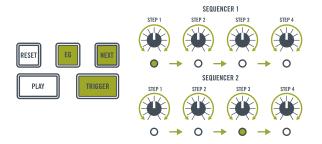
Use the **SEQ ASSIGN** buttons to assign **SEQUENCER 1** to control **VCO 1** (OSC 1), and **SEQUENCER 2** to control **VCO 2** (OSC 2).



Step 3

In the polyrhythm section, assign RHYTHM 1 to control SEQUENCER 1, and RHYTHM 2 to control SEQUENCER 2, then adjust both RHYTHM knobs to find your desired tempo divisions.





Step 5

Press **RESET** and then press **PLAY** to listen to your sequence, and make adjustments as needed.



Try This! Keep exploring. Try different octave ranges, quantization settings, rhythm combinations, and sequencer assignment settings to craft your perfect sequence.

Subharmonicon: Sequencer/Quantize Functions

M

Sequencer Range

±5
 ±2
 ±1

SEQ OCT

This function specifies the octave range available for each of the STEP knobs in the sequencers. There are three values for this parameter. Repeatedly pressing the SEQ OCT button will cycle through the available options, with an LED indicating the current selection.

This option provides five octaves above and five octaves below the current VCO FREQ knob value for each individual step.

This option provides two octaves above and two octaves below the current VCO FREQ knob value for each individual step.

This option provides one octave above and one octave below the current VCO

FREQ knob value for each individual step.

NOTE: By default, the SEQ 1 and SEQ 2 output jacks will output a control voltage that reflects the current Seq Oct settings. This behavior can be altered by pressing and holding the SEQ OCT button until the LED flashes, at which point the SEQ 1 and SEQ 2 output jacks will output at 5, regardless of the Seq Oct setting. In this mode, the oscillators will continue to respect the Seq Oct settings. Press and hold the SEQ OCT button until the LED stops flashing to return to the default.

Quantize Settings

12-ET 8-ET 12-JI

08-JI

Pitch Quantization is used to restrict the voltages that control the pitch of an oscillator so that they only play notes within a specific musical scale. Pressing the QUANTIZE button will cycle through the four available settings, with an LED indicating the current selection. When all LEDs are off, the function is off.

This option selects a Chromatic (12-step) scale using Equal Temperament (ET), which is the basis for Western keyboard music.

8-ET
This option selects a Diatonic (8-step) scale using Equal Temperament (ET).

This option uses a Chromatic (12-step) scale using Just Intonation* (JI).

8-JI
This option uses a Diatonic (8-step) scale using Just Intonation* (JI).

NOTE: By default, the SEQ 1 and SEQ 2 output jacks will output control voltages that follow the internal Quantize settings. This behavior can be altered by pressing and holding the QUANTIZE button until the LED flashes, at which point the SEQ 1 and SEQ 2 output jacks will output unquantized voltages, regardless of the internal quantizer settings.

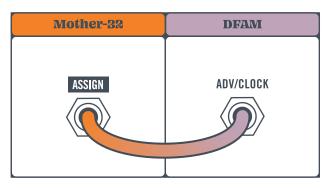
M

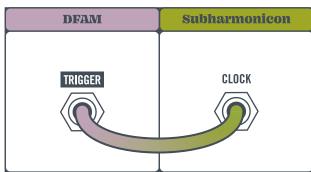
Lesson 9

How to Sync Using Mother-32 as Primary Clock

M

Patch Connections





Try This! Try patching the Mother-32 **ASSIGN** output into the **MIX 2** input. Then take the Mother-32 **VC MIX** output and patch it to another instrument's **CLOCK** input. Try modulating the **VC MIX**.

Prepare for Playback

Set Mother-32's assignable output to Function 2 (clock). This is the default setting. If you want the synced instruments to follow slower clock divisions, you can use assignable output Function 3 (clock/2) or Function 4 (clock/4).

Use the ADVANCE button on DFAM to set the sequencer to STEP 8.



Arm DFAM for external sync by pressing RUN/STOP.



Arm Subharmonicon for external sync by pressing RESET and then PLAY.

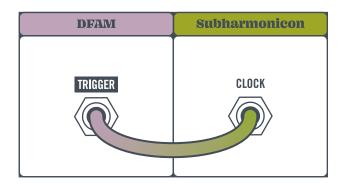


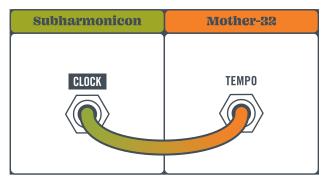
Press the Mother-32 RUN/STOP button and all three instruments will start in sync.



How to Sync Using DFAM as Primary Clock

Patch Connections





Try This! Try patching DFAM's TRIGGER output to Mother-32's MULT input. Then patch Mother-32's MULT 1 output to another instrument's CLOCK input, and Mother-32's MULT 2 output to DFAM's VCA CV input for clicky hi-hats.

Prepare for Playback

Use the ADVANCE button on DFAM to set the sequencer to STEP 8.



Arm Subharmonicon for external sync by pressing RESET and then PLAY.



Arm Mother-32 for external sync by holding down the (KB) and (STEP) buttons while pressing RUN/STOP.



Press the RUN/STOP button on DFAM and all three instruments will start in sync.

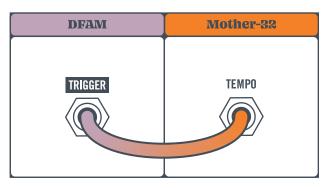


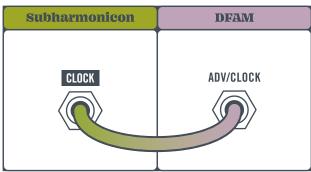
Lesson 11

How to Sync Using Subharmonicon as Primary Clock

M

Patch Connections





Try This! Try switching from Subharmonicon's CLOCK output to Subharmonicon's SEQ 1 CLK or SEQ 2 CLK for nonlinear rhythms.

Prepare for Playback

Use the ADVANCE button on DFAM to set the sequencer to STEP 8.



Arm DFAM for external sync by pressing RUN/STOP.

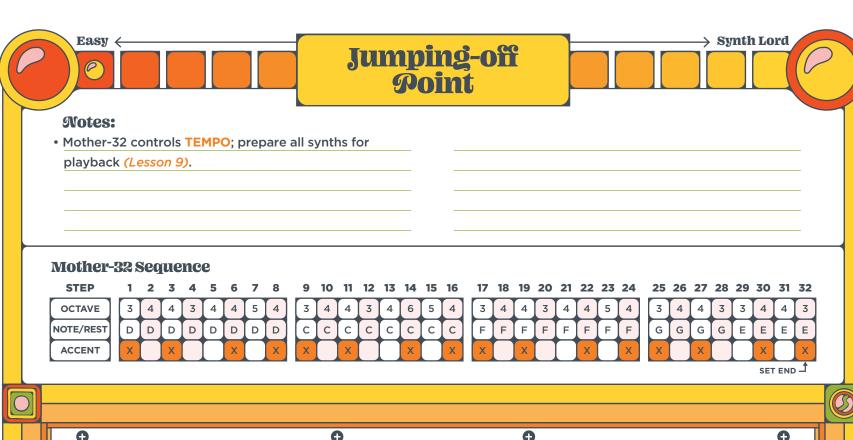


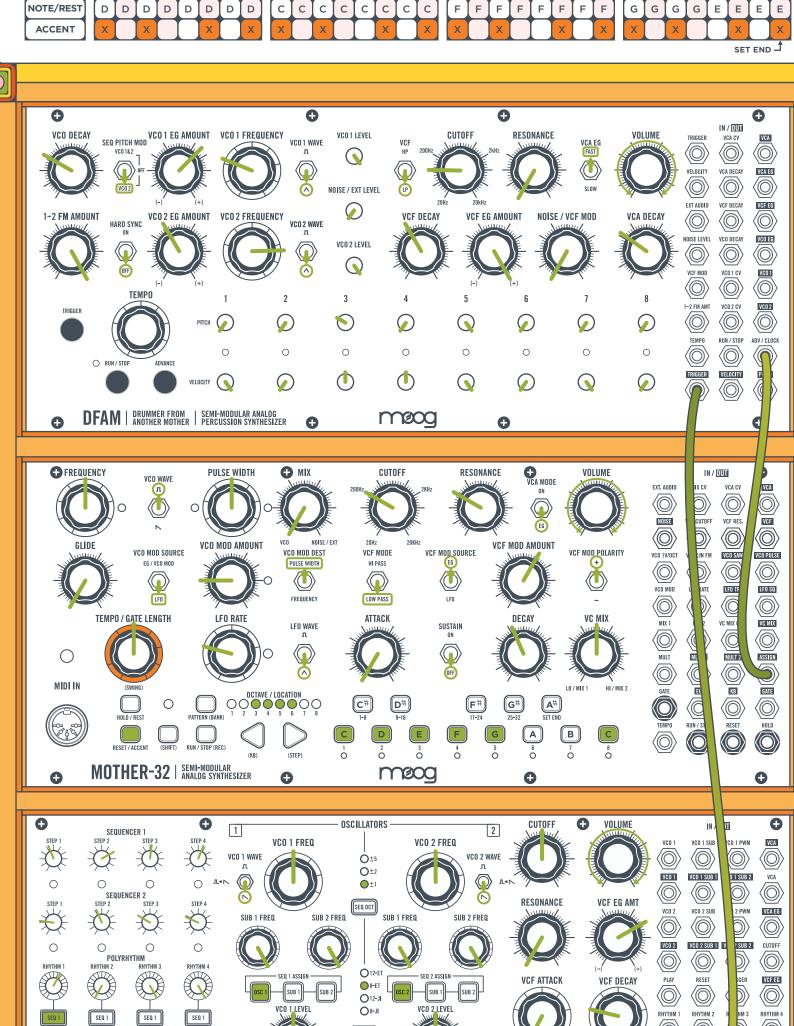
Arm Mother-32 for external sync by holding down the (KB) and (STEP) buttons while pressing the RUN/STOP button.

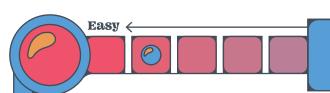


On Subharmonicon, press RESET and then press PLAY. All three synths will start in sync.









