

TuBbika SMR-4-PLUS voicecard

Assembly instructions

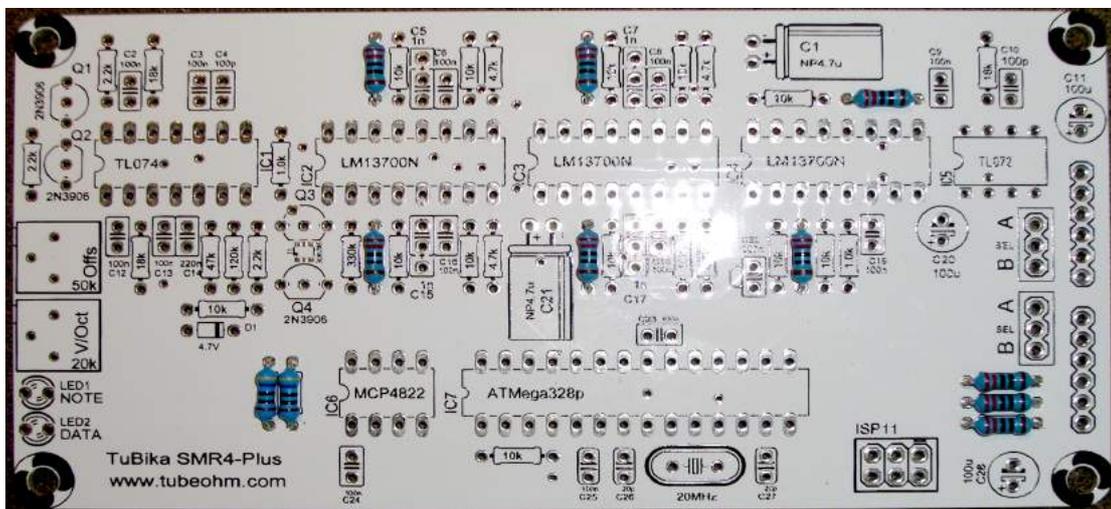
We assume you know soldering. If you don't, look first at [this tutorial](#).

Be patient! And if you have any doubt, head to [the forum](#) – never be afraid to ask!

We are not responsible for anything wrong (including electric shocks, malfunctions, fires, accidents involving a soldering iron) that might happen during the assembly of the kit. Everything you do while assembling the kit is at your own risks.

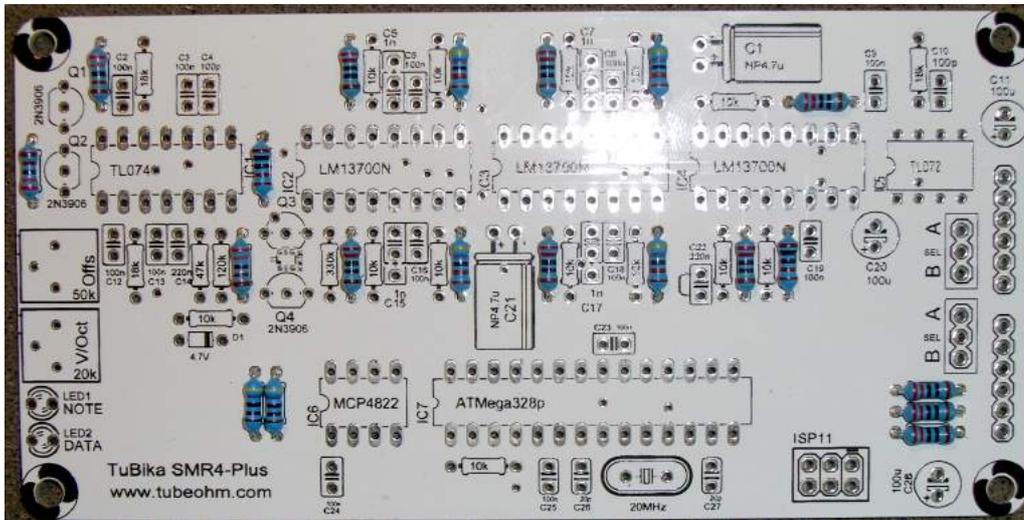
Given the relatively small size of this board, we do not build it functional unit by functional unit – we just work our way from the shortest to the tallest component.

