Creating multiple mixes • Tascam 788, Roland XV-5080, and 8 more reviews

# 

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# DIRECT ACTION

EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT TUBE DIRECT BOXES

# FOLLOW THE MONEY

WHO REALLY MAKES THE DOUGH IN THE RECORDING INDUSTRY?

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COMPOSING WITH JAVA FREEWARE GALORE

# NEW! 24-TRACK 24-BIT HARD For a limited time, get Mackie's non-

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- Plug-and-play recording
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MACKIE. 24TRACK/24BIT DIGITAL AUDIO HARD DISK RECORDER

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- Non-destructive cut, copy and paste editing with 999 levels of Un-Do
- Perfect ADAT<sup>®</sup> or DA-88 replacement for home or project recording

#### LINEAR vs NON-LINEAR RECORDING.

MDR 2

AU

Tape-based recorders (and even some hard disk recorders), record in a linear manner. They record data in a continuous "stream" (the green stream of notes in our drawing).

#### 

If you want to change something on a track, the recorder permanently erases the old data and records new data over it (red notes in the drawing below).

The non-linear MDR24% records any number of alternate segments on separate parts of the hard disk and automatically "punches them in" during playback. You never lose your any previous work.

# **DISK RECORDING FOR \$1999\*** linear MDR24/96 at a special intro price.



G reg Mackie's goal has always been to deliver professional creative tools at reasonable prices.

The new MDR24/96 is our pricebusting commitment to nonlinear hard disk recording. Read about its rich feature-set and you'll see we didn't skimp anywhere.

#### PLUG AND PLAY RIGHT OUT OF THE BOX.

Now you can retire those tapebased digital recorders and enjoy the convenience and enhanced creativity that comes with instantaccess hard disk recording.

Ready to go with twenty-four



channels of analog I/O already installed, the MDR24/96's familiar tape recorder style controls and simple operation will have you tracking and mixing down in no time.

#### TWO REMOTES. **TWO REMOVABLE MEDIA OPTIONS.**

Our new recorder uses the same afford-

able, removable recording and backup drives as our landmark HDR24/96 Recorder/Editor. Mackie Media Project M90 pull-out drives and 2.2GB ORB<sup>™</sup> disks make

saving and storing projects a breeze. (And of course the MDR24/96 ships with a 20Gb internal hard disk to get you started).

It also uses the same compact Remote 24 and ultramondo Remote 48 controllers.

#### NON-LINEAR MEANS NEVER HAVING **TO SAY YOU'RE SORRY.**

The MDR24/96 is a non-linear, nondestructive recorder. That means you can

punch-in "over" a section of a song as many times as you want without erasing it - and then choose the take you like best later (see explanation on the lefthand page). Non-linear recorders also use drive space more efficiently than linear or "tape mode" hard disk recorders.

You can do basic cut, copy and paste editing

Mackie Media <mark>20Gb</mark> M90s (*Hardiskus removabalis*). 24-track recording capacity @48kHz is typically 90 to 100 minutes.

with 999 Un-Do levels using the MDR24/96's front panel controls.

#### **MIX AND MATCH 'EM!**

Run MDR24/96s alone or in pairs with any analog or dig-

ital mixer. Slave it to the HDR24/96 **Recorder/Editor** and Remote 48 Remote 48 (Remotus Deluxal Way-coolus) controller and scrub tracks

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price and that your price may vary. This is a limited time, introductory price and it will go up after our bean counters come to their



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### FEATURES

#### 42 DIRECT ACTION

When musicians and engineers talk about using tube-based signal processors to "warm up" sounds, tube direct-injection (DI) boxes are too often overlooked and underappreciated, despite being a mainstay of the modern signal path. This article explores the world of tube DIs, including a comparative evaluation of eight models. By Michael Cooper

#### 62 COVER STORY: TRUTH OR CONSEQUENCES

To perceive the true character of your mixes, you need to listen to them in a well-tuned control room with a flat frequency response. Even acoustically treated rooms can have uneven, flawed frequency responses unless you take additional measures. Here are two tried-and-true methods for making your personal studio into a quality listening environment.

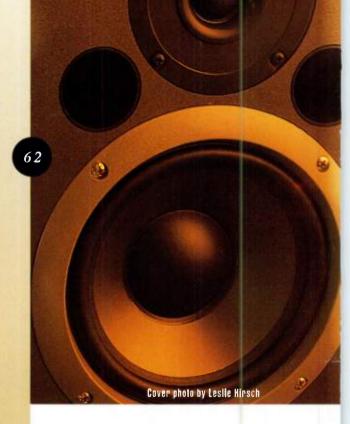
By Michael Cooper

#### 78 MARK MY WORDS

Markup languages tell a computer how to properly place text onscreen and in print, and they are critical to making the Web work for you. EM explains the most common languages, indicates which are the most essential for musicians to know, and shows you how to use them effectively.

By Alan Gary Campbell





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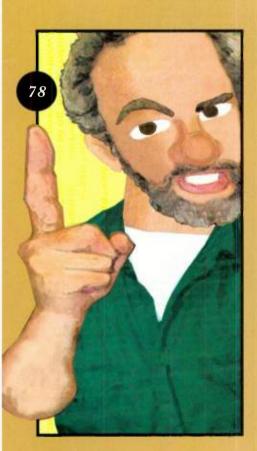
# Electronic Musician®

NOVEMBER 2001 VOL. 17, NO. 11 www.emusician.cem

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#### Lessons Learned

ne of the important ways the music industry differs from most "mainstream" industries is the relatively low emphasis on academic training. That is typical of industries that involve or support the creative arts. The tradition in the creative arts focuses more on studying with a mentor than on going to school, and even on the business side, many people learn their jobs by doing them.

People in the music industry just care about getting the job done-whether they produce or perform music, manufacture music products, run a



talent agency, or teach private lessons. You get most jobs in this industry based on networking, experience, and a proven ability to deliver. After all, if you must have that special guitar part on your new song, you don't care whether the guitarist has a music degree. In America most audio engineers have no degree in audio engineering; often they have no degree at all. Many successful manufacturer marketing reps came up through the music-store ranks and have no schooling in marketing.

That's less common in mainstream businesses that aren't directly related to the creative arts, especially in the professions. Attorneys, doctors, accountants, and schoolteachers cannot practice unless they've been certified. For that matter, truck drivers need a license to drive big rigs, and many attend truck-driving school.

On the positive side, the lack of emphasis on formal training promotes the set of values often dubbed the American Dream. If you develop your abilities, work hard, and take care of business, you can be successful.

On the downside, we in the music business put up with a certain amount of bumbling and reinventing the wheel. We also see surprisingly unprofessional behavior; our industry often tolerates an amazing degree of flakiness and unreliability. Admittedly, we're in an industry filled with musicians, which means we have a disproportionate number of free spirits and creative wackos. That can make things interesting and entertaining, but it also can be frustrating.

Although not a requirement, academic training is nevertheless highly desirable in our industry. Mentoring is great, but a full academic education (which should include mentoring) adds considerable value. A well-trained musician is more likely to be able to step in and give you what you want with minimal fuss. Audio engineers with degrees in engineering understand why sound and recording equipment works the way it does and how to use that knowledge to get the desired results. Well-educated people often have an encyclopedic knowledge of what has been successful and unsuccessful in the past, reducing bumbling.

Perhaps most important, you need to know how to be a professional. Music and business programs can help, but even they don't always teach you how to be a good leader-or follower. You might need to learn those lessons on your own.

The music industry's openness has let many of us thrive regardless of our academic backgrounds, which is great. But if we don't have the advantages of formal training, we need to address the drawbacks with self-education and an understanding that something has been lost as well as gained by our informal approach.



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8 Electronic Musician November 2001

# The E-MU XL-7 on Tour with THE CRYSTAL METHOD

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- 640 Programs (including GM Level 2)/384 Combis expandable to 896
- Programs/640 Combis
- Support for EXB-MOSS (adds 128 new Programs/64 new Combis)
- 102 Insert/90 Master effects (up to 5 Insert, 2 Master effects plus
- 16-track 200,000 note sequencer, 200 Songs, 20 Cue Lists, 100 patterns per Song, 150 preset drum patterns, 72 RPPR patterns per Song,
- 16 preset/16 user Template Songs loystick, 4 assignable knobs, 2 assignable switches and 1 assignable slider

#### KARMA Features:

- 1190 Generated Effects (1 GE per Program, 4 GEs per Combi or Song). A GE contains over 400 parameters to generate notes, control synth
- and effects parameters, and provide randomization of these events • 8 knobs, 2 switches and 2 scene memories, plus joystick, slider and pedals for real-time control over GE parameters
- 4 programmable Chord Memory buttons for triggering chord voicings easily

Appendix A: Specs 9

1

Korg USA 316 South Service Road Melville, NY 11747

Dear Korg,

Korg products have always been terrific, but my new Karma Music Workstation is simply amazing. I continue to be blown away every time I play it. I already own a Triton, so I'm familiar with the sounds, effects and sequencer, which are great, and I like that it's compatible with all my Triton sounds.

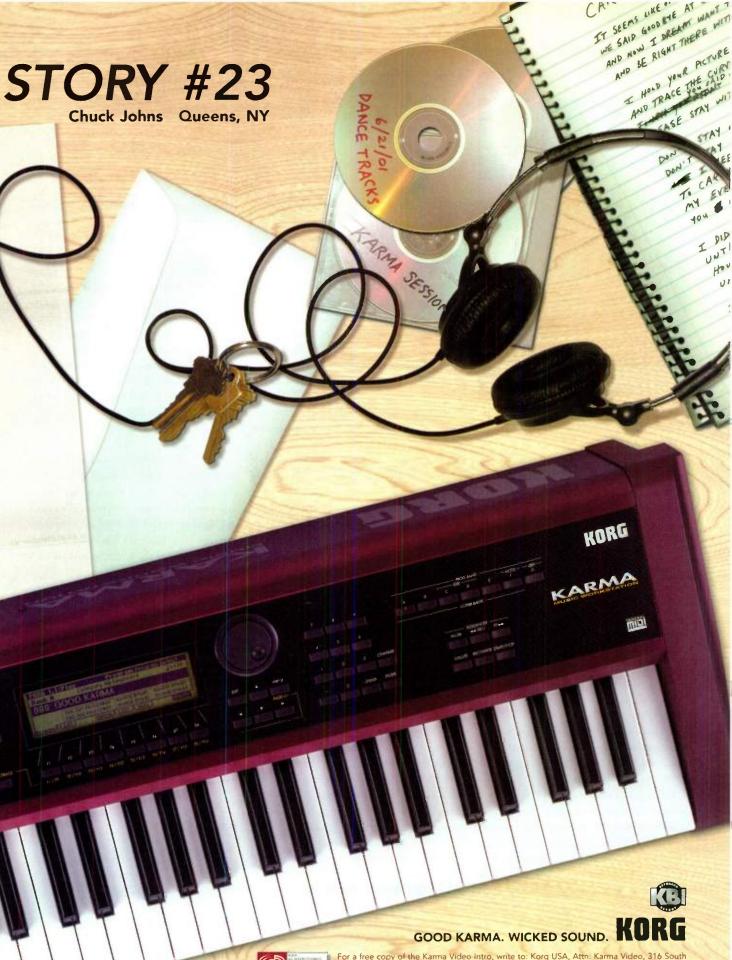
What makes this instrument truly revolutionary is KARMA. It's brilliant! This technology is versatile, innovative and always inspires me to come up with new ideas. I'm amazed by the control that it gives me and the way I can turn a few knobs to create a completely new part. KARMA certainly is the most unique system I've seen in a long time. I produce a lot of dance music, and this keyboard continues to breathe new life into my tracks. Plus, it saves me tons of time! But I'm afraid to bring it to a live gig because someone might figure out my tricks. (ha ha)

Karma is truly the most inspiring workstation I've ever played. Thank you for creating such an outstanding instrument.

Sincerely,

Chuck John

Chuck Johns



For a free copy of the Karma Video Intro, write to: Korg USA, Attn: Karma Video, 316 South Service Road, Melville, NY 11747. Or visit www.korg.com/karma and e-mail us your request. 2001 Korg USA. For the Korg dealer nearest you. (800) 335-0800. For more into via faxback (631) 393 8530. Doc #3607 KARMA<sup>TM</sup>(Key Algorithmic Realtime Music Architecture) is a trademark and patented technology lisensed from Stephen Kay, Karma Lab LLC, www.karma-lab.com



LETTERS

#### **MP3.COM VORTEX**

Thank you for the third-party music Web sites article ("Working Musician: Keep It on the Download," September 2001). Artists often get sucked into the MP3.com routine without checking out the options. I am surprised, however, that the author didn't mention Ampcast.com. Ampcast is a great hosting site that has several advantages. You can upload any kind of music file, letting you take advantage of some newer and better compression codecs. Also, the CD program offers more flexibility and control of graphics and packaging than any Web site I've used. You can use Red Book audio (rather than reconstituted MP3s) for your CD. Add unlimited MP3 and music-file storage, six cents per download payback, and almost instant song approval, and you have a site that beats MP3.com hands down.

MP3.com can take three weeks or longer to approve a song, the digital automatic music CDs look rather cheap, and the site has a ridiculously convoluted process for updating material. I've never bothered to pay the \$20 monthly fee to be treated right at MP3.com, but I can tell you the free service is more trouble than it's worth.

> A. Moore via e-mail

#### **RADIO DAYS**

Karen Stackpole dates Foley back to the heyday of radio ("Recording Musician: Sounds in the Key of Life," September 2001). If she is referring to the radio dramas of the '30s and '40s, then she should use the term *sound effects*. Ray Erlenborn, Barney Beck, Bob Mott, and Ross Murray were sound-effects engineers.

Harry Swan at CBS and Arthur Fasig at NBC were some of the earliest soundeffects engineers. Both were characterized as sound experts by their respective networks by late 1929. Author Doty Hobart profiled Swan and Fasig in the March 1930 issue of *Radio Digest*.

Beginning in September 1922, elementary sound effects were used in radio productions, with the apparatus adapted from that used in stage plays thunder sheets and so forth. Smallerscale effects were also employed, such as footsteps and telephone bells.

The term *Foley* is used throughout the media, but when referring to the heyday of radio drama, it is totally out of place.

Henry Howard via e-mail

#### AND FOR OUR NEXT NUMBER

ats off to EM and Gary Hall for the DVD cover story ("World of Options," August 2001). I've had to research the subject, so I can appreciate how much work went into it. It's the best DVD overview written with a user context I've ever read. Bravo.

> Ralph Goldheim via e-mail

#### **ALLYOU NEED IS CASH?**

Thanks for the article about distribution ("Working Musician: Distribution Roundtable," August 2001). It shed light on how the industry looks at the future of getting music to people. One comment by Ron Sobel touched a nerve: "We will also learn how to take advantage of digital distribution to reward and incentivize music as a service and not as a product." Thinking of creating music (or any other art) as a service is a radical shift in the relationship between the creator and his or her public.

Did John Lennon provide a service? How about Beethoven, Van Gogh, or Tennessee Williams? Food for thought.

#### Arnold Friedman via e-mail

The distribution article was informative and thorough. As an unsigned artist, I don't know about many aspects of the music business. How do I get signed? What do I do with my record once it's finished? Who do I sell it to and how? Why are some bands so successful and famous?

Although the article didn't quite answer all of those questions (and wasn't meant to), it did point out one important process in getting your music heard and getting it to the world. I now know a few companies to contact, what they specialize in, and what I can expect. As an independent artist trying to make a living in the music business, I found that the article really helped bridge a lot of gaps. Thanks again for sharing the information.

> Benny Sanches via e-mail

#### R.E.S.P.E.C.T.

As I thumbed through the June 2001 issue, Gene Lowinger's letter ("Oppressed Males Unite!") caught my eye.

Are you kidding me? What is up with that guy? I know the dude has a right to say what he wants, and you have a

# THE NEW DIGITAL WORKSTATION FOR PEOPLE WITH MORE SENSE THAN DOLLARS.

If this all-in-one digital workstation looks familiar, that's

because the new Yamaha AW2816 strongly resembles its TEC Award-

nominated big brother, the AW4416. In terms of features and performance they're remarkably similar. So, the AW2816's price – just \$1,999\* complete – makes excellent financial sense. Once again, Yamaha gives you more for less.

- 16+2 track, 24-bit recording with no data compression (44.1 or 48Khz)
- 28 Input channels (including digital stereo input and dual stereo effects returns)
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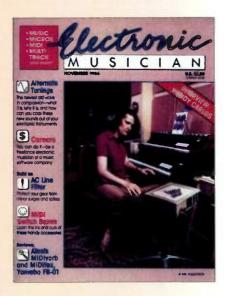
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#### FIFTEEN YEARS AGO IN EM

Once in a while, you get an opportunity to talk with someone special, someone whose work transforms lives. In the November 1986 issue, Freff got a rare and precious interview with one of the greatest electronic musicians of all time, Wendy Carlos—and he made the most of it.

In 1986, 18 years after *Switched on Bach* put electronic music on the map for practical purposes, Carlos was preparing to release *Beauty and the Beast*. She was poised to stretch our ears with her amazing microtuning explorations. After a long introduction, Freff and Carlos had an indepth discussion of her latest work. In addition to analyzing her compositions and discussing microtuning, Carlos offered sage advice about the importance of set-



ting limits within which to create art rather than getting lost in a sea of possibilities. Complementing the Carlos interview were four applications features about alternate tunings. David Doty started the ball rolling with an explanation of Just intonation. Robert Rich followed with advice about using Just intonation with MIDI synthesizers, especially the popular and affordable Sequential Six-Trak and Casio CZ-101.

Alan Gary Campbell took over from there, explaining the sound-production technology behind various electro-acoustic and electronic instruments. Campbell then described how to retune those keyboards to Just and MeanTone tuning.

Vanessa Else's "Opening the Door to Music Math" explained the math required to understand scales and tuning. Else included tuning tables and intervalrelationship formulas for Pythagorean, Even-tempered, and Just tunings.

Robert Carr supported the tuning stories with an analysis of popular electronic tone-production methods, including additive synthesis, subtractive synthesis, FM, and sampling. Stanley Junglieb provided a sidebar about vector synthesis, and Carr added one about simple waveforms and understanding overtones and harmonics.

The November issue was by no means limited to discussions of tuning and synthesis methods. In the "Careers" section, Paul Lehrman (the current **EM** Web editor) offered advice about starting a music-software company, and Craig Anderton explained the ins and outs of freelancing in the musical-electronics business. The "MIDI" section featured Rick Schwartz's roundup of MIDI Thru boxes and switch boxes and offered several examples of how to configure your MIDI rig.

The "Circuit" section began with a Jack Orman story about building your own AC line filter. John Loffink followed with a DIY article about building a digital, voltage-controlled counter for syncing analog sequencers to other sequencers, drum machines, and so on.

The reviews section comprised two stories, both interesting. Tony Thomas took a close look at Yamaha's FB-01 FM synth module. Of special interest, in the wake of Alesis's recent problems, is Anderton's review of that company's seminal Midiverb and Midifex, which set a new price and performance standard for digital effects processors.

Overall, I consider the November 1986 issue one of the best published in EM's first year as a monthly magazine. Almost every story is still relevant.

-Steve Oppenheimer

#### • LETTERS

right to print his opinion, but just because one article in a million isn't about male engineers, musicians, and producers, but about women, it's called *reverse sexism*?

I don't think reverse sexism is possible in the music industry! If Lowinger paid attention, he would notice that the majority of magazines cater to his gender. I never read the article he criticized ("Electric Ladyland," April 2001), but I have read millions of others, and seen millions of ads, that are geared toward males.

How do you think women feel when most magazines target males? For females, *sexism* is just another word in their daily vocabulary. I appreciate EM's writing an article about women, and I wish I could have read it. Please don't take my opinions as some "angry woman thang." It just hurts to see women have such a hard time in the music industry.

I wish more people would recognize women engineers and give support to the younger generation. It's not just for the men. Thank you for listening and keep up the good work.

> Ana Ierlick via e-mail

Ana—You can check out "Electric Ladyland" at www.emusician.com. You also might enjoy reading "Breaking the Sound Barrier" (interviews with top female industry pros Lora Hirschberg, Rachel Portman, K. K. Proffitt, and DJ Rap) from the February 2001 issue, also available on our Web site.—Steve O

#### **FUTURAMA**

**S**teve O's "Front Page" in the August **EM** was worth the price of a year's subscription. I teach a course in goal setting and goal achieving; Steve O's suggestion about writing a short story showing the future as the goal setter would like it to be is a technique I plan to incorporate into my lesson plan. Two points are worth passing along.

First, luck is what happens when opportunity meets preparation. Second, by internalizing your goal or desire making it so much a part of you that you can see it clearly, believe in it, and

# LIBERATE your thinking

#### analog ears

Pure analog sound—all of us at Universal Audio know there are times when there is no substitute for it. Our UA Classics such as the LA-2A, 1176LN and 2-610, reflect our passion for natural sounding audio that is true to the original, yet enhances the sound you hear. Our new M610 single channel pre-amp also reflects that passion with its all tube, high quality sound. With our analog legacy spanning back more than 40 years, it's easy to see that our digital minds understand the needs of today. Our new Powered Plug-Ins are the perfect example, because our analog ears are at the heart and soul of each and every one.

Our UAD-1 card, with its super-computer DSP chip technology, is what drives these Powered Plug-Ins. Adding a UAD-1 • to your host-based digital audio workstation means you'll never have to sacrifice audio quality again. You're free to use the full power of your DAW without compromise—running Powered Plug-Ins with minimal impact to your CPU—to create your music without limitations.

#### digital minds

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To find out more, visit an authorized UA dealer, www.uaudio.com, or call us at 831.466.3737.

To see and hear the new M610 and get a special first look at the newest Powered Plug-Ins, come to our booth 1366 at the 2001 AES Shew



Nov 30 - Dec 3 in New York, or check us out online for a virtual preview at: www.uaudio.com



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#### • LETTERS

hold it dear—you create a powerful psychic energy field that will attract the people, circumstances, events, and opportunities needed to make your goal come true. The trick is to visualize your goal as if it has already been achieved.

> Eric Beheim via e-mail

#### **NO, NOT RICHARD GERE**

have subscribed to EM since 1987. At that time, I used an Atari computer and Dr. T software. I have often wondered what happened to the good doctor. He disappeared from the scene, and nobody wrote about his fate. I later became a PC user and searched long and hard for software that contained some of the spirit of Dr. T's programs. Opcode's *Vision* was one program. Alas, Opcode disappeared before it could come out with an audio version of *Vision* for the PC (not to mention the program *Max*, which I waited many years for).

Now that I am due for a hardware upgrade again (my Pentium/150 MHz running Windows 95 is ready for the Museum of Computer Technology), I am looking at the question: Mac or PC? Also, with the advent of FireWire, I realize I could use a laptop to do everything I have dreamed of doing.

The Mark of the Unicorn 828 computer audio interface, for example, works with Macs and PCs. Recently I asked an expert what he would do; he said that a PowerBook G4/400 MHz was better suited to doing computer-based recording and digital signal processing (DSP) than the fastest, most powerful PC. He attributes that to the differences between Windows and the Mac OS. If that's true, why isn't someone at EM writing about it in clear terms? EM seems to avoid direct, unambiguous statements comparing the technical advantages of using one or the other platform (regardless of software) for computerbased recording and DSP.

Rob Waring via e-mail

Rob—If that were true, as you say, you would have a good point—but it isn't necessarily true. Your expert is entitled to his views, but

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evaluating the relative advantages of the Mac and Windows operating systems for musicians is not that simple and unambiguous. I've heard bitter debates between "experts" on both sides of that argument, and I'm not convinced that one platform is superior for musicians.

Perhaps more important, some music software is available on only one platform, and you might feel that the advantages of your preferred applications outweigh the alleged technological disadvantages of the hardware and OS. Furthermore, some important differences are a matter of personal preference, not a matter of technology.

That said, we will certainly consider running a story that spells out the differences so you can draw your own conclusions.

Max is now a product of Cycling '74 (www.cycling74.com), which is headed by David Zicarelli, the developer of Opcode's version of the software. Cycling '74 recently released Max 4.0 for the Mac and expects to ship Windows and Mac OS X versions by the end of this year.—Steve O

#### **TECHNICALLY SPEAKING**

With all the product reviews EM publishes, it wouldn't be a bad idea to include technical-support reviews. That's a problem the reviewers probably never have to deal with, because when they test a unit, they probably have direct access to adequate support. But for those who have to walk the tough path, good technical support is almost as important as the machine or the software itself.

#### Richard Van Slyke via e-mail

Richard—Throughout the years, the EM editors have repeatedly discussed the best way to evaluate and write about tech support. You hit the nail on the head: the manufacturers know who the reviewers and editors are, so we are unlikely to experience the same support problems the average reader faces. Even if we were able to do an undercover investigation—dangerous ground for those who have no experience in such matters—we could not sustain it for long.

That said, your point is valid, so the editors will discuss how we could meaningfully evaluate technical support. If you have specific suggestions, please feel free to write us again at emeditorial@primediabusiness .com.—Steve O.

#### **ERROR LOG**

**September 2001,** "Special Delivery," p. 84: The correct photo credit is Lorene Warwick.

#### WE WELCOME YOUR FEEDBACK.

Address correspondence and e-mail to "Letters," Electronic Musician, 6400 Hollis Street, Suite 12, Emeryville, CA 94608 or emeditorial@primediabusiness .com. Published letters may be edited for space and clarity.

# WAVES New RESTORATION

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STATES

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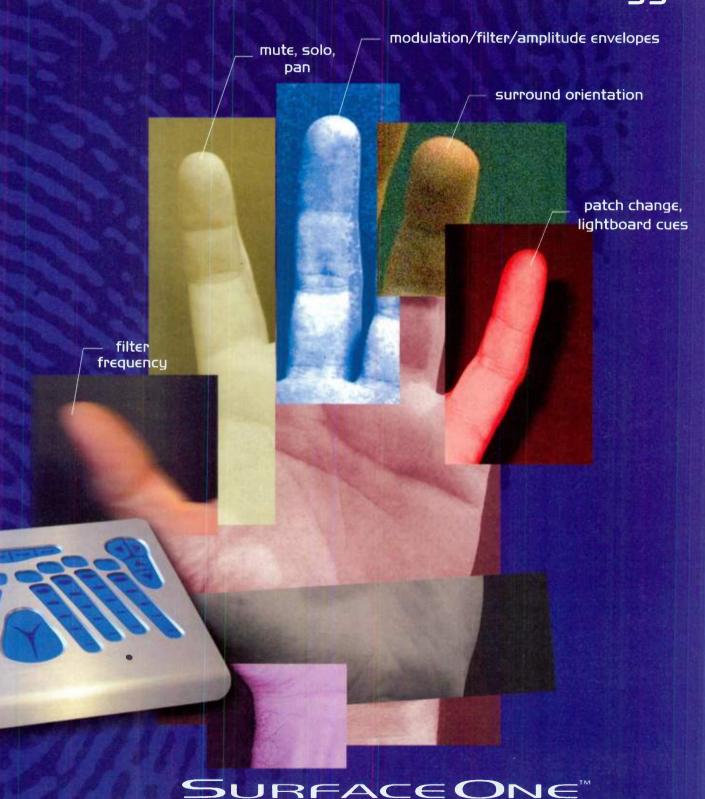
locators

**Surface One** is a completely unique virtual control surface that uses a fiber optic touch-sensitive material as its primary interface.

The user-configurable trigger objects can represent virtual faders, buttons, and knobs, and can be linked to multiple messages. All objects can be assigned to any MIDI commands.

Surface One introduces no latency to your MIDI messages, and is compatible with any MIDI-compatible software programs or hardware.

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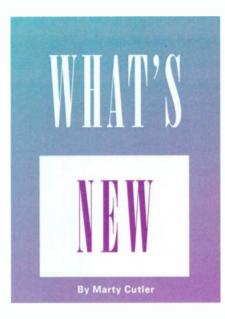


Features Include:

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•8 virtual pads, which can be subdivided into 5 individual triggers, offering a total of 40 objects • II virtual buttons • I6 knobs with 360 degree rotation • 2 in/2 out MIDI operation • USB compatibility • Functions with and without a computer





#### 🔻 PMI STUDIO PROJECTS C3

he Studio Projects C3 (\$599) is a large-diaphragm condenser microphone from PMI Audio Group that offers a trio of polar patterns: cardioid, omnidirectional, and figure-8. The microphone has a dual 1-inch gold-sputtered



Mylar capsule, and it requires 48V phantom power.

Applications for which the C3 is intended include choir overheads. vocals, pianos, stringed instruments, and drums. The microphone features a maximum sound pressure level (SPL) of 142 dB for 1 percent total harmonic distortion (THD). The C3 comes with a 10 dB pad switch in addition to a highpass filter that rolls off 6 dB per octave at 150 Hz. PMI Audio Group rates the frequency response of the microphone at 20 Hz to 20 kHz, and gives the signal-to-noise ratio as 76 dB. PMI Audio Group; tel. (877) 563-6335 or (310) 373-9129; e-mail info@ pmaudio.com; Web www .studioprojectsusa.com.



#### 🔺 BUCHLA & ASSOCIATES PIANO BAR

he Piano Bar (\$2,350) from Buchla and Associates brings powerful MIDI implementation to acoustic pianos without the need for instrument modifications. The unit is quickly and easily installed; nothing touches the piano keys or interferes with the sound and feel of the piano, and you can adjust the Piano Bar to accommodate a variety of pianos and key spacings.

The Piano Bar's MIDI features include transposition, zones and layers, and support for MIDI Program Change and Bank Select commands. Assignable knobs on the front panel of the unit can send MIDI Control Change messages on any channel. For each piano key, the controller has

#### 🔻 BOSS WP-206

he WP-20G Wave Processor (\$299) may look like just another guitar stompbox, but unlike traditional boxes, it employs the Composite Object Sound Modeling (COSM) technology of Roland's Virtual Guitar series processors. The WP-20G accepts 13-pin connectors from Roland GK-2 and other divided pickups to produce synthlike sounds. Settings include Saw Lead, Square, Sitar, Slow Gear, Ring Mod, and Acoustic. You can modify the timbre of a sound using

the Color knob. Onboard effects, among them delay and chorus, provide additional sonic options.

Like the units in Roland's V-guitar series, the WP-20G requires no MIDI triggering, and tracking is immediate, accurate, and, above all, polyphonic. Jacks on the rear of the pedal provide an unbalanced ¼-inch output for the straight guitar sound, an unbalanced ¼-inch output for the processed guitar signal, an unbalanced ¼-inch effects return, and LEDs that light up when MIDI messages are received. The Piano Bar gives you 25 presets and room for 100 user programs.

The Piano Bar's I/O box features a built-in, XG-compatible, 32-note polyphonic synthesizer with more than 500 instruments and drums. The rear panel sports a pair of RCA analog outputs, two stereo mini headphone outputs, and MIDI In and Out ports. The main unit has a ¼-inch expression-pedal jack. The Piano Bar also comes with a carrying case, a pair of pedal sensors, and the power supply. And yes, the bubbles in the front panel's stenciled champagne glass light up! Buchla and Associates; tel. (510) 528-4446; e-mail sales@buchla.com; Web www.buchla.com.

the requisite 13-pin input jack for connecting your instrument's divided pickup. A rear-mounted switch allows you to toggle the unprocessed signal on and off. If you use the WP-20G with the Roland GKP-4 parallel box (\$145), you can simultaneously play as many as three additional devices that accept 13-pin cables, including MIDI guitar converters and other Roland V-guitar processors and amplifiers. Roland Corporation U.S.; tel. (323) 890-3700; Web www.rolandus.com.



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"The D1600 offers a good balance of straightforward operation and sophisticated capability."

"I suspect a lot of folks will see this machine as a luxury ride commanding a midsize price...give the D1600 a good look before you decide to spend more." Keyboard Magazine.

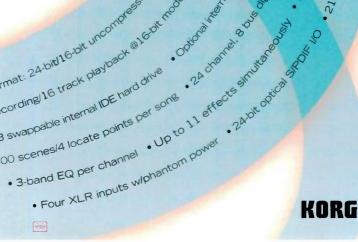
"The touch screen is quite wonderful; I could get around the unit fast...[The D1600] sounds great, is intelligently designed, and easy to use."

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# REV UP



#### 🔺 ARTURIA

Cross-platform compatibility is not the only new feature in Arturia's *Storm* version 1.5 (Mac/Win, \$199; upgrade from versions 1.0 and 1.1, free). The soft synth has improved performance and takes a smaller toll on the CPU.

Storm supports ASIO drivers and provides improved VST compatibility, and its redesigned user interface has a menu bar. Storm's 20 software synth modules have redesigned filters. Arturia; tel. 33-43-802-0555; Web www.arturia.com.

#### SOUND QUEST

MIDI and digital-audio programming environment for Windows computers, Infinity 2.0 (Win, \$499; upgrade, \$149) lets you build your own virtual synthesizers. It supports DirectX Instruments (DXi), VST, DirectX 8.0, and MFX.

Synths designed with *Infinity* offer Panel, Patch, and Tree views. Panel view displays the synth's user interface. All panel controls send native VST, MFX, or DXi automation events. Alternatively, the controls can send your MIDI messages to external devices to automate them.

Patch view shows the synth's architecture so you can design an instrument or processor. You can include knob, fader, switch, envelope generator (EG), and oscilloscope controls, and also customize your instruments using bitmapped skins.

In Tree view, the signal flow of your device is organized in folders. Clicking on the filter folder, for example, opens up the filter and its associated modulation routings in the Patch View window.

The package includes a large assortment of ready-to-use soft synths, organs, drum kits, and audio processors. You also get more than 140 macros for common synth and processor components, such as EGs, compressors, and mixers. Infinity 2.0 bundles the new Infinity Player, a standalone freeware program for using Infinity-authored synths and effects without a host program. Infinity 2.0 requires a Pentium II/200 MHz computer with 32 MB of RAM and Windows 95, 98, or ME, Windows NT 4.0 or 2000 users need 64 MB of RAM. Sound Quest Inc.; tel. (800) 667-3998 or (250) 478-4337; e-mail sales@ squest.com; Web www.squest.com.



#### ▲ DEFECTIVE SOFTWARE

Strument and AIFF files or real-time audio input are among the new features in VSTi Host 3.0 (Mac, \$35; upgrade from version 2.0, \$10). The program supports ASIO-compliant hardware, allows you to record audio output to AIFF files, and lets you route audio in real time through four VST effects. The redesigned user interface features a virtual MIDI keyboard and online help.

VSTi Host 3.0 requires a PPC/604e/ 180 MHz, Mac OS 8.1, and enough RAM to run plug-ins. Running a sequencer host application will increase RAM requirements. Defective Software; e-mail dan@defectiverecords.com; Web www.defectiverecords.com.

#### **IZ TECHNOLOGY**

ith the release of version 3.1 software, the Radar 24 hard-disk recorder can save files to UDFformatted DVD-RAM media. You can choose Broadcast Wave or WAV file formats. The software is a free download from the iZ Technology Web site.

A Mac or Windows computer that is equipped with a DVD-RAM or DVD-ROM drive will let you drag and drop files authored on the Radar 24 into native digital-audio programs. The software upgrade includes support for Ethernet file transfers between Radar 24 units. iZ Technology; tel. (604) 430-5818; Web www.izcorp.com or www .recordingtheworld.com.

#### **V** BIAS

ersion 3.0 of *Deck VST* (Mac, \$399) adds support for VST plug-ins, ASIO drivers, and Tascam's US-428 for automated mixing. The program has an updated user interface and offers 64 simultaneous tracks of recording and playback and as many as 999 virtual tracks.

Deck VST 3.0 ships with more than 25 VST plug-ins. One, Waves Audio-Track, gives you parametric/graphic EQ and dynamics processing. Upgrading from Deck 2.7 is free; from OSC Deck, it's \$199 and from Macromedia Deck II, \$149. Deck VST 3.0 requires a PPC/ 604e/266 MHz, 32 MB of RAM, OS 8.0, QuickTime 3.0, and Sound Manager 3.2.1. BIAS; tel. (800) 775-BIAS or (707) 782-1866; e-mail sales@bias-inc.com; Web www.bias-inc.com.



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### SOUND ADVICE



#### **DAN DEAN PRODUCTIONS**

Prevery instrument included in Dan Dean Solo Brass (\$649) is sampled chromatically. The ten-CD collection for GigaStudio offers as many as eight layers, recorded from ppp to ffffor each note of every instrument. Dean recorded the samples in 24-bit, 44 kHz stereo and used Apogee's UV-22 bitdepth reduction system to convert sounds to 16-bit resolution.

Instruments included in the collection are bass trombone, cimbasso, euphonium, French horn, tuba, trumpet, and piccolo trumpet. Each instrument was recorded with and without vibrato. Ensemble presets take advantage of slight pitch and timbre variations between multiple samples to provide natural ensemble effects. Patches use **Control Change messages to create** realistic performances. For example, Modulation Wheel messages let you switch between staccato, portato, muted, and other sampled articulations. You also get presets that can switch articulations with MIDI Velocity. Dan Dean Productions; tel. (206) 232-6191; e-mail dandean@dandeanpro.com; Web www.dandeanpro.com.

#### **KID NEPRO**

id Nepro's *Millennium-3* (\$150; CD-ROM or Zip disk) is a collection of sounds for Akai's MPC 2000 and 2000XL samplers. The sounds include kick and snare drums geared toward hip-hop, bell trees, basses, rock and funk guitars, wah-wah sounds, orchestra hits, band riffs, and drum beats.

The sound set also offers new samples that were created using the Korg Triton sample-playback engine in combination with Korg's MOSS physicalmodeling board. Those include classic synth sounds, soundtrack-style pads, and vintage synth emulations. Kid Nepro; tel. (246) 420-4504; e-mail kidnepro@aol.com; Web www.kidnepro.com.

#### **VATIVE INSTRUMENTS**

he Tonewheel Set Vintage Collection (\$99) for Native Instruments B4 offers four new tonewheel organ sets, enabling the software organ to go beyond B-3 emulations. The new sets model Vox Continental and Farfisa



Compact organs as well as an Indian harmonium. The fourth set lets you simulate aged or rejuvenated B-3 organs with conditions ranging from "clean" to "far beyond repair." In addition, the new virtual tonewheels let you tune B4 to six different frequencies.

You get three versions of the Vox Continental: Soft, Hard, and Mix. The Farfisa Compact organs include versions with and without the Tone-Booster. You also get 24 new drawbar presets.

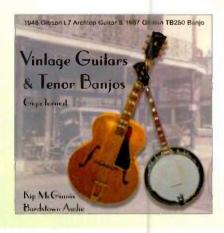
Despite the new tonewheel organs, the B4's interface and functions remain the same. Consequently, you can process the new organs through the Rotary Speaker or the Tube-Amp modeling. You can also use the original drawbar presets with the new organs. Native Instruments; tel. (866) 556-6487; e-mail info@ native-instruments.com; Web www .native-instruments.com.

#### **V**BARDSTOWN AUDIO

Bardstown Audio's Vintage Guitars and Tenor Banjos CD-ROM (\$199; GigaSampler) offers samples made from a 1947 Gibson L7 guitar (recorded acoustically, with a pickup) and a 1967 Gibson TB-250 Mastertone tenor banjo. You get six instruments, divided between samples played with the thumb and others played with a pick.

Bardstown Audio sampled the electric archtop guitar through a DeArmond floating pickup to avoid pickup contact and interference with the natural vibrations of the guitar body. The pickup was mounted by the neck of the instrument to impart a warm tone. All the acoustic guitar and tenor banjo samples are stereo recordings.

Producer Kip McGinnis recorded the electric guitars through an Avalon M5 preamp into a Millennia TCL2 compressor with vintage Mullard tubes. Apogee converters provided the A/D conversion. McGinnis sampled acoustic instruments through a pair of Brüel and Kjaer 4012 cardioid condenser mics. Bardstown Audio; tel. (502) 349-1589; e-mail info@bardstownaudio.com; Web www.bardstownaudio.com.



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KLB Essential Trilogy

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**Club Trackbuilders** 

#### **Twisted Textures**

It's time to unleash the power of art, spirit, and sound with BT's new sample CD, Twisted Textures - a massive two disc collection of sounds, pads, and waveforms, organized by emotion, that will lead you into all realms of the human condition and beyond. So no matter what project you are working on, Twisted Textures has a sound for you. (1D#2040)



#### Monster Beats

The mother of all powerful, driving, 'Kick you in the head new generation loop CDs. Hard as rock natural born grooves with attitude from classic, untamed, British rhythm ace Chris Whitten. Real human feel but tight with mature, rich and organic sounds side by side with ground-breaking, jaw-dropping, leading edge production techniques. ZERO-G (IB#2012)



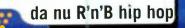
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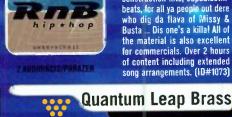
3 CO-ROMS AKAVEIGA

**QL** Rare Instruments

Rare Instruments (from QL Brass producer) features 16 groundbreaking, ethnic, multi-sampled instruments. "The result is jawdroppingly playable and gorgeous sounding ethnic instruments that will make you want to throw out your existing ethnic libraries and will inspire you to write music with an ethnic influence more often." -SONIC CONTROL (ID#2024)



A unique variety of new RnB Hip Hop styles. 2 CDS packed with a whole bunch of flippn nu stuff from da East Coast. Twistin' construction kits, supablastin beats, for all ya people out dere who dig da flava of Missy & Busta ... Dis one's a killa! All of the material is also excellent for commercials. Over 2 hours of content including extended song arrangements. (ID#1073)



da nu

5 CD-HOMS/7 FORMATS

"Quartum Leap Brass sounds great, and in one or two areas (notably the consistency of the attacks) raises the standard of professional sampling. That fact, combined with the overall quality, justifies giving it the Key Buy Award. The performances are first-rate, accurate, and well co-ordinated. The sounds are immaculately recorded throughout"- KEYBOARD



NEW

NEW

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BRUTAL BEATS

2 AUDIO/1 WAV

DANCE MEGA

DRUM-KITS

first of two sample CD's in BT's signature collection and features cutting edge breakbeats hand mangled through hundreds of plug-ins, stomp boxes, pressed to vinyl, you name it! Best of all this CD is sample accurate! No more flaming as you stack loop upon loop. Once you've busted some Breakz From the Nu Skool, you won't look back!! (ID#2039)

#### **Brutal Beats**

Brand new from the producers of CHEMICAL BEATS! BRUTAL BEATS is a 3-CD set (2 CD audio plus WAV CD-ROM) loaded with aggressive 'John Bonham' style drum grooves. 'Straight' (mildly compressed) and 'Compressed' (pumping) mixes are provided, with up to TEN stages of digital and valve limiting/compression. Over 100 radically mutated dance

#### remixes are included. (10#2029) Dance Mega Drum Kits

This collection includes over 5000 Drum & Percussion samples assigned to 569 "ready-toplay" drum-kits for all dancemusic styles... HipHop, RnB, new RnB, Rap, Soul, Funk, Live drum kits, Ballades, House, Disco, 2Step, Techno, Pop, Drum mach-ines, 70's Kits, 80's Kits, Percussion Kits. A BONUS Akai/Emu CD-ROM is included for the price of an Audio CD (10#2030)

### XX-Large Pads 2

XX-Large Pads 2 includes 800 new stereo pad-sounds, layers and single chord pads, orchestral strings, ambient and multimedia atmospheres, dance pads, film and FX layers... The best sounds of the latest synth generation were used. All Multi-samples are introduced with a small demo on the Audio CDs. All sounds are perfectly looped on the CD-ROM version. (1D#2036)

#### Groovemasters Bass

2 CDs filled with High Quality **Bass Grooves and multisamples** using more than 8 different basses. A large selection of fixed tempo loops, played to the grooves from GrooveMasters Drums, so they work seamlessly together, giving you a super greavin' rhythm section. Also included is a huge selection of free tempo loops, to create the ultimate grooves . (ID#2021)



2 AUDIO/AKAI





**The Vinyl Frontier 2** Simeon's back with a sequel to the hugely successful Vinyl Frontier covering completely new ground. This CD is much more up-tempo and features



3 AUDIO



1 AUDIO/1 WAV

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GARADE

FREESTVLE

115-148 bpm

ANDIOVAKAL

and a pair to

115-140 bps

NEW

3

NEW

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XX

XXL Club Edition 1 from Best Service includes classic HIP HOP, classic R&B, and POP. 850 Drumloops and 350 additional sounds (60-120 bpm) are included in the collection. Chords, Synths, Hits, Basses, Guitars and Guitar licks, Brass Hits & Stabs, Effects, Pianos.. All of the included drumloops are perfectly timed and sorted into bpm groups. BS (ID# 2031)

### XXL Club Edition 2

XXL Club Edition 2 from Best Service includes new R&B, SOUL, and HIP HOP. 800 Drumloops and 400 additional sounds (60-120 bpm) are included in the collection. Chords, Synths, Hits, Basses, Guitars and Guitar licks, Effects, Organs, Pianos... All of the included drumloops are perfectly timed and sorted into bpm groups. Available in Audio and Akai. BS (10# 2032)

### XXL Club Edition 3

XXL Club Edition 3 from Best Service includes DISCO, HOUSE DANCE, 70's and NEW FUNK. 1350 Drumloops and 350 other sounds (115-140 bpm) are included in the collection. Chords, Synths, Hits, Basses, Guitars and Guitar licks, Brass hits and stabs, Effects, Organs, Pianos... All of the included loops are perfectly timed and sorted in bom groups, BS (10# 2033)

### **XXL Club Edition 4**

XXL Club Edition 4 from Best Service includes 25TEP, GARAGE, and FREESTYLE. 1300 Drumloops and 400 additional sounds (115-140 bpm) are included in the collection. Chords, Synths, Hits, Basses, Guitars and Guitar licks, Orchestral Effects, Organs, Planos... All of the included loops are perfectly timed and sorted NEW in bpm groups. BS (10# 2034)



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Introducing the PROSAMPLES series, a combined effort from three of the World's most critically acclaimed Soundware developers, BEST SERVICE. EASTWEST, and ZERO-G. to bring you a series of high quality sample libraries, in six different formats in one package, to ensure that each PROSAMPLES volume is compatible with all of your sampling software and hardware - all for the unbelievable price of \$49.95 for each volume! So why is this series so special? As many of you know, BEST SERVICE, EASTWEST, and ZERO-G have collectively dominated the Soundware industry for more than a decade. The PROSAMPLES series includes material from sample libraries that have already received over thirty international awards! During this time BEST SERVICE, EASTWEST, and ZERD-G have received more Keyboard KEY BUY AWARDS, Sound On Sound FIVE STAR AWARDS, Future Music PLATINUM AWARDS, and the highest ratings from Electronic Musician and other leading international magazines, than any other Soundware developer. The color coding above each title indicates which awards the titles, from which the ProSamples version was made, received (the review quotes also come from these titles). Each PROSAMPLES volume (with the exception of the multi-sampled instruments, which do not include ACID) includes the following formats: AUDIO, ACID, AIFF/MAC, AKAI \$1000. EXS24 and WAV/PC for \$49.95!

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ample

AX ANTERNAL CURA

NEW



#### 🕨 YAMAHA SO3

he S03 (\$629.95) from Yamaha is a 64note polyphonic synth with a 61-note keyboard that offers over 700 sounds (including a batch taken from the S80 keyboard). The unit is 16-part multitimbral and is compatible with General MIDI and XG standards.

The synth's sample-playback engine features a wide assortment of pianos (including the S80's Stereo Grand), basses, solo and ensemble strings, pads, lead sounds, and drums. Patches are divided into an XG bank with 480 sounds and 20 drum kits, a preset bank with 128 patches, and a user bank with slots for 128 programs and drum kits. You also get 32 user-programmable Multi slots. A digital multi-effects section provides 11 reverb types, 11 chorus types, and 42 variation effects.