Edge of Night

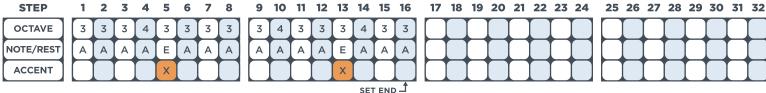
> Synth Lord

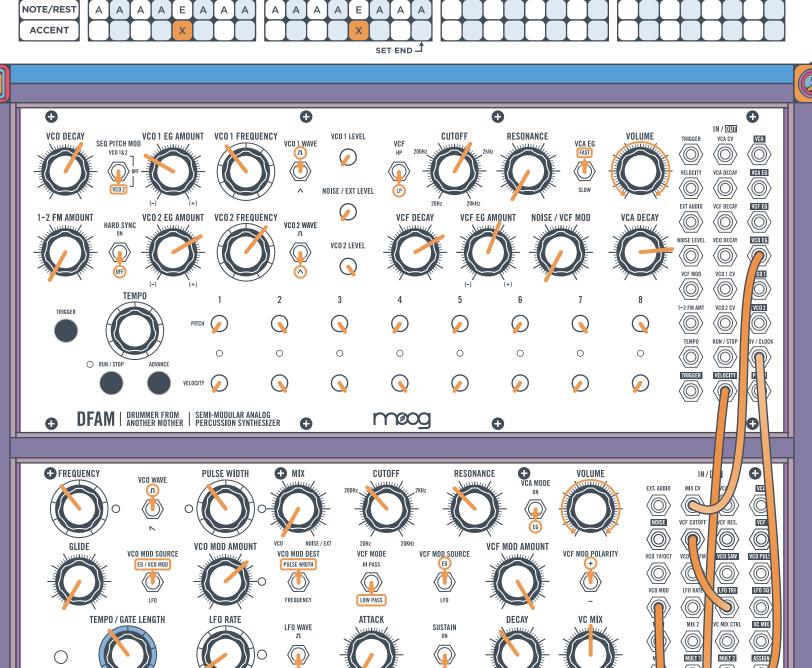
Notes:

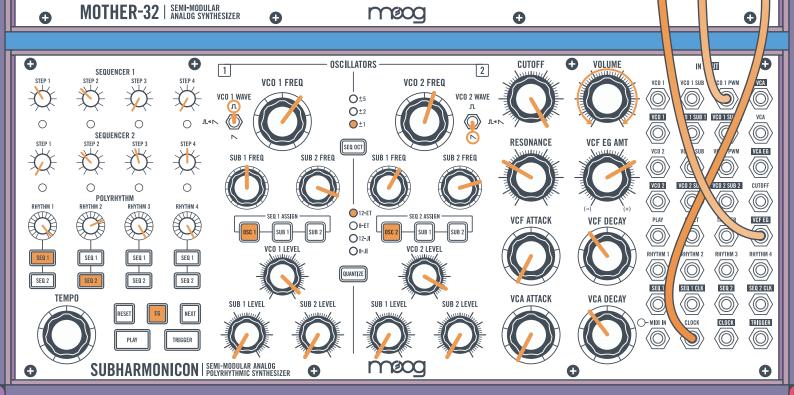
- Mother-32 controls TEMPO; prepare all synths for playback (Lesson 9).
- Set Mother-32's ASSIGN output to Clock/4 (Mode 4) (Lesson 3).

•	Patch DFAM's VCF EG output into DFAM's NOISE
	LEVEL input for snare-like accents.

Mother-32 Sequence







(C#

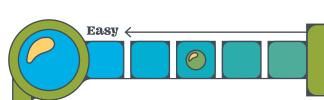
(D#

F#

G#

A#

MIDI IN



3-Voice Stereo

Synth Lord

MULT 1

LO / MIX 1

(B)

(A#

F#

G#

HI / MIX 2

C

MULT 2

ASSIGN

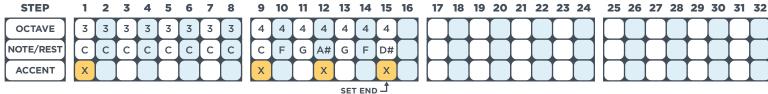
GATE

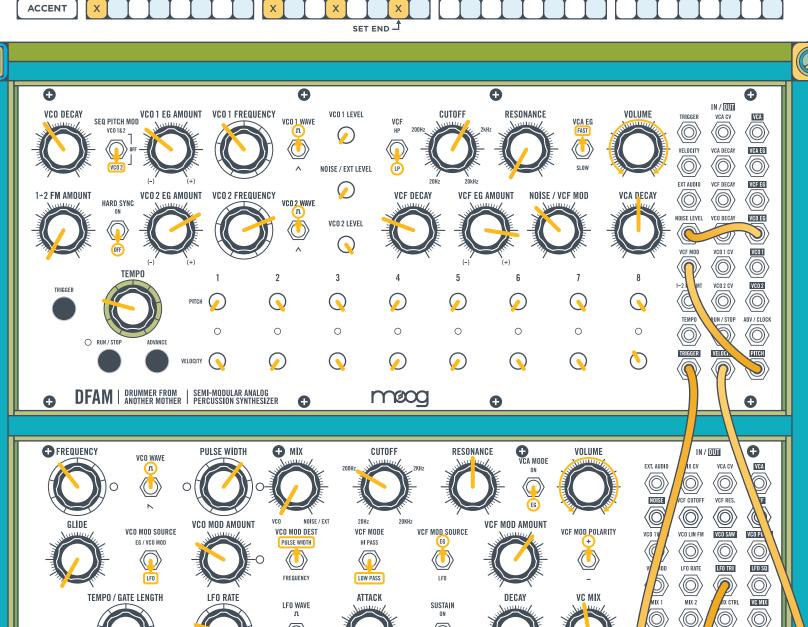
Notes:

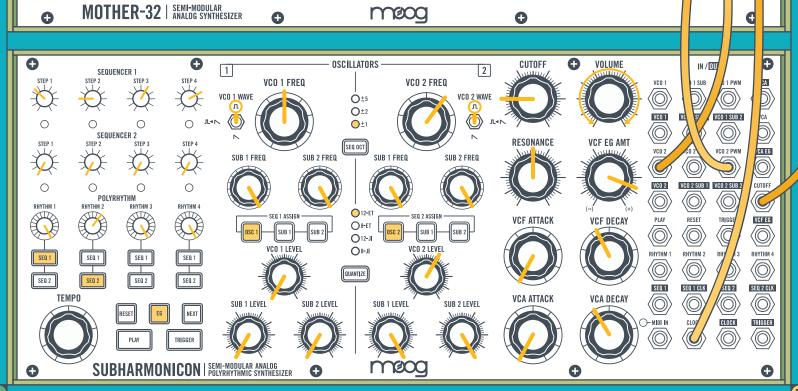
 \bigcirc

- DFAM controls TEMPO; prepare all synths for playback (Lesson 10).
- Set Mother-32's **ASSIGN** output to Step Ramp (Mode 5) (*Lesson 3*).
- Try patching from Mother-32's ASSIGN output to the VCF CUTOFF input for interesting filter modulation.

Mother-32 Sequence







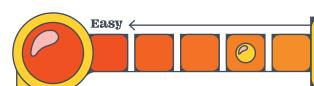
(C#

D#



 \bigcirc

MIDI IN



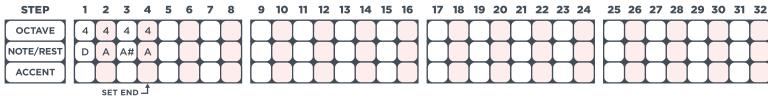
Bender

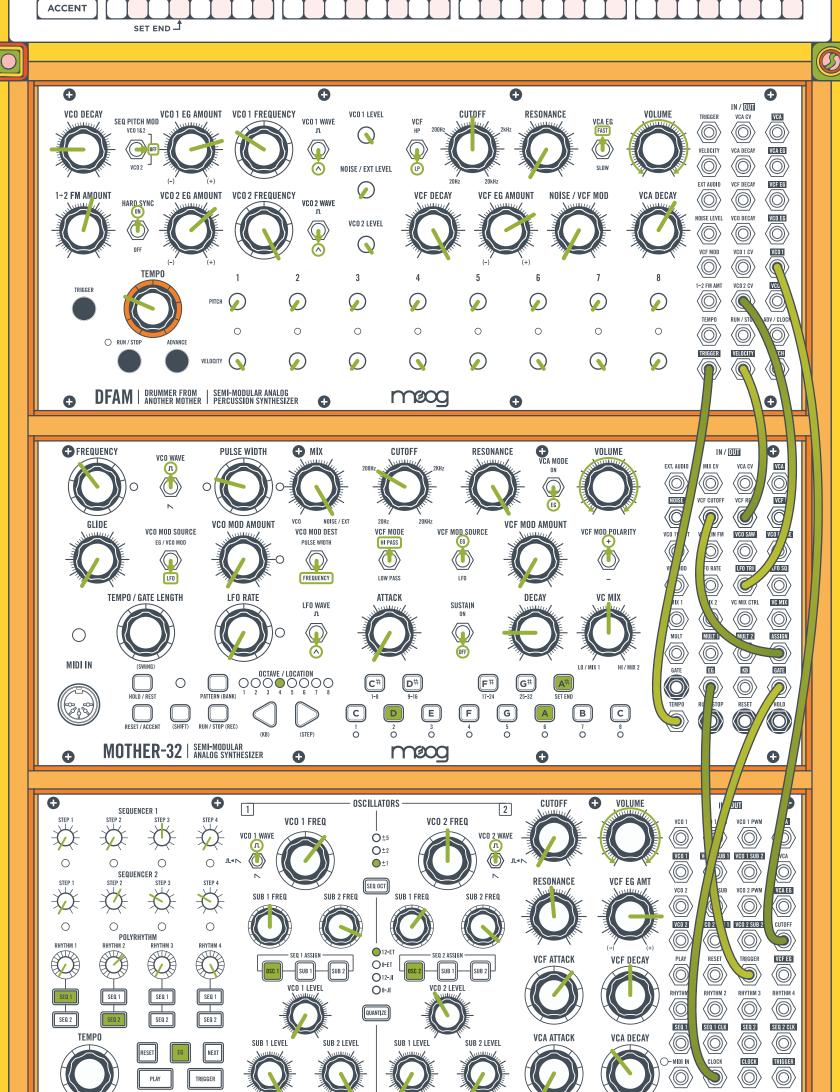
> Synth Lord

Notes:

- DFAM controls TEMPO; prepare all synths for playback (Lesson 10).
- Set Mother-32's **ASSIGN** output to Step Saw (Mode 6) (Lesson 3).
- Patch Mother-32's LFO TRI output to Subharmonicon's
 VCO 2 PWM input for extended modulation.
- Try incorporating **RHYTHM 3** and **RHYTHM 4** to clock either sequencer on Subharmonicon.

