

Oakley Sound Systems

5U Oakley Modular Series

VC-ADSR

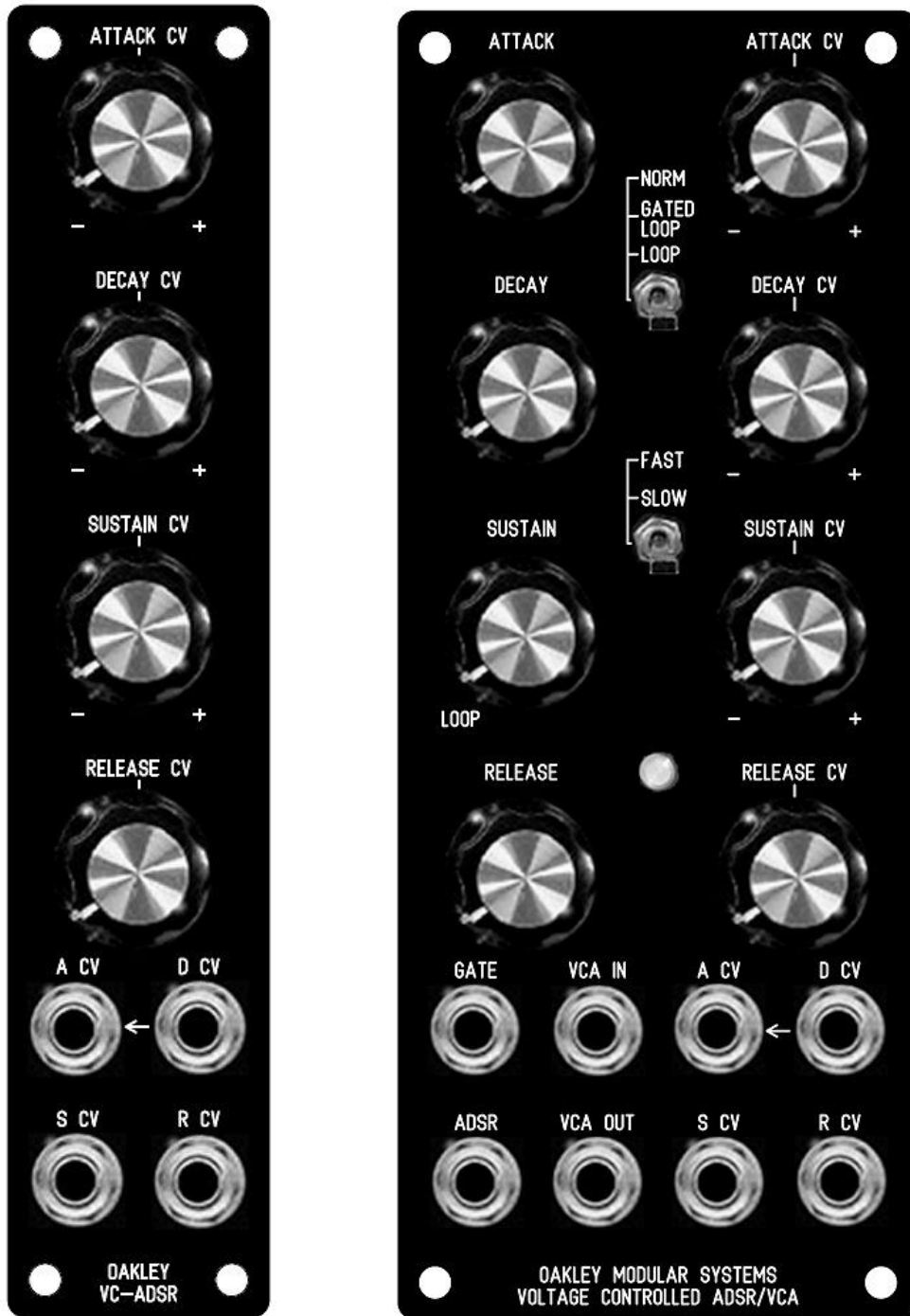
Looping Envelope Generator

Building the ADSR Upgrade PCB issue 2

Builder's Guide

V2.3

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The left hand figure depicts the single width ADSR Upgrade module. This is designed to sit to the right of the single width ADSR/VCA module. The right hand figure shows the double VC-ADSR module. This is essentially a ADSR/VCA and an Upgrade module behind a common 2U wide panel.