#### 🕨 CAKEWALK PLASMA

Cakewalk's *Plasma* (Win, \$49.95) integrates MIDI and audio loop sequencing with software that caters to aspiring DJs and remix artists. The program supports DirectX Instruments (DXi), DirectX audio effects, Sonic Foundry's *Acid*-format WAV files, standard WAV and MP3 files, and joystick-controlled mixing.

Based on Cakewalk's Sonar MIDI and digital audio sequencer, Plasma gives you drag-and-drop audio looping and enables you to create as many audio and MIDI



The Velocity-sensitive keyboard does not send Aftertouch. However, the synth responds to external Aftertouch messages. You get a master volume slider and wheels for Pitch Bend and modulation.

Yamaha bundles several software programs with the S03. XGworks Lite 3.0A (Mac/Win) is a MIDI and digital audio sequencer, S03 Voice Editor (Mac/Win) is an editor-librarian, and TWE Wave Editor (Mac/Win) is an editor for tweaking and

tracks as your computer's processor, hard drive, and RAM can handle. *Plasma* ships



with the *Plasma FXPad* plug-in, which lets you use a joystick or mouse for real-time control. Cakewalk bundles an *Acid*-format loop library and the *DreamStation* DXi software synthesizer to get you started. The package also includes *FruityLoops Express* for generating new *Acid*-format loops.

importing digital audio into XGworks Lite.

of unbalanced ¼-inch jacks. Two ¼-inch

jacks are provided, one for a foot con-

troller and one for a footswitch. MIDI

connections are In, Out, and Thru ports

and a Mini-DIN jack for connecting to a

computer serial port. Yamaha Corpora-

tion of America; tel. (714) 522-9011; e-mail

info@yamaha.com; Web www.yamaha

.com or www.yamahasynth.com.

Analog outputs are a left-and-right pair

Plasma's minimum system requirements are a Pentium II/300 MHz with 64 MB of RAM and Windows 98, 2000, ME, 2000, or XP. Cakewalk; tel. (888) CAKEWALK or (617) 423-9004; e-mail sales@cakewalk .com; Web www.cakewalk.com.

#### 🔻 SAMSON S-COM 4

he S-com 4 from Samson (\$279.99) is a 4-channel compressor/ limiter and expander/gate. You can use each channel independently or configure the unit as two stereo pairs.

The S-com 4 features an Automatic Envelope Generator, which automatically sets threshold and release times. The Smart Knee Detector automatically applies hard- or soft-knee compression. The expander/gate section offers a switchable release-time control. Every channel has an enhancer for restoring high frequencies dulled by heavy compression.

Each channel offers five-segment LED meters for monitoring I/O levels and gain reduction. Two-segment LEDs for each channel indicate when the gate is open or closed. Individual channel controls include knobs for expander/gate threshold, compressor threshold, and output level. You also get switches for gate release speed, enhancer on/off, and stereo-link for each channel.

The rear-panel sports balanced XLR and ¼-inch inputs and outputs for every channel. The unit also includes a switch for selecting –10 dBV or +4 dBu operation. Samson Technologies Corporation; tel. (800) 328-2882 or (516) 364-2244; e-mail sales@samsontech.com; Web www.samsontech.com. @



# The Perfect Pro Tools<sup>®</sup> Companion: TASCAM MX-2424



Why is the TASCAM MX-2424 the perfect companion to your Pro Tools or other DAW system? One word: compatibility. The MX-2424 offers your choice of two native audio file formats: Sound Designer II on Macintosh-formatted drives, and Broadcast Wave on PC formatted drives. These files support time stamping, giving you a fast, convenient way of transferring audio into your Pro Tools or other DAW system that supports time stamped audio files. Instead of spending hours aligning each track to its approximate original location, your recordings will be where they belong with sample accuracy. Other reasons to get an MX-2424 for your Pro Tools rig? Since the MX-2424 records to SCSI drives, you can hot-swap them between systems without powering down your computer and recorder. You can record remote performances conveniently, leaving your computer in the studio. You can enjoy a familiar interface with the classic feel of a tape recorder. And perhaps most important, you can bet that the MX-2424 will satisfy your highest expectations in audio quality. If your editing/mixing system is based around Pro Tools or any other DAW, check out the ultimate companion piece – the MX-2424 – at your TASCAM dealer today.



For all the details on the MX-2424 go to www.mx2424.com All copyrights are the property of their respective holders If you don't have a DAW system, TASCAM's MX-View waveform editing software runs in native Mac and Windows versions and connects via a fast 100Mb Ethernet interface. With MX-View, you get sophisticated, sample-level waveform editing, drag-anddrop editing on the fly, click and pop repair with the pencil tool, onscreen metering for up to six MX-2424s, editing across multiple machines, easy management of virtual tracks and much more.





#### By Gino Robair

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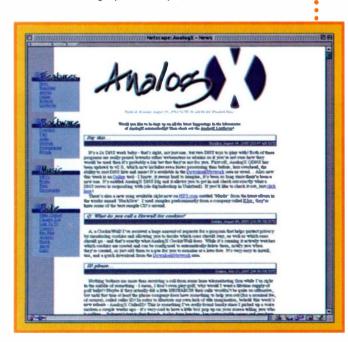
# NEB SITE OF THE MONTH

ne big question for any band maintaining a Web site is how to get return traffic. Typical methods include regular updates, photos, tour diaries, live recordings, and contests. But without the press muscle of a multinational corporation behind you, how do you substantially increase your e-mail list and drive new visitors to your site? AnalogX has an answer: offer freeware.

AnalogX (www.analogx.com) is a Web site, a band, and the Internet persona of songwriter and programmer Mark Thompson. The AnalogX site includes software utilities for programmers and musicians; movie, game, and music reviews; and, of course, music. The site is also completely free of banner advertising.

AnalogX has become so popular—it gets 12 million hits a month—that its creator was forced to hide his e-mail address deep within the site's pages. The AnalogX listserv has amassed 400,000 addresses in only three years.

Thompson has developed more than 70 simple-to-use software plug-ins and utilities for Windows, and normally, a new program is released each week on AnalogX. In the site's Audio category, for example, he has created a suite of



ten DirectX plug-ins (including *DCOffset*, covered in the October 2000 "Web Page"), four WAVE utilities, three MIDI utilities, four utilities for the Ensoniq Paris system, and nine apps in the Misc Music Utilities category. Best of all, they're all freeware. "It's all free because it's hard to compete against free," Thompson says.

For Paris, Thompson created a program for automating its MiniMixer's controls using MIDI. More generalized applications include *Delay Calculator*, which calculates delays in milliseconds from tempo and bpm; *BitPolice*, which measures the resolution of DirectX audio plug-ins; and *Say It*, a speech synthesizer.

Thompson also created PrePal (www.prepal.com), which tracks trends in used-gear prices by automatically monitoring newsgroups and auction sites. PrePal includes prices for more than 2,000 products—including keyboards, microphones, monitor speakers, and recording equipment—from more than 100 manufacturers. Besides the product name, the site gives you the original list price, the average used price, the number of used sales that have been tracked by the system, and resale popularity. Updated frequently, PrePal accepts visitor suggestions and corrections.

# DOTDOTDOT.COM

In the mid-'70s, the Odyssey, ARP's duophonic analog synthesizer, gave Moog's Minimoog a run for its money. With

its 37-note keyboard and crisp sound, the Odyssey was a popular item on the road and in the studio and appeared on numerous recordings. During the eight years the synth was in production, three versions were produced, with incremental improvements enhancing each version. The Ultimate ARP Odyssey Information Resource Page (www.overacker.com/ody/index.html) is a great place to research the instrument's fine points. The site includes patches, schematics, modifications, history, and lists of parts, accessories, and technicians.... Speaking of ARP instruments, Cirocco Music Systems (CMS; www.cmssynth.com) provides service and upgrade packages for ARP 2000-series instruments. CMS recently revamped its Web site, which also features its line of high-quality analog synthesizer modules.... Visit Jim Martindale's File Download Time Calculator (http://www-sci.lib.uci.edu/HSG/ AATimeCalc.html) before downloading a large file, whether you're using a 56 kbps modem or a T-1 line. Simply type in the size of the file you plan to download; the site will calculate the download time for 32 types of connections, including various modems, fiber-optic connections, and wireless transmissions.

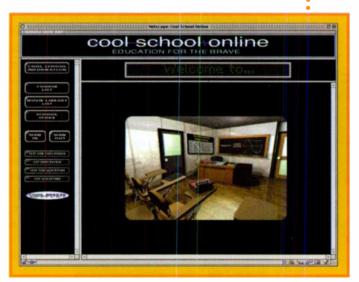


Cool School Online (www.coolschoolonline.com) is an interactive, Web-based learning center that specializes in desktop audio. Developed by Cool Breeze Systems, creator of Cool School Interactus Training CD-ROMs, Cool School Online offers courses on the most popular sequencing and editing systems as well as diverse recording topics.

The lessons include text, pictures, sounds, streaming QuickTime movies, interactive examples, and links to related Web pages. After each section of a course, you can take a multiple-choice quiz; at the end, you can test yourself with a final exam.

Recent offerings include DAWs 101, an overview of the concepts behind digital audio workstations; DA Storage Basics, which covers topics related to digital-audio storage, including archival tips, and FireWire and SCSI technology; Sessions, a series of courses covering recording sessions from start to finish; and introductory courses on Mark of the Unicorn's (MOTU's) *Digital Performer*, Emagic's *Logic Audio*, and Digidesign's Pro Tools.

Students who sign up with Cool School Online can post messages to course-related message boards, use the online glossary, and chat with other students or the instructor. Each course or movie library costs \$49.95: you have access to courses for 30 days and movie libraries for ten hours a month for one year after purchase. Minimum sys-





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tem requirements are a 56 kbps connection, Netscape *Navigator* 4.0 or Microsoft *Explorer* 5.0, *QuickTime* 3.0, and *Shockwave* 7.0.3.



### DOWNLOAD OF THE MONTH

Are you looking for a browser that takes up little space and is quick on the draw? Based in Oslo, Norway, Opera Software offers *Opera* (www.opera.com), "the world's fastest Internet browser," according to the company. At 2 MB, it's relatively small compared with mainstream browsers. In addition, *Opera* adheres to HTML standards much more rigorously than other browsers, which means the program can shed light on sloppy Web-page design.

Opera is available for the following computer platforms: Windows, BeOS, EPOC, and Linux/Solaris. Opera is also available in beta versions for OS/2 and Mac OS 7.5.3 through 9.1,

and in a preview form for Mac OS X. The freeware versions of *Opera* for Windows force you to deal with banner ads, which slow the program's performance. However, for \$39 you can get the ad-free version and take advantage of the speed for which *Opera* is becoming known.

The latest version of *Opera* for Windows, version 5.12, includes Java and XML support and is available in 13 languages, including German, Italian, French, Icelandic, Afrikaans, and Russian (with support for Cyrillic characters). Also in the works are editions in four Celtic languages—Breton, Irish, Scottish Gaelic, and Welsh.

After downloading *Opera*, check out *Opera Composer*. *Opera Composer* lets you create a customized browser, so you can design a startup screen, add images to the buttons and toolbar, and design a new skin.

### BAND ON THE WEB

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Some bands have all the luck: Wetwerks (www.wetwerks .com) formed in 1998 after guitarist and vocalist Seth Warden and drummer Rob Parzek submitted a demo to a local modernrock station's Next Big Thing contest. The demo won them a performance slot opening for Blink-182 and Everclear at a station-sponsored festival. To do the gig and to fill out the band, Warden and Parzek enlisted college chum Nate Giordano on bass, and the trio quickly wrote a set's worth of material. Since then, Wetwerks has continued to develop its blend of funky grooves; heavy, riff-laden chording; and rap-inspired vocals.

The band's eponymous debut showcases Warden's solid vocal presence. It was recorded in Parzek's personal studio in upstate New York, using an Ensoniq Paris digital audio workstation (DAW). The production is texturally rich and lends a major-label quality to the release. For example, the drum tracks combine samples of acoustic and electronic instruments with sequences and loops. Because of space limitations, the drum parts were tracked using Roland V-drums, and the guitars were recorded using amps and the Line 6 Pod. "The vocals were tracked in the bedroom using dirty laundry as sounddampening material," Parzek says.

To get the visibility it needs, Wetwerks put together an impressive Web site. It includes a number of fan-oriented items such as band-member bios, an automated e-mail list, a message board, concert announcements, and concert and studio photos. All of the album's songs are available in Real-Audio and MP3 formats on the Tunes page. If you like what you hear, follow a link to Fulfill-net (www.fulfill-net.net), where you can purchase the CD and other merchandise, securely, online. A clever addition to the site is a specialized Wetwerks .com skin for the *Winamp* player, which you can use while listening to the band's MP3s.

"Our site not only lets people buy our disc, but it's also an image enhancer," Parzek says. "The Web is the place where



we can create a mood. It can provide current information about the band and deliver content to people everywhere, which gives us constant exposure."



What could be more exciting to a composer looking to push the envelope than a universally accepted, platform-independent language combined with a powerful software "toolbox" for creating music? With the help of interactive-music software developer Phil Burk, composer and software designer Nick Didkovsky (aka Dr. Nerve) has united Hierarchical Music Specification Language (HMSL) and Java to form Java Music Specification Language (JMSL), an application that can be used to create Java-based algorithmic and interactive pieces for the Web and standalone environments.

HMSL is a Forth-based, object-oriented programming language developed in the 1980s at the Mills College Center for Contemporary Music, in Oakland, California, by Burk and composers Larry Polansky and David Rosenboom. In 1997 Didkovsky began porting HMSL into Java. After some initial experiments, Didkovsky and Burk collaborated to completely rewrite HMSL using Java, and JMSL was born.

JMSL combines the hierarchical scheduling capabilities of HMSL with the many Java-development resources that are available. The combination gives composers a variety of tools, such as distribution functions and sequence generators. Composers can even use JMSL to schedule nonmusical events over time.

Built into JMSL is *JScore*, a programmable, extensible music-notation editor that has algorithmic features. "Because much of the computer music I write is traditionally notated for live performers, I needed something that would be a step up from the suite of interconnected HMSL composition tools and off-the-shelf notation tools I rolled together on the Amiga computer," Didkovsky says. "*JScore* has gone way beyond that. You can add custom music transformation classes directly into the *JScore* menu bar with one line of code. I have mutation transforms in there, a hocket transform, melody scramblers, and a retrograde transform. The user can program custom transforms and add them in. *JScore* transcribes complex algorithmically generated music as well, so you can convert abstract algorithms to common music notation. *JScore* is like a music-notation editor on steroids."

Additional application programming interfaces (APIs) supported by JMSL include Sun Microsystems' Java-Sound (see "Web Page," May 2001), Burk's JSyn (see "Web Page," June 2000), and Grame's MidiShare. Each of those APIs can be used in a Web site in such a way that they are transparent to the user. For more information, visit www.algomusic.com.

We welcome your feedback. E-mail us at emeditorial@primediabusiness.com

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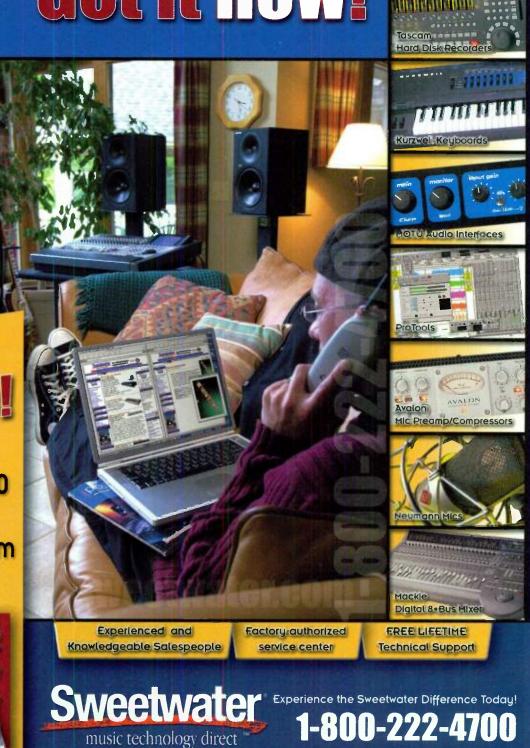


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#### By Julian Colbect

# **Roland MC-202 MicroComposer**

Produced: 1983-	-85	
Made in: Japan		
Designed by: Role	and product design team	
Number produced	<i>l: 4,000</i>	
Synthesis system:	Subtractive analog	
Price new: \$595		
Today's prices:	Like new	\$450
	Like, it's okay for its age	<b>\$40</b> 0
	Like hell	\$375

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VINTAGE PAGE

ong before Roland reinvented itself as a purveyor of DJ-friendly groove gear, the MC-202 was the original groove box. Despite being almost 20 years older than the Roland MC-303 and MC-505, the MC-202 fits snugly into the hip, knobby, bass-heavy world of dance music.

Introduced in 1983—the same year as the first MIDI instruments—the MC-202 lacked MIDI capabilities. You could scarcely give one away. Roland Corporation's chairman Ikutaro Kakehashi once told me it was the company's worst-selling keyboard product. That may be an exaggeration; now Roland says the fabled TB-303 sold even fewer.

The "MC" in MC-202 stands for MicroComposer, which is Roland's fancy name for a sequencer. The Micro-Composer has been a Roland specialty since the MC-8 and

MC-4 were unveiled in 1978. As an all-in-one sequencer and sound source, the MC-202 is a direct descendent of the MC-4 and Roland's SH-101 monophonic synthesizer. It was designed to be a host for the SH-101, the TR-606 Drumatix drum machine, and the TB-303 Bassline. If only Roland's marketing department had thought to call the MC-202 a workstation, or even a "walkstation" (you can run it on six C batteries and monitor it with headphones), its sales might have turned out differently.

The MC-202 is small but chunky with a 32-pad keyboard for entering notes rather than playing, an LCD (a rarity at the time), and sliders and buttons for controlling the synth section. Saying that the MC-202 is reminiscent of the SH-101 puts it mildly; aside from the absence of a noise generator and a slight reworking of the low-frequency oscillator (LFO; fewer waveforms, but with a delay parameter), the sound engine *is* an SH-101. Like the SH-101, the MC-202's design features an oscillator and a suboscillator; nonetheless, you can build up a fairly substantial sound because the pulse wave, sawtooth wave, and suboscillator have volume-control sliders. Pulse width can be set manually or modulated by the LFO or the ADSR envelope generator (EG). The LFO, which generates a sine wave, has simple rate and delay controls. The resonant 24 dB-per-octave lowpass filter can be modulated by the LFO or EG, but it must conform to the amplifier's EG unless the amp is in its Gate position. A free-flowing slider controls keyboard tracking.

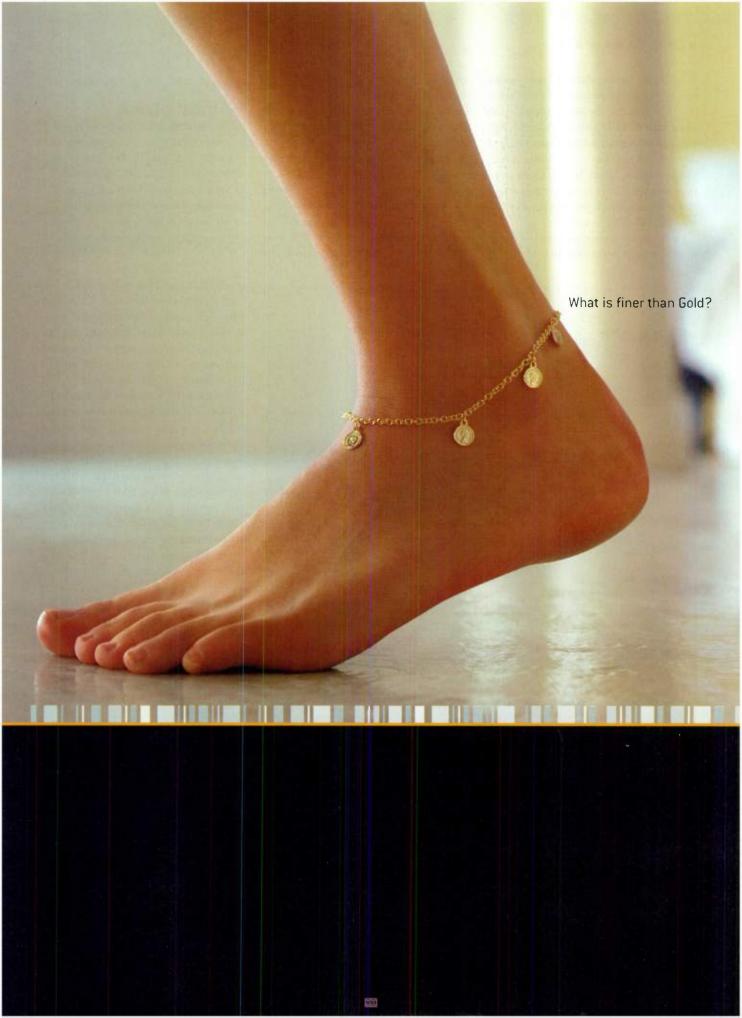
Understandably, the MC-202 specializes in bass and lead synth sounds. From thick, rich pulse-wave spreads to precision sawtooth sounds spiked with resonance, the MC-202 belies its size and price when it comes to low-end power.

Even with the ahead-of-its-time LCD of notes and Gate times, the MC-202 is hardly user-friendly. You can store sequences internally if batteries are installed, but for permanent storage, you should offload data to cassette tape; a jack is provided for that purpose.

The MC-202's sequencer can store 2,600 notes on two tracks. Input methods are quirky by modern standards. In real time, you play along with the metronome using the little keyboard pads, but that isn't as easy as it sounds.



A total failure in its day, the MC-202 has become a mainstay of the Roland vintage-gear scene. It may not rival the TB-303 and SH-101 in popularity, but it comes close. Because so few were made, it's also rather rare.



#### VINTAGE PAGE

You can also enter data in "tap" mode, tapping in the notes first and the rhythm afterward, or use step-time input, complete with dotted rhythms and rests. You can add expression with Portamento and Accent; Accent controls the filter cutoff or the amplifier level. With enough practice, an expert user can enter just about any monophonic line, style, or rhythm into the MC-202's sequencer.

Its dual-channel sequencer is configured to trigger the internal sound on one track and an external sound source such as the SH-101, the TB-303, or even another MC-202—on the other using the Control Voltage (CV) and Gate jacks. Both tracks can control external instruments, but only one can trigger the internal synth engine.

Theoretically, the MC-202 is equipped for the outside world. It can sync up a host of rhythm-based instruments, including the TR-606 and TB-303, and its sequencer can control almost any



#### PRICE GUIDE

The quoted prices reflect typical street prices you must expect to pay in U.S. dollars. The buy-in on vintage instruments, as with vintage cars, is just the beginning, though. Most of the original manufacturers are long gone, so maintenance and repairs are expensive.

synth that has 1V-per-octave CV and Gate inputs. The MC-202's CV and Gate outputs are not completely satisfactory in speed and range, though, because an incoming signal lags unacceptably as it journeys through the internal circuitry before triggering a note.

However, DIN Sync (aka Sync24) is available and provides more reliable results. You can sync the MC-202 to MIDI if you have a MIDI converter that features DIN Sync. Some users have successfully experimented with synchronization using FSK sync straight into the MC-202's Tape Sync In jack, which fools the MC-202 into thinking it's receiving the data from tape.

A small subculture of modifications, and even a few computer applications, have sprung up for the MC-202; one of the more fascinating is 202 Hack, a shareware Java application that converts Standard MIDI Files into MC-202 sequence data. You can purchase the application from Defective Records (www.defectiverecords.com), the dancemusic label co-owned by 202 Hack's author, Dan Nigrin.

Although the MC-202 is now a soughtafter throwback, it has not attained the status of the Roland TB-303, and it probably never will. When you compare both instruments sound for sound, though, it's a close call. Current prices, which are generally less than half of those for a TB-303, make the MC-202 a comparative bargain.

Julian Colbeck has toured everywhere from Tokyo to São Paulo with artists as varied as Yes, Steve Hackett, John Miles, and Charlie.

We welcome your feedback. E-mail us at emeditorial@primediabusiness.com.

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### By Matt Gallagher

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# The Final Frontier

evin Moore was the original keyboardist in the progressive-rock band Dream Theater before embarking on a solo career as Chroma Key. "I quit the band because I wasn't getting off on that kind of music anymore," he says. "I'd been doing another kind of writing that was more mood oriented. I started to write in what ended up being Chroma Key style."

PRO FILB

A haunting, cinematic work in the vein of Pink Floyd and Brian Eno, Chroma Key's You Go Now was coproduced by Moore and sound designer Steve Tushar. Moore's vocals and spoken-word samples from obscure vinyl records hover over lush, expansive washes of synthesizers, piano, guitar, bass, and sampled drums and percus-

sion. "I love soundtrack albums," Moore says. "An approach I take with my music is to leave open a lot of space and have a continuous mood throughout the album, as opposed to a big variety of music."

A rented space in Los Angeles's Chinatown was Chroma Key's recording studio. "We were right next to the on-ramp of a freeway," Tushar says. "Getting the greatest sound is not essential. You need some lo-fi and some hi-fi. You can pretty much make anything work and record it anywhere as long as you have a good preamp," he says, adding that they recorded everything through a pair of Neve mic preamps.

The duo tracked *You Go Now* on a Pentium II/450 MHz PC built by Tushar running Steinberg's *Cubase* and beta versions of *Nuendo*. Their studio included a Soundcraft Digi-

tal 328 mixer, Mark of the Unicorn (MOTU) 2408 hard-disk recording system, and MOTU MIDI Express MIDI patch bay. Moore and Tushar miked vocals with an AKG C 414 and used a Shure SM57 on guitarist David Iscove's amp. Their outboard processors consisted of the Alesis MidiVerb II, Alesis QuadraVerb 2, Ensoniq DP/4, and an FMR Audio RNC1773 compressor. They mixed all but one track to a Panasonic SV-3700 DAT machine.

Chroma Key's writing process was

In Chroma Key's music, space is the means as well as the destination.



collaborative. "I would show Steve some piano ideas, and he would come up with loops—or I'd do that—and then we would work from there just layering stuff, usually in [Sonic Foundry's] *Acid,* " Moore says. "Then everything would end up in *Cubase* or *Nuendo.*" Tushar spiced up audio tracks, often mangling Moore's Yamaha CP-70 electric-piano parts, with his collection of software plug-ins, including Waves' Native Power Pack bundle, Sonic Timeworks' *Phazer*, and Waldorf's *D-Pole*.

Four synthesizers appear on *You Go Now*: the Access Virus, Kurzweil K2000, Moog Memorymoog Plus, and Nord Rack. Moore enjoyed featuring the Virus's vocoder, and Tushar **c**hose

the K2000 for shaping drum sounds. "Plug-ins can't emulate lowpass resonant filters or distortion," Tushar says, "so l'd still go back to my K2000 for that."

Several vocal samples are from an album of radio transmissions from Apollo space missions. "The NASA stuff was just an LP I picked up in a used record store—highlights of the moon landings," Moore says. "A lot of it was just, 'Well, the crew is sleeping right now,' and it seemed to be mundane information for this really extraordinary experience. 'Astronaut Down' was inspired by that.

"My idea for the album was completely different from what it ended up being," he says. "I was planning on it being more acoustic, like the late Talk Talk stuff. We got into this groove, and I liked the way the songs were com-

> ing out, so the whole album ended up being electronic. I can't really plan what albums are going to be like. They just take over and do what they want to do. The songwriting is sort of mixed up with recording for me." @

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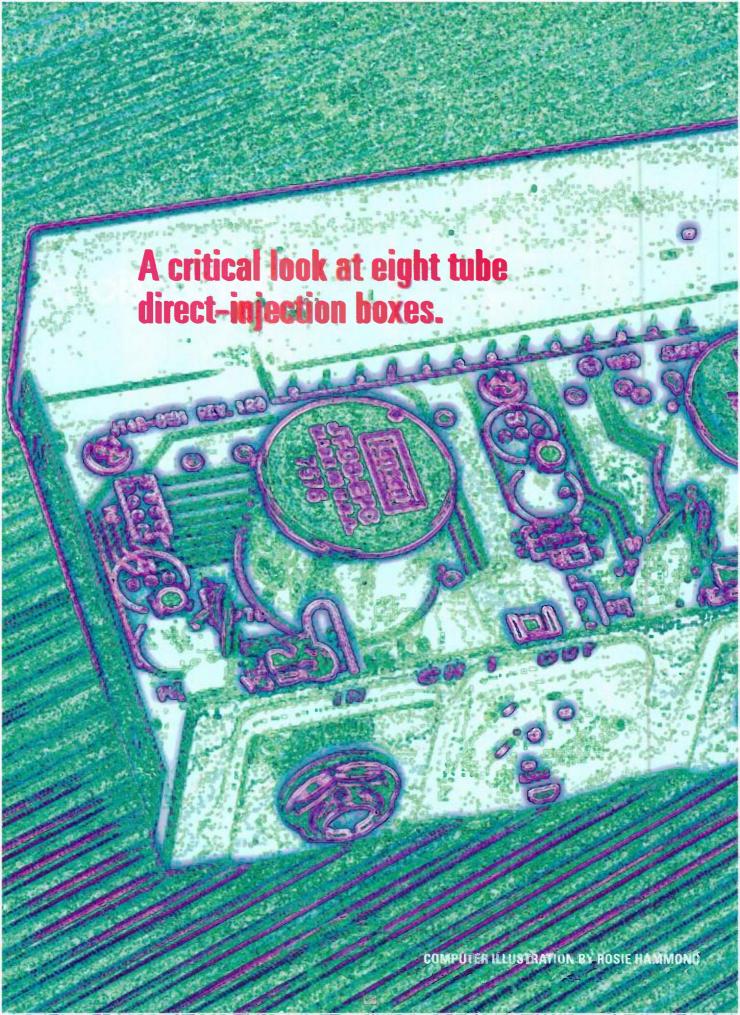
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n 1980, James Demeter was thumbing through a tube-electronics book when he stumbled upon the schematic for a cathode follower circuit. That circuit would become the basis for the Demeter VTDB-2 Tube Direct, the first commercially available tube direct-injection (DI) box. The VTDB-2 appeared on the scene at a time when the pro-audio industry was fixated on solid-state equipment and many studios were discarding tube units like poison apples. Although fully aware that his "tube direct box" was a new and wonderful-sounding invention, Demeter thought no one would give a hoot, so he failed to copyright the product category name.

Today, more than a dozen tube DI boxes are on the market, and they don't appear to be going away anytime soon. Recording engineers have fallen in love-or in some cases, back in love-with the sound of tubes, and tube direct boxes are now an integral part of the modern recording chain. What makes tube DIs so useful and compelling that nearly all pro engineers feel they must own at least one? This article will explore the benefits of DI boxes in general and tube DIs in particular. I'll offer practical examples of how to get the most out of DIs, including proper interfacing with mic preamps, recording consoles, and guitar, bass, and keyboard amps. Because all tube DIs are not alike, I'll discuss the pros and cons of different designs and feature sets so you know what to look for when DREGI purchasing a new unit. Finally, I'll look closely at the features and audio quality of eight of the hottest tube DIs on the market. I'll begin by looking at how the tube DI box evolved and why it is such a useful recording tool.

ACTION

**STOP THAT RACKET** 

Unwanted noise can bring a recording session to a halt. One perennial source is un-

balanced instrument cables used with electric guitars and basses. That's because unbalanced cables are prone to picking up radio frequency interference (RFI) from sources such as TV sets, computers, and digitaleffects processors. They may also pick up hum or buzz from electromagnetic interference (EMF), the evil offspring of lighting fixtures, AC outlets, and power supplies.

Guitar cables act as involuntary antennae for those invisible demons. As you boost the output of a guitar or bass being played through an amplifier, you also boost any induced noise the cable picks up. Nothing is more distracting than hearing the ninth inning of a baseball game broadcast through your guitar amp while you're trying to lay down a hot solo.

# By Michael Cooper



A DI box solves such noise problems in two ways. First, it converts your instrument's unbalanced, high-impedance, instrument-level output signal into a balanced, low-impedance, mic-level signal, which is much more immune to induced noise. That allows you to run longer, balanced cables (from the output of the DI box) without creating a huge antenna for sonic garbage. Second, recording with a DI box lets you forego the use of microphones, which indiscriminately record environmental noise along with the musical performance flowing out of your amp.

The sound of a miked amplifier or acoustic guitar can be a wonderful thing, too, so you may not want to eliminate its contribution to a song. In that case, the DI track can serve as an adjunct to the mic signal(s), or vice versa, depending on how you choose to mix the tracks. In addition, blending the DI and mic tracks together can help increase the overall signal-to-noise ratio of the combined signals.

There are other worthwhile reasons

to use a DI box besides simple noise prevention. A good DI box also preserves signal quality in other ways, and typically, it provides a sound that is quite different from that of a miked amp.

## SOUND OF MUSIC

Most readers know that long guitar cables can act like capacitors, killing high frequencies and resulting in a dull, lifeless sound. A good DI box can condition the instrument's output signal; that makes

it less susceptible to the negative effects of long cable lengths and thus preserves the high-end sparkle of the instrument. But that isn't the only way a quality DI box can preserve the integrity of the original signal.

Every element of the recording chain, from room acoustics to recording medium, exerts a persistent influence on your tracks. Your room, for example, may impose boomy or weak bass, comb filtering, flutter echoes, or other unwanted sounds on your recordings. Or perhaps your guitar amplifier is a little ragged-out after its umpteenth bar gig,

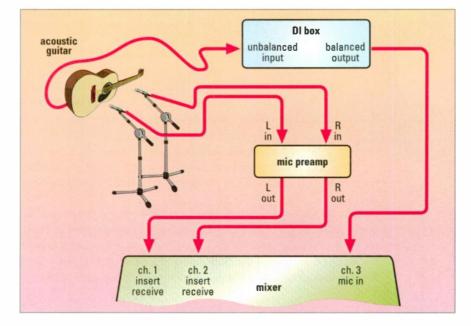
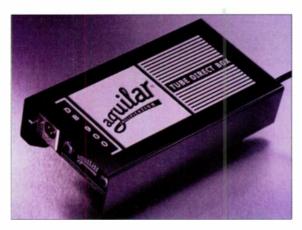


FIG. 1: A great way to record an acoustic guitar is to route the pickup's signal through a tube DI and combine it at your mixer with the signals from a stereo pair of mics.



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and you can hear the tubes giving out and a speaker starting to break up. Moreover, that \$400 mic doesn't sound as great on guitar as you had originally thought—not to mention that it's picking up the sound of the drums pounding away in the adjacent room.

A DI box is immune to room sounds and acoustic bleed from other instruments, so it eliminates those problems. In addition, it lets you record direct to tape (or hard drive), thus bypassing the mic and guitar-amp stage of the chain. The result is a cleaner, drier, more focused sound. What's more, the recording setup is greatly simplified: there's no need to hassle with mic choice and placement, mic stands don't clutter the performance area, and you can bring the performer into the control room to discuss arrangement tweaks without worrying about control-room monitor bleed.

### **NEW INPUT APPRECIATED**

Not all DIs are created equal. In fact, the first DIs sounded dreadful. When the Demeter VTDB-2 Tube Direct arrived on the scene in 1980, most DI boxes were passive. Those early passive units employed an **in**put transformer to buffer (alter the impedance of) the input signal. For **reas**ons beyond the scope of this article, the input transformer would cause the instrument's signal to lose high frequencies and make the sound dull. The only way around that was to raise the trans**f**ormer's impedance to a point at which there would





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be an unacceptable loss in signal level as much as 40 dB. (For a more in-depth explanation of how a DI box works, see "Square One: Going Direct" on p. 96.)

A few companies, Demeter's included, had already made DIs that used

semiconductor devices instead of transformers on the inputs. That design preserved the instrument's high end with virtually no loss in signal level. However, those solid-state DIs had an edgy quality to them, not to mention harsh overload characteristics.

Demeter realized that a tube can be manipulated to deliver the extremely high input impedance that a DI must have to sound transparent. A tube also preserves the input-signal level and

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makes the sound richer to boot. Demeter scrapped the input tra**ns**former and semiconductors, inserted **a** dual-triode tube in their place, and the first tube DI box was born.

Subsequent tube DIs have incorporated significant design changes. A look at the pros and cons of different designs should help you decide what's best for your applications.

### **INSIDE STORY**

Most tube DIs available today employ a dual-triode tube. The first **tr**iode buffers the input signal; the second is often used to boost the box's output level. Some manufacturers prefer not to boost the outputs of their DIs at **al**l, however, arguing that everyone al**rea**dy owns **a** mic preamp (and thus can boost the signal as needed) and that adding another stage of amplification inside the DI only degrades the signal quality.

As with most things electronic, there's no simple right and wrong. A highquality output-level boost circuit can be made to sound great. Likewise, a DIbox design could conceivably forego the boost circuitry, only to degrade the signal through an oversight elsewhere in the signal path. That's one reason I tested a variety of units for this article to learn, after the theory is laid to rest, how the units actually sound.

The outputs of most DI boxes typically run in the -40 to -15 dBm range (mic or instrument level). However, some manufacturers achieve hotter levels by using semiconductors in lieu of transformers, which automatically reduce output levels by roughly 20 dB, to electronically balance their DI outputs.

Why don't all manufacturers use this hybrid design, tube and semiconductors, to preserve 20 dB or so of gain? There are two reasons. First, transformers have far greater ground-lifting capability than electronically balanced circuits, so they reduce hum much more effectively. If you'll be using your DI only in a control room, where cable runs are typically short, an output transformer is not critical. However, for applications that require long cable runs—playing onstage, for example—a transformercoupled DI output will do the best job of keeping induced noise to a minimum.

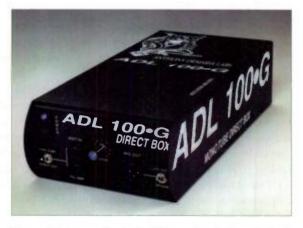
Using an output transformer also allows the manufacturer to maintain an all-tube design. After all, solid-state devices sound edgy, right? Again, it's not as simple as that. What matters is quality-in components and in design. A high-quality hybrid or solidstate DI, for example, can sound considerably better, and warmer, than a poorly designed all-tube box. That is partly because all transformers distort signals to some degree; they tend to saturate the sound when hit with excessive input, especially of very low frequencies, and they can also cause a mild attenuation of highs. Indeed, some people seek out particular transformers precisely because they saturate the sound (in a musically pleasing way, that is). In addition, although an all-tube DI may sound smoother or warmer than a hybrid box, your signal will almost certainly run through gobs of semiconductors located downstream in the signal chain before it reaches final mixdown.

#### **PROGRESS IMPEDED**

Just the same, I strongly consider one specification when deciding which DI box to purchase: the measure of the unit's input impedance. A DI box's input impedance has a profound impact on the sound of both passive electric instruments with magnetic pickups (such as electric guitars and basses) and

acoustic instruments fitted with piezoelectric pickups (such as acoustic guitars and mandolins).

A magnetic pickup is basically a coil or inductor. An inherent property of inductive devices is that, as the impedance rises, the device is able to pass increasingly higher frequencies. For that



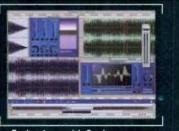
Vintage-tube-gear enthusiasts will appreciate Anthony DeMaria Labs' ADL 100-G Direct Box for its rich sound and soft top end.

reason, DIs that offer significant input impedance will generally produce, for example, more sparkly electric-guitar tracks because they don't load down the magnetic pickups.

The piezoelectric pickup, on the other hand, is essentially a capacitor. As impedance rises, capacitive devices are able



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to pass increasingly lower frequencies. Furthermore, piezos need to see a much higher impedance than magnetic pickups to be totally rid of loading effects and to pass full-bandwidth signals. So a DI must offer high input impedance to produce acoustic-guitar tracks with full bass content.

Modern tube DIs typically offer from 1 megaohm to 27 megaohms input impedance. Generally, units at the extreme low end of the range produce a softer, more muted sound, and those with a high input impedance tend to capture an extrasparkly sound (including more of the pick-strike sound, for example).

However, you can't specify the lowest acceptable input impedance—which is another reason why sonic comparison is necessary. But now you can see why the earliest DIs, with their transformercoupled inputs that provided only 10 to 100 kilo-ohm impedance, stifled the highs on electric guitars and cut off the lows on acoustic guitars that have piezo pickups.

Using a DI box for a synthesizer will not improve the instrument's frequency response. Synths are not sensitive to the impedances you're likely to encounter with a mic pre or with the line inputs on your console, simply because they have no capacitive or inductive pickups to load down.

Ditto for an active bass guitar (that is, a guitar that has battery-powered electronics): the instrument's active circuitry preconditions the pickup's signal before it goes to the DI box (or wherever), and so it is not sensitive to impedance. You can therefore plug a synth or active bass guitar directly into an outboard preamp or console input, and it should sound pristine. You may still opt to warm up the sound first by patching the instrument through a tube DI box. However, if the DI features tube-gain boost circuitry (rather than a unity-gain audio path), it's possible that you are actually degrading the signal slightly by inserting that extra stage of amplification in the signal path-it all depends on the quality of the gain circuitry. In such cases, let your ears be the judge.

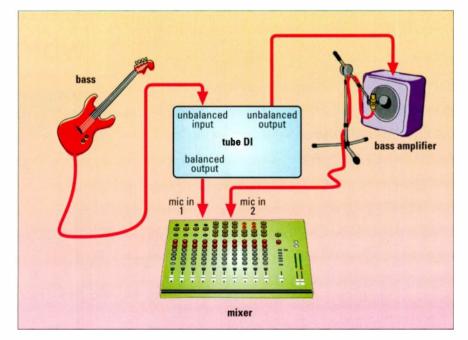


FIG. 2: You can split the output of your electric bass guitar at the tube DI, sending the DI's balanced output signal to your mixer's mic input and the unbalanced output to a miked amplifier. The mic's signal can then be combined with the DI's signal at the mixer for a fatter sound.

### **INS AND OUTS**

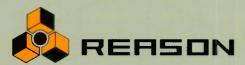
Consider the external features when choosing a tube DI box. Any DI box worthy of consideration should offer a high-impedance, unbalanced ¼-inch input jack (for plugging in instrument cables); a low-impedance, balanced XLR output connector (for patching the DI's output to an outboard mic preamp or console mic input); and a highimpedance, unbalanced ¼-inch output jack (for sending the DI's signal to an instrument amplifier).

In some designs, a tube DI's unbalanced output is muted directly off its input jack—that is, it's wired in parallel with the input so that what goes into the box is exactly what comes out at the unbalanced output. When you patch that type of DI output to your amp, you'll get exactly the same sound as you would by plugging the instrument directly into the amp (as long as the cable lengths aren't unreasonably long).

In another design, the DI's unbalanced output may follow its tube input buffer. That offers the benefit of warming up an instrument's signal before it goes to an amp. Another benefit is that the tube input buffer gives the DI's unbalanced output a constant impedance that won't vary with frequency. Because an electric guitar's high-frequency response does vary with impedance, long cable runs tend to dull the instrument's highs. The constant output impedance of a tube DI's unbalanced output greatly mitigates high-frequency rolloff, letting you run cables as long as 40 or 50 feet to your amp without dulling the sound. That's why savvy live performers use a DI with a tube-buffered unbalanced output to feed an amp located across a large stage.

Other tube-DI manufacturers incorporate yet another design that places the unbalanced output after a tubegain boost stage (in nonunity boxes). Although you certainly don't need that extra amplification if you're patching in to a guitar amp, the extra tube stage typically warms things up even more.

Having two DI outputs—an unbalanced out for your amp and a balanced out for your mic pre—allows you to play with two strikingly different sounds.



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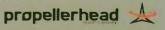
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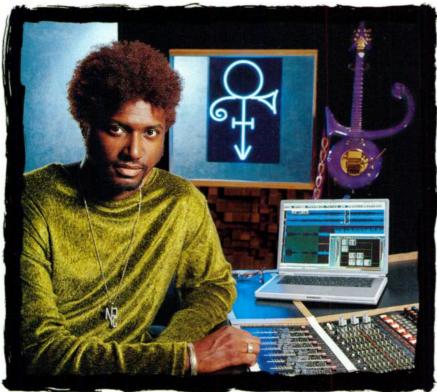
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#### **GAINING CONTROL**

A couple of other DI-box features are worth noting. Most DIs, whether tube or solid state, provide a ground-lift switch to reduce hum. Gain-boost circuitry may also be included; it is accessed with a switch that engages a fixed amount of boost or with a continuously variable knob.

Relatively few DIs provide a "speaker" or "amplifier" input jack. Those that do let you plug the output of your amp in to the DI. A switch on the DI must be set to Speaker mode so that the DI offers the correct input impedance for the setup; otherwise, distortion and equipment damage may result. Although having extra features never hurts, I've always found that is the worst way to use a DI box. The sound is always so bad that I can't see why anyone would want to run the electronic output of an amplifier through a DI box. If you want a "live" sound and you don't want to mic a speaker cabinet, several speaker emulators on the market produce results far superior to a DI box used in that manner.

All tube DIs come equipped with a power cord, and most also come with an on/off switch and power-status LED or lamp. That means that tube DI boxes require a nearby power outlet—an important consideration for live performers.

#### **CREATIVE ROUTING**

You can patch a DI in to your system in various ways. As with other types of tube gear, I always let my tube DI warm up for at least 20 minutes before using it to record. An hour is even better. A cold tube unit is a recipe for noisy and inferior-sounding tracks.

The simplest way to use any direct box is to patch the instrument into the DI's unbalanced input and patch the DI's balanced output into an outboard mic pre or console mic input. Whenever I record an acoustic guitar that has a pickup, I route the pickup's output through a DI box in that manner in addition to miking the guitar with a stereo pair of condensers (see Fig. 1). Recording each signal to a separate track allows me to choose any combination of the two miked tracks and one DI track at mixdown. I typically pan the two miked tracks apart (for example, at 10 and 2 o'clock) and add in a little bit of the DI track between them (at 12 o'clock) to anchor the sound.

You can usually fatten the sound further by delaying the DI track so that it's in phase with the two miked tracks. It takes about 1 ms for the guitar's sound to reach a mic positioned 1 foot away. Delaying the DI signal by the same amount (1 ms for every foot the mic is from the guitar) puts it in phase with the mic signals. That alignment technique reduces phase cancellations and comb filtering that would otherwise thin out the sound.

Electric bass guitar tracks can be fattened up using a similar technique (see Fig. 2). Simply patch the bass's output in to the tube DI's unbalanced input, the balanced output of the DI in to a mic preamp's or mixer's mic input, and the DI's unbalanced output to the amp. Mic the amp and route the miked signal to a separate channel on the board. Now you can record the DI and mic signals to separate tracks and combine them at mixdown, delaying the DI signal to align it with the mic signal for a fatter sound. If you're short on tracks, you can always align the two signals during studio sound check and submix them to one track while you record. (That setup works great for recording six-string electric guitars too.)

TUBE DI BOX FEATUR	ES					
Manufacturer/Model	Channels	All-Tube	Unbalanced Output Topology	Input Impedance*	Gain Boost	Price
Aguilar DB 900 Tube Direct Box	1	yes	ТВ	12.8 MΩ	unity	\$529
AMB Tube-Buffered Direct-Injection Box	1	yes	TB	20.0 MΩ	15 dB	\$595
Anthony DeMaria Labs ADL 100-G Direct Bo	ox 1	yes	TG	10.0 MΩ	0 dB**	\$599
Demeter VTDB-2b Tube Direct	1	yes	TB	27.0 MΩ	16 dB	\$599
D. W. Fearn VT-I/F Vacuum Tube Instrument Interface D.I.	2	yes	Р	1.0 MΩ	unity	\$1,500
Manley Tube Direct Interface	1	yes	TB	10.0 MΩ	17 dB	\$575
Tube Works 4001 Real Tube Direct Input	1	no	TB	1.0 MΩ	12 dB	\$219
Uncle Albert's VTD-2A Vacuum Tube Direct	1	yes	ТВ	>1.0 MΩ	N/A	\$450

#### Key

TB: unbalanced output follows the tube input buffer but occurs before any gain stage.

