



Wavetable Synth

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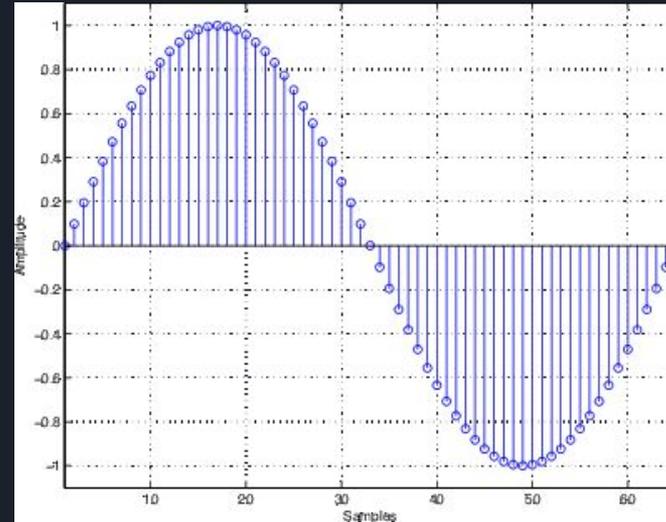
Advisor: John Hui



Overview

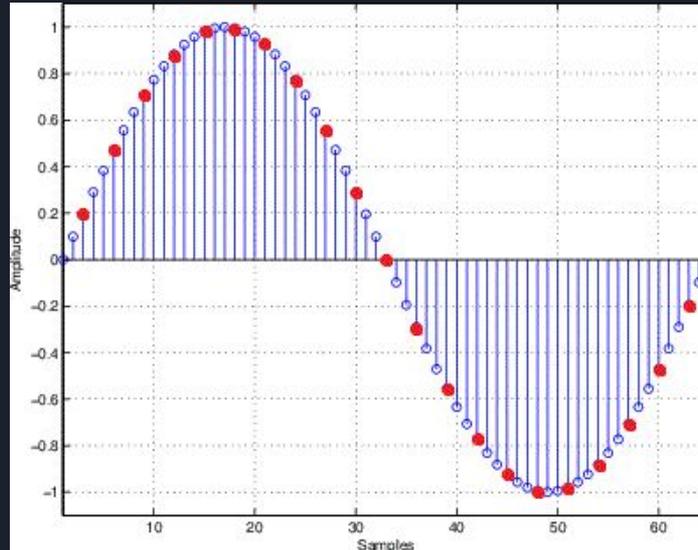
Wavetable Synthesis

- A sound wave signature is stored in memory
- Loop through this wave to make a sound



Different Notes

- Suppose a wave is sampled at 440 Hz and stored
- To sample at 880 Hz, skip every other address
- 1320 Hz = every third





MIDI Instruments

- Send status of key press and release

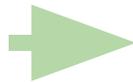
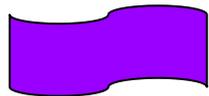
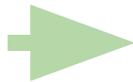
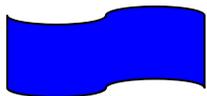
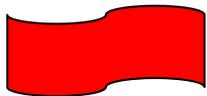
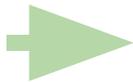
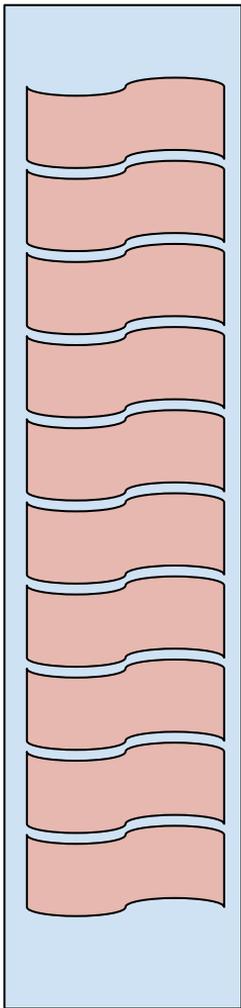
Table 1: MIDI 1.0 Specification Message Summary

Status	Data Byte(s)	Description
D7----D0	D7----D0	
1000nnnn	0kkkkkkk 0vvvvvvv	Note Off event. This message is sent when a note is released (ended). (kkkkkkk) is the key (note) number. (vvvvvvv) is the velocity.
1001nnnn	0kkkkkkk 0vvvvvvv	Note On event. This message is sent when a note is depressed (start). (kkkkkkk) is the key (note) number. (vvvvvvv) is the velocity.



