

Description

The present invention relates to a musical tone signal generating apparatus, and more particularly to a musical tone signal generating apparatus which generates a musical tone signal based on stored waveform data.

Japanese Utility Model Laid-Open Publication No. 55-60191 discloses the conventional musical tone signal generating apparatus which synthesizes the musical tone signal by use of plural musical tone control parameters.

More specifically, this conventional apparatus provides two waveform memories each storing different waveform data. Two waveform data are multiplied by the musical tone control parameter, i.e., a note scaling parameter. Thus, the conventional apparatus forms two intermediate waveform data whose amplitudes vary in response to the tone pitch. Then, two intermediate waveform data are added together, resulting that one waveform data is synthesized. The synthesized waveform data has the waveform which is different from the waveforms originally stored in two waveform memories.

However, this conventional apparatus is disadvantageous in that the synthesized musical tone waveform signal can offer monotonous variation only because the conventional apparatus can merely interpolate two waveforms. For this reason, the conventional apparatus cannot generate the musical tone having various representations.

Actually, the conventional apparatus can use only one musical tone control parameter, i.e., note scaling parameter. As a result, the synthesized musical tone waveform signal cannot offer the complicated variation in tone color, by which the conventional apparatus cannot represent various musical scenes.

Meanwhile, Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No. 60-147793 discloses another conventional musical tone signal generating apparatus which can alter the tone color in lapse of time.

In this apparatus, continuous musical tone waveforms of some periods are subject to the sampling process and then stored in the waveform memory as the musical tone waveform of attack portion. In addition, as the musical tone waveform succeeding the attack portion, plural segment waveforms each corresponding to one period are subject to the sampling process and then stored in the waveform memory. Thereafter, a pair of two segment waveforms is read out, and the read waveform is changed over by every predetermined time interval by use of so-called "cross-fade" method. Thus, the tone color to be sounded is varied.

However, the above-mentioned conventional apparatus is designed to merely read the waveform data from the waveform memory in accordance with the predetermined program, which makes the tone color

variation monotonous.

In addition, this conventional apparatus changes over the waveform by the cross-fade method by every predetermined time interval, which cannot offer delicate tone color variation of the electronic musical instrument to be performed.

Further, when playing the non-electronic musical instrument, the intensity level of the musical tone (i.e., envelope level of the musical tone) is varied in lapse of time. In addition, the tone color is slightly varied in response to the variation in the intensity level of the musical tone. This is the condition by which the non-electronic musical instrument can offer great representations.

Furthermore, the pitch variation is made in order to apply musical effects such as initial-touch and after-touch effects to the musical tone. In this case, if the pitch variation and tone color variation can be simultaneously given to the musical tone, it is possible to obtain the musical tone having great representations. In fact, in the non-electronic musical instrument, when the pitch is varied, the tone color is also slightly varied. Therefore, it is demanded that the electronic musical instrument can simulate the above-mentioned feature of the non-electronic musical instrument.

EP-A-0 235 768 relates to a parameter supply device for storing parameters determining characteristics of a tone such as waveshape data in a memory of an electronic musical instrument and reading out these parameters in accordance with plural parameter determining factors and discloses an address system for accessing the memory.

It is accordingly a primary object of the present invention to provide a musical tone signal generating apparatus capable of generating the musical tone waveform signal which offers various variations in response to plenty of musical tone control parameters.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a musical tone signal generating apparatus capable of varying the tone color in response to the variation of the musical tone level depending on envelope information, expression information, touch information etc.

It is still another object of the present invention to provide a musical tone signal generating apparatus which can cause the tone color variation in response to the pitch variation.

These objects are achieved with an apparatus as set out in the appended claims.

Further objects and advantages of the present invention will be apparent from the following description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings wherein preferred embodiments of the present invention are clearly shown.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing an electric configuration of an electronic musical instrument us-

ing the musical tone signal generating apparatus according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a conceptual diagram showing a diagrammatical configuration of a waveform memory shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 shows a signal waveform of fundamental segment waveform data;

Figs. 4 and 5 are tables showing several kinds of data stored in a waveform bank data portion;

Fig. 6 is a table showing a selecting condition data file management data portion;

Fig. 7 is a table showing a waveform bank address converting table data portion;

Figs. 8 to 11 are drawings used for explaining weighted coefficients a_w , b_w , c_w of k-coordinate-axis, i-coordinate-axis, j-coordinate-axis;

Figs. 12 and 13 are conceptual drawings used for explaining interpolation synthesizing operation carried out on the fundamental waveform data in the three-dimensional coordinate address system;

Fig. 14 is a block diagram showing detailed configuration of the waveform memory shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 15 is a block diagram showing detailed configuration of an interpolation circuit shown in Fig. 14;

Fig. 16 is a table used for explaining the operation of the interpolation circuit;

Fig. 17 is a block diagram showing detailed configuration of the waveform memory according to a modified example of the first embodiment;

Fig. 18 is a block diagram showing detailed configuration of a coefficient generating circuit shown in Fig. 17;

Fig. 19 is a table used for explaining the interpolation synthesizing operation;

Fig. 20 is a block diagram showing an electronic musical instrument according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 21 is a conceptual diagram showing a waveform data memory portion shown in Fig. 20;

Fig. 22 shows a signal waveform of the fundamental waveform data used in the second embodiment as shown in Fig. 21;

Fig. 23 shows a signal waveform used for explaining a level detecting operation of the second embodiment;

Fig. 24 is a block diagram showing an electronic musical instrument according to a third embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 25 shows signal waveforms used for explaining an interpolation coefficient used in the third embodiment as shown in Fig. 24;

Fig. 26 is a block diagram showing detailed configuration of an interpolation circuit shown in Fig. 24; and

Fig. 27 shows a signal waveform used for explaining operation of the third embodiment.

Next, description will be given with respect to preferred embodiments of the present invention by referring to the drawings.

[A] FIRST EMBODIMENT

(1) Configuration of First Embodiment

Referring now to the drawings, wherein like reference characters designate like or corresponding parts throughout the several views, Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing an electric configuration of a monophonic electronic musical instrument 1 according to the first embodiment of the present invention. In Fig. 1, the electronic musical instrument 1 provides a waveform memory 2 which stores plenty of fundamental segment waveform data (i.e., waveform data of one period) f_{ijk} . One of the fundamental segment waveform data f_{ijk} is selected and then repeatedly read from the waveform memory 2 by a waveform reading signal READ which is obtained from an address counter 3. The read fundamental segment waveform data is outputted from the waveform memory 2 as a musical tone waveform signal WDATA.

The waveform memory 2 includes M memory bank groups BANK_m (where $m = 1, 2, \dots, M$), each of which further includes K waveform banks WB_k (where $k = 1, 2, \dots, K$).

In the first embodiment, the number K of the waveform banks included in each bank group BANK_m is set as an arbitrary integral number.

With respect to the tone color assigned to the bank group BANK_m selected by a bank group selecting signal SWL_{BANK}, the fundamental segment waveform data f_{ijk} representative of the musical tone corresponding to the tone area including the pitch of each key code are sequentially stored at memory areas each having the predetermined coordinate address.

Herein, Fig. 2 shows the coordinate addresses of the fundamental segment waveform data f_{ijk} stored in the waveform banks WB_k (where $k = 1, 2, \dots, K$) included in the bank group BANK₁ (where $m=1$) in detail. These coordinate addresses shown in Fig. 2 can be designated by three-dimensional coordinate address system including i-coordinate-axis, j-coordinate-axis and k-coordinate-axis. By designating the coordinate address k (where $k = 1, 2, \dots, K$) (which is denoted as tone pitch address) along the k-coordinate-axis, each of waveform banks WB₁, WB₂, ..., WB_K can be selected. By designating the coordinate address i (where $i = 1, 2, \dots, I$) (which is denoted as pitch address) along the i-coordinate-axis, each of the coordinate addresses of No.1, No.2, ..., No.I memory areas included in No.k waveform bank WB_k can be designated. Further, by designating the coordinate address j (where $j = 1, 2, \dots, J$) (which is denoted as

level address), each of the coordinate addresses of No.1, No.2, ..., No.J memory areas included in No.i memory area can be designated.

Herein, the numbers I, J of the memory areas included in each waveform bank are set as arbitrary integral numbers respectively.

When the performer depresses a key of a keyboard portion 4, a key-depression detecting circuit 5 generates a key code signal KC indicative of the key code of the depressed key and a key-on signal KON indicating that the key is depressed. The key code signal KC is supplied to a frequency information converting circuit 6 wherein F-number data FN is generated as frequency information corresponding to the tone pitch of the key code signal KC. The F-number data FN is supplied to the address counter 3.

The address counter 3 accumulates the F-number data FN by every predetermined clock timing. Then, integral part of the accumulation result is used as the waveform reading signal READ. By use of such waveform reading signal READ, the fundamental segment waveform data f_{ijk} having a fundamental segment waveform D_{REF} consisting of No.0-No.1023 sampling data SAMP can be read out by the speed corresponding to the tone pitch of the depressed key as shown in Fig. 3.

The fundamental segment waveform data f_{ijk} to be read out by the waveform reading signal READ is selected based on waveform selecting condition designated by four pieces of performance information which cause a variation to the fundamental segment waveform D_{REF} .

Herein, first performance information is the tone color. When the performer operates a tone color selector 11 (shown in Fig. 1) provided at an operation panel (not shown), a tone color selecting signal generating circuit 12 outputs a tone color selecting signal TC to a bank group selecting circuit 13. The bank group selecting circuit 13 supplies a bank group selecting signal SEL_{BANK} to the waveform memory 2.

In addition, second performance information is the tone pitch. When the key code signal KC is supplied to the waveform memory 2 as a waveform bank selecting signal SEL_{WB} , the corresponding waveform bank WB_k is selectively designated. Thus, it is possible to selectively designate the waveform bank WB_k which stores the waveform data corresponding to the tone area including the tone pitch of the depressed key.

In the first embodiment, the number K of the waveform banks WB_k is set smaller than the number of the key codes which can be designated in the keyboard portion 4. For example, this number K is set at "128". Actually, the waveform data having the fundamental segment waveform D_{REF} corresponding to the key code designated by the musical performance is generated by effecting the interpolation based on the fundamental segment waveform data f_{ijk} .

The fundamental segment waveform data f_{ijk} is designated by a pitch designating signal PICH and a level designating signal LEVL (which are used as third and fourth performance information respectively). Herein, the pitch designating signal PICH is generated from a pitch variation waveform generating circuit 15, while the level designating signal LEVL is an envelope signal ENV generated from an envelope waveform generating circuit 16.

The pitch variation waveform generating circuit 15 receives an initial-touch signal INTL and an after-touch signal AFTR which are obtained from an initial-touch detecting circuit 21 and an after-touch detecting circuit 22 respectively. These circuits 21, 22 are provided for each key of the keyboard portion 4. In addition, the pitch variation waveform generating circuit 15 further receives the key code signal KC, key-on signal KON and tone color selecting signal TC. The pitch designating signal PICH consists of data of seven bits, for example, indicating the pitch variation waveform determined by initial-touch operation and after-touch operation based on the key code and tone color of the depressed key while the key is depressed.

The envelope waveform generating circuit 16 receives the initial-touch signal INTL, after-touch signal AFTR, key code KC, key-on signal KON and tone color selecting signal TC. Then, the envelope waveform generating circuit 16 generates the envelope signal ENV as the level designating signal LEVL, wherein the envelope signal ENV is formed by the envelope waveform indicating the level variation corresponding to the initial-touch operation and after-touch operation based on the key code and tone color of the operated key during a period between a key-on timing and a key-off timing.

As a result, the waveform memory 2 outputs a musical tone waveform signal WDATA which is multiplied by the envelope signal ENV in an envelope applying circuit 25 which is constructed as a multiplier. Thereafter, the multiplication output of the envelope applying circuit 25 is converted into an analog signal in a digital/analog (D/A) converter 26. This analog signal is supplied to a sound system 27 as a musical tone signal SOND.