TG: unbalanced output is placed after the tube input buffer and gain stage.

P: unbalanced output is wired in parallel with the DI's input, placing it before the tube input buffer.

\* Input impedance is noted only for high-impedance, unbalanced instrument input.

\*\* The ADL 100-G's gain control attenuates up to 21 dB, instead of boosting gain.

#### **RULES OF ENGAGEMENT**

More than a dozen tube DIs are on the market. Those evaluated for this article meet several criteria. First, all are dedicated DIs; no dedicated line preamps or mic preamps with DI inputs were included. All units feature tube-buffered inputs and a balanced XLR, mic-level output, and all fall within a specific price range—\$200 to \$800 per channel—so extremely high-end units are not pitted against budget models.

The eight boxes I will describe are the Aguilar DB 900 Tube Direct Box (\$529), the AMB Tube-Buffered Direct-Injection Box (\$595), the Anthony De-Maria Labs ADL 100-G (\$599), the Demeter VTDB-2b Tube Direct (\$599), the D. W. Fearn VT-I/F Vacuum Tube Instrument Interface D.I. (\$1,500; 2-channel), the Manley Tube Direct Interface (\$575), the Tube Works 4001 Real Tube Direct Input (\$219), and the Uncle Albert's VTD-2A Vacuum Tube Direct (\$450). Note that in cases in which a manufacturer offered mono and stereo versions of the same basic model, I reviewed only the mono unit. If you're interested in a mono unit I tested but are looking for a stereo DI, contact the manufacturer—a stereo version may be available.

All units tested feature highimpedance, unbalanced ¼-inch I/O, but they differ as to where the output is derived in the circuit. Some units have the output before the tube buffer, others immediately after, and still others

after a gain-boost stage. In addition, all of the units provide an all-tube audio path and transformer-balanced XLR output except for the Tube Works 4001 Real Tube Direct Input, which features a hybrid design with electronically balanced outputs. Finally, each DI box tested is a portable desktop or floor unit (that is, sans rackmounts), and each has a ground lift. (For a tidy comparison of



The AMB Tube-Buffered Direct-Injection Box offers a warm, mellow sound with tight, deep bass.

the units' features and specs, see the table, "Tube DI Box Features.")

To test the units, I recorded electric guitar (a 1962 Fender Stratocaster), bass (Kramer Pioneer), and synthesizer (Roland Juno 106 set to a raspy pad) through all eight boxes and then compared the tracks. Each instrument/ preamp combination was recorded to separate ADAT tracks against backing





tracks of drum set and acoustic guitar. The guitar, bass, and synth tracks were recorded through each DI in turn, with the DI's output routed through a Millennia Media HV-3 mic preamp. I chose the HV-3 for its neutrality and solidstate design. I wanted as little coloration as possible from the preamp so as to better hear the tube characteristics of the DI box. I decided against recording any instruments through an amp because an amp's severe sound coloration precludes an accurate assessment of the DI box.

All tracks were recorded at 20 bits and 48 kHz through the A/D converters of a Yamaha 02R digital mixer. The 02R was slaved to an Apogee Rosetta converter providing master clock (an amazingly great combination, by the way). Great care was taken to record all tracks at consistent levels, just below 0 dBFS.

I listened to all the tracks through high-end, ultraflat (50 Hz to 22 kHz, ±0.5 dB) KS ADM 2 monitors powered by a Hafler P3000 Trans-nova power amplifier. The monitors were coupled to an Acoustic Sciences Corporation Attack Wall acoustical environment. I evaluated DI tracks soloed and in the mix. All evaluations are entirely subjective—what you're getting are my opinions.

Aguilar DB 900 Tube Direct Box. I was so impressed with the single-channel, alltube DI from Aguilar that I bought one when it first hit the streets last winter. It has an ultrapristine, minimalist audio path with no gain boost; hence, it offers the weakest output level of all the units I tested. But the trade-off is well worth it.

On bass, the DB 900 offers the best of all worlds: perfectly balanced tone, low

noise, a clear top end with truckloads of nuance and air, and an extended, tight bottom. You can clearly hear the 12AX7 tube working its magic; electric bass sounds very rich and warm through this awesome DI.

Interestingly, my Stratocaster sounded a tad thin through the DB 900. But what the tone lacked in fullness it more than made up for with nuance, sparkle, and detail. On synth pad, the Aguilar dominated the

field once again, offering by far the richest, most resonant, and clearest tone of the units tested.

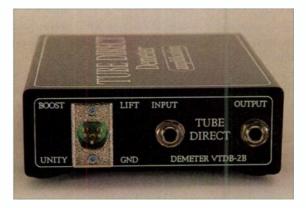
AMB Tube-Buffered Direct-Injection Box. AMB's German-made, all-tube DI offers 15 dB of gain boost through a front-panel switch. A bombproof chassis and detachable AC cord add to the unit's portability. The single-channel, unventilated AMB became hotter than the other DIs, but according to AMB, that is not cause for concern because the unit's components are designed to withstand high operating temperatures.

The Kramer Pioneer bass had a slightly dull top end when played through the AMB DI, but the bottom end sounded tight and deep. The Strat sounded mellow and warm, if slightly lacking in clarity and openness. On the synth pad, AMB's DI offered the thickest low mids and overall darkest timbre of the units tested, if only by a hair.

Anthony DeMaria Labs ADL 100-G. The single-channel, all-tube 100-G offers a continuously variable rotary gain control, but it attenuates (by as much as 21 dB) rather than boosts the output level. A two-position switch places the unbalanced output immediately after the tube input buffer or after the gain attenuator. Even with no attenuation,



Manley's Tube Direct Interface uniquely offers five equalization presets for electric bass, guitar, and synthesizer.



The versatile Demeter VTDB-2b Tube Direct balances its tight, deep bottom end with a smooth presence and lush overtones.

the 100-G offered the second-weakest output of the eight units. That won't be a problem if you have access to a high-quality mic preamp.

The 100-G offers a vintage-style bassguitar sound with a soft top end and overall fat tone. Middle-bass frequencies sounded slightly hyped to my ears.

The 100-G imparted a fatter tone to my Strat than the Aguilar, but it was not as fat or unrestrained as the Tube Works, AMB, and D. W. Fearn DIs. Compared with those units, the 100-G sounded a little stiff or compressed. Also, the 100-G was a bit shy on highfrequency detail on guitar. But this is a quality unit, and some of those distinctions, though audible, were subtle. On synth, the 100-G was one of the richest, most resonant-sounding DIs of the bunch.

Demeter VTDB-2b Tube Direct. The Demeter VTDB-2b is a modified version of the seminal VTDB-2. The singlechannel unit has undergone no design changes since 1987—but then, why should it? This all-tube DI is my overall favorite for pop, rock, and country electric-guitar tracks. It gave my Strat an extremely detailed and transparent tone yet was fuller sounding than the Aguilar DB 900.

Patched through the VTDB-2b, electric bass easily cut through the mix, and its sound was present and rich in harmonics yet not at all thin or harsh. The DI's deep bottom end balanced out the overall tone beautifully. On the Juno 106, the VTDB-2b sounded a bit prominent in the upper midrange but, again, not at all harsh. If you're looking for a fat, lush tube DI with a lot of presence and a torrent of rich overtones, the VTDB-2b is your ticket to paradise. This one goes on my must-buy list.

**D. W. Fearn VT-I/F Vacuum Tube Instrument Interface D.I.** In dollars per channel, the dual-channel VT-I/F is the most expensive DI that I tested. Also the prettiest and most impressive-looking DI of the bunch, the 15-pound cherry red unit features a chassis machined from solid ¼-inch-thick aluminum plate and finished with a tough polyurethane aircraft finish. Heavy-duty toggle switches (for ground lift and power on and off functions), custom Jensen transformers, and a detachable AC cord enhance the handcrafted unit's appeal.

Like the Aguilar DB 900, the all-tube VT-I/F shuns gain-boost circuitry in favor of a minimalist audio path. Nevertheless, the VT-I/F offers considerably higher output level than the DB 900. The VT-I/F is one of the few tube DIs that places its unbalanced output before the tube input buffer.

The VT-I/F lent a rich tone to electric bass. The top end was a tad muted, but the low end was extremely tight and deep. My Strat oozed warm, liquidy, round tones through D. W. Fearn's cream machine. Synth pad tracks recorded through the VT-I/F confirmed that this was the mellowest-sounding DI tested.



The D. W. Fearn VT-I/F Vacuum Tube Instrument Interface D.1. is an excellent choice for mellow, round, liquidy electric-guitar and bass tracks.

Manley Laboratories Tube Direct Interface.

The Manley Tube Direct Interface features five presets that are switched using a stepped rotary knob on the faceplate. The presets vary the corner frequency of a 6 dB-per-octave highpass filter, optimized for recording different instruments. The Bass Full setting is 3 dB down at 12 Hz; Bass Medium rolls off at 42 Hz, Guitar/Synth at 100 Hz, Guitar Medium at 250 Hz, and Guitar Bright at 550 Hz. All five curves begin to gently roll off above 8 kHz.

The Tube Direct Interface can be operated in Unity or Console Boost mode.



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The modes are selectable using a frontpanel switch. In Console Boost mode, the signal gets a 17 dB gain boost.

The Manley unit I tested had one disconcerting quirk: the detachable AC cord did not fit into its IEC connector securely. As a result, the power temporarily failed whenever I gently lifted the unit to view its rear-panel connections. (According to Manley Labs, that problem has not been reported on other Manley units.)

On electric bass, this all-tube DI offered a well-balanced tone with the exception of a slightly understated top end. The overall timbre on electric guitar was warmer than that produced by the Aguilar DB 900 and Demeter VTDB-2b, but not as detailed. The Manley DI lent a nice overall balance to the sound of the synth pad. The timbre was a tad clearer than the AMB's, but not quite as clear in the upper mids as the sparkly Demeter.

Tube Works 4001 Real Tube Direct Input. Live performers will appreciate the hands-free control offered by the inexpensive Tube Works 4001, which offers large rocker switches for gain boost, ground lift, power on/off, and normal (instrument)/speaker impedance settings, all conveniently located on the unit's top chassis panel.

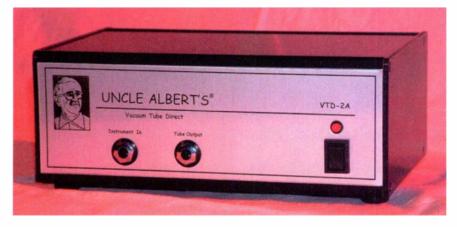
The speaker impedance setting works with the unit's speaker/loop out ¼-inch



The Tube Works 4001 Real Tube Direct Input is the best-sounding tube DI in its price range.

jack, which is wired in parallel with the DI's input jack. To use that setup, set the DI's impedance rocker switch to speaker, patch your amplifier's output in to the 4001's input jack, and patch the speaker/loop out jack to your amp's speaker. That arrangement lets you send your amplifier's output through the 4001 without killing your speaker's output, so you can simultaneously mic your amp. (As mentioned earlier, I've never found that sort of patch to sound good, but having the extra capability doesn't hurt anything.)

The hybrid (tube and solid-state) 4001 provides 12 dB of switchable gain boost, which, in combination with its other circuits, gives it a higher output level than all the other test subjects. The 4001 gets fairly warm, though not as hot as the AMB Tube-Buffered DI Box. The unit uses a lump-in-the-line power supply with a detachable but



Uncle Albert's VTD-2A Vacuum Tube Direct produces a slightly aggressive, richly textured sound that flatters electric guitars and synths.

flimsy power cord, which detracts somewhat from its roadworthiness. (According to Tube Works, the external power supply was chosen to further reduce noise in the unit.)

The Tube Works 4001 lent a soft, cottony top end to bass guitar, but the bottom end was tight and deep. In fact, this DI offered the deepest bass of the bunch. On electric guitar, the 4001 could have used more high-frequency detail, but the overall tone was otherwise wonderfully balanced. The 4001 also lent a wonderful tone to my Juno 106; the timbre's richness and resonance were second only to the Aguilar DB 900's. Considering its modest price, the 4001 is a surprisingly good performer.

Uncle Albert's VTD-2A Vacuum Tube Direct. The VTD-2A features an alltube audio path, custom-built output transformer, and continuously variable output-level control. The output-level control boosts the DI's gain, but not at a tube stage. Rather, it changes the resistor network just before the output transformer so that the transformer receives more input level. (The amount of gain boost the circuit provides was undocumented.)

On electric bass guitar, the VTD-2A did not provide as deep a sound as the other review units. But the sound was the most live, taking on a slightly amplified character. I could really hear the 12AX7 tube's magic in this unit. The tone was richly textured and present, though less so than the Demeter VTDB-2b's.

Uncle Albert's tube DI is an excellent choice for electric six-string guitar tracks



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needing a little extra verve. Although lacking somewhat in low-bass tone and sounding a tad bright—not generally a problem because low bass tones on electric-guitar tracks don't usually help out in a full-band mix anyway and may

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Uncle Albert's Amplifier tel. (800) 416-2444 e-mail uncleal@iei.net even mask the drums and bass—this DI made my Stratocaster sound really lush and alive. I received similarly good results recording synthesizer through the VTD-2A.

## **DOWN THE TUBES**

If you're on a tight budget and can't afford a clean, quiet mic preamp with at least 60 dB of gain, consider buying the Tube Works 4001 Real Tube Direct Input for your DI duties. It is easily the bestsounding tube DI in its price range, and it offers generous amounts of clean gain boost. Just be aware that the 4001's flimsy power cord makes it more vulnerable to rough handling and therefore less suited to itinerant use or to placement near drunken musicians and bar patrons.

If, on the other hand, you have a high-quality mic preamp at your disposal that can crank out at least 60 dB of gain, the Aguilar DB 900 is a musthave. The DB 900 exhibits all of the audiophile qualities one could hope for in a piece of pro-audio gear, delivering a clear, detailed, tightly focused, and wellbalanced sound from deep lows to airy highs. The DB 900 is my favorite DI for recording electric bass guitar and synth.

The Demeter VTDB-2b is my first choice for recording electric guitars, at once offering sparkling detail, warmth, and presence. It also sounds outstanding on electric bass and synthesizer. It delivers a present sound balanced with tight, deep bass.

Those searching for a mellow guitar tone will want to investigate the D. W. Fearn VT-I/F Vacuum Tube Instrument Interface D.I., the AMB Tube-Buffered Direct-Injection Box, and the Manley Tube Direct Interface. Fearn's DI wins top honors here.

Tube DIs can give your instrument that focused, warm sound you've been lusting after, without costing you an arm and a leg. This is one time when having your music go down the tubes is a good idea.

Michael Cooper is the owner of Michael Cooper Recording, located outside the beautiful resort town of Sisters at the base of the Oregon Cascades.

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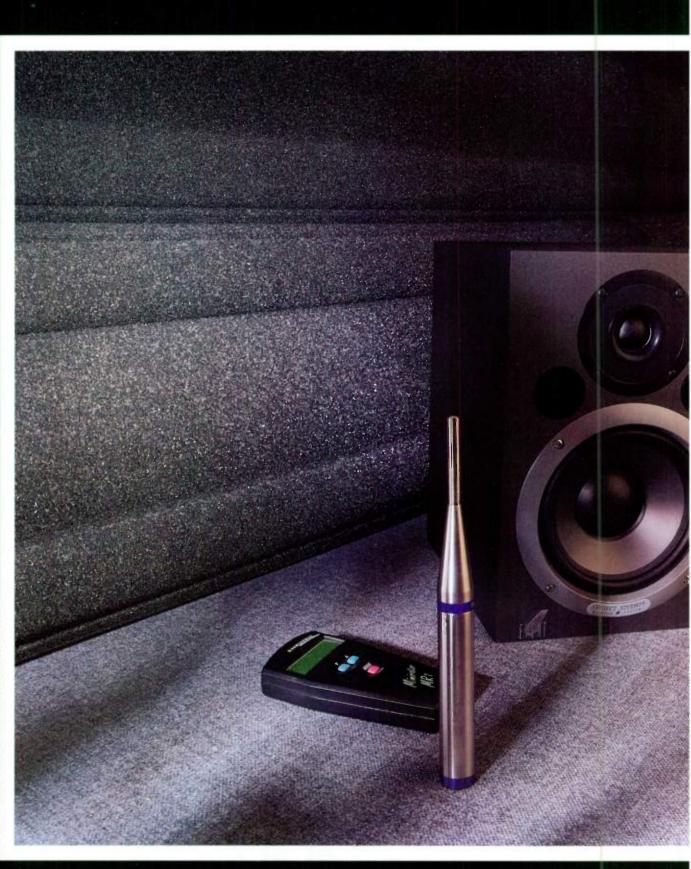
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More questions? Obviously there's more than we're telling you here but we think we've already got your attention. With the MRS-1044 all you'll need is inspiration. Good luck.



# The Zoom MRS-1044 MultiTrak Recording Studio



# How to tune your control room for flatter frequency response.

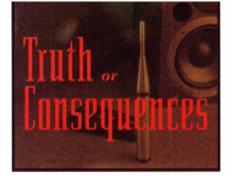
I hate to be the one to break the news, but the control room you've grown to love is a saboteur and a liar. You had hoped that dressing it up with acoustical treatments and fancy reference monitors would make it tell you the truth about your mixes. But no—it continues to mislead you, doling out a confusing mix of weak and boomy frequencies that leave you wondering where the truth really lies.

This is not voluntary prevarication. It's in your control room's nature to lie. Even the best control rooms, in top-dollar studios, do not provide a completely flat frequency response throughout the room. That's because anywhere physical boundaries—walls, floors, and ceilings—exist, sound pressure will build up and break down at select frequencies, skewing the frequency response of the space contained within those boundaries. You want totally flat? Mix outdoors, with your monitors off the ground and pointing at the sky—and good luck staying in the sweet spot above them!

Don't misunderstand me: proper acoustical treatment and accurate monitors can go a long way toward giving you a trustworthy monitoring environment, and both are necessities for every control room. But they are not a cure-all. Most control rooms, particularly small ones, still need additional help to flatten out the frequency response.

**By Michael Cooper** 

WRH



For the engineer in search of audio truth, the decisive finishing touch for the control room is electronic equalization. That entails running the mixer's control-room output signals through dual-channel parametric equalizers before sending them to the power amps and monitors in order to boost the room's weak frequencies and cut the boomy ones.

Purists may argue that electronic equalization is not a good solution (I foresee a truckload of angry letters coming my way!), and I agree that it's a compromise. The main shortcoming is that EQ can smooth out the frequency response only for people sitting in the sweet spot; those elsewhere in the room will likely hear an even more skewed response. I would rather have one spot in my control room that I know I can trust, where the frequency response is really accurate, than have every point throughout the room out of whack.

Frequency imbalances in control rooms can be so severe that resolving them with acoustical treatments alone is impractical—you'd have to install so much material (cylindrical bass traps, panel absorbers, and the like) in the room that little space would be left over for gear and people, and even then the problems might not be completely remedied. Room tuning with electronic EQ is therefore often a necessary evil. As long as you understand its limitations, it's also a pretty nifty solution to a vexing problem.

In this article, I will show you how to test and correct your control room's frequency response. I'll also point out pitfalls to watch for along the way. This is not meant to be an exhaustive survey of room-tuning techniques; rather, I'll focus on two approaches I have successfully employed: a simple, coarse, relatively inexpensive method I refer to as "Playing It by Ear" and, for Mac users, an exacting softwaredriven solution that I call "Heavy Artillery," which requires more time and expense.

Both methods require you to add a high-quality, dual-channel parametric equalizer to your monitoring setup (see the sidebar "Choosing a Room Equalizer"). In addition to the cost of the equalizer, both methods also necessitate the purchase (or rental) of some additional gear. Of course, you could instead use the money to hire a qualified acoustician to tune your control room for you. But making the investment and learning the techniques yourself offers some advantages; most notable is the ability to tune other rooms or your own should you acquire new speakers, remodel, or move your studio altogether. In addition, doing it yourself will give you personal satisfaction, not to mention an increased understanding of sound and acoustics.

Regardless of the method you choose, I recommend that you read both sections; a lot of information presented in the first section is critical to success in using either method.

#### WHY ROOMS MISBEHAVE

Before getting into the nitty-gritty, here's a closer look at the origins of the roomresponse problems you seek to correct. Imagine water flowing under a bridge: where the water hits the pylons, water pressure builds up. Likewise, sound pressure builds up where sound waves encounter hard barriers—walls, floors, ceilings, and other, smaller, surfaces.

You perceive the effects of that buildup as changes in loudness levels of particular frequencies at particular points in the room. The amount of change (whether boost or cut) and the frequencies at which it occurs derive largely from the room's dimensions. For example, frequencies with wavelengths twice as long as the length, width, or height of the control room will resonate considerably more than other frequencies. That happens because each reflection of the sound wave off of a room surface combines in phase with the last reflection-a phenomenon called constructive interference-causing a boost in amplitude. Depending on where you are in the room, you might hear a greatly exaggerated level at that frequency (because you're standing where a peak or trough occurs for the original and the reflected waveform) or very little level (because you're standing at a zero crossover point, a point in the room where an original and reflected waveform line up exactly in phase and have an amplitude of zero).

Those resonant waves, also called *standing waves* or *room modes*, are responsible for the tonal imbalances that plague virtually every control room. When you tune a control room with EQ, the goal is to compensate for the boosts and notches in frequency response that room modes cause so that the resulting response will be flatter.

Actually, room modes occur in a number of ways: by resonating between two opposing boundaries (whether two walls, floor and ceiling, or whatever, called



FIG. 1: The Gold Line TS-1 Audio Test Set provides a sine-wave oscillator, frequency counter, and level meter in one package.

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# 1642-VLZ PRO

I6 total chs.• 4-bus w/double-bussed outputs
I0 XDR mic preamps • 8 mono mic/line level channels • 2 hybrid mono mic and mono/stereo line level channels • 2 mono/stereo line level chs.• 3-band EQ w/swept mid on mono channels
& 4-band EQ on stereo channels• 75Hz low cut filters on mono chs.• 4 aux sends per ch.
• 4 stereo aux returns with EFX to Monitor
• Ctl Rm/ Phones matrix w/level controls
• 60mm log-taper faders

# 1402-VLZ PRO

14 total channels • 6 XDR premium mic preamps • 6 mono mic/line level chs. • 4 mono/stereo line level chs. • Extra ALT 3-4 stereo bus • 3-band EQ • 75Hz low cut filters on mono chs. • 2 aux sends per ch. • 2 master stereo aux returns with EFX to Monitor • Ctl Rm/Phones source matrix • 60mm log-taper faders • Switchable AFL/PFL

### 1202-VLZ PRO

12 total channels • 4 XDR" premium mic preamps • 4 mono mic/line level chs. • 4 mono/stereo line level chs. • Extra ALT 3-4 stereo bus • 3-band equalization • 75Hz low cut filters on mono chs.• 2 aux sends per ch. • 2 master stereo aux returns with EFX to Monitor • Ctt Rny/Phones source matrix • Rotary gain controls • Built-in power supply

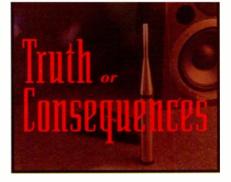


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axial modes); four boundaries (tangential modes); or six boundaries (oblique modes). This article will focus only on axial modes, because they are the strongest of the three types and the only modes whose frequencies can be calculated using simple math.

## SIMPLE EQUATION

If you know your control room's dimensions, you can predict the frequencies at which axial room modes will occur by using the following formula:

f = 1,130/2d

In the formula, f is the frequency of the mode measured in hertz, and d is a room dimension measured in feet. One thousand one-hundred thirty, in feet per second, is the approximate speed of sound at normal room temperature and humidity.

For example, a room that is 16.5 feet long will produce an axial mode at roughly 34.2 Hz  $(1,130/(2 \times 16.5) =$ 34.24). That is the lowest-frequency axial mode that will resonate between the example room's front and rear walls. But axial modes will also occur at whole integer multiples of that fundamental frequency, that is, at 2 × 34.2 Hz = 68.4 Hz, at 3 × 34.2 Hz = 102.6 Hz, at 4 × 34.2 = 136.8 Hz, and so on.

Here's another example, this time for a control room that is 10.5 feet wide. Using the same formula, you can predict that axial modes will occur at 53.8 Hz, 107.6 Hz, 161.4 Hz, and so forth. The room height can also be plugged into the formula to calculate floor-to-ceiling axial modes.

Using the supplied formula, do the math for all three of your control room's dimensions—length, width, and height and enter the results in a table. (See the table "Calculating Axial Modes" for an example.) When constructing the table, give each room dimension its own column for data entry. Calculate the fundamental or lowest-frequency room mode (f1) and whole integer multiples (f2, f3, f4, and so on) for each dimension and enter the results in rows in the table.

If your room has varying dimensions from wall to wall due to closets or alcoves, enter your results for each dimension in a separate column. Note, though, that you won't be able to use the formula for irregular constructions such as splayed walls or cathedral ceilings. Although rooms with such structural irregularities usually offer acoustical advantages, mathematically calculating their axial modes is not feasible, given the constantly varying dimensions. In the "Heavy Artillery" section, I'll discuss other methods for hunting down room modes in such spaces.

For reasons that go beyond the scope of this article, room modes greater than 300 Hz are not usually that problematic. You therefore need to calculate (and treat) only those that occur in the 20 to 300 Hz range; frequencies above that point should be left alone. In other words, the primary goal is to give the control room a really flat bass response.

When you finish entering the data in the table, look for common frequencies (those falling within 5 Hz of each other) in the columns and put them in parentheses for easy reference. Room modes that pile up at the same approximate frequencies are almost always the ones that cause the deepest notches and spikes in frequency response. You now should have a list of room modes for your room. Some will cry out for treatment; others will present less of a problem.

### **BASE PREPARATIONS**

Before getting started, make sure that your monitor speakers are positioned properly to minimize acoustics-related problems and that you have chosen the position of your mix sweet spot carefully. Those matters are beyond the scope of this article, but they have a direct influence on the amount of equalization you need to flatten your room's bass response. Trying to use EQ to compensate for improper monitor placement is a

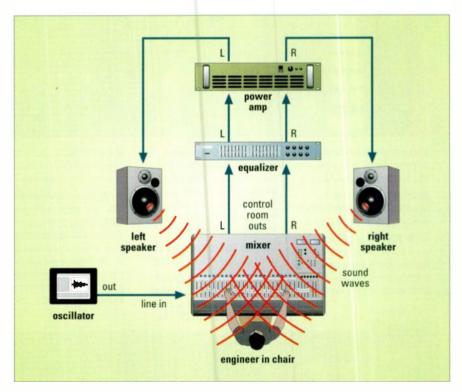


FIG. 2: The amount of gear needed for finding and correcting room modes by ear is modest. In addition to your standard mixdown setup, all you need is a sweepable sine-wave oscillator.



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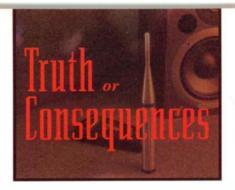
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losing battle. (For information about how to correctly position your monitors, see the sidebar "Now What?" in the June 2001 cover story, "Good References.") Also, make sure your speakers are fitted with properly sized protective fuses before you proceed. Loud monitoring levels during testing or overzealous equalization boosts can cause speaker damage if your speakers are not protected. The problem is, you don't always know what's over the edge until you've fallen off the cliff, so both caution and fuses are warranted. If you're not sure what type of fuse to use for your speakers, ask the manufacturer.



Finally, use full-range speakers or a system with a correctly dialed-in subwoofer that is capable of reproducing frequencies as low as at least 40 Hz. If your monitors don't go that low, consult the specifications sheet to determine their 3 dB-down point on the low end and then simply don't attempt to equalize the room below that frequency. Applying massive amounts of EQ to speakers in an attempt to compensate for their inability to reproduce very low frequencies is a recipe for equipment damage (not to mention that it will skew your mixes).

## PLAYING IT BY EAR

The simple method of finding and correcting room modes is somewhat inexact, but it can yield fairly good results for those not willing or able to commit to more technical forays. Still, you will need a sweepable sine-wave generator (commonly called an oscillator) for the procedure. The Gold Line TS-1 Audio Test Set (\$469; see Fig. 1) is a good choice; it lets you manually sweep a sine wave across the entire audio spectrum with no changes in amplitude.

Refer to Fig. 2 for the gear setup. Patch the output of the oscillator into your mixer's line input and route it at equal intensity (that is, panned dead center) to your L/R stereo bus. Next, patch the mixer's left and right control-room outputs through the parametric equalizer's left and right inputs, respectively. Make sure the equalizer is bypassed or set to flat response initially. Then, patch the L/R equalizer outputs through your power amp's corresponding I/O and, from there, to your left and right monitors (unless you're using powered monitors, in which case you patch the equalizer's outputs directly to the monitors' inputs).

If you wish to equalize two or more sets of monitors, you have two choices. The best solution is to equalize each pair of monitors using a separate dualchannel equalizer. In that case, you'll need a mixer that sports multiple pairs of control-room monitor outputs or you'll have to mult its single pair of control-room outputs at a patch bay before the equalizers.

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FIG. 4: The most affordable measurement microphone we know of, the Earthworks M30 delivers flat frequency response within 1 dB from 20 Hz to 20 kHz and time-coherent response from 9 Hz to 30 kHz.

A less desirable alternative is to perform the test procedures and equalizer setups with your main reference monitors and then use the same equalizer and settings for the additional pair or pairs of speakers. Granted, the equalizer settings for the main pair of monitors won't be ideal for the others, and the selected amounts of boost or cut probably won't be optimal, either; however, the approach will usually provide at least better-than-nothing results and sometimes quite noticeable improvements.

Once everything is properly routed, set the level of the sine-wave tone com-

ing out of your speakers so that it's loud but not loud enough to hurt your ears. If you have a sound-level meter (I use the Radio Shack Digital-Display Sound-Level Meter; \$59.99), you can be more exact and can adjust the monitoring level to approximately 80 to 85 dB SPL at the mix position. That is loud enough to excite room modes, yet quiet enough that it won't damage your hearing during short work periods. Even so, you shouldn't perform the following tests for more than 15 continuous minutes without taking a break.

I can't stress too much the impor-

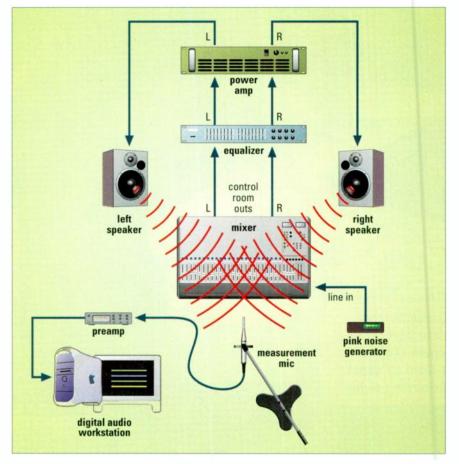


FIG. 3: Analyzing room modes with a DAW-based spectrograph requires routing pink noise through the monitors and capturing it with a measurement mic. The signal is then routed through a mic pre and an A/D converter into the DAW.

tance of conducting the tests while sitting in the mix position. The conclusions you draw, and the corrections you make based on those conclusions, will be beneficial only if they are made from the sweet spot. The first thing, then, is to position the oscillator so that you can sweep its frequency comfortably while sitting in the mix position facing the monitors.

Begin the test with the sine-wave oscillator set to 20 Hz. Slowly sweep the frequency to ever higher frequencies while listening intently for changes in level intensity. When you hear the level dip or get louder, rock the oscillator's frequency control back and forth over that narrow band until you've dialed in the exact frequency at which the boost or cut in the room is the most dramatic. The frequency you dial in will probably correspond to that of one of the axial room modes you tabulated earlier. Refer to your written table to confirm that and to verify that you're on the right track. Make a note of the exact frequency at which you heard the problem in the room.

Repeat that procedure for higher frequencies. Once you reach 300 Hz, stop the test. Look at your table and notes and decide which three or four frequencies are the worst offenders. If your equalizer offers more than four bands per channel, you can treat more modes, but you'll probably discover more room modes than your parametric equalizer has bands to deal with. Because you can't treat them all, you must decide which are most in need of corrective EQ. Usually, the ones below 200 Hz are the most important to treat.

## **DOWN TO BUSINESS**

Now treat the problem modes you pinpointed. First, engage band 1 on both channels of your equalizer (that is, make them active) and set the bandwidth

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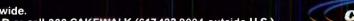
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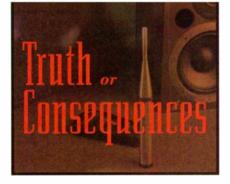


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controls to the narrowest settings. Park the oscillator on the lowest frequency you want to treat and then set the L/R channel frequencies for band 1 on the equalizer to that same frequency. Next, either boost or cut to neutralize the room mode. That can be an inexact process because most equalizers don't provide numerical readouts for setting center frequencies for the bands. You therefore initially need to apply overkill amounts of EQ boost or cut, which will be clearly audible, and then sweep back and forth with the band's centerfrequency control until you find the setting that best counteracts the effect of the room mode.

position, turn the monitoring level way down. Boost band 1 of the equalizer at least 10 dB at the outset so that you can clearly hear its effect; you don't want to damage your speakers or hearing in the process. With band 1 boosted at least 10 dB, slowly sweep its frequency control over the range in which the oscillator is fixed. When you hear the room mode increase in level (the effect of the notch diminishes), band 1 is set to that room mode's frequency.

Now, reduce band 1's boost to a reasonable level, about 6 dB, and bring up your monitoring level so you can hear more subtle tweaks. Again, rock the oscillator's frequency control back and forth over the room mode's frequency. Does the sound still dip in level at that frequency (compared with neighboring frequencies)? If so, increase the equalizer's band 1 boost a bit. Conversely, if the 6 dB of boost you provide are too much, you'll hear a boost instead of a dip at the roommode frequency, and you should reduce band 1's boost. Each time you make an adjustment to the equalizer's boost, sweep the oscillator over the offending tone to judge the results. When the level is consistent with that of surrounding frequencies, the room mode is equalized.

An important point: in most cases, you will not want to boost more than 6 to 8 dB in any particular band to correct deep notches. Excessive amounts of EQ boost will quickly eat up your monitoring system's headroom, causing an increase in distortion. You should adjust your equalizer's input and output levels to prevent the equalizer, power amp, and speakers from clipping. But often it is preferable to only partially correct a deep notch and then learn to live with the remaining dip.

Use a similar technique to correct modal spikes in your control room. Set band 1's boost/cut for maximum cut and sweep the equalizer's frequency control over the range in which the spike

If the mode causes a notch at the mix

# CHOOSING A ROOM EQUALIZER

Room modes typically cause narrowband notches and spikes in frequency response, requiring you to treat them with surgical precision. For that reason, only a parametric equalizer can provide satisfactory results in roomtuning applications. A parametric equalizer lets you control the bandwidth or Q of each equalizer band to within a fraction of an octave, enabling you to correct notches and spikes in response without affecting neighboring frequencies much. Graphic and other types of equalizers typically have too broad an influence to zero in on problem frequencies and thus should not be used to tune your room.

Both left and right monitors need to be equalized, so it's also imperative that the equalizer be a dualchannel unit. Furthermore, it should have independent sets of controls for each channel. Although more often than not the EQ should be applied evenly to both sides, an asymmetrical room or a monitoring setup with one speaker closer to a wall than the other may require that you dial in different equalizer settings for the left and right channels.

Ideally, your parametric equalizer should offer at least four bands per channel, with enough frequencyrange overlap that at least three bands can simultaneously be tuned to frequencies below 200 Hz. A unit that offers additional high and low shelving or high- and lowpass filters is especially valuable. That's because problems that occur in rooms at highand low-frequency extremes often require relatively broad-band tweaking rather than narrow-band.

Look for an equalizer that offers continuously variable centerfrequency sweeping for each band (so that you can tune in to the exact frequency you need to treat) and narrow Q control (down to at least ‰- or ‰-octave bandwidth) for each of its bands. Also, each band should be able to provide 12 dB boost or cut (though 6 dB is often all you need).

In general, go for the highestquality equalizer you can afford, because usually, the higher the quality, the less group delay (progressive phase shift with rising frequency) the unit will exhibit and the better it will sound. Cutting corners is not advisable, because you'll be making mix decisions based on what you hear pumping through your equalized monitors. You don't need to fork over several thousand dollars for the most pristine EQ available, but do shoot for at least a midpriced unit. Two models that provide excellent flexibility and high-quality results are the TC Electronic TC 2240 (\$1,288) and the Klark Teknik DN410 (\$1,838). I have also heard good reports about the Symetrix 552E (\$749), though I have not tested or used that model myself.

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resides. When you hear the oscillator's tone go down in level, the equalizer's frequency control is set correctly. Next, repeatedly adjust the amount of EQ cut, sweeping the oscillator's frequency after each adjustment until the offending frequency no longer spikes in relation to surrounding frequencies. Feel free to apply more than 8 dB of EQ cut to correct a spike, as it will not compromise system headroom.

If after making EQ adjustments you find that a dip or a spike persists but occurs over a narrower range, try slightly increasing the equalizer's bandwidth control for the affected band. In many cases, however, that will not be an issue, and you'll want to keep the equalizer's bandwidth controls at their narrowest settings.

Symmetrical rooms with symmetrical speaker setups typically require mirror-

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image equalizer-control settings for both channels. On the other hand, asymmetrical rooms or asymmetrical setups may require slightly different boost/cut settings on different channels for the same band. If that's the case, pan your mixer's control room output completely left to make boost or cut adjustments for the left speaker and completely right to adjust for the right speaker.

You might also be tempted to treat certain frequencies differently from one speaker to the next to compensate, for example, for different room modes getting excited because the two monitors are set up at different distances from nearby walls. Typically, though, that is best avoided; focus instead on correcting modes common to both channels.

Once you tame the lowest offending frequency in your room, repeat the entire process for the other modes using the other available bands on the equalizer. When you finish, all treated bands should sound quite flat at the mix position. Nonetheless, the subjective nature of this test procedure makes it inaccurate as compared with the software-driven approach I will cover next.

#### **HEAVY ARTILLERY**

The most accurate method for tuning a control room requires four pieces of gear: a pink-noise generator; a measurement microphone; a high-quality, neutral-sounding mic preamp; and equipment that can provide a spectrograph function. A spectrograph shows the frequency response of a signal by plotting its frequency versus its amplitude. A high-quality spectrograph will clearly show notches and spikes in your control room's frequency response.

Fig. 3 shows the proper setup for using the gear. First, patch the output of the pink-noise generator through your mixer to your monitoring system. Make

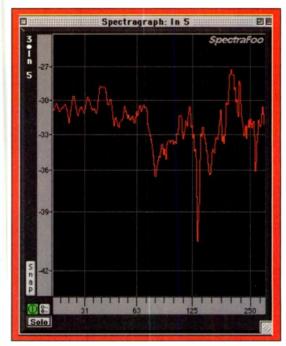


FIG. 5: Metric Halo SpectraFoo and SpectraFoo Complete feature a spectrograph function that clearly reveals room modes at a glance. The window shown plots frequency on the *x*-axis and amplitude on the *y*-axis, here revealing a severe notch at about 130 Hz.

sure the room equalizer is initially bypassed or set to flat response. Set up the measurement microphone precisely at the mix position sweet spot to capture the pink noise emanating from the monitors so that it can be analyzed and displayed by the spectrograph. Although any small-diaphragm, omnidirectional, flat-response condenser mic with extended lows and highs can do a good job of capturing your room's response, a purpose-built measurement mic gives the most accurate results. I use the Earthworks M30 (\$500; see Fig. 4), which is an exceptionally accurate and affordable measurement mic.

Patch the output of the test measurement mic through the mic preamp and route the output of the mic pre to the spectrograph's input. I use a digital audio workstation (DAW)-based spectrograph application—a far more affordable solution than an audio test kit—and route the mic preamp's output into the computer with an Apogee Rosetta A/D converter to get an accurate audio capture. If you use a DAWbased spectrograph, set input levels at the A/D for a healthy –1 dBFS reading inside your DAW.

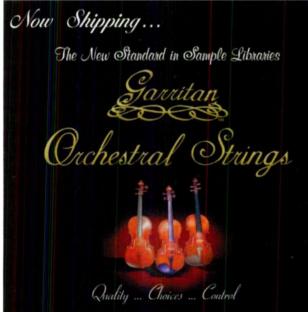
I highly recommend the Macintoshbased Metric Halo SpectraFoo Complete Radical 3 (\$800) software program for its spectrograph function (see Fig. 5). Although some other Mac-based applications also offer a spectrograph function, SpectraFoo blows them all away by allowing you to see notches and spikes as narrow as % Hz. Metric Halo also offers a lite version, dubbed simply SpectraFoo, that costs only \$400 and provides a spectrograph function too. Both versions of SpectraFoo can operate in standalone mode or as a plug-in for TDM, Real Time AudioSuite (RTAS), and MAS host applications. They require a PowerPC running Mac OS 7.5.3 or better and 6 MB of RAM.

Now you're ready to embark on your search-and-destroy mission for room modes. Get the pink noise cranking through your monitors at about 85 dB SPL and put on a pair headphones, with no input signal, to protect your ears from the obnoxious noise blasting away in the room. Zoom *SpectraFoo* down to the 20 to 300 Hz region (remember, that is the only range you're treating) and watch its spectrographfunction display for notches and spikes in the frequency response.



Refer to the table of axial modes you prepared earlier to confirm you're on the right track. Again, pick the three or four worst offending frequencies (the ones with the deepest notches and tallest spikes in the spectrograph display) to treat.

Switch to band 1 on both channels of the equalizer and set the bandwidth controls to their narrowest settings. Go after the lowest-frequency room mode on your hit list first. You know the drill: for taming a notch, crank the equalizer's boost/cut controls by 10 dB or more and sweep the center-frequency control through the band where Spectra-Foo tells you that the notch resides. This time, though, let your eyes, rather than your ears, tell you when you have the frequency dialed in. As your equalizer's frequency-control knob approaches and then locks into the offending frequency, you'll see the notch start to decrease in depth in real time and then, hopefully, disappear altogether as the frequency response flattens. Once you have the frequency dialed in, fine-tune the amount of boost/cut for the flattest response. Remember that you don't want to exceed 6 to 8 dB of boost in



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most cases, or your system headroom will likely suffer.

If the lowest-frequency room mode produces a spike, adjust band 1 for maximum cut. Sweep the equalizer's frequency control until the spike is affected and then adjust the amount of cut for the flattest response. Once you tame the first room mode, activate each remaining equalizer band in turn (going from lowest to highest) and "tune out" the other modes using the same procedure.

After doing all you can using the spectrograph, listen to some CDs in your control room and further finetune the equalizer settings by ear. Measurements do not always guide you toward the most musical results, so you might feel that an additional boost or cut is called for in one or two bands. I rely strictly on *SpectraFoo* for determining the exact frequencies to treat, but I fine-tune the amount of boost or cut by ear.

#### DON'T TOUCH ME

As mentioned previously, room modes that occur above 300 Hz are not nearly as detrimental to your subjective monitoring experience as those below 300 Hz. That's one reason not to bother hunting down and treating modes that lie above 300 Hz.

But there's another reason. Most equalizers cause significant phase shift, which can make the music you're monitoring sound harsh. Fortunately, the effects of phase shift are not that audible at the extreme ends of the audio spectrum, so when you correct bassregion room modes with EQ, you should not hear any phase-based degradation in the sound quality. It's when you begin mucking around in midrange and higher frequencies, at which the ear is most sensitive to phase anomalies, that you get into trouble. You could, for example, find yourself forever chasing after a warmer mix because of compromised monitoring produced by the phase problems you introduced with EQ.

To correct imbalances in your con-

#### CALCULATING AXIAL MODES

To make a record of room modes you would expect to encounter in a room of known dimensions, draw up a table containing a separate column for room length, width, and height. Using the formula f = 1130/2d (explained on p. 66), calculate the fundamental or lowest-frequency room mode (f1) and whole integer multiples (f2, f3, f4, and so on) for each dimension. Then, enter those figures in rows in the table. You only need to tabulate frequencies as high as 300 Hz.

The table below shows room modes for a room that is 16.5 feet long, 10.5 feet wide, and 7.7 feet high. Any frequency within 5 Hz of another frequency is shown in parentheses to denote the potentially worst modes. Here, the four worst modes occur between 68 and 73 Hz, 102 and 107 Hz, 215 and 220 Hz, and 269 and 273 Hz.

Mode	Hz for L = 16.5 ft.	Hz for W = 10.5 ft.	Hz for H = 7.7 ft.
_f1	34.2	53.8	(73.4)
f2	(68.5)	(107.6)	146.8
f3	(102.6)	161.4	(220.2)
f4	137.0	(215.2)	293.6
f5	17.0	(269.0)	>300.0
f6	205.2	>300.0	>300.0
f7	239.4	>300.0	>300.0
f8	(273.6)	>300.0	>300.0

trol room not caused by room modes, try using any low- and high-shelving EQ your equalizer offers. For instance, a rigid rear wall (often caused by being fastened too securely to the floor) can create an increase in response below 50 Hz in a control room. (In such a case, I don't recommend loosening any wallto-floor screws, because the floor might creak.) You could smooth out that response problem by cutting with a little bit of low-frequency shelving. However, some experts recommend using shelving EQ for that purpose only if the equalizer employs first- and secondorder filters (as opposed to third- and fourth-order filters).

Likewise, if you have a small control room with heavy carpeting and a lot of absorbent acoustics at the room's front end and problems with imaging or comb filtering prevent you from livening up the room by removing acoustic treatments, a small amount of highfrequency shelving boost can bring some air back into the control-room sound. Just make sure to boost no more than a few decibels and leave frequencies below 10 kHz untouched. That means setting the high-shelving corner frequency considerably higher than 10 kHz. Excessive boosting will make the high end sound noticeably harsh, so be conservative.

#### **SWEET SPOT**

Room equalization is an invaluable tool for whipping a stubborn room into shape. You'll be surprised what a difference correcting only three or four room modes will make, both in the accuracy of your mixes and in your enjoyment of music.

Like any quest for perfection, the search for a monitoring environment with perfectly flat frequency response is necessarily doomed—no matter how well the room is designed or how well you implement corrections, "perfectly flat" remains an ideal, not an achievable goal. Just the same, it is a goal worth pursuing, and hopefully, this article has armed you with the information and techniques for doing so.

We welcome your feedback. E-mail us at emeditorial@primediabusiness.com.



**novation** In music, anything is possible.

# Unlock the code that makes the Web work.

By Alan Gary Campbell

MC

You have the band's home page up. The counter works. You've even sold some CDs. You're about to breathe a sigh of relief, but then you sense them coming: XHTML, XML, WML, VRML. It's the invasion of the markup languages! Should you run? Should you hide? Should you take a correspondence course?

Never fear. I'll show you how to tame the taunami of tag-based technology and give you working examples that you can try. Not all markup languages are equally important to musicians, so I'll start with the most significant ones. I'll also include some more esoteric languages that could become important in the future.

#### WHAT IS A MARKUP LANGUAGE, ANYWAY?

Markup is a way to add indications to plain text that tell a computer what the text means (for example, a title, a heading, or a paragraph) or how it should look when it's printed or viewed on a video display. Unlike the text, the markup itself isn't displayed. Markup was first used in typesetting; the cryptic snippets between squiggles seen on a Linotype machine are markup.

If you've created a home page, you probably already know this markup:

#### <B>Bold</B>

It tells a Web browser to render the word bold in, well, bold. A markup instruction, commonly referred to as a tag, is typically enclosed between angle brackets, as seen in the example. Most tags come in pairs-a start and an end tag. A whole set of tags is a markup language.

