

Pittsburgh Modular – Double Helix Oscillator

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Creating Dense, Hyper Complex Percussive Rhythms with the Lifeforms Double Helix Oscillator

The **Lifeforms Double Helix Oscillator** is a powerful analog oscillator voice module, exceptionally useful for percussive, rhythmic, and complex sonic designs—the foundation for constructing dense, polyrhythmic, and hyper-detailed percussion in Eurorack modular systems.

1. Percussive Voice Architecture

Wavefolder + Low Pass Gate as Percussion Engine

- **Signal Path:** Start by patching either oscillator (or both mixed together using the 'In 1' and 'In 2' inputs) into the Contour section.
- **Wavefolding:** The voltage-controlled 6-stage wavefolder excels at turning simple sine or triangle waves into harmonically rich, snappy, attack-transient-laden percussion. Modulate the *Timbre* parameter (and especially the *Timbre CV* input) with stepped random, clocked LFOs, or fast envelopes to shape each hit/strike differently.
- **Dynamic Impulse Low Pass Gate:** The LPG provides a natural, acoustic-like amplitude+filtering response. Patch a gate or trigger sequence (ideally polyrhythmic clock divisions/multiplications or

trigger patterns) into the *Impulse Input* to "strike" the LPG for varying decay lengths using the *Dynamics Response* knob and *Dynamics CV*.

- **Result:** Each impulse can have unique tonal and amplitude flavors, sounding like acoustic percussion elements (e.g., bongos, woodblocks, sharply struck cymbals, digital clicks).

2. Exploiting Both Oscillators for Polyrhythmic Layers

- Use the **primary oscillator** for one main percussive tonal layer (e.g., "kick" or "clap" style), and the **secondary oscillator** (which also runs into LFO range) as a secondary percussive voice (e.g., hats, clicks, toms), or as a frequency modulation (FM) or audio-rate modulation source for gritty, metallic attacks.
- *FM Patching:* Use the FM CV and onboard VCAs to route each oscillator to modulate the other's frequency. Use clocked/random CV to "play" the FM depth in time with your rhythms.
- Sequence pitch and FM depth independently via external sequencers running in different time signatures for polyrhythmic percussion.

3. Modulation Matrix: Voltage Controlled Routers for Complexity

- **Dual Matrix Routing:** Patch stepped random from the modulation section, clocked LFOs, or external CV sources to the *In A* and *In B* jacks. Use the source switches to assign modulation to blade/pulse width, FM, timbre, or dynamics destinations—making each percussive hit behave differently.
- Use external sequencers, euclidean pattern generators, or clock dividers/multipliers to send irregular gates or CVs to any modulation path: blade/pulse shape, LPG dynamics, FM, etc.—enabling you to add microtiming shifts and pseudo-randomness to every beat.

4. Sound Design Tricks for Unique Punch and Character

- **Layered Strikes:** Combine oscillator waveforms in the external or contour mixer, e.g., blend saw and sub for a "fatter" transient, or stack sine from one oscillator and square from another for a tabla-like knock.
- **Impulse Input to LPG:** Use very short triggers for sharp, pointillistic percussion, and longer gates for boomy, decay-heavy hits.
- **CV Modulation Depth as Performance Parameter:** Use voltage controlled routers to fade modulation in and out, either manually or with slow LFO/envelope—perfect for building up or breaking down polyrhythmic intensity live.
- **Random/Noise for Variation:** The built-in noise and random sources, routed through the contour or LPG, can add hi-hat or shaker type elements, or make claps/toms/other percussions unpredictable and lively.

5. Patch Examples for Hyper-Complex Percussion

Example 1: Polyrhythmic Kick + Snare

1. Kick:

2. Sine out from primary oscillator → In 1 on contour mixer.
3. CV the LPG * Dynamics* with a synced but offset (polyrhythmic) envelope or gate.
4. Modulate pitch for "glitchy" kicks using random stepped CV in polyrhythmic clock.

5. Snare/Clap:

6. Noise → In 2.
7. Impulse input triggers with a different rhythmic pattern (e.g., 5 against 4).
8. Vary timbre and dynamics CV per hit.

Example 2: Ever-Evolving Percussive Texture

- Mixer both oscillators with wildly different FM modulation (main osc modulates secondary, vice versa; sequence FM depth in a changing pattern).
- Square LFO or stepped random modulates blade/pulse shape AND LPG dynamics, creating complex, morphing rhythms.
- Send periodic random pulses to the LPG impulse input at rates untethered from your main clock—new percussive attacks appear at (almost) unpredictable times.

Summing Up

The Double Helix is *prime* for dense, polyrhythmic modular percussion by combining: - Deep analog wave shaping, - Sine-to-folded-to-noise sound design, - LPG for organic dynamic responses, - And a versatile, performable modulation matrix perfect for clocked, divided, or random control sources.

Pro Tip: Use external logic modules, clock skippers/dividers, and algorithmic trigger sequencers for even more pattern complexity fed into the CV and impulse inputs.

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