(2) Data Management of Waveform Memory 2

As shown in Fig. 2, data included in one bank group $BANK_m$ (i.e., all of fundamental segment waveform data f_{ijk} representative of the same tone color) are managed as the data having coordinate addresses (i, j, k) in the three-dimensional coordinate address system.

Thus, when the performer varies the pitch of the musical tone to be generated, the coordinate address i for the fundamental segment waveform data f_{ijk} to be read out is varied in response to the pitch variation. When the performer varies the envelope level of the

musical tone to be generated, the coordinate address j for the fundamental segment waveform data f_{ijk} to be read out is varied in response to such level variation. Further, when the performer changes the key to be operated, the coordinate address k for the fundamental segment waveform data f_{ijk} to be read out is varied in response to the change of the key code which is occurred due to the key change.

Herein, each of No.1 bank group BANK1, No.2 bank group BANK2, ..., No.M bank group BANKM includes km waveform banks WB_1 - WB_{km} . As shown in Fig. 4, the predetermined coordinate addresses are continuously assigned to the waveform banks. Therefore, by designating the coordinate address for each waveform bank WB_k (where $k=1-km$), it is possible to designate the fundamental segment waveform data f_{ijk} stored in a waveform bank data portion [DATA] of the waveform memory 2.

More specifically, as the head addresses of waveform banks $WB_1, \dots, WB_K, \dots, WB_{K1}$ included in No.1 bank group BANK₁, coordinate addresses $ADR_{WB11}, \dots, ADR_{WBK1}, \dots, ADR_{WBK11}$ are given. In addition, coordinate addresses $ADR_{WB12}, \dots, ADR_{WBK2}, \dots, ADR_{WBK22}$ are respectively assigned to waveform banks $WB_1, \dots, WB_K, \dots, WB_{K2}$ included in No.2 bank group BANK₂. Similarly, coordinate addresses $ADR_{WB1M}, \dots, ADR_{WBKM}, \dots, ADR_{WBKMM}$ are respectively assigned to waveform banks $WB_1, \dots, WB_K, \dots, WB_{KM}$ included in No.M bank group BANK_M.

In the waveform bank data portion [DATA], each memory area to which the waveform bank address ADR_{WBkm} (where $k=1$ to Km , $m=1$ to M) is given stores pitch number converting coefficient data PC_{km} , level number converting coefficient data LC_{km} and pitch address offset data PAO_{km} as the waveform data DATA as shown in Fig. 5. These three data PC_{km} , LC_{km} , PAO_{km} are used as management data which are commonly used with respect to all fundamental segment waveform data f_{ijk} belonging to the corresponding waveform bank. In addition, each memory area also stores sampling waveform data f_{ijkm} (where $i=1$ to I_{km} , $j=1$ to J_{km} , $k=1$ to Km) which makes the fundamental segment waveform data f_{ijk} .

Herein, the waveform bank address ADR_{WBkm} indicates the coordinate address of the memory area for storing the waveform data DATA of No. k waveform bank WB_k included in No. m bank group BANK_m. Fig. 2 shows detailed map of the addresses of No.1 waveform bank WB_1 within No.1 bank group BANK₁. As shown in Fig. 1, the head address of the fundamental segment waveform data f_{ijk} can be designated by the pitch address i (where $i=1$ to I_{11}) and level address j (where $j=1$ to J_{11}).

(3) Read-Out Operation of Waveform Data

In the first embodiment, a selecting condition data file management data portion [FILE] shown in

Fig. 6 and a waveform bank address converting table data portion [TABLE] shown in Fig. 7 are provided for each tone color. Meanwhile, the waveform bank address ADR_{WBkm} is required to read out the waveform data DATA of the waveform bank data portion [DATA] as described in Figs. 4, 5. Such waveform bank address ADR_{WBkm} is formed in the above-mentioned two data portions [FILE], [TABLE] in accordance with the following procedures.

The waveform bank selecting signal SEL_{wb} (see Fig. 1) made by the key code signal KC obtained from the key-depression detecting circuit 5 is applied to the selecting condition data file management data portion [FILE] as key code directory.

Herein, a key code number "w" equals "1", "2", ..., "128". The selecting condition data file management data portion [FILE] stores file data of sixteen bits with respect to the key code number w (where $w=1, 2, \dots, 128$). The upper nine bits (i.e., leftmost nine bits) of the file data indicate a weighted coefficient a_w (where $w=1, 2, \dots, 128$), while lower seven bits (i.e., rightmost seven bits) of the file data indicate data $WBSEL_w$ (where $w=1, 2, \dots, 128$) which designates one of the waveform bank number WB_k (where $k=1, 2, \dots, Km$).

The specific weighted coefficient a_w is assigned to corresponding one of the key code number w , while any one of the waveform bank number WB_k is set as the data $WBSEL_w$. Thus, the interpolation operation is carried out on the fundamental segment waveform data corresponding to plural key code numbers stored in neighboring waveform banks WB_k and WB_{k+1} by selecting the desirable weighted coefficients "a", wherein neighboring pitch addresses $k, k+1$ are respectively given to neighboring waveform banks WB_k, WB_{k+1} .

Fig. 8 shows the case where key codes KC_w, KC_{w+1}, KC_{w+2} to which key code numbers $w, w+1, w+2$ are respectively assigned are included within the pitch range between the waveform bank numbers WB_k and WB_{k+1} . In this case, weighted coefficient a_w & waveform bank WB_k , weighted coefficient a_{w+1} & waveform bank WB_{k+1} , weighted coefficient a_{w+2} & waveform bank WB_{k+2} are respectively assigned to three file data corresponding to key codes KC_w, KC_{w+1}, KC_{w+2} .

Thus, the interpolation operation is carried out on the fundamental segment waveform data $f_{ijk}, f_{ij(k+1)}$ by use of weighted coefficients a_w, a_{w+1}, a_{w+2} in the following formulae (1), (2), (3) so that interpolated fundamental segment waveform data $F_w(\omega t), F_{w+1}(\omega t), F_{w+2}(\omega t)$ are computed. Therefore, the interpolated fundamental segment waveform data have respective tone colors intermediate to the tone colors of the fundamental segment waveform data $f_{ijk}, f_{ij(k+1)}$.

$$F_w(\omega t) = a_w f_{ijk} + (1 - a_w) f_{ij(k+1)} \quad (1)$$

$$F_{w+1}(\omega t) = a_{w+1} f_{ijk} + (1 - a_{w+1}) f_{ij(k+1)} \quad (2)$$

$$F_w(\omega t) = a_w + 2f_{ijk} + (1 - a_w + 2)f_{i(j+1)k} \quad (3)$$

Among these interpolated fundamental segment waveform data, Fig. 9 shows waveforms concerning the interpolated fundamental segment waveform data $F_w(\omega t)$. As shown in Fig. 9, the value of the interpolated fundamental segment waveform data $F_w(\omega t)$ is computed by performing an interior division operation on the fundamental segment waveform data f_{ijk} , $f_{i(j+1)k}$ stored in the waveform banks WB_k , WB_{k+1} corresponding to the tone pitches which sandwich the designated key code KC_w . More specifically, this value of $F_w(\omega t)$ is computed by performing the interior division operation on deviation between f_{ijk} and $f_{i(j+1)k}$ in the k -coordinate-axis direction with a ratio of $a_w:(1-a_w)$. The above-mentioned computation is carried out with respect to each of No.0-No.1023 sampling data.

Therefore, the waveform (representative of the tone color) of the interpolated fundamental segment waveform data $F_w(\omega t)$ has a resemblance to the waveforms (representative of the tone colors) of the fundamental segment waveform data f_{ijk} , $f_{i(j+1)k}$, wherein this resemblance depends on the weighted coefficient a_w . Herein, as the weighted coefficient a_w becomes closer to "1", the tone color waveform of the interpolated fundamental segment waveform data $F_w(\omega t)$ becomes similar to that of the fundamental segment waveform data f_{ijk} . On the other hand, as the weighted coefficient a_w becomes closer to "0", the tone color waveform of $F_w(\omega t)$ becomes similar to that of $f_{i(j+1)k}$.

Herein, notation (ωt) indicates a phase signal component which is formed by reading the sampling data SAMP of one period with the waveform reading signal READ in lapse of time as shown in Fig. 3.

Meanwhile, the pitch designating signal PICH outputted from the pitch variation waveform generating circuit 15 (shown in Fig. 1) is given to the selecting condition data file management data portion [FILE] as a pitch directory which designates one of designated pitch numbers u (where $u = 1, 2, \dots, 128$). Based on the pitch directory, it is possible to designate the file data consisting of virtual weighted coefficient b_{ux} and data PNSEL $_u$ (where $u = 1, 2, \dots, 128$) indicative of one of pitch numbers PN (where $PN = 1, 2, \dots, 1m$).

Fig. 10 shows the case where three variation pitches PICH $_u$, PICH $_{u+1}$, PICH $_{u+2}$ are included between the fundamental segment waveform data f_{ijk} and $f_{i(j+1)k}$ corresponding to pitch addresses i , $i+1$ which are arranged in the i -coordinate-axis direction. In this case, weighted coefficient b_u & pitch number PN $_i$, weighted coefficient b_{u+1} & pitch number PN $_i$, weighted coefficient b_{u+2} & pitch number PN $_i$ are stored as the file data of three variation pitches PICH $_u$, PICH $_{u+1}$, PICH $_{u+2}$ respectively. In accordance with the following formulae (4), (5), (6), three interpolated fundamental segment waveform data $F_u(\omega t)$, $F_{u+1}(\omega t)$, $F_{u+2}(\omega t)$ can be computed by effecting the interpolation operation on the fundamental segment waveform data f_{ijk} , $f_{i(j+1)k}$ written at pitch addresses i , $i+1$.

tion operation on the fundamental segment waveform data f_{ijk} , $f_{i(j+1)k}$ written at pitch addresses i , $i+1$.

$$F_u(\omega t) = b_u f_{ijk} + (1 - b_u) f_{i(j+1)k} \quad (4)$$

$$F_{u+1}(\omega t) = b_{u+1} f_{ijk} + (1 - b_{u+1}) f_{i(j+1)k} \quad (5)$$

$$F_{u+2}(\omega t) = b_{u+2} f_{ijk} + (1 - b_{u+2}) f_{i(j+1)k} \quad (6)$$

The above-mentioned interpolated fundamental segment waveform data $F_u(\omega t)$, $F_{u+1}(\omega t)$, $F_{u+2}(\omega t)$ have respective values as similar to the value of the foregoing interpolated fundamental segment waveform data $F_w(\omega t)$ as shown in Fig. 9. For example, the value of $F_u(\omega t)$ is computed by performing the interpolation operation on the fundamental segment waveform data f_{ijk} , $f_{i(j+1)k}$ written at pitch addresses i , $i+1$ corresponding to the pitches which sandwich the pitch corresponding to the designated pitch number u . More specifically, the value of $F_u(\omega t)$ is computed by performing the interior division operation on deviation between f_{ijk} and $f_{i(j+1)k}$ in the i -coordinate-axis direction with a ratio of $b_u:(1-b_u)$. The above-mentioned operation is carried out on each of No.0-No.1023 sampling data.

Therefore, the tone color waveform of the interpolated fundamental segment waveform data $F_u(\omega t)$ has the resemblance to those of the fundamental segment waveform data f_{ijk} , $f_{i(j+1)k}$, wherein the resemblance depends on the virtual weighted coefficient b_u . Hence, as the weighted coefficient b_u becomes closer to "1", the tone color waveform of the interpolated fundamental segment waveform data $F_u(\omega t)$ becomes similar to that of the fundamental segment waveform data f_{ijk} . On the other hand, as the weighted coefficient b_u becomes closer to "0", the tone color waveform of $F_u(\omega t)$ becomes similar to that of $f_{i(j+1)k}$.