Both modules contain the Oakley Upgrade PCB, but the VC-ADSR module also contains the main VC-ADSR PCB.

Introduction

This is the Project Builder's Guide for the issue 2 of the ADSR Upgrade and VC-ADSR 5U modules from Oakley Sound.

This document contains a basic introduction to the Upgrade board, circuit description, a full parts list for the components needed to populate the boards, and a list of the various interconnections.

To build the full 2U VC-ADSR module you will need this document and the ADSR/VCA Builder's Guide. The ADSR/VCA Builder's Guide, and its User Manual, can be found on the ADSR project webpage:

<http://www.oakleysound.com/adsr.htm>

For general information regarding where to get parts and suggested part numbers please see our useful Parts Guide at the project webpage or <http://www.oakleysound.com/parts.pdf>.

For general information on how to build our modules, including circuit board population, mounting front panel components and making up board interconnects please see our generic Construction Guide at the project webpage or <http://www.oakleysound.com/construct.pdf>.

Nomenclature

ADSR/VCA PCB: The original Oakley Sound System's envelope generator design that used passive components as timing controls. The PCB was superseded by the issue 1 VC-ADSR PCB in January 2004.

VC-ADSR PCB: The PCB used in the Oakley ADSR/VCA module since January 2004.

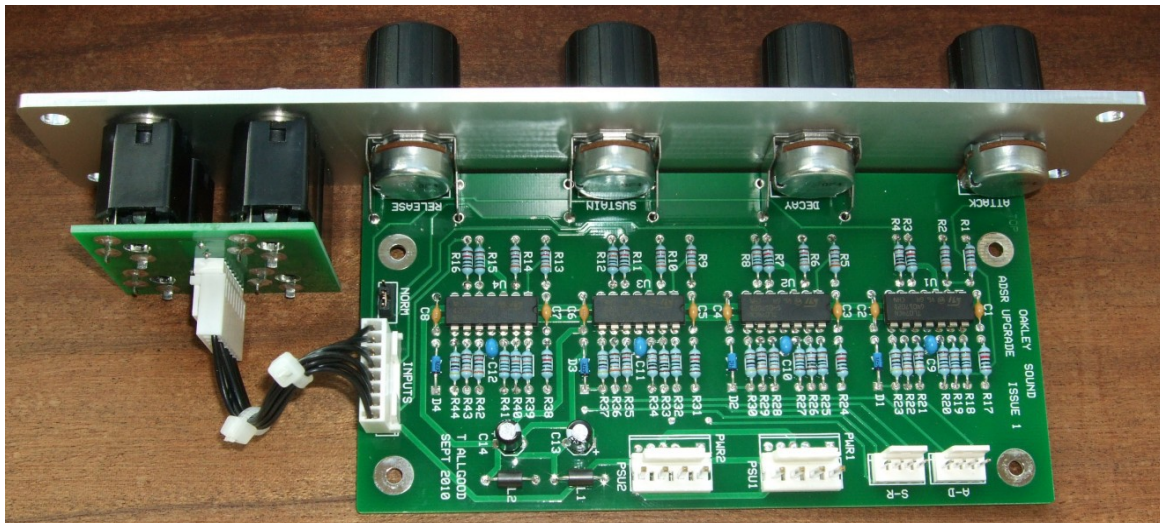
ADSR Upgrade PCB: The PCB described in this document that allows the VC-ADSR PCB to be controlled with external control voltages.

ADSR/VCA module: The module that, since January 2004, comprises of the VC-ADSR PCB and, since August 2010, acts as a looping ADSR with a built in VCA on the output.

VC-ADSR module: The 2U fully voltage controllable looping ADSR module with integral VCA.