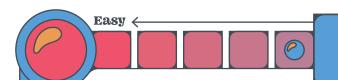
Mother-32 Sequence





moog

SUBHARMONICON | SEMI-MODULAR ANALOG POLYRHYTHMIC SYNTHESIZER



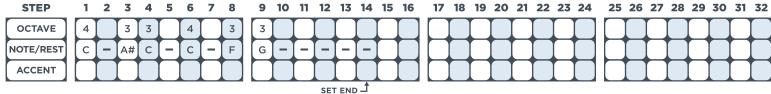
Cornerstones

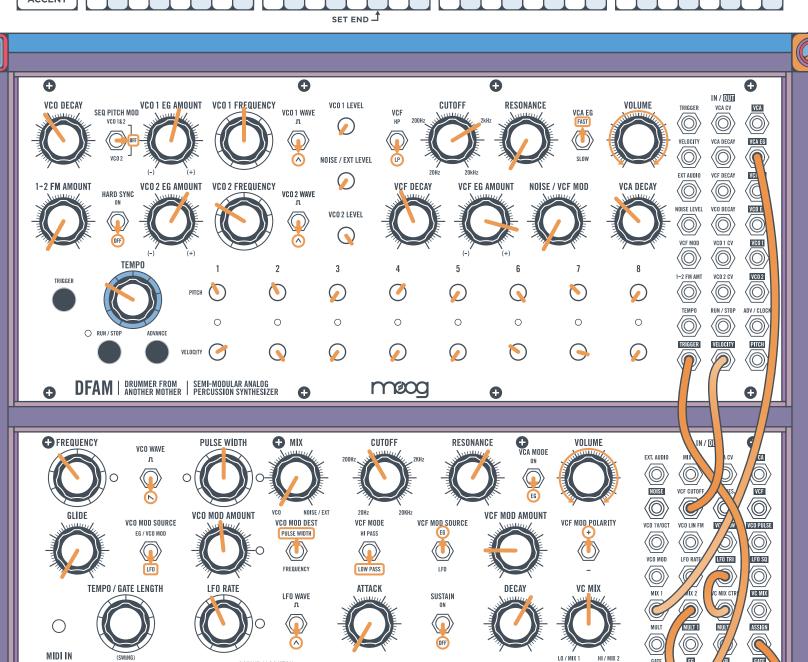
> Synth Lord

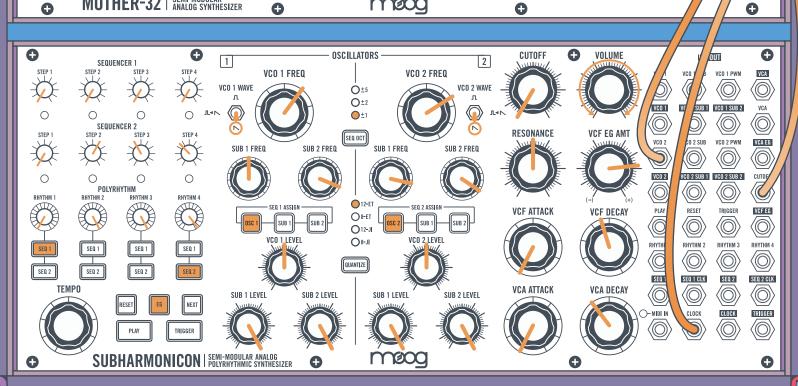
Notes:

- DFAM controls TEMPO; prepare all synths for playback (Lesson 10).
- Set Mother-32's ASSIGN output to Step Ramp (Mode 5) (Lesson 3).
- Bring up Mother-32's MIX knob for hi-hat accents.
- Try switching Subharmonicon's CUTOFF modulation source from Mother-32's ASSIGN output to the VC MIX output in Mother-32's patchbay for a different flavor of modulation.

Mother-32 Sequence







G#

(F#)

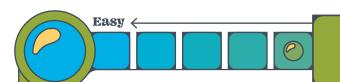
(C#

(D#)

moog

0

MOTHER-32 | SEMI-MODULAR ANALOG SYNTHESIZER



Standing on Shoulders

> Synth Lord

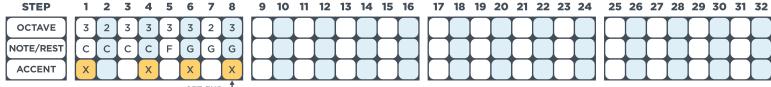
Notes:

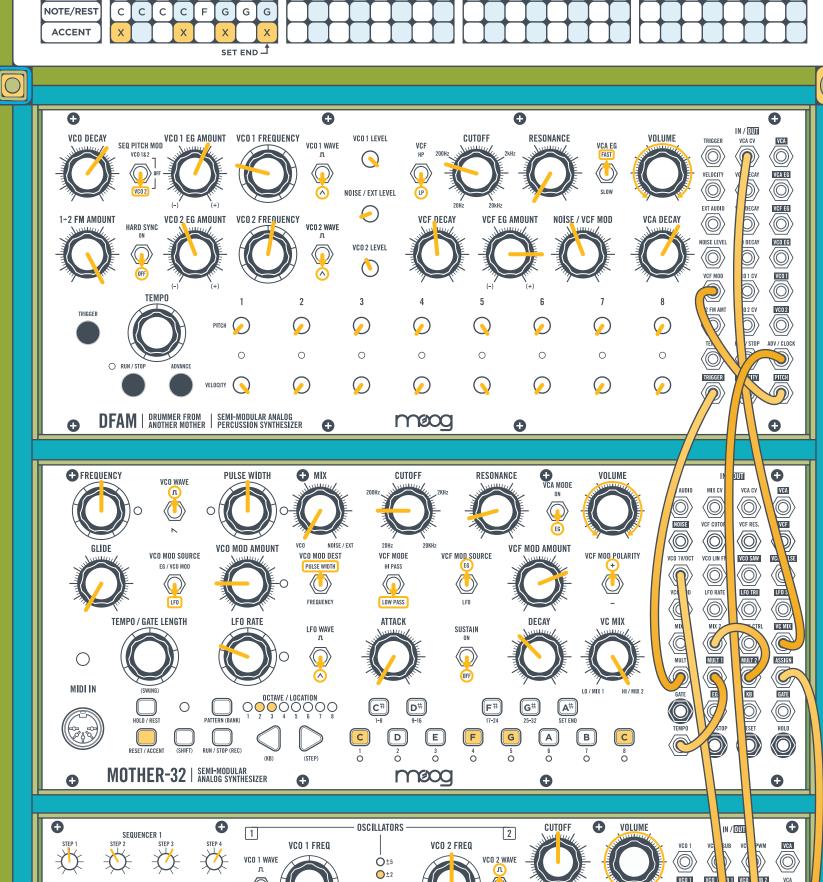
- Subharmonicon controls TEMPO; prepare all synths for playback (Lesson 11).
- Set Mother-32's **TEMPO** mode to Single Clock Advance (Mode 2) (Lesson 4).
- Set Mother-32's **ASSIGN** output to Step Random

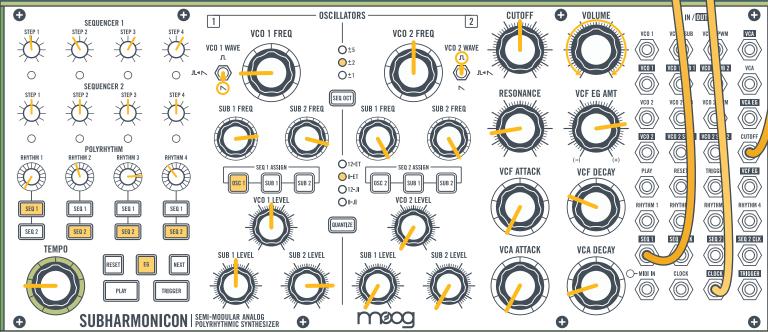
(Mode 8) (Lesson 3).

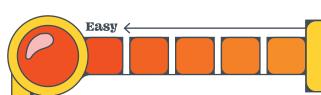
- Mother-32's VC MIX knob controls the hi-hats on DFAM.
- Try adjusting the filter CUTOFF knobs on Subharmonicon and Mother-32 while playing.