Resistors, first decade



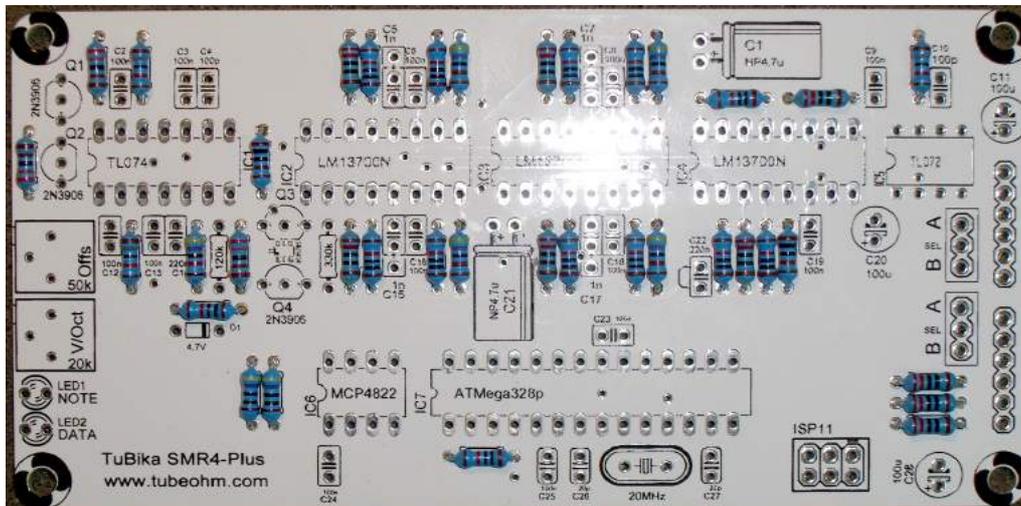
Add 9x 220R resistors (red, red, black, black, brown). Add 2x 470R resistors (yellow, purple, black, black, brown). Resistors are not polarized – but it helps to solder them with the same orientation as on these photos, it will make it easier for you to spot mistakes in case the board does not work!

Resistors, second decade



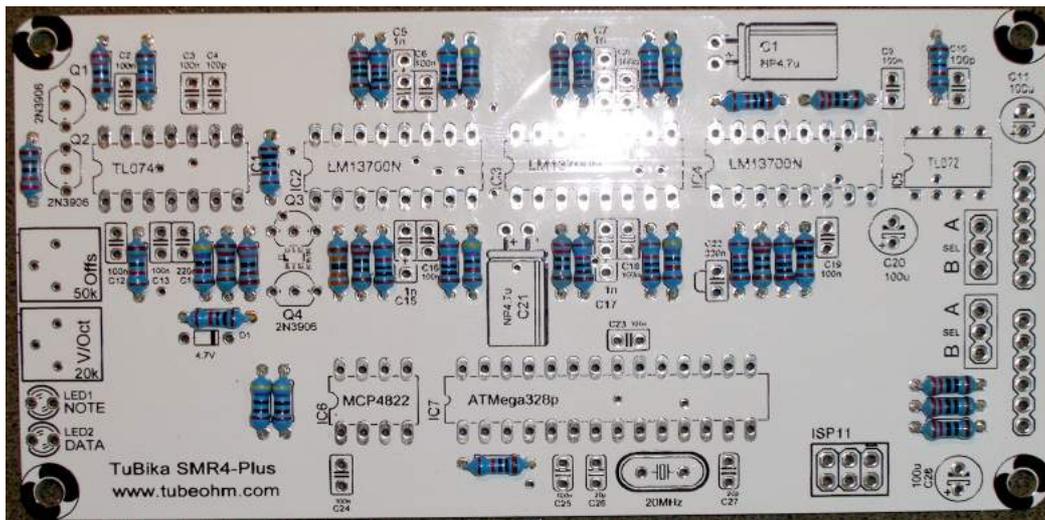
Add 2x 1.0k resistors (brown, black, black, brown, brown) ; 3x 2.2k resistors (red, red, black, brown, brown) ; and 4x 4.7k resistors (yellow, purple, black, brown, brown).