Meanwhile, the waveform memory 2 receives the envelope signal ENV generated from the envelope waveform generating circuit 16 (see Fig. 1) as the level designating signal LEVL. Then, the level designating signal LEVL is supplied to the selecting condition data file management data portion [FILE] as an envelope directory indicative of a designated level number "v" (where $v = 1, 2, \dots, 128$). Based on this envelope directory, it is possible to designate the file data consisting of a virtual weighted coefficient c_{vx} and data LNSEL $_v$ (where $v = 1, 2, \dots, 128$) indicative of one of level numbers LN (where $LN = 1, 2, \dots, 1m$). By use of the file data, the interpolated fundamental segment waveform data $F_v(\omega t)$ corresponding to the level number u (where $u = 1, 2, \dots, 128$) can be obtained by the interpolation operation.

Fig. 11 shows the case where three designated variation levels LEVL $_v$, LEVL $_{v+1}$, LEVL $_{v+2}$ are inserted between fundamental segment waveform data f_{ijk} , $f_{i(j+1)k}$ having respective level addresses j , $j+1$ which are neighboring addresses disposed in the j -coordinate-axis direction. In this case, interpolated fundamental segment waveform data $F_v(\omega t)$, $F_{v+1}(\omega t)$, $F_{v+2}(\omega t)$ are computed in accordance with the follow-

ing formulae (7), (8), (9) as intermediate data between the fundamental segment waveform data f_{ijk} and $f_{i(j+1)k}$.

$$F_v(\omega t) = c_v f_{ijk} + (1 - c_v) f_{i(j+1)k} \quad (7)$$

$$F_{v+1}(\omega t) = c_v + 1 f_{ijk} + (1 - c_v + 1) f_{i(j+1)k} \quad (8)$$

$$F_{v+2}(\omega t) = c_v + 2 f_{ijk} + (1 - c_v + 2) f_{i(j+1)k} \quad (9)$$

As similar to $F_v(\omega t)$ shown in Fig. 9, each of the interpolated fundamental segment waveform data $F_v(\omega t)$, $F_{v+1}(\omega t)$, $F_{v+2}(\omega t)$ can be obtained by effecting certain operation on the fundamental segment waveform data f_{ijk} , $f_{i(j+1)k}$ corresponding to level addresses $j, j+1$ which further correspond to the levels sandwiching the designated variation level LEV_v . More specifically, each of the interpolated fundamental segment waveform data is computed by effecting the interior division operation on the deviation between f_{ijk} , $f_{i(j+1)k}$ in the j -coordinate-axis with a ratio of $c_v/(1-c_v)$. Such operation is effected on each of No.0-No.1023 sampling data.

Therefore, the tone color waveform of the interpolated fundamental segment waveform data $F_v(\omega t)$ has the resemblance to those of the fundamental segment waveform data $F_v(\omega t)$, wherein the resemblance is determined by the weighted coefficient c_v . As the weighted coefficient c_v becomes closer to "1", the tone color waveform of the interpolated fundamental segment waveform data $F_v(\omega t)$ becomes similar to that of the fundamental segment waveform data f_{ijk} . In contrast, as c_v becomes closer to "0", the tone color waveform of $F_v(\omega t)$ becomes similar to that of $f_{i(j+1)k}$.

In the selecting condition data file management data portion [FILE] (see Fig. 6), when the waveform bank WB_k to be used for the interpolation operation is designated by the key code directory so that the file data $WBSEL_w$ indicative of the designated waveform bank WB_k is read out, the read file data $WBSEL_w$ is converted into waveform bank address ADR_{WBkm} in the waveform bank address converting table data portion [TABLE] (see Fig. 7).

Herein, M banks $BANK_m$ (where $m=1$ to M) are selected by the bank group selecting signal SEL_{BANK} . With respect to M banks, the waveform bank select data $WBSEL_m$ (where $w=1$ to K) is converted into the waveform bank address data ADR_{WBkm} (where $k=1$ to K , $m=1$ to M) of twenty-six bits in the waveform bank address converting table data portion [TABLE].

The present embodiment provides 26-bit memory area for each address of the memory which stores the waveform bank address data ADR_{WBkm} . This 26-bit memory area is divided into two parts, of which former part stores upper sixteen bits of ADR_{WBkm} and latter part stores lower ten bits of ADR_{WBkm} .

As described heretofore, the bank group selecting signal SEL_{BANK} designates the tone color corresponding to No. m tone color bank group $BANK_m$. In this state, when the key code signal KC for reading out No. k waveform bank number is generated by the key

code directory, the waveform bank address converting table data portion [TABLE] outputs the waveform bank address data ADR_{WBkm} .

The above-mentioned waveform bank address data ADR_{WBkm} is supplied to the waveform bank data portion [DATA] as the address data, resulting that the waveform bank data portion [DATA] is set at the state where the pitch number converting coefficient data PC_{km} , level number converting coefficient data LC_{km} , pitch address offset data PAO_{km} and sampling waveform data $f_{i(1)km}$ to $f_{i(J)km}$ can be read out.

Then, by designating the pitch and level addresses (i, j) (where $i=1$ to I_{km} , $j=1$ to J_{km}), one of the sampling waveform data $f_{i(1)km}$ to $f_{i(J)km}$ can be read out.

Meanwhile, the pitch and level addresses (i, j) , interpolation coefficients (b, c) are respectively obtained from the following formulae (10), (11) based on the pitch number select data $PNSEL_u$, level number select data $LNSEL_v$ and virtual interpolation coefficients b_x, c_x which are designated by the pitch directory and envelope directory (see Fig. 6).

$$[i, b] = [0, PC_{km}] \times [PNSEL_u, b_x] \quad (10)$$

$$[j, c] = [0, LC_{km}] \times [LNSEL_v, c_x] \quad (11)$$

Herein, the pitch number converting coefficient data PC_{km} and level number converting coefficient data LC_{km} are stored in the waveform bank data portion [DATA] as the common data. In the above-mentioned formulae (10), (11), the notation $[x, y]$ indicates the connected operator wherein x corresponds to integral part and y corresponds to decimal part.

Both of the pitch number converting coefficient data PC_{km} and level number converting coefficient data LC_{km} indicate the valid memory areas in connection with each waveform bank number WB_k (where $k=1$ to K). The value ranges of PC_{km} , LC_{km} are limited as $PC_{km}=0$ to 1 , $LC_{km}=0$ to 1 . For this reason, the waveform bank number WB_k for storing the pitch number converting coefficient data $PC_{km}=1$ indicates that the fundamental segment waveform data f_{ijk} ($i=1$ to I_{km}) are written in all pitch addresses i (where $i=1$ to I_m) in the i -coordinate-axis. Thus, when the pitch number PN_i is designated by the pitch directory (see Fig. 6), the fundamental segment waveform data f_{ijk} (where $i=1$ to I_m) at the pitch address i (where $i=PN_i$) are read out as the waveform which is currently designated.

On the other hand, when the pitch number converting coefficient data PC_{km} is at 0.5 (i.e., $PC_{km}=0.5$), it is indicated that the fundamental segment waveform data f_{ijk} (where $i=1$ to $I_m/2$) are stored in half of maximum number of addresses. In this case, when the pitch number select data $PNSEL_u$ and virtual interpolation coefficient b_x are designated by the pitch directory, the fundamental segment waveform data f_{ijk} at address i (see following formula (12)) is read out as the waveform data which is currently designated.

$$i = \text{INT}([PNSEL_u, b_x]/2) \quad (12)$$

where the notation $\text{INT}(x)$ indicates the operator

which extracts the integral part of "x".

As similar to the pitch number converting coefficient data PC_{km} described before, the level number converting coefficient data LC_{km} is set at the value representative of the valid memory area at which the fundamental segment waveform data f_{ijk} are actually stored in each waveform bank WB_k .

Thus, even if the number of the fundamental segment waveform data f_{ijk} is different with respect to the tone color or tone area, the pitch number PN_i and level number LN_j can be set such that all of the waveform banks WB_{km} will have the same valid memory area. Herein, the number of f_{ijk} corresponds to the memory area which stores the fundamental segment waveform data f_{ijk} . In this case, the pitch and level designation can be remarkably simplified.

In the present embodiment, an address portion of an absolute address $[AD(f_{ijk})]$ which simply increase its value as shown in the following formula (13) is assigned to each of the bank groups $BANK_1$ to $BANK_M$ in the waveform memory 2, each of the waveform banks WB_1 to WB_K in each bank group, each of the addresses ($i=1, j=1$ to J), ($i=2, j=1$ to J), ..., ($i=1, j=1$ to J) in each waveform bank and each of No.1-No.1023 sampling data $SAMP$ stored at each address.

$$[AD(f_{ijk})] = ADR_{WB_{km}} + (PAO_{km} * i) + (1024 * j) + AD(u \ t) \quad (13)$$

In the above-mentioned formula (13), first address portion $AD(u \ t)$ is the absolute address which is assigned to each sampling data $SAMP (= f_{ijk})$ of the fundamental segment waveform D_{REF} (see Fig. 3). Herein, the coordinate address (i.e., pitch address) increments by "1024" indicating the absolute address corresponding to No.1-No.1023 sampling data $SAMP$ by every memory area.

Second address portion $AD(1024*j)$ indicates the address increment value in the j-coordinate-axis direction. In each of the waveform banks WB_1 to WB_K , when the pitch address i increments in the i-coordinate-axis direction as $i=1, 2, \dots, I$, each of the absolute addresses of the coordinate addresses ($i=1, j=1, 2, \dots, J$), ($i=2, j=1, 2, \dots, J$), ..., ($i=1, j=1, 2, \dots, J$) increments by "1024".

Third address portion $PAO_{km} * i$ indicates the address increment value in the i-coordinate-axis direction. When pitch address increments in the i-coordinate-axis direction as $i=1, 2, \dots, I$, the corresponding absolute address is shifted by pitch address offset data PAO_{km} (see Fig. 4) which is prestored in the waveform bank data portion $[DATA]$.

Fourth address portion $AD_{BANK_m}(WB_k)$ indicates the head address of the waveform bank WB_k within No.m waveform bank group $BANK_m$.

(4) Interpolation Synthesizing Operation of Waveform Data

The present embodiment carries out the interpolation synthesizing operation as follows. At first, the fundamental segment waveform data f_{ijk} stored in the three-dimensional coordinate address system (i, j, k) is read out from each bank group in the waveform memory 2 by the discrete pitch address i , level address j and tone pitch address k which are used as the head addresses. Then, based on the eight fundamental segment waveform data written at the addresses surrounding the addresses i, j, k , the read fundamental segment waveform data f_{ijk} are synthesized into a synthesized waveform signal $F_{uvw}(\omega t)$ having the pitch variation, level and tone pitch corresponding to the intermediate addresses of the addresses i, j, k .

For example, as described in connection with Figs. 8 to 11, when the present embodiment designate the variation pitch $PICH_u$, variation level $LEVL_v$ and key code KC_w corresponding to the address values between the discrete addresses in k-coordinate-axis, i-coordinate-axis and j-coordinate-axis directions respectively, the weighted coefficients b_u, c_v, a_w for the file data are designated by the key code directory, pitch directory and envelope directory (see Fig. 6). By use of the weighted coefficients b_u, c_v, a_w and eight fundamental segment waveform data $f_{ijk}, f_{(i+1)jk}, f_{(i+1)(j+1)k}, f_{ij(k+1)}, f_{(i+1)(j+1)(k+1)}, f_{(i+1)j(k+1)}, f_{i(j+1)(k+1)}, f_{(i+1)(j+1)k}$ (see Fig. 13) having head addresses (i, j, k), ($i+1, j, k$), ($i+1, j, k+1$), ($i, j, k+1$), ($i, j+1, k$), ($i+1, j+1, k$), ($i+1, j+1, k+1$), ($i, j+1, k+1$) which respectively correspond to surrounding eight coordinates as shown in Fig. 12, the interpolation operation is carried out on the waveform data corresponding to coordinate $[(i+b_u), (j+c_v), (k+a_w)]$ in the three-dimensional coordinate system so that the synthesized waveform data $F_{uvw}(\omega t)$ is obtained by the computation according to the following formula (14), whereby the pitch variation, level, tone pitch of the musical tone to be generated can be obtained.

$$\begin{aligned} F_{uvw}(\omega t) = & a_w b_u c_v f_{ijk} \\ & + a_w b_u (1 - c_v) f_{ij(k+1)} \\ & + a_w (1 - b_u) c_v f_{(i+1)jk} \\ & + a_w (1 - b_u) (1 - c_v) f_{(i+1)(j+1)k} \\ & + (1 - a_w) b_u c_v f_{ij(k+1)} \\ & + (1 - a_w) b_u (1 - c_v) f_{ij(k+1)(k+1)} \\ & + (1 - a_w) (1 - b_u) c_v f_{(i+1)j(k+1)} \\ & + (1 - a_w) (1 - b_u) (1 - c_v) f_{(i+1)(j+1)(k+1)} \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

In the above-mentioned formula (14), $f_{ijk}, f_{(i+1)jk}, f_{(i+1)(j+1)k}, f_{ij(k+1)}, f_{(i+1)(j+1)(k+1)}, f_{(i+1)j(k+1)}, f_{i(j+1)(k+1)}, f_{(i+1)(j+1)k}$ are sample data of the fundamental segment waveform data respectively stored at the coordinate addresses (i, j, k), ($i+1, j, k$), ($i+1, j, k+1$), ($i, j, k+1$), ($i, j+1, k$), ($i+1, j+1, k$), ($i+1, j+1, k+1$), ($i, j+1, k+1$) (see Fig. 13).