Standardized Generalized Markup Language (SGML) is a powerful master language for defining markup. SGML has abilities beyond normal markup. It's the realm of markup scientists; you won't encounter it directly. SGML is the parent of the most famous markup language of all, HTML.

#### **HTML, RULER OF THE WEB**

HTML, or HyperText Markup Language, was created in the early 1990s from SGML so researchers could share information on networks, and later on the Web, more easily. (At that point, MP3, Yahoo, and eBay were figments of the imagination.) HTML was meant to be easy to use and be compatible with different browsers but still provide powerful features. Look at the following basic HTML example:

#### <HTML>

<HEAD>

<TITLE>Markup Languages for Electronic Musicians</TITLE> </HEAD>

<BODY BGCOLOR=#FFFFFF TEXT=#000000 LINK=#0000FF

#### VLINK=#0000FF ALINK=#999999>>

<H1>Markup Languages for Electronic Musicians</H1> <IMG SRC="e-musician.gif" alt="Electronic Musician logo" border=0 WIDTH=200 HEIGHT=40><BR>  $\langle BR \rangle$ <P> <A HREF="http://www.yahoo.com/">A Link to Yahool's Home Page</A> </P> </BODY>

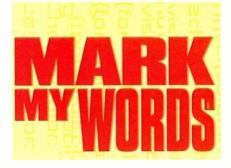
#### </HTML>

The <HTML> and </HTML> tags define the start and end of the document and tell a browser that this is HTML. The <HEAD> and </HEAD> tags define information that the browser needs to understand before it displays the page. In this case, I provided a page title to display in the browser's title bar. The <BODY> and </BODY> tags define the information that will be displayed on the page. The <H1> and </H1> tags define a heading (typically rendered by a browser in a large bold font). The <IMG> tag defines an in-line image (in this case, EM's logo). The <BR> tag provides a line break. The <P> and </P> tags define a paragraph. The <A> and </A> tags define a hyperlink to another Web page (Yahoo's home page).

Note that several tags have additional information inside the tag delimiters (the angle brackets). Those bits of information are called *attributes*. The <BODY> tag has attributes for the text and link colors, and the <IMG> tag includes attributes for descriptive text and for the image border width and image size. Different tags allow different attributes, though not all Web browsers understand all attributes.

There are many other tags and attributes that you might want to use. Nonetheless, even basic HTML features such as in-line images and hyperlinks can provide a great deal of information to the user, which is one reason why HTML has gained such wide acceptance.

If you've experimented with HTML before, that is probably familiar stuff. But did you know that other kinds of markup can display the same information on all kinds of devices?



#### WAP: GOING WIRELESS

Wireless Web technology is a hot topic these days because it promises to deliver rich Web content to handheld devices such as cell phones and personal digital assistants (PDAs). Wireless Application Protocol (WAP) is a set of standards that describes how wireless devices are supposed to communicate. Unfortunately, most wireless providers have failed to deliver useful and engaging content, leading to mass consumer discontent that detractors have dubbed Waplash. Does that mean something is wrong with WAP? No! Even base-model Webenabled cell phones, such as Sprint's Touchpoint, have intuitive navigation, good performance, and can display WAP graphics as well as text. Moreover, fast wireless connections are under development, along with the ability to download and store multimedia files, such as MP3s, to your phone. (Some U.S. cell phones double as MP3 players, but expect cutting-edge gear to arrive in Europe first, where conventional Internet connectivity is comparatively expensive.)

Adding WAP-capable pages to your site is easy, but there's a catch. Deploying WAP means deploying at least two



FIG. 1: HDML is not the newest markup language, but it is compatible with a large number of cell phones in the United States. Here is the HDML version of the test page as displayed on a cell phone. kinds of markup, one for each type of Web-enabled phone.

The first is the Handheld Device Markup Language (HDML). HDML is an older markup for handheld devices that is somewhat limited in scope but is optimized for the technology in U.S. phones. It doesn't look like HTML, except superficially. Unlike an HTML page, an HDML page isn't based on a document, with familiar head and body elements, but on a deck, wherein each related HDML page is called a card, much like a stack of 3-by-5 index cards. That concept may seem a bit strange, but it's fairly intuitive once you get used to it. Common HDML cards include the Display card, used to display images and text, and the Choice card, which shows a choice of tasks, such as links to other HDML cards (a Choice card can also reveal an image or brief text). Here's the home-page example in equivalent HDML, based on a Choice card:

<HDML VERSION=3.0 MARKABLE=TRUE> <CHOICE TITLE="Markup Languages for Electronic Musicians"> <ACTION TYPE=SOFT1 TASK=G0 DEST=bio.hdml LABEL=Bio> <ACTION TYPE=HELP TASK=G0 DEST=help.hdml> <IMG SRC=e-musician.bmp alt=e-musician> <CE TASK=G0 DEST=http://www.yahoo.com/ LABEL=Link>A Link to Yahoo's Home Page </CHOICE> </HDML>

The <CE> (Choice Entry) tag defines a single task: the link to Yahoo's home page. (On a phone display, a long link title such as this will autoscroll from left to right to conserve screen space.) You can have as many as ten <CE> tags on a Choice card; the HDML browser numbers them automatically. For phones that display text captions, the Label attribute value is shown when you select the associated task. The Action tags allow you to control additional phone functions, based on the supplied attributes. The Type=Soft1 attribute allows you to assign a card and caption to the phone's primary "soft button" (here I linked to a theoretical author bio), and the Type=Help attribute lets you replace the phone's Help menu with your own. Fig. 1 shows how that looks on a generic cell phone.

HDML is pretty useful, but it isn't part of the WAP specification, and Unwired Planet, the company that developed it and that supplies browsers for most Web-enabled U.S. phones, has switched to WAP. WAP incorporates Wireless Markup Language (WML), which is more like HTML. But many Web-enabled

#### WEBLIOGRAPHY

The Web offers vast resources about markup languages. Here's a sampling:

discML www.discML.com

#### HDML Language Reference

http://developer.openwave.com/ja/ htmldoc/331h/hdmlref/

#### Introduction to VRML

http://home.netscape.com/eng/ live3d/intro\_vrml.html

#### Introduction to XHTML

www.wdvl.com/Authoring/ Languages/XML/XHTML/

#### Mobilizing the Web with HDML

www.webreview.com/1998/10\_09/ webauthors/10\_09\_98\_5.shtml

Online WBMP converter www.teraflops.com/wbmp/

WAPDrive www.wapdrive.com

WAP/WML School www.w3schools.com/wap/ default.asp

XML 101 www.xml101.com/xml/default.asp

XML FAQ www.ucc.ie/xml/

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More low frequencies, and more SPL thanks to twin 8" woofers

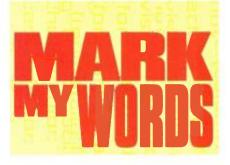


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U.S. cell phones understand HDML, not WML. In addition, a lot of WML-capable phones display HDML far more legibly than they display WML.

Here is the home page in equivalent WML:

<?xml version="1.0"?> <!DOCTYPE wml PUBLIC "-//WAPFORUM//DTD WML 1.1//EN" "http://www.wapforum.org/DTD/ wml\_1.1.xml"> <wml> <card id="Index" title="Markup Languages for Electronic Musicians"> <img src="e-musician.wbmp" alt="e-musician"/> <a href="http://www.yahoo.com/"
title="Jobs">A Link to Yahoo!&#39;s
Home Page</a>

</card>
</wml>

Also based on a card concept, WML has more elements that are familiar from HTML, such as the , <img>, and <a> tags. Because of the way WML is defined, tags must be in lowercase and attributes must be enclosed in quotes (to display a single quote, WML uses the character entity '). WML is picky about syntax, so if you try the examples on your site, be careful to enter the markup as shown.

Fig. 2 illustrates how that appears on a generic cell-phone display. The link is displayed rather crudely in the form of text enclosed in square brackets, which wraps to subsequent lines. That



FIG. 2: WML, which resembles HTML in many ways, is a newer language than HDML but is not compatible with many U.S. cell phones. This figure shows the WML version of the test page as displayed on a cell phone.

is not too user-friendly (it wastes what little screen space there is). Newer European cell phones show links with conventional underlines, which is better. Nevertheless, WML provides features that HDML does not, such as multimedia support, Java support,



S·com plus Stereo Compressor/Limiter It combines a feature-rich Compressor/Limiter, Expander/Gate and Enhancer offering precise control. And its logical front panel layout with extensive metering makes it easy to use. The *plus* is for its useful De-Esser that removes sibilance from vocals and reduces overly bright audio. Most importantly, **S**-com plus's audio path employs super low-noise VCAs with vast headroom and imperceptible distortion for transparency and sonic integrity.

And it carries S Class's assurance for intelligent design, superior functionality and unparalleled performance.







scripting support (called WMLscript), and secure connections. In the future, when more cell phones can take advantage of those features, WML will become the wireless markup language of choice.

HDML and WML use graphics formats different from HTML, HDML uses the common Windows-compatible bitmap format (BMP), but WML employs the special Wireless Bitmap format (WBMP), which few graphic-editing programs support. Fortunately, several Web-based applications can convert Windows bitmaps to Wireless bitmaps (see the sidebar, "Webliography"). More limiting, though, is the display capability of cell phones and PDAs. Most devices can display only small (about 100-by-50 pixel) monochrome images. That means you have to resample any image you want to use to the smaller size and reduce the color depth, which works best with simple, high-contrast images.

#### THE LANGUAGE CREATOR: XML

EXtensible Markup Language (XML) is the current techno buzzword. You may have heard that XML will replace HTML. Well, yes and no. XML has the potential to redress some of HTML's deficiencies, and it can also do a lot more, though it can be difficult to use.

So what's wrong with HTML? Consider the example I gave at the beginning of this article.

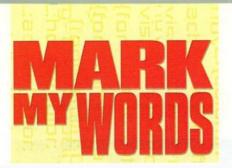


FIG. 3: MP3.com's Electronic page is a complex collection of text, graphics, and media files. Here is the page as displayed by Microsoft's *Internet Explorer* 5.

Although the markup is simple, it gives what markup scientists call *context* to the information on the page. That is, it's easy to detect which text forms a title, a heading, and a paragraph. That's important because a person or a computer program, such as a Web spider or database engine, can determine what the information means, as opposed to how it should look. The downside is that the browser or other software determines the appearance of the page—how big the heading should be, what fonts to use, how closely to space the lines and letters on the page, and so on.



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Web designers have employed myriad work-arounds in HTML to obtain more control over page appearance and to add more interactive features. Those work-arounds include images used in place of text, tables used to position objects on the pages (not merely to format rows and columns of data), transparent images used as spacers, embedded scripts and programs, and in-line style definitions. For example, Fig. 3 shows MP3 .com's Electronic page (http://genres .mp3.com/music/electronic/), and Fig. 4 shows just the first 63 of the page's 1,100 lines of markup. (See "Square One: What's in a Web Page?" in the March 2001 issue.) That works, but the resulting complexity of tags and features all but obliterates context, no matter how expertly coded the markup is.

Consider how powerful it would be to create a markup language that maintains human-readable context and has custom tags for the information in question. What if that same language provided accurate control of appearance and the ability to add new features and functions as desired? You can do all that with XML. For example, this XML-based markup is intended to store a discography:

#### <discography>

<summary>

<title>Schmo Money - Dance Mix</title> <artist>Joe Schmo</artist> <label>Joe Schmo Records</label> <number>001</number> <format>CD</format> </summary>

<tracklist> <track> <title>Schmo Money - Dance Mix</title> <time>10:19</time> <note>Caution: Extreme bassl</note> </track> <track> <title>Schmo Money Live (bonus track)</title> <time>12:01</time> <note>Live at the Podunk Amphitheater </note> </track> </track>

#### </discography>

All I did was create a tag set that encompasses the information I might like to store. I defined the context clearly and simply so that a computer (or a human) can understand it. That means that all kinds of devices and programs-Web browsers and spiders, phone browsers, MP3 players, databases, and so on-can use the information in ways that make sense. For example, a Web spider could index the information for future searches, a phone browser could display it as WML, or a database engine could import it. But I have to create only one type of markup, instead of one for each application.

I didn't attempt to define how the information might look when displayed. If I want to specify the layout and appearance of the information for a specific application, I can put those instructions in a separate, related document called a *style sheet*. I can provide style sheets for various purposes (such as a default style sheet for typical Web displays and a special style sheet that instructs a browser to use larger, highcontrast type to aid visually-impaired users).

The basic concepts behind XML are fairly straightforward. Frustratingly, an XML-based language is useless without an application that understands it. I can't just take the new language and open it in a magic XML reader. I have to create a program (called a parser in techspeak) that understands the tags and knows what to do with them. If I want other people to be able to use the language with their applications, I'll also have to create a Document Type Definition (DTD), which defines in computer terms what the language does. I may also want to create various style sheets. None of that is beyond the reach of a serious avocational Web programmer, but it can be daunting: it's not easy to learn.

Fortunately, XML is becoming widely established, and in the near future, you'll find many complete XML applications available to process many kinds of information. In fact, the example borrows from Discographic Markup Language (discML), which has a simple, browser-based parser and editor available for free. Although XML is called a markup language, it's more correctly considered a *metalanguage* because it is used to create other languages.

#### **XHTML = HTML IN TRANSITION**

Wouldn't it be cool if you could combine some of XML's features with the things that are familiar and easy to use in HTML? That's the idea behind eXtensible Hypertext Markup Language (XHTML). Based on XML, XHTML encompasses the standard tags of HTML version 4.0. Here's the markup language home page in XHTML:

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?> <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN" "DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd"> <html>

<head> <title>Markup Languages for Electronic Musicians</title> </head>

<body bgcolor="#FFFFF" text="#000000" link="#0000FF" vlink="#0000FF" alink="#999999"> <img src="e-musician.gif" border="0" width="200" height="40" /><br /> <br /> <br /> <a href="http://www.yahoo.com/">A Link to Yahoo!'s Home Page</a> </body>

#### </html>

Because XHTML is based on XML, its syntax is stricter than HTML's. XHTML documents must be identified as XML-based in the first line, and the XHTML DTD must be referenced explicitly in the second line. Tags and attributes must be in lowercase, attribute

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FIG. 4: The markup for a complex Web page can consist of hundreds of lines. This figure shows the first 63 lines of 1,100 used to create MP3.com's Electronic page.

values (including numbers) must be in quotes, and "empty" tags, such as the line break (<br>), must have a closing slash. That's more trouble than regular HTML, but XHTML is designed to be readable by all kinds of devices and applications, which HTML is not, yet still be readable by conventional Web browsers, including older browsers (with some restrictions). XHTML is still in development, but future versions promise the power to add new tags, functions, and features to HTML—the "extensible" part of eXtensible Hypertext Markup Language.

#### **MORE MLS**

VRML (pronounced "vurmul") is often misidentified as a markup language, but the acronym actually

stands for Virtual Reality Modeling Language. VRML allows the creation of dynamic, 3-D scenes, or "worlds," that can be viewed in a compatible browser (or with a browser plug-in). VRML structure and syntax are very different from those of markup languages and are closer to those of scripting languages. This code fragment defines the right front wheel in a 3-D rendering of a sports car:

```
DEF RightFrontWheel Separator {
    Transform {
        translation -2.0 0 -2
    }
    Material {
        diffuseColor 0 1.0 0
    }
    USE Wheel
}
```

VRML supports the creation of highly complex scenes from building blocks such as that. Moreover, VRML definitions can be imported into even more powerful modeling tools as a starting point for state-of-the-art visual effects, such as those used in film and video production.

Dynamic HyperText Markup Language (DHTML) is a language that's





frequently referenced among Web designers, and it certainly sounds like a markup language—but it doesn't exist. DHTML is just a convenient acronym that refers broadly to the dynamic, interactive features that various Web browsers support. Because dynamic features are such an important part of the Web designer's toolkit, that acronym gets tossed around a lot. Without direct reference to a specific Web browser or software development environment, though, it's rather nebulous.

#### A MARKUP TEST-DRIVE

If you have a Web site, you can testdrive the HTML, XHTML, HDML, and



WML examples. Simply open your favorite text editor (such as Notepad in Windows or SimpleText on the Mac) and enter the markup as shown. Then comes the slightly tricky part. You have to save each file with the correct extension. For HTML or XHTML files, use the extension .html (.htm will also work); for HDML files, use .hdml, and use .wml for WML files. Save the files as text only. Then, upload the files to your site or personal home page as text files (not as binary files). To view your HDML or WML test pages on a cell phone or PDA, access the device's Goto or Enter URL function and enter the complete address, including the extension.

DHTML is a frequently referenced languagebut it doesn't exist.

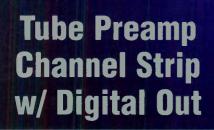
Most Web servers are configured to understand those file types and send them with the correct headers (information that the server sends to the browser to tell it what to expect). If you receive an "unknown file type" or similar error when you attempt to read an XHTML, HDML, WML, or XML file, contact your Web site's administrator for help. For HDML and WML files, you can get a free WAP site from WAPdrive.

Markup languages are the key to unlocking the power of the Web, and as a desktop musician, it's a good idea to learn how they work. I hope this article will help you make the most of these languages, but stay tuned for further developments—markup is a moving target, to say the least.

Former EM contributing editor Alan Gary Campbell is developing the Discographic Markup Language (discML) to facilitate broadly compatible storage of discographic information for sound recordings.

We welcome your feedback. E-mail us at emeditorial@primediabusiness.com.

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# Got You Covered

#### Save time, money, and face with multiple mixes.

By Kevin Smith

nce isn't always enough. Consider the following scenario: you do everything by the book—mix on reliable monitors, reference your mix to those in a similar style on majorlabel CDs, and check the mix on a variety of playback systems. A trusted second pair of ears helps with the mix, and you get positive feedback from several audiosavvy friends. By any account, your mix sounds great. Yet when you take the song



to be mastered, the engineer says, "Hey, these vocals sound kind of buried. Do you have another mix with the vocals a bit hotter?" Your heart sinks. It had crossed your mind that the vocals could have been mixed hotter, but you were so excited about completing the project that you decided against it, even though doing a second mix would have taken a mere five minutes.

Sound familiar? If so, you perhaps learned the hard way what every experienced mixer knows: multiple mixes can save the day. Multiple mixes are alternate versions of an initial "final" mix. Typically, they incorporate modest level changes on critical elements--vocals, bass, effects, and so on. That provides options at the mastering stage and increases your odds of getting the best mix for the project. You may also need multiple mixes for situations such as mono playback (television), music beds, live performance, and remixes (by outside remixers). In addition to saving you hours of work and your client the expense of recalling a previous mix, multiple mixes can help you appear better organized and more professional to clients and industry executives.

How many alternate mixes are enough? There's no rule, but professional mix engineers routinely make six to ten mixes of

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a song and sometimes more than twice that. In other words, multiple mixes have become a mainstay of the modern mixer's duties. So do yourself (and your clients) a favor by planning in advance for multiple mixes and figure the extra time required into the job estimate. Not only are you more likely to end up with the perfect mix for the project, but the time required for preparing and printing the alternate mixes will also be perceived from the start, whether by you or your client, as part of the project rather than as an unnecessary last-minute hassle and expense.

#### THINKIN' IT THROUGH

For the purposes of this article, I'll assume you're working from a good mix. Multiple mixes are not intended to fix an existing mix, but to give you the advantage of having other versions of the mix already in the can. The extra mixes may or may not end up getting used; making them, however, is a smart move and a good safeguard.

How many and what types of alternate mixes are appropriate for a song or project is generally determined by the style of the music and the likely uses of the song or songs. I'll separate projects into three categories: vocal-based, non-vocal-based, and instrumental. Vocal-based can be in any style—folk, rock, pop, country, jazz, blues, R&B, rap, hip-hop, you name it. (I'll also assume you know how vocals are conventionally mixed in the style you work in.) The instrumental category covers a range of styles, too—think of the Ventures, Kenny G, and Bela Fleck and

#### **BASES LOADED**

This table shows documentation of multiple mixes made to cover all the bases for a single's release. The left column shows the mix type; in the right column is a suggested form of shorthand for labeling the mix variations. Always write out the full name of the song to avoid any confusion. Be simple and consistent with naming and keep multiple copies of your mix list.

Song Title: "The Bomb"	g Title: "The Bomb"	
Song Type: Solo artist with featured guest		
Category: Vocal based		
Uses: CD track; single; music bed; live performance	e with tracks or partial band; possible remix	
MIX TYPE	LABEL	
Main mix	The Bomb	
Main mix with +2 dB vocals	The Bomb +2 dB vox	
Main mix with -2 dB vocals	The Bomb –2 dB vox	
Main mix with +2 dB bass/kick	The Bomb +2 dB bs/kik	
Main mix with –2 dB bass/kick	The Bomb –2 dB bs/kik	
Instrumental mix	The Bomb instr	
Instrumental mix +2 dB bass/kick	The Bomb instr +2 dB bs/kik	
Instrumental mix -2 dB bass/kick	The Bomb instr -2 dB bs/kik	
Mono mix	The Bomb mono	
Mono instrumental	The Bomb mono instr	
Vocal-only mix	The Bomb, vox only, w/fx	
Vocal-only mix with no effects	The Bomb, vox only, no fx	
Click-track split stereo	The Bomb, click (R click/L mono mix)	
Multitrack click with stereo mix and separate click track	The Bomb, stereo mix, trk 3 click	
Main mix with no lead or guest vocals but with background vocals	The Bomb, no ld or guest vox, w/bkgrnds	
Main mix with no lead vocals but with guest background and vocals	The Bomb, no ld vox, w/guest & bkgrnds	
Main mix with no lead background or vocals but with guest vocals	The Bomb, no ld or bkgrnd, vox, w/guest	

the Flecktones. The non-vocal-based category, though a bit harder to define, basically includes anything in between, from a TV spot in which sound effects are the main course to a jazz track that has vocals but for which an instrument carries the hook or main melody.

After categorizing the song, think of how it is going to be used. Is it by a group or a solo act? Will it be released as a single or an album track? Will it be performed live? Is it likely the song will get remixed? Those considerations will help you determine how many mix variations to plan for.

Once I determine the category and how the track will be used, the list of extra mixes begins to take shape. I have a number of base mixes I tend to do for any song, but depending on the project or band, I frequently end up creating additional mixes beyond those. For example, for a recent single, I did 16 mixes in addition to the main mix—hopefully enough permutations to cover the song's trajectory (see the table, "Bases Loaded").

Following are theories behind some common mix variations. Although some variations may seem redundant or unnecessary, I can attest to having used, at one time or another, each one described.

Finally, remember that there are no rules. The point is to make mixes you know will be useful to those who will be playing, performing, and pitching the song. It's likely you will need to come up with mix variations not addressed here, so don't hesitate to adapt them however you see fit.

Main mix. The main mix is the one agreed upon by those whose opinions count—the mix engineer, the producer, the singer, the songwriter, the band, or whomever. All variations are based upon the main mix. It gives you a reference point when comparing mixes.

Main-mix variations. These mixes give you (or the mastering engineer) valuable options when it comes to deciding which mix gets used on the CD or other release. That is, the initially designated main mix may be supplanted by a variation, which then becomes the main mix.

In a vocal-based song, the lead vocal is typically the key element and thus is a

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good starting point for variations. Adjusting its level 2 dB up or down really changes the mix's feel, so I always do at least those two variations. For a featured vocal—say, on a jazz ballad or a songwriter's demo—the vocal typically needs to sit a bit on top of the other instruments; for a dance track or heavy-rock song, it may need to be somewhat buried in the mix. Having multiple mixes with the vocals approximately 2 dB up and 2 dB down gives you the flexibility to go either way.

Another thing that can really change the feel of a mix is the level of the kick drum and bass guitar (which, for these purposes, I think of as a single element). Thus, I also do variations with both the kick and the bass 2 dB up and 2 dB down.

If you extend that strategy to cover all possible permutations resulting from changes in just vocals and kick/bass, the number of mix variations grows exponentially to eight: the four already described, plus vocal 2 dB up and kick/ bass 2 dB down, vocal 2 dB down and kick/bass 2 dB up, vocal and kick/bass 2 dB up, and vocal and kick/bass 2 dB down. That can soon lead to overkill, so you may need to limit yourself at some point, making sure that each mix variation contributes a truly different, and usable, perspective of the mix.

Another element you may want to mix variations for is effects, especially those on the main vocal and any ambience or similar unifying effects gracing the whole mix. In that case, the 2 dB up and down variations result in one mix that's slightly wetter (with more effects) than the main mix and another that's slightly drier (with less effects).

Instrumental mix. It's always a good idea to make an instrumental mix. I have found them invaluable, whether for background music for a TV show or Web site, for dance-club play, or even as a mix that a new singer can use to practice his or her parts.

Making an instrumental mix is simple: just mute the vocals. To really cover the bases, do the same up/down, kick/bass mixes you did on the main-mix variations. The instrumental is especially useful if you know the song will be released as a single (DJs love instrumentals). That way, too, your mastered instrumentals will sound identical to your mastered final mixes, sans vocals.

**Performance mixes.** I typically reserve these mixes for solo, rap, and hip-hop artists or for situations in which a performance will accompany the prerecorded tracks. Most rock and jazz bands don't play along with prerecorded tracks unless they are doing a song with special sound effects, and even then the keyboardist or drummer often triggers the sound effects. However, track performances are frequently the life of dance, rap, hip-hop, and solo artists who don't have bands or perform at venues that can't host a live band.

That's when things can get tricky. You have to think of every situation that the performer might encounter and then

Making an instrumental mix is simple: just mute the vocals.

create the appropriate mix for each. For example, consider a solo vocalist who has a featured artist on his or her record. First, I would do a mix without the main artist's lead vocal, but with the guest vocal in. Next. I would do one without the artist's vocal and without the featured artist's vocal, just in case the two ever perform the song together live, but keep in any ad-libs and vocal doubling. If the song has background vocals, I might also want a mix with the main and guest artists' vocals, but no backgrounds otherwise. I might also need a mix with the main artist's vocals out, the guest artist's vocals out, and no backgrounds-but that would be the same as the instrumental, so I'm covered there.

When trying to predict all possible situations for a song, it helps to discuss the scenarios with the artist, producer, manager, or whomever. Ask what performance situations the artist typically encounters and what type of promotion was done on his or her last project. Although it's not possible to foresee all uses of a song, with careful thought and mix planning, you should be able to provide a lot of flexibility for the artist.

A cappella mix. This is simply a mix of only vocals—not, as the name suggests, a mix of an actual a cappella performance. The a cappella mix is most useful to remixers and DJs who want to build new music tracks around an original vocal or mix the vocal over a different track. For maximum remixability, make wet and dry versions (that is, one mix with the original effects on the vocal and another without). Also, document all tempos and any tempo changes to take guesswork out of the equation.

**Drum mix.** Another helpful mix for remixers and DJs is one of only the drum tracks. If the song has percussion, leave that in too. For variations, make wet and dry versions and possibly even a mix with radical pan settings.

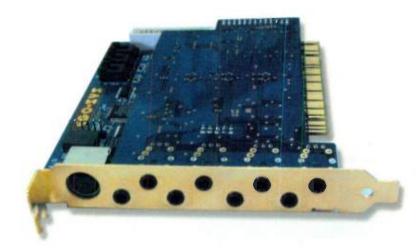
Click-track mix. Consider making a mix featuring a click track. A click-track mix is useful in situations in which a live band can play the song, but certain parts on the recording cannot be reproduced live-for example, a church choir or the sound of a jet taking off. In this case, mix a click track to one channel and the unreproducible parts to the other. The live-sound engineer can send the click track to the drummer (and to whomever else may want it) and route the other channel to the main speakers (and monitors, if necessary). If you have an Alesis ADAT, Tascam DA-88, or portable digital audio workstation (DAW), you could also make a 2-track stereo mix of the unreproducible material (to cover dramatic pan effects) and use a third track for the drummer's click.

#### **KEEPING TRACK**

Organization is highly important when doing multiple mixes. For one thing, during a mix, your ear acclimates to hear even the most subtle change—but fast-forward to six months from now, and it's likely your mix variations will sound surprisingly similar, making it hard to correctly identify what's what if you didn't keep good records.

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Develop a simple, consistent method of documenting mix variations. I emphasize *simple* because someone other than you may end up recalling the mixes at the mastering lab, and cryptic documentation will not only slow the process down, possibly raising the cost of the mastering, but could also make the producer, bandleader, or whomever leery about working with you again.

I suggest a simple shorthand that is consistent across all media. The logs of your mixes, your DAT or CD cover, and your saved DAW file all should be labeled identically. Use your DAW's Save As function to rename each mix. That way, if there is any reason to revisit a mix later, you have instant access and don't have to load the main mix and then manually re-create the alternate mix.

You can document your settings in other ways if you don't have the ability to digitally recall them. Prior to my digital-mixing days, I used to videotape my analog mixer and its settings, save the recording as a QuickTime movie, and then save the movie in my sequencer file. I could then replay the video and pause on a particular parameter as I reset the mixer.

#### HABIT FORMING

Making multiple mixes is not a glamorous job; on the contrary, it can be tedious, time consuming, and even boring. But if you don't make them, you leave yourself open to having to spend hours recalling a mix you did months or even years ago, only to arrive at something that would have taken a few extra minutes to do at the time. In other words, spending the time now will save time later.

Start now and get in the habit of making multiple mixes. That way, if a mix must be recalled, it is truly for a remix and not simply a re-edit.

When not mixing, Kevin Smith writes songs and produces artists signed to his company, Family Tree Productions. When not in the studio, he updates the Family Tree Web site at www.familytreeproductions.com.

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# **Going Direct**

#### Direct boxes get signals to their destination in style.

By Scott Wilkinson

uring the past 15 years, many fundamental music-technology concepts have been explained in "Square One" (originally titled "From the Top"). In 1997 EM technical editor Scott Wilkinson combined many of those columns into a comprehensive primer titled Anatomy of a Home Studio: How Everything Really Works, from Microphones to MIDI, published by EMBooks, an imprint of Artistpra.com (www.artistpro.com).



The Jensen Iso-Max stereo DI box uses two JT-DB-E 12:1 step-down transformers, which are the round, metal objects in this open view.

Our readership has continued to grow, and new readers shouldn't be left behind. Rather than try to reinvent the wheel, we will periodically reprint excerpts from the book in the form of "Square One Classics." These articles will clarify the essential, unchanging concepts that make it possible to be an electronic musician.

When I first started playing around with electronic music equipment as a child, I tried connecting the output of an electric guitar directly to a line input on a mixer. I thought I didn't need a guitar amp because the mixer, power amp, and monitor speakers would do its job instead; however, that didn't quite work out. When I played the guitar, it sounded completely dead and low in volume. "How can I correct this?" I wondered.

I didn't know it at the time, but I had two relatively simple options. If I really had wanted to use the mixer's line-level input, I could have plugged the guitar in to an instrument preamp and connected the preamp's output to the mixer's input. But a simpler and cheaper alternative would have been to use a *direct-injection box* (also called a *DI* or *direct box*). Such a device converts an unbalanced, line- or instrument-level, high-impedance signal from an electric

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or electronic musical instrument to a balanced, microphone-level, lowimpedance signal that can be connected directly to a microphone input on a mixer or mic preamp (see **Fig. 1**).

The output from a DI box can be sent over long cables with much better noise rejection than is possible with a high-impedance, unbalanced signal from a guitar or synth. But that is not the only application for direct boxes.

To understand how DI boxes work, you need to grasp the basics of impedance, decibels, and levels. If those terms are unfamiliar, see "Square One: The Shocking Truth" in the June 2001 **EM** and "Square One: Decibels Demystified" in the July and August 2001 issues.

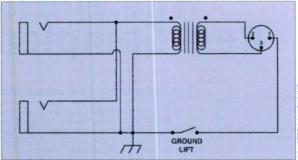
used as a thru jack.

#### TRANSFORMERS

The basic component of a simple DI box is a step-down transformer. All transformers consist of two or more long thin wires that wind many times around a metal core. The ends of each coil of wire protrude from the wind-ings; one pair of ends is the input of the transformer, and the other pair is the output. The input coil is called the *primary*, and the output coil is called the *secondary*.

When you send an electrical signal through the primary coil, it creates a magnetic field around the coil. That field induces an analogous signal in the secondary coil, which appears at the output leads. If the primary has more windings than the secondary, it is called a *step-down transformer* because the signal level and impedance are lower at the output than they are at the input.

If the secondary has more windings than the primary, it is called a *step-up transformer* because the signal level and impedance are higher at the output; however, the power does not increase with respect to the input. Step-up transformers are used at the input stage of mic preamps and adapters to connect a



output jack. Notice the ground-lift switch. The unused input can be

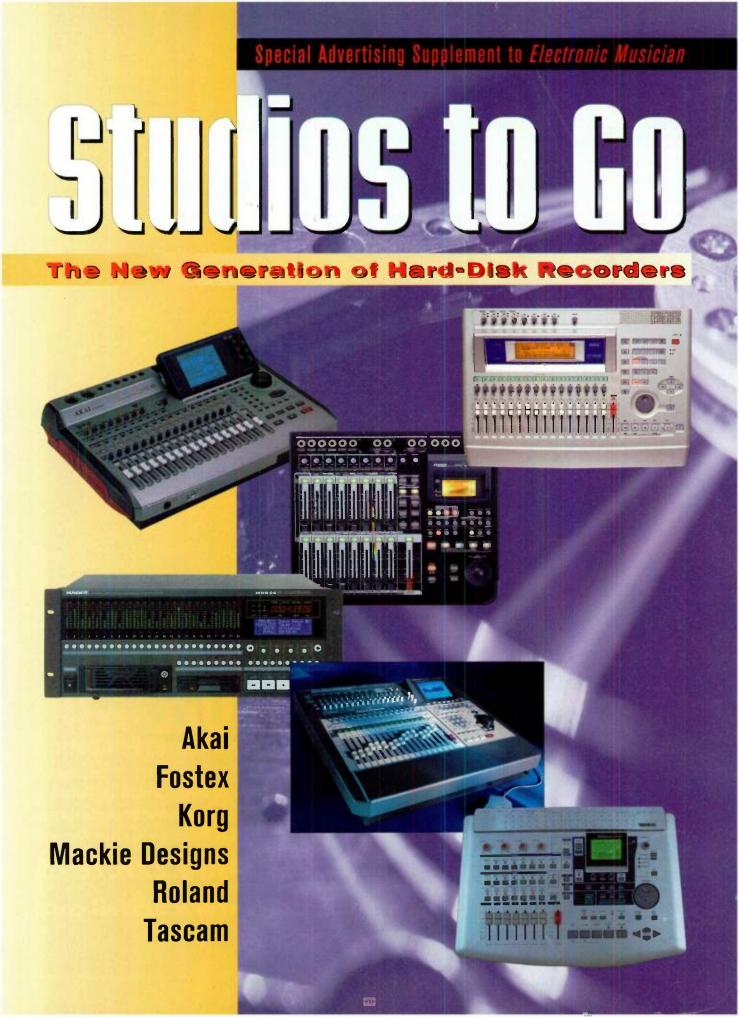
FIG. 1: The Whirlwind IMP2 DI box is about as simple as it gets. The two ¼-inch input jacks are connected to the primary of a 10:1 step-down transformer, and the secondary is connected to an XLR

microphone to a line-level or guitar-amp input. If the primary and secondary coils have the same number of windings, the component is called a *1:1 transformer*. That type of transformer is used in noise-reducing signal-isolation boxes.

In general, the primary and secondary coils are wound concentrically around the core (for example, if the secondary coil is wound first, the primary coil is wound around it). In addition, the primary and secondary coils are often separated by copper foil called a Faraday shield, which helps reject radio-frequency interference (RFI) between the coils. As the number of turns in the coils increases (that is, as the length of the wire increases), the transformer exhibits greater level-handling capability as well as lower distortion, but it also has less high-frequency response. The primaries of step-down transformers used in DI boxes typically include thousands of turns.

The relationship between the input and output signals is determined by the ratio of the number of turns in the primary and secondary coils. The change in signal level is directly proportional to the turns ratio. For example, if the turns ratio of a step-down transformer is 10:1 (that is, the primary has ten times as many windings as the secondary), the signal level drops by a factor of 10; if the signal level into that transformer is -10 dBV (a typical guitar or line level), the output level is -30 dBV (a typical mic level).

(continued on p. 123)



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#### The Case for Hardware HDBs

Tandalone hard-disk recorders **J**(HDRs) remain very popular, despite the enthusiasm for making music with computers. There are two basic types of hardware HDRs: rackmount modular harddisk recorders (M-HDRs) and tabletop portable digital studios. A standalone HDR is a computer in a specialized case with audio and MIDI jacks, one or more displays, and a handful of switches. Portable digital studios consist of an HDR and a mixing surface containing an assortment of faders and knobs. Most have onboard effects or accept add-on effects processors.

Unlike a desktop computer, a standalone HDR has an operating system and user interface written specifically for audio recording, editing, and mixing. Because they don't have to handle the huge variety of tasks a general-purpose computer does, hardware HDRs are likely to be far more stable. Furthermore, most such systems are designed to take more physical stress than, say, the average laptop computer-and they have a wealth of inputs and outputs.

Many hardware HDRs lack the in-depth editing features of a computer-based workstation, but they're often quicker and easier to use. You don't have to install software and sweat over incompatibilities; just hook up the audio (and perhaps MIDI and clock) cables, turn it on, and go to work.

The stories in this supplement cover many of the latest M-HDRs and portable digital studios. EM's staff asked the manufacturers to write about their products, and our staff then edited the stories for your enjoyment. By the time you have read all six stories, you should have a good sense of what's available and what each manufacturer views as the strengths of its products. We hope this will help you choose the right recording device for your needs.

#### Special Advertising Supplement to Electronic Musician

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#### By Steve Oppenheimer

# **Setting the Standard**

#### Professional results require professional tools.

**By Randy Hargis** 

kai's Digital Personal Studio (DPS) series is a driving force in the recent explosion of personal digital recorders on the market today. The DPS series offers all-in-one solutions for audio producers in every aspect of this competitive market.

Spearheading the movement toward greater flexibility are the 16track DPS16 and the 24-track DPS24 digital personal studios, which provide a wealth of features for home-studio owners. From the DPS16's crystal-clear sound to the DPS24's easily navigated features set, Akai offers the tools to record whatever you can dream up. First, I'll take a look at the DPS16.

#### SWEET 16

The DPS16 is the only 16-track portable digital recorder that provides true 24-bit, 96 kHz recording with no compression schemes for artifact-free recording. This rarity is further enhanced by the fact that 24-bit, 96 kHz audio projects produced on the hard-disk recorder can use the Q-CD mastering tools, which include bitrate conversion with dithering, sample-rate conversion, and a multiband compressor/expander. The DPS16's B.U.R.N.-proof CD production converts the project to 16-bit, 44.1 kHz audio for CD burning, which is a tool not available in other hard-disk recorders. The original project, however, can be archived to CD with its full bit-



Akai's user-friendly DPS16 features Q-Link knobs in the upper right of the unit, which let you make real-time changes to channel EQ or effects settings.

rate and sample-rate values intact a tool that is unique to the DPS16.

The DPS16 provides 16 physical tracks, recording as many as 10 tracks simultaneously, and has 250 freely assignable virtual tracks. Switching among virtual tracks (that are assigned to physical tracks) lets you record multiple takes of the same part or phrase and later select the best take for mixdown. The 20 GB internal IDE drive offers more than four hours of 16-track recording.

Akai made the DPS16's feature set easily accessible; Q-Link Navigation proves that it is possible to provide the much sought after "out-of-thebox" operation. All major recording, editing, mixing, and effects functions are easily accessed with a single button-press. The six Q-Knobs mounted on the DPS16's 6-inch diagonal, flip-up graphic display allow real-time parameter adjustment for mix and effects parameters. For example, dialing in the reverb depth for the snare drum or the compressor attack for the vocal mics is easy, feels natural, and doesn't interrupt the flow of your work.

Editing (down to the sample level) on the DPS16 is what you would expect from Akai. The flip-up graphic display (320-by-240) brings to light the DPS16's editing features. You will find the expected copy/overwrite, copy/insert, cut/overwrite, cut/insert, insert silence, cut/discard, cut/move, time stretch and stretch-move features. What you might not expect to find are normalize; change levels (to bring down the level of a specific region of audio); save as WAV; load WAV; read/write WAV to FAT 16, FAT 32, CD-R/CD-RW drives; and bitrate conversion with three different dithering algorithms.

The DPS16's 26-channel mixer is fully loaded with EQ, pan, aux sends 1 through 4, level, channel on/off capabilities, and 16 individual faders and pan controls. The EQ features high-quality, 3-band, 56-bit sweepable high and low bands and a fully parametric midband. All three bands provide 128 steps per octave, giving you the power to isolate the frequencies you need to bring your mixes to life.

The mixer has eight balanced analog inputs and one stereo digital input; two of the analog inputs feature XLR combo jacks, which have switchable phantom power to allow the use of high-quality condenser microphones. The combo jacks can also accept ¼-inch balanced or unbalanced connections, providing a greater deal of flexibility in the studio or for live applications. You can switch Input 8 to a high-impedance mode, allowing the direct recording of guitar or bass tracks.

Ultimately, the goal of any audio producer, whether recording bands,

#### Product Information

Akai

#### DPS16 DPS24 digital personal studios DPS16 \$1,999 DPS24 \$5,499

#### **Contact Information**

Akai Musical Instruments Corporation tel. (800) 433-5627 or (817) 831-9203 e-mail info@akaipro.com Web www.akaipro.com



FIG. 1: The DPS24 can record 20 tracks simultaneously with 250 virtual tracks.

doing solo work, or creating jingles, is to present a product that can be admired for its creativity and sound quality. Using 24-bit, 96 kHz A/D/A converters and 56-bit internal processing, the DPS16 continues the Akai legacy for pristine sound. The internal 4-bus multi-effects processor utilizes 56-bit digital signal processing (DSP); includes a real-time vocal-pitch corrector; and has a multiband compressor/expander with four bands of compression and adjustable crossover points, adjustable slopes, and reduction meters. You can select four channels of stereo multi-effects from among 44 types and route them through aux send/return 1 through 4 or insert them into a specific channel.

It is easy to see why the DPS16 has quickly become the 16-track recorder of choice for some of the most influential artists and songwriters in the business today. But what if 16 tracks are not enough?

#### SIXTEEN? HOW ABOUT 24?

Building on the success of the Akai MG1212, MG1214, and MG14D analog multitrack tape recorders, and the award-winning DR and DD series digital recorders, digital audio workstations (DAWs), and digital dubbers, Akai's DPS24 sets the standard for affordable, professional recording products (see Fig. 1).

The DPS24 is a 24-track, 24-bit, 96 kHz digital personal studio. The DPS24 supports 32, 44.1, 48, 88.2, and 96 kHz sampling rates and 16-, 20-, and 24-bit resolutions. As with all Akai digital personal studios, it uses no data compression to achieve the disk performance and artifact-free clarity needed in a professional multitrack disk recorder. Twenty tracks of audio can be recorded simultaneously with 250 virtual tracks, 24track simultaneous playback, and a special transfer mode enabling 24 tracks of simultaneous recording. The DPS24 comes with a 30 GB IDE internal drive and a 5.25inch drive bay with CD recorder option.

The multi-angle LCD (320-by-240) makes sample-accurate, multichannel waveform editing easy (see Fig. 2). The DPS24's intuitive, multimode edit suite features the normal cast of characters with all variations of cut, copy, move, insert, and erase, as well as timestretch (allowing phase coherent processing of stereo recordings), pitch-shift, normalize, reverse, bpm matching, and fast transport/edit with a high-resolution Jog mode. The DPS24 also offers 256 levels of undo.

#### THE MISSING LINK

Popularized by the successful DPS16, Akai's Q-Link Navigation features make searching through complex layers of menus a thing of the past with direct access to all major recording, editing, mixing, and effect functions. Six Q-Knobs located on the LCD offer easy realtime access to effects parameters and system control.

The combination of a serious multitrack hard-disk recording system and a professional digital mixer eliminates the need for complex multiproduct interfacing. At the DPS24's heart is a 44-channel, 20-bus digital mixer with eight subgroups. Twenty-eight balanced analog inputs, with 24-bit, 96 kHz A/D converters, allow for constant connection of the vital components of any studio. The back panel boasts 12 mic/line inputs on balanced XLR/phone combination jacks (Bank A); 12 mic/line inputs on TRS phone jacks (Bank B); stereo line-level aux input; a Hi-Z override phone jack on input 12; 2track tape return; and coaxial, stereo, assignable S/PDIF, and ADAT-S/PDIF switchable MPLP (multipurpose Lightpipe). Balanced inserts on inputs 1 through 4 allow direct ADC connection for ex-



FIG. 2: The DPS24's multiangle LCD and Q-Link Navigation system lets users navigate the unit's wealth of features.

ternal mic preamps. Analog outputs for the DPS24 include balanced master, main monitor, nearfield monitor, studio out for talkback, and four effects sends. Digital outs include S/PDIF coaxial and ADAT-S/PDIF switchable MPLP.

Using the standard analog and digital outputs, the DPS24 provides 5.1 surround mixing and monitoring. Interface options for the DPS24 include FireWire (IEEE 1394), 68pin SCSI (50-pin SCSI is standard), SMPTE, ADAT 16-channel I/O (for a total of 24 with standard MPLP) and ADAT sync.

When connecting your ADATs to the DPS24, you'll find that the DPS24's footswitch accepts ADAT LRC connectors and controls the transport and locate features of both the ADATs and the DPS24.

Dedicated tactile mixer controls augment the DPS24's Q-Link Navigation system; 100 mm motorized Q-Touch (capacitive-touch) faders controlling five fader banks make easy work of programming and editing the built-in dynamic and scene mix-automation data. Multifunction rotary encoders serve as a full channel strip while in Q-Channel mode and as pan or effects sends controls while in Q-Strip mode. A collar of LEDs surrounds the rotary encoders for checking their values at a glance.

Each of the 44 inputs and the DPS24's L/R master have an independent dynamics processor with a compressor, limiter, and noise gate. Each channel features 56-bit, 3-band EQ with sweepable low- and high-shelving bands, and a fully parametric midband. Also included on each channel is EQ bypass, four effects sends to internal or external effects (switchable pre/post fade), gain, phase invert, input source select, stereo link, group assign, L/R assign, and solo/mute. Internal processing is 56-bits, including the standard 4-channel multi-effects processor. An assortment of effects lay waiting to complement your

musical endeavors. Reverbs, flange, phase shift, pitch shift, delays, rotary speakers, auto-wah, touch-wah, and a real-time vocal pitch corrector are a few of the DPS24's tools. An effects library function helps catalog effects parameters for easy reference.

The DPS24 has obvious advantages over a piecemeal system. With no slowdown in processing power due to demands made by plug-in applications, and no operating system crashes related to competing applications, its dependability is rock solid. Additionally, integrating a matched suite of products with an intuitive work surface enables complete multichannel audio production, from mic preamp to CD, all in one box.

But what about working outside of the box? Akai's *ak.Sys* control software (Mac/PC) adds the ultimate dimension to the DPS24. The DPS24's USB interface allows the *ak.Sys* to control provide a realtime SVGA TrackView display, future networking capabilities with other Akai products, and easy software updates. Utilizing the optional 1394 FireWire interface board, *ak.Sys* will support VST plug-ins, allowing the *ak.Sys* computer to be used as a real-time effects engine.

#### **OUTSIDE THE BOX**

From the solid functionality of the DPS16 to the 24-track DPS24, Akai's hard-disk recorders give gristled veterans and burgeoning producers alike the tools necessary to record crystal-clear, compelling audio. Using Akai's Q-Link Navigation, users can take advantage of the units' impressive power with a minimum of heartache. With the right tools at your fingertips, nothing can stop you from recording your personal masterpiece.