Resistors, third decade



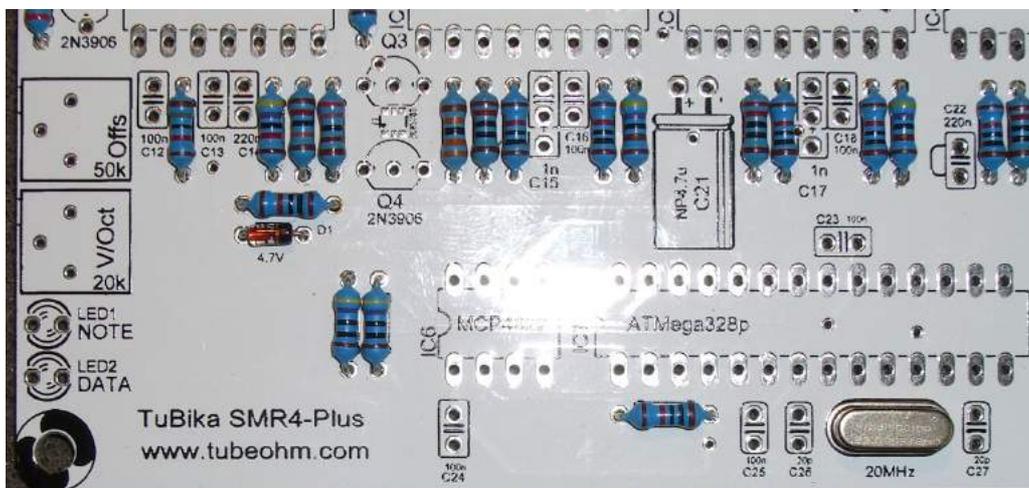
Add 13x 10k resistors (brown, black, black, red, brown) ; 3x 18k resistors (brown, grey, black, red, brown) ; and one 47k resistor (yellow, purple, black, red, brown). Do not mix the 18k and 10k resistors – check the photo carefully.

Resistors , last decade



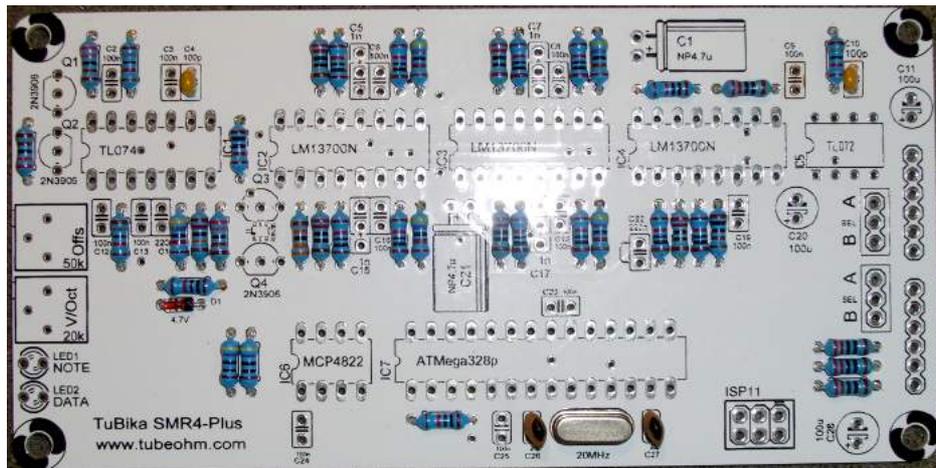
Add one 120k resistor (brown, red, black, orange, brown) and one 330k resistor (orange, orange, black, orange, brown).

Miscellaneous short parts



Add the 4.7V zener diode. It is polarized, the black ring of the diode must be on the same side as the ring printed on the circuit board. Solder the 20MHz quartz. It is not polarized.