ADSR Upgrade module: A 1U module that connects to an already constructed ADSR/VCA module to allow for full voltage control of the attack, decay, sustain and release parameters.

The Oakley ADSR Upgrade Module



The older issue 1 Upgrade PCB and handy Sock4 PCB behind a natural finish MOTM format Schaeffer panel. Issue 2 is similar.

The Upgrade issue 2 board is designed to be used with all issues of the Oakley VC-ADSR boards. It enables the four parameters, attack, decay, sustain and release, to be under full voltage control. The Upgrade board connects with the VC-ADSR board via two four way 'hidden' interconnects. The Upgrade board takes 1U of panel width and requires four socket inputs. It can be fitted into either its own 1U panel, or be part of a 2U panel shared with the VC-ADSR board. For the sake of clarity in this document we will refer to the 1U panel normally as the Upgrade module and the 2U panel as the VC-ADSR module.

Please note in order to upgrade a ADSR/VCA module you need to have a VC-ADSR main board. Very early versions of the Oakley ADSR/VCA module, prior to 2004, used passive methods of controlling the attack, decay and release times and are not suitable for upgrading. Your VC-ADSR board should be clearly marked as 'VC-ADSR' if you want to have the ability to upgrade. Those marked as 'ADSR/VCA' and normally fitted with the green Omeg Eco 16mm pots will not work.

The design requires plus and minus 15V supplies. The power supply should be adequately regulated. The current consumption is around 25mA. Power is routed onto the PCB by a four way 0.156" MTA156 type connector or the special five way Synthesizers.com MTA100 header. The four pins of the four way connector are +15V, 0V (module ground), earth/panel ground, -15V. The earth/panel connection allows you to connect the metal front panel to the power supply's ground without it sharing the modules' ground line. Provision is also made for a second power connector to allow any connected VC-ADSR board to take its power from the Upgrade board. Thus allowing both boards to be powered from just one main power cable.

The PCB has four mounting holes for M3 bolts, one near each corner. These are not required if you are using the three 16mm pot brackets. The board size is 143 mm (high) x 72 mm (deep).

Circuit Description

The board simply consists of four identical attenuator and mixer circuits, along with various headers to allow the signals on and off the board, and to provide connection to the power supply.

Power is applied to the board through the PSU2, a 4-way MTA156 / Molex 0.156" connector, or PWR2, a special five way MTA header. F1 and F2, small axial ferrite beads, provide some high frequency resistance, and along with C13 and C14 prevent the board from being effected by any noises on the power rails. They also help keep any unwanted noises going the other way too.

Additional decoupling is also provided elsewhere on the board by eight other capacitors shown above right of the power inlet circuitry. These capacitors keep the power supply clean of noise, and provide a reservoir for the little bursts of current that the circuit takes in normal operation.

Two 0V connections are provided, one for the circuit itself, and one for the earthing of the jack sockets on the front panel.

The power supplies to each of the quad op-amp ICs are shown separately from the main schematics to avoid cluttering the diagram.

