

A POLYPHONIC ELECTRONIC ORGAN

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Summary

A simple method is developed to encode polyphonic music. This method allow us to assign up to 16 voices to be played out on that many speakers. Thus we are able to spatially separate the voices in polyphonic music. Many of Bach's organ pieces were coded to demonstrate this effect.

1. Spatial Separation of Voices in Polyphonic Music

In polyphonic music of the Baroque period, many independent voices are interwoven together. These voices would carry the thematical phrases alternatively or in succession. This type of music played on keyboard instruments like organ or harpsichord is very difficult for the listener to identify and to follow the individual voices. This is particularly true in Bach's organ compositions.

I built a simple electronic organ using an IBM-PC as the host. It is capable of outputting 12 independently programmable voices through 12 loudspeakers. With this organ I can test the idea of spatially separating voices in polyphonic music. Four Intel 8253 counter-timer chips are used on a peripheral card for PC. Up to 12 counter-timers can be configured to operate in Mode 2 to generate square waves. The frequency of each counter-timer channel can be programmed by writing a 16 bit count word into the control register.

2. Coding Polyphonic Music

The syntax to specify a cord or a note group is as follows:

note1 note2 ... note'n mask duration

Up to 16 notes can be specified before the mask. Bits in the mask word specify which note is to be sent to which channel so that its frequency can be updated. An example to change 6 channels of voices is as follows:

HEX C2 G2 C3 E3 G3 C5 707 1/8

which assigns C2 to channel 9, G2 to channel 8, C3 to channel 7, E3 to channel 3, G3 to channel 2, and C5 to channel 1. The duration of this cord group is an 1/8 note. The note words, C2, ..., are defined as constants, leaving the counter valued on the stack. 707 is the mask, specifying 6 channels to be updated with 6 note values on the stack. 1/8 is the real actor which takes the mask and used the bit pattern in the mask to store note values into individual counter registers.

Cords are grouped together to form phrases or measures. If any of the phrases or measures are to be repeated, it is advantageous to define them as new words. Forth thus allows us to code music pieces in small modules, which can be checked and edited incrementally.

Specialized tools are built whenever situation calls for them. Tools greatly simplifies coding, especially when the music pieces contain regular structures and patterns, as shown in Prelude in C major. When passages are repeated, the program can simply repeat measures already coded.

3. Program Listing

Screens 2 and 3 contains the program to play cords. Screens 4 to 8 are the notes defined as constants to be entered into the count registers in 8253's. Screens 9 to 12 contain a sample program to play Bach's Prelude in C Major in his Well-Tempered Clavier.

PLAY is the command which notes to different counter-timers according to the specifications in the mask word, and then enters a delay loop to sustain the cord. Actual cord playing words, such as 1/1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 3/4, 3/8, etc., are defined in terms of PLAY with the length of delay specified.


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      8
0 \ Flat notes
1 C1# CONSTANT D1b D1# CONSTANT E1b F1# CONSTANT G1b
2 C2# CONSTANT D2b D2# CONSTANT E2b F2# CONSTANT G2b
3 C3# CONSTANT D3b D3# CONSTANT E3b F3# CONSTANT G3b
4 C4# CONSTANT D4b D4# CONSTANT E4b F4# CONSTANT G4b
5 C5# CONSTANT D5b D5# CONSTANT E5b F5# CONSTANT G5b
6 C6# CONSTANT D6b D6# CONSTANT E6b F6# CONSTANT G6b
7 C7# CONSTANT D7b D7# CONSTANT E7b F7# CONSTANT G7b
8 C8# CONSTANT D8b D8# CONSTANT E8b F8# CONSTANT G8b
9 G1# CONSTANT A1b A1# CONSTANT B1b
10 G2# CONSTANT A2b A2# CONSTANT B2b
11 G3# CONSTANT A3b A3# CONSTANT B3b
12 G4# CONSTANT A4b A4# CONSTANT B4b
13 G5# CONSTANT A5b A5# CONSTANT B5b
14 G6# CONSTANT A6b A6# CONSTANT B6b
15 G7# CONSTANT A7b A7# CONSTANT B7b

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      9
0 \ Prelude 1, C Major
1 : CORD ( n1 n2 n3) SWAP ROT 3 0 DO 1 1/16 LOOP ;
2 : K1 G4 C5 E5 CORD ;
3 : M1 C4 4 4 7 1/16 E4 2 1/16 K1 K1 ! ;
4 : K2 A4 D5 F5 CORD ;
5 : M2 C4 4 4 7 1/16 D4 2 1/16 K2 K2 ! ;
6 : K3 G4 D5 F5 CORD ;
7 : M3 B3 4 4 7 1/16 D4 2 1/16 K3 K3 ! ;
8 : K4 A4 E5 A5 CORD ;
9 : M4 C4 4 4 7 1/16 E4 2 1/16 K4 K4 ! ;
10 : K5 F4# A4 D5 CORD ;
11 : M5 C4 4 4 7 1/16 D4 2 1/16 K5 K5 ! ;
12 : K6 G4 D5 B5 CORD ;
13 : M6 B3 4 4 7 1/16 D4 2 1/16 K6 K6 ! ;
14 : P1 M1 M1 M2 M2 M3 M3 M1 M1 M4 M4 M5 M5 M6 M6 ;
15

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      10
0 \ Prelude 1, C Major
1 : LEAD ( n1 n2) SWAP 4 4 7 1/16 2 1/16 ;
2 : K7 E4 G4 C5 CORD ;
3 : M7 B3 C4 LEAD K7 K7 ! ;
4 : M8 A3 C4 LEAD K7 K7 ! ;
5 : K9 D4 F4# C5 CORD ;
6 : M9 D3 A3 LEAD K9 K9 ! ;
7 : K10 D4 G4 B4 CORD ;
8 : M10 G3 B3 LEAD K10 K10 ! ;
9 : K11 E4 G4 C5# CORD ;
10 : M11 G3 A3# LEAD K11 K11 ! ;
11 : K12 D4 A4 D5 CORD ;
12 : M12 F3 A3 LEAD K12 K12 ! ;
13 : K13 D4 F4 B4 CORD ;
14 : M13 F3 G3# LEAD K13 K13 ! ;
15 : P2 M7 M7 M8 M8 M9 M9 M10 M10 M11 M11 M12 M12 M13 M13 ;

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