Mother-32 Sequence









Deep Bubbles

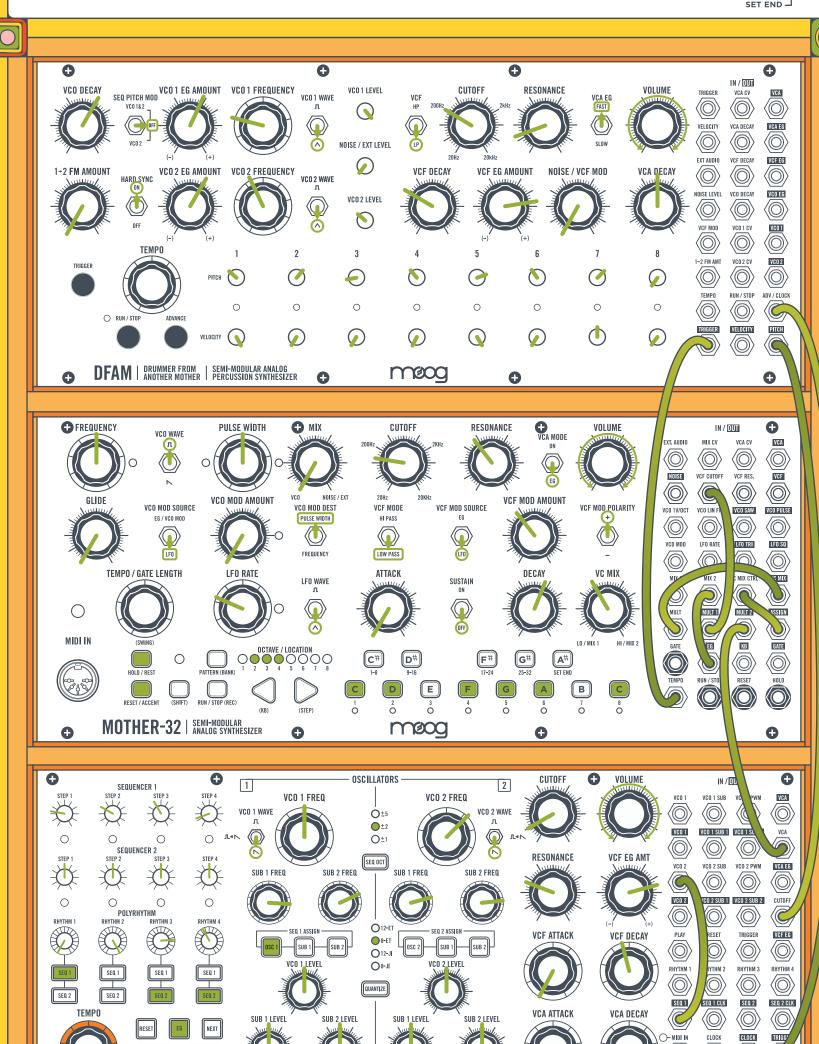
Synth Lord

Notes:

- Subharmonicon controls TEMPO; prepare all synths for playback (Lesson 11).
- <u>Set Mother-32's **ASSIGN** output to Step Random</u> (Mode 8) (*Lesson 3*).
- Subharmonicon's SEQ 1 controls all of its VCOs.
- Adjust DFAM's Pitch Sequencer for filter variations on Subharmonicon.
- Try adjusting the filter CUTOFF knobs on Mother-32 and Subharmonicon while playing.

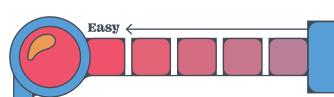
Mother-32 Sequence



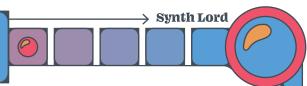


moog

SUBHARMONICON | SEMI-MODULAR ANALOG POLYRHYTHMIC SYNTHESIZER



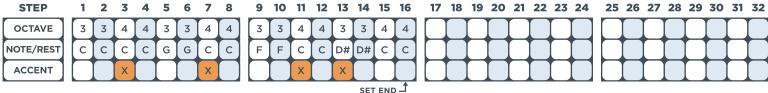
Cross Currents

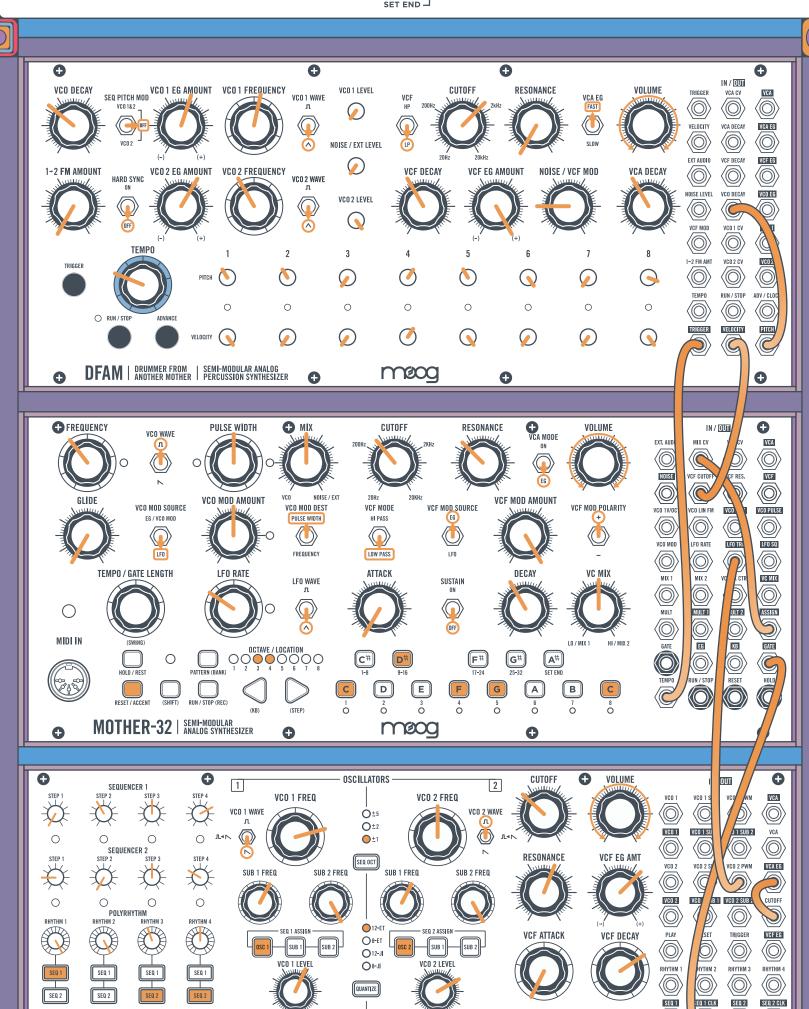


Notes:

- DFAM controls TEMPO; prepare all three synths for playback (Lesson 10).
- Set Mother-32's **ASSIGN** output to Step Ramp (Mode 5) (Lesson 3).
- Patch Mother-32's KB output to Subharmonicon's
 RHYTHM 4 input for variation of patterns.

Mother-32 Sequence





SUB 1 LEVEL

SUBHARMONICON | SEMI-MODULAR ANALOG POLYRHYTHMIC SYNTHESIZER

SUB 2 LEVEL

0

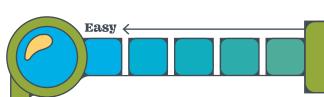
SUB 1 LEVEL

moog

TRIGGER

•

CLOCK



Dancing Birds

> Synth Lord

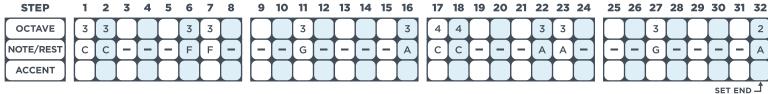
Notes:

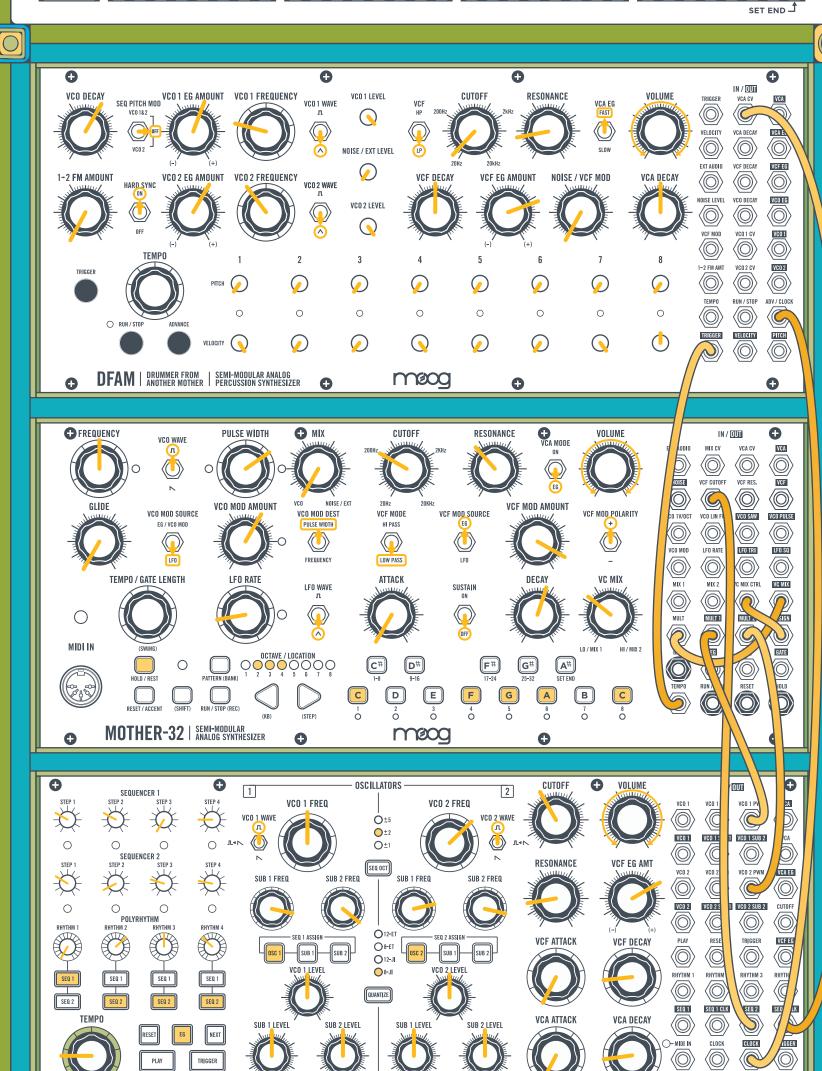
- Subharmonicon controls TEMPO; prepare all synths for playback (Lesson 11).
- Set Mother-32's **ASSIGN** output to Step Random (Mode 8) (*Lesson 3*).
- Mother-32's VC MIX knob controls random pulse width

modulation of Subharmonicon's VCOs.

- Try adjusting the filter **CUTOFF** knobs on Mother-32 and Subharmonicon while playing.
- Try adjusting the envelope controls on all three synths.