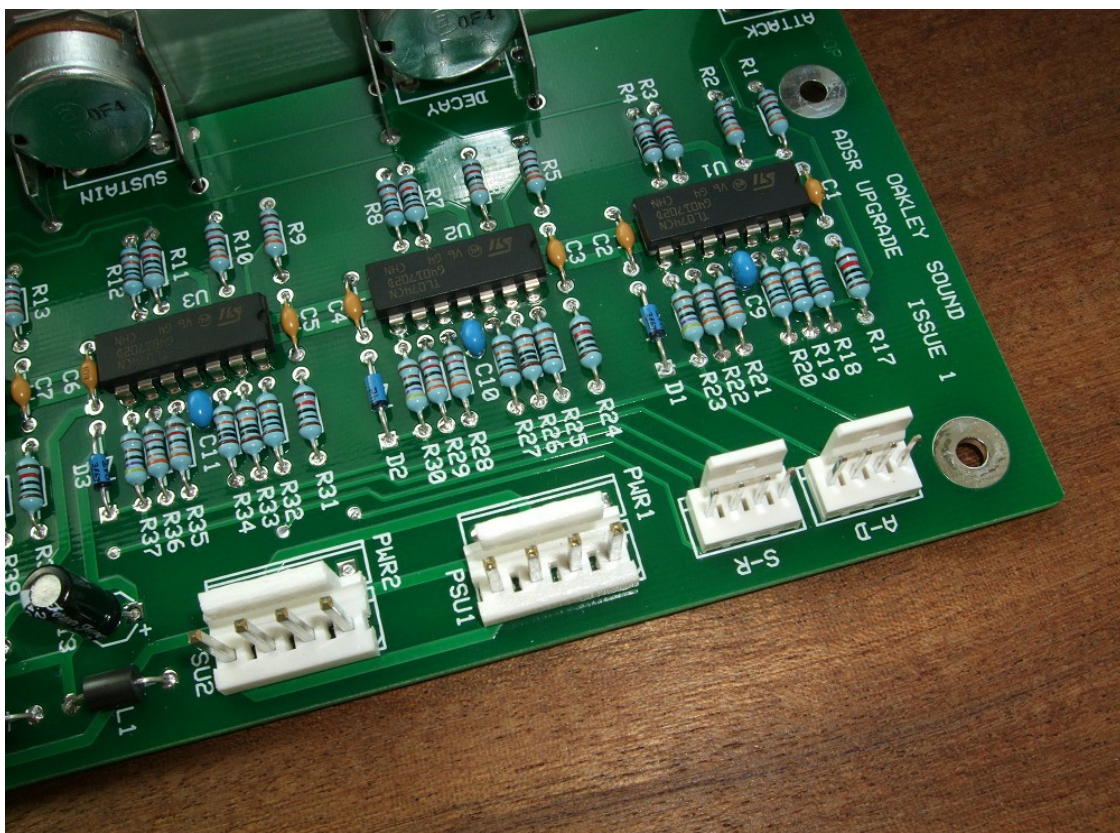
The four inputs feature identical 'reversible attenuator' circuits. Let us consider the first reversible attenuator. This takes its input from the line labelled ATTACK_CV and has its output at ATTACK-OUT. The circuit is made up from four individual op-amps.

ATTACK_CV comes from pin 8 of the INPUTS header at the bottom of the board and is connected to the signal lug of the ATTACK CV socket. R3 and R4 attenuate the signal slightly to prevent any possible damage to the electronic circuits and also provide some protection against static discharges. U1b (pins 5, 6 & 7) acts simply as a voltage buffer. This is a circuit that merely 'sniffs' the voltage across R4 and creates a copy of that signal at its output on pin 1. We are then free to take a bucket full of current from this output without affecting the input at all. A bucket full of current must be defined here as anything less than 15mA or so...

U1a (pins 1,2 & 3) is a different circuit to the one around U2b. This is an amplifier with a gain of -1. This means that its output is the opposite polarity to the input voltage. The input voltage is sensed by R2, and the current flowing through R2, is matched by an equal current flowing in the series combination of R1. The op-amp does this because it adheres to the golden rules. Actually, it can only **try** to adhere to these golden rules. An op-amp with negative feedback must move its output so that its two input pins are both the same voltage. The negative feedback is provided by the resistor R1. So as the input signal tries to inject current into the op-amps inverting (-) pin via R2, the output will move against this by taking that current away through R1.

So a positive input voltage at R2 will lead to the output going negative. The ratio of the resistors will determine the gain of the inverting circuit. Making both the resistors the same value will mean that the gain of the op-amp is -1. That is 5V at the input gives us -5V at pin 1

We now have two copies of the input signal. One, from U1b, is an exact copy, and the other, from U1a, is an inverted version. These two voltages are placed across the two ends of the control pot. As the pot wiper moves from one side to the other, it will tap off a proportion of each signal. Consider what will happen with a +5V input signal across input resistor R4. This will give +5V at the output of U1b and -5V at the output of U1a. The wiper of the pot can thus move from +5V to -5V. In the middle position, both voltages take equal precedence and the voltage at the wiper is zero. R17 loads the wiper voltage causing the linear pot to behave in a non linear fashion. The pot becomes increasingly less sensitive near the middle of its rotation thus making it easier to control small levels of modulation.



