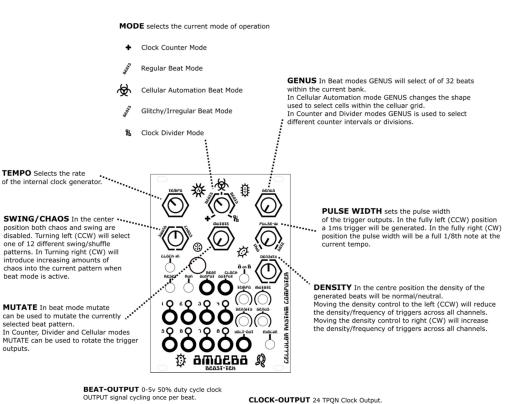
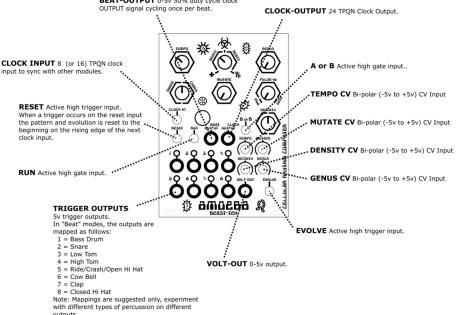


## **AMOEBA USER MANUAL**





outputs

**Mode** is used to select the current mode of operation:

(Rotating) **Clock Counter Mode** can be used to count 1/4 notes, full beats and measures. In this mode, the Mutate control can be used to rotate the allocation of the counter stages and Genus is used to select 1 of 16 different counting programs.

With the Genus control to the left of the center position (12 o'clock) this will select one of 8 active high counting programs.

With the Genus control to the right of the center position (12 o'clock) will select one of 8 active low counting programs.

Regular Beat Mode There are 12 different "banks" or "branches" available between Clock Counter Mode and Cellular Automation Mode.

Cellular Automation Mode enables a special cellular automation mode which uses a cellular automation algorithm derived from Conway's game of life. In celluar automation mode Genus is used to select the sampling shape that is used to obtain the 8 trigger outputs from the cell grid (think Tetris shapes). Mutate selects the starting row from the cell grid from which the sampling is performed.

Glitch/Irregular Beat Mode There are 12 different "banks" or "branches" available between Cellular Automation Mode and Clock Divider Mode.

(Rotating) **Clock Divider Mode** can be used to get many different 1/4 note clock divisions. In this mode, the Mutate control can be used to rotate the allocation of the counter stages and Genus is used to select 1 of 16 different banks of clock divisions.

**A or B** is a 0-5v active high input. When running in Beat(s) Mode, each "GENUS" is a 64 step trigger sequence consisting of 2 separate 32 step parts. The first (or A part) is the base beat pattern while the second (or B part) is a more complex variation of the A part, intended as a fill. When nothing is connected to the A or B input, the sequecer cycles sequentially through the A and B parts, forming a 64 step sequence. The A or B input can be used to select the A part (when 0v or below) or the B part (approx 0.2v or above). This for example using a synced clock counter allows patching or "programming" of a "fill" on the Nth beat or Nth measure or connecting an asynchronous LFO allows for pseudo-random selection of A and B parts, creating a continually changing pattern. The A or B input is read/samples and latched each 8th note.

**EVOLVE** is a 0-5v active high trigger input. In Beat(s) Mode every time a trigger is recieved a "destructive" evolution in the beat pattern is triggered. The evolution is "destructive" in the sense that there is no way to return to the original beat unless a trigger signal is sent to the reset input. In Cellular Automation Mode every time a trigger is recieved, the shape used sample the cell grid to obtain the 8 trigger signals is changed/morphed which can have a dramatic effect on the trigger pattern.

**Clock Input** Takes a 8 tpqn clock if you want 16th notes or 16 tpqn clock if you want some 32nd note action

## **MIDI Output**

Midi output of clock and note-on messages can be obtained by wiring a 5 pin DIN socket and 2  $\times$  220 ohm resistors to the expand header as follows:

