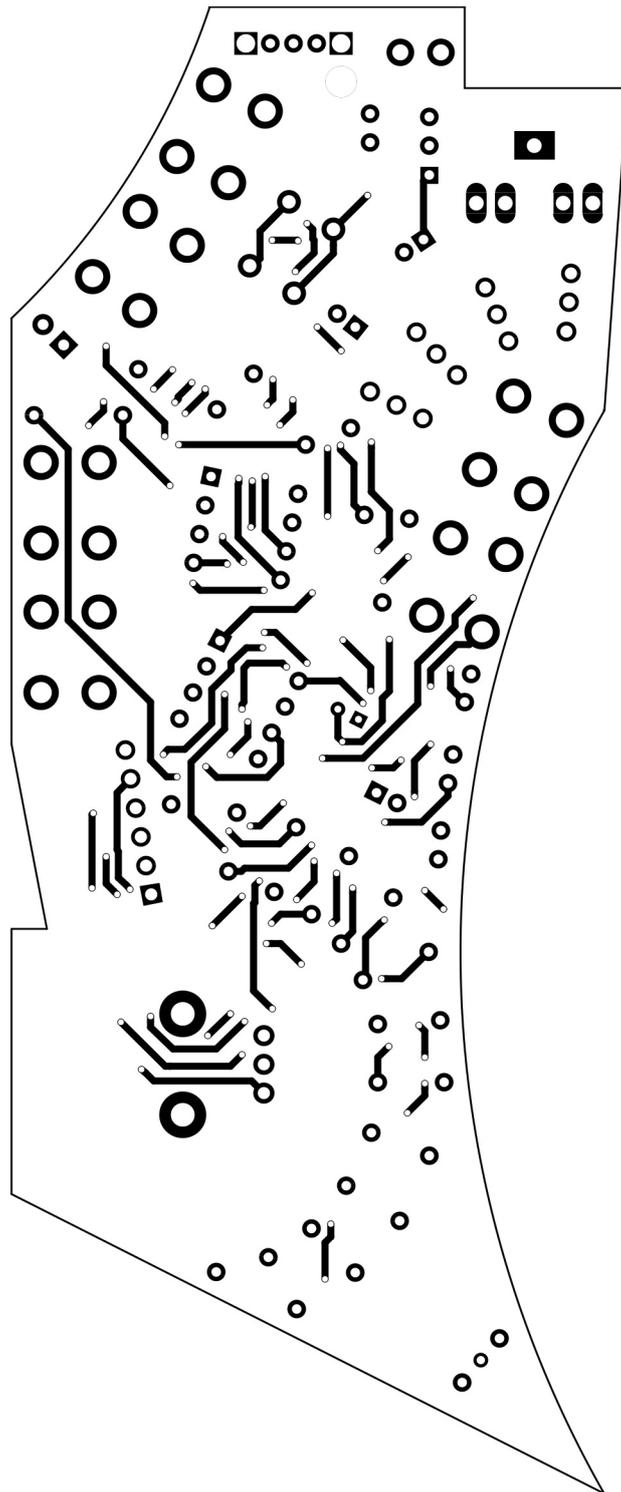# MINIPIC

BY MAX WAINWRIGHT AND JOHN RICHARDS

www.noise.technology

JUMPERS

The jumpers route signals in different ways. All are on when the jumper is patched onto the top pair of pins.

From the top-right and counter-clockwise:

Mono sum. This sends the output to both channels, useful if you're using headphones or a TRS cable (for plugging into a home stereo).

Potentiometer to chip. This sends the control signal from the potentiometer (knob) to the microcontroller. Usually best left on, unless you have patched something else in or are playing the minipic as a touch synth.

Microphone to chip. Similarly to the above control, this sends the microphone signal to its input on the synth chip.

Microphone to output. This routes the microphone sound straight to the output, mixed with the synthesised chip sound. Good for spitting, screaming, feedback, etc.

mono sum
pot to chip
mic to chip
mic to output
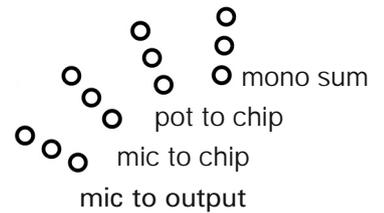
CONTROLS

The potentiometer controls one parameter. The microphone controls the other. They both affect the sound.
The button changes the algorithm (randomly, if you have the Radical Chip, from 1..2..3....7..1 if you have the original Minipic Chip.

PATCHING AND TOUCHING

The Minipic has basic patching functionality. The big metal bits give you direct access to some inputs and outputs in the circuit.

Make sure they device you are patching with has common ground with the minipic. The simplest is to connect them both to the same mixer, or clip a crocodile onto the ground plane (metal) under the pointy bit.
The chip will probably not be happy with more than 5V, and **has NO built in protection**.

When touching and patching, it can be helpful to put the jumpers in the off position.

The + and - points can be used for patching, but are fixed DC voltages meant for touch. They can be used with resistive sensors, e.g. photo cells, thermistors, force or bend sensitive resistors, etc.

synth output
mic output

+
−

input 1 (pot)
input 2 (mic)