As described before in connection with Figs. 8 to

10, the synthesized waveform signal $F_{uvw}(\omega t)$ corresponds to the coordinate position (i.e., interpolated address) $(i+b_u, j+c_v, k+a_w)$ which is obtained by effecting the interior division operation on eight coordinate points with a ratio of $b_u:c_v:a_w$. In addition, each term in the foregoing formula (14) can be translated such that each fundamental segment waveform data is incorporated in the synthesized waveform data $F_{uvw}(\omega t)$ as its synthesized waveform component in response to the distance between the above-mentioned interpolated address and each of eight coordinate points.

As all of the weighted coefficients b_u, c_v, a_w become closer to "1", the interpolated address $(i+b_u, j+c_v, k+a_w)$ becomes closer to address $(i+1, j+1, k+1)$. In addition, among all of signal components of the synthesized waveform signal $F_{uvw}(\omega t)$ (see foregoing formula (14)), the coefficient component $a_w b_u c_v$ for the fundamental segment waveform data f_{ijk} becomes closer to "1". On the other hand, other coefficient component $a_w b_u (1-c_v)$ to $(1-a_w)(1-b_u)(1-c_v)$ for $f_{(i+1)(j+1)k}$ to $f_{(i+1)(j+1)(k+1)}$ become closer to "0". Thus, the waveform of the synthesized waveform signal $F_{uvw}(\omega t)$ becomes similar to that of the fundamental segment waveform data f_{ijk} stored at address (i, j, k) .

In contrast, as all of the weighted coefficients b_u, c_v, a_w become closer to "0", the coordinate address position $(i+b_u, j+c_v, k+a_w)$ becomes closer to address (i, j, k) . In addition, among all signal components of $F_{uvw}(\omega t)$, the coefficient component $(1-a_w)(1-b_u)(1-c_v)$ for $f_{(i+1)(j+1)(k+1)}$ becomes closer to "1". On the other hand, other coefficient components $(1-a_w)(1-b_u)c_v$ to $a_w b_u c_v$ for $f_{(i+1)jk}$ to f_{ijk} become closer to "0". Thus, the waveform of the synthesized waveform signal $F_{uvw}(\omega t)$ becomes similar to that of the fundamental segment waveform data $f_{(i+1)(j+1)(k+1)}$ stored at address $(i+1, j+1, k+1)$.

Similarly, as the weighted coefficient a_w becomes closer to "0", the waveform of the synthesized waveform signal $F_{uvw}(\omega t)$ becomes similar to the waveforms of the fundamental segment waveform data $f_{ijk}, f_{(i+1)jk}, f_{(i+1)(j+1)k}, f_{(i+1)(j+1)(k+1)}$ stored at four addresses $(i, j, k+1), (i, j+1, k+1), (i+1, j, k+1), (i+1, j+1, k+1)$ respectively. On the other hand, as a_w becomes closer to "1", the waveform of the synthesized waveform signal $F_{uvw}(\omega t)$ becomes similar to the waveforms of the fundamental segment waveform data $f_{ijk}, f_{(i+1)jk}, f_{(i+1)(j+1)k}$ stored at addresses $(i, j, k), (i+1, j, k), (i+1, j+1, k)$.

By selecting the predetermined value as the weighted coefficient a_w according to needs as described heretofore, it is possible to obtain the interpolated address in the k-coordinate-axis direction in each waveform bank group $BANK_m$ (where $m = 1, 2, \dots, M$). Based on the interpolated address, it is possible to obtain the synthesized waveform signal $F_{uvw}(\omega t)$ indicating the waveform representative of the tone pitch of the musical tone corresponding to the key code signal KC by carrying out the interpolation synthesizing op-

eration.

As described above, with respect to the interpolated fundamental segment waveform corresponding to each key code signal KC which can be synthesized, the present embodiment selects the weighted coefficient b_u in the i-coordinate-axis direction and another weighted coefficient c_v in the j-coordinate-axis direction. Thus, it is possible to synthesize the musical tone waveform by carrying out the interpolation operation when the pitch variation and/or level variation is occurred on the musical tone.

As a result, even if the number K of the waveform banks WB_k (where $k = 1$ to K) included in each bank group $BANK_m$ (where $m = 1$ to M) is smaller than the number of the key codes (i.e., 128 key codes in the present embodiment) which can be designated by the key code signal KC, the present embodiment can set one or more weighted coefficients a_w for the waveform bank WB_k so that the present embodiment can obtain the interpolated fundamental segment waveform data stored in the waveform banks corresponding to all key codes by carrying out the interpolation operation.

Similarly, in the case where the present embodiment requires a plenty of pitch variation stages whose number is larger than the maximum address number I in the i-coordinate-axis direction with respect to each waveform bank WB_k , one or more weighted coefficients b_u are set for the neighboring fundamental segment waveform data $f_{ijk}, f_{(i+1)jk}$ in the i-coordinate-axis direction. In this case, therefore, the present embodiment can obtain fundamental segment waveform data of which waveforms are different from each other in response to a plenty of pitch variation stages.

Further, in the case where the present embodiment requires a plenty of level variation stages whose number is larger than the maximum address number J in the j-coordinate-axis direction with respect to each waveform bank WB_k , one or more weighted coefficients c_v are set for the neighboring fundamental segment waveform data $f_{ijk}, f_{i(j+1)k}$ in the j-coordinate-axis direction. In this case, the present embodiment can obtain the interpolated fundamental segment waveform data in connection with a plenty of level variation stages.

(5) Detailed Configuration of Waveform Memory

Next, description will be given with respect to the detailed configuration of the waveform memory 2 by referring to Fig. 14, wherein the waveform synthesizing operation is carried out as described before.

In Fig. 14, the waveform memory 2 provides a waveform data memory portion 31 which stores the waveform data of the waveform bank data portion [DATA] (see Figs. 4, 5) and a control portion 32. The control portion 32 forms a read-out signal S1 which is supplied to the waveform data memory portion 31.

Based on the read-out signal S1, a fundamental segment waveform data signal S2 is read from the waveform data memory portion 31 and then read signal S2 is supplied to an interpolation synthesizing operation portion 33.

The interpolation synthesizing operation portion 33 includes a first-stage interpolation circuit 33A, a second-stage interpolation circuit 33B and a third-stage interpolation circuit 33C therein. The first-stage interpolation circuit 33A receives the fundamental segment waveform data signal S2. Under control of a control signal CL1 from the control portion 32, the first-stage interpolation circuit 33A carries out the interpolation operation corresponding to the level variation in the j-coordinate-axis direction by use of the coefficient data c_v , thereby outputting an operation data signal S3 to the second-stage interpolation circuit 33B.

Next, under control of a control signal CL2 from the control portion 32, the second-stage interpolation circuit 33B carries out the interpolation operation corresponding to the pitch variation in the i-coordinate-axis direction by use of the coefficient data b_u , thereby outputting an operation data signal S4 to the third-stage interpolation circuit 33C.

Further, under control of a control signal CL3 from the control portion 32, the third-stage interpolation circuit 33C carries out the interpolation operation corresponding to the key code signal in the k-coordinate-axis direction by use of the coefficient data a_w , thereby outputting an operation data signal S5 to the envelope applying circuit 25 (see Fig. 1) as the musical tone waveform signal WDATA.

As described before in conjunction with Fig. 1, the control portion 32 receives the bank group selecting signal SEL_{BANK} , waveform bank selecting signal SEL_{WB} , pitch designating signal PICH and level designating signal LEVL as the waveform reading conditions, and the control portion 32 also receives the waveform reading signal READ as the timing signal of reading the sampling data.

In the present embodiment, data in the selecting condition data file management data portion [FILE] and waveform bank address converting table data portion [TABLE] (see Fig. 7) are stored in a control data memory portion 34 as control data S6. The control portion 32 reads out the control data S6 in response to the designated control condition to thereby form the read-out signal S1 to be supplied to the waveform data memory portion 31. In addition, the control portion 32 also forms the control signals CL1, CL2, CL3 and coefficient data b_u , c_v , a_w to be supplied to the interpolation circuits 33A, 33B, 33C respectively.

Thus, under control of the control portion 32, the fundamental segment waveform data f_{ijk} to $f_{(j+1)(i+1)(k+1)}$ are sequentially read from the waveform data memory portion 31 in form of the fundamental segment

5 waveform data signal S2, wherein f_{ijk} to $f_{(j+1)(i+1)(k+1)}$ are required when carrying out the interpolation operation on the synthesized waveform signal $F_{uvw}(\omega t)$ which is described in the foregoing formula (14). In synchronism with the reading of f_{ijk} etc., the control portion 32 sends the coefficient data c_v , b_u , a_w to the interpolation circuits 33A, 33B, 33C respectively. Thus, the interpolation synthesizing operation portion 33 forms and outputs the operation data signal S3 corresponding to the synthesized waveform signal $F_{uvw}(\omega t)$ described in the foregoing formula (14).

All of the interpolation circuits 33A, 33B, 33C have the same configuration as shown in Fig. 15. More specifically, in the first-stage interpolation circuit 33A shown in Fig. 15, the fundamental segment waveform data signal S2 is supplied to a multiplier 35, wherein the signal S2 is multiplied by a coefficient signal S11 supplied from a coefficient input circuit 36. Meanwhile, a coefficient latch circuit 37 latches the coefficient data c_v by a latch signal ϕ_1 , thereby outputting a latch output signal S12. This latch output signal S12 is supplied to the coefficient input circuit 36. In response to a complement/non-complement selecting signal ϕ_2 , the coefficient input circuit 36 forms the coefficient signal S11 of which contents correspond to the complement or non-complement of the latch output signal S12.

In the present embodiment, when the complement/non-complement selecting signal ϕ_2 is at "0" level, the coefficient input circuit 36 forms complement ($1-c_v$) of c_v based on the latch output signal S12 (i.e., coefficient data c_v). Then, such complement ($1-c_v$) is supplied to the multiplier 35 as the coefficient signal S11. On the other hand, when the complement/non-complement selecting signal ϕ_2 is at "1" level, the coefficient input circuit 36 directly supplies the coefficient data c_v to the multiplier 35 as the coefficient signal S11.

Thereafter, a multiplication output signal S13 from the multiplier 35 is supplied to an adder 38 wherein S13 is added with a shift output signal S14 from a shift register 39. Then, an addition output signal S15 from the adder 38 is supplied to both of an output latch circuit 40 and the shift register 39.

When supplied with a latch signal ϕ_3 , the output latch circuit 40 latches the addition output signal S15 and then outputs this signal S15 as the interpolated output signal S3. Such interpolated output signal S3 from the first-stage interpolation circuit 33A is to be supplied to the second-stage interpolation circuit 33B as shown in Fig. 14.

When supplied with a load signal ϕ_4 , the shift register 39 temporarily stores the addition output signal S15. Then, due to a shift pulse signal ϕ_5 , the shift register 39 sequentially outputs the stored addition output signal S15 to the adder 38 as the shift output signal S14.