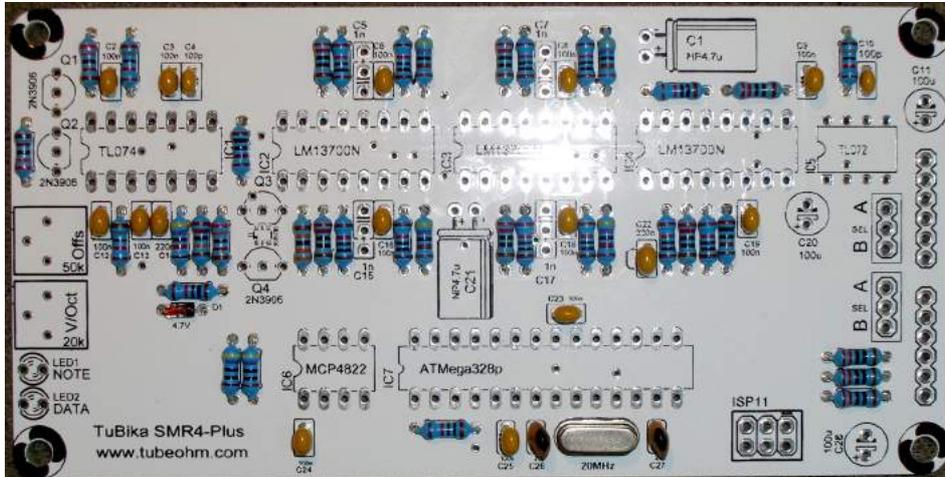
Ceramic capacitors



Ceramic capacitors are not polarized.

Add 2x 18pF ceramic capacitors (marked 180 = “18 with 0 extra zero pF = 18pF”) in positions C26 and C27. Similar values like 20pF or 22pF are also tolerated – they must be chosen according to the quartz’ specifications actually. Don’t worry, no difference in sound will be noticed if you get a different value, and the quartz is rather tolerant to a +/- 20% deviation.

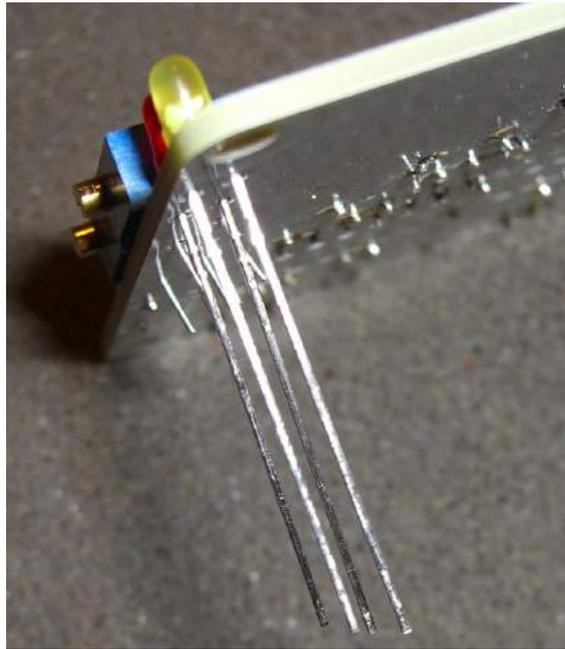
Add 2x 100pF ceramic capacitors (marked 101 = “10 with 1 extra zero pF = 100pF”) in positions C4 and C10.



Add 13x 100nF ceramic capacitors (marked 104 = “10 with 4 extra zeros pF = 100,000pF = 100nF”). Note: the parts used in the kit have a very small marking on them. If you cannot read the value of a ceramic capacitor, if it has very long legs, and if it does not come attached to a strip, it is a 100nF ceramic capacitor!

Add 2x 220nF ceramic capacitors (marked 224) in positions C14 and C22.

Trimmers and LED's

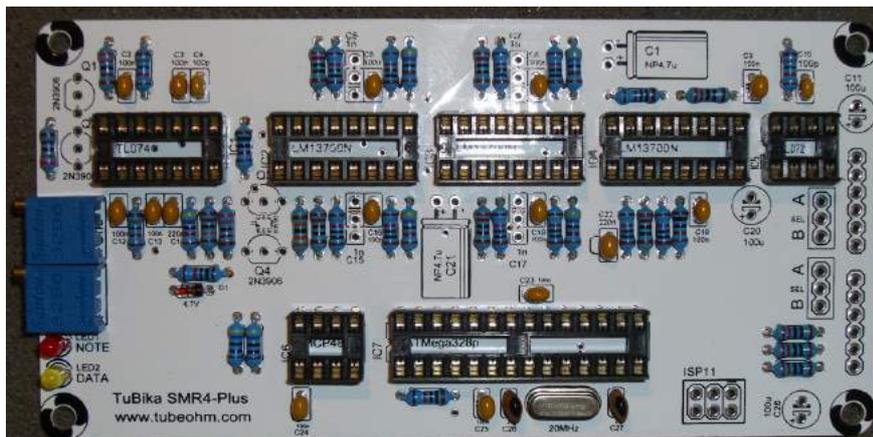


Add the 20k trimmer. It is used to adjust the response of the filter.