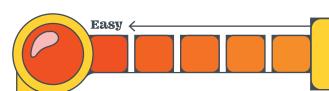
Mother-32 Sequence





SUBHARMONICON | SEMI-MODULAR ANALOG POLYRHYTHMIC SYNTHESIZER

0



Sunlight

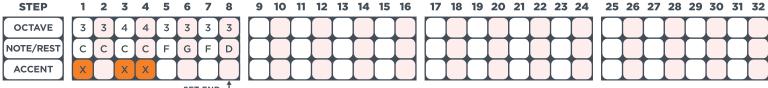
Synth Lord

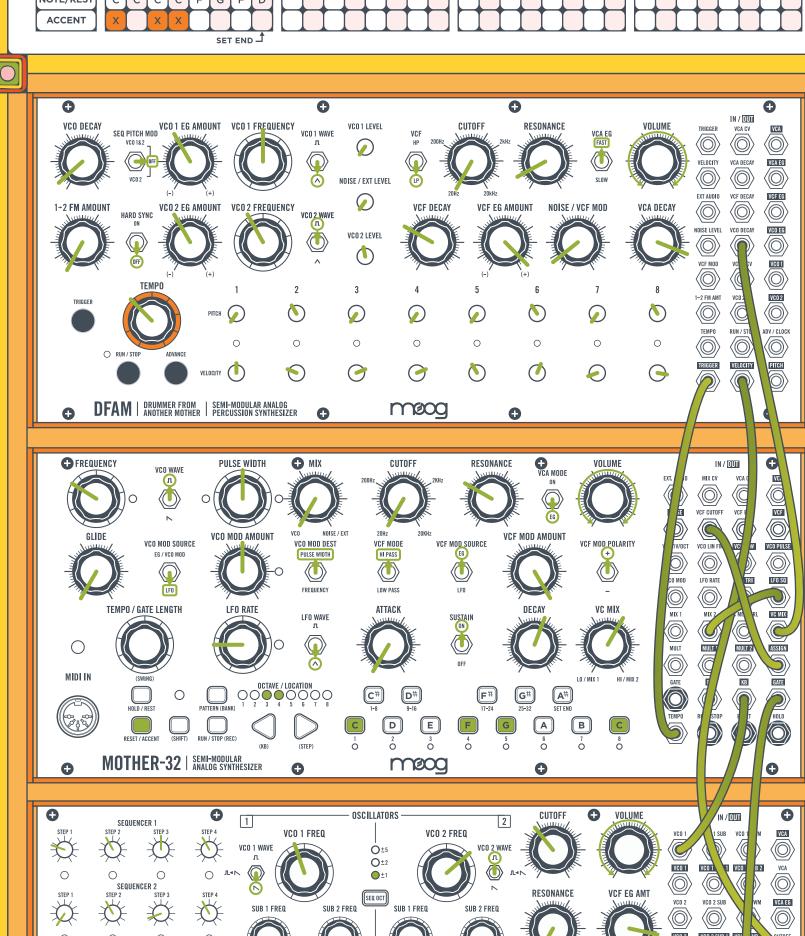
ord

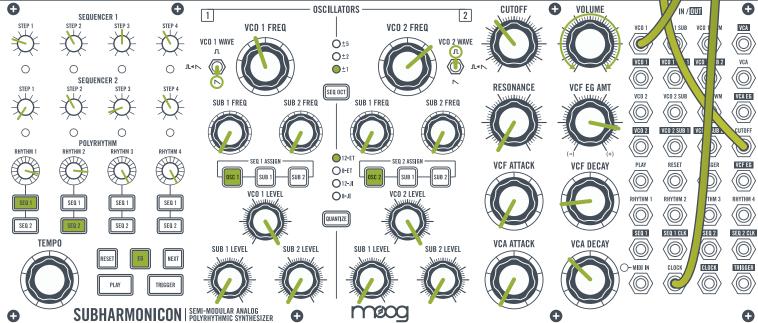
Notes:

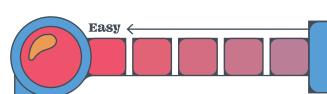
- DFAM controls TEMPO; prepare all synths for playback (Lesson 10).
- Set Mother-32's **ASSIGN** output to Step Random (Mode 8) (*Lesson 3*).
- Play the Mother-32 keyboard. This will trigger both
 KB voltages for Mother-32 and Subharmonicon.
- Patch Mother-32's LFO TRI output to Subharmonicon's RESET input for variations of patterns.

Mother-32 Sequence









Ese Sabor





Notes:

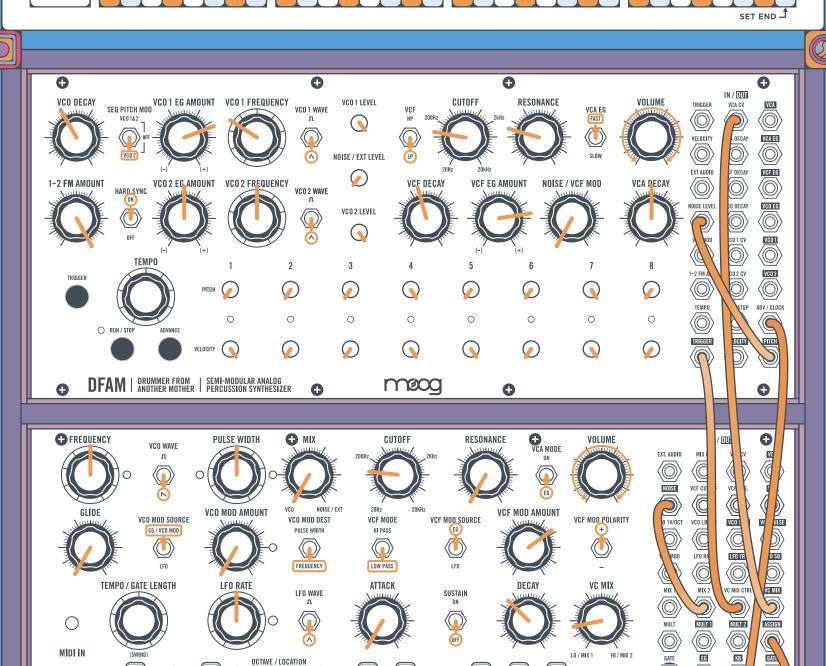
- Subharmonicon controls TEMPO; prepare all synths for playback (Lesson 11).
- Set Mother-32's **TEMPO** mode to Single Clock Advance (Lesson 4).
- Set Mother-32's **ASSIGN** output to Step Random

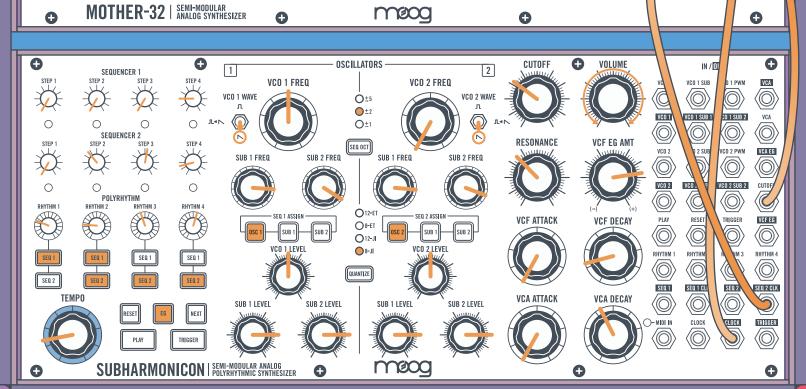
(Mode 8) (Lesson 3).

- Adjust Mother-32's VC MIX knob to turn the hi-hats into a wall of noise on DFAM.
- Subharmonicon's RHYTHM 2, 3, and 4 knobs control Mother-32 clocking.

Mother-32 Sequence







OCTAVE / LOCATION
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

(C#

D#

F#

G#

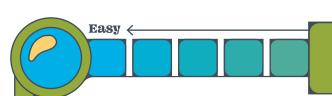
A#



MIDI IN

0

RUN / STOP



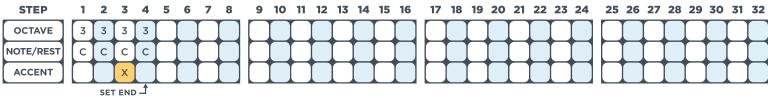
Mind Police

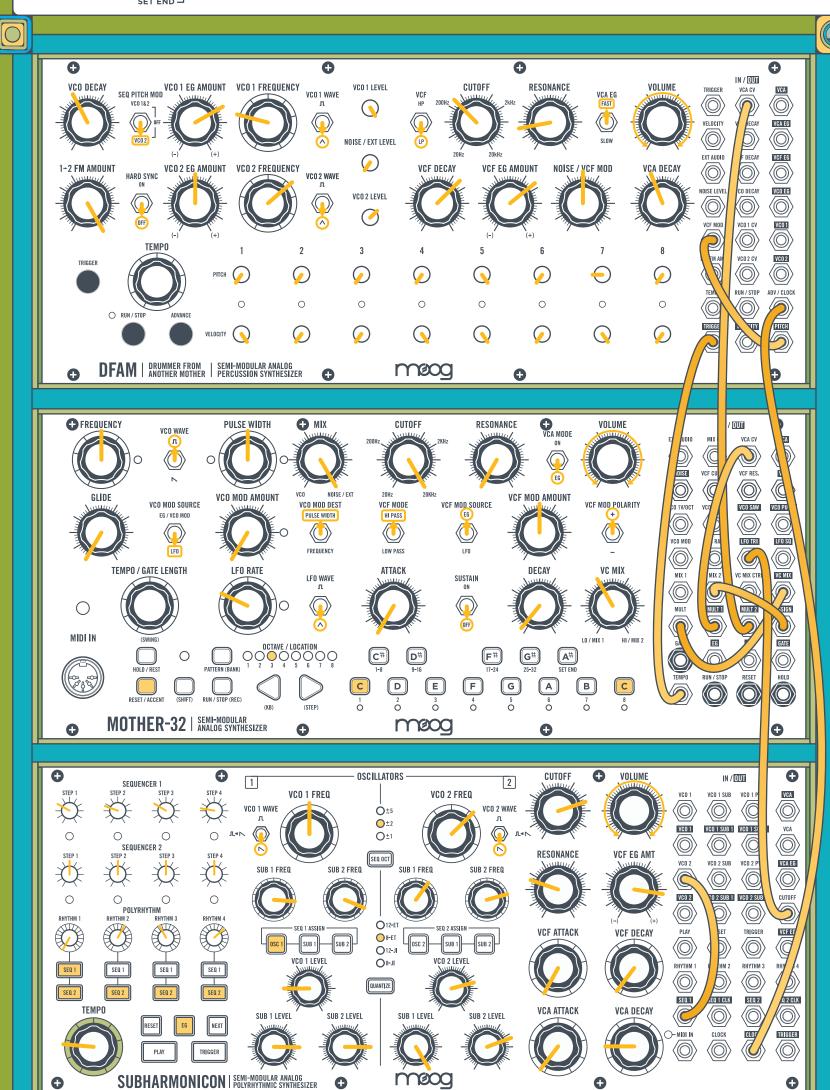
> Synth Lord

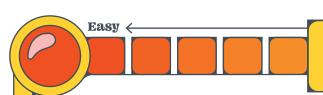
Notes:

- Subharmonicon controls TEMPO; prepare all synths for playback (Lesson 11).
- Set Mother-32's ASSIGN output to Step Random (Mode 8) (Lesson 3).
- Subharmonicon's SEQ 1 controls all of its VCOs.
- Try adjusting Mother-32's VC MIX knob to add randomized rhythmic accents.
- Try adjusting the envelope DECAY on Mother-32.
- Try adjusting the VCO FREQUENCY knobs on DFAM for different drum tones.