As described in conjunction with Figs. 12, 13, the

fundamental segment waveform data signal S2 from the waveform data memory portion 31 is formed by eight fundamental segment waveform data f_{ijk} to $f_{(i+1)(j+1)(k+1)}$ read from respective eight coordinate addresses (i, j, k) to (i+1, j+1, k+1) surrounding the interpolated address corresponding to the pitch variation and level variation based on the key code of the musical tone on which the interpolation operation is to be carried out. As described before with Fig. 13, each of eight fundamental segment waveform data consists of No.0 to No.1023 sampling data. In the first-stage interpolation circuit 33A, each of No.0-No.1023 sampling data is subject to the interpolation operation by the multiplier 35, adder 38, output latch circuit 40 and shift register 39.

Both of the second-stage interpolation circuit 33B and third-stage interpolation circuit 33C are constructed similar to the first-stage interpolation circuit 33A as described above. In the interpolation circuit 33B (or 33C), the waveform data signal S3 (or S4) is supplied to the multiplier 35; a latch signal ϕ_{11} (or ϕ_{21}) is supplied to the coefficient latch circuit 37 so that the coefficient latch circuit 37 latches the coefficient data b_u (or a_w); and a complement/non-complement selecting signal ϕ_{12} (or ϕ_{22}) is supplied to the coefficient input circuit 36. Therefore, the multiplier 35 multiplies the waveform data signal S3 (or S4) by the coefficient data b_u (or a_w) or its complement to thereby obtain the multiplication output signal S13, which is supplied to the adder 38. Thereafter, the addition output signal S15 from the adder 38 is latched in the output latch circuit 40 by a latch signal ϕ_{13} (or ϕ_{23}), so that an interpolated output signal S4 (or S5) is formed. Meanwhile, the addition output signal S15 is stored in the shift register 39 by a load signal ϕ_{14} (or ϕ_{24}). Then, by a shift pulse signal ϕ_{15} (or ϕ_{25}), the shift register 39 outputs its stored signal to the adder 38 as the shift output signal S14.

Incidentally, the control signals CL1, CL2, CL3 respectively correspond to the above-mentioned signals (ϕ_1 to ϕ_3), (ϕ_{11} to ϕ_{15}), (ϕ_{21} to ϕ_{25}).

Under control of the control portion 32 in the waveform memory 2, the interpolation circuits 33A, 33B, 33C carry out the interpolation operations in synchronism with each other in each of operation periods SY1, SY2, ... each having processing periods T_0 to T_{11} as shown in Fig. 16. In short, in each operation period, the control portion 32 carries out the operation of the synthesized waveform signal $F_{syn}(wt)$ as described in the foregoing formula (14).

Herein, each of the processing periods T_0 to T_{11} is set at the time which is required to process the sampling data of one waveform as shown by the fundamental segment waveform D_{REF} (see Fig. 3). For example, each processing period is set at the period corresponding to frequency of 50 kHz. In other words, each operation period such as SY1, SY2, ... corresponds to frequency of 600 kHz.

In the processing period T_0 within the operation period SY1 shown in Fig. 16, the control portion 32 controls the first-stage interpolation circuit 33A such that the coefficient data c_v is latched in the coefficient latch circuit 37 and the shift register 39 is cleared.

At this timing, the complement/non-complement selecting signal ϕ_2 at "0" level is supplied to the coefficient input circuit 36 in the first-stage interpolation circuit 33A. Thus, the coefficient input circuit 36 is set at the non-complement selecting state, whereby the coefficient data c_v is supplied to the multiplier 35 as the coefficient signal S11. Hence, the first-stage interpolation circuit 33A is initially set at the operational processing start state.

Then, in next processing period T_1 , under control of the control portion 32, the fundamental segment waveform data f_{ijk} is read from the waveform data memory portion 31 as the fundamental segment waveform data signal S2, and then f_{ijk} is supplied to the multiplier 35; the coefficient input circuit 36 is set at the complement selecting state; and the shift register 39 is activated at the load state by the load signal ϕ_4 .

As a result, the multiplication output signal S13 is passed through the adder 38 and then loaded in the shift register 39 as the addition output signal S15. Thus, the shift register holds operation data S14A1 as described in the following formula (15).

$$S14A1 = (1 - c_v)f_{ijk} \quad (15)$$

In this processing period T_1 , the control portion 32 also controls the second-stage interpolation circuit 33B such that the coefficient data b_u is latched in the coefficient latch circuit 37 by the latch signal ϕ_{11} and the shift register 39 is cleared at the operation start state.

Next, under control of the control portion 32 in the processing period T_2 , the fundamental segment waveform data $f_{(i+1)jk}$ is supplied to the multiplier 35 in the first-stage interpolation circuit 33A in form of the fundamental segment waveform data signal S2. In addition, the coefficient input circuit 36 is set at the non-complement selecting state by the complement/non-complement selecting signal ϕ_2 so that the coefficient input circuit 36 directly supplies the coefficient data c_v to the multiplier 35 as the coefficient signal S11. Further, the output latch circuit 40 is activated by the latch signal ϕ_3 .

At this time, the adder 38 adds the shift output signal S14 to the multiplication output signal S13, thereby forming operation data S15A1 as indicated in the following formula (16). Then, the operation data S15A1 is latched by the output latch circuit 40 as the addition output signal S15.

$$S15A1 = (1 - c_v)f_{ijk} + c_v f_{(i+1)jk} \quad (16)$$

Thus, the first interpolation circuit 33A supplies the above-mentioned operation data S15A1 as described in the formula (16) to the second-stage interpolation circuit 33B as the interpolated output signal

S3.

In addition to the above-mentioned operations, the control portion 32 further controls the third-stage interpolation circuit 33C in the current processing period T_2 such that the coefficient data a_w is latched in the coefficient latch circuit 37 and the shift register 39 is cleared at the initial state where the interpolation operation can be started.

In next processing period T_3 , the control portion 32 controls the second-stage interpolation circuit 33B such that the coefficient input circuit 36 is set at the complement selecting state where the complement $(1-b_u)$ of the coefficient data b_u is outputted as the coefficient signal S11. In addition, the shift register 39 is set at the load state. At this time, the operation data S15A1 as described in the formula (16) is supplied to the multiplier 35 in the second-stage interpolation circuit 33B. Therefore, the multiplication output signal S13 represents the multiplication result of multiplying S15A1 by $(1-b_u)$. Thus, the adder 38 outputs the addition output signal S15 to the shift register 39, wherein S15 equals to operation data S14B1 as indicated by the following formula (17).

$$S14B1 = (1 - b_u)(1 - c_v)f_{ijk} + (1 - b_u)c_v f_{(i+1)jk} \quad (17)$$

At the same time, the control portion 32 also controls the first-stage interpolation circuit 33A such that the shift register 39 is cleared at the state where the shift register 39 waits to receive new fundamental segment waveform data signal S2.

In next processing period T_4 , the control portion 32 controls the first-stage interpolation circuit 33A such that the fundamental segment waveform data $f_{(i+1)jk}$ is inputted into the multiplier 35 as new fundamental segment waveform data signal S2. In addition, under control of the control portion 32, the coefficient input circuit 36 is changed over to the complement selecting state and the shift register 39 is set at the load state.

As a result, the multiplication output signal S13, i.e., operation data S14A2 as indicated in the following formula (18) is supplied to and held in the shift register 39 via the adder 38.

$$S14A2 = (1 - c_v)f_{(i+1)jk} \quad (18)$$

In next processing period T_5 , the control portion 32 controls the first-stage interpolation circuit 33A such that the fundamental segment waveform data $f_{(i+1)(j+1)k}$ is supplied to the multiplier 35 as new fundamental segment waveform data signal S2, the coefficient input circuit 3 is set at the non-complement selecting state and the output latch circuit 40 is set at the latch state.

In this period, the adder 38 forms operation data S15A2 as indicated in the following formula (19) based on the operation data S14A2 as indicated in the foregoing formula (18).

$$S15A2 = (1 - c_v)f_{(i+1)jk} + c_v f_{(i+1)(j+1)k} \quad (19)$$

The output latch circuit 40 latches and then outputs

this operation data S15A2 to the second-stage interpolation circuit 33B as the interpolated output signal S3.

In next processing period T_6 , the control portion 32 controls the second-stage interpolation circuit 33B such that the coefficient input circuit 36 is changed over at the non-complement selecting state and the output latch circuit 40 is set at the latch state. In this case, the shift register loaded and held the operation data S14B1 (see formula (17)) in the foregoing processing period T_3 . Therefore, the adder 38 adds this operation data S14B1 to the multiplication output signal S13 to thereby form operation data S15B1 as indicated in the following formula (20).

$$\begin{aligned} S15B1 = & (1 - b_u)(1 - c_v)f_{ijk} \\ & + (1 - b_u)c_v f_{(i+1)jk} \\ & + b_u(1 - c_v)f_{(i+1)jk} \\ & + b_u c_v f_{(i+1)(j+1)k} \quad (20) \end{aligned}$$

The above-mentioned operation data S15B1 is latched in the output latch circuit 40.

Under control of the control portion 32 in the current processing period T_6 , the shift register 39 in the first-stage interpolation circuit 33A is cleared at the state where new interpolation operation can be carried out.

In next processing period T_7 , the control portion 32 changes over the logical level of the complement/non-complement selecting signal ϕ_{22} from "1" to "0" so that the coefficient input circuit 36 is set at the complement selecting state. In addition, the shift register 39 is activated at the load state by the load signal ϕ_{24} .

At this time, the multiplier 35 in the third-stage interpolation circuit 33C is supplied with the operation data S15B1 (see formula (20)) which was latched in the output latch circuit 40 in the second-stage interpolation circuit 33B in the foregoing processing period T_6 . Thus, the shift register 39 in the third-stage interpolation circuit 33C holds operation data S14C1 as indicated in the following formula (21).

$$\begin{aligned} S14C1 = & (1 - a_w)(1 - b_u)(1 - c_v)f_{ijk} \\ & + (1 - a_w)(1 - b_u)c_v f_{(i+1)jk} \\ & + (1 - a_w)b_u(1 - c_v)f_{(i+1)jk} \\ & + (1 - a_w)b_u c_v f_{(i+1)(j+1)k} \quad (21) \end{aligned}$$

In addition, the control portion 32 also controls the first-stage interpolation circuit 33A in the current processing period T_7 such that the fundamental segment waveform data f_{ijk+1} is supplied to the multiplier 35 as new fundamental segment waveform data signal S2, the coefficient input circuit 36 is set at the complement selecting state and the shift register 39 is activated at the load state.

As a result, the shift register 39 holds operation data S14A3 as indicated in the following formula (22).

$$S14A3 = (1 - c_v)f_{ijk+1} \quad (22)$$

Further, the control portion 32 controls the second-stage interpolation circuit 33B in the current processing period T_7 such that the shift register 39 is cleared at the state where its operation can be started.

In next processing period T_8 , under control of the control portion 32, the fundamental segment waveform data $f_{(j+1)(k+1)}$ is supplied to the multiplier 35 in the first-stage interpolation circuit 33A as new fundamental segment waveform data signal S2. In addition, the coefficient input circuit 36 is set at the non-complement selecting state, and the output latch circuit 40 is activated at the latch state.

As a result, the output latch circuit 42 in the first-stage interpolation circuit 33A latches operation data S15A3 as indicated in the following formula (23), and then this operation data S15A3 is supplied to the second-stage interpolation circuit 33B.

$$S15A3 = (1 - c_v)f_{(j+1)(k+1)} + c_v f_{(j+1)(k+1)} \quad (23)$$

In next processing period T_9 , the control portion 32 controls the first-stage interpolation circuit 33A such that the shift register 39 is cleared at the state where its new operation can be started.

In next processing period T_{10} , the control portion 32 controls the first-stage interpolation circuit 33A such that the fundamental segment waveform data $f_{(j+1)(k+1)}$ is supplied to the multiplier 35 as new fundamental segment waveform data signal S2, the coefficient input circuit 36 is set at the complement selecting state and the shift register 39 is set at the load state.

