



INHARMONIC BODE
FREQUENCY SHIFTER

HarmBode

HarmBode Frequency Shifter [RACK EXTENSION] v. 1.0 MANUAL 2018

FX device by Turn2on Software



Introducing a variation of a legendary analog frequency shifter. **HARMBODE** shifts the spectrum of a signal by a fixed amount. BODE (TM) Shifter is not a pitch-shifter, but allows you to shift inharmonics in Hz. Sometimes it can sound like a ring modulator effect, but with HARMBODE it is possible to get an upshifted and downshifted signal. With some settings you can hear the effect known as "Barberpole flanger" as well as a 90 degree phase shifter.

The original analog **Bode 735 Freq Shifter (TM)** was designed by Harold Bode in the 1960's and was also used in the Moog (TM) modular system. HARMBODE attempts to reproduce this Bode freq shifter (TM) in Reason Rack Extension format.

Today Freq shifters popular in world of guitar pedals and modular synths, in world of software synths and FXs.

Try the legendary freq shifter in your Reason rack today!



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THEORY OF BODE FQ SHIFTER

Pitch shifting uses delay with the clock on the output shifted up or down to change the frequency of the notes you're playing.

A **frequency shifter** is basically one half of a **ring modulator**.

While a ring modulator takes an input signal and a modulation signal and produces the sum and difference frequencies, a frequency shifter produces only the sum frequencies, or the different frequencies. It outputs these separate frequencies and invokes fancy filtering.

When you turn up controls, you can get glissandos, barberpole flanging, or soft echos that seem to rotate around you.

Some refer to this effect as a ring-modulator, but it is not true. Its Bode Frequency shifter with Hilbert transformation effect (rotate copy of signal to 90 degrees). Frequency shifters can sound like bells because they shift inharmonics, which sounds exactly like ring modulation. In technical language it is known as **single-sideband modulation**.

It is arguably one of the most underrated and ignored effects in the industry.

If you blend a slightly shifted signal with the original signal you can get some phasing. The harmonic structure of the dry signal with the processed signal can sound as an inharmonic effect, much like a bell.

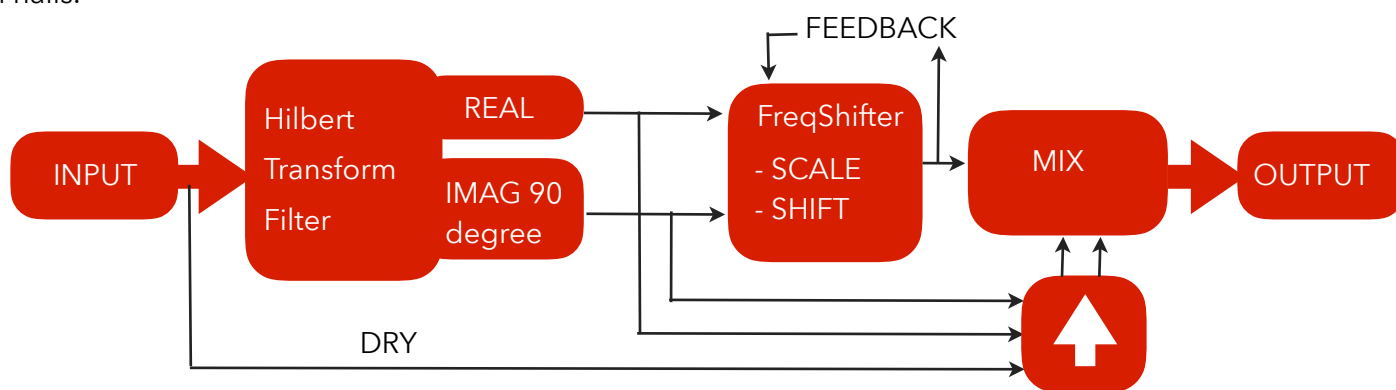
Freq shifters shifts up all frequency content up by the same amount, thus altering the frequency relationships. As example, the 100 Hz tone go up to 200 Hz, and the 200Hz tone go up to 300 Hz instead.

HARMBODE frequency shifter can shift all of the frequencies of the input signal with up, down, up/down, and down/up modes. These modes create dissonance to the incoming signal, breaking harmonic structure.

With frequency shifters it is possible to touch on other aspects of *Phaser effects*.

With variations of small and big shifts, it can break the harmonics of many instruments, but with many percussion style sounds, a frequency shifter can change the tone and the effect can be very musical.

Small shifts gave deep phasing effects, larger shifts with notes changes is break harmonic structure and create dissonance. Interesting to know the history - originally freq shifters was help to reduce mic feedbacks in halls.



The effect uses a Hilbert Transform, that contains 2 separate channels - Real and Imaginary. Real and Imag are summed after the Frequency Shifter block where they are mixed with the dry signal.

Note: Ring modulation is equivalent to double-sideband suppressed-carrier modulation, whereas a frequency shifter is equivalent to single-sideband modulation.





BYPASS - disable effect

ON - enable effect

OFF - mute incoming signal



MAIN PARAMETERS

MODE

UP - Shift frequencies upward

DOWN - Shift frequencies downward,

UP/DOWN - combination of Upward and Downward shift frequencies

DOWN/UP - combination of Downward and Upward shift frequencies

* Or left and right channels shift in opposite directions

SCALE

Frequency shift in Hertz (not pitch shifting!).

Low values result in **BARBER's pole phasing** when BLEND is set to 50%.

SHIFT

Linear scaling of shift amount with gradation. Can be inverted.

FDBK

Feedback adds overtones or increases SHIFT (depth) of phasing.

BLEND

Mix of incoming and processed signal



Soft Bypass / Input Output Corrections

ACT / SOFT BYP

Enable / Bypass HARMBODE effect. Soft bypass variant

INPUT

Amp gain correction of the dry input level (unprocessed input signal) before it goes to the BLEND (Dry/Wet) control

OUTPUT

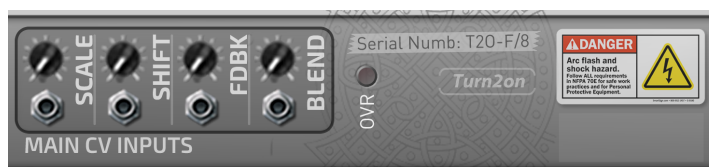
Amp gain correction of the output level of the processed signal after it leaves the BLEND (Dry/Wet) control

BACK SIDE PANEL



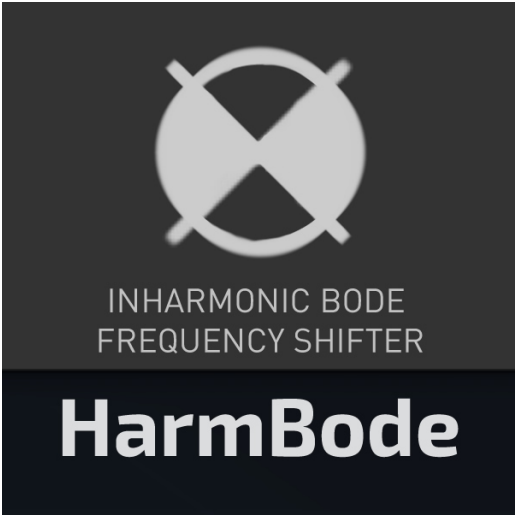
AUDIO INPUT/OUTPUT

Mono or Stereo connections for audio signals.



CV INPUTS

Use these CV inputs to control the main parameters with external CV source curves.



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Special thanks to all beta-testers