Mother-32 Sequence







Sliding Scale

Synth Lord

Notes:

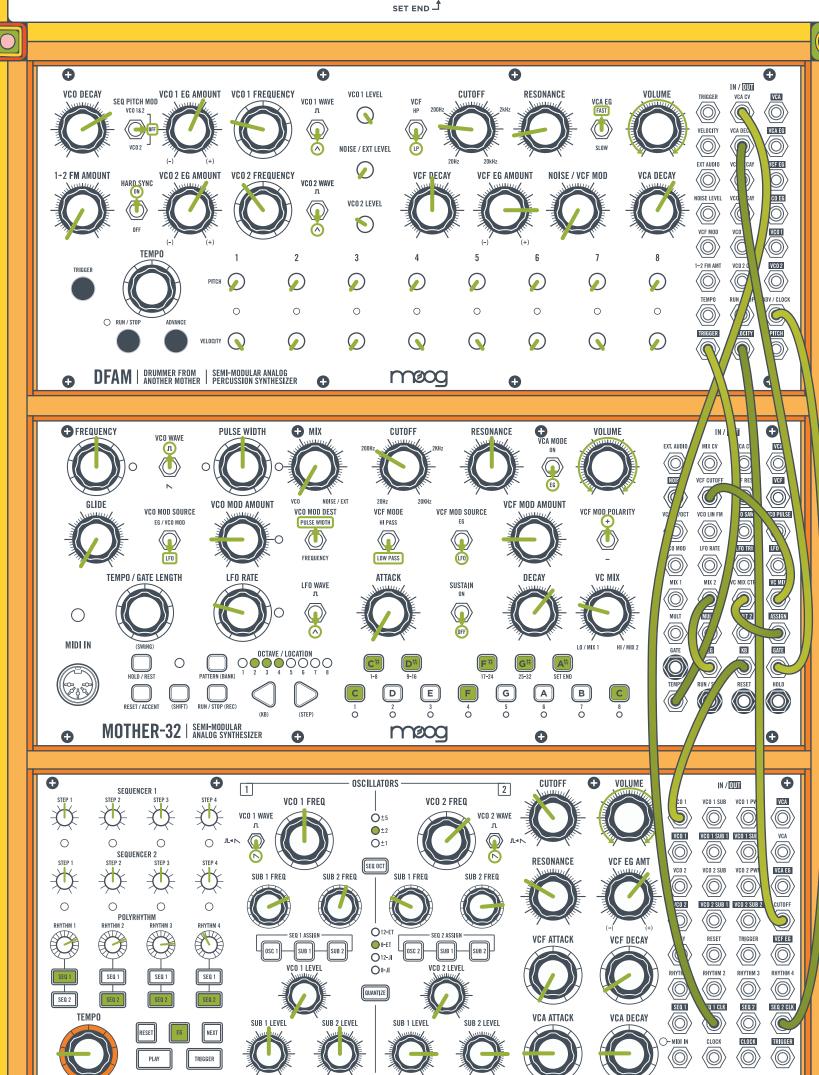
- Subharmonicon controls **TEMPO**; prepare all synths for playback (*Lesson 11*).
- Set Mother-32's **ASSIGN** output to Step Random (Mode 8) (*Lesson 3*).
- Mother-32's sequencer controls pitch of its own voice

and Subharmonicon.

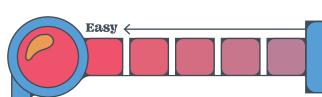
- Try adjusting the filter CUTOFF knobs on Mother-32 and Subharmonicon while playing.
- Try adjusting **RHYTHM 2**, **3**, and **4** knobs on Subharmonicon to shift clocking of DFAM.

Mother-32 Sequence





SUBHARMONICON | SEMI-MODULAR ANALOG POLYRHYTHMIC SYNTHESIZER



Super-System

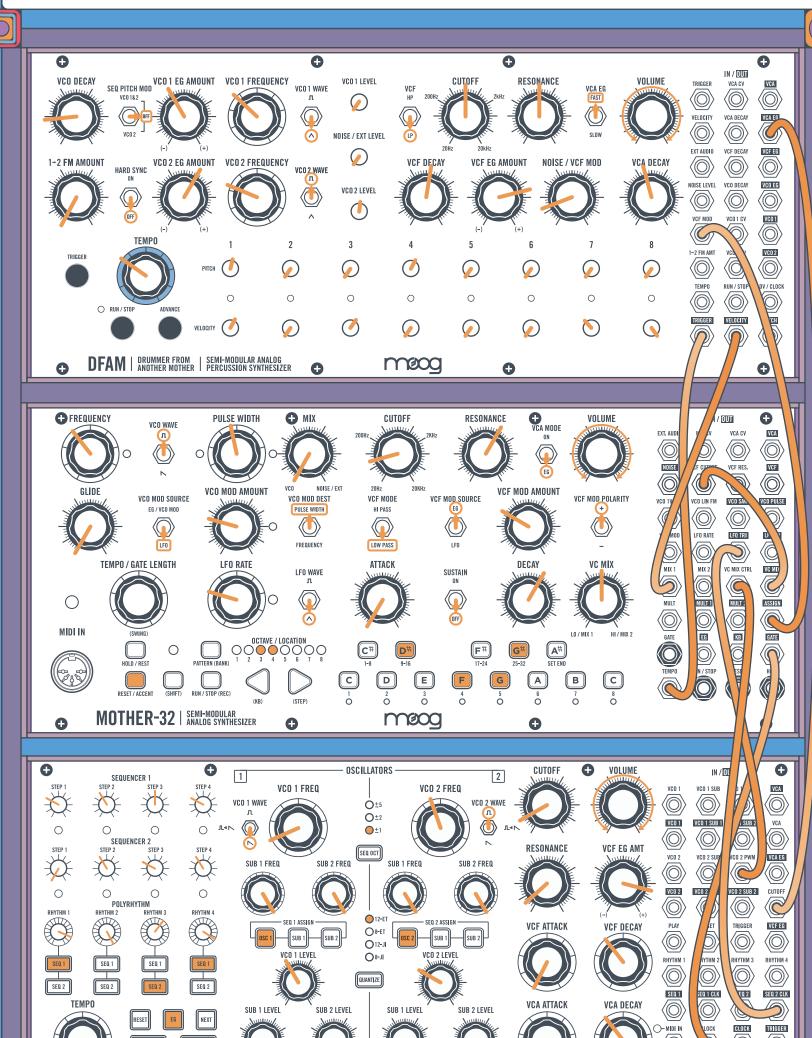
Synth Lord

Notes:

- DFAM controls TEMPO; prepare all synths for playback (Lesson 10).
- Set Mother-32's **ASSIGN** output to Step Random (Mode 8) (*Lesson 3*).
- Slight adjustments to Subharmonicon's sequencer
- setting can be made to taste.
- Try adjusting DFAM's VCF MOD for random filter modulation on DFAM.
- Patch DFAM's PITCH output into Subharmonicon's RHYTHM 4 input for variation of patterns.

Mother-32 Sequence

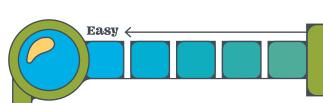




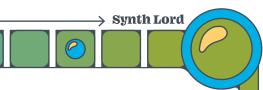
moog

0

SUBHARMONICON | SEMI-MODULAR ANALOG POLYRHYTHMIC SYNTHESIZER



Another Trip to the Freq Zone



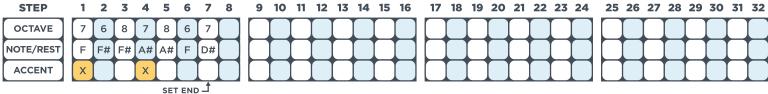
Notes:

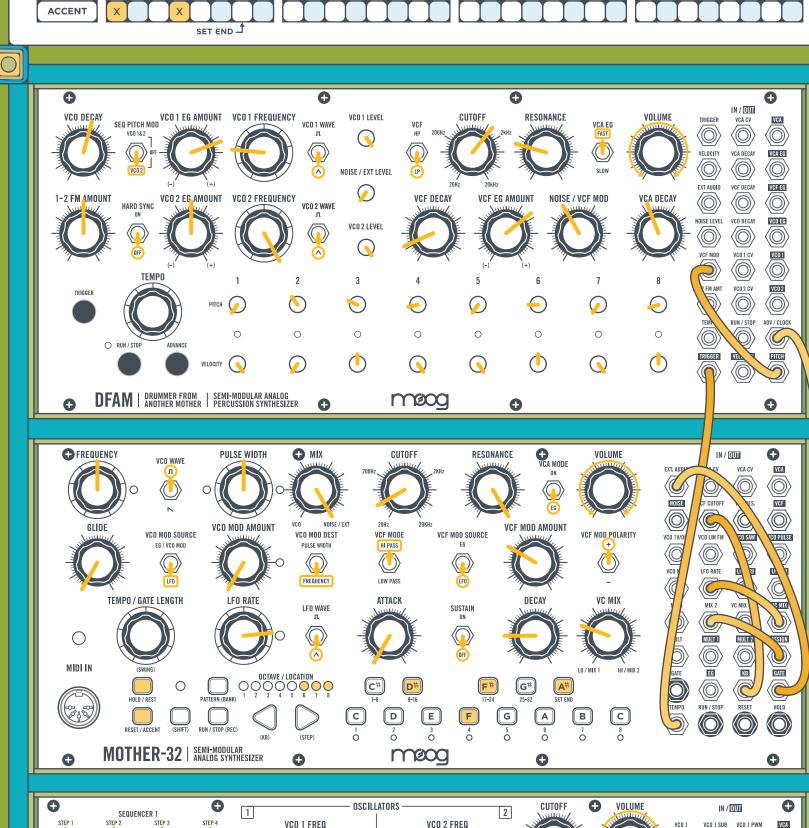
- Subharmonicon controls TEMPO; prepare all synths for playback (Lesson 11).
- Set Mother-32's **ASSIGN** output to Step Random (Mode 8) (*Lesson 3*).
- Mother-32 and Subharmonicon are using their filters