As a result, the shift register 39 holds operation data S14A4 as indicated in the following formula (25).

$$S14A4 = (1 - c_v)f_{(j+1)(k+1)} \quad (25)$$

In next processing period T_{11} , the control portion 32 controls the first-stage interpolation circuit 33A such that the fundamental segment waveform data $f_{(j+1)(k+1)}$ is supplied to the multiplier 35 as new fundamental segment waveform data signal S2, the coefficient input circuit 36 is set at the non-complement selecting state and the output latch circuit 40 is set at the latch state.

As a result, the output latch circuit 40 latches operation data S15A4 as indicated in the following formula (26) including the operation data held in the shift register 39 (see formula (25)).

$$S15A4 = (1 - c_v)f_{(j+1)(k+1)} + c_v f_{(j+1)(k+1)} \quad (26)$$

This operation data S15A4 is supplied to the second-stage interpolation circuit 33B.

As described heretofore, the first operation period SY1 is completed, and then the control portion 32 enters into the second operation period SY2. In processing periods T_0 , T_1 of the second operation period SY2, the second-stage interpolation circuit 33B and third-stage interpolation circuit 33C continue to carry out the interpolation operations on the fundamental

segment waveform data which is read from the waveform data memory portion 31 in the first operation period SY1.

More specifically, in first processing period T_0 of the second operation period SY2, the control portion 32 controls the second-stage interpolation circuit 33B such that the coefficient input circuit 36 is set at the non-complement selecting state and the output latch circuit 40 is set at the latch state. Thus, by use of the operation data S15A4 (see formula (26)) supplied to the output latch circuit 40 in the first-stage interpolation circuit 33A, the output latch circuit 40 in the second-stage interpolation circuit 33B holds operation data S15B2 as indicated in the following formula (27).

$$S15B2 = (1 - b_w)(1 - c_v)f_{(j+1)(k+1)} + (1 - b_w)c_v f_{(j+1)(k+1)} + b_w(1 - c_v)f_{(j+1)(k+1)} + b_w c_v f_{(j+1)(k+1)} \quad (27)$$

In next processing period T_1 of the second operation period SY2, the control portion 32 controls the third-stage interpolation circuit 33C such that the coefficient input circuit 36 is set at the non-complement selecting state and the output latch circuit 40 is set at the latch state.

Thus, the output latch circuit 40 of the third-stage interpolation circuit 33C latches operation data S15C1 as indicated in the following formula (28) including the operation data S14C1 (see formula (21)) held in the shift register 39.

$$S15C1 = (1 - a_w)(1 - b_w)(1 - c_v)f_{(j+1)(k+1)} + (1 - a_w)(1 - b_w)c_v f_{(j+1)(k+1)} + (1 - a_w)b_w(1 - c_v)f_{(j+1)(k+1)} + (1 - a_w)b_w c_v f_{(j+1)(k+1)} + a_w(1 - b_w)(1 - c_v)f_{(j+1)(k+1)} + a_w(1 - b_w)c_v f_{(j+1)(k+1)} + a_w b_w(1 - c_v)f_{(j+1)(k+1)} + a_w b_w c_v f_{(j+1)(k+1)} \quad (28)$$

Such operation data is outputted from the third-stage interpolation circuit 33C as the interpolated waveform data signal S5.

When comparing this formula (28) to the foregoing formula (14), it is obvious that the interpolated waveform data signal S5 has the same contents of the synthesized waveform signal $F_{uvw}(\omega t)$. Based on this signal S5, it is possible to obtain the musical tone waveform signal WDATA of the waveform memory 2.

(6) Modified Example of Waveform Memory 2

Fig. 17 shows the configuration of the waveform memory 2 according to a modified example of the first embodiment, wherein parts identical to those shown in Fig. 14 are designated by the same numerals and description thereof will be omitted. In Fig. 17, based on the reading signal S1, the fundamental segment

waveform data f_{jk} to $f_{(j+1)(k+1)}$ which are used to synthesize the waveform data $F_{uvw}(\omega t)$ in the foregoing formula (14) are sequentially read from the waveform data memory portion 31 in operation periods SY11, SY12, ... each having processing periods T_{20} to T_{27} as shown in Fig. 19. Then, a multiplier 51 multiplies the read fundamental segment waveform signal S2 by a coefficient data signal S31 to thereby form a multiplication output signal S32, which is supplied to an adder 52.

The control portion 32 supplies the coefficient data a_w , b_u , c_v to a coefficient generating circuit 53, wherein coefficient signals S33 are generated. The coefficient signal S33 corresponds to a coefficient part in each term of the formula (14). Then, a selector 54 selects and outputs one of the coefficient signals S33 as the coefficient data signal S31.

Herein, the coefficient generating circuit 53 is constructed as shown in Fig. 18. In Fig. 18, the coefficient data a_w is supplied to a coefficient input circuit 55. In response to a complement/non-complement selecting signal ϕ_{31} which is transmitted from the control portion (see Fig. 17) as a part of its control signal CL11, the coefficient input circuit 55 is subject to the complement or non-complement selecting state. More specifically, the coefficient input circuit 55 outputs the coefficient data a_w when it is in non-complement selecting state, while the coefficient input circuit 55 outputs the complement $(1-a_w)$ when it is in the complement selecting state. Such output data of the coefficient input circuit 55 is transmitted as a coefficient selecting signal S41.

The coefficient selecting signal S41 is supplied to a multiplier 56 wherein S41 is multiplied by the coefficient data b_u . Thus, the multiplier 56 outputs a multiplication output signal S42 of which contents is $a_w b_u$ or $(1-a_w)b_u$.

The above-mentioned signals S41, S42 are supplied to a subtractor 57 wherein S42 is subtracted from S41. Therefore, the subtractor 57 forms a subtraction output signal S43 of which contents is $a_w(1-b_u)$ or $(1-a_w)(1-b_u)$.

The subtraction output signal S43 is multiplied by the coefficient data c_v in a multiplier 58, which therefore forms a multiplication output signal S44 of which contents is $a_w(1-b_u)c_v$ or $(1-a_w)(1-b_u)c_v$.

The signals S43, S44 are supplied to a subtractor 59 wherein S44 is subtracted from S43. Therefore, the subtractor 59 forms a subtraction output signal S45 of which contents is $a_w(1-b_u)(1-c_v)$ or $(1-a_w)(1-b_u)(1-c_v)$.

Meanwhile, a multiplier 60 multiplies the foregoing multiplication output signal S42 from the multiplier 56 by the coefficient data c_v to thereby form a multiplication output signal S46 of which contents is $a_w b_u c_v$ or $(1-a_w)b_u c_v$.

Two multiplication output signals S42, S46 are supplied to a subtractor 61 wherein S46 is subtracted

from S42. Therefore, the subtractor 61 forms a subtraction output signal S47 of which contents is $a_w b_u(1-c_v)$ or $(1-a_w)b_u(1-c_v)$.

Based on the complement or non-complement selecting state of the coefficient input circuit 55 which is controlled by the complement/non-complement selecting signal ϕ_{31} , the coefficient generating circuit 53 generates four signals S45, S44, S47, S46 as the foregoing coefficient signals S33, which are supplied to the selector 54.

In response to the coefficient selecting signal ϕ_{32} which is transmitted from the control portion 32 as a part of its control signal CL11, the selector 54 sequentially selects the signals S45, S44, S47, S46 in the processing periods T_{20} , T_{21} , T_{22} , T_{23} . In other words, the selector 54 sequentially transmits the coefficient data $(1-a_w)(1-b_u)(1-c_v)$, $(1-a_w)(1-b_u)c_v$, $(1-a_w)b_u(1-c_v)$, $(1-a_w)b_u c_v$ as the coefficient data signal S31. Thus, the multiplier 51 can form the multiplication output signal S32 as shown in Fig. 19.

During the processing periods T_{24} , T_{25} , T_{26} , T_{27} , the coefficient input circuit 55 is set in the non-complement selecting state by the complement/non-complement selecting signal ϕ_{31} . Therefore, the selector 54 sequentially selects the signals S45, S44, S47, S46 generated from the coefficient generating circuit 53 during these periods T_{24} - T_{27} . Thus, the selector 54 sequentially outputs the coefficient data $a_w(1-b_u)(1-c_v)$, $a_w(1-b_u)c_v$, $a_w b_u(1-c_v)$, $a_w b_u c_v$ as the coefficient data signal S31. Thus, the multiplier 51 can form the multiplication output signal S32 as shown in Fig. 19 during the processing periods T_{24} - T_{27} .

As described heretofore, the adder 52 sequentially receives eight kinds of the multiplication output signals S32 from the multiplier 51 in the processing periods T_{20} to T_{27} . Then, an addition output signal S51 obtained from the adder 52 is supplied to and held in a shift register 65 by a shift control signal ϕ_{33} which is included in the foregoing control signal CL11. Then, the shift register 65 feeds back its shift output signal S52 to the adder 52.

Thus, the adder 52 sequentially accumulates the multiplication output signals S32 transmitted from the multiplier 51 during the processing periods T_{20} to T_{27} in each of the operation periods SY11, SY12, ..., and then its accumulated signal is outputted as the addition output signal S51. Such addition output signal S51 is latched by an output latch circuit 66 by a latch control signal ϕ_{34} .

In the present embodiment, at the last processing period T_{27} in each of the operation periods sy11, SY12, ..., the latch control signal ϕ_{34} activates the output latch circuit 66 and the shift control signal ϕ_{33} clears the shift register 65. Thus, the output latch circuit 66 can output an interpolated waveform data signal S53 representative of the accumulation result of the adder 52 in each of the operation periods SY11, SY12, ..., i.e., the synthesized waveform signal

$F_{\text{wav}}(\omega t)$ as indicated in the foregoing formula (14). This signal S53 is outputted from the waveform memory 2 as the musical tone waveform signal WDATA.

As described heretofore, the waveform memory 2 according to the modified example of the first embodiment as shown in Figs. 17 to 19 can also carry out the interpolation operation as similar to the waveform memory 2 according to the first embodiment as shown in Figs. 14 to 16.

[B] SECOND EMBODIMENT

Next, description will be given with respect to the second embodiment of the present invention by referring to Figs. 20 to 23. In Fig. 20, parts identical to those shown in Fig. 1 will be designated by the same numerals, hence, description thereof will be omitted. The electronic musical instrument 1 according to the second embodiment as shown in Fig. 20 varies the tone color to follow the envelope variation of the musical tone. Notably, the second embodiment is characterized by avoiding generation of noises by smoothly connecting the fundamental segment waveforms D_{REF} together.

The waveform memory 2 of the second embodiment includes a waveform data memory portion 71 which provides plural waveform banks WB_k (where $k=1$ to K) corresponding to the key codes as shown in Fig. 21. By designating the waveform bank number k in the k -coordinate-axis direction, it is possible to select the waveform bank WB_k corresponding to the key code of the performed key.

In correspondence with the envelope variation, each waveform bank WB_k stores J fundamental segment waveform data f_{jk} each having each of the coordinate addresses j (where $j=1$ to J) in the j -coordinate-axis direction. Therefore, by changing over the coordinate address j in the j -coordinate-axis direction, it is possible to read out the fundamental segment waveform data each having the different waveform (i.e., different tone color).

As shown in Fig. 22, each fundamental segment waveform data f_{jk} includes No.0 sampling data LV_0 to No.1023 sampling data LV_{1023} . Both of first sampling data LV_0 and last sampling data LV_{1023} are set at the same predetermined level of the fundamental segment waveform D_{REF} , e.g., zero-level.

For the reason set above, first waveform data level indicative of the level of the last sampling data in certain fundamental segment waveform data can coincide with second waveform data level indicative of the level of the first sampling data in next fundamental segment waveform data. Therefore, it is possible to smoothly connect two waveforms at their connection point.

Meanwhile, the reading signal READ from the address counter 3 is supplied to the waveform data memory portion 71 via an adder 72, whereas READ

is also supplied to a repeat end detecting circuit 73. When the contents of the reading signal READ corresponds to the last sampling number (i.e., $\text{SMP}=1023$), the repeat end detecting circuit 73 generates and then outputs a repeat end detecting signal S41 to an address return signal input of the address counter 3.