Randy Hargis has worked for Akai for 12 years as everything from a product specialist to his current position as marketing manager.

# Bridging the Gap

#### Charting new territory with Fostex's UF-16.

By Derek Badala

The Fostex VF-16 is Fostex's fourth-generation, standalone hard-disk recorder. It appeals to experienced musicians and novices alike and provides flexibility and a user-friendly setup for optimal recording results. Building on the strengths of previous generations, the VF-16 offers 16 tracks with a vast amount of features and superior sound quality for an affordable investment.

Users looking to explore the world of hard-disk recording or those seeking another element to their setup should look no further than the VF-16.

#### **UNDER THE HOOD**

With its 16 dedicated mixer channels with fader, pan, two internal effects, two aux sends, and a 3band EQ on every channel, the Fostex VF-16 offers a simple means for creative manipulation on every track, whether you're recording or mixing. The a 4-channel compressor can be used on mixer channels 13 through 16. If you want to compress the stereo mix, you can assign a stereo compressor to the mix from the Setup screen.

The VF-16's mixer has eight dedicated mic/line preamps on ¼-inch unbalanced TS jacks. Inputs 7 and 8 include balanced XLR inputs with assignable 48V phantom power. Those analog inputs let you record eight tracks simultaneously using just the analog-input section. With the on-



The Fostex VF-16 comes with eight channels of ADAT and two channels of S/PDIF I/O.

board ADAT Lightpipe input and output, the VF-16 user can achieve 16 tracks of simultaneous recording. Do you need an 8-channel analog-to-ADAT converter? Fostex offers an excellent solution in the VC8 (\$339). In case you want to route the stereo mix to a digital output, the ADAT I/O can be configured to S/PDIF directly in the Setup screen.

The VF-16 records 16-bit audio at 44.1 kHz on all 16 tracks, without data compression, for superior sound quality. Recording at the same bit depth and resolution needed for the final CD facilitates simple CD burning without fidelity loss from sample- or bit-rate conversion. In addition to the 16 record and playback tracks, the VF-16 provides virtual tracks 17 through 24. Those can be interchanged in any combination with tracks 1 through 16, allowing multiple takes of a single track (a lead vocal, for example) or even a group of tracks (an 8-track drum part). That way, an entire performance consisting of more than a single track (for example, drum parts) can be done multiple times, and an A/B comparison can be achieved with a simple push of a button.

The VF-16's mixer also offers convenient headphone and monitor outputs on ¼-inch unbalanced TS jacks. Those are independent of the stereo output so a user can easily connect a pair of studio monitors without sacrificing the stereo mix output. For example, Fostex offers a range of mastering headphones, including the new T50, as well as the T40 and T20 models. Fostex also provides the PS3.1 powered monitoring system, which comes complete with cables. The VF-16's rear panel (see Fig. 1) has an input for an optional footswitch (Fostex model 8051) for hands-free punch-in/out.

#### **IT'S AUTOMATIC**

If automation is what you fancy, the VF-16 offers scene automation where every parameter can be stored and recalled manually or according to a song's timeline. That feature can even be used to achieve a sort of pseudodynamic automation with continuous fader adjustments.

Parameters such as fader position, mutes, pan, effects settings, effect sends, aux sends, compressor settings, routing, and EQ settings can be saved and recalled using scenes. Executing is easy; click on the Store key followed by the Scene key. Although the VF-16's faders are not motorized, the fader position can be visually recalled so you can adjust the physical fader.

#### Product Information

Fostex VF-16 hard-disk recorder

#### **Contact Information**

Fostex Corporation of America tel. (562) 921-1112 e-mail info@fostex.com Web www.fostex.com



FIG. 1: Digital I/O on the Fostex VF-16 can be switched from S/PDIF to ADAT format, providing eight additional simultaneous recording inputs.

If you like to record lots of songs, then you will like the VF-16's Program feature. A Program is simply a place to record your song. It has its own set of locate points and setup parameters. That way, each song you record can start at a zero-position and have its own set of MIDI, routing, and setup parameters. The final advantage is that programs can be archived individually so you can save and reload songs without having to wait for an album project to be loaded.

The VF-16's editing tools include cut, copy, paste, and erase. There is also a convenient waveform display, which is handy when scrubbing while setting the in and out points for your edit. The scrubbing tool is also useful for fine-tuning in and out points for punching or looping purposes.

#### **FEEL THE BURN**

Recently Fostex introduced version 3.02 software, which greatly enhances some of the VF-16's mastering capabilities. The most significant new feature is the ability to archive and master directly to an external SCSI CD burner. In addition, version 3.02 allows the VF-16 to mixdown (or bounce) all 16 tracks to a new program. That new program can be your final mix or simply a 16-track bounce so you can record more tracks. All VF-16s now ship with version 3.02 already installed.

The VF-16 comes with two inter-

nal effects processors. Those are easily assigned to a track by using aux sends 1 and 2. The effects algorithms include many types of reverb, flange, chorus, delay, and pitch-shifting. Those effects can be modified, and new ones can be stored and recalled.

The onboard EQ consists of fully parametric high and mid bands and a low-shelving band. Every channel on the VF-16, including the master fader, has an EQ section—enough for the most demanding mixing applications. With this type of EQ, you can not only boost and cut a frequency, you can also choose how many adjacent frequencies you want to alter. The end result is a very powerful frequency adjust tool.

#### **MASTER AND SERVANT**

The VF-16 supports MIDI Time Code and MIDI Clock for synchronization purposes. If you want to use the VF-16 as a master and slave your sequencer or drum machine, you can send MIDI Time Code through the MIDI Out port to your external equipment and simply set that equipment to slave to the incoming MIDI Time Code. You can also set the VF-16 to slave to MIDI Time Code by reversing the process. When using a drum machine or keyboard sequencer it's often more desirable to sync the two systems based on bars, beats, and the song's tempo. This method of synchronization utilizes MIDI Clock. The VF-16

can be the master only in such a configuration.

Simple MIDI Machine Control is also supported by the VF-16. That allows external equipment to control the VF-16 transports start, stop, rewind, fast-forward, and record functions.

#### BURN, BABY, BURN

Archiving and burning CDs once a project is recorded is a common need. Users often want ways to use their computer in the record-

ing process, but for those that don't have a computer in their future, the optional Plextor PX-W1210TSE external SCSI CD burner can burn discs for archiving or mastering. This third-party solution has been tested and approved by Fostex. Simply tell

the VF-16 what mixes you want to burn and start the burning process. For those who prefer a standalone CD burner, the process is similar to a traditional mixdown: connect the digital stereo output of the VF-16 to the burner's digital input, press Record and Play, and you're off and running—or rather, burning.

The VF-16 records audio tracks and stores them in the Fostex FDMS-3 format. The VF-16 uses that format to optimize its performance for recording and playback. To transfer those tracks to your computer, you can export them to an external SCSI device as standard WAV files, using the Import/Export feature. You can use the feature to archive your VF-16's hard drive to an external hard drive, archive to your computer, use your recording software to further edit your VF-16 audio, and even burn a CD using your computer's burner.

As you can see, the VF-16's Im-

port/Export feature provides users with a lot of powerful options and clearly bridges the gap between standalone and computer-based recorders. Here are a few examples of how it can be used to your benefit.

#### WELL, GET ON WITH IT

Say you have recorded a song on the Fostex VF-16 and have mixed it down internally to a new program. The mix can be exported through the SCSI interface to an external

### The VF-16 clearly bridges the gap between standalone and computer-based recorders.

hard drive that is connected to your computer. Your mix shows up on your computer as two WAV files, which represent your mix (left and right channels). From there you export the files to a software recording application, save them as a stereo mix file, and use your CD-burning software to burn an audio track on a CD.

A user may want to record using the VF-16 but also want to import those recordings into software for further editing and mixing. That's achieved by simply choosing to export all 16 tracks to the external SCSI device instead of just a stereo mix. Those files can be saved to any available medium for archiving purposes or can be imported into software.

A third option for archiving simply uses the digital I/O on the VF-16 utilizing either the ADAT or S/PDIF mode. By connecting the digital output to a standalone CD burner or DAT machine, you can archive or mixdown directly to the machines. That method is a much more direct approach and is recommended for users who are new to the world of digital recording.

Another simple and affordable means of getting audio from the VF-16 to a computer is by using a digital audio interface. One such interface—TerraTec's EWS-88D sound card—is both affordable and effective. This sound card supports the S/PDIF and ADAT formats and comes with two choices

> of recording software. You can also transfer a 16-track project using the Archive feature and record the archive directly into your software.

> Once completed, your 16-track project is saved to your computer, and it can be returned to

the VF-16 completely intact. You may also master using the EWS-88D by mixing down directly to your computer software through the digital output.

#### IT'S ALL HERE

The Fostex VF-16 delivers a powerful and complete standalone hard-disk recorder solution for the serious recording musician. Whether you are just starting out or need a dedicated companion to your existing setup, the VF-16 is your answer.

Fostex also offers the 8-track VF-08 at an even more affordable price. Continuing with the development of this technology, Fostex has also recently introduced its 24-track D2424 recording system. Aimed at the professional market, the D2424 contains many of the same recording and editing features of the VF-16.

**Derek Badala** is Fostex's product manager for the musical instruments division.

h

# **Unleashing Your Creativity**

The Korg D1600 redefines intuitive.

# **C** reating and realizing your musical ideas with the Korg D1600 is simple. Using technology perfected in the Korg Triton synth, the D1600's TouchView graphical user interface saves you precious time by allowing instant and intuitive access to every function, bypassing pages of menus. As you work, you can move quickly through the modes with single keystrokes. As a result, you can concentrate on what's really important: being creative.

#### **HIGH FIDELITY**

The D1600 offers 44.1 kHz linear recording and uses no data compression schemes. That means the original signal is faithfully captured, and the dynamic range is preserved, allowing for a clean and distinct final mix. You can choose 8-track simultaneous recording with 16-track playback at 16-bit, 44.1 kHz or 4-track simultaneous recording with 8-track playback at 24-bit, 44.1 kHz.

Korg provided ample inputs and outputs for just about any project you're working on. The D1600 features eight ¼-inch balanced inputs and four XLR jacks, each with high-quality microphone preamps and individually switchable phantom power (see Fig. 1). A dedicated guitar input is



Korg's D1600 hard-disk recorder is the only unit on the market that has a touch screen. Track-input buttons are assigned on a virtual input screen.

located on the front panel, right where it should be.

There's also Channel Pairing for when you need to use adjacent channels as stereo pairs. There are L/R Monitor and Master outputs (both ¼-inch unbalanced). The S/PDIF optical digital I/O automatically converts 32 kHz or 48 kHz signals to 44.1 kHz for direct digital recording. There's an aux send, with send levels on each channel. Korg eliminated the need for manual repatching of inputs to channels. Once you've connected your sources, you can digitally set your routing. The D1600 remembers your input-routing schemes when you select new songs. A 50-pin SCSI D-sub connector allows you to use external fixed- and removable-media drives for backup, recording, and playback of your data.

**Bu Tom Norton** 

There are 8 virtual tracks for every track, for a total 128. When you need to pick and choose from numerous takes, just press the Track key and select the take that you want to use. Korg has also provided a 2-track virtual Bounce mode, which lets you perform multiple stereo mixdowns of 16-track recordings to 2 virtual tracks, without overwriting existing tracks. You can then select your favorite mix for final mastering.

#### **AT YOUR FINGERTIPS**

Serious equalization is crucial, both for the inputs and for processing playback tracks. For that reason, the D1600 includes high- and lowshelving EQ with an adjustable midband for every channel, all of which can be instantly accessed through the touch screen (see Fig. 2). If your applications call for more extensive EQ, you can assign graphic and parametric EQ programs as Insert Effects.

The D1600 includes an ample

selection of onboard effects types that suit every recording and mixing application. You can select from the unit's 192 preset effects programs and the same number of user program locations. In every song,

you can assign as many as eight insert effects, two masters, and a final processing effect. For recording guitar and other instruments, you can choose from 98 effect chains. The D1600's REMS mod-

#### Product Information

Korg D1600 hard-disk recorder \$2,000

Contact Information Korg USA, Inc. tel. (516) 333-9100 Web www.korg.com



FIG. 1: The Korg D1600's rear panel boasts eight ½-inch balanced inputs, four XLR jacks, and S/PDIF digital I/O.

eling effects include microphone and guitar-amp simulations. An exclusive Expression Pedal input provides real-time control of effects such as wah.

The D1600 provides the convenience of an onboard autochromatic tuner. In addition to tuning your source instrument, it can also be used to check the tuning of prerecorded tracks. If you'd like a tempo guide that is not included in the D1600's 96 metronome having to use page menus to select fader groups and pan controls and allows you to concentrate on the mix.

#### BEND IT, SHAPE IT

The D1600's TouchView interface comes in handy when you need to find the exact location where audio data begins or ends. (The D1600 also offers Mode buttons, an Enter key, and a four-axis cursor for those who prefer to bypass

> the touch screen and do things the oldschool way.) Just relying on your ears and a counter display won't always do the trick. When you press the Scrub key, you can set vertical and horizontal zoom

ranges and pinpoint specific waveform regions in the display to quickly capture audio regions for editing (see Fig. 3). If you need to learn an intricate guitar solo that's been recorded, you can go to Scrub mode and press the FF key, and the audio data will play back at half speed, or an octave below the originally recorded pitch.

The D1600 provides track-editing functions such as copy, insert, erase, and delete. The Copy function lets you quickly copy one song's audio data from a Clipboard into a new song. An assortment of tools can help you polish your tracks even further: you can swap audio regions, or all data in tracks, with other tracks. You can also Reverse, Optimize, Normalize, Fade

# Just relying on your ears and a counter display won't always do the trick.

sounds, you can dial-in one of 215 pulse-code modulation (PCM) Rhythm patterns. You can easily create Tempo Maps within a song, based on a multigenre collection of rhythm patterns, including fills, intros, and endings. You can insert as many as 200 Tempo Map events. You can listen to the metronome or rhythm patterns play while you record your instrument part or record the rhythm patterns to tracks.

In mixing applications, it is critical to be able to see and access channel faders and pan knobs quickly. The D1600 provides 16 channel faders and pan knobs on the top panel, giving you immediate access to recording and mixing operations. That eliminates In or Out, or Expand/Compress track data. The D1600's handy time-expansion/compression function allows you to match tempos between recordings or to fit a recording into a specific time.

You can take snapshots of fader, pan, EQ. effect, and aux settings at any point in a song for multiple scene recall. As many as 100 scenes can be quickly stored, named, and recalled for every song. Quick access to specific song regions is important, and the D1600 has the ability to store and name 100 Mark points and set 4 Locate points for every song.

The ability to go back and recall earlier song and track edits is a great benefit in digital-recording applications. The D1600 offers as many as 99 levels of undo, and thanks to TouchView, it's easy to

view and undo edits. Program Play mode lets you set the playback order of your songs from both internal and external hard drives. Other important features include Rehearsal mode, Trigger and Auto-Punch recording, and Loop recording and playback.

Speaking of hard drives, the D1600 needs to keep cool during operation, hence the internal fan. You really don't need to listen to fan noise during recording and mixing, so the fan will automatically shut down at those crucial times.

#### **GOING SOLO**

The D1600 offers an easy and intuitive way to solo not only tracks,

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Eq1-4	Eq5-8	Eq9-12 Eq13-16 Phase L R

FIG. 2: The D1600 includes high- and low-shelving EQ that can be accessed through the unit's touch screen. Graphic and parametric EQ programs can be assigned as Insert Effects.

but the aux send, the effects send, and the return levels. Just press the Solo key, and you will see all 16track buttons in the TouchView display. Then touch the desired button to solo a track. The Monitor Cue function is just as

easy to work with. Sixteen monitor fader and pan settings can be set and viewed on one display page and used to feed an independent mix to vocal/isolation booths without affecting the main mix. You

# You can concentrate on what's really important: being creative.

can send the metronome or PCM rhythm patterns to the monitor cue bus.

Korg's research revealed that users want an easy way to move data in their studio—to other recorders, keyboards, softwarebased recording systems, or even to bring drum loops, phrases, and other samples into the D1600. Korg developed a way to import and export WAV files, and with version 2.0 software, you can export multiple WAV files, as well as export to CD-R/RW media. (D1600 version 2.0 software is available for free download at www.korg.com.)

The D1600 ships with a 20 GB hard drive and a cartridge/bay sys-

tem, which allows you to exchange drives easily when switching between projects. In case you fill the internal drive (62 hours of recording time for one 16-bit track) the cartridge/bay system accepts affordable IDE hard drives. In fact, the D1600 will accept hard

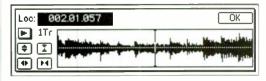


FIG. 3: Need to edit a tricky part of that otherwise perfect take? The D1600's Scrub mode can help you capture audio regions for editing.

drives with very high memory capacity (as much as a terabyte, when available).

For burning discs, you can use Korg's optional CD/CD-RW drive or purchase a general purpose

ATAPI CD-R/RW drive used in desktop computers. (A list of compatible drives can be found at www.korg.com) With the CD-R/RW drive installed, you can burn your mixes to CD (multiple CDs with version 2.0 software) or backup/restore data. You can even play back and record from audio CDs.

When your application calls for sync control using MIDI Time Code, MIDI Machine Control, or MIDI Clock, the D1600 covers all the bases. If you need mix automation, D1600 parameters such as fader and pan values can also be transmitted and received through MIDI.

#### **UNFETTERED CREATIVITY**

Korg's D1600 hard-disk recorder provides high-quality audio, deep editing features, a plethora of effects, and a handy touch screen. It lets you record as many as eight tracks simultaneously at 16-bit, 44.1 kHz. With the D1600's easily accessible functions, unlocking your creativity is only as far as your fingertips.

For the past 11 years, Tom Norton, product training manager for Korg USA, has conducted product demonstrations and hands-on clinics designed to teach instrument dealers and end-users how to the get the most out of their Korg keyboards and recording gear. Electronic Musician presents

# PERSONAL STUDIO

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17-9-5-2

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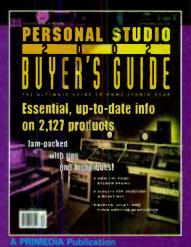
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# Breaking New Ground

Mackie's MDR24/96 and HDR24/96 take the lead.

u ou've heard the same complaints and excuses time and time again: "It's too complicated. It's too expensive. The technology hasn't caught up."

Well, it's time to forget everything you have been told about hard-disk recording. Mackie's HDR24/96 and MDR24/96 destroy all preconceived notions about the subject. They're not only user-friendly and affordable, but the technology has caught up big time. Both boast Ultra-DMA hard drives and the ability to simultaneously record 24 tracks of 24-bit audio, and with the HDR24/96, you have nondestructive graphic waveform editing. This powerful digital duo offers a one-two punch for first-time recordists, as well as feature-laden tools for experienced professionals.

Since its introduction in 2000, the HDR24/96 has been steadily gaining acceptance from the professional recording community. The HDR24/96 is being used to track and record major albums, for film and TV scoring, and for live albums for artists ranging from Luciano Pavarotti to Green Day, Queensryche to Eric Clapton.

#### **DOUBLE TIME**

Mackie has recently introduced the MDR24/96, a price-busting commitment to nonlinear hard-disk



The Mackie MDR24/96 is the perfect hard-disk recorder for those who want high-quality audio from an unpretentious unit.

recording. For those jumping into digital recording for the first time, or those replacing aging ADATs, the MDR24/96 is clearly the perfect choice.

Ready to go right out of the box, the MDR24/96's familiar analog-style controls and simple operation will have you up and recording in no time. Like the HDR24/96, it offers low-cost removable recording and backup drives that make saving and storing projects a breeze. Its nonlinear recording is nondestructive and uses the recorder's 20 GB hard drive more efficiently than linear or tape mode hard-disk recorders do. It has 24 tracks and 192 virtual tracks for as much as 100 minutes of continuous recording. In addition, basic cut, copy, and paste editing can be accessed from the

front panel. With MDR24/96's 999 levels of undo, creativity comes without risk.

**By Zach Boyle** 

If real-time graphical editing is a must, the HDR24/96 delivers. But if you need a no-nonsense, high-quality hard-disk recorder, then look no further than the MDR24/96, which offers 24-bit, 96 kHz audio (with the use of external converters and PDI-8 AES/EBU 1/O cards). Combined with the HDR24/96 and Mackie's Remote 48 controller, the MDR24/96 is the perfect low-cost, 24-track slave.

The MDR24/96 provides 24-bit, 48 kHz analog I/O; a 3.5-inch drive bay for importing tempo maps and software upgrades; a full meter bridge; and a 100Base-T Ethernet port. The MDR24/96 syncs to SMPTE, MIDI, word clock and video blackburst.

#### **GOT YOUR BACKUP**

In addition to the hard disks built into the HDR24/96 and MDR24/96, each unit has a pullout bay on the front for Mackie Media removable drives. Those cost less than a roll of 2-inch tape and give you more recording time. They're just as fast as the internal disk, so you can record directly onto them or use them for backing up your data.

Both hard-disk recorders let you choose among multiple storage options, such as the Mackie Media M90 external drive, which can hold 90 minutes of audio at 44.1 and 48 kHz rates and is considerably less expensive than SCSI drives. If you need to back up a few songs at a time, try the optional 2.2 GB Orb drive. In addition, there is a 100Base-T Ethernet port to back up to your computer and its media.

The units have two remote control options: Mackie's Remote 24 and the Remote 48. The Remote 24 is an "engineer-in-a-box" for performers doing their own recording. You can select and record tracks, set loop and punch-in points, meter record levels, and punch in and out with a footswitch. You can even "rock the reels" with traditional transport buttons.

The Remote 48 offers even more control. The professional remote controller can be used to control

#### Product Information

#### Mackie Designs HDR24/96 MDR24/96 hard-disk recorders HDR24/96 \$4,999 MDR24/96 \$3,499

Contact Information Mackie Designs tel. (800) 898-3211 e-mail sales@mackie.com Web www.mackie.com

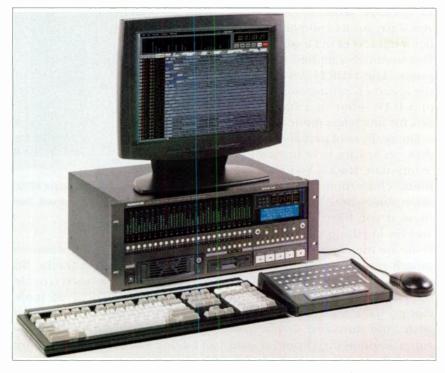


FIG. 1: The Mackie HDR24/96 system offers 999 levels of undo, solid track-editing, and an intuitive user interface. It also lets users do mouse-based editing on a monitor.

one or two HDR24/96 units or an HDR24/96 and MDR24/96 combo. The Remote 48 contains all the functions found on the front panel of both recorders—along with a weighted wheel for Jog/Shuttle transport operations and data entry, an autolocator with numeric keypad, Record Ready keys for 48 tracks, and a Current/Locate time display with visible cue numbers.

#### **MEET THE HDR24/96**

The HDR24/96 is a 4U rackmount hard-disk recorder with deep, generous onscreen waveform editing (see Fig. 1). The basic functions are accessible on the front panel; an LCD lets you scroll through major options. The controls are as intuitive and as easy to use as any analog tape recorder.

Input/output is on the same cards used in Mackie's Digital 8-Bus mixer. You can choose from analog, ADAT/TDIF, AES/EBU, or OPT8 (ADAT only). There are also ports for an SVGA monitor, keyboard, PS/2 mouse or trackball, footswitch (for punch-in/punchouts), and 100Base-T Ethernet for transferring audio files to and from the HDR24/96 (see Fig. 2).

The SVGA monitor card deserves special mention. Getting a multitrack display to scroll past a central reference point requires a lot of computer and graphics-card processor overhead. Those tasks have been offloaded to a game-grade ATI Rage Pro video engine with horsepower out the wazoo. It makes the HDR24/96's display lightning fast and lets tracks scroll past a fixed timeline instead of jumping ahead a screen at a time. Extra card slots are included on the back of the recorder for upcoming additions from Mackie.

#### SAVE SOME DOUGH

So why don't you simply purchase a full-blown digital audio workstation (DAW)?

Well, why not? After all, it's only money. Although the established DAW systems are proven solutions, they are not cheap. You could buy 72 tracks of HDR24/96 for what you'd pay for 24 comparably configured tracks of the leading DAW. You would also be tied to a computer. The HDR24/96 provides the onscreen editing convenience of a DAW—but in a standalone box for much less money.

The really cool part about harddisk recording is being able to manipulate tracks. You can slide them, chop them up, and paste them somewhere else. Crossfade them if you like. Then go back and fix anything you don't like. Gone are the days of sweating over punch-ins and punch-outs that you can't undo. The HDR24/96 offers 999 levels of undo, so you can go back and undelete, unpaste, and unrecord. If you have run a sequencing program, you know what that means—only this is with real live audio tracks. It boosts your creativity and productivity tenfold.

You can mark a segment of a track and name it as a region (or pick multiple nonadjacent parts of a track). Having accomplished that, you can cut, copy, and paste those segments anywhere—onto

a blank track or right into the middle of a track without erasing anything. You can audition regions, modify their start/end points instantly, capture a region and turn it into another track, or replace multiple regions with a new region.

Using drag-and-drop crossfades, add your choice of three fade-in and three fade-out styles and nine different types of crossfades as fast as you can drag the mouse. When it comes to quantization, you can define a timeline grid and then snap your edits, moves, and inserts precisely to those points.

The HDR24/96 has eight virtual takes per track. Comping (doing multiple takes and assembling only



FIG. 2: The rear panel of the Mackie HDR24/96 provides a 100Base-T Ethernet port, an SVGA monitor port, and a port for a keyboard. Users can also connect a PS/2 mouse or trackball from the unit's rear panel.

the best parts) is the professional way to create flawless tracks. But comping with a tape-based recorder is a royal pain. HDR24/96 tracks expand to provide you with eight separate takes. Thanks to the ease of editing and onscreen waveform displays, you can slice and dice even the worst musician's best efforts into a thing of beauty. There's even a feature that allows you to

#### Gone are the days of sweating over punch-ins and punch-outs that you can't undo.

loop and punch-in at the same time. Each new pass is recorded on the next virtual take. That lets you get coffee while the artist records eight overdubs.

The HDR24/96 has hundreds of cue points and four locate points for looping and auto-punch-in modes. Cue points are visible onscreen and can be accessed from a sidelist as well. When you choose a cue, you don't have to wait for the tape to chug off to that point. You're there! The ultrapowerful built-in graphics card gives you the ability to instantly zoom in on a waveform and set excruciatingly precise punch-in and out points.

Compatible with AIFF and WAV files, the HDR24/96 allows you to

transfer audio files through FTP and the HDR24/96's 100Base-T Ethernet port into a DAW for additional processing and editing. Then simply transfer the files back to the HDR24/96 for reliable playback.

#### DREAMWEAVER

The HDR24/96 and MDR24/96 can interface with any analog mix-

ing console, including Mackie Designs' venerable, industry-standard analog Digital 8-Bus 248 and 328 consoles. But Mackie also designed the hard-disk recorders to function as seamless extensions

of the Digital 8-Bus. Along with the obvious stuff such as being able to record HDR24/96 and MDR24/96 tracks directly from the Digital 8-Bus, there are nifty extras like being able to shuttle the recorder transport with the Digital 8-Bus's Jog wheel.

Slowly but surely, smaller studios and home recordists alike are catching on to Mackie's unique and innovative line of hard-disk recorders. The HDR24/96 and the MDR24/96 have put the questions to rest. With so many powerful features just waiting to be explored, what are you waiting for?

**Zach Boyle** is a performing musician and technical copywriter at Mackie Designs.

# life in the fast lane

#### Tracking with Roland's US-2480.

#### By Laura Tyson

hen Roland debuted the VS-880 hard-disk recorder in 1996, few realized the impact the affordable 8-track would have on the world of home recording. These days, most project studios are centered around hard-disk recorders rather than tape-based studios—and for good reason. Hard-disk recorders offer conveniences like random access, nondestructive editing, onboard effects, and CD mastering.

Roland has once again opened a new door in digital recording with the VS-2480 24-track hard-disk recorder. Not only is it the first tabletop hard-disk recorder to provide 24-track playback, but it's also the first to offer mouse-based editing on the LCD and a handy VGA monitor output. But does the VS-2480 really give you the speed and flexibility of computer-based systems with the reliability and feel of a standalone workstation? I took one for a test drive to see what it's all about.

#### **REV IT UP AND GO**

The VS-2480 can record 24-bit, 96 kHz audio. It provides motorized faders; as many as eight stereo effects processors (two included); both mouse and keyboard inputs (mouse included); a VGA monitor display output; 16 microphone inputs with high-quality microphone preamps (eight of those have XLR inputs and selectable phantom power); and two R-BUS ports for 16 channels of digital



Roland's VS-2480 hard-disk recorder takes home-studio recording a step further by providing 24-track playback, mouse-based LCD editing, and the option of hooking up a VGA monitor.

I/O using optional interfaces for additional analog, AES/EBU, ADAT, and TDIF compatibility (see Fig. 1). The VS-2480 records 16 tracks simultaneously and provides 384 virtual tracks per project. Don't let the word virtual confuse you: these are real, physical tracks you can record on. Just choose any 24 for simultaneous playback.

I set up the VS-2480 in my home studio for a blues-rock session that consisted of two keyboards, electric guitar, electric bass, acoustic drums, and two vocalists. Because I was going to use a lot of microphones, I appreciated the eight XLR inputs with phantom power. That's an area other hard-disk recorders often lack, so it's nice that Roland included high-quality inputs. (You can add an additional 16 XLR inputs using two ADA-7000 8-channel A/D/A converters.) The bass player forgot his direct box, so I just plugged his instrument into the VS-2480's dedicated guitar input and was set to go.

I was now ready to create a new project. I chose a 44.1 kHz sampling rate and, using an optional ASCH keyboard, named the project "Tyson's Blues." After a moment, the VS-2480 brought up the main Playlist screen, or Home. That's when I noticed a cool feature on the VS-2480—when I became unsure about where I was, I just had to press the Display/ Home button. That took me back to the Home screen.

The next step was to route my inputs to the desired tracks, which you can do manually or with the EZ Routing templates. I opted to use EZ Routing and selected the Recording preset. To make sure I was recording everything properly, I set the VS-2480 to display input levels by pressing the Input button. That showed the level of each instrument.

The VS-2480's offers two builtin stereo effects processors (expandable to eight) that cover just

about everything a modern studio would need, including reverb, delay, compression, EQ, and some fun stuff like lo-fi processing. But the Composite Object Sound Modeling (COSM) effects are what's really

cool. They include amp, microphone, and speaker models. The guitar player didn't even need his noisy external pedals; he simply plugged in to the VS-2480 and used the COSM effects to create his tones. I employed an AKG C 3000 B microphone for vocals, and I tried some of Roland's mic modeling presets. Those let you try a variety of high-end microphones without having to actually own them.

#### HAVE NO FEAR

With all my tracks armed and ready to go, I pressed Record and Play. After a quick count-in by the vocalist, the music jumped onto the LCD and the 17-inch VGA monitor I had connected (see Fig. 2). Levels for every track being recorded bounced up and down in time with the source, and things breezed right along. After the last notes of the tune faded out, I saved the new tracks by pressing Shift plus Zero/Store, then pressing the Enter/Yes button.

The takes ended up great, but the lead vocalist wanted to record a slightly different version of her performance. The other musicians preferred the original take, but with

## After I heard the results, I appreciated the extra processing power.

384 virtual tracks to play with, we could try several ideas and piece parts together for the perfect track. I chose a different virtual track for Track 7 and placed the other tracks in Playback mode. The Track Status buttons turned solid green. Thankfully, the vocalist impressed us with a soulful track that all but mixed itself. The mic modeling sounded genuine, as if the vocals were cut using a much more expensive microphone.



FIG. 1: The VS-2480's back panel offers mouse and keyboard inputs, a direct out for a VGA monitor, 16 microphone inputs, and two R-BUS ports.

#### Product Information

Roland VS-2480 hard-disk recorder

Contact Information Roland Corporation U.S. tel. (323) 890-3700 Web www.rolandus.com

Everyone agreed that the last vocal take was indeed a keeper. But now the second vocalist wanted to use her first chorus harmonies throughout the rest of the song; she didn't feel the other per-

> formances were quite as good. This is when the VS-2480's mousebased operation really came in handy. Rather than going through the typical process of multiple menus and edit commands—including setting the "to, from,

and end" points for the copy source and destination—I could simply drag and drop the chorus wherever I wanted.

To do this, I first needed to select the track containing the region to be copied, so I left-clicked on Track 8-1, where the harmonies were recorded. Next, I selected the region I wanted (Chorus 1) by leftclicking to select the start of the chorus and then left-clicking again at the end. A right-click opened a pop-up menu that listed the available editing commands (Copy, Move, Insert, Cut, and so on). I selected Copy and released the button.

All I had to do was hold down Shift, left-click on Chorus 1, and drag it to the location of Chorus 2. Because I was copying Chorus 1 over a preexisting one, the original second chorus was automatically replaced with the new copy. (It's never really gone; there's always Undo.) Then I did the same for the rest of the choruses, all the while confirming my actions on my new best friend, the VGA monitor. That's the beauty of the VS-2480: with a mouse and monitor connected, it feels like you're working with software, though you're on a more stable, self-contained platform with a real control surface. With 999 levels of undo, you can edit without fear.

#### **CHECK OUT THE SCENE**

Now it was time for mixdown, and the VS-2480's 17 motorized faders and Scene memory really came in handy. If you've ever worked with an analog board, you know how difficult it can be to work on multiple projects or to re-create a mix if the board has been accidentally wiped. With the VS-2480, those issues are a thing of the past. Once you've set up a mix you like, push one of the Scene buttons, and it's saved. Feel free to move the faders. change the EQ, effects, and even signal routings. If you want to get back to where you were, just recall the Scene and voilà! The faders automatically move where they're supposed to be, and the mixer parameters are recalled as well. What a time-saver!

As I started mixing, I realized the bass needed a little massaging.



FIG. 2: The VS-2480 provides a direct out for a VGA monitor and mouse-based editing on the unit's LCD.

Every channel in the VS-2480 includes selectable dynamics. You can choose a compressor or an expander, or you can combine the compressor and expander for extra power. To warm up the bass, I turned on Track 14's compressor. After bit of tweaking, the bass smoothed out and started behaving better. I then applied EQ changes to shape the overall tone. Pretty soon I had a big bass tone from the gods. To be safe, I stored my mix into Scene 1.

I always like to ride the vocals, and the VS-2480 made this easy by letting me write real-time Automix data. I activated the Automix function, and the Ch.Edit buttons turned solid yellow. Holding the Automix button and then pressing the desired Ch. Edit buttons turned them to flashing red and placed them into Automix Record-Ready mode. I pressed and held the Automix button and then pressed Record to begin the Automix recording process. The Automix button was now flashing yellow. All that was left was to press Play and ride the fader for Track 1 until I managed to get it perfect.

Finally, I was ready to mix down the session. The VS-2480 made that a breeze by providing a dedicated Mastering Room. The Mastering Room is a special working environment in which you can mix down all 24 tracks—plus as many as 24 inputs—down to a 2-track master. After entering the Mastering Room, I inserted a mastering tool kit effect to polish the final mix. After I heard the results, I appreciated the extra processing power.

I pressed Record and Play, and the VS-2480 began recording a stereo master mix. The lead vocal track was automated, so I didn't



FIG. 3: You can create Red Book-compatible audio discs of mixes with Roland's optional VS-CDRII CD recorder.

have to worry about baby-sitting the faders during the mixdown. As the musicians hovered around me, I finished the session by burning the mix to audio CD using Roland's optional VS-CDRII CD recorder (see Fig. 3). With a dedicated CD-RW button for accessing the CD-writing functions, all I had to do was select the source tracks (I used the default tracks) and Disc-at-Once, which finalizes the disc by creating a table of contents. Discs created that way are Red Book-compatible and will play on any CD player.

#### **ALL TRICKED OUT**

Here's the skinny on the VS-2480: 8 tracks are fine, 16 are better, but 24 is the ultimate. The VS-2480 provides 24 playback tracks; a monster 64-channel digital mixer with motorized faders; effects galore, including mic, speaker, and guitar amp modeling; mouse-based LCD editing and a direct VGA out; and professional features up the wazoo. This is where it's at.

A digital products training manager for Roland, Laura Tyson spends much of her time instructing V-Studio owners around the United States through Roland recording clinics. She has a degree in music engineering technology and has worked with hard-disk recording and digital mixers since the early '80s.

# ADVERTISEME

# **Generation Next**

#### This isn't your father's PortaStudio.

#### By Jeff Klopmeyer

hen you think about an 8track, 24-bit hard-disk recorder, the first word that comes to mind is probably not PortaStudio. That class of products is best known as Tascam's inexpensive, easy-to-use, cassette-based multitracks that gave many musicians their first experience in recording. However, the 788, which combines hard-disk recording, digital mixing, editing, effects, and more, fits the bill perfectly. Simple enough for a novice to operate but offering professional-quality sound and features, the 788 takes the PortaStudio paradigm and puts a 21st-century spin on it.

For those who want even more options, Tascam's MX-2424 provides in-depth recording and editing features. But first, I'll take a look at the 788.

#### **GREAT SOUND**

Not too long ago, even the best professional digital recorders on the market were incapable of recording at 24-bit resolution. With the 788, 24-bit audio quality becomes a standard for all digital recorders, regardless of price. The 788 employs no compression to record and store 24-bit audio and employs high-quality 24-bit digital converters to ensure the cleanest capture and output of your signals.

The 788 provides 250 virtual tracks that you can use for comps. alternate takes, and more, which can then be mixed down to your 8track multitrack master. Basic edit-



Tascam's 788 hard-disk recorder continues the PortaStudio tradition by offering eight tracks and 999 levels of undo.

ing tools let you cut, copy, and paste parts of songs, and a waveform display in the LCD gives you a visual representation of your music. Make an editing mistake? No problem; the 788 provides 999 levels of undo. With built-in effects including reverb, chorus, distortion, multi-effects, as well as a 3-band parametric EQ, the 788 allows you to create entire productions that are ready to be mixed to CD.

The flexible 788 includes six analog inputs, two stereo outputs, two monitor outputs, two aux outputs, and a S/PDIF digital output (see Fig. 1). MIDI In and Out jacks are provided for syncing audio tracks to synthesizer and software-based sequencers or other devices that use MIDI Time Code, MIDI Machine Control, and MIDI Clock. Also, Tascam's CD-RW788 CD burner connects to the rear-panel SCSI port, letting you mixdown standard audio CDs or backup audio data from the internal hard drive.

#### **BIG DADDY: THE MX-2424**

These days, standalone 24-track hard-disk recorders are popping up like daisies in a springtime field. However, Tascam led the way with the MX-2424, which was announced at the 1999 AES show and started shipping in April 2000 (see Fig. 2). A year and a half later, thousands of musicians, audio engineers, and studios have made the MX-2424 the most popular 24-track recorder on the market— and for good reason.

#### **NUTS AND BOLTS**

The MX-2424 is, as the name implies, a 24-track, 24-bit, 96 kHz hard-disk recorder. It has four 1/4inch balanced analog inputs and two ¼-inch unbalanced auxiliary jacks. Designed by Tascam and TimeLine, the MX-2424 was meant to supplement or replace aging 2inch analog 24-track machines or modular digital recording systems and will fit in a 4U rackmount. Recording to an internal SCSI hard drive, users can extend the MX-2424's recording time by using additional hard drives that can be mounted in its front-panel drive bay or connected externally to a rear-panel SCSI port. Backup, which is a crucial component of any recording system, is accomplished using SCSI-based DVD-RAM or tape-based systems.

The MX-2424 offers a variety of editing tools that are accessible through the front panel and replicated on the remote control with no computer required. For visualbased editing, Tascam is poised to deliver its highly anticipated *MX-View* software, which has waveform editing, multimachine control, remote metering, and lots of other useful tools.

#### Product Information

Tascam 788 and MX-2424 hard-disk recorders 788 \$1,149 MX-2424 \$3,999

Contact Information Tascam Tel. (323) 726-0303 Web www.tascam.com or www.mx2424.com



FIG. 1: The Tascam 788's rear panel has six analog inputs, two stereo outputs, and MIDI In/Out jacks for syncing audio tracks to synthesizers and software-based sequencers.

Although the MX-2424 includes AES/EBU and S/PDIF inputs and outputs, optional multichannel interfaces are available so users can choose the interfaces that work best in their studios. A host of synchronization tools are built into the MX-2424, including a SMPTE synchronizer for generating or chasing time code as well as word clock in/out/thru, MIDI In/Out/Thru, and video sync in/thru.

#### WORKS WELL WITH OTHERS

When you start working with the MX-2424, you choose between formatting its SCSI drive in Mac HFS/HFS+ or PC FAT 32 formats. With Macs, the MX-2424 uses the Sound Designer II format; on PCs, WAV is the file format of choice. Those formats were specifically chosen for their compatibility with digital audio workstations (DAWs), particularly Digidesign's Pro Tools.

Although most standalone harddisk recorders can transfer files to and from your computer, the MX-2424 is the only recorder that offers time-stamped files for the Mac and PC platforms. Time stamping is a simple concept. Say you have a guitar solo in your song that starts at 3 minutes and 12 seconds. If you're importing and exporting into a DAW in a file type that does not support time stamping, your files all show up at the start of the tune. You're then faced with the near-impossible task of realigning the approximate time location of the track to its correct position. Not so with the MX-2424; the timestamped files will pop up in your

Pro Tools session just as if they'd been recorded straight into the computer.

This level of compatibility provides an excellent advantage to users of Pro Tools. Mark of the Unicorn's Digital Performer, Steinberg's Nuendo, and other DAW systems. Imagine being able to pack an MX-2424 into a 4U rackmount, taking it out of the studio for live sound and location recording, then bringing the files back to the studio where you can edit in the DAW environment you're comfortable with. The MX-2424's tapemachinelike feel can present a way of working that is not available from a purely computerbased system.

#### IT'S ALL ABOUT THE SOUND

When Tascam talked to musicians, engineers, and producers during the development of the MX-2424, one issue became apparent: sound quality was paramount in their choice of hard-disk recorders. With 24-bit, 96 kHz audio and the highquality IF-AN24 analog-interface module, the MX-2424 meets all of the professional recording industry's expectations. Since its release, the MX-2424 has been chosen as the primary recording format for audiophile-quality classical, jazz, and soundtrack recordings. The IF-AN24 analog module can be used at the same time as your choice of digital interface modules (TDIF, ADAT, and AES/EBU).

Recently, the MX-2424's sound quality was put to the test on the scoring stage of Paramount Television, where a sound engineer

used it to capture a studio orchestra for the show Star Trek: Voyager. Rick Winguest, the independent sound engineer who recorded the session, raved about the MX-2424. "Of course, the efficiency of the product is important, but the bottom line is, if it doesn't sound good, use it as an end table," Winquest said. "You can always argue about efficiency, but you can't argue about good sound. The converters on the MX-2424 are as good, if not better, than anything out there, excluding the most high-end converters. With this kind of music, you can really hear

the quality of the A/Ds, especially with the high strings."

The MX-2424 records its audio files to Ultra 2 SCSI drives. SCSI drives are more expensive than their IDE counterparts, but their performance for 24track recording is still considered the best for serious recordists. First on the list

of advantages is the ability to hotswap the drive between the MX-2424 and your computer without having to shut down the power of either machine. Second is a simple performance test. Just compare the punch-in/out ability of the MX-2424 with IDE-based recording machines. Across 24 tracks, the MX-2424 is capable of gapless, seamless punches because its highspeed SCSI drives are designed to provide 72 tracks of throughput: 24 tracks for playback, 24 tracks for recording, and 24 tracks of crossfaded audio.

#### **CREATIVE POWERHOUSE**

Along with its compatibility with Pro Tools and other DAWs, the MX-2424 offers excellent editing capabilities of its own. From the front panel you can perform editing maneuvers such as Cut, Local Cut, Left Cut, Left Local Cut, Copy, Paste, Paste Left, Multi



FIG. 2: The 24-track MX-2424 provides 24-bit, 96 kHz audio and a wealth of editing tools.

Paste, Paste at Playhead, Clear, Open, Insert, Multi Insert, Split, Discard, Sync Paste, Sync Insert,

#### The 788 takes the PortaStudio paradigm and puts a 21st-century spin on it.

Nudge Left, Nudge Right, Render, Redo, Undo, and Reverse. For even more editing power, users can connect a Mac or PC to their MX-2424 through its Ethernet port to take advantage of Tascam's new MX-View graphic editing software. A quick and responsive editor, MX-View was custom-designed for the MX-2424. MX-View offers the ability to view waveforms down to the sample level, letting users repair clicks and pops with the pencil tool, select and nudge audio events to the correct beat, dragand-drop audio files with the hand tool, and fade, crossfade, and trim events on the fly.

In addition to replicating the MX-2424's extensive front panel controls, *MX-View* has a slew of new features and capabilities. It lets you transfer individual and groups of audio files to your computer and back, as well as back up projects. It also functions as a system interface

for as many MX-2424s as you wish. Multiple MX-2424s can be displayed and edited on the screen si-

> multaneously, and each machine's meters can be seen clearly from the *MX*-*View* windows, making it a thorough remote control interface.

Tascam's ample support tools set the MX-2424 apart from the crowd. Users can go to an online forum to get questions answered, and a dedicated Web site

(www.mx2424.com) explains the MX-2424's features.

#### FROM DEMOS TO MASTERS

Whether you're a songwriter looking to quickly capture ideas with an easy-to-use interface or a composer seeking the sonic fidelity and creative tools found in nonlinear hard-disk recorders, the affordable Tascam 788 delivers it all, letting you save cash for more goodies for your studio.

If you want to explore the virtually limitless possibilities of a 24-track hard-disk recorder, the MX-2424 provides all the tools necessary for realizing your musical dreams. The sky's the limit.

Jeff Klopmeyer is the self-proclaimed "King Marketing Weasel" of Tascam. He has almost 30 years experience as a musician and audio engineer. He's currently producing a holiday album for his wife, Anna, and teaching piano to his 2-year-old son, Nicholas.

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#### (continued from p. 98)

The change in impedance is proportional to the square of the turns ratio. For example, if the turns ratio of a transformer is 10:1, the impedance changes by a factor of 100. However, a transformer has no intrinsic impedance; instead, its impedances are determined by the impedances of the devices connected to it. Specifically, the output impedance of the source device (say, a guitar) is modified by the square of the turns ratio to calculate the transformer's output impedance. Likewise, the input (load) impedance of the destination device (say, a mic preamp) is modified by the square of the turns ratio to calculate the transformer's input impedance.

For example, the normal input impedance of a mic preamp is 3 kilo-ohms  $(k\Omega)$ . If the input to that preamp is connected to the output of a 10:1 stepdown transformer, the transformer's input impedance becomes 300 k $\Omega$ . If you were to connect the same transformer to a mic preamp with an input impedance of 1.5 k $\Omega$ , the input impedance of 150 k $\Omega$ .

Most audio transformers have a metal core constructed from thin E-shaped laminations. The core provides a magnetic path to couple the primary and secondary coils (that is, it facilitates the transfer of magnetic energy between coils). Without that core, the transformer would have no low-frequency response below about 10 kHz.

In high-quality audio transformers, the core material is an 80 percent nickel alloy (commonly called Mu-Metal), which provides the best low-frequency response and lowest possible distortion. Lower-cost transformers use a 50 percent nickel alloy, and steel is used in the cheapest transformers. Steel is also used in high-power transformers, such as guitar-amp output transformers, because of its higher level-handling characteristics.