Add the 50k trimmer. It is used to adjust the basic cutoff frequency.

Add the two LEDs. the DATA LED is yellow ; and the NOTE LED is red. The LED is polarized, its orientation is defined by its long and short legs. Insert the two LEDs just as shown on the picture. The flat side of the LED symbol printed on the board actually indicates the cathode (short lead). The round side is the anode (long lead). Solder and cut the leads.

IC sockets



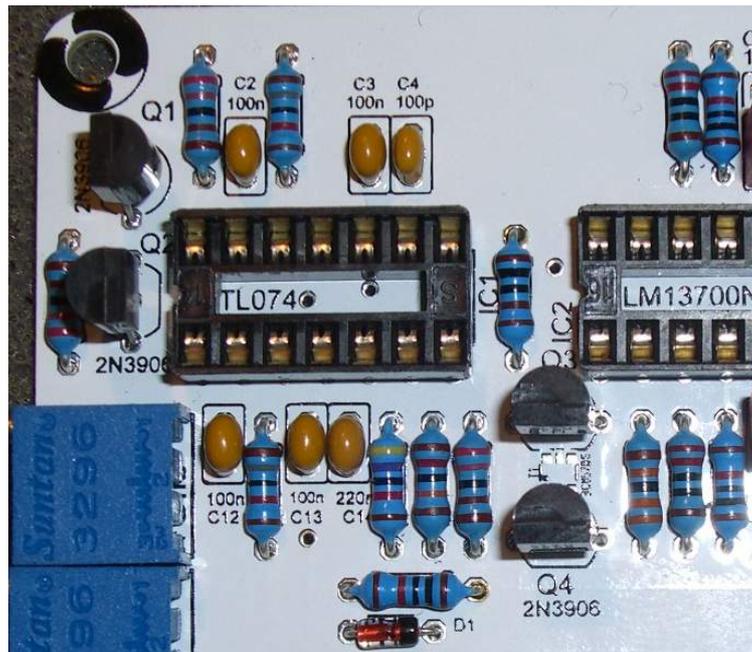
Make sure that the notch of IC sockets is oriented on the same side as the notch on the PCB symbol. This does not change anything electrically, but having the notch in the right position is a helpful hint for correctly inserting the IC in the next steps!

Add 2x DIP8 sockets in positions IC5, IC6.

Add 1x DIP14 socket in position IC1.

Add 3x DIP16 sockets in positions IC2, IC3, IC4. Add 1x DIP28 socket in position IC7.