Our Design

- Send MIDI packets over USB to software synth program
- Synth converts MIDI signal data into calls to a hardware driver
- The driver accepts configuration of pitches (up to 10 notes)
- Each note requests samples from sampler
- Sampler can take samples from 2 wavetables and combine them with different coefficients
- The current samples can be configured from the software program
- The samples from all the 10 notes are combined and sent via interface to audio codec





Synth Software



Software: MIDI Decoder

- The MIDI decoder program is responsible for taking the MIDI Protocol messages utilizing the Libusb software library and translating the instructions into logic output:
 - MIDI Packets are 64 bytes
 - note, attack velocity, modulation
- Wave files generated through Matlab and conversion script in python for any .wav files which normalizes the audio format..
 - 48kHz
 - 16bit

Matlab Generated Audio Waves
sine_wave
pulse_wave
saw_wave
triangle_wave

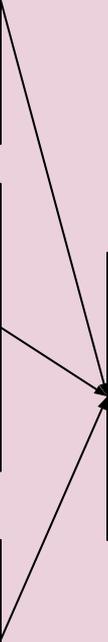
Python Audio Waves Converter
Use existing .wav files and convert to 48kHz, 16bit audio

MIDI Input Device
Keyboard Device which sends in MIDI Commands

MIDI_SW_Driver
Libusb Input MIDI Data
send_note
send_wave
start_wave

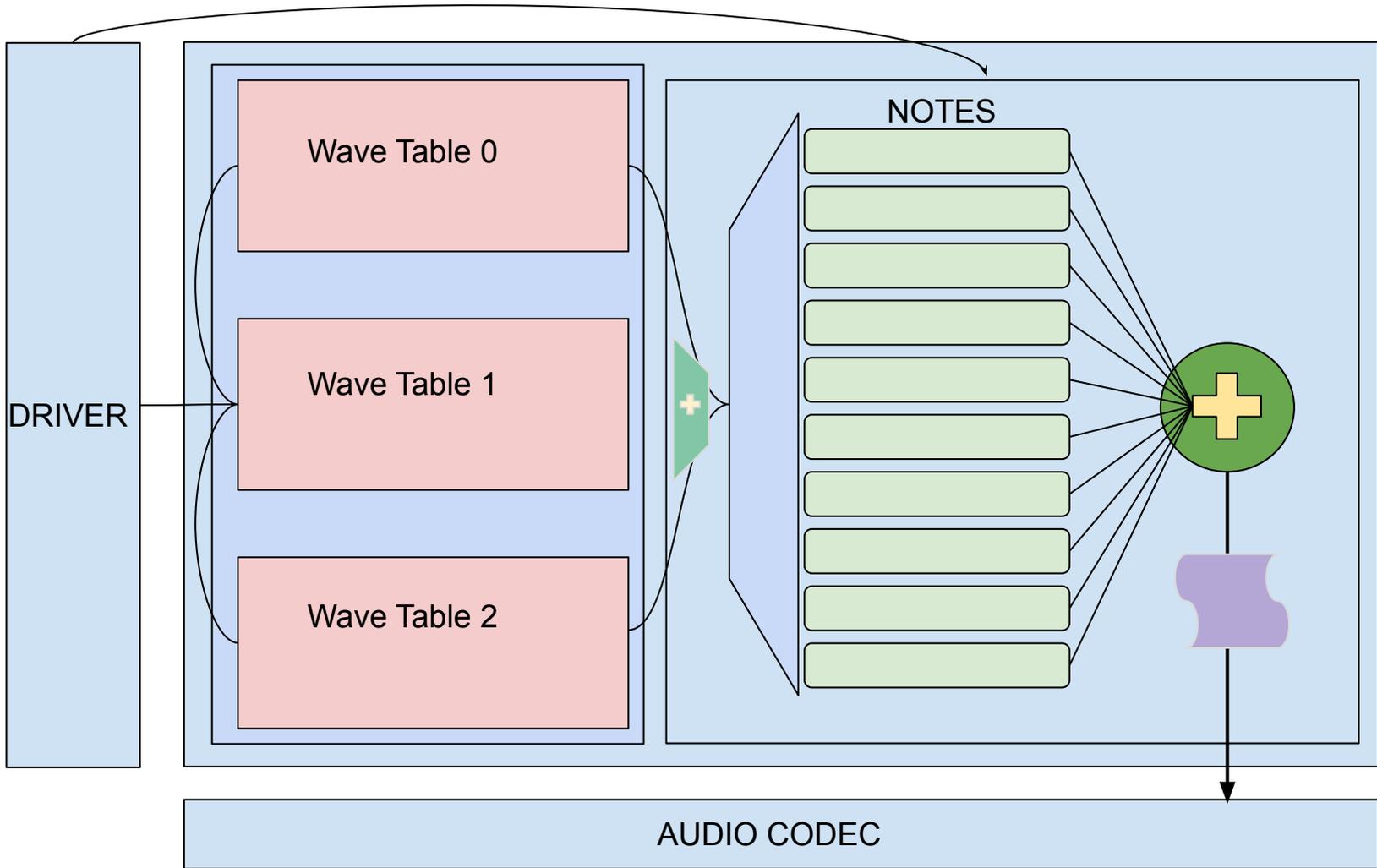
MIDI Driver
Setup Memory Mapped IO
Write Data to buff