The two four way headers (A-D, S-R) and the additional power header (PSU1) on the Upgrade board that connect to the adjacent VC-ADSR board.

The voltage at the wiper, and therefore across R17, is connected to another inverting amplifier based around U1d (pins 12, 13 & 14). The op-amp's gain is also minus one. So a voltage of +5V at the wiper of the pot, will give -5V at the op-amp's output. The amplifier has another resistor connected to its input pin, R20. This resistor is very important to us building the VC-ADSR and Upgrade modules. The current flowing in R20 will sum with that flowing in the other input resistor. In other words this circuit will mix the wiper voltage with the voltage present at the point labelled ATTACK-IN. This point goes back to one of the pins on a four way header called A-D. The decay channel also uses the A-D header, whilst the sustain and release channels use another header called S-R.

The headers are shown at the bottom right of the circuit diagram. You can see each one has two inputs and two outputs. This is because the A-D and S-R headers serve two purposes. One, they allow the Upgrade board's output voltages to get to the VC-ADSR board. And two, they allow for the VC-ADSR's pot settings to be sent to the Upgrade board. The Upgrade board not only processes the input CVs but also adds them to the VC-ADSR board's own settings. Only then are the summed CVs are then passed back to the VC-ADSR core. This might seem a little odd but it means that the VC-ADSR board does not need to have summing circuitry included and thus the VC-ADSR PCB can be physically smaller. The summing circuitry is only needed with the full VC-ADSR module so it was not necessary to put it on the main VC-ADSR board which is quite often used without external CV inputs.

As the output of the mixer is inverting, we need to invert it once again to get it the right way up. U1c (pins 8, 9 & 10) is configured as yet another inverting amplifier. The gain of this amplifier is set by R21, R22, C9 and D1. C9 provides a small degree of high frequency roll off for stability purposes as the signal is about to leave the controlled confines of the Upgrade circuit board. Silicon junction diode, D1, will feedback strongly any negative output voltages which will restrict the amplifier to output only voltages more positive than -0.6V. This removal of negatively going output signals is done to protect the 4052 analogue switch on the VC-ADSR board. Applying too much negative current to the inputs of this chip will shorten its life.

Attached to the output of this final inverting stage is yet another negative voltage limiting network based around a resistor, R23, and a Schottky diode, D2. A Schottky diode is used here because its resistance drops dramatically when it has around -0.2V across it. A normal junction diode needs at least -0.6V before this happens. When D2's resistance drops it shunts any excess negative voltage to 0V, thus preventing the final output voltage to drop below -0.2V or so. This passive limiter acts as a additional protection for the 4052 switch and will even work during power up and power down when op-amps can behave unpredictably.

The voltage across the diode, D2, is fed to the header A-D. Here it will travel to the VC-ADSR board to control the rise time of the VC-ADSR's integrator.

The other three channels are identical in operation to the attack channel.

The suggested layout normalises the decay CV input to the attack CV when no jack is inserted into the ATTACK CV socket. This requires 3 way header NORM to be fitted and a jumper put across pins 2 and 3. If normalisation is not required the jumper should be fitted to fit across pins 1 and 2.

Parts List

For general information regarding where to get parts and suggested part numbers please see my useful Parts Guide at the project webpage or <http://www.oakleysound.com/parts.pdf>.

The components are grouped into values, the order of the component names is of no particular consequence.

A quick note on European part descriptions. R is shorthand for ohm. K is shorthand for kilo-ohm. So 22R is 22 ohm, 1K5 is 1,500 ohms or 1.5 kilohms. For capacitors: 1uF = one microfarad = 1000nF = one thousand nanofarad.

To prevent loss of the small '.' as the decimal point, a convention of inserting the unit in its place is used. eg. 4R7 is a 4.7 ohm, 4K7 is a 4700 ohm resistor, 6n8 is a 6.8 nF capacitor.