#### FOR EXAMPLE

To illustrate the previous concepts, consider the Jensen JT-DB-E, a 12:1 stepdown transformer used in many DI boxes. It has a low-frequency response that is 3 dB down at 0.6 Hz as well as a highfrequency response that is 3 dB down at 100 kHz (see **Fig. 2**). (Frequency response is often specified with 3 dB*down points*, which are the frequencies at which the device's response is 3 dB below the nominal level.)

Why would you need a transformer with a 0.6 Hz to 100 kHz frequency response? For one thing, the transformer is basically transparent (which means it exhibits a very flat frequency response) in the audio range. It also ensures

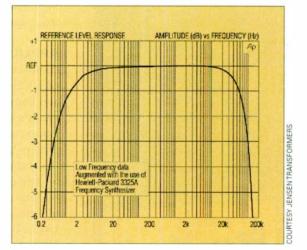


FIG. 2: The Jensen JT-DB-E transformer's frequency response is 3 dB down at 0.6 Hz and 100 kHz and very flat in the range of 20 Hz to 20 kHz.

a flat phase response (the phase relationship between different frequencies remains constant) in the audio range (see Fig. 3).

Phase response affects the fidelity of the output waveform and the relative delay of different harmonics (which is also known as *time alignment*). Poor phase response results in a lack of localization, clarity, and imaging. Maintaining a flat phase response from 20 Hz to 20 kHz requires a flat frequency response between at least 0.8 Hz and 50 kHz and higher if possible. A high-frequency response as high as 100 kHz is fine for audio requirements; 200 kHz is state of the art.

The JT-DB-E's usual input impedance is 200 to 400 k $\Omega$ , depending on the preamp's input impedance. That's fine for a synth, but it might seem a bit low for a guitar. However, if the DI box's input impedance is in that range, it helps roll off the excessive brightness that often occurs when a guitar is connected directly to a mixer through the DI box. The transformer's output impedance depends on the source device, but its typical value is 150 $\Omega$ , which is ideal for a mic-preamp input.

#### **OTHER COMPONENTS**

Some DI boxes, such as the Whirlwind HotBox, do not use transformers. Instead, they use active electronics for level and impedance matching. (*Active* electronics include semiconductor components, such as integrated circuits, whereas transformers are a type of *passive* component, like resistors and capacitors. Active direct boxes require power from a wall outlet or battery, and passive transformer-based DI boxes need no power at all.) The HotBox has an input impedance of 10 M $\Omega$ , which improves the frequency response at both ends of the spectrum.

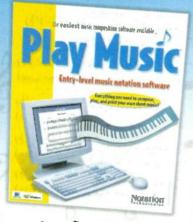
In addition to a transformer or active electronics, many DI boxes include a ground-lift switch, which helps eliminate ground loops in certain equipment. A wide variety of good and bad techniques exists for designing and manufacturing audio equipment, and ground-lift switches can help compensate for bad designs.

If you run a guitar directly into a mixer through a DI box, it can sound bright. As a result, DI boxes often include a switchable lowpass filter that simulates the rolloff of a guitar-ampand-speaker combination. The speakers in a guitar cabinet generally don't have much response above 3 to 5 kHz, so the filter normally rolls off above that frequency range.

Some DI boxes, such as the Whirlwind Director, include an input attenuator that allows you to connect the speaker output from a guitar amp to the mic input on a mixer through the DI box. That lets you include the compression and distortion components of

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#### SQUARE ONE

the amplifier in the signal that goes to the mixer.

#### APPLICATIONS

DI boxes are helpful in several ways beyond letting you connect a guitar to a mixer's mic input. For example, many home-studio owners have lots of synths that eat up the line inputs on their mixer. However, the mixer might have plenty of mic inputs available. Using DI boxes, you can bring the signals from extra synths into the mixer using the open mic inputs.



FIG. 3: The phase response of the Jensen JT-DB-E transformer is very flat in the range of 20 Hz to 20 kHz, deviating only 1 degree in the low end.

One of the most common applications for DI boxes

is to connect equipment with highimpedance outputs (such as synths) to a mixer's low-impedance inputs using long cables (such as snakes or studio tie lines). Cables that must run a considerable distance should always be balanced and low-impedance to minimize signal loss, induced noise, and grounding problems.

If you were to run a long cable (say, 100 feet) from a guitar to an amp, it would completely load the guitar; you'd lose high-frequency response and add noise. However, if you connect the guitar to a nearby DI box with a short instrument cable, you can then run a 100-foot mic cable to a mic preamp near the guitar amp. The mic preamp's output is then connected to the input of the amp.

Instead of using a mic preamp in such a situation, you could use a less expensive *matching transformer*, which is usually a 1:10 step-up transformer used to connect a low-impedance mic to a high-impedance input, such as a guitar amp. Matching transformers are normally housed in barrel-type cases with a female XLR connector on one end and an unbalanced ¼-inch plug on the other.

Such a transformer works best if it "sees" a few hundred kilo-ohms as a load, which means a typical 10 k $\Omega$  line input does not provide enough input impedance, but a 1 M $\Omega$  guitar-amp input is fine. Using the "square of the turns ratio" rule in reverse (remember, this is a step-up transformer), a 10 k $\Omega$  load on the transformer's output would present a 100 $\Omega$  input impedance to the signal from the DI box, which is far too low. However, a 1 M $\Omega$  load would present a 10 k $\Omega$  input impedance to the signal from the DI box, which is sufficient.

Unfortunately, most matching transformers are not very high fidelity. Because the transformer must fit within a barrel-type housing, it isn't large enough to produce good low-frequency response. In addition, those transformers exhibit lots of phase distortion in the lower midrange and bass ranges. They're okay in noncritical applications, but you wouldn't want to use them in the studio.

DI boxes are one of the unsung heroes of electronic music. They can help improve your sound in many ways, but many people don't understand how they work or how to use them. Hopefully, you can now appreciate the important role that DI boxes play onstage and in the studio and begin to use them in your setup.

**Scott Wilkinson** recently purchased a DI box for his wife's Martin guitar with a built-in pickup and preamp.

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#### WR



# Follow the Money

#### Where is the money in a record deal from, and where does it go?

By Eric Leach and Bill Henslee

oney gets a bad rap. You've heard the clichés: money is the root of all evil, money can't buy happiness, and so on. Money itself can't be bad—it's just a thing, like a rock, a chair, or a blender. It's the pursuit of money that gets people into trouble. People who enjoy making money are often labeled as superficial, shallow, and greedy. That's why you never see "money" on the Playmate of the Month's list of favorite things. That's why professional athletes em-



broiled in contract disputes always claim, "It's not about the money."

Record companies are often characterized as the ultimate embodiment of money-grubbing evil. Unfortunately for them, the Napster unpleasantness has merely exacerbated that characterization. In fact, many people think record companies are just plain bad. Why is that? Certainly, record companies exist to make a profit, but so do most companies. Perhaps it's because of the way record companies make their money: they make it from our heroes, the musical artists.

All notions of musical parasitism aside, record companies perform the critical functions that allow artists to reach the masses. That's fine, you say. The problem with the record companies is that they're too greedy. You see them selling millions of albums at \$15 to \$18 a pop. Where do the truckloads of cash go if not into some big-shot executive's pocket? What about artist advances and money for marketing and promotional budgets? Where does all that money come from? Who gets what along the way? In this column, we will look at how record companies work and how the # money finds its way from the consumers to the artists and everyone else who works to get the music to the public.



### "We made \$18,973 from Film and TV deals we got through TAXI"

#### Jennifer & Scott Smith -- TAXI Members

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#### WORKING MUSICIAN

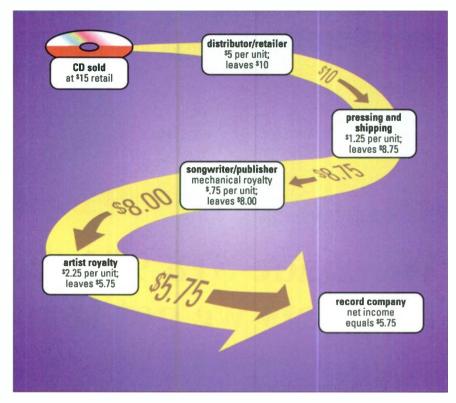


FIG. 1: This diagram illustrates a breakdown of who gets what from the sale of a single CD.

#### LABELS 101

In their most basic form, record companies are like music venture capitalists with production, marketing, and distribution arms. They locate finance, and develop new talent; oversee music production; market the music through promotion and advertising and by securing airplay; and distribute the finished product through retail outlets and online services. That is expensive stuff, and risky too: only about 5 percent of new artists even sell enough records for the record company to break even, and as few as 5 to 10 percent of a label's artists pay for all of the music released by the company.

Before looking at the math behind record deals, a brief disclaimer is in order: the following numbers are generalizations based on a mainstream artist at a major record label. Every negotiated record deal contains different terms and conditions of payment.

#### IT TAKES MONEY ...

When a label signs an artist, the record company advances the recording budget to the artist at no risk. If the album fails to sell, the artist is not personally responsible for paying the money back. The record company recoups its investment in the album only if the public buys it. However, the artist does not see any money from the album sales until the label makes back its investment.

A typical recording budget for an artist's first album is between \$250.000 and \$1 million. The record company will also spend approximately \$250,000 to \$500,000 to market a new artist to the public. Pressing the album and shipping it to retail outlets costs from \$1 to \$2.25 per unit, depending on the size of the pressing (more units cost less per unit). A new artist typically receives between 12 and 16 percent of the album's suggested retail price as a royalty. In addition to those costs, the record company must pay royalties (called mechanical myalties) to the musicpublishing company for every unit sold. The record company usually caps its mechanical royalty costs at \$0.755 per album (10 songs at \$0.0755 per song). To recoup those expenses, the record company receives a wholesale price for

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each unit sold by the distributor from \$7.50 to \$11.50 per album, depending on the genre and artist. (For a look at where the money from a single CD sale goes, see Fig. 1).

With those numbers in mind, we can make some assumptions and show why every record an artist releases is a risky investment for the record company. If the artist receives a \$250,000 advance and the record company spends \$250,000 on marketing, the record company has spent \$500,000 dollars before one album has been sold. If the record company receives \$10 per unit from the distributor and has to pay \$1.25 for pressing and shipping and \$0.75 for mechanical royalties, the record company ends up with \$8 per album (\$10 income minus \$2 pressing, distribution, and mechanical royalties) before deducting the artist's royalties. Assuming a suggested retail price of \$14.99 and an artist royalty rate of 15 percent, the record company owes the artist approximately \$2.25 per unit sold. After deducting the artist's royalty, the record company's net income from the sale of the record is approximately \$5.75 per unit sold. The record company must then pay for its overhead and all of the albums that don't sell well enough to pay for themselves \$5.75 at a time. For that hypothetical album, the record company must sell 86,957 units to cover its out-of-pocket costs, which do not include the everyday costs of running an international business. Although 86,957 units may not sound like many units to sell, only about 16 percent of all record releases reach that sales figure.

#### TO MAKE MONEY

So what about the artists? They're really raking it in, aren't they? Well, yes and no. Huge stars make lots of money, but most artists, even if moderately successful, generally struggle to make a buck. First of all, the artist won't see any royalty money until the record company recoups its advance production budget. To further complicate the math, the artist usually must pay 3 percent of the royalty to the record producer. Deduct the 3 percent from the royalty rate, and the record company recoups its \$500,000 advance at \$1.80 per unit sold. Therefore, the artist won't begin seeing money from sales until 277,778 units are sold, and only about 3 percent of records ever reach that sales figure.

At least he or she will have fun with the advance money, right? You've heard about the parties artists throw when their big advances come in. Actually, that \$250,000 represents a relatively small cost-of-living budget, even if the album sells relatively well. Assuming that no management, attorney, or other professional fees were paid from the recording budget, which would never happen, the artist will probably spend \$200,000 of the \$250,000 advance on actual recording costs. That leaves \$50,000 to split among the band members. If the band has five members, each member receives \$10,000 to live on until the album recoups its budget, as calculated above. That time period is generally about a year to 18 months if the album sells well.

Furthermore, those calculations don't include the money that the band must pay to its legal team or management for the deal. Lawyers typically charge an hourly rate (from \$175 to \$350) or a percentage of the artist's total gross income (between 3 and 10 percent). Managers typically charge between 15 and 25 percent of their client's gross income. Accordingly, the manager and the lawyer could easily end up with \$75,000 of the \$250,000.

#### **OTHER MEANS**

Before you run out to loan Metallica some money, keep in mind that other streams of income are available for reasonably successful artists. For example, artists can earn money from touring, though most bands tour primarily to support album sales and airplay. Also, some artists can make money through endorsements and other marketing strategies. However, the best opportunity for artists to make serious money is to write their own songs. I'll never forget seeing the lead singer of a moderately successful band flying first class while the rest of the band was condemned to coach. You can guess why: he was the songwriter.

The primary source of income for artists who write their own songs is mechanical royalties. Typically, a performing songwriter owns his or her own publishing company. That company enters into a copublishing agreement with a larger publishing company whereby the two companies co-own the copyrights to the songs. Of the mechanical royalty income, the songwriter receives 50 percent, the songwriter's publishing company receives 25 percent, and the larger publishing company receives 25 percent.

Assume that all of the songs on the hypothetical album are administered by a single publishing company (in a copublishing deal with the songwriter's publishing company), and that, according to the mechanical royalty projections laid out previously, \$0.755 total mechanical royalty income is generated per album sold. Of that amount, the songwriter is paid 50 percent(\$0.3775). Of the remaining publisher's share, the songwriter's publishing company and the larger publishing company each receive \$0.18875 per album sold. In the end, the songwriter receives a total of \$0.56625 per album sold (\$0.3775 plus \$0.18875), and the publishing company receives \$0.18875 per album sold.

Furthermore, the publishing company and the songwriter make money from any public performances (for example, airplay and live cover performances) of the album's songs. Although publicperformance income is difficult to hypothetically quantify, approximately \$0.013 to \$0.014 is generated per public performance. That money is divided among the publishing companies and the songwriters. Public performance income is generally not as significant as mechanical royalty income, but think about how many times you hear a popular song on a single radio station in a single day and multiply that by the number of similar format stations around the world.

Songwriting money can add up fast. For the songwriter, an album that sells a million copies generates \$566,250 in mechanical royalties alone and added income from airplay, which is above and beyond what the band members in coach are making.

That's where the money goes. Hopefully, those figures will help you realistically assess your risks as an artist or songwriter and maybe go a little easier on the record companies. For better or worse, selling music is and always will be a business. Caveat emptor!

Eric Leach is an intellectual property and business law attorney at the firm of Goodman and Leach. He can be contacted at eleach@ goodmanleach.com.

Bill Henslee is a professor at Pepperdine University School of Law, where he teaches copyright and entertainment law. Contact him at william.henslee@pepperdine.edu.

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# REVIEWS

A D U A N 788 DIGITAL PORTASTUDIO The Portastudio legacy continues in the digital domain.

By Mark Nelson

oused in a shiny silver-topped case with a backlit LCD, the Tascam 788 Digital Portastudio records 8 tracks of uncompressed 44.1 kHz audio at 16- and 24-bit resolutions. Dedicated faders are provided for monaural tracks 1 through 6, and you can link adjoining faders to form stereo pairs; a single stereo fader controls tracks 7 and 8 (see Fig. 1).

With two internal multi-effects generators, 250 virtual tracks, multiple levels of undo, and a generous array of routing, MIDI, synchronization, and nondestructive editing options, this all-in-one hard-disk recorder offers an impressive degree of flexibility. The 788's design reflects a thoughtful balance of simplicity and depth. Commonly used functions require no more than one or two button pushes, yet a great deal of power lurks just below the surface.

Many common functions can be accessed directly from the front panel, and several buttons offer alternate menus when the Shift button is pressed. The buttons and knobs are clearly labeled, and the Shift functions are



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FIG. 1: The Tascam 788 Digital Portastudio sports an easy-to-use interface combined with flexible I/O options and two built-in effects processors.

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#### **788 DIGITAL PORTASTUDIO**

indicated by a turquoise box. I rarely had to delve too far into the menus, and finding my way back was a snap. Pressing Exit/No takes you back one level; the Home/Esc button jumps to the main screen. After a short time, I abandoned the manual and just looked for the appropriate buttons to press.

I used the 788 in a variety of recording situations: as a simple sketch pad for song ideas, in a live drum session, as a demo tool for a Celtic-pop project, and interfaced with samplers and sequencers to create a fully produced mix.

The review unit arrived with a 7.5 GB hard drive, but Tascam plans to upgrade to a 10.2 GB drive by press time. The total recording time varies depending on the resolution, the number of tracks, and other factors, but even with the smaller drive, the 788 provides well over three hours of 8-track recording and playback at 16-bit resolution. If you need more, the unit supports archiving options through its SCSI-2 mini-50 port. You can back up and restore track data and setups using external hard drives and removable media; however, the 788 uses a proprietary file-management scheme, so the drives must be formatted with the 788's operating system. (You can also target external hard drives as the record media.)

In addition, your finished works can be mixed down internally and burned to a CD using a Tascam-approved CD-R or CD-RW drive connected to the SCSI port. At present only Tascam's CD-RW788 (\$449) is supported.

#### **INS AND OUTS**

The 788's rear panel sports six ¼-inch input jacks that serve a variety of purposes (see Fig. 2). Four balanced jacks

(inputs A, B, C, and D) operate in a range from microphone (-50 dBu) to line (+4 dBu) levels. Input D is switch-able between mic/line and instrument sources, eliminating the need for a direct box when connecting a guitar or bass. Two unbalanced auxiliary inputs (-10 dBV) are handy for keyboards or returns from external effects boxes.

Tascam thoughtfully provides a pair of XLR-to-phone adapters (impedance transformers) to compensate for the lack of XLR mic inputs. Using adapters may not be the ideal solution, but having them in the box might save you a trip to the store. The lack of XLR inputs also means that phantom **power** is not provided. Given the featuresto-price ratio, that's not a significant problem.

The rear panel also provides a pair of unbalanced ¼-inch auxiliary outputs (-10 dBV), RCA master and monitor outputs, a ¼-inch footswitch jack, and a headphone output. Rounding out the rear-panel connections are MIDI In and Out jacks, the aforementioned SCSI port, and an S/PDIF output.

#### SONG FORM

A 788 session is called a Song. Songs contain the recorded tracks, virtual tracks, edits, effects settings, mixer scenes, location points, and the complete undo history since the beginning of the session.

Pressing the Menu button and selecting Song opens a submenu where you can choose between 16- and 24-bit resolution (44.1 kHz is the only sampling rate supported). Opting for the higher resolution on the 788 does not prevent you from mastering your opus as it does on some desktop studios: the



FIG. 2: The Tascam 788's rear panel provides four %-inch inputs, two aux inputs, and two pairs of RCA outputs along with an S/PDIF output, a headphone jack, a footswitch connection, and a SCSI-2 port.

788 dithers the audio when premastering for CD.

Aside from the usual copy, load, protect, and erase functions, the Song menu provides a handy Save function that works in much the same way as the Save command in a word processor. It saves the current data and settings so you can revert to that state later if you don't like the subsequent changes to the Song.

Editing on the 788 is straightforward and easy. The Edit mode menu lets you cut, copy, paste, insert, delete, and move selected regions, and you can add silence to a track or clone an entire track. Edit operations work only on the eight active tracks, however, so comping a take from multiple virtual tracks requires temporarily assigning each to an active track.

Each Song has as many as 999 levels of undo and redo; the 788 keeps track of recordings, autopunches, mastering, edits—the whole shebang. Scrolling through the Undo/Redo History menu moves you back in time, which makes it easy to jump back to a previous version.

#### **GO WITH THE FLOW**

Recording with the 788 is a breeze; inputs A through D are automatically routed directly to tracks 1 through 4 when the default settings are used. Aux inputs are sent to tracks 5 and 6 as well as 7 and 8. Plug in a source, enable a track, and hit Play and Record together, just like on your old cassette recorder.

You can change routings by pressing and holding one of the five Input buttons and selecting the appropriate channel. The same goes for assigning effects to a channel: press Effect 1 and select the track. Input and track levels are displayed on the Home screen.

Recording multiple takes is also easy. The 788 keeps track of what you've done, and at the end of the session, you can choose the take you want to keep. Can't make up your mind? Assign one take to the track and save the rest. With 250 virtual tracks per Song, there's plenty of room for indecision.

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#### 788 DIGITAL PORTASTUDIO

the 788 features a dedicated Cue Mix bus for monitoring. The hardware faders continue to act on the source your guitar, for instance—while a separate software mixer controls pan and level for the recorded tracks. Pressing the Cue button in the upper-right corner buses that mix to the headphones and monitor outputs. When it's time to mix, send individual channels to the Track bus and use the faders as you normally would.

I wish I could be as enthusiastic about the 788's Solo function as I am about the Cue Mix bus. That vital feature is poorly implemented. Soloing requires you to press and hold the Solo button and then press the Select button for the desired tracks. Unfortunately, a second press on the Solo button doesn't return you to normal monitoring; you must deselect each track individually, which can make jumping in and out of Solo mode with several tracks rather cumbersome.

#### **GREAT LOCATIONS**

The 788's tape-style transport rewinds and fast-forwards at speeds from 10 to 1,000 times normal. Pressing Stop and Play together returns you to zero. Pressing Stop and Fast Forward jumps to the place where recording last started, which is handy for multiple takes.

You can also enter location times directly into the counter as absolute time, MIDI Time Code (MTC), or measures and beats relative to a user-defined tempo map. For a precise location, press Stop and Play to view a waveform display of the selected track at a variety of resolutions. Spinning the Jog/Data wheel moves the cursor forward or back, and pressing Fast Forward or Rewind scrubs the audio.

Each Song holds as many as 999 nameable location points that appear in a list. A useful Trim feature allows precise setting of individual marks. A list of editable user words is included for quick labeling of location marks and tracks.

Three special location points labeled In, Out, and To serve a number of functions. For recording, they set punch-in and punch-out points. Later the In and Out points set the range over which an edit is made; the To point indicates where to paste or insert data. You can also use those points for quick and easy navigation. All in all, the 788's implementation of location points and navigation options is truly impressive.

#### **EFFECTS AND DYNAMICS**

The 788 offers some interesting options for incorporating its built-in effects. Depending on how they are routed, each of the two digital effects assumes an entirely different personality. For example, if you insert Effect 1 into a channel, it serves as a monaural multi-effects box. If you route it to the stereo send, however, it becomes a stereo processor. Effect 2 can be routed to all eight tracks, where it serves as eight separate dynamics processors, or you can add it to the stereo bus, in which case it becomes a stereo dynamics processor.

At first that seemed confusing, but the basic concept makes sense. Rather than tying up the digital signal processing power for a single stereo reverb that you might need only at mixdown, the 788 lets the effects serve different purposes at various stages of the recording process. For example, when tracking, use Effect 1 for distortion, chorus, and delay on your guitar while compressing the vocals, bass, and percussion with Effect 2. Later, Effect 1 can provide stereo reverb for lead and background vocals while you tame the dynamics on the entire mix with Effect 2. The more I used the effects, the more I liked the flexibility.

In its Monaural mode, Effect 1 can chain as many as five effects, including distortion, pitch effects (such as flange and pitch shift), a single band of parametric EQ, chorus, delay, and reverb. You can't create any combination of effects, though (you must choose from a predetermined list), and unfortunately, you can't change the order of the effects. Compression and a noise gate are always included in a multi-effects patch, but you can switch them off. You can also save your settings to an effects library.

Many multi-effects are aimed at guitarists. The guitar input automatically engages an amp simulator—a fact not mentioned in the manual. The builtin amp simulator may not induce you to sell your old tube amp, but it's a nice feature to have.

Physical Tracks	8			
Virtual Tracks	250			
Simultaneous Record Tracks	6			
Sampling Rate	44.1 kHz			
Sampling Resolution	16-bit, 24-bit			
Analog Inputs	(4) balanced ¼"			
Analog Outputs	(2) RCA master; (2) RCA monitor;			
	(1) ¼" stereo headphone			
Digital Output	(1) S/PDIF coaxial			
Aux Sends	(2) unbalanced ¼"			
Aux Returns	(2) unbalanced ¼"			
Additional Connections	SCSI-2 mini-50; MIDI In, Out; (1) %" footswitch			
Frequency Response	20 Hz-20 kHz (±1 dB)			
Dynamic Range	>82 dB			
Total Harmonic Distortion	<0.01% (1 kHz tone)			
Effects Processors	2			
Display	128 $ imes$ 64-pixel backlit LCD with waveform display			
Dimensions	16.3" (W) × 3.7" (H) × 11.3" (D)			
Weight	main unit: 6.9 lb.; power supply: 3.4 lb.			

#### **788 Digital Portastudio Specifications**

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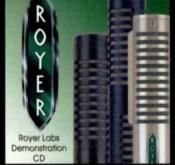


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#### 788 DIGITAL PORTASTUDIO

Effect 1 and Effect 2 are at their best when used as stereo processors. Their pedigrees show: they share much of their architecture with the processors in Tascam's digital mixers. The two effects units offer suitably rich reverbs, delays of as much as a second, chorus, flange, pitch shifter, and phaser. All in all, I give the internal effects a B for sound quality and an A for convenience and flexibility.

The 788 boasts three bands of parametric EQ per channel: high and low shelf with adjustable boost/cut and frequency, along with a peaking midrange with adjustable boost/cut, frequency, and Q. Some multi-effects chains feature a single band of EQ as well. The EQ page has niceties such as individual on/off switches and a -42/+6 dB digital pad per channel.

A Fader/Pan menu displays levels for the physical and internal faders and channel pan controls. Internal faders represent levels from the current mixer scene or MIDI automation; they interact with the physical faders based on user-defined settings deep in the Option menu.

#### **MIDI MANEUVERS**

Just about everything in the 788, from fader levels to EQ settings and effects parameters, responds to MIDI continuous controller data. To test the automation, I synced the 788 to my Mac running Mark of the Unicorn's *Digital Performer* 2.7 with a modest audio and MIDI load. I ran the 788 as an MTC slave and as a master. For the most part, it synced flawlessly, but when the 788 failed to lock, a blast of distorted audio came through my monitors. Tech support swore it had never heard of that; if the 788 can't lock, it's supposed to mute the audio. Nevertheless, I am truly impressed with the unit's MIDI implementation. Getting into the bedroom-studio thing, I created complex automated mixes using nothing more than my keyboard's data sliders and sequencer very cool.

The 788 records MIDI Clock and Song Position Pointer data from an external sequencer to an internal sync track. You can create complicated tempo maps on your sequencer and then use the 788 as the synchronization master. In addition, the 788 supports MIDI Machine Control as master and slave, so you can use it as a remote control for your sequencer or vice versa.

#### **MIX MASTER**

Assigning inputs A through D and the aux inputs to an internal submixer lets you mix sequenced tracks, loops, external effects, and so forth to the internal tracks. That makes a total of 14 inputs (eight prerecorded tracks and six live inputs), along with the two internal sends, which is pretty impressive for a unit in this price range.

You can mix two ways: internally or in real time with the analog and digital stereo outputs. Tascam calls the first option *premastering*. As a final step before burning a CD-R or CD-RW, you can trim excess time from premastered songs, assemble them in any order, and set the length of the pause between selections. The 788 supports Track-at-Once and Disc-at-Once recording.

In the interest of science, I recorded a stereo acoustic-guitar track at 16- and 24-bit resolution. I opted for a pair of Shure SM57s—midgrade dynamic mics that are familiar to many home recordists. The higher resolution didn't yield

#### **788 ONLINE**

Tascam maintains an active Bulletin Board System (BBS; www.tascambbs .com), where users can swap tips, ask questions, and generally make noise about the 788. It's an interesting place and mercifully free of sniping and oneupmanship. Some savvy folks hang out to provide gentle encouragement for absolute beginners, and a Tascam product specialist moderates the BBS, so technical help is available.

# WHAT REALLY MATTERS IS THE SOUND



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Candace Horgan Mix, April 2001

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RATING PRODUCTS FROM 1 TO 5

**PROS:** Easy to use. Simultaneous recording on 6 tracks. Flexible I/O options and effects implementation. Nondestructive editing with multiple undo. Extensive MIDI control.

**CONS:** No current support for third party CD-R and CD-RW burners. No digital input. Mediocre headphone amp. Unstable construction.

#### Manufacturer Tascam tel. (323) 726-0303 e-mail tascamweb@tascam.com Web www.tascam.com

a dramatic improvement. There were subtle differences, but I'm not sure I would notice them in a different monitoring environment.

In a second test, I used condenser mics. I chose a pair of AKG C 1000 S mics, which are well within reach of most readers. Although they can operate on 9V batteries, I used the phantom power and preamplifiers in my Mackie 1604-VLZ. That modest combination revealed far greater differences between the 16- and 24-bit recordings. In short, the 788 is eminently capable of capturing the detail I expect from 24-bit recording.

I also brought the 788 to a live drum session. I sent the direct signal to an ADAT recorder and the live stereo mix from a Mackie 8-Bus to the 788. My verdict? Although the kick lacked some punch and the cymbals didn't provide quite as much definition as I would have liked, the results were far better than I expected from such a modestly priced machine. With careful mic placement and an outboard mixer, you could certainly record a live band with the 788, and it's a lot more portable than the typical remote rig.

#### EASY DOES IT

The 788 is superbly easy to use. The setup for three common recording tasks—tracking, bouncing multiple tracks to stereo, and mixdown—is as simple as pressing a button. The 788's input options, flexible effects routing, and slick user interface allow you to spend time creating instead of slogging through menus. The manual and tutorial are pretty good too. (Tascam also maintains an informative bulletin board for the 788; see the sidebar, "788 Online.") The 788 reminded me of how much fun I used to have with my cassette ministudio.

I especially like the 788's two varispeed options. One mode slows down a pair of tracks without altering the pitch, which makes a handy tool for transcribing or learning difficult passages. The other mode alters the recorder's speed to allow for differences in tuning. I didn't expect to see those useful features in a machine aimed at the home recordist.

I can't say I'm thrilled with every aspect of the 788. The Solo feature leaves a lot to be desired, as does the quality of the headphone amp. I'd also prefer actual XLR microphone inputs rather than the adapters that Tascam provides. Also, the review unit failed after one week's use, developing a fatal short in the monitor bus. Although Tascam was quick to send a replacement, it does raise durability issues.

Still, taking everything into consideration, the Tascam 788 Digital Portastudio is a winner. If you are new to home recording or are thinking of upgrading to a digital recorder, check it out. Experienced users won't be disappointed, either. With its extensive MIDI implementation, 24-bit resolution, and portability, the 788 is ideal wherever inspiration strikes you.

Mark Nelson's first studio ran on batteries. If he had any sense, his current one would too. Thanks to Paul Ezekial and Studio D for their help.



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### R O L A N D

#### Roland aims for the ultimate sample-playback box.

By Rob Shrock

hen I first saw the XV-5080, I knew it was destined to be a big success. When it finally hit the street a few months later, the XV-5080 was in such demand that getting a loaner for this review took a few more months. When I finally received the review unit, Roland made my wait worthwhile by providing all four new SRX expansion boards.

Roland designed the XV-5080 to be the ultimate sample-playback module, and the results are outstanding. A direct descendent of the JV series of sampleplayback synth modules and a close cousin of the S-700 sampler series, Roland's new rackmount synthesizer is much more powerful than its predecessors, thanks to a slew of new features.

#### A SOUND FOUNDATION

You can easily access most functions from the XV-5080's front panel, which bears some resemblance to that of the JV-1080 and JV-2080 (see Fig. 1). Six soft function buttons appear beneath the backlit display, which packs a lot of information into a few square inches. Other buttons let you select sounds, change modes, and maneuver through features. About half of the buttons light up to indicate their status. The XV-5080's only knob (besides Volume) is the Value Dial, which provides a means to change parameter values.

You can configure the eight analog outputs as four pairs or eight individual outs (see Fig. 2). By default, the entire mix is routed to the first pair; the optical and coaxial S/PDIF digital outputs simultaneously mirror that mix. An R-Bus connector passes as many as eight channels of audio to another R-Buscompatible device such as a Roland VMseries mixer. The XV-5080 also supplies Word-Clock in for stable synchronization with other digital devices.

The XV-5080's analog outputs sound better than those of the JV-series modules. The basses have a solid low end that was missing from the JV-1080. To optimize levels, the XV-5080 lets you boost or cut its overall output by 12 dB in 6 dB increments. Although higher output levels are better for single Patches, lowering the output prevents clipping when you play a large number of Patches simultaneously in a dense Performance.

The XV-5080 is 32-part multitimbral and 128-note polyphonic. (If you need more notes, you can stack multiple units.) It retains the basic structural hierarchy that Roland has supported for years: Samples, Tones (Partials), Patches, Performances, and Volumes. However, the new XV-series synths support stereo Tones (the JV series used only mono Tones), which are featured in many new presets. The XV-5080 can load JV-series and S-700 Patches and Performances, but oddly, it can't load JV Performances.



FIG. 1: A logical successor to the Roland JV-1080 and JV-2080, the XV-5080 is 128-note polyphonic and 32-part multitimbral. You can expand its internal RAM to 128 MB to store samples imported from a variety of sources. A front-panel port accepts SmartMedia cards for external data storage.

A stock XV-5080 has nine factory-preset banks, including two banks of General MIDI 2 sounds and one User bank, providing a total of 1,280 Patches, 128 Performances, and 27 Rhythm Sets. All of the JV-2080's waveforms and Patches are included as well as waveforms from one of my favorite Rolands, the JD-990. Three banks contain all new Patches; if you're looking for inspiration, you're going to love the new sounds.

An optional SmartMedia card stores an additional eight complete User banks—each with 128 Patches, 64 Performances, and 4 Rhythm Sets—raising the total to 2,304 Patches, 640 Performances, and 59 Rhythm Sets. All are available as soon as you power up the machine.

You can install as many as four JVseries expansion cards and another four SRX-series expansion cards in an XV-5080, providing even more waveform data (see the sidebar, "Expansion Options"). If that's still not enough, you can load a total of 128 MB of additional samples into the XV-5080 via SCSI. The XV-5080 does not ship with any RAM, but as cheap as memory is, there's no reason not to expand it to its maximum capability through its two 72-pin SIMM slots. The ability to import samples makes it possible to fully customize the XV-5080's sound library.

Roland has obviously continued to refine its products' effects processing. The XV-5080 contains four independent effects processors: multi-effects, chorus, reverb, and EQ. Effects routing is much more flexible than in the JV-series synths, allowing for quite elaborate effects processing, even at the Performance level.

#### A DIFFERENT BEAST

Although the XV-5080's basic architecture is similar to that of the JV-series synths, the XV-5080 is a more mature manifestation of those multitimbral modules. To save space, I'll assume you're familiar with the older JV-series modules and concentrate on the XV-5080's new features.

As I mentioned, one of the XV-5080's fundamental developments is its use of stereo Tones. XV-5080 Patches are

XV-5080

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FIG. 2: The XV-5080 features word clock in and three digital outputs: coaxial S/PDIF, optical S/PDIF, and Roland R-Bus. You can configure the balanced outputs as four pairs or eight individual outs. Two MIDI Ins allow 32-channel operation, and a SCSI port connects to peripherals such as a CD-ROM or Zip drive.

composed of four Tones (built from internal waveforms) or Multi-Partials (when samples are loaded from disk). The earlier JV-series models took two Tones to create a true stereo sound, so most JV Patches were constructed by stacking mono Tones. Conversely, the XV-5080's raw samples can be stereo and still use only one Tone (though each stereo Tone consumes two notes of polyphony).

Rather than simply repackaging the same basic sound set, as Roland has done for several years, the company created a solid collection of new stereo waveforms for the XV series. In addition to the XV-5080's stock waveform ROM, the new SRX boards incorporate new waveforms, mostly in stereo. The updated sound development has given a welcome face-lift to the Roland sound.

The variety of sounds is especially impressive, encompassing almost any music style you can imagine. The basses rumble, the pads are sweet, and the synths have bite. Excellent use of Velocity cross-switching brings many new sounds to life. A lot of Patches have too much effects processing for my taste, but a little tweaking really makes the factory presets shine. It's not difficult to find hundreds of useful timbres of consistently high quality. A fully loaded XV-5080 covers the bases almost anyone requires in a synth module.

The XV-5080 organizes its internal Patches into 37 categories (KEY, ORG, STR, SYN, and so on). A big orange button on the front panel lets you access the popular Patch Finder feature introduced in the JV-2080. To find the right acoustic-guitar sound, simply push the Patch Finder button, move the cursor down to the AGT category, and spin the Value Dial. Only Patches assigned to the AGT setting are listed, regardless of whether they're internal presets, expansion-card sounds, or samples loaded into RAM. When you press the Volume button, a short sequence specific to the category plays to audition the sound. That Phrase Preview feature, along with the Patch Finder, can really increase your productivity when searching for sounds.

#### **CARE FOR A SAMPLE?**

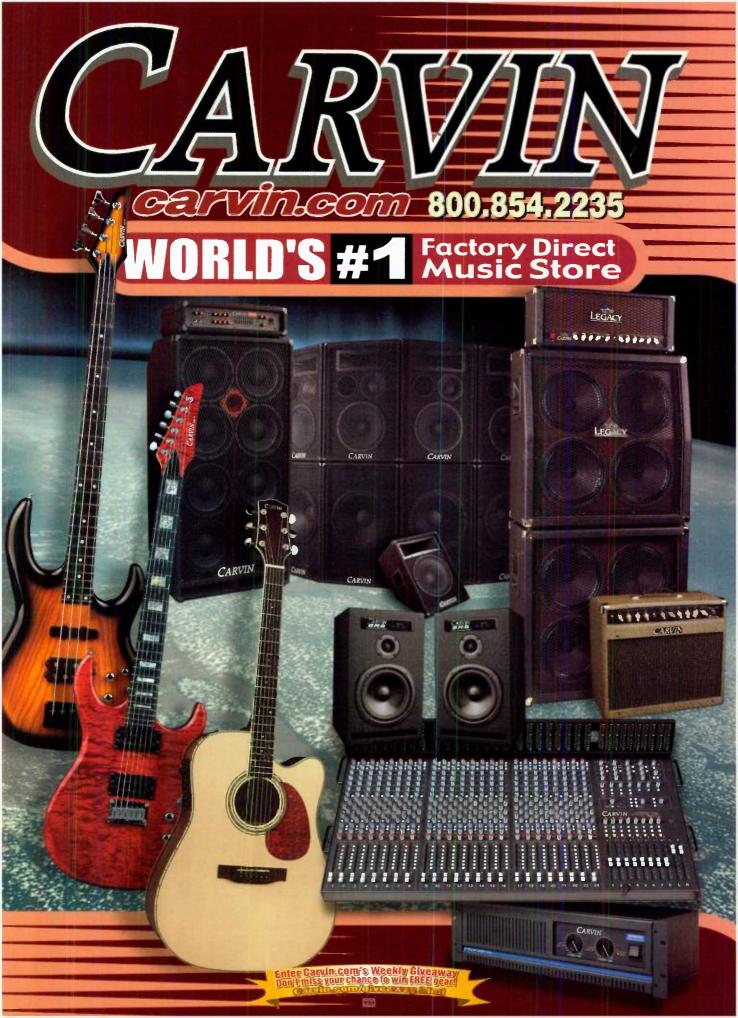
As I wrote this review, many people asked, "Will the XV-5080 replace my

S-760 sampler?" The answer is yes—and no. Maybe. It depends on what you need, but consider a few important points before you sell your wall of S-760s.

The XV-5080 is not a sampler; you can't record sounds into it and create Patches from scratch as you can with a legitimate sampler. However, the XV-5080 can load existing sample libraries. Roland didn't design it as a replacement for the S-760 but as a logical successor to the JV-series, with sample-loading and -playback capabilities thrown in as a bonus.

The XV-5080 imports any Roland S-700 format sample data as well as Akai S1000 and 3000, AIFF, and WAV libraries. Unfortunately, I had some problems Roland couldn't account for. Although S-700 Patches loaded properly, a few Performances did not. When certain Performances contained numerous Patches with Velocity crossfades, the XV-5080 assigned the Patches to different MIDI channels rather than a single MIDI channel as intended. The Harp Performance from the Synclavier Strings disk, for example, loaded Harp 1A and 1B on different MIDI channels. With those Performances, I also had

XV-5080 Specifications				
Sound Engine	sample playback			
Maximum Polyphony	128-note			
Multitimbrality	32-part			
Waveform ROM	64 MB, 16-bit linear			
ROM/RAM Patches	1,152/128			
ROM/RAM Performances	64/64			
ROM/RAM Rhythm Sets	23/4			
ROM Expansion	(4) SRX slots; (4) SR-JV80 slots			
RAM Expansion	(2) 72-pin SIMM slots; max. 128 MB			
Removable Storage	SmartMedia			
Sequencer	none			
Effects	(90) multi-effects (max. 3 simultaneous); (4) reverbs; (2) choruses; 2-band EQ × (8) outputs			
Analog Audio Outputs	(8) unbalanced ¼″ TS; (1) ¼″ TRS stereo headphone			
Digital Audio Outputs	(1) S/PDIF optical; (1) S/PDIF coaxial; (1) R-Bus			
MIDI Ports	(2) In; (1) Out; (1) Thru			
Other Ports	(1) DB 25-pin SCSI; (1) Word-Clock in (BNC)			
Display	320 × 80-pixel backlit LCD			
Dimensions	2U × 11.06" (D)			
Weight	10.81 lb.			



# XV-5080

trouble importing Velocity crossfade information.

For the most part, the XV-5080 does an excellent job of translating the keymap and envelope parameters from foreign file formats, though stereo Akai S1000 files occasionally loaded in mono with only one side of the stereo samples.

Once samples are loaded, you can treat them like any other waveform in the XV-5080. Only a few S-760 sampleediting parameters are available: original key, start point, loop points, loop mode, and loop tuning. You can't normalize, truncate, reverse, cut, copy, or paste, but you can process Samples and Patches with the powerful internal effects. You can even combine your sample-based Patches into elaborate Performances with any internal Patch, making the XV-5080 an extremely powerful all-inone box.

Sounds that you import into the XV-5080 are always loaded into the User bank. The User bank is different from that of the JV-series synths, in which your customized sound palettes are always available. Like other synthesizers,

the XV-5080 holds Patches and Performances in memory when you turn the power off, but like a sampler, it loses any samples you loaded if you don't save the contents first. When you load new sounds, the XV-5080 prompts you to overwrite or append to the User bank's existing contents.

If you're looking for inspiration, you're going to love these new sounds.

After loading the desired samples and Patches and creating any new Performances, save the contents to a SCSI device or a SmartMedia card if you don't want to lose them. The XV-5080 operating system (version 1.23 at this writing) lets you save only the entire User bank; you can't store individual items such as specific Patches or Performances. After you execute a Full Load, a QuickSave feature lets you write only the changes you made to the User bank since the previous load.

You can store a maximum of eight User banks on a SmartMedia card. You can also "register" any bank to contain sample data up to the XV-5080's 128 MB limit or the card's capacity, whichever comes first. My 64 MB SmartMedia cards each hold about 62 MB of sample data, in addition to eight banks of 128 Patches, 64 Performances, and 4 Rhythm Sets. The XV-5080 can read the parameter data (but not the samples) directly from the card without loading it into memory first.

# **DATA DILEMMAS**

The XV-5080's file structure is completely different from the S-760's. Whereas the S-760 required you to use Roland's proprietary file format, the XV-5080 lets you store sample data in either AIFF or WAV format. Although the XV-5080 loads data from the older S-700 format, it actually converts it to

# **EXPANSION OPTIONS**

If a stock XV-5080's 1,083 internal waveforms are not enough, you can add as many as four JV-series and four SRX-series expansion boards. Roland has four SRX- and 18 JV-series boards available. During the course of this review, I worked with all four SRX expansion boards.

The SRX-01 Dynamic Drum Kits board (\$395) offers 719 waveforms, many of them stereo. With no electronic percussion sounds, the board's emphasis is on real drums. A total of 79 Rhythm Sets provide kits and single instruments, from rocking kicks and snares to a collection of detailed brush kits. Although sound quality is mostly good, the crash cymbals don't have much transient attack.

The SRX-02 Concert Piano board (\$395) devotes its entire 64 MB of wave data to acoustic piano. I don't think any sampled piano sounds perfect, but the DynamicGrand and Bright Grand Patches are stereo piano sounds that I turn to for everyday work. Most Patches respond well to touch and record nicely too. Only 50 Patches are provided—no Performances or Rhythm Sets are included but the handful of pianos sound great.

The SRX-03 Studio SRX board (\$395) offers 128 Patches and 12 Rhythm Sets to augment your meatand-potato studio needs. The collection of pianos, guitars, basses, brass, saxes, woodwinds, pads, vocal, lead synths, and effects isn't exhaustive, but it effectively supplements the similar sounds in a stock XV-5080. The board is not glamorous, but you will probably use it a lot.

The SRX-04 Symphonic Strings board (\$395) is a collection of gorgeous violin, viola, cello, and bass samples. Ensembles and small sections provide various articulations—such as marcato, legato, spiccato, pizzicato, and tremolo—but muted sections are missing. A good number of Patches contain four stereo Tones consuming eight voices per note, quickly chewing through polyphony. However, you might need hundreds of megabytes of RAM and an expensive sample library to rival what this single expansion board provides.

In addition to offering the SRX boards, Roland has reissued the L-CDX series of sample CD-ROMs in packages that are more affordable. The sample libraries are still distributed in S-700 format, which means that they are available to new XV-5080 users as well as to legacy Roland sampler users.

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# XV-5080

the new format, just as it converts Akai data. Consequently, an S-760 can't read any data stored by the XV-5080, but your computer recognizes it as WAV or AIFF data.

Although you can view Performances and Patches on SmartMedia or SCSI devices, you can't see Partials. Likewise, sample names are stripped away and replaced with names such as sound0032. When you load the data back into the XV-5080, though, the proper Sample and Partial names reappear. Roland says that most users "don't want to be bothered" with such details, but I found that inconvenient when trying to find the perfect snare-drum sample. Fortunately, the problem affects only data written to a storage disk-when you preview existing sample libraries, their full sample and Partial names are displayed.

I was also dismayed to find that if too many objects are in a User bank, the XV-5080 takes much too long to save them. For instance, it took from two to three minutes to save a 50 MB User bank containing 110 samples to a Zip disk. If that 50 MB User bank contains 900 smaller samples (such as drum sounds), it might take almost half an hour to save the data via SCSI. For one project, a 90 MB User bank took almost an hour for a full save. The type of SCSI device you use makes a difference, but even saving to SmartMedia cards is slower than I prefer.

I don't understand why it took as long to reload samples in native XV format, either WAV or AIFF, as it originally took to import them. Slow load times might be understandable during the initial conversion, but the native WAV or AIFF load times should be much faster.

Further disappointing is the fact that you can't play the current Performance while the XV-5080 saves in the background (as you can with some samplers); the disk-write process completely takes over. If your XV-5080 is loaded with a lot of samples, you might be forced to take a lunch break just to perform a full save.

Although saving Patches and Performances without sample data is quick,

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FEATURES				4.0	)		
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AUDIO QUALIT	Y			4.5	5		
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**RATING PRODUCTS FROM 1 TO 5** 

PROS: 128-note polyphony over 32 MIDI channels. Stereo Tones. Expandability. Loads Roland S-700, Akai, WAV, and AIFF sample data. Expandable RAM to 128 MB. SmartMedia card memory storage. Eight assignable analog outputs. Word-Clock input. Patch Finder feature. Superb effects with flexible routing. More simultaneous effects than previous Roland synths.

CONS: Can't load JV-1080 Performances (Patches only) or save individual objects. Doesn't always correctly load Perfor-mances from Roland sample CDs. Slow disk-write times under certain circumstances. No playback during disk-write operation.

Manufacturer Roland Corporation U.S. tel. (323) 890-3700 Web www.rolandus.com

the time it takes to save sample data is annoying. I hope Roland devotes more programming effort to addressing weaknesses in the operating system and disk structure of an otherwise excellent product.