Hardware





Synth Hardware

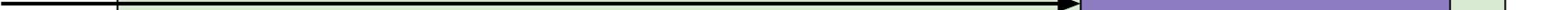


Data from driver, destination note
controlled by top level module

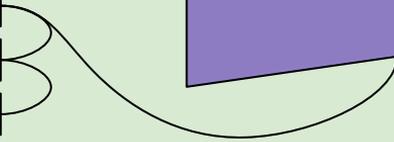
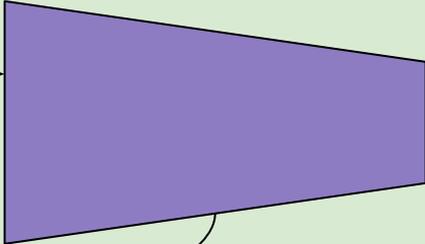


Note Data: Note, Octave, Velocity

Wave Sample



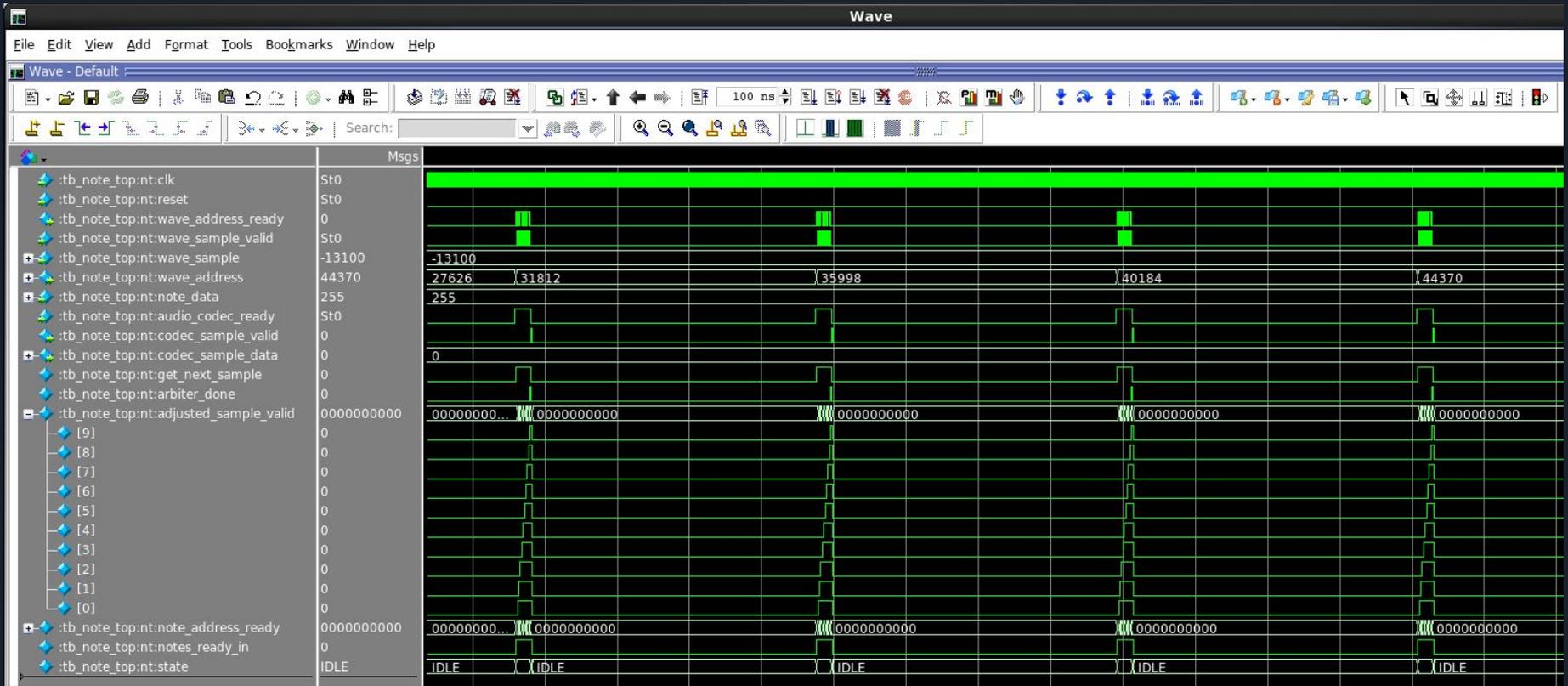
Counters





ADSR enveloping

- Attack
- Decay
- Synthesis
- Release

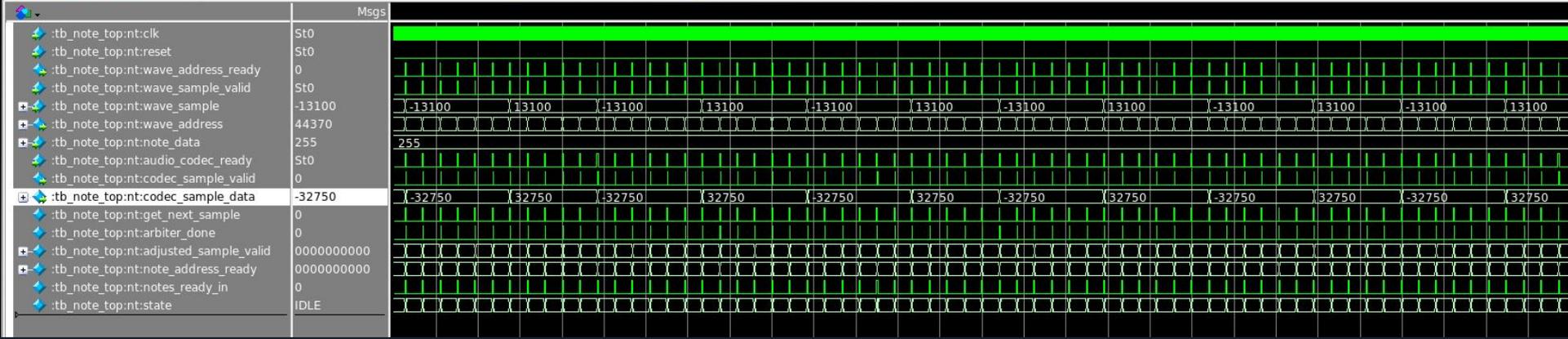


Wave

File Edit View Add Format Tools Bookmarks Window Help