Resistors

1% 0.25W metal film types are recommended.

220R	R23, R30, R37, R44
8K2	R17, R24, R31, R38
22K	R3, R8, R11, R16
33K	R1, R2, R9, R10, R5, R6, R13, R14
	R21, R22, R28, R29, R35, R36, R42, R43
75K	R4, R7, R12, R15, R19, R26, R33, R40
100K	R18, R20, R25, R27, R32, R34, R39, R41

Capacitors

47pF 2.5mm ceramic	C9, C10, C11, C12
100nF 50V axial ceramic	C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7, C8
2u2, 63V electrolytic	C13, C14

Discrete Semiconductors

1N4148 signal diode	D1, D3, D5, D7
BAT-42 Schottky diode	D2, D4, D6, D8

Integrated Circuits

TL074 quad FET op-amp	U1, U2, U3, U4
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Potentiometers

All pots 16mm Alpha or equivalent.

47K or 50K linear ATTACK, DECAY, SUSTAIN, RELEASE

Alpha pot brackets 3 off

Miscellaneous

Leaded axial ferrite beads L1, L2

MTA156 4 way header PSU1, PSU2 – Oakley/MOTM power supply
MTA100 6-way header PWR1, PWR2 – Synthesizers.com power supply

3-way 0.1" pin header NORM– for setting normalisation mode
0.1" jumper NORM– for setting normalisation mode

Molex/MTA 0.1" header 8-way INPUTS – for connecting to sockets
Molex/MTA 0.1" housing 8-way INPUTS – for connecting to sockets
Molex/MTA 0.1" header 4-way A-D, S-R – to connect to VC-ADSR board
Molex/MTA 0.1" housing 4-way 4 off – to make VC-ADSR interconnects

Switchcraft 112APC 1/4" sockets Four off mounted either on the Sock4 board or on panel

Four knobs

Around 2m of insulated multistrand hook up wire. Suitable power lead.

Additional components required if using optional Sock4 board

Molex/MTA 0.1" header 8-way I/O
Molex/MTA 0.1" housing 8-way I/O

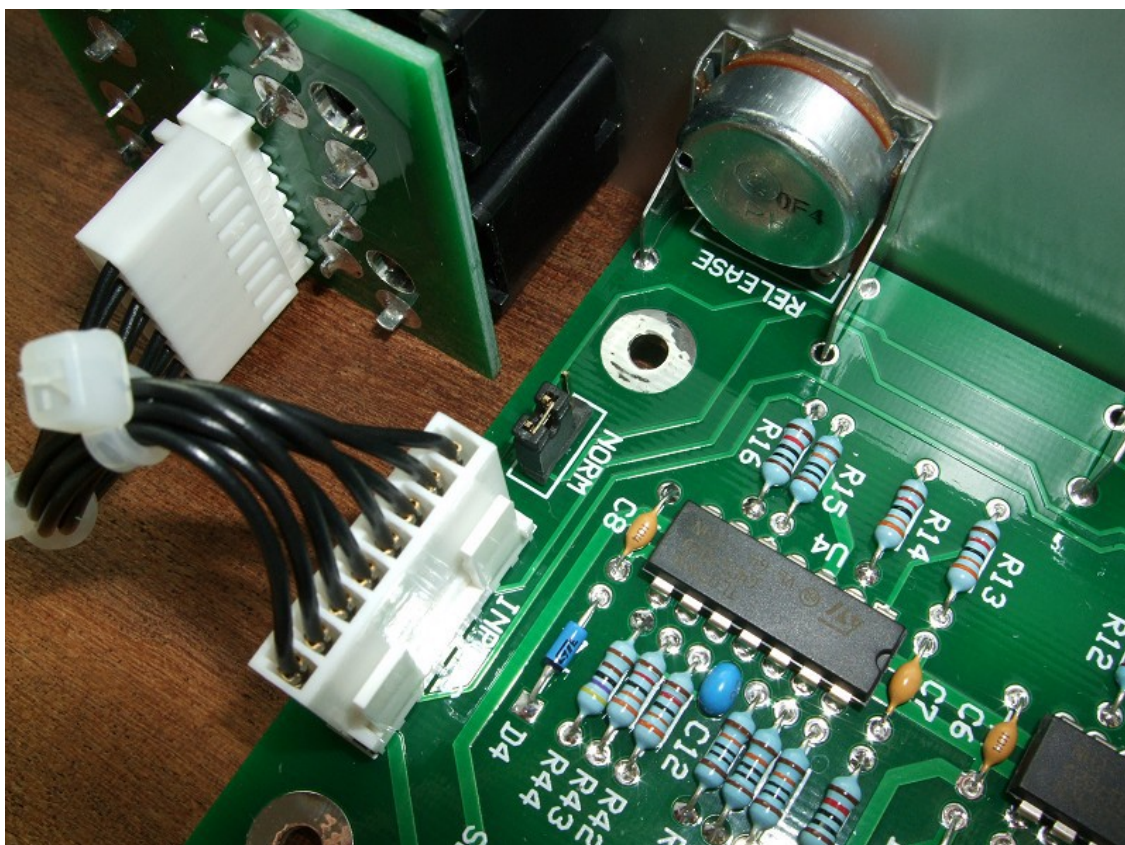
112APC Switchcraft 1/4" socket SK1, SK2, SK3, SK4