# **EFFECTIVE PROCESSES**

Compared with previous Roland products, the XV-5080's effects section is supercharged. Each output pair has its own 2-band EQ, and in Patch mode, each Tone or Partial has its own send control for separate chorus, reverb, and multi-effects modules.

Like the JV series, the XV-5080 has separate chorus and reverb modules with discrete send amounts per Part in Performance mode. You also can bus each Part to one of three simultaneously available multi-effects units. (In the JV-1080, only one multi-effects unit is available for the whole Performance.) Each Part has its own individual send control for each effect, and you can completely or partially bus all the effects into each other. The effects routing is much more flexible and useful than ever before.

The XV-5080 has 90 multi-effects units, each with a comprehensive set of editable parameters. (The owner's manual devotes more than 60 pages to describing the multi-effects and their parameters.) You can use MIDI to modulate many multi-effects parameters in real time.

A few dozen effects are true multieffects algorithms, containing several simultaneous effects. Some effects use COSM-based modeling technology found in Roland's line of guitar processors. The XV-5080's effects engine is powerful and sounds great for many types of processing. Especially for live performance, the quality of the internal effects can't be beat.

### **PROOF IN THE PLAYBACK**

Despite my criticisms, I really like the XV-5080. The XV-5080 greatly fills the void left by Roland's discontinuation of the S-760. Nonetheless, I hope that Roland will address my concerns about its operating system and file structure. Seen as a continuation of the JV-series sound modules, the XV-5080 is a huge leap forward in design and implementation.

Although you can get a lot of mileage from computer-based virtual synths and samplers, it's hard to beat the sheer collective power of the XV-5080's incredibly large assortment of internal sounds, expansion cards, sample-playback capabilities, and internal effects processing. It doesn't drain your computer's resources, and it resides in just two rackspaces. The XV-5080 is a formidable product that might well be the ultimate sound module.

Composer and arranger Rob Shrock has worked with Burt Bacharach, Garth Brooks, Elvis Costello, Sheryl Crow, Gloria Estefan, Faith Hill, Whitney Houston, Chrissie Hynde, Mikaila, 'N Sync, and many others.

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ntil recently, MOTU's popular line of audio interfaces—the 2408, 1224, 308, 24i, and 1296 all connected to a host computer through MOTU's PCI-324 card. The 828, MOTU's newest interface, connects directly to an IEEE 1394 FireWire port on a Mac or a Windowscompatible PC (see Fig. 1). The 828 makes high-speed, high-quality multitrack hard-disk recording possible for computers without PCI expansion slots.

The 828 offers eight channels of analog I/O, eight channels of ADAT Lightpipe I/O, stereo S/PDIF I/O, ADAT sync, zero-latency monitoring, and two phantom-powered mic preamps. For smaller recording systems, especially portable laptop setups, the 828 may be the perfect solution for getting 24-bit audio into and out of your computer.

# **STUDIO IN A RACK**

The 828's rear panel includes two balanced mic/line inputs with Neutrik combo (XLR and ¼-inch) jacks; six balanced ¼-inch line inputs; eight balanced ¼-inch line output jacks, two balanced ¼-inch main output jacks, and a ¼-inch footswitch jack (see Fig. 2). All of the analog I/O operates at +4 dBu. A single front-panel switch turns on phantom power for the mic preamps.

The output of channels 1 and 2 is

mirrored on the main outputs: a frontpanel Volume knob controls their level as well as the headphone output. Frontpanel input trim knobs give you independent level setting for channels 1 and 2 and level setting in pairs for line inputs 3 through 8. The 828 has 24-bit converters throughout.

In addition to the analog I/O, the 828 provides two channels of S/PDIF input and output on RCA and optical connectors. You can also configure the optical connectors for 8-channel ADAT Lightpipe I/O. An ADAT sync-in jack lets you synchronize the 828 to ADATcompatible devices with sample accuracy. All 18 inputs and outputs—8 analog, 8 Lightpipe, and 2 S/PDIF RCA—are simultaneously active.

From a hardware perspective, the 828 is well constructed. The analog connectors are gold plated and feel solid and snug; the plugs won't slip out of their jacks as they do on some inexpensive USB audio interfaces I've seen. The front-panel trim knobs on my review unit were a little rough and inconsistent, but they smoothed out a bit with use.

Like the 2408 line of MOTU interfaces, the 828 has an internal power supply, which is great but adds a little more weight to the unit. Overall, the 828 should fare perfectly well in any studio installation, and I suspect that it will also travel well in road cases handled by commercial airlines.

## **IT'S A SETUP**

Installing and configuring the 828's software was a snap on the Macintosh. The 828 CD-ROM contains Mac and Windows installers and loads the necessary extensions, drivers, and control panels for proper operation. To connect the 828 to the host computer, simply route the included 15-foot FireWire cable from the computer to the 828 interface.

The 828's software control panel looks much like the Configure Hardware Driver dialog box used with other MOTU audio interfaces. Use the pulldown menus to set the sampling rate, clock source, sample buffer, optical input and output type, main analogoutput pair, and analog-input monitor channels. You can also program the functionality of the footswitch jack; it is usually set to toggle Record on and off, which is handy for manually punching in and out. On the Macintosh, the 828 software installs a Control Strip module that allows immediate access to the 828's control-panel settings from anywhere on your computer.

The 828's control panel also provides access to CueMix Plus, which lets you mix the signal going into any analog input with the main outputs in real time. The monitoring latency of CueMix Plus is lower than the original CueMix that came with earlier MOTU audio interfaces. A dedicated monitor-level knob balances the selected live input with the main outputs, and the main Volume knob controls the summed signal.

The 828 comes with the Mac-only AudioDesk, a software package that's a full-featured digital audio workstation. AudioDesk is essentially Digital Performer 2.4 without the MIDI features and includes all of the MOTU Audio System (MAS) plug-ins that ship with Digital Performer 2.4. You can use additional third-party MAS and VST plug-ins in AudioDesk, though VST plug-ins require an additional shell application such as Cycling '74 Pluggo or Audio Ease VST Wrapper. For Mac users who don't use MIDI in their projects, AudioDesk could very well be all the recording software they need.

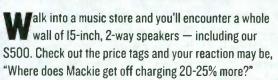
In addition to providing full integration with *Digital Performer*, the 828 comes with ASIO drivers for Windows and the Mac, a Sound Manager driver



FIG. 1: An ideal solution for laptop recordists, the MOTU 828 connects to your Mac or PC with a high-speed FireWire cable. By providing two mic preamps and phantom power, the 828 eliminates the need for a mixer when you record remotely.

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FIG. 2: The 828 provides eight channels of analog I/O on balanced X-inch jacks, two of which also accept XLR inputs. By also providing stereo S/PDIF and 8-channel ADAT Lightpipe I/O, the 828 offers 18 simultaneous inputs and outputs. Sample-accurate audio transfers are possible using the ADAT sync input, and a programmable footswitch jack allows hands-free punch-ins and other functions.

for the Mac, and WDM drivers for Windows. Those drivers allow recording, editing, and mixing using virtually any audio software on either computer platform.

# QUIET, I'M WORKING!

In the midst of writing this review, I faced a very busy weekend. I was scheduled to perform two Burt Bacharach concerts in Tulsa. I also needed to sequence 30 minutes of music for a Six Flags over Texas show and record it as audio files for a Monday morning vocal session. After a quick check of the 828's basic functionality at home. I left on Friday with the 828, my PowerBook G3/400 MHz, a Roland XV-5080 sound module, a CD-ROM drive, my sample library, a pair of small powered monitors, and a Roland XP-30 to use as a controller. I crossed my fingers and headed for Tulsa.

Setting up the whole rig was a cinch; the hardest part was rearranging my hotel room's furniture to accommodate the cabling. Because I had eight songs to sequence and record during the weekend, I decided to print tracks immediately after completing each song while it was still fresh in my mind. That way, I would know early on if there would be any problems recording audio files with my setup.

Because the XV-5080 has an RCA S/PDIF output, I elected to record into MOTU Digital Performer 2.72 using the 828's S/PDIF input. However, the 828 does not let you assign any digital inputs to the independent monitor pair, which only work with the analog inputs. That's understandable, as digital monitoring would require an additional pair of D/A converters to allow the S/PDIF input to show up at the analog mix circuitry. I simply used two ¼-inch cables and connected the XV-5080's analog

outputs to the 828's analog inputs. That let me monitor the XV-5080 through the 828 as I sequenced. Another option would have been to monitor the S/PDIF input through *Digital Performer* by setting the Input Monitoring mode to "Monitor record-enabled tracks through effects."

Before recording the XV-5080 outputs, I changed Digital Performer's clock source from internal to S/PDIF input. That made the 828 synchronize perfectly to the XV-5080's digital output, resulting in clean, glitch-free audio.

During the next three days, I successfully sequenced the MIDI tracks and recorded them as audio files without even a hiccup from the 828. I finished with enough time left over to tweak the Digital Performer tracks to a finer level by time-shifting parts, adding compression and EQ, and so on before the vocal and mix sessions. I was astounded at what I was able to do with such a small amount of gear while I sat in a hotel room during a weekend.

# **ROUND TWO**

A couple of weeks later, I called the 828 back into action. I was working on a second show for Six Flags, but this one involved writing music using Coda Finale and conducting an ensemble of string, brass, and woodwinds. After two days of recording the rhythm section first and then recording the orchestra, the mix engineer, the producer, and I launched into the dreaded all-night mixing session. So what does that have to do with the 828?

The problem was that the show's opening was moved up two days. That meant that the mixes had to be completed the night of the orchestra date. I still needed to overdub timpani, orchestra bells, vibes, xylophone, and a few synth textures, which I originally planned to do the following day at my studio. Luckily, I had stereo submixes of the rhythm section from the day before imbedded in my original click-track sequence files. So once again, I powered up the PowerBook, the XV-5080, and the 828.

While the engineer and producer built up the main mixes in Studio A, I

nalog Mic/Line Inputs	(2) Neutrik combo XLR and ¼″ with preamps and phantom power
Analog Line Inputs	(6) balanced ¼" (+4 dBu)
Analog Line Outputs	(8) balanced ¼" (+4 dBu)
Main Analog Outputs	(2) balanced ¼" (+4 dBu)
Digital I/O	(1) optical in (Lightpipe or S/PDIF); (1) RCA in (S/PDIF); (1) optical out (Lightpipe or S/PDIF); (1) RCA out (S/PDIF)
A/D Converters	24-bit, 64× oversampling
D/A Converters	24-bit, 128× oversampling
Sampling Rates	44.1, 48 kHz
Sync	(1) 9-pin ADAT in
FireWire	(1) IEEE 1394 port
Footswitch	(1) ¼" TS, software programmable
Headphones	(1) ¼" TRS stereo
Power Supply	internal; IEC connector
Dimensions	1U × 5" (D)
Weight	3.75 lb.

# 828 Specifications

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# 828

set up my portable rig in the producer's suite. Using my sample library, I began overdubbing MIDI parts and immediately recording them as audio files through the 828. Using an Ethernet connection between Studio A and my laptop, the three of us created an assembly line of new audio tracks and finished the mixes around midnight. I couldn't have done it without the 828.

Again, I was amazed that a setup that small could perform so well. The 828 packs a lot of power into a single rackspace, allowing for professional results with a desktop computer in the studio and with a laptop computer in the field. For a truly portable MIDI setup, a threeor four-space rack could house an 828 with a sampler or synthesizer. For onthe-go audio recording, an 828 with a custom preamp and an equalizer or compressor could fit in an equally small rack yet deliver world-class performance

# PRODUCT SUMMARY Mark of the Unicorn 828 computer audio interface \$795 FEATURES 4.5 EASE OF USE 5.0 AUDIO QUALITY 4.5

VALUE 5.0

RATING PRODUCTS FROM 1 TO 5

PROS: Connects directly to FireWireequipped computer without additional hardware cards. Eighteen simultaneous channels of 24-bit analog and digital I/O. Balanced +4 dBu operation. Accommodates a wide range of signal levels. Zerolatency monitoring of any analog input or pair. S/PDIF, ADAT Lightpipe, and ADAT sync. Two phantom-powered mic preamps. Easy setup.

CONS: No word clock. Outputs cannot be switched to -10 dBu operation. Doesn't support sampling rates higher than 48 kHz.

Manufacturer

Mark of the Unicorn tel. (617) 576-3066 e-mail techsupport@motu.com Web www.motu.com

# 828

virtually anywhere that you can find electricity.

Because my first two projects involved recording only through the digital inputs of the 828, I later tested the analog inputs by recording a handful of MIDI tracks straight into the unit. Six of the 828's inputs are only ¼-inch, but channels 1 and 2 sport Neutrik combo jacks. Because those two channels are phantom-powered, you can connect any pair of microphones directly to the 828 without additional hardware (except mic cables).

The mic preamps don't sound bad, either. They're not as quiet as highpriced studio preamps, but they sound better than the preamps in most midlevel mixers and even as good as some standalone preamps.

The ¼-inch inputs have a wide range of available gain, letting them accommodate almost any signal level. The input trims are linked in pairs, so raising the gain of channel 5 also affects 6 and so on, but that shouldn't be a problem. The 828's line-level inputs sound great and match the level of audio quality found in MOTU's other interfaces.

# WISH LIST

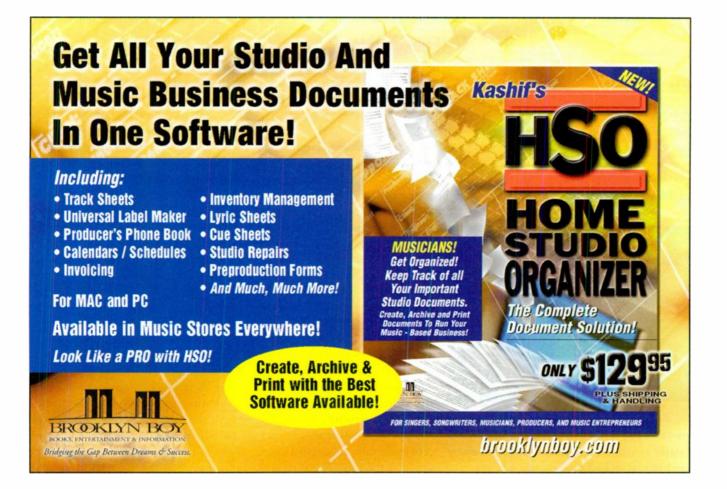
In a perfect world, I would like the ability to switch the outputs on the 828 to -10 dB operation for semipro studio setups. Because I don't always work with stereo inputs, it would be nice to have independent input trims for each channel rather than being locked to pairs for channels 3 through 8. I also wish I could set the digital inputs—better yet, all inputs simultaneously—to the no-latency monitoring output instead of being limited to a single analog input or pair.

However, individual input trims for each channel would mean more knobs, and monitoring the digital inputs would mean more D/A converters. Fulfilling any of my wish list would necessarily result in a more expensive audio interface. For the price, you really can't beat the 828's feature set.

# THE INTERFACE AGE

The MOTU 828 is an excellent audio interface for pros and for novices. It's easy to use, the analog I/O sounds great, the digital I/O is versatile, and the monitoring features solve many problems associated with host-based computer recording. It works great in setups that don't require more than eight simultaneous inputs. Moreover, by press time, MOTU's Web site will offer new drivers that let you use multiple 828s with a single computer using a FireWire hub.

The 828 is a great solution for those who need to do professional recording on a laptop or a computer without PCI slots, such as the Apple iMac. Among affordable audio I/O devices, it may be the single most flexible unit available for laptops. I'm sure you'll be seeing plenty of MOTU 828 interfaces in studios and on the road.



# P. S. P STEREOPACK AND MIXPACK (MAC/WIN)

Two VST effects bundles for tracking, mixing, and mastering on a budget.

# By Len Sasso

tereoPack and MixPack are two VST plug-in bundles, from Professional Sound Projects (PSP) in Poland, that offer a broad range of mixing and tracking tools at a modest price. StereoPack contains four plug-ins to create, enhance, and correct stereo imaging and comes with a graphic stereo analyzer. MixPack comprises four plug-ins for bass and treble enhancement, saturation, and compression. With a VST host program, the PSP plug-ins can process solo tracks, enhance submixes, and polish final masters. Each plug-in includes numerous presets.

# STEREOPACK

The StereoPack bundle contains Stereo-Controller, PseudoStereo, StereoEnhancer, and StereoAnalyser. With those plug-ins, you can view, simulate, manipulate, intensify, and repair an audio file's stereo image.

StereoController is designed to reduce problems in a stereo mix. Four sliders let

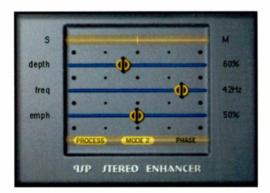


FIG. 1: StereoEnhancer provides tools to manipulate stereo imaging in real time by mixing a signal with a delayed version of itself, producing complementary comb filtering for each channel.

you balance the left and right channels, the mono and side components, and the left and right side components. You can also swap channels, phase-invert either channel, and pan the signal's mono component. Side-mono and left-right meters provide visual feedback.

In addition to making stereo repairs, two StereoControllers in series can remove vocals for karaoke recordings. That technique relies on the assumption that the solo material is panned near the mix's center. The idea is to invert one stereo channel's phase and then mix it with the other channel to reduce or eliminate a solo vocal performance. You can move the solo to the center with the first StereoController's rebalancing controls and then invert the phase and sum the channels with the second StereoController. To nudge the solo into position, StereoController has separate control of the side balance, channel balance, and center panning.

PseudoStereo and StereoEnhancer use delay lines to simulate stereo from a mono track and to manipulate a stereo track's imaging, respectively. Both plugins operate on the principle that when you mix a delayed version of a signal with itself, some frequencies are attenuated as others are reinforced, producing a comb-filtering effect in which the comb "teeth" are harmonically spaced.

PseudoStereo mixes normal and phaseinverted versions of the delayed signal with the original. The result is two channels with complementary attenuation and reinforcement frequencies. If you

> apply *PseudoStereo* to stereo tracks, it first mixes them to mono and then back to stereo—not desired typically, but sometimes effective.

> StereoEnhancer performs the same trick on both channels of a stereo input signal. Except for providing three modes to remix the enhanced stereo channels, StereoEnhancer's controls are identical to PseudoStereo's (see Fig. 1). The Depth control determines the amount of delayed signal, thereby controlling the stereo image's depth. A depth of 0 percent leaves only the original mono signal in the mix. The Freq con-

#### PRODUCT SUMMARY

Professional Sound Projects StereoPack (Mac/Win) audio plug-in bundle \$24

FEATURES	3.5
EASE OF USE	4.0
AUDIO QUALITY	4.0
VALUE	4.0
RATING PRODUCTS	FROM 1 TO 5
<b>PROS:</b> Great tool for stere and repairs. Graphic ste	
CONS: Controls sometime simulation not always co	
Manufactur	er

Professional Sound Projects tel. 48-22-601-963-173 e-mail contact@psp-audioware.com Web www.pspaudioware.com

trol actually sets the delay time within 1 to 50 ms, but because that control specifies the fundamental frequency of the comb filter, its display is in hertz. The Emph control specifies the cutoff frequency of a highpass filter applied before the delay line. Higher emphasis settings leave low frequencies sounding more monaural than stereo, which adds realism because lower frequencies tend to have less stereo imaging.

StereoAnalyser is a software oscilloscope that displays stereo imaging by separating the common (mono) and sidesignal (difference) parts of an audio file's stereo signal. The oscilloscope displays the levels of those two parts on its vertical and horizontal axes, respectively. The real-time signal is displayed in light green, and a Hold option displays the signal over time in dark green. You can switch the meters to show the levels of either the left and right stereo channels or the mono and side signals. For example, in two analyses of the same stereo mix, the right channel is phase-inverted in the analysis on the right (see Fig. 2). In a proper stereo mix, the mono component dominates, and most of the trace is in the vertical section between the L and R diagonal

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# STEREOPACK AND MIXPACK

lines. If the differential component dominates and the trace is mostly horizontal, you may have problems with phase, mono compatibility, and excessive spread. In the example, inverting the phase of one channel wipes out the signal's mono component.

StereoAnalyser is invaluable for setting up and analyzing the results of the additional StereoPack plug-ins. If you insert StereoAnalyser immediately after one of the others, you can toggle the extra plugin in and out of the signal path to analyze its effect. StereoAnalyser is also useful at the end of the signal path for providing visual feedback when setting up a mix.

#### MIXPACK

MixPack contains four plug-ins—MixBass, MixTreble, MixSaturator, and MixPressor in mono and stereo versions. The first two process a signal's low- and highfrequency components, and the latter two provide saturation and compression.

*MixBass* splits the signal into low- and high-frequency components. The lows are routed through a downward compressor, followed by a coloration stage that simultaneously applies low-shelf filtering and adds harmonics to enhance the bass signal. The highs are then mixed back in, and the signal passes through a saturation stage. That emulates analog saturation and lets you boost the signal about 3 dB without audible distortion.

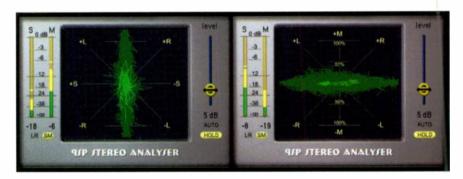
As its 21 factory presets show, *MixBass* has applications that go well beyond basstrack processing. *MixBass* is effective for subtly warming a final mix, punching up drum loops, and enhancing the low end of pads and keyboards. Particularly useful is the ability to compress and color the bass and then to apply low-cut shelving.

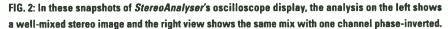
*MixTreble* consists of five processing stages: a hiss remover, a high-frequency expander, a high-frequency stereo enhancer, a coloration stage for adding high-frequency harmonics, and a soft saturator. To conserve resources, you can independently toggle each stage on and off for a variety of effects combinations.

*MixTreble*'s hiss remover does a nice job of de-essing vocals, but *MixTreble* is best used for adding color and sizzle to percussion tracks. On most other material, the effects were a bit hard to tame, and the results seemed somewhat harsh.

MixPressor is a soft-knee limiter followed by an optional hard limiter. To control the limiting effect, MixPressor passes the signal through a variable Q, bandpass-filtered sidechain. You can audition the sidechain signal for setup purposes. The main limiter has controls for threshold (labeled Compress and calibrated in percentage), Attack (with optional delay), Hold, and Release. The last three controls and the sidechain give the limiter compressor-like characteristics; for example, a delayed, slow attack allows transients above the peak limit. An optional automatic makeup feature compensates for the level reduction caused by limiting. The hard limiter absolutely limits signal peaks, letting MixPressor function as a maximizer. The second limiter's look-ahead option adds a 2.2 ms delay to soften the effect.

With careful tweaking, *MixPressor* offers useful limiting functions. Because introducing unwanted audio artifacts is so easy, however, it is better used on individual tracks than on mixes. On percussion tracks, in which coloration is





#### PRODUCT SUMMARY

Professional Sound Projects MixPack (Mac/Win) audio plug-in bundle \$100

4.0
3.5
3.5
5.0
FROM 1 TO 5
variety of useful
es touchy. Care ed artifacts.
er

Professional Sound Projects tel. 48-22-601-963-173 e-mail contact@psp-audioware.com Web www.pspaudioware.com

often the goal, MixPressor is a handy tool.

*MixSaturator*'s saturation algorithm applies one of seven nonlinear distortion curves to the signal (see Fig. 3). Using the Shape slider, choose from three tube emulations, three analog-tape emulations, and one digital-clipping emulation. The main saturator is preceded by optional bass saturation and treble compression sections. For postbass and -treble processing, a flexible metering scheme lets you monitor the peak and root mean square levels of the input, the output, or the input to the main saturator.

Subtly applied during mixdown and mastering, *MixSaturator* adds warmth, especially to low-quality, hard-edged digital recordings. It can also add presence to almost any track. If pushed over the top, *MixSaturator* can seriously mess with the harmonic content of a track or a mix; such an effect can be useful with hot guitar and synth leads or with any material you want out front that can stand some distortion. The 24 factory presets include generic settings for most contexts.

# BY THE BUNDLE

StereoPack and MixPack are available stateside only as downloads from the Professional Sound Projects Web site. You

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# STEREOPACK AND MIXPACK

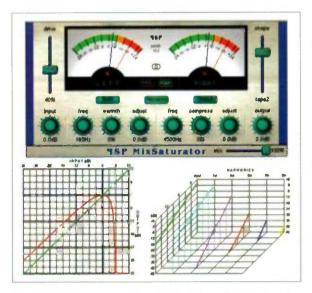


FIG. 3: *MixSaturator* emulates analog tube and tape saturation with seven different distortion curves. Graphs of each curve and the resulting harmonic distortion are included in the documentation.

can download and buy MixPack plug-ins for \$30 each. The site has demo versions of the plug-ins and MP3 audio examples. HTML documentation and plain text files are provided for the bundles, and MixPack includes a PDF manual. The documentation is more than adequate, though some explanations suffer in translation. It's well illustrated, featuring block diagrams of the signal flow and control structures of some plug-ins.

# THE FULL EFFECT

StereoPack and MixPack's audio quality is very good, and the MixPack plug-ins are surprisingly versatile. StereoPack's plug-ins are CPU-efficient and add only a small percentage

to overall CPU usage. The MixPack plugins do more intense processing and use more resources. Depending on settings,

#### **Minimum System Requirements**

StereoPack and MixPack MAC: G3/300; 64 MB RAM; OS 8.5; SVGA display; VST host software PC: Pentium/200; 32 MB RAM; Windows 95/98; SVGA display; VST host software

they use 10 to 30 percent CPU power on my Mac G3/300 MHz.

The PSP bundles are a great value with useful applications. Some controls are touchy or oddly labeled, but the control panels are graphically well designed; the metering is excellent too. StereoPack and MixPack won't satisfy all tracking and mixing needs, but they offer unique digital signal processing solutions to fill a few holes in your audio-editing kit.

Len Sasso is a writer and composer living on California's central coast. Contact him through his Web site at www.swiftkick.com.



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# WAVES

Superbly crafted, pro-quality audio processing and mastering effects.

By Len Sasso

aves is widely recognized as a company that designs state-ofthe-art digital signal processing (DSP) software. Its Gold Native bundle is a comprehensive collection of 20 DSP plug-in effects for tracking, mastering, and multimedia production. The plug-ins range from bread-and-butter processes such as compression and EQ to truly esoteric tools such as *MondoMod* and *Enigma*. Gold Native 3.0 is a major upgrade including support for audio rates as high as 96 kHz, additional plug-in formats, more ef-



FIG. 1: Waves' *Q4* (top) and the 4-band version of *Renaissance EQ* (bottom) provide full parametric equalization, and you can configure each band for bandpass, lowpass, highpass, low-shelf, or high-shelf filtering.

fects, and improvements in the user interface. The effects are available separately or as part of smaller collections, but the Gold Native bundle represents a significant cost savings to buying them individually. You can download a fully functional 14-day demo of the bundle from the Waves Web site.

Gold Native plug-ins harness the host computer's processing power. The plugins support VST, MAS, Real Time Audio-Suite (RTAS), and AudioSuite plug-in formats on the Mac and DirectX and RTAS on the PC. Support for multiple plug-in formats is a big bonus, because you will undoubtedly want to use the effects in several host applications—a digital audio sequencer, a sample editor, and CD-mastering software, for example. A more expensive TDM bundle utilizes the DSP power of the TDM hardware and includes one additional effect, *PS22-Pseudostereo*.

I used the VST version of the plug-ins, and the host application was *Logic Audio Platinum* 4.7 running on a Power Mac G3/300 MHz with 128 MB RAM allocated to *Logic*. Most Gold Native plug-ins

> include a full-blown version and several reducedfeature variations that minimize CPU usage. By choosing the lighter versions whenever possible, I could usually run six to eight effects, and often more, simultaneously.

# WHAT'S INTHE BOX

It was a real pleasure to open Gold Native's box and find more than a CD and some cardboard filler rattling around inside. The bundle comes with several hundred pages of well-written and conveniently organized printed documentation. (Adobe Acrobat PDF files are also included.) Each effect's documentation contains a Quick Start section, a detailed look at the controls, and a set of well-thought-out ex-

#### **Minimum System Requirements**

Gold Native MAC: PPC 604e/200 (G3 or G4 recommended); 64 MB RAM; OS 8.5; 800 × 600 display; compatible host software PC: Pentium/266; 32 MB RAM; Windows 95/98/NT/2000; 800 × 600 display; compatible

host software

amples. Often, there is a tutorial about the theory behind the effect.

Installation from the CD is relatively painless, though on my non–Pro Tools system, the installer kept asking me to choose a Pro Tools host. Once installed, Gold Native runs in fully functional Demo mode for 14 days while you obtain a response code for its challengeand-response authorization scheme. That authorizes a single hard drive, but in the event of a hard-drive crash or computer upgrade, you can request a replacement authorization. You can register and authorize Gold Native online, by fax, or by mail. Online authorization is easy and instantaneous.

Unlike some plug-ins, Waves plug-ins do not need to be duplicated for each host application. Instead, they are always accessible from the Plug-ins folder inside the Waves folder. Because the plug-ins and their Setups (aka presets) are not duplicated, any Setups that you create in one host are immediately available in all hosts—a terrific convenience.

Although graphic differences exist, the user interface is functionally the same for each Waves plug-in. In addition to buttons, sliders, and numerical controls, many plug-ins feature a graphic display in which you can change values by clicking and dragging. Each EQ, for example, has a graphic display of the EQ curve for controlling the center frequency, gain, and Q of each EQ band. Most plug-ins have easy-to-read input and output meters with LED and clip indicators. Many also have a Trim indicator that tracks the output and shows the adjustment necessary to avoid clipping. As a further convenience, clicking on the Trim indicator automatically adjusts the output levels.

Each plug-in comes with a number

of factory Setups accessible from the Load menu at the top of the plug-in's display. The factory Setups are permanent, but you can add your own Setups to the menu and save them in separate Preset files (on a per-project basis). Each plug-in holds two active Setups at a time, which is ideal for making A/B comparisons as you work. You can also copy and paste settings from one parameter control or group of controls to another, letting you create new Setups by mixing and matching settings from existing Setups.

The Gold Native plug-ins sound great. You will use some often and others sparingly. One version of EQ or compression will suit some users, and another version will suit others; nonetheless, the sound is uniformly clean and smooth, and you are unlikely to find fault with the sound quality of any of them.

For this review, I divided the plug-ins into five broad categories: equalization, compression, reverberation, special effects, and mastering. The division is somewhat arbitrary because several effects perform multiple functions.

# EQ PAR EXCELLENCE

The granddaddy of all Waves equalizers is the *Q10 Paragraphic Equalizer*. Each band can be configured for bandpass, lowpass, highpass, low-shelf, or high-shelf filtering. In the top of **Fig. 1**,

which shows Q4, the 4band version, the boost and cut curves have the same shape, and Q (a measure of the EQ bandwidth) is active only for the bandpass filters. The Gold Native equalizers are in true stereo, which allows you to apply different equalization to each channel. Normally, you would operate in Link mode and apply the same equalization to both channels, but separate EQ is useful for effects such as pseudostereo.

Q10 comes with a huge

library of Setups covering the more exotic things you can do with a parametric equalizer. Examples include pseudostereo, crossover, band limiting, harmonic combs, hum reduction, distortion, pre- or de-emphasis, and tilting. The *Q10* manual devotes 78 pages to describing the Setups.

The other general-purpose parametric equalizer in the Gold Native bundle is the *Renaissance EQ*, which comes in 1-, 4-, and 6-band models. (For a review of the *Renaissance EQ* and the *Renaissance Compressor*, see the Native Power Pack II bundle review in the May 2000 issue.)

In the bottom of Fig. 1, the Renaissance

EQ 4-band model has settings similar to those of the Q4, but with different EQ curves. The Renaissance EQ boost curve has a different shape than the cut curve. By providing a narrower band for the same amount of attenuation, the narrow cut curve makes the Renaissance EQ ideal for notch filtering. Unlike the Q4, the Renaissance EQ's Q is active for all filters; that changes the rolloff of the highpass and lowpass filters and produces humps in the shelf filters. The curves are reminiscent of the old Pultec



FIG. 3: *Enigma* is a complex notch-filter effect with a rough-edged reverb/feedback loop (bottom). The notch can be modulated by the LFO, and each section has a Window filter (light blue regions).

EQs after which the *Renaissance EQ* was modeled.

AudioTrack is a hybrid consisting of a 4-band parametric equalizer and a wideband compressor. It is essentially a nofrills version of Q4 followed by C1, Waves' basic workhorse compressor. AudioTrack is a CPU-efficient plug-in and is all you need for about 90 percent of tracking jobs. If you use instances of AudioTrack on several tracks, you have the advantage of being able to exchange Setups between those tracks.

For tracking, AudioTrack is a good place to start. When you need compression followed by EQ, more EQ bands, other compression features, or other effects, you can always go back to using separate plug-ins.

# **COOL COMPRESSION**

C1 Parametric Compander is Waves' primary compressor. It is available in four versions-C1 Compressor, C1 Gate, C1 Compressor/Gate, and C1 Compressor/ Sidechain-which variously offer optional gating, filtering, and sidechaining. The full-blown version, C1 Compressor/Gate, includes all three. The Gate/Expander section is typically used to manage lowlevel signals, such as noise. The sidechain lets one signal control the level of another, which is useful for ducking. When you don't need to get fancy, use the C1 Compressor; it offers no gate, no ducking, no filter, and no wasted CPU cycles. Gold Native also includes a



FIG. 2: C1 Compressor/Gate combines a compander with a gate/expander. The signal can be split (bottom left) into active (red) and passive (blue) zones. The active zone can be used for the main signal and the sidechain.

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# GOLD NATIVE

dedicated *DeEsser*. It doesn't do anything that you can't do in *C1*, but it is CPU-efficient and easier to use.

The filter section, one of *Cl*'s most powerful features, uses a lowpass, highpass, bandpass, or band-reject filter to define active and passive regions (see Fig. 2). The filter, which you can apply to the sidechain and the main signal, has a variety of applications, including classic compression, expansion, gating, dehissing, de-essing, noise reduction, dynamic equalization, and so forth. Setups are supplied for each task, and the documentation has more than you ever wanted to know about parametric companding.

The other Gold Native compressor, *Renaissance Compressor*, emulates vintage hardware compressors. It is optimized for warmth of sound and simplicity of operation. Optional automatic release control (ARC) can be applied with Opto or Electro response, which increases or decreases, respectively, the release time near the threshold. An optional warmth enhancer adds low-frequency harmonics at deeper compression levels. The signal path ends with a hard limiter similar to *L1* that is applied after compression.

The newest and most sophisticated offering in the compression category is the C4 Multiband Parametric Processor. (For a review of C4, see the February 2001 issue.) The incredibly powerful hybrid applies separate compression to four parametric-equalizer bands. You could also think of the plug-in as a 4-band dynamic equalizer, because separate bands of compression change the EQ curve.

C4's compressors replace the standard threshold control with a Range control. The Gain setting applies when no compression is occurring, and the Range setting indicates the gain change at maximum compression. That flexible arrangement lets you apply compression at low thresholds without getting extreme gain changes at high signal levels, because the Range setting limits the maximum gain change.

C4 works well as a mastering tool when frequency bands call for different sorts of compression and EQ. It also offers greater flexibility in noise reduction

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the processing in a frequency window. You can configure the notch filter with as many as six and a half notches. The supremely unpredictable Depth control sets the depth of the notches; the notch effect is often much more pronounced when the depth is set to 0. The notches can be swept by an LFO with sine, triangle, square, saw up, and saw down waveforms. The feedbackreverb section is essentially a lo-fi, earlyreflections unit with controls for delay, density, feedback amount, and phase inversion.

Enigma was effective with a range of material, including vocals, drum loops, keyboards, solo instruments, and even submixes. The results were always interesting and frequently startling. For example, using a square-wave LFO to modulate the notches with extreme feedback settings and the Depth control set to 0 made a kick-and-snare loop sound like a bell tree played with hard mallets.

MaxxBass. This effect takes advantage of the psychoacoustic phenomenon in which the ear re-creates a missing fundamental from the presence of its harmonics. (For a MaxxBass review, see the July 1998 issue.) In the context of lowfrequency material, that means that you will "hear" the bass, though the speakers may not reproduce it. MaxxBass analyzes the low-frequency part of the signal and creates the associated harmonics. It can typically increase the perceived frequency response of a speaker by about two octaves. I tried it through some cheap car speakers and was amazed.

MetaFlanger. This is a classic delayline flanger. The signal is mixed with a delayed version of itself, and the delay time is continuously varied. Flanging causes some frequencies to be attenuated while others are reinforced-a comb-filter effect in which the notch frequencies (the comb "teeth") stretch and compress but maintain a fixed harmonic relationship. By contrast, a moving comb-filter effect such as Enigma shifts the notch frequencies back and forth but preserves their distance-an effect more akin to phase shifting than flanging.

An LFO with a sine or triangle wave shape varies the delay time, causing the pitch to vary continuously or jump between two values. There is a feedback loop, and the phase of the dry or wet signal (before feedback) can be inverted. The wet signal can also be lowpass or highpass filtered, and delay times can vary from 0.1 to 50 ms. The lower end of the range is often associated with phase shifting and the upper end with chorusing. However, Enigma's swept comb filter offers more authentic phase shifting, and UltraPitch is better suited to chorusing.

MetaFlanger provides a variety of flanging effects and Setups. In addition to emulating traditional analog-hardware flangers, you can use its LFO with a 100 percent wet mix to produce various pitch effects, which is especially useful when applied to percussion. With a mostly dry mix and increased feedback, MetaFlanger becomes a rough reverb. You can employ its Stereo control, which sets the phase relationship between the left and right LFO waveforms, to add coloration and to enhance stereo spread

to many Setups. MondoMod. MondoMod combines AM, FM, and rotation modulators, all driven by the same multiwaveform LFO. (Rotation is the stereo equivalent of panning a mono signal; you can move a stereo image to the right or left without changing its width.) The first thing that comes to mind with an effect like this is Leslie simulation, and you can indeed use MondoMod for convincing rotating-speaker emulations. To that end, the LFO speed affects the FM amount so that the Doppler effect of a rotating source is automatically factored in. In practice that can be rather annoving because it prevents you from getting large frequency sweeps at low LFO rates.

The LFO's multiple waveforms (saw up, saw down, square, triangle, and



FIG. 6: The top window of the PAZ Psychoacoustic Analyzer displays the frequency spectrum with real-time (lower) and peak (upper) curves. The bottom window analyzes stereo imaging. The yellow level meters show peak channel levels, whereas the blue meter can show the peak or RMS level for the sum of both channels.

sine) and extreme range (from 0.01 to 6,000 Hz) make it possible to get audiorate AM and FM effects. Those effects are interesting when applied to rotation; if you ever wanted to turn a hihat into a rainbird, here's your chance. With a 50/50 mix at moderate LFO rates, MondoMod can also produce interesting doubling effects.

SuperTap. This multitap delay comes in 2- and 6-tap versions (see Fig. 4). The delay time for each tap can be 1 ms to 6 seconds and can be modulated within a 10 ms range by a sine-wave LFO. The huge delay range accommodates everything from chorusing (short tap times with modulation) to complex rhythmic effects. The tap times can be set in time or tempo increments that are based on a tempo that you type or tap in. Unfortunately, there is no MIDI sync for tempo-a surprising omission, to say the least.

SuperTap provides two modes of feedback. In Normal mode, each tap is fed back immediately to the input, whereas in Tap mode, each tap is delayed, giving you a seventh tap of sorts. One of SuperTap's best features is the inclusion of a separate filter (identical to the Q10 filters) for each tap; that provides you with a lot of latitude in sculpting interesting percussion variations. Finally, you can adjust each

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# GOLD NATIVE

tap's pan position and gain independently using a useful interactive graphic display.

UltraPitch. Pitch- and formant-shifter UltraPitch offers some interesting twists. It provides one-, three-, and six-voice versions, and even the six-voice version is surprisingly CPU-efficient. Independent control of pitch shift, formant shift, pan position, gain, and delay for each voice is provided (see Fig. 5). The Automation control adds a bit of random timing between voices. The parameters are everything you could wish for in a chorus unit, and UltraPitch makes an excellent one.

The processing starts with pitch detection, which requires a monophonic source such as a single voice or solo instrument. *UltraPitch* is a mono or stereo effect. If you feed it a stereo track, it processes only the left channel. The ease of setup and accuracy of its pitchdetection section is astonishing. It performs flawlessly on a variety of vocals and solo instruments. Within reasonable limits (roughly a minor third), the one-voice version provides realistic results. The multivoice versions produce convincing harmonization over a broader pitch range.

As a harmonizer, *UltraPitch* probably can get you out of a tight spot. For minor pitch correction and formant adjustments, it's more than adequate. It really shines, however, as a chorus and effects unit; in the latter case, you can stretch beyond the solo, pitchedsource restriction. *UltraPitch* can be interesting on percussion, keyboards, and the like.

# **PLUG-INS FOR MASTERING**

Two of the four plug-ins in this category, L1 UltraMaximizer and S1 Stereo Imager, are typically associated with mastering and remixing. The third, IDR, is a dithering utility. The last, PAZ Psychoacoustic Analyzer (Mac only), is an analysis tool that is useful anywhere in the signal path.

L1 UltraMaximizer is a peak limiter that utilizes look-ahead techniques to reshape signal peaks without introducing significant audible artifacts. Lowering the peaks lets the overall signal level increase in a way that standard normalizing does not. Set the peak Threshold (typically 4 to 6 dB below the highest peak) and the Output Ceiling, and L1 does the rest. L1 is a hard limiter, meaning the output will never overshoot the output ceiling. The plugin comes in two versions: L1 for tracking and +L1 for mastering. The latter adds a comprehensive dithering utility with two types of dither and four varieties of noise shaping.

Use *IDR* if your host platform stores audio at a lower bit depth (always 16 bits, for example) than Waves' internalprocessing bit depth (which varies depending on your platform). The plug-in always uses Type I dithering with Normal noise shaping; it is compatible with all forms of dither, and you can use it in consecutive processes. When you bounce tracks, use *IDR*.

S1 Stereo Imager is a stereo repair and enhancement utility. It analyzes the signal for left, center, and right components and then lets you widen, skew (change the symmetry), and reposition the center without affecting the levels of the parts. The full-feature version, S1 Shuffler, adds shuffling to enhance the perceived stereo width of the bass. When shuffling results in a bass boost, you can use a BassTrim control to dial it back down. Both versions accept left-right or mid-side inputs and offer channel swapping and phase inversion.

PAZ Psychoacoustic Analyzer has no effect on the signal (see Fig. 6). It is an invaluable tool for before-and-after analysis of level, equalization, and stereo imaging. The Frequency Analysis window shows a spectral analysis in real time with an optional peak-hold graph. The Position Analysis window displays stereo imaging and possible out-of-phase spikes. Yellow peak-level meters are provided for each channel, as is a blue sum meter that indicates peak or root mean square (RMS) level. (RMS helps you gauge the effects of compression and limiting.)

# **PURE GOLD**

The Gold Native bundle is a vast collection. The design, attention to de-

# PRODUCT SUMMARY

Waves Gold Native 3.0 (Mac/Win) audio plug-in bundle \$1,300

FEATURES	4.5
EASE OF USE	4.5
AUDIO QUALITY	5.0
VALUE	4.5

RATING PRODUCTS FROM 1 TO 5

PROS: Top-quality sound. Uniform user interface for all plug-ins. Vast array of effects. Excellent printed documentation.

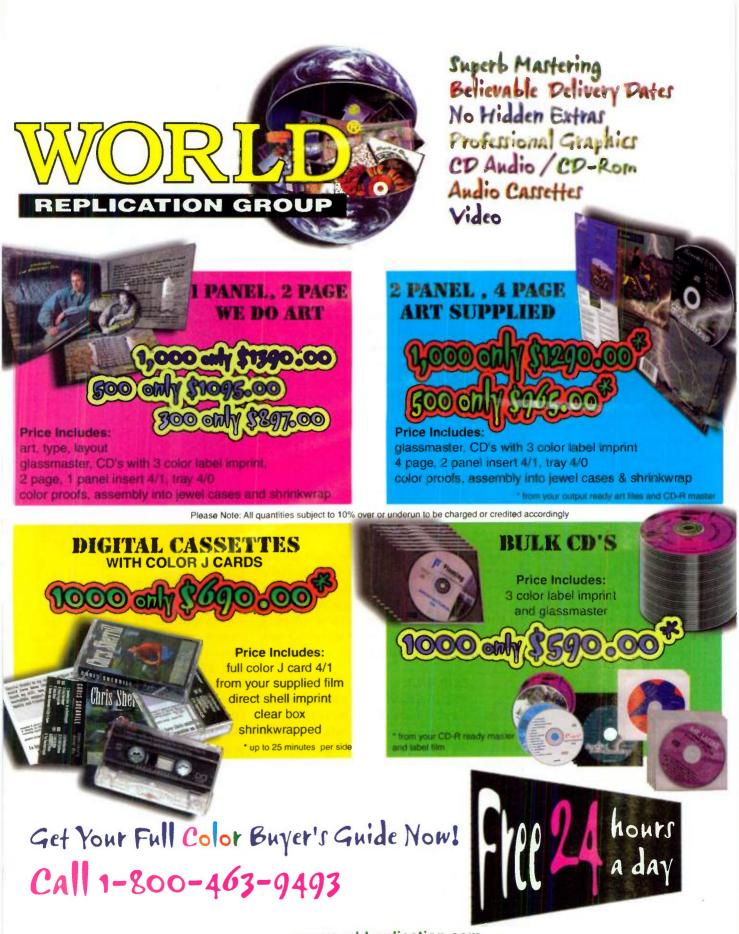
**CONS:** Requires a fast computer. No MIDI tempo synchronization.

Manufacturer Waves tel. (865) 546-6115 e-mail sales@waves.com Web www.waves.com

tail, and uniformity of the plug-ins' graphical user interfaces make them easier to use than many of their counterparts from other manufacturers. Although it takes a little time to get up to speed with some of the more complex effects, it is unlikely that you will run out of creative alternatives any time soon.

Waves' exemplary documentation goes beyond the minimum requirement of describing the control panels. The tutorials together with the numerous Setup files are a virtual education in themselves. If I had one quibble, it would be that the bundle could use a short overview manual introducing each effect and briefly describing its application.

The Gold Native bundle lives up to its name. It is expensive, but it's a great value considering the uniformly high quality of the plug-ins and the cost of buying them separately. Although some processes are duplicated, the difference in the sound of similar plugins makes both versions well worth having. I'd be hard pressed to think of anything that's missing from this package.



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# PRESONUS

DIGIMAX

A high-quality 8-channel mic preamp and A/D converter.

# By Rob Shrock

he audio world is apparently based on the number eight. Consider, for example, 8-track modular digital multitracks (MDMs), 16-channel mixers, 24- and 32-track recorders, 48 and 96 kHz sampling rates—all are evenly divisible by the magic number eight. One of the first preamp manufacturers to accommodate that concept was PreSonus with its popular M80, an 8-channel mic preamp and mix bus that can serve as a convenient front end for MDMs or other 8-track recorders.

Now PreSonus has unveiled the Digi-Max, a single-rackspace 8-channel mic preamp with a bevy of I/O options, including simultaneous digital and analog outputs (see Fig. 1). Designed primarily as a front end for digital recorders and digital audio workstations (DAWs), the DigiMax is also convenient for live recording applications. In this review, I'll investigate what this powerful box has to offer.