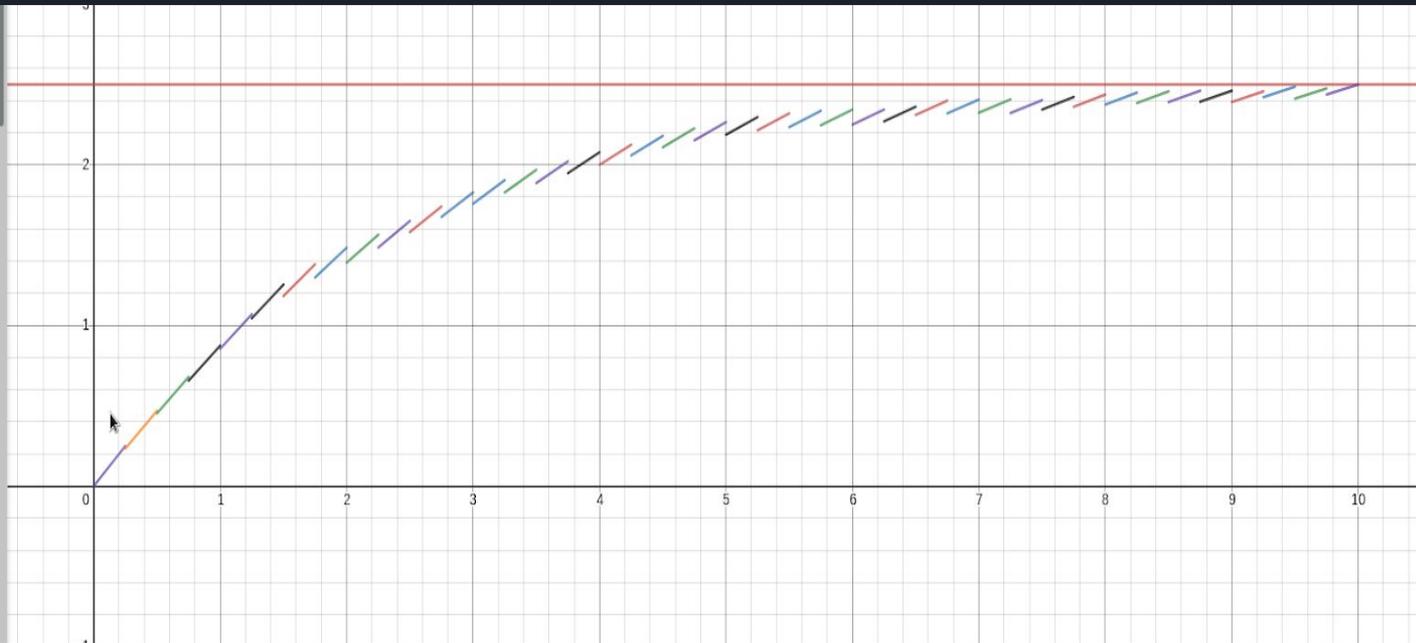
Wave - Default

10 us





- 4 $y = \frac{219}{256}x \quad \{1 < x < 1.25\}$ ×
- 7 $y = \frac{214}{256}x \quad \{1.25 < x < 1.5\}$ ×
- 8 $y = \frac{202}{256}x \quad \{1.5 < x < 1.75\}$ ×
- 9 $y = \frac{190}{256}x \quad \{1.75 < x < 2\}$ ×
- 10 $y = \frac{178}{256}x \quad \{2 < x < 2.25\}$ ×
- 11 $y = \frac{169}{256}x \quad \{2.25 < x < 2.5\}$ ×
- 12 $y = \frac{162}{256}x \quad \{2.5 < x < 2.75\}$ ×
- 13 $y = \frac{156}{256}x \quad \{2.75 < x < 3\}$ ×