Two wire links are to be fitted to L1 and L2 on the Sock4 PCB.

If using Molex KK you'll also need at least 16 crimp terminals.

Suitable lengths of wire to make up the single 100mm interconnect and two cable ties.

Other Notes



The normalisation header is a 3 pin 0.1" header and associating jumper. In this jumper position normalisation is activated.

The normalisation jumper is either fitted on the first two pins or the last. It simply sets whether or not the Attack CV socket is normalised to the Decay CV input if no jack plug is inserted into the Attack CV socket.

Pin 1 is the square pad on the NORM header. When pin 1 and pin 2 are connected the Attack CV input socket is not normalised to the Decay CV socket. The position of the jumper is marked as OFF on the issue 2 PCBs.

When pins 2 and 3 are connected the Decay CV will be normalised to the Attack CV input socket. The position of the jumper is marked as ON on the issue 2 PCBs.

If you do not need this feature to be selectable simply use a wire link to permanently set your choice.

Note that the suggested front panel layout uses a small arrow between the attack and decay sockets to indicate the normalisation. Thus this front panel layout expects pins 2 and 3 to be linked or jumpered.

Connections

Power connections – MOTM and Oakley

The PSU1 and PSU2 power sockets are 0.156” Molex/MTA 4-way header. Friction lock types are recommended. This system is compatible with MOTM systems.

<i>Power</i>	<i>Pin number</i>
+15V	1
Module GND	2
Earth/PAN	3
-15V	4

Pin 1 on the INPUTS header has been provided to allow the ground tags of the jack sockets to be connected to the power supply ground without using the module’s 0V supply. Earth loops cannot occur through patch leads this way, although screening is maintained. Of course, this can only work if all your modules follow this principle.

Power connections – Synthesizers.com

The PWR1 and PWR2 power sockets are to be fitted if you are using the module with a Synthesizers.com system. In this case you should not fit the PSU header. The PWR header is a six way 0.1” MTA, but with the pin that is in location 2 removed. In this way location 3 is actually pin 2 on my schematic, location 4 is actually pin 5 and so on.

<i>Power</i>	<i>Location number</i>	<i>Schematic Pin number</i>
+15V	1	1
Missing Pin	2	
+5V	3	2
Module GND	4	3
-15V	5	4
Not connected	6	5

+5V is not used on this module, so location 3 (pin 2) is not actually connected to anything on the PCB.

If fitting the PWR header, you will also need to link out pins 2 and 3 of PSU1. This connects the panel ground with the module ground. Simply solder a solid wire hoop made from a resistor lead clipping to join the middle two pads of PSU together.

Power connections – MOTM/Oakley and Synthesizers.com

The Upgrade module has been fitted with two sets of power headers. This is so the Upgrade board can power the connected VC-ADSR board. Thus only one power lead is required to feed both boards.