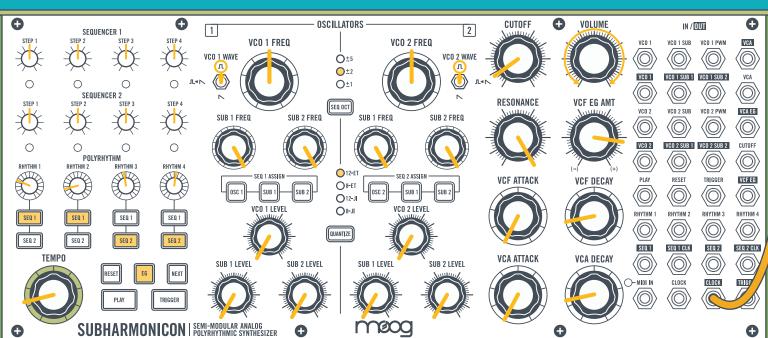
as oscillators in this patch.

- Mother-32's VC MIX knob controls random modulation of LFO rate.
- Mother-32's VCF MOD AMOUNT knob controls depth of FM patch on Mother-32.

Mother-32 Sequence







Easy

Omni-Phaser

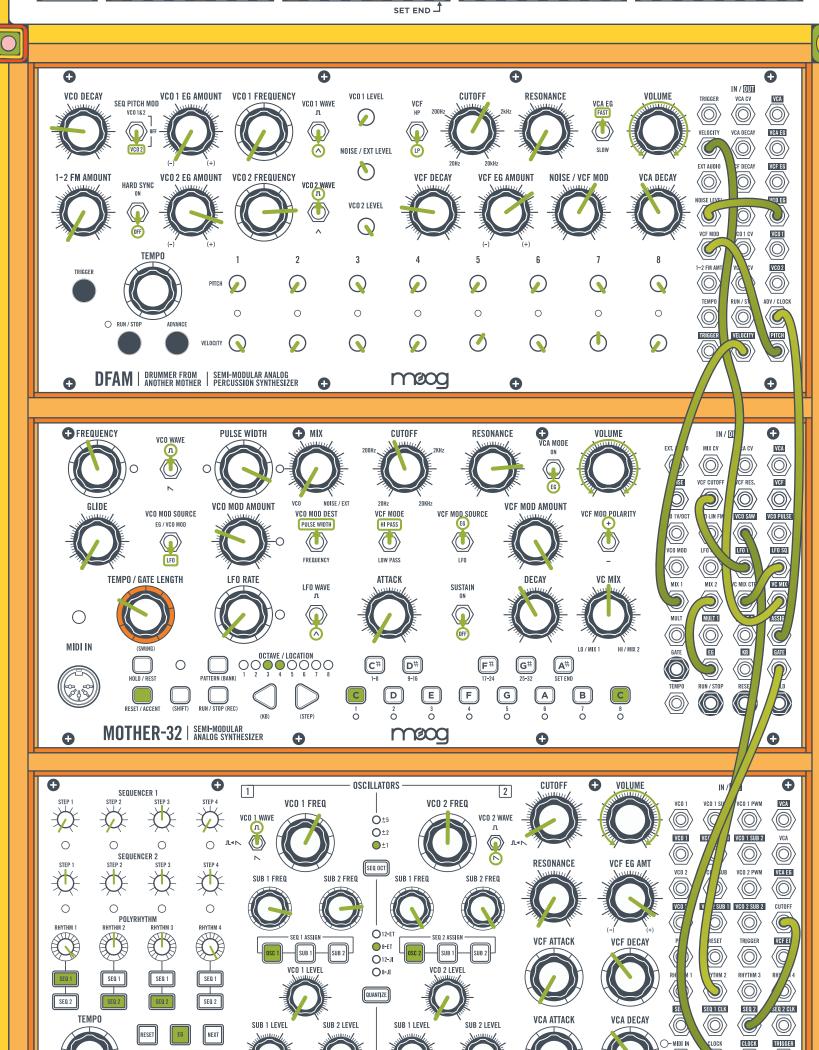
Synth Lord

Notes:

- DFAM controls **TEMPO**; prepare all synths for playback *(Lesson 10)*.
- Set Mother-32's ASSIGN output to Clock/2 (Mode 3) (Lesson 3).
- Adjust Mother-32's RESONANCE for different kinds of phase shifting.
- Patch DFAM's VCA EG output to Subharmonicon's VCO 1 PWM input for some colorful modulation.

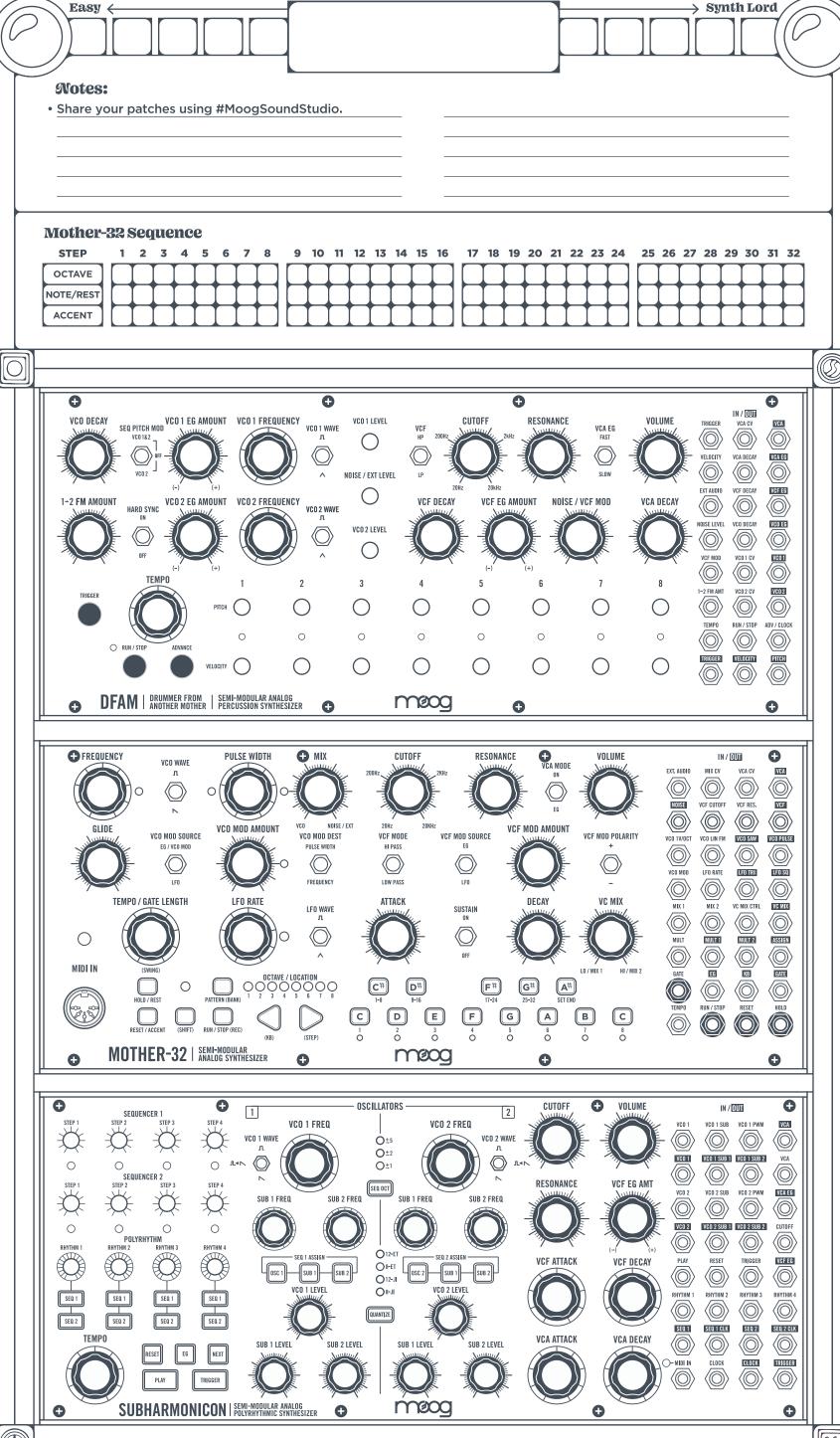
Mother-32 Sequence

STEP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
OCTAVE	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4																
NOTE/REST	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С																
ACCENT	X				X				X				X			Ď																
														CET	E ENE	、 Т																



moog

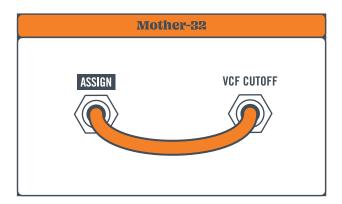
SUBHARMONICON | SEMI-MODULAR ANALOG POLYRHYTHMIC SYNTHESIZER



Creative Opportunities with the ASSIGN Output on Mother-32

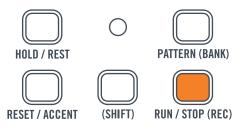
Step 1

Enter a 32-note sequence into the Mother-32 sequencer (refer to Lesson 1). Then, patch Mother-32's **ASSIGN** output into the **VCF CUTOFF** input.



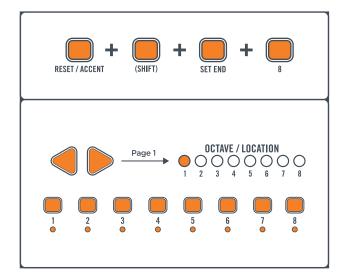
Step 2

Press the RUN/STOP button.