Thus, when the reading signal READ corresponds to the last sampling number of the fundamental segment waveform D_{REF} , the count value of the address counter is returned identical to a reading start address value (i.e., sampling number "0"). Therefore, by the reading signal READ which repeatedly designates the sampling numbers "0" to "1023", it is possible to repeatedly read the fundamental segment waveform data f_{jk} from the waveform data memory portion 71.

In addition, the waveform memory 2 also includes a waveform change-over level detecting circuit 74 which receives an envelope signal ENV from an envelope waveform generating circuit 16 as the level designating signal LEVL.

As shown in Fig. 23, the waveform change-over level detecting circuit 74 outputs a waveform change-over signal S42 to a waveform selecting circuit 75 when it is detected that the signal level of the envelope signal ENV in the attack portion reaches the predetermined signal levels, i.e., ENV_1 , ENV_2 , ENV_3 .

In the state where the waveform change-over level detecting circuit 74 does not output the waveform change-over signal S42, the waveform selecting circuit 75 outputs an address shift signal S43 by which an address shift value is set at "0". Such address shift signal S43 is supplied to the adder 72. Thus, the waveform data memory portion 71 designates the address which is determined by the reading signal READ from the address counter 3 only, so that the fundamental segment waveform data f_{1k} can be read from the memory area corresponding to the reference coordinate address $j=1$, for example.

In such state, when the envelope signal ENV from the envelope waveform generating circuit 16 exceeds the signal level ENV_1 shown in Fig. 23, the generated waveform change-over signal S42 activates the waveform selecting circuit 75, from which the address shift signal S43 representative of the predetermined address shift value is supplied to the adder 72.

As a result, the waveform data memory portion 71 is supplied with an address signal ADRSX indicative of the sum of the address shift signal S43 and reading signal READ. Thus, the reading state of the present system is changed over to the state where the present system is ready to read the fundamental waveform data from the memory area corresponding to the address position which is shifted by the address shift value.

In the above-mentioned state, every time the signal level of the envelope signal ENV rises up and then

exceeds the change-over levels ENV_2 , ENV_3 , the waveform change-over signal S42 is outputted from the waveform change-over level detecting circuit 74. In response to this waveform change-over signal S42, the waveform selecting circuit 75 generates the address shift signal S43 of which address value is shifted by the predetermined shift value. Based on this address shift signal S43, the tone color of the musical tone waveform signal WDATA read from the waveform data memory portion 71 is changed over.

The waveform selecting circuit 75 receives the repeat end detecting signal S41 from the repeat end detecting circuit 73 at its change-over timing signal input. At a time when the repeat end detecting signal S41 is generated, the waveform selecting circuit 75 changes over the address shift signal S43.

Thus, in the case where the waveform change-over level detecting circuit 74 generates the waveform change-over signal S42 in the middle timing of reading the fundamental segment waveform data f_k of one period from the waveform data memory portion 71, the present system waits for the variation of the address shift signal S43 to be occurred until the timing when the repeat end detecting signal S41 is generated. Therefore, the waveform change-over operation in the musical tone waveform signal WDATA can be always carried out at the timing when the signal level coincides with the reference level (i.e., zero-level) of the fundamental segment waveform D_{REF} . After all, it is possible to form the musical tone waveform signal WDATA of which tone color can be smoothly varied.

[C] THIRD EMBODIMENT

Fig. 24 shows the electronic musical instrument 1 according to the fourth embodiment of the present invention, wherein parts identical to those shown in Fig. 20 are designated by the same numerals and description thereof will be omitted. This fourth embodiment can smoothly change over certain waveform to next waveform even if the fundamental segment waveform D_{REF} is at an arbitrary signal level at the waveform change-over point.

Different from the waveform selecting circuit 75 shown in Fig. 20, the waveform selecting circuit 75 shown in Fig. 24 is designed to output the address shift signal S43 to the adder 72 immediately after receiving the waveform change-over signal S42 from the waveform change-over level detecting circuit 74.

In addition, a waveform data signal S51 is read from the waveform data memory 71 shown in Fig. 24 and then supplied to an interpolation circuit 81. Based on interpolation coefficient "d" from an interpolation coefficient control circuit 82, the interpolation circuit 81 carries out the interpolation operation on the waveform data signal S51 to thereby generate the musical tone waveform signal WDATA.

Before the waveform change-over detecting signal S51 is obtained from the waveform change-over level detecting circuit 74 at a time t_{CHS} shown in Fig. 25(A), the interpolation coefficient control circuit 82 supplies interpolation coefficient data d at "1" level to the interpolation circuit 81. At the time t_{CHS} when the waveform is changed over, the interpolation coefficient control circuit 82 falls down the interpolation coefficient data d to "0" level. Then, in lapse of time t, the interpolation coefficient data d gradually rises up to "1" level under control of the interpolation coefficient control circuit 82. After a time t_{CHE} when the interpolation coefficient data d reaches at "1" level, the interpolation coefficient data d is maintained at "1" level.

The interpolation circuit 81 is constructed as shown in Fig. 26. More specifically, the waveform data signal S51 is supplied to a subtractor 85 at its plus terminal. Then, the subtractor 85 outputs a subtraction output signal S61 to a coefficient multiplier 86 wherein S61 is multiplied by the interpolation coefficient data d. Thus, the coefficient multiplier 86 outputs a multiplication output signal S62 to an adder 87, from which S62 is directly outputted as an addition output signal S63 to a delay circuit 88 of one waveform period which has a delay time corresponding to one waveform period.

The delay circuit 88 is constructed by a shift register which temporarily stores the sampling data sequentially supplied thereto for one waveform period. Then, the delay circuit 88 outputs a delayed waveform data signal S64 to the subtractor 85 at its minus terminal and the adder 87.

Now, before time t_{CHS} shown in Fig. 25(A), the waveform data memory portion 71 outputs a first waveform data signal S51A as shown in Fig. 25(B) by the address shift signal S43 from the waveform selecting circuit 75. Then, at time t_{CHS} , the waveform change-over level detecting circuit 74 outputs the waveform change-over signal S42, by which the waveform selecting circuit 75 is set at the state where a second waveform data signal S51B is to be read out instead of S51A. In such case, the interpolation circuit 81 carries out the interpolation operation based on deviation between the waveform data signals S51A, S51B.

More specifically, before time t_{CHS} , the first waveform data signal S51A is supplied to the subtractor 85 in the interpolation circuit 81, so that this signal S51A is delayed and then outputted from the delay circuit 88 as the delayed waveform data signal S64. At this time, the subtractor 85 detects no deviation between its two input signals (i.e., S51A), because of $S51A-S51A=0$. Thus, the coefficient multiplier 86 multiplies the subtraction output signal S61 (at "0" level) by the interpolation coefficient data d ("1") so that the multiplication output signal S62 equals to "0".

In this case, the delayed waveform data signal S64 is directly fed back to the delay circuit 88 via the

adder 87 so that the delay circuit 88 maintains to hold the first waveform data signal S51A, which is outputted from the adder 87 as the musical tone waveform signal WDATA.

Thereafter, at time t_{CHS} , the input signal of the interpolation circuit 81 is changed over from S51A to S51B. At this time, the subtractor 85 outputs the subtraction output signal S61 representative of the deviation between S51A and S51B, so that $S61 = S51B - S51A$. Such subtraction output signal S61 is multiplied by the interpolation coefficient data d in the coefficient multiplier 86. In this case, the interpolation coefficient control circuit 82 controls to vary the interpolation coefficient data d from "0" to "1". Therefore, the multiplication output signal S62 from the coefficient multiplier 86 is controlled to be gradually increased in accordance with the equation " $S62 = d(S51B - S51A)$ ". Such signal S62 is added to the first waveform data signal S51A in the adder 87.

Thereafter, when the interpolation coefficient data d reaches at "1" level at time t_{CHE} , the above-mentioned signal S62 reaches at $(S51B - S51A)$, which is added to S51A in the adder 87. In short, the addition output signal S63 reaches at S51B at time t_{CHE} .

The above-mentioned addition output signal S63 will be outputted from the waveform memory 2 as the musical tone waveform signal WDATA, and S63 is also supplied to the delay circuit 88. After all, the second waveform data signal S51B is held in the delay circuit 88.

As described heretofore, in the case where two waveform data signals S51A, S51B each having the different waveform are read from the waveform data memory portion 71 in turn, the musical tone waveform signal WDATA is gradually and smoothly varied from S51A to S51B during the period between change-over start time t_{CHS} and change-over end time t_{CHE} . After the change-over end time t_{CHE} , the second waveform data signal S51B is outputted from the waveform memory 2 as the musical tone waveform signal WDATA.

According to the second embodiment as shown in Figs. 24 to 26, every time the envelope signal ENV exceeds the waveform change-over levels ENV_1 , ENV_2 , ENV_3 at arbitrary timings, the waveform of the musical tone waveform signal WDATA can be smoothly changed over.

[C] MODIFIED EXAMPLES

The present invention as described in the foregoing first and second embodiments can be modified as follows.

(1) The embodiment described before utilize the sampling data of one period. Instead, it is possible to utilize the sampling data of plural periods or other waveform data which is compressed sam-

pling data of one period or plural periods.

Instead of the sampling data, it is possible to use parameter data indicative of the parameter which is used to synthesize frequency-modulated (FM) waveform or higher harmonic waveform. In this case, the interpolation operation is carried out on plural parameters corresponding to plural musical tone waveforms.

(2) The foregoing first embodiment as shown in Figs. 1 to 19 carries out the interpolation operation on the fundamental waveform data stored in the waveform memory 2 to thereby form the musical tone signal. However, it is possible to re-design the first embodiment such that the fundamental waveform data is directly converted into the musical tone signal without carrying out the interpolation operation. In this case, it is possible to obtain the effects similar to those of the foregoing embodiments.

In contrast, the foregoing second embodiment as shown in Figs. 20 to 23 and third embodiment as shown in Figs. 24 to 26 directly convert the fundamental waveform data stored in the waveform memory 2 into the musical tone signal without carrying out the interpolation operation. However, it is possible to re-design these embodiments such that the fundamental waveform data is converted into the musical tone signal by carrying out the interpolation operation.

(3) In the foregoing embodiments, the output LEVEL of the envelope waveform generating circuit 16 is controlled by the initial-touch signal INTL and after-touch signal AFTR so that the level variation is to be caused. However, it is unnecessary to control the output LEVEL by the touch signal. In this case, the level variation is occurred based on the envelope signal ENV only. Or, it is possible to cause the level variation by the touch information only.

In addition, it is possible to control the level designating signal LEVEL by outputs of operators such as the expression, breath controller, modulation wheel etc. which can be operated in the middle of the performance by the performer.

(4) In the foregoing embodiments, the fundamental waveform data read from the waveform memory 2 is changed over when the level designating signal LEVEL or pitch designating signal PICH exceeds the predetermined change-over signal level. In this case, it is possible to vary such change-over signal level in lapse of time.

Therefore, in the case where the level designating signal LEVEL exceeds the level LV_0 , the level designating signal LEVEL can be controlled as the waveform shown in Fig. 27 which includes an attack waveform portion WA, sustain waveform portion WB and release waveform portion WC. In this case, the fundamental waveform data read at

time t_{x1} in the attack waveform portion WA differs from that read at time t_{x2} in the release waveform portion WC.

Under control of LEVL as shown in Fig. 27, it is possible to generate the musical tone of which expression can be further improved.

(5) In the foregoing embodiments, the pitch variation of the pitch designating signal PICH is produced based on the initial-touch signal INTL and after-touch signal AFTR. Instead, it is possible to cause the pitch variation by use of a pitch control operator such as glide, pitch-bend etc.

(6) The first embodiment described before uses the level information, pitch information and key code information as three musical tone control parameters corresponding to three-dimensional address information in the three-dimensional coordinate address system of the waveform memory 2. However, it is possible to increase the number of the musical tone control parameters to "n" (where $n > 3$), including time information, operator output information corresponding to the operators to be provided. In this case, n-dimensional coordinate address system is constructed in the waveform memory 2, wherein each of n musical tone control parameters is assigned to each of n coordinate axes. Thus, based on n musical tone control parameters, the fundamental waveform data is designated and then read from the waveform memory 2.

