Stereobänk Breadth Controller

The **Stereobänk Breadth Controller** adds breadth to any audio signal, large or small.

Stereobänk has a carefully selected set of algorithms tailored to various source materials and desired effects. It can be used to make nuanced adjustments or create dramatic transformations to the sonic image of a track.

While primarily designed for mono input signals, Stereobänk does the job when applied to stereo signals as well.

Getting started

* *Select a circuit.*
* *Start with full Wet, low Flux and low Breadth settings.*
* *Increase Breadth until you find a sweet spot.*
* *Experiment with Flux and Mix settings.*
* *Have fun, and as always - **trust your ears!***

Circuits

Each algorithm in Stereobänk is represented by a **circuit**, and each circuit has unique characteristics. The resulting effect depends on the control settings and the original signal. The general intensity of each circuit increases from **PB** at the lowest to **AH** at the highest.

PB

The "Panned Bands" circuit is a variation of the classic panned frequency bands algorithm. It splits the frequency spectrum into distinct bands and pans them left and right.

MS-D

The MS-D circuit employs a Mid/Side signal configuration by treating the mono input signal as the "Mid" and creating a "Side" signal from a filtered and delayed version of the input. The delay used is very short, simulating the interaural time difference between the left and right ears.

MS-P

This circuit uses a similar setup as the MS-D circuit. However, in the MS-P circuit, the "Side" signal is produced by applying phase-shifting all-pass filters at select frequencies. This yields a more pronounced breadth effect with a flatter frequency response.

AH

The AH circuit uses a small bank of delays and filters to expand the input signal. Different delays are panned to the left and right, creating a strong effect. Due to the delay times involved, this circuit works best with non-percussive material.

> *Try **AH** with high Breadth levels on distorted, jazzy lead guitar for a sweet, familiar sound!*

Controls
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Input

The **Input** selector sets the plugin in Mono [default] or Stereo input mode. In mono input mode, a single input channel [mono or left] is converted to stereo. In stereo input mode, both left and right inputs are processed.

The **Input** indicator shows the current external connection [stereo / mono] and the resulting processing setup.

*Note that the **Input** selector has no effect when the external connection is mono!*

Circuit
Use the **Circuit** selector to switch between processing circuits.

Control - Breadth
This knob adjusts the overall breadth. In the middle position, the breadth corresponds to what some stereo-imaging effects refer to as 100% stereo. Note that the perceived breadth depends on the chosen circuit and input material.

Control - Flux
Each circuit incorporates a flux processor, which creates movement in the stereo image. This can help a track stand out in the mix, even at lower settings. With the **Flux** control set to zero, the stereo image remains fixed.

Mix
The Mix knob allows you to set the ratio between the dry and processed signals. Note that this differs from using the **Breadth** knob!

True Bypass
The bypass switch bypasses all processing after the input selector. Consequently, if the input is set to mono, the bypassed signal will also be mono.

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