PSU1 and PWR1 are laid out to be directly in line with the power headers on the VC-ADSR board. If you are building the full 2u version of the VC-ADSR module, then you can use these headers to simply connect the two boards together with a short 4-way jumper lead. You can make this jumper lead so that each end is terminated in a MTA housing, or you can solder the power lead directly into the ADSR board and then use a MTA header/housing on the other end that plugs into the Upgrade board.

Building the Upgrade or VC-ADSR module using the Sock4 board

This is the simplest way of connecting all the sockets to the main board. The Sock4 board should be populated in the way described in our construction guide found on the project webpage. There is only one eight way header and it is to be fitted to the bottom side of the board. Don't forget to solder in the wire links L1 and L2.

You need to make up only one eight way interconnect. It should be made so that it is 100mm long.



The Sock4 makes a very neat job of wiring up the four sockets.

Hand wiring the sockets

If you have bought Switchcraft 112A sockets you will see that they have three connections. One is the earth or ground tag. One is the signal tag which will be connected to the tip of the jack plug when it is inserted. The third tag is the normalised tag, or NC (normally closed) tag. The NC tag is internally connected to the signal tag when a jack is not connected. This connection is automatically broken when you insert a jack.

Once fitted to the front panel the ground tags of each socket can be all connected together with solid wire. I use 0.91mm diameter tinned copper wire for this job. It is nice and stiff, so retains its shape. A single piece of insulated wire can then be used to connect those connected earth tags to pin 1 of I/O. Pin 1 is the square solder pad.

All the other connections are connected to the signal lugs of the sockets. The table below shows the connections you need to make:

<i>Pin</i>	<i>Pad name</i>	<i>Socket Connection</i>	<i>Lug Type</i>
Pin 1	PANEL_GND	Connect to all sockets	Earth lugs
Pin 2	RELEASE_CV	Connect to RELEASE CV	Signal lug
Pin 3	GROUND	Connect to DECAY CV	NC lug
Pin 4	DECAY_CV	Connect to DECAY CV	Signal lug
Pin 5	GROUND	Connect to SUSTAIN & RELEASE CV	NC lugs
Pin 6	SUSTAIN_CV	Connect to SUSTAIN CV	Signal lug
Pin 7	ATTACK_NC	Connect to ATTACK CV	NC lug
Pin 8	ATTACK_CV	Connect to ATTACK CV	Signal lug

Board to Board Interconnects

Make up two sets of four way interconnects. Each one will be terminated in either a Molex or MTA 0.1" housing. Make sure if you have used Molex headers on your PCBs that you use Molex housings. Likewise make sure that MTA headers will be mating with MTA housings.

Select the length of each wire in the interconnect so that they will reach from the Upgrade PCB to the VC-ADSR PCB. If you are making the 1U ADSR Upgrade module and have your ADSR/VCA module on a separate front panel I would suggest making the leads long enough so you can extract either module from your modular case without the leads getting stretched.

Final Comments

If you have any problems with the module, an excellent source of support is the Oakley Sound Forum at Muffwiggler.com. I am on this group, as well as many other users and builders of Oakley modules.

If you can't get your project to work and are in the UK, then Oakley Sound Systems are able to offer a 'get you working' service. If you wish to take up this service please e-mail me, Tony Allgood, at my contact e-mail address found on the website. I can service either fully populated PCBs or whole modules. You will be charged for all postage costs, any parts used and my time at 25GBP per hour. Most faults can be found and fixed within one hour, and I normally return modules within a week. The minimum charge is 25GBP plus return postage costs.

If you have a comment about this builder's guide, or have found a mistake in it, then please do let me know. But please do not contact me directly with questions about sourcing components or general fault finding. Honestly, I would love to help but I do not have the time to help everyone individually by e-mail.

Last but not least, can I say a big thank you to all of you who helped and inspired me. Thanks especially to all those nice people on the Synth-diy and Analogue Heaven mailing lists and those at Muffwiggler.com.

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