(7) The foregoing embodiments disclose the musical tone signal generating apparatus which is applied to the monophonic electronic musical instrument. However, it is possible to apply the present invention to the polyphonic electronic musical instrument.

(8) In the foregoing embodiments, the key code signal KC obtained by operating the keyboard portion 4 is used as the musical tone control parameter indicative of the tone pitch, by which the coordinate address in the k-coordinate-axis direction is selected. However, the present invention is not limited to such embodiments. Therefore, it is possible to apply the present invention to another type of electronic musical instrument which does not provide the keyboard portion but the tone source unit, rhythm machine etc.

(9) In the waveform memory 2 as shown in Fig. 14, the interpolation operations are sequentially carried out on the fundamental segment waveform data S2 by use of the weighted coefficient c_v in the j-coordinate-axis direction, b_u in the i-coordinate-axis direction and a_w in the k-coordinate-axis direction in turn. However, it is possible to change such order of carrying out the interpolation operation.

(10) In the second embodiment as shown in Figs. 20 to 23, the fundamental segment waveform

data f_{ijk} are disposed in accordance with the coordinate addresses in the j-coordinate-axis and k-coordinate-axis directions, so that the desirable fundamental segment waveform data is selected based on the level variation of the level designating signal LEVL. Instead or in addition, it is possible to dispose the fundamental segment waveform data in the coordinate address in the i-coordinate-axis direction, so that the desirable fundamental segment waveform data is selected based on the pitch variation of the pitch designating signal PICH. Thus, it is possible to smoothly connect the fundamental segment waveforms when changing over the waveforms in the i-coordinate-axis direction.

(11) The foregoing embodiments embody the present invention by the hardware construction. Instead, it is possible to process the signals by use of the software.

(12) As shown in Figs. 8 to 13, the interpolation synthesizing operation is carried out between coordinate addresses i & $i+1$, j & $j+1$, k & $k+1$ to thereby obtain the inserted address position $(i+b_u, j+c_v, k+a_w)$ based on the coordinate address (i, j, k) . Instead of such inserted address position, it is possible to obtain another inserted address position $(i+(1-b_u), j+(1-c_v), k+(1-a_w))$. In this case, it is also possible to obtain the same effects of the foregoing embodiments.

As described heretofore, this invention may be practiced or embodied in still other ways. Therefore, the preferred embodiments described herein are illustrative and not restrictive, the scope of the invention being indicated by the appended claims and all variations which come within the meaning of the claims are intended to be embraced therein.

Claims

1. A musical tone signal generating apparatus comprising:

- (a) waveform data storing means (31) for storing fundamental waveform data, said waveform data storing means (31) including a plurality of memory areas, each memory area having an address corresponding to a coordinate position in an n-dimensional coordinate address system, of which each coordinate axis corresponds respectively to each of n musical tone control parameters, where n denotes an integer having a value of 2 or greater;
- (b) musical tone designating means (4) for generating musical tone designating information indicative of a designated musical tone to be generated;
- (c) generating means (15, 16) for generating musical tone control parameter information

time t_{x1} in the attack waveform portion WA differs from that read at time t_{x2} in the release waveform portion WC.

Under control of LEVL as shown in Fig. 27, it is possible to generate the musical tone of which expression can be further improved.

(5) In the foregoing embodiments, the pitch variation of the pitch designating signal PICH is produced based on the initial-touch signal INTL and after-touch signal AFTR. Instead, it is possible to cause the pitch variation by use of a pitch control operator such as glide, pitch-bend etc.

(6) The first embodiment described before uses the level information, pitch information and key code information as three musical tone control parameters corresponding to three-dimensional address information in the three-dimensional coordinate address system of the waveform memory 2. However, it is possible to increase the number of the musical tone control parameters to "n" (where $n > 3$), including time information, operator output information corresponding to the operators to be provided. In this case, n-dimensional coordinate address system is constructed in the waveform memory 2, wherein each of n musical tone control parameters is assigned to each of n coordinate axes. Thus, based on n musical tone control parameters, the fundamental waveform data is designated and then read from the waveform memory 2.

(7) The foregoing embodiments disclose the musical tone signal generating apparatus which is applied to the monophonic electronic musical instrument. However, it is possible to apply the present invention to the polyphonic electronic musical instrument.

(8) In the foregoing embodiments, the key code signal KC obtained by operating the keyboard portion 4 is used as the musical tone control parameter indicative of the tone pitch, by which the coordinate address in the k-coordinate-axis direction is selected. However, the present invention is not limited to such embodiments. Therefore, it is possible to apply the present invention to another type of electronic musical instrument which does not provide the keyboard portion but the tone source unit, rhythm machine etc.

(9) In the waveform memory 2 as shown in Fig. 14, the interpolation operations are sequentially carried out on the fundamental segment waveform data S2 by use of the weighted coefficient c_v in the j-coordinate-axis direction, b_u in the i-coordinate-axis direction and a_w in the k-coordinate-axis direction in turn. However, it is possible to change such order of carrying out the interpolation operation.

(10) In the second embodiment as shown in Figs. 20 to 23, the fundamental segment waveform

data f_{ijk} are disposed in accordance with the coordinate addresses in the j-coordinate-axis and k-coordinate-axis directions, so that the desirable fundamental segment waveform data is selected based on the level variation of the level designating signal LEVL. Instead or in addition, it is possible to dispose the fundamental segment waveform data in the coordinate address in the i-coordinate-axis direction, so that the desirable fundamental segment waveform data is selected based on the pitch variation of the pitch designating signal PICH. Thus, it is possible to smoothly connect the fundamental segment waveforms when changing over the waveforms in the i-coordinate-axis direction.

(11) The foregoing embodiments embody the present invention by the hardware construction. Instead, it is possible to process the signals by use of the software.

(12) As shown in Figs. 8 to 13, the interpolation synthesizing operation is carried out between coordinate addresses i & $i+1$, j & $j+1$, k & $k+1$ to thereby obtain the inserted address position $(i+b_u, j+c_v, k+a_w)$ based on the coordinate address (i, j, k) . Instead of such inserted address position, it is possible to obtain another inserted address position $(i+(1-b_u), j+(1-c_v), k+(1-a_w))$. In this case, it is also possible to obtain the same effects of the foregoing embodiments.

As described heretofore, this invention may be practiced or embodied in still other ways. Therefore, the preferred embodiments described herein are illustrative and not restrictive, the scope of the invention being indicated by the appended claims and all variations which come within the meaning of the claims are intended to be embraced therein.

Claims

1. A musical tone signal generating apparatus comprising:

- (a) waveform data storing means (31) for storing fundamental waveform data, said waveform data storing means (31) including a plurality of memory areas, each memory area having an address corresponding to a coordinate position in an n-dimensional coordinate address system, of which each coordinate axis corresponds respectively to each of n musical tone control parameters, where n denotes an integer having a value of 2 or greater;
- (b) musical tone designating means (4) for generating musical tone designating information indicative of a designated musical tone to be generated;
- (c) generating means (15, 16) for generating musical tone control parameter information



representative of said musical tone control parameter in response to said musical tone designating information, wherein at least a part of the musical tone control parameter information time-varies in response to the musical tone designating information during the period of time in which one tone is being sounded;

(d) reading means (32) for reading said fundamental waveform data from said waveform data storing means (31) by employing said musical tone control parameter information including the time-varying part thereof to accordingly vary a coordinate position along the n coordinate axes in said n-dimensional coordinate address system for reading said fundamental waveform data and providing the read fundamental waveform data as a musical tone waveform signal;

(e) converting means (25, 26) for converting said musical tone waveform signal into a musical tone signal; and

(f) means for generating a musical tone in accordance with said musical tone signal time-varying in response to the musical tone designating information.

2. A musical tone signal generating apparatus according to claim 1 wherein said n-dimensional coordinate address system is three-dimensional coordinate address system and said musical tone control parameters each assigned to each of three coordinate axes include at least a musical tone control parameter indicative of an envelope of the musical tone.
3. A musical tone signal generating apparatus according to claim 1 wherein said n-dimensional coordinate address system is three-dimensional coordinate address system and said musical tone control parameters each assigned to each of three coordinate axes indicate a key code, a pitch variation and an envelope of the musical tone respectively.
4. A musical tone signal generating apparatus according to claim 1 comprising:
 - (a) extracting means (32) for deriving addresses in said waveform data storing means (31) from said musical tone control parameter information and for extracting desired fundamental waveform data corresponding to said musical tone designating information from said fundamental waveform data by use of said addresses and for providing a musical tone waveform signal formed by said extracted fundamental waveform data;
 - (b) weighted coefficient generating means

(32) for generating one or more weighted coefficients with respect to said extracted fundamental waveform data based on said musical tone control parameter information including said time-varying part thereof; and
 (c) interpolation means (33) for carrying out an interpolation operation on said extracted fundamental waveform data in said musical tone waveform signal by multiplying each fundamental waveform data by each weighted coefficient and then synthesizing its multiplication result to thereby form an interpolated musical tone waveform signal.

5. A musical tone signal generating apparatus according to claim 4 wherein first and second weighted coefficients representative of certain value and its complement are set with respect to each musical tone control parameter, said interpolation operation being carried out by multiplying first and second fundamental waveform data by said first and second weighted coefficients respectively and synthesizing its multiplication result so that said interpolated musical tone waveform signal indicative of a musical tone waveform which is intermediate to waveforms of said first and second fundamental waveform data is formed.
6. A musical tone signal generating apparatus according to claim 1 comprising:
 - (a) waveform data storing means (71) for storing fundamental waveform data corresponding to level variations, said waveform data storing means (71) having a plurality of memory areas each having a predetermined address;
 - (b) level information generating means (16) for generating time-variable level information in response to said musical tone designating information, said time-variable level information indicating a level variation occurrence in the musical tone waveform during the period of time in which one tone is being sounded; and
 - (c) extracting means (74, 75) for deriving addresses in said waveform data storing means (71) from said time-variable level information and for extracting desired fundamental waveform data corresponding to said musical tone designating information from said fundamental waveform data by use of said addresses and for providing a musical tone waveform signal formed by said extracted fundamental waveform data.
7. A musical tone signal generating apparatus according to claim 1 comprising:



(a) waveform data storing means (2) for storing fundamental waveform data corresponding to pitch variations, said waveform data storing means (2) having a plurality of memory areas each having a predetermined address;

(b) pitch information generating means (15) for generating time-variable pitch information in response to said musical tone designating information, said time-variable pitch information indicating a pitch variation occurrence in the musical tone waveform during the period of time in which one tone is being sounded; and

(c) extracting means (3) for deriving addresses in said waveform data storing means (2) from said time-variable pitch information and for extracting desired fundamental waveform data corresponding to said musical tone designating information from said fundamental waveform data by use of said addresses and for providing a musical tone waveform signal formed by said extracted fundamental waveform data.

8. A musical tone signal generating apparatus according to claim 4 comprising:

(a) waveform data storing means (31; 71) for storing fundamental waveform data representing a plurality of fundamental waveforms, the fundamental waveform data for each fundamental waveform stored in a corresponding memory area;

(b) conversion means for generating a waveform number and at least one weighted coefficient, such that said waveform number corresponds to a fundamental waveform from among said plurality of fundamental waveforms, and further such that each generated weighted coefficient relates to said fundamental waveform to which the generated waveform number corresponds; and

(c) extracting means (3) for extracting selected fundamental waveform data corresponding to said musical tone designation data from among said plurality of fundamental waveform data, such that said selected fundamental waveform data is extracted from said waveform data storing means based on memory addresses which are determined in response to said waveform number, and for forming a musical tone waveform signal based on the extracted fundamental waveform data.

Patentansprüche

1. Vorrichtung zum Erzeugen eines Musiktonsi-

gnals, die folgendes aufweist:

(a) Wellenformdatenspeichermittel (31) zur Speicherung von Grundwellenformdaten, wobei die Wellenformdatenspeichermittel (