## **NOBLE ANCESTRY**

The DigiMax employs the same preamp design as the highly regarded PreSonus MP20, M80, and VXP, incorporating eight Class A discrete input buffers followed by a dual-servo gain stage providing 60 dB of preamp gain and 30 dB of headroom. Each channel provides 48V phantom power, a 20 dB attenuation pad, and two distinctive features: a Dual Domain limiter and an equalizer circuit called EQ Enhance. Three LEDs at the top of each channel section provide visual feedback indicating signal present, clip, and limiter active. In addition, each of the DigiMax's first two channels provides a polarity-reverse switch and an unbalanced ¼-inch instrument input. The latter allows the unit to function as a direct injection (DI) box for guitars, keyboards, and other instruments.

The limiter is dubbed Dual Domain because it employs both standard peak detection (the type used in most brickwall limiters) and root mean square (RMS) detection (more commonly found in compressors). The unit uses high-ratio RMS compression to handle the bulk of the limiting tasks and reserves the peak-limiting portion to catch fast peaks and thus protect the input of the A/D converter from clipping.

The EQ Enhance feature engages a bell-type EQ centered at 1 kHz and extending from 250 Hz to 5 kHz. When it is engaged, it cuts 4 dB at the center frequency.

Completing the front panel are two backlit buttons on the unit's far right: one labeled Sample Rate and the other, Ext. Clock. The Sample Rate button toggles to select from three sampling rates—32, 44.1, and 48 kHz—each with a corresponding LED.

## **FLIP SIDE**

The DigiMax's rear panel provides eight mic inputs on Neutrik combo connectors and eight balanced ¼-inch TRS analog outputs (see Fig. 2). The rear panel is also where the 48V phantompower switches are—inconveniently located.

The DigiMax provides digital output

## PRODUCT SUMMARY

PreSonus DigiMax mic preamp and A/D converter \$1,699.95

FEATURES	4.0
EASE OF USE	4.0
AUDIO QUALITY	4.0
VALUE	4.0

**RATING PRODUCTS FROM 1 TO 5** 

PROS: Eight channels of excellentsounding Class A preamps. 48V phantom power and 20 dB attenuation pads on each channel. Polarity-reverse switches and unbalanced ¼-inch instrument inputs on first two channels. Flexible analog I/O and digital output with 24 simultaneously active outputs. Supports 24-bit audio at 32, 44.1, and 48 kHz. Offers word-clock I/O.

CONS: Limiter feature squashes audio too easily. EQ Enhance feature carves out midrange too drastically. Phantompower switches inconveniently located on rear panel. Does not support 88.2 or 96 kHz audio.

Manufacturer

PreSonus tel. (225) 216-7887 e-mail presonus@presonus.com Web www.presonus.com

through an ADAT Lightpipe port (which carries eight channels) and a 9-pin connector that outputs signals in AES/EBU or S/PDIF formats. Accessing the S/PDIF or AES/EBU output requires, respectively, the DM006 or the DM007 9-pin breakout cable (\$39.95) available from PreSonus. Either cable provides four stereo connectors for a total of eight channels (see Fig. 3). The DigiMax is preconfigured for AES/EBU output, but you can switch it to S/PDIF by resetting jumpers inside the unit.



FIG. 1: A one-stop solution for DAW recordists, the PreSonus DigiMax provides eight channels of Class A mic preamplification; two DI inputs; 20 dB pads, 48V phantom power, peak limiters, and an EQ Enhance feature on every channel; quality A/D conversion; and as many as 24 simultaneously available outputs (8 analog, 16 digital).



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# DIGIMAX

Digital output can operate at 32, 44.1, or 48 kHz sampling rates. Bit depth is fixed at 24 bits. No dithering of the output is provided (despite the manual's assertion that it is—a misprint, according to PreSonus), so connecting the DigiMax to a 16-bit device results in a simple truncation of the last eight bits of data. Word-clock I/O is provided, and the DigiMax can automatically sync to incoming word clock or a digital-input signal through its BNC connectors, which are also on the rear panel.

A cool DigiMax feature is its ability, when fitted with a breakout cable, to simultaneously output 24 channels: 8 analog and 16 digital. That solves the latency problem inherent in DAW recording by letting you monitor directly from the DigiMax's analog outputs, thus avoiding any signal delay, while the digital outputs feed the DAW. That feature alone could put the DigiMax at the top of the list for anyone who records real instruments (as opposed to those who work only with MIDI sound sources).

The simultaneous analog and digital outputs also make the DigiMax great for live recording. For example, you could use the ADAT Lightpipe to feed an MDM's digital input while sending an identical signal to the front-of-house mixer using the DigiMax's TRS analog outputs.

The DigiMax has an external power supply, which clearly helps account for the unit's impressively low noise specification. However, it's not your typical wall-wart or line-lump power converter. Rather, it is a heavy-duty ¼-rackspace unit that can be rackmounted using the optional PSRA rack adapter (\$29.95), which can hold three DigiMax power supplies.

# MAIN COURSE

Often you can't tell if a device's sonic signature is desirable until it accumulates on several tracks. For instance, if you record 20 or 30 audio tracks through a lame signal path, the cumulative result becomes quite noticeable. The same is true for recording through a great signal path, except that the cumulative result is good rather than

# DIGIMAX

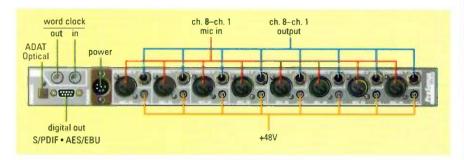


FIG. 2: The DigiMax's rear panel provides eight mic inputs on Neutrik combo connectors, eight %-inch TRS analog outs, an ADAT Lightpipe port, and a 9-pin connector that can output AES/EBU or S/PDIF (internally switchable) when fitted with an optional breakout cable. Word-clock synchronization is available on BNC connectors.

bad. It all adds up, whether for you or against you.

The preamps in the DigiMax sound good and full over a broad frequency range. They also have little inherent noise, because of their capacitorless design.

My studiomates and I recorded with the DigiMax for a couple of months while working on a variety of projects for Hal Leonard Publishing, Carnival Cruise Lines, and several theater shows. We set up two rooms, one with my normal tracking rack and the other with the DigiMax. (My tracking rack consists of two channels of Neve 1272 preamps, two Empirical Labs Distressors, and a stereo Nightpro EQ3-D.)

Although we often move my tracking rig from room to room when recording critical tracks, it stayed put during the period in which I evaluated the DigiMax. If we needed to cut vocals or do MIDI transfers in the room with the

# **DigiMax Specifications**

Audio Channels	8		
Analog Inputs	(8) balanced XLR/TRS Neutrik combo (mic);		
	(2) unbalanced ¼" (instrument)		
Analog Outputs	(8) balanced TRS		
Digital Outputs	(1) ADAT optical (8 channels); (1) 9-pin		
	(8 channels), selectable AES/EBU or S/PDIF		
	(optional breakout cable required);		
	(1) BNC word clock		
Synchronization	(2) BNC word clock (input and output)		
Frequency Response	20 Hz50 kHz		
Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise	<0.009%		
Noise Floor	-94 dBu		
Signal-to-Noise Ratio	>98 dB		
Analog Dynamic Range	>120 dB		
Headroom	+24 dBu		
Maximum Gain	+50 dBu		
Attenuation Pad	20 dB		
LED Meters	(1) signal present (-20 dBu); (1) clip (+22 dBu);		
	(1) limiter active		
Phantom Power	+48V (individually switchable on back panel)		
Polarity Reverse	chs. 1–2		
Sampling Rates	32, 44.1, and 48 kHz (selectable)		
Bit Depth	24-bit (fixed)		
Power Supply	external, ½-rackspace (rackmountable)		
Dimensions	1U × 7" (D)		
Weight	15 lb.		



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# SE5000Tube Microphone

Type: vacuum tube condenser Frequency Response: 20Hz to 18kHz Polar Pattern: cardioid Sensitivity: >16m V/Pa Output Impedance: <200 ohm Output Noise: <18dB typical, A weighted THD: <0.5% at 120 dB SPL Power: external regulated 115/220 P.S



Type: small diaphragm condenser Frequency Response: 30Hz to 18kHz Polar Pattern: cardioid Sensitivity: 10mV/Pa Output Impedance: <200 ohm Output Noise: <18dB typical, A weighted THD: <0.5% at 134 dB SPL Power: +48V phantom power

### SE2000 Sale \$129.00

Type: large diaphragm condenser -10db Pad - lo-cut filter Frequency Response: 30Hz to 20kHz Polar Pattern: cardioid Sensitivity: >18m V/Pa Output Impedance: <200 ohm Output Noise: <17dB typical, A weighted THD: <0.5% at 120 dB SPL Power: +48V phantom power

# SE3000

#### Sale \$179.00 Type: 1.07" twin di

Type: 1.07" twin diaphragm condenser Frequency Response: 20Hz to 20kHz Polar Pattem: cardioid, figure 8, omni Sensitivity: >18m V/Pa Output Impedance: <200 ohm Output Noise: <17dB typical, A weighted THD: <0.5% at 120 dB SPL Power: +48V phantom power

#### SE1000 Sale \$99.00

Type: large diaphragm condenser Frequency Response: 30Hz to 20kHz Polar Pattern: cardioid Sensitivity: >18m V/Pa Output Impedance: <200 ohm Output Noise: <17dB typical, A weighted THD: <0.5% at 120 dB SPL Power: +48V phantom power

#### SE2500 Sale \$149.00

Type: large diaphragm condenser Frequency Response: 30Hz to 18kHz Polar Pattern: cardioid Sensitivity: >16m V/Pa Output Impedance: <200 ohm Output Noise: <17dB typical, A weighted THD: <0.5% at 120 dB SPL Power: +48V phantom power

### SE3500 Sale \$169.00

Type: 1.07" large diaphragm condenser Frequ1ency Response: 20Hz to 20kHz Polar Pattern: cardioid Sensitivity: >20m V/Pa Output Impedance: <200 ohm Output Noise: <15dB typical, A weighted THD: <0.5% at 120 dB SPL Power: +48V phantom power



# DIGIMAX



FIG. 3: The optional breakout cable attaches to the 9-pin connector on the back of the DigiMax to provide four stereo pairs (eight channels) of AES/EBU digital output. A similar cable for S/PDIF output is also available.

DigiMax, we did so without hesitation. The DigiMax worked great as a digital A/D front end for MIDI transfers into the computer, and it also provided quality preamps for vocal and other critical recording.

That is not to say that the DigiMax sounded as good as my tracking rack; after all, one channel in my rig costs about \$3,000, as opposed to \$212 per channel for the DigiMax (not to mention that the DigiMax includes A/D converters). It was a testament to the merits of the PreSonus preamps that we trusted them enough to use them on real-world projects in which quality was essential. Playing with a unit for the purposes of writing a review is one thing, but actually using the unit on professional projects is something else entirely. Thankfully, the DigiMax preamps passed with flying colors.

# SIDE DISHES

The bonus features on the DigiMax were less to my liking. For example, the Dual Domain limiter's threshold, which is controlled by the outer dial of a dual-concentric pot (the inner pot controls the channel's gain), was difficult to set properly because there is not much of a sweet-spot range to work with. Up to a point, the limiter sounded as though it wasn't doing much at all; then suddenly, when I turned the knob only slightly more, it squashed the signal in an unpleasant way. According to PreSonus, the limiter has two thresholds with a 6 dB difference between them. You get only light compression at lower threshold settings. When the signal hits the second threshold, the harsher peak limiting sets in. Because the threshold is interactive with the gain amount, some experimentation is necessary to find the proper settings for the desired effect. However, I never achieved a sound that I liked with the limiter; after a few days, I simply stopped using it and was quite happy thereafter.

I stopped using the EQ Enhance feature, too, because engaging it on a channel carves out a 3 dB hole from 250 Hz to 5 kHz, effectively gutting the frequencies in which most of the music lies. I did not find a single instrument, live or MIDI, that sounded better with the EQ Enhance button engaged. For that reason, I think a tamer midrange dip—say, a 1.5 dB cut at 630 Hz with a much narrower bandwidth—would better serve the DigiMax. Perhaps Pre-Sonus could use the slot to install a highpass filter, an airband boost, or a channel mute.

## LOTS TO OFFER

The PreSonus DigiMax is an affordable, versatile unit that excels at its core duties: mic and instrument amplification and A/D conversion. Its Class A preamps sound great, and the simultaneously available analog and digital outputs provide an elegant solution for the vexing problem of signal latency, making the unit an excellent choice as a front end for digital recorders and DAWs. The unit is ideal for live recording, too, and it can function as a 2-channel DI box.

The DigiMax's limiter and EQ enhancer circuit are of limited use. The unit does not support 88.2 or 96 kHz audio, which may limit its appeal for forward-looking digital recordists. Still, the DigiMax occupies its own audio niche, providing useful capabilities that no other single box offers. If you're looking for an 8-channel preamp with digital outputs to use as an A/D path for a DAW or digital recorder, the DigiMax has you covered.

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# STARR LABS

ZTAR ZI AND ZI-S

# Is the ultimate MIDI controller a guitar?

# By Bobby BeauSoleil

Ithough guitar-to-MIDI converters have improved since being introduced in the early '80s, they are still inherently finicky and unpredictable, and the range of MIDI control data they can generate is often limited. At best, conventional guitar controllers represent a set of workarounds that many electronic musicians, especially guitar players, find less than satisfying. The Starr Labs Ztar represents a giant step forward in the quest for sophisticated real-time MIDI controllers, helping to bring electronic music with subtlety and nuance within reach. The Ztar's design bears some similarity to the SynthAxe, a guitarlike MIDI controller. Despite a few reported reliability problems, the SynthAxe offered a superior method for translating guitar technique into MIDI control streams. The Ztar incorporates many advances in sensor and large-scale integration technologies that developed in the intervening years. Starr's controller offers dependability, advanced MIDI implementation, and more control options, all for about one quarter of the Synth-Axe's original price.

Since entering the market in 1991 (see the Ztar 624-D review in the November 1994 EM), the Ztar has continued to evolve. Starr Labs refined the instrument's design by improving materials and mechanisms, frequently updating the firmware, and adding new features and controller options. The two models' gesture-input functions have a few significant differences (see Fig. 1).

# PARADIGM SHIFT



FIG. 1: The Starr Labs Ztar Z1 and Z1-S MIDI controllers offer similar features and options, but each has a different combination of trigger switches.

From a construction standpoint, the Ztar has little in common with traditional guitars. It doesn't even have strings, in the conventional sense. Its radical design is the root of its success as

a MIDI controller.

The Ztar exhibits none of the quirks that have long plagued guitar controllers, such as tracking delays, pitch flutter, false notes, and erratic triggering. Instead of translating string vibrations into MIDI data, the Ztar employs an array of specially designed potentiometers, switches, and sensors, providing a far more direct connection between the player's input and its conversion to MIDI data. Starr's controllers respond to touch with an almost startling immediacy. They translate a variety of gestures into a comprehensive and flexible stream of MIDI control data with predictable precision.

The Ztar is neither a guitar nor a replacement for one. If you approach the device expecting to play it in exactly the same fashion you would a guitar, you probably will be disappointed. On the other hand, if you approach the Ztar with some understanding of the concepts behind its design and of its strengths and weaknesses, you will be rewarded with extraordinary creative and expressive possibilities.

Essentially, the Ztar is a sophisticated keyboard remodeled to mimic a guitar's shape and much of its playability. Its controls let guitar fingerings initiate notes, and they provide techniques for articulation and modulation, including finger pressure, breath, and foot control. In addition, the Z1 has a bank of Velocity- and Pressure-sensitive trigger pads, and the Z1-S has string triggers to facilitate picking techniques.

You can program the Ztar's controls to perform more than one task and to transmit corresponding MIDI messages on several channels simultaneously. The instrument supports user-programmable transposition, alternate tunings, and multiple splits and layering.

Aside from guitarists and bassists, percussionists who want to step out from behind the kit should try the Z1. The Ztar might also be attractive to remixers, sound designers, Foley artists, or anyone who can benefit from a controller with such advanced MIDI implementation.

# **OUTSIDE THE BOX**

The Ztar arrives in a well-padded, plushlined canvas gig bag. An accessory pouch contains a pair of MIDI cables, a wall-wart AC adapter, a 32-page manual, and a black metal junction box for routing MIDI signals and supplying power to the Ztar. A flexible 30-inch plastic tube with a mouthpiece for the optional Breath Controller (\$130) input was included with the unit supplied for review.

Like an electric guitar, the Ztar is composed of a body and a neck-andfingerboard assembly. The neck fits snugly into a notch on the upper body and is fastened with three bolts, forming a solid and ergonomically functional neck-to-body joint.

The housings for the body and neck

# 

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# ZTAR Z1 AND Z1-S

assemblies are castings of a black resin compound. The body has an attractive, finely pebbled matte finish, and the neck's glossy veneer facilitates easy sliding of the hand against the neck's back and sides. Replacing the wood used in earlier Ztar designs with the cast resin material makes the units less likely to contract and expand with atmospheric changes. A tendency to flex or warp would have compromised the tolerance of the tiny touch-sensitive components, resulting in erratic performance.

Designing a stringless, touch-sensitive instrument that feels good and works well is a challenge for anyone, and Starr Labs' design succeeds. After many years of playing guitars with real strings, I found the Ztar's virtual strings to be a bit of a struggle at first. Within a surprisingly short time, though, I was comfortable playing chords and scales and generally riffing around on the Ztar's fingerboard.

### **BOARD GAMES**

The fingerboard features a 24-by-6 matrix of tiny oblong buttons—the equivalent of the fret positions on a guitar's fingerboard (see Fig. 2). The surface of each ½-inch-by-¼-inch Velocity- and Pressure-sensitive button is smoothly rounded. Buttons are black or white, are arranged in a pattern imitating guitar fingerboard positions, and are activated by a light touch. Dot-inlay position markers are on the side of the neck.

When playing a Ztar for the first time,

those accustomed to guitar fingerboard spacing should expect a brief adjustment period; the semitone intervals are spaced an equal distance apart. Instead of tapering in the manner of a guitar neck, the Ztar's neck is 2% inches wide along its 22-inch length.

The Ztar's fingerboard supports Polyphonic Aftertouch, which provides dynamic expression of notes (assuming your synth supports it) in response to finger pressure applied to keys. The Zone/EFX submenu lets you adjust the threshold and sensitivity of the Pressure response. You can also defeat the fingerboard's Velocity sensitivity, leaving the picking hand to perform dynamic expression with the triggers on the body.

The optional Pressure-sensitive Neck Strip Sensor (\$95) is well worth the extra cost. It is affixed to the side of the neck nearest the player's view, partly obscuring the dot-inlay position markers and extending the length of the neck. Controlled with the thumb of the fingerboard hand, the Neck Strip Sensor can transmit Channel Pressure, Pitch Bend, Expression, Sustain Pedal, and other MIDI continuous controller messages.

# **BODY IMAGE**

The Ztar body assembly is molded into a wedgelike trapezoidal shape that is gently rounded at the bottom, is symmetrically sloped at the sides, and terminates in the contoured point at which it joins the neck. With a depth of

> 2% inches, the body is about half as thick as that of an average solid-body electric guitar. The slope of the side panel on the body's opposing side gives the instrument a tendency to slide off your knee unless you hold it at a slightly awkward angle. The shape is less than ideal for playing the controller while seated, but Starr offers an optional knee rest (\$35) to remedy the problem. Fortunately, the instrument balances perfectly when used with a guitar strap.

### PRODUCT SUMMARY

Starr Labs Ztar Z1 MIDI controller \$1,995 Z1-S MIDI controller \$2,195

FEATURES	4.5
EASE OF USE	3.0
DOCUMENTATION	2.0
VALUE	4.0

RATING PRODUCTS FROM 1 TO 5

**PROS:** Well designed. Durably constructed. Comprehensive and flexible MIDI implementation. Sensors are responsive to the touch. Translates most traditional guitar-playing techniques. Can be customized by programming to accommodate unique playing styles.

**CONS:** Poor documentation. Cannot translate stringed-instrument note-bending techniques. No legends for input and output connections on instrument body. Cumbersome pedal-connection scheme.

# Manufacturer Starr Labs tel. (619) 233-6715 e-mail harvey@cts.com Web http://catalog.com/starrlab

The 80-character backlit display is positioned in plain view on the sloping side of the body (see Fig. 3). The display and its surrounding soft buttons offer access to configuration presets, tunings, controller assignments, operation modes, MIDI status, and so forth.

Most physical controllers are on the top of the body. Each of the six virtual strings connects to a dedicated trigger mechanism on the Ztar's body and operates independently of the others. When you activate a trigger, it samples its corresponding virtual string to determine the correct pitch and transmits the appropriate MIDI control data. In other words, select notes with the fretting hand and trigger them with the picking hand, as you would on a guitar.

The six triggers are just below the fingerboard and aligned on the same axis. Their location and orientation on the Ztar's body will seem familiar to guitar and bass players immediately.

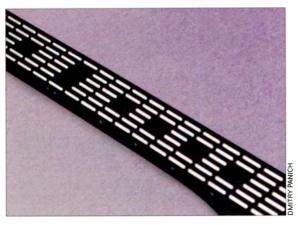


FIG. 2: Unlike playing conventional strings and frets, playing the Ztar's fingerboard can trigger MIDI events and send Channel Voice messages when you apply pressure to the buttons.

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# ZTAR Z1 AND Z1-S

Alternative operation modes let you play the fingerboard with both hands by disengaging the triggers from their relationship with the fingerboard.

The Z1's six triggers are elongated membrane-type keypads in a raisedrelief pattern to provide tactile feedback. They are Velocity- and Pressure-sensitive and respond equally well to tapping and strumming techniques. Below the triggers are 12 rectangular button-type pads in two columns extending down the center of the body; they also respond to Velocity and Aftertouch. The pads can send controller messages on as many as eight MIDI channels at the same time.

In place of the Z1's keypad triggers, the Z1-S provides six short metal strings stretched between the pickup bridge (just below the fingerboard) and the metal termination bridge (at the bottom of the body). Those strings respond with excellent Velocity sensitivity. For notes triggered from the strings, you can mute them in a natural man-

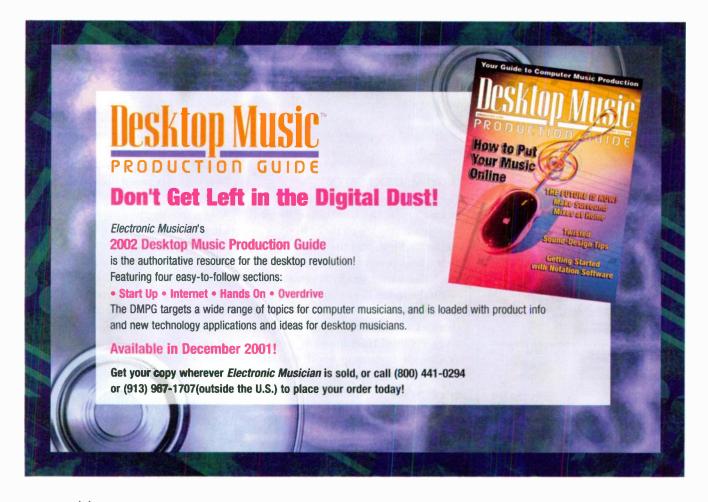


FIG. 3: The Ztar's backlit display and an array of soft buttons are accessible and easily visible from the sloping side of the guitar.

ner by touching the string with a finger or by touching the metal bridge with the heel of your hand, both of which send Note Off commands. Muting is independent for each string. That makes the Z1-S a good choice for traditional flatpicking, fingerpicking, and strumming techniques.

It's difficult to implement Pressure sensitivity in a triggering system of that type, which gives the Z1 model an edge. The Z1-S forgoes the Z1's pads to make room for its larger string-trigger assembly. However, an optional over-bridge assembly (\$340) offers six pads mounted above the string triggers.

In all other respects, the features of the Z1 and Z1-S are the same. On the surface closest to the player's point of view is a row of ten membrane switches



# ZTAR Z1 AND Z1-S

serving as function keys. (I normally prefer buttons to membrane switches, but because membrane switches require a more deliberate touch, they help prevent the player from accidentally switching modes.) From left to right, the switches offer Octave Up, Octave Down, Patch Up, Patch Down, Triggers, Guitar/Poly, Solo, Write, Record, and Panic. Switches that perform toggle functions are equipped with small LEDs to indicate their status.

Opposite the function keys and just beyond the triggers are a rotary knob and a joystick. The knob is fully programmable and assignable to MIDI commands suited to rotary control. Likewise, the spring-loaded joystick offers four general-purpose controllers and an additional button feature. Each joystick quadrant (up, down, left, and right) is individually programmable, and pressing inward on the joystick activates a momentary switch that can initiate a CC. Think of the joystick as a sort of super whammy bar for generat-

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# **EXTENT AND NATURE OF CIRCULATION**

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ing out-of-this-world modulation effects (see Fig. 4).

A metal jack plate on the body's lower end sports a rocker power switch, MIDI In and Out ports, a ¼-inch sustain-pedal input, and a ¼-inch volume-pedal input. You can assign the pedal inputs to a variety of MIDI functions. One of the units came fitted with a special connector for the freely assignable Breath Controller's plastic tube. Surprisingly, the jack plate has no legend, so you will need to consult the manual or

employ trial and error to determine each jack's purpose. That is an unnecessary annoyance rather than a serious problem.

The sturdy PB-1 junction box connects to the Ztar by means of a standard MIDI cable. The supplied AC adapter connects to a jack on one end of the box, and an LED on the other end indicates when it receives power. A cable from the Ztar's MIDI Out connects to the Controller input on the junction box, and a second MIDI cable connects between the PB-1's MIDI Out and the sound source's MIDI In. That is a less-than-elegant solution to the problem of supplying power to a remote, strap-on controller.

### DIGITAL DEXTERITY

The Ztar is always in Live or Edit mode. In Live mode, the front-panel Record button lets you assign notes to sensors on the fly. First, play the desired notes on the fingerboard; press Record; then, touch the sensor to which you want to assign the notes. Recording even copies to the sensor the fingerboard's MIDI channel assignments for the selected notes. A Chord Hold function operates in a toggle fashion in which the triggered notes sustain until the sensor is touched again; otherwise, you can sustain notes and retrigger them with a subsequent touch.

Interestingly, notes that sound from unfretted triggers are tuned independently of the fingerboard zones-a fea-



FIG. 4: The Ztar's joystick offers two modulation assignments for each axis. Depressing the joystick provides one additional controller.

ture with some remarkable creative potential. Although you can set notes triggered on the fingerboard to standard tuning, you can program the open "strings" for alternate tunings. Furthermore, you can use the opennote tunings as an electronic capo. That feature, in combination with hammeron techniques, is almost like having an extra digit, allowing for complex fingerings.

The Triggers and Scan parameters determine some of the Ztar's most essential operating modes. The possible settings are Triggers: On/Off and Scan: Guitar/Polyphonic, with each combination resulting in a unique operation mode. Dedicated front-panel function buttons labeled Trig and G/Poly let the player switch between operating modes in Live mode.

When the Triggers parameter is toggled to off, the triggers and fingerboard operate independently of one another. You can play the fingerboard with both hands or play it with one hand while manipulating the sensors on the body with the other. With the Scan parameter switched to Polyphonic mode, you can play as many notes on the fingerboard as your fingers can handle, even if the notes are on the same virtual string.

With Guitar mode activated and the triggers turned on, the Ztar behaves like a traditional guitar: notes selected on the fingerboard are transmitted only when the corresponding triggers are

#### ZTAR Z1 AND Z1-S

activated with the other hand. If you turn the triggers off while the Ztar is in Guitar mode, you can trigger notes again directly from the fingerboard, but the highest-note priority is maintained. When you select Guitar mode from within the Scan-Mode submenu, additional parameters enable or defeat hammer-on articulations and allow adjustment of hammer-on threshold sensitivity.

If you turn the triggers off in Guitar mode, you can play notes and chords on the fingerboard with one hand. That leaves the other hand free to move the joystick or manipulate other sensors on the instrument's body. Guitar mode also lets you use both hands for tapping on the fingerboard.

The Ztar shines the most in Polyphonic mode with the triggers on the body turned off. You can use both hands to play chords with intervals that would require two keyboard players to perform. Using that technique with alternate tunings can extend the Ztar's range of chording possibilities considerably.

The Ztar does not possess a guitar's facilities for creating pitch bends and vibrato by manipulating strings on a fretboard. The finger-pressure response of the Z1's key triggers is well suited to LFO modulation, so I often employ that setup for vibrato. Generally, I use the Neck Strip Sensor for bending notes, manipulating it with the thumb of my fingerboard hand; alternatively, I use the Breath Controller for supple control of Pitch Bend. For whammy-bar effects, I assign Bend Down and Bend Up to opposing joystick quadrants. You can do some wicked dive-bombing with such a setup, bending notes and chords over any range your synth will allow. With a multitimbral instrument, that technique can produce utterly awe-inspiring sounds.

#### **PICKS AND PANS**

It's difficult to gripe much about the Ztar. Except for its inability to translate typical stringed-instrument pitch-bending techniques, the Ztar succeeds in almost every respect. My main criticisms concern the I/O connection scheme. I just can't abide three cables hanging from the end of the Ztar's body. A more elegant solution would provide a floor unit that connects to the Ztar with control pedals already mounted and with a single cable and a built-in power supply (thus eliminating the wall wart). It would also be helpful if the floor unit were equipped with an array of footswitches for sending multichannel Program Changes; that would free the performance sensors from relatively mundane tasks.

Easily, the package's weakest element is the documentation. The loopbound manual consists of a somewhat loose collection of entries covering various Ztar models, including some that are no longer in production, and the information is not indexed. According to Starr Labs, a new manual is in the works. Meanwhile, you can find a wealth of useful information and novel ideas for Ztar applications at http://groups.yahoo.com/group/ztar. Harvey Starr occasionally haunts the site to answer questions, offer suggestions, and gather ideas for design improvements.

A few minor complaints notwithstanding, the Z1 and Z1-S models are well conceived, solidly built, and extremely versatile. The Ztar's MIDI implementation is unrivaled by any other MIDI controller. Much of the instrument's beauty is its high degree of customization. In fact, it's improbable that any two Ztar players will ever sound the same.

Paired with synths that offer enough modulation routings to do it justice, the Starr Labs Ztar can provide realtime musical-performance capabilities of tremendous depth and power. If you're the adventurous type and your leanings are toward electronic music's frontiers, see what a Ztar can do for you.

**Bobby BeauSoleil** is an electronic musician and sound designer who has composed for film and video. You can hear examples of his music, including Ztar performances, at www.whitedogmusic.com.





## Quick <mark>Picks</mark>

......

### SONIC IMPLANTS Afro-Cuban Percussion (GigaSampler)

By Zack Price

Joe Galeota is the owner of JAG Drums (seller of handcrafted African percussion instruments) and plays all the instruments for Sonic Implants' Afro-Cuban Percussion (\$99.95) sample CD-ROM. The collection features a variety of percussion instrument samples for NemeSys's line of GigaStudio software samplers. Producer Dave Quattrini recorded Galeota at multiple velocity levels for realistic tone when plaving softer and louder notes. Furthermore, Quattrini recorded the instruments using close- and ambient-miking on two DAT decks. According to Quattrini, the ambient microphone was set up about three feet away from the source. Even though that is a relatively short distance for ambient-miking, it is enough to guarantee a full yet more natural instrument sound. Using both recording techniques on all the instruments ensured a consistency in sound. Additionally, you can easily mix and match ambient- and close-miked sounds.

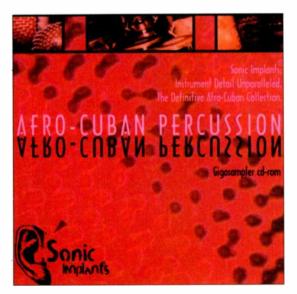
#### **Bells and Whistles**

The sounds in the library are divided into three groups: Bells, Shakers, and Scrapers; Hand Drums; and Stick Drums. The sounds in those groups are further subdivided into ambient- and close-miked categories. In *GigaStudio*, copy the folders on the CD-ROM to the drive in which you store your GigaSampler files. Create a new folder on that drive and name it Afro-Cuban Percussion. The CD-ROM samples are neatly organized into folders and subfolders, which makes them easy to find anytime you reopen *GigaStudio* to update the library.

Inside the Bells, Shakers, and Scrapers group are the following instrument sounds, arranged in single-instrument GigaStudio patches: Afoxe, Agogo, Ankle Bells, Caxixi, Cha Cha Bell, Claves, Cowbells (low, mid, and high), Frogs Eggs, Guiro (Cuban and merengue), Large Basket, Maracas, Reco Reco, Samba Whistles, and Sencero. The Hand Drums collection contains Birimbou, Bongo, Conga, Conga Quinto, Conga Segundo, Conga Tumbadora, Cuica, Finger Snaps, Pandeiro, and Vibraslap. The Stick Drums set offers Jam Blocks, Repenique, Surdu Bombo (played with felt-covered and bare-wood sticks), Surdu Cortador, Surdu Macana, Tamborim, Timbales, and Timbalitos.

#### **Percussion Ensemble**

In each case, all of the variations of an individual instrument are man-



Sonic Implants' Afro-Cuban Percussion sample CD-ROM in the GigaSampler format places a variety of percussion instruments at your fingertips.

individual instrument are mapped out across a group of keys, For example, Bongo contains low bongo hits (muted and open), low slaps, high bongo hits (muted and open), and high slaps. Unfortunately, the CD-ROM contains no documentation regarding the mapping of each individual sound. That means the user has to discover by trial and error which note triggers a percussion sound, which is not the preferred modus operandi in a studio situation in which time is money. Keymap documentation would also help in setting up a MIDI percussion controller. Nonetheless, the sounds are mapped in such a way that the user often can

perform realistic instrument phrases by playing the keys scalewise in three- or four-note groups.

Inasmuch as each of the instruments are separate GigaSampler files, the user has to load each instrument into a separate MIDI channel. That is a good thing because it provides the greatest amount of control possible for each instrument. The larger the percussion section you create, the fewer MIDI channels you have for other instruments-that shouldn't be a problem in GigaStudio 96 or GigaStudio 160, which have 32 and 64 MIDI channels, respectively. GigaSampler LE and GigaSampler 64 are limited to 16 MIDI channels, so users of those programs may need to conserve resources when creating a large percussion section.

#### **Authentic Sounds**

As for the lack of documentation, Quattrini says that keymapping information should be available on Sonic Implants' Web site by the time you read this. A few Performance patches with more common Afro-Cuban percussion ensemble groupings would be nice too.

Overall, the sound quality is excellent, and playing the sounds is relatively easy despite the lack of mapping info. Although I appreciate the inclusion of close- and ambient-miked recordings, I gravitate toward the ambient sounds. Whichever you prefer, the *Afro-Cuban Percussion* library is a worthy addition to your GigaSampler instrument collection.

#### **Overall EM Rating (1 through 5): 4.5**

Sonic Implants Network; tel. (781) 641-0063; e-mail studio@sonicimplants.com; Web www .sonicimplants.com

### **IK MULTIMEDIA**

#### T-Racks 24 (Mac/Win)

By Steve Broderson

As 24-bit resolution becomes more prevalent in the recording studio, software makers are busy releasing 24-bit versions of their products. Fortunately, IK Multimedia has done more than simply add higher resolution to one of its products,

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The SCX-25 employs a uniform cardioid pattern and has a stunning frequency response (20 Hz–20 kHz). Ideal for recording a wide variety of acoustic instruments, vocals, and piano, the SCX-25 also thrives as an ambient room and field recording mic. With the SCX-25, you will feel that the microphone of the future has arrived.

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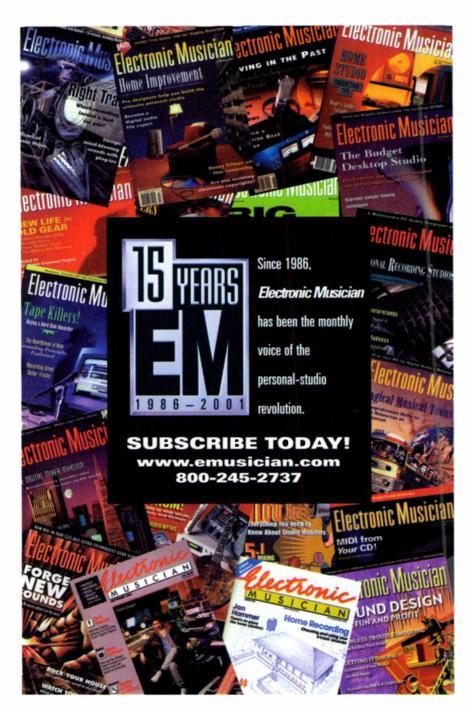


now called *T-Racks* 24 (\$299). It's almost a new program, and it's free for registered users of the original *T-Racks* (see the April 2000 issue for the *T-Racks* review).

#### **New Racks**

When you upgrade to *T-Racks* 24, you can joyfully rip out (I mean, gently remove) the hardware dongle from your computer, because it's been replaced with a software encryption scheme. As its name implies, *T-Racks* 24 now reads and writes 24-bit audio files, and if necessary, it can convert them to 16-bit, 44.1 kHz audio. It also processes single Pro Tools 24-bit audio tracks at full resolution, though not in real time, because *T-Racks* 24 is a standalone program rather than a plug-in.

*T-Racks*' elegant design resembling a stack of analog gear is intact, but users of previous *T-Racks* versions will notice some new knobs. A Ratio control that ranges from 1.5:1 to 4.68:1 now appears on the compressor. The compression is on the gentle



side, but if you use it in conjunction with the limiter module, you can still throw your sound against a pretty solid brick wall.

*T-Racks* 24's improved multiband limiter offers a new algorithm that lets it work more transparently as it increases apparent loudness. The output stage has a new attitude, too, featuring a Saturation knob; the original version had only a Hard/Soft toggle switch. The Saturation control allows hardedged digital clipping, warmer analog saturation, and all points in between.

The update includes eight new skins for giving your virtual analog rack a makeover. The new visuals aren't entirely eye candy; the pop-up level meter now has a toggle button, labeled 10x, with which you can zoom in at high resolution on only the top level of your peaks (from 7.2 to 0 dB). If you see "overs" this close, believe me, you have overs. For quick reference, additional over LEDs appear at the output section.

Another new touch offered by T-Racks 24 is a three-position switch for stereo, mono, and difference monitoring, allowing you to spot phase and stereo-image problems. Although the mastering stage is a bit late for discovering such problems, it's still a nice final check. More than 50 presets have been added, and they're implemented in a more flexible manner than those in the previous version. Former presets affected all four modules (EQ, compressor, limiter, and output stage) simultaneously; the new presets affect only one module at a time, and by selecting a different preset for each module, you can mix and match at will.

#### **Removing the Cover**

One of *T-Racks* 24's new additions is the ability to tweak internal settings that were fixed and inaccessible in the original version. By manipulating those settings in a text file, you can tell *T-Racks* 24 to perform frequency-dependent compression and limiting (de-essing) or to change the multiband limiter's input threshold, among other things. Even if you're not inclined to tweak parameters, you can still benefit from the feature by downloading home-brewed configurations that others have uploaded to the *T-Racks* Web site.

*T-Racks* 24 retains the feel and improves the sonic characteristics of its predecessor. The interface is still intuitive to navigate



IK Multimedia's T-Racks 24 is a 24-bit update to its T-Racks 1.1 mastering software. The new features include 10x magnified peak metering, a compression-ratio control, saturation level and shape, and mono and difference monitoring.

and to manipulate, and I'm amazed at the gain I can squeeze out of my audio files. Some of the knobs, such as Ratio and the Saturation knee controls, are tiny, but I had no trouble dialing in precisely the values I wanted. The T-Racks Web site has posted

patches that fix problems with T-Racks 24's handling of mono files. which were the only bugs I encountered. Unfortunately, MIDI control is not supported. As a result, you cannot automate changes or use a controller other than a mouse

#### For Everyone

New users will love the warm analog sound that T-Racks has always exhibited; mastering professionals will love the precision peak meters;

and original T-Racks users certainly will love the big jump in their investments' functionality at no cost to them. IK Multimedia hasn't even raised the price with the T-Racks 24 release. The upgrade is not merely a superficial touch-up or bug fix:

T-Racks 24 is a thoroughly well executed overhaul to an already great product. Download a demo of T-Racks 24 from T-Racks' Web site.

**Overall EM Rating (1 through 5); 3.5** IK Multimedia: tel. (866) 243-1718: e-mail info@t-racks.com; Web www.t-racks.com

### SONIC FOUNDRY

World Pep Loops for Acid

By Zack Price

Lastern and Western musical styles have been cross-pollinating for decades. Even so, that exchange of musical expression has only recently become a fully flowered hybrid style. Sonic Foundry's World Pop Loops for Acid (\$59.95), produced by Richard Michos, is a construction kit of Eastern and Middle Eastern instruments and vocalizations that lets users experiment with

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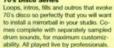
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### Quick <mark>Picks</mark>

world-pop styles. A fair chunk of Western instruments is included for good measure.

#### **Take Two Tablas**

Creating successful world pop involves coming up with the right blend of Eastern and Western rhythms, and this CD-ROM does not disappoint. For example, World Pop Loops for Acid contains 26 tabla patterns, which are mandatory for a collection such as this, and a small assortment of miznah, rahiz, and dumbek loops. In addition, a few shaker, rattle, and tambourine loops add just the right spice to the drum-kit and percussion patterns. Unfortunately, a few conga and marimba patterns don't quite fit with the rest of the percussion loops. I would gladly exchange those patterns for more dumbek, miznah, and rahiz loops. The CD-ROM also contains a variety of straight pop and rock drum-kit loops as well as a limited number of drum kits with effects that worked well in my projects.

Indian, Pakistani, and Middle Eastern vocal phrases are also important components of world pop. In that category, the assortment of female vocal loops is too small. Furthermore, some female vocal loops sound suspiciously masculine-I'd prefer more examples of the high, lilting style of classical Indian female singing. On the other hand, the CD-ROM contains an enormous assortment of male vocal loops. By and large, those are excellent except for the five Classical loops, which have a solo instrumental background that diminishes the loops' usefulness. My Waste of Space Award, however, goes to the sound file Yeah 2000. Its reggae-inspired rap is not only incomprehensible and grating to the ear but also incompatible with the CD-ROM's remaining loops. The disc space it occupies would have been better filled by extra dumbek patterns.

#### **All Strung Out**

No collection of world-pop loops is complete without a good variety of Eastern wind and stringed instruments. *World Pop Loops for Acid* contains a small but excellent assortment of flute, bansuri, ney, and shenai loops. Many are long phrases that you can easily divide into smaller phrases or combine into extended melody lines. With the exception of the shakuhachi loops, however, many of the non-Indian

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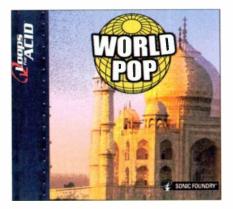
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### Quick Picks



Sonic Foundry's World Pop Loops for Acid offers plentiful Western and non-Western instrumental and vocal loops that can add an ethnic flavor to vour music.

and Middle Eastern ethnic instruments usually don't fit well when used with the rest of the loops.

The entire Stringed Instrument group is something of a disappointment, especially the Chinese violin patterns. Although the eight violin loops are uniformly excellent,

they are too few in number-the violin is an essential element in many non-Western styles. Similarly, the limited number of santur and surmandel loops offers limited variety in that category. The worst omission, however, is the complete lack of sitar, sarod, and oud riffs; adding those would make up for the deficiencies in the other stringed instruments. The best thing about that group is the set of 62 guitar loops, which range from clean acoustic, 12-string, and electric riffs with an Eastern flavor to straight-ahead rock chords and riffs.

In addition to the drum kit and guitar loops mentioned, the World Pop CD-ROM has other Western electronic-instrument sounds. For the most part, they are synthbased drones. Although not extensive, the collection consists of deep single-note drones and drones with evolving textures. Similarly, the keyboard sounds could almost be classified as drones, but they are actually low, slow-moving chord progressions. The least-useful Western sounds are the eight bass-synthesizer loops. I would consider using only two from that small group.

#### Sins of Commission and Omission

The World Pop CD-ROM contains too few loops of certain instruments and completely lacks loops of other essential instruments. I could also argue that some loops don't belong in the collection. Even so, loops on the original Acid loop CD-ROM (and perhaps on other libraries in your collection) can easily compensate for some weaknesses. Overall, the World Pop CD-ROM offers much to the Acid user who wishes to create music in which East meets West. The collection may not let you create every style of world pop imaginable, but it takes you a long way toward that goal.

#### **Overall EM Rating: 3.5**

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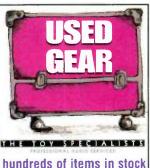
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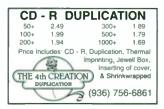
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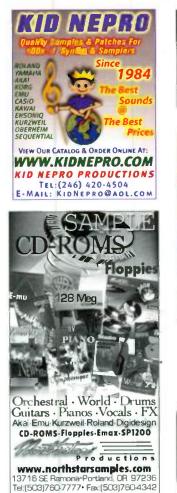
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oluq-ins appear in Digital Performer's mixing

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TC WORKS

#### By Larry the O

### The Art of Being Wrong

FINAL MIX

Veryone makes mistakes. That humbling thought is one reason I work with music and sound and don't have a job involving life-or-death responsibility. I knew a guy whose job was regulating the oxygen that divers received; a mistake on his part could have had dire consequences I'd rather not ponder.

Even when lives are not in the balance, a mistake made working on a client's project can have unpleasant results. (A mistake made on your own project is a problem, to be sure, but at least it's just your problem.) Depending on the severity and obviousness of the mistake, the fallout can range from shaken confidence to months of work destroyed ("Erase hard disk? Y/N").

So you know you'll make some mistakes, and that won't be good. Wonderful. How are you going to handle one when it happens?

A strong start is to do everything you can to avoid setting up situations in which mistakes can occur and to provide ways to recover from those that do. Plan in advance, confirm assumptions, document things assiduously, back up data religiously, save multiple versions of work in progress, double-check before committing to anything from which it would be difficult to backtrack, and most important, draw on knowledge of past problems to anticipate things that can go wrong.

Doing that much can actually protect you pretty well against many cataclysmic blunders—but sooner or later, something will go wrong anyway. That isn't fatalism, just a fact of life.

All right, so you made a mistake. Now what? Several responses are possible, and proceeding from there requires an important and sensitive judgment call as to which is appropriate.

Assess the severity of the damage: if you accidentally overwrote a console snapshot that contained a 0.5 dB EQ tweak on one track with a snapshot that's otherwise identical, it's possible the difference is so small that it's not even noticeable. (You may have made an unnecessary perfectionist tweak to start with.) If neither the client nor you notice the error, it might be best to just let it go.

Perhaps you can quickly and easily repair the mistake. In that instance, it is often possible to fix it without even letting the client know a problem occurred. I once witnessed an excellent engineer who was working on a major TV series accidentally fly an instrument to the wrong track, wiping the last bit he'd dubbed over. The client was engaged in conversation, and it was easy to re-create the earlier edit and then correctly execute the later one. It was done in minutes, and the client never knew—or needed to know.

But some mistakes matter and can't be covered up. That leaves only one option: give it to the client straight. As risky as it is making a decision not to mention a problem, lying about it is far dicier. If the lie doesn't work, the water can quickly get very deep.

On the other hand, if you concisely present the problem to the client in a calm, composed manner, what options (if any) exist for remedying it, and the cost in time and money of each possible solution, most clients will take it in stride and still feel the situation is under control in your hands. They won't be happy, but it may not precipitate a serious breach in the relationship or project.

Many times it is perfectly acceptable, after explaining the situation, to send the client away while you deal with things. That can help preserve the client's creative state of mind and momentum while sparing him or her from the concern that can arise watching a messy repair. If the mistake was serious, you might even have to end the session for the day, but even that can still be okay if the client comes in for the next session and everything has been fixed.

In the end, it is simply unavoidable that, to paraphrase a popular expression, excrement occurs. When it does, only two things really matter: your cleanup skills and your diplomatic chops. @

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