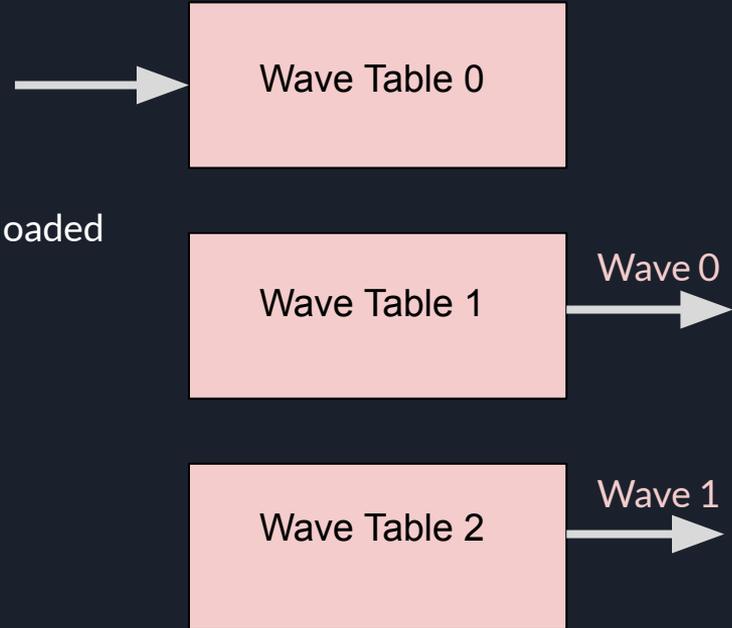


Wave Tables

2 wavetables for reading

1 wavetable for writing

Swap these around whenever a different wave is loaded



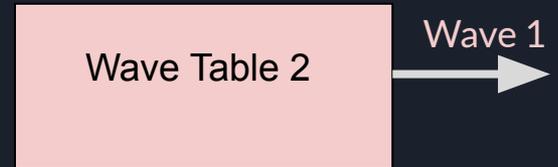


Wave Tables

2 wavetables for reading

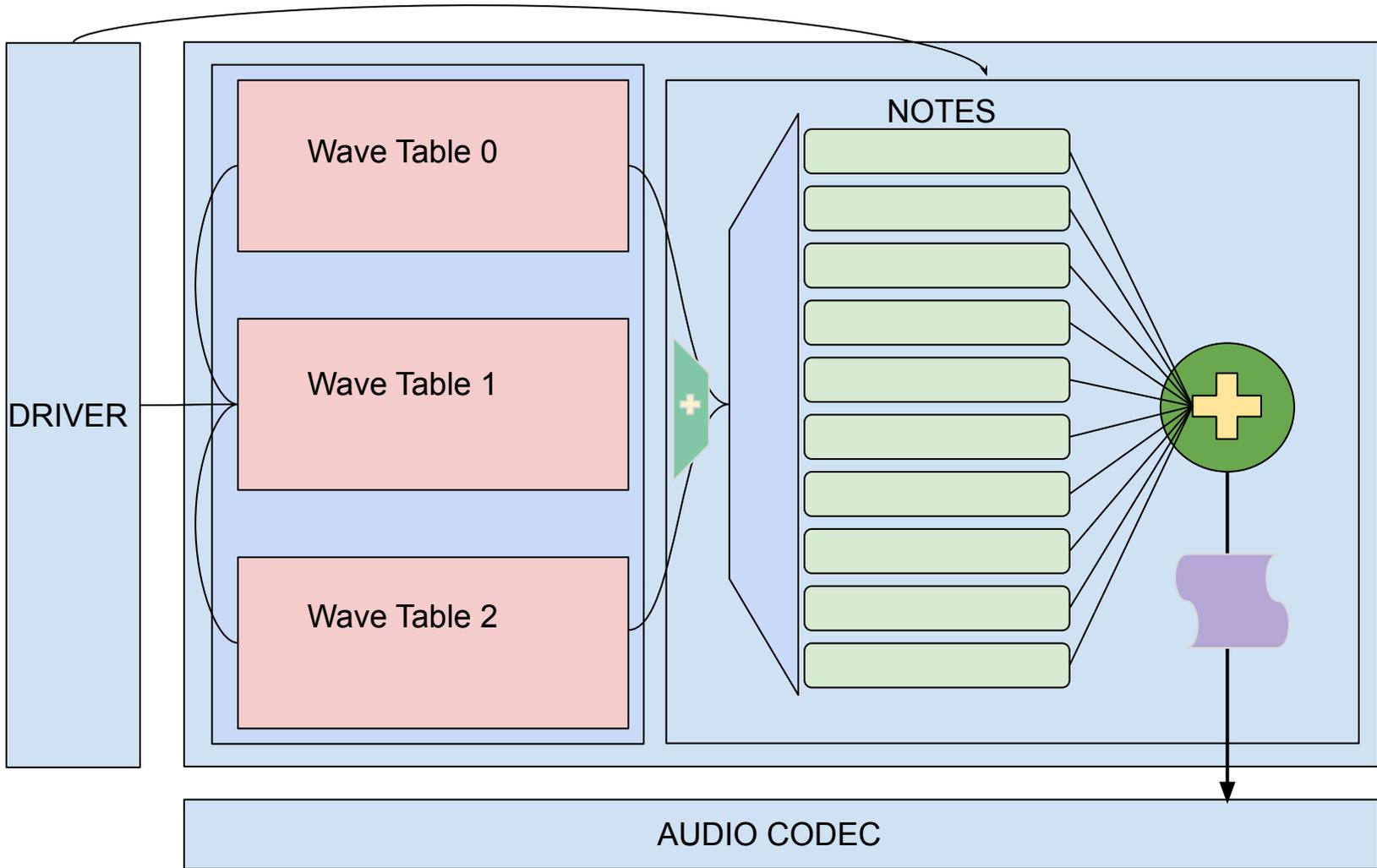
1 wavetable for writing

Swap these around whenever a different wave is loaded



$16 \text{ bits} * 48,000 \text{ samples} * 3 \text{ waves} =$

288kB used





Performance Constraints

Time to write from memory to wavetables in BRAM is negligible

Longest portion of hardware is taken by the arbiter

Still responds to Codec requests about ~10 times faster than necessary



What works:

Testbenches for each individual module

Testbenches for each major module (wavetables, note_top)

Software for interpreting MIDI signals

Software driver for the synth hardware

Interfacing with the Audio Codec

What doesn't:

When they all come together