Dirty Electronics: Dirty Carter Experimental Sound Generating Instrument John Richards 2010 (2nd ed.)

"An Endeavour of Chris Carter and John Richards"

contact@dirtyelectronics.org http://www.dirtyelectronics.org

The Dirty Carter Experimental Sound Generating Instrument uses a dual 4-stage shift register. Each register is controlled independently. Two oscillators are used per register: one as a clock, the other as input data that is cascaded through the four stages. The outputs from the stages are mixed together. A fast clock rate produces a crude form of wavetable synthesis, whilst a slow clock rate creates audible pulses and clicks. The clock speed and the data input's frequency are controlled by touch electrodes/pads. By tilting the instrument, sound from both the 4-stage shift registers can be mixed together. Glitchy noise, deep drones and percussive peeps!

Features

Digital noise, Feedback, Wavetable synthesis Self-supporting/hand-held device, Tilt and touch control

Playing the Instrument

Find your own way to play the instrument. Some tips: One stage of the shift register is controlled by touching the left feathers and electrodes, the other by the feathers and electrodes on the right. Lick your left thumb and index finger. Bridge the circular electrodes D and E on the back of the instrument with the index finger (see Appendix 1). This controls the pitch/frequency of an oscillator used as the data input for the shift register. Do the same using the thumb on the eyes of the peacock feathers A and B (see Appendix 1). This controls the frequency of an oscillator used as a clock to control the speed at which the data is passed through the shift register. With the instrument flat as a reference point, tilt the instrument to the left (left hand down), and slightly up (towards you). A gnarling oscillator should be heard. Thumb finger/fingers (board back and front/both oscillators) need to be used simultaneously for 'normal' functionality.

The second register (right side touch pads) can be controlled in a similar manner. Tilting the instrument to the right will mix the signals of both stages of the shift register. Tilting the instrument back to the left will result in just one shift register being heard (left side). Because multiple signals from the circuit are running through the human body, various spurious and 'bleeding' sounds may occur.

Tilting the instrument forward in most cases produces a low pass filter effect (bass/muffled tone). Tilting back produces a brighter sound.

Other touch pads: A very slow clock speed can be created by touching the middle and lower peacock feathers (B and C, H and I). Whilst also inputting data as mentioned above, pulses, clicks and peeps will be heard.

The bottom circular touch pads (F and L), used with the other pads, create a feedback loop for a register (the output of a register is fed back into the data input). This generally changes the timbre of the sound.

The moister the fingers and the greater pressure on the touch pads the higher the pitch and denser the sound.

Reference

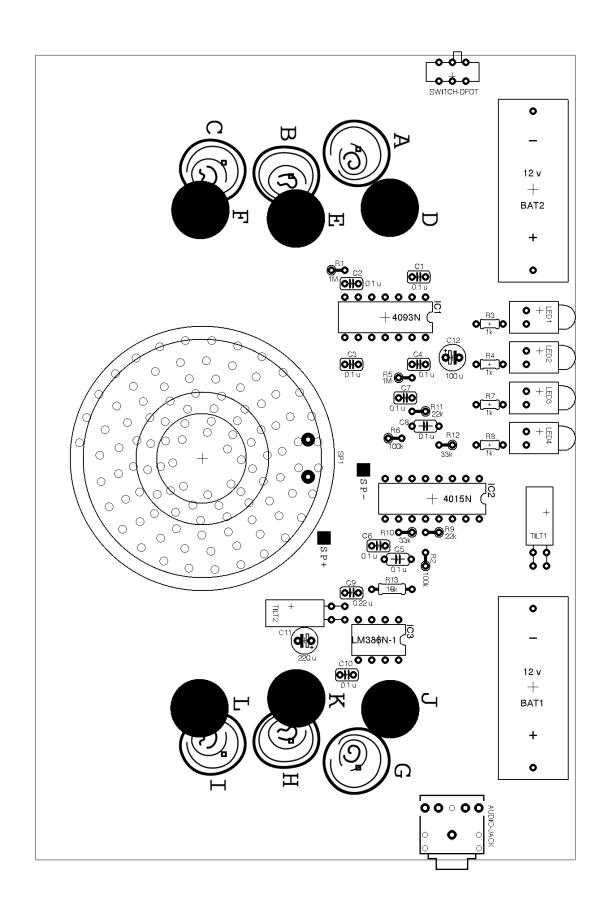
Brindley, Keith. Starting Electronics.
Amsterdam: Elsevier/Newnes, 2005.
Collins, Nicolas. Handmade Electronic
Music: The Art of Hardware Hacking. New
York [etc.]: Routledge, 2006.
Henry, Thomas. The Noise Generator
Cookbook. Magic Smoke Electronics, 2009
Horowitz, Paul and Hill, Winfield. The Art of
Electronics. 2nd Edition, Cambridge
University Press, 1989.
Lancaster, Don. CMOS Cookbook.

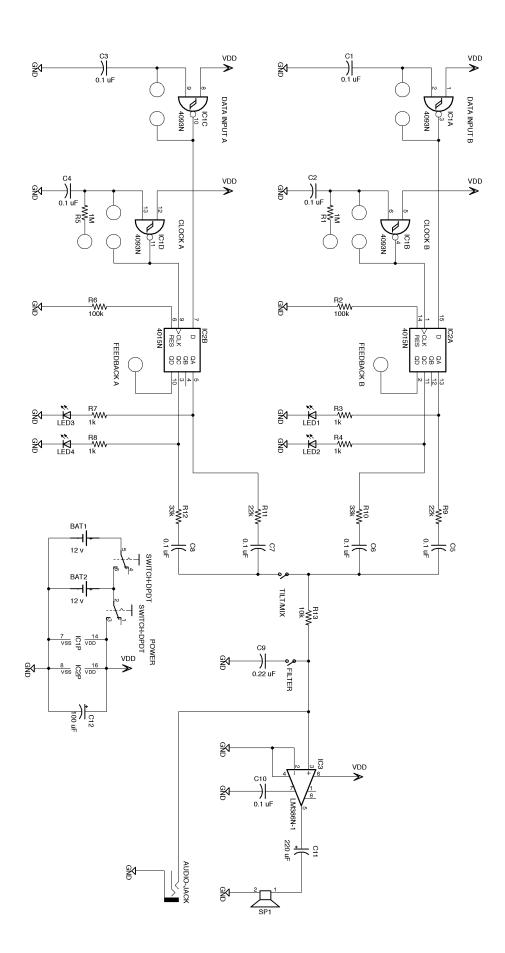
Indianapolis: H.W. Sams, 1977
Richards, John. "Getting the Hands Dirty,"

Leonardo Music Journal (18) 2008.
Richards, John. Nine Easy Pieces for the

Sudophone. 2009.

Part List: Dirty Carter Experimental Sound Generating Instrument





DIRTY CARTER EXPERIMENTAL SOUND GENERATING INSTRUMENT - JR/CC 10