Transistors

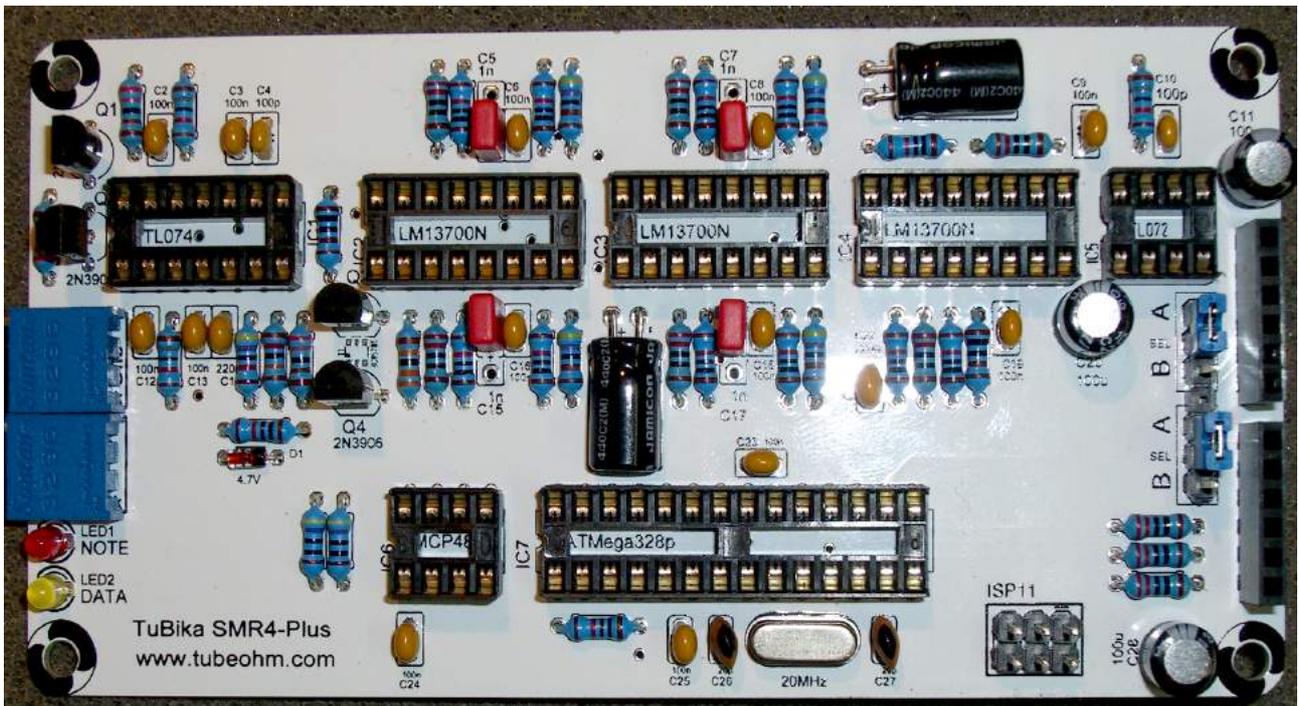


Add the 4x 2N3906 transistors. These parts are polarized – the shape of the symbol printed on the board must match the round/flat sides of the transistor.

Connectors and IC



Do not trim the leads of the board stacking connectors. The voicecard is stacked on top of the motherboard or of another voicecard, so the 6 leads of the 1×6 connectors should be kept long. This is the same stacking approach as the Arduino “shields”.



Insert now the ICs in their sockets

Layer jumpers



A voicecard can either be inserted into the Ambika motherboard ; or stacked on top of another voicecard. In the former case, the two jumpers must be set to the A position. In the later case, the two jumpers must be set to the B position.

The first jumper determines where the voicecard is sending its audio signal. You might exploit this to route the two voicecards in the stack to the same individual audio output (passive mixing), though this is not recommended.

The second jumper is used to assign a unique CS line to each voicecard. When the master MCU wants to talk to a voicecard, for example to make it play a note, it sets the CS (chip select) line of the voicecard to a voltage of 0V. It is thus very important that no two voicecards are addressed through the same CS line! For this reason, check and double check that the two voicecards in the stack have their second jumper set to A and B respectively.

VCF tuning

All boards have a V/Oct trimmer and, NEW, now a cutoff offset to tune all SMR4-Plus voicecards on the same frequency. Use V/Oct to adjust to a correct musical scale the tone emitted by the filter when it reaches self-oscillation. To do this adjustment, start from a blank patch. It greatly helps to assign the voicecard being tuned (and no other voicecard) to part 1. Set all oscillators to none, kill all modulations on the filter cutoff — env2> and lfo2> modulation amounts to 0 — and set cutoff and resonance to 63. You should hear the self-oscillation tone. Adjust the V/Oct trimmer so that the intervals are respected — that is to say, when you play C3 then C4, you should hear two notes, maybe not C3s and C4s, but they must be one octave apart. If you do not have a good sense of pitch, you can try a software tuner like Tuna Pitch on OS X. If the filter is correctly tuned, you should be able to play the filter “self oscillation tone” across roughly 4 octaves with correct tuning. Note that tuning might vary a bit with temperature, so there is no need to spend too much time on this!

The offset pot moves the complete V/OCT curve up or down. This is helpful if more than one voicecard is installed. Take the first voicecard as a reference. Do the V/oct settings. Then move the offset pot to the end until you hear a click. Then move it 12 turns back. Now the offset pot is on the middle. Adjust now voicecard 2, first V/Oct and then reduce the frequency difference between the two cards with the offset pot from voicecard 2.

Do it for all voicecards. On one note you must have the same Resonance frequency on all cards. Reference for all cards is the tuning from voicecard 1.

Result: now you can play only with the filter oscillation signal and with all six voicecard in tune. This wasn't possible with the normal SMR4 voicecard.

Technical documentation

This filter uses the same topology as the [Shruthi SMR4mkII](#), with the following change: OTA / op-amp integrator cells are replaced by OTA-C-Darlington buffer cells. This saves a quad op-amp which wouldn't have fit on the board. The difference can be heard when increasing the resonance.

Licence and credits



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The firmware is released under a GPL3.0 license.