Step 3

Refer to Lesson 3 for instructions on how to program the ASSIGN output. As the sequencer runs, audition the different ASSIGN output functions via buttons 1-8 and notice their effect on the filter's cutoff.



Try This! Patch the ASSIGN output to other input functions on the patchbay of either Mother-32 or DFAM. A plethora of fun new options and techniques can be achieved through creative patching of the ASSIGN output!

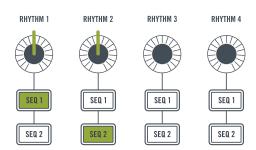
Tips & Tricks

Varying Subharmonicon's Rhythms with Modulation

W

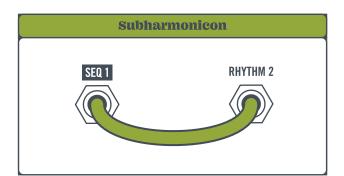
Step 1

Assign RHYTHM 1 to SEQ 1 and RHYTHM 2 to SEQ 2. Set both RHYTHM knobs to their middle position.



Step 2

Patch the SEQ 1 output to the RHYTHM 2 input, and the SEQ 2 output to the RHYTHM 1 input.



Subharmonicon



NOTE: If your SEQ OCT setting is ± 1 or ± 2 , press and hold the SEQ OCT button until it blinks. This will ensure the SEQ 1 and SEQ 2 outputs will send out ± 5 V, which will allow you to modulate the full range of the RHYTHM knobs.

Step 3

Play with the **SEQUENCER 1** and **SEQUENCER 2** note settings and notice how they alter the opposing sequence's timing.







Try This!

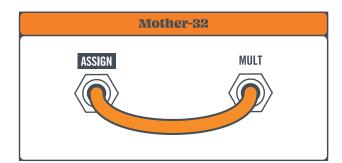
Use different voltage outputs like the VCF EG or VCA EG and explore how they affect the rhythms differently.

Create More Rhythmic Accents & Dynamic Grooves



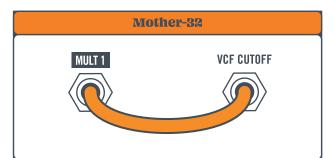
Step 1

Refer to Lesson 3 and set Mother-32's **ASSIGN** output to a clock function (2, 3, or 4). Then, patch the **ASSIGN** output into the **MULT** input on Mother-32.

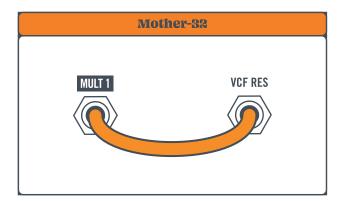


Step 2

Patch Mother-32's MULT 1 output into the VCF CUTOFF input.

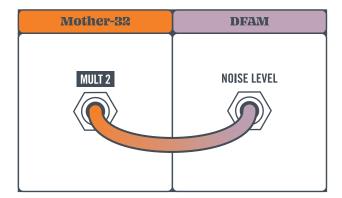


Alternatively, patch Mother-32's MULT 1 output into the VCF RES input.



Step 3

Patch MULT 2 on Mother-32 into NOISE LEVEL on DFAM for lots of syncopated fun.



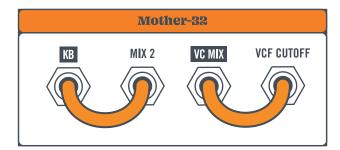
Tips & Tricks

Using Mother-32's VC MIX as an Attenuator or VCA



Step 1

Begin by patching Mother-32's KB output to the MIX 2 input, and the VC MIX output to the VCF CUTOFF input. Turn the VC MIX knob all the way up; this will allow Mother-32's VCF to follow the sequencer's output voltage.

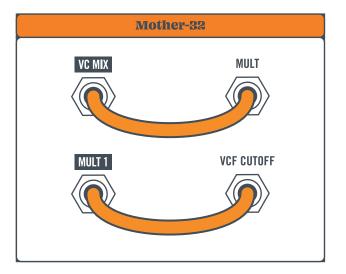


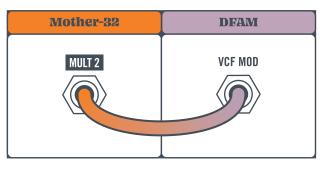


Once patched, experiment with adjusting the VC MIX knob to achieve your desired level of attenuation. You can also apply voltage to the VC MIX CTRL to use the VC MIX as a VCA.

Step 2

Patch Mother-32's VC MIX output to the MULT input, and the MULT 1 output to the VCF CUTOFF input. Then, patch the MULT 2 output on Mother-32 to the VCF MOD input on DFAM to create shared dynamic movement between both instruments while synced.





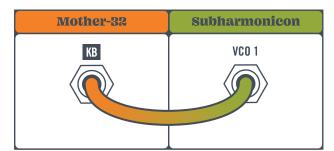
Try This! Patch Mother-32's LFO TRI, LFO SQ, or ASSIGN output to the VC MIX CTRL input to use the VC MIX section as a VCA controlling the degree of filter note tracking.

Parallel Pitch Movement & Nonlinear Rhythms

Parallel Pitch Movement

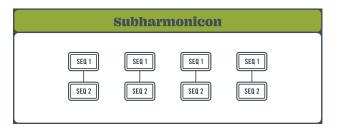
Step 1

Patch the KB output from Mother-32 to the VCO 1 input on Subharmonicon. This will allow Mother-32's keyboard and sequencer to control the pitches on Subharmonicon.



Step 2

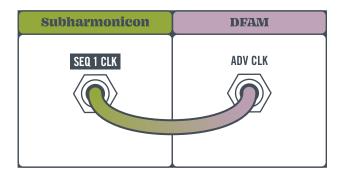
Ensure none of the SEQ ASSIGN buttons on Subharmonicon are selected.

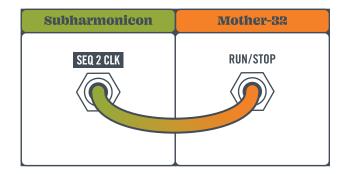


Nonlinear Rhythms

Step 1

Patch Subharmonicon's SEQ 1 CLK and SEQ 2 CLK outputs to clock Mother-32 and DFAM in a patch.





This will steer you away from linear timing, allowing Subharmonicon's Polyrhythm sequencer to control the whole patch.

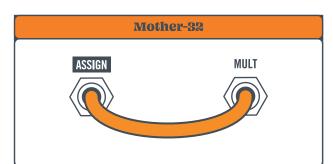
Tips & Tricks

Generative Filter Movement

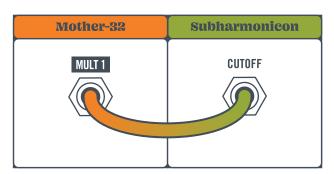
M

Step 1

With Mother-32's assignable output set to Step Random (Mode 8; refer to Lesson 3), patch the ASSIGN output from Mother-32 to the MULT input on Mother-32.

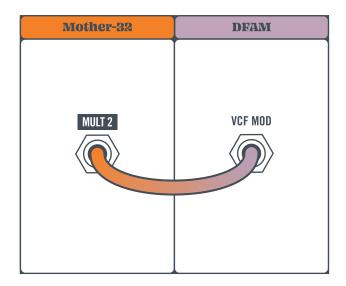


Patch the MULT 1 output on Mother-32 to the CUTOFF input on Subharmonicon.



Step 3

Patch the MULT 2 output on Mother-32 to the VCF MOD input on DFAM.



Step 4

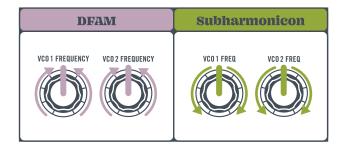
Turn the NOISE/VCF MOD knob on DFAM all the way up (clockwise). This will create generative movement that is consistent between both Subharmonicon's and DFAM's filter cutoffs.



Using DFAM for Additional Harmonies with Subharmonicon

Step 1

Tune both of the VCOs on DFAM to a unison (the same note), then tune the VCOs on Subharmonicon to a pleasing interval.



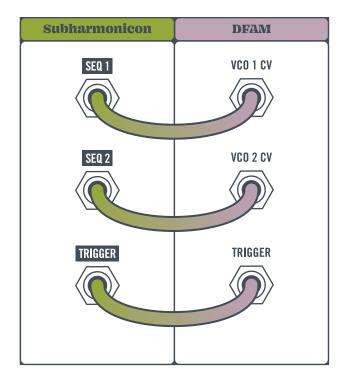
Step 2

Tune the two pairs of Subharmonicon's sub oscillators to pleasing intervals with their respective oscillators.



Step 3

Patch the SEQ 1 output from Subharmonicon to the VCO 1 input on DFAM and patch the SEQ 2 output from Subharmonicon to the VCO 2 input on DFAM. Then, patch the TRIGGER output on Subharmonicon to the TRIGGER input on DFAM. Now both sequencers on Subharmonicon will each control two VCOs and two sub oscillators, allowing for more complex voicings.

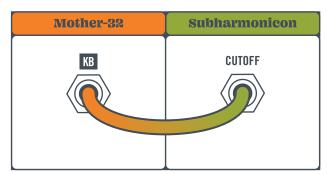


Tips & Tricks

Cyclical Interactive Filter Control

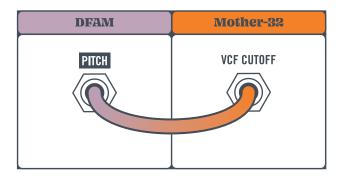
Step 1

Patch the **KB** output from Mother-32 to the **CUTOFF** input on Subharmonicon.



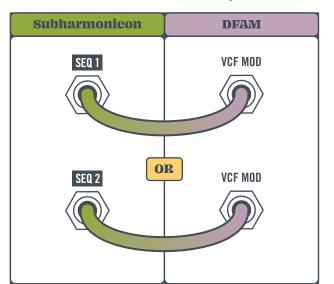
Step 2

Patch the PITCH output from DFAM to the VCF CUTOFF input on Mother-32.



Step 3

Patch either the **SEQ 1** or **SEQ 2** output on Subharmonicon to DFAM's **VCF MOD** input.



Step 4

Turn the NOISE/VCF MOD knob on DFAM all the way up (clockwise). This will create interrelated movement in a patch, where the filter of each instrument is controlled from one of the other two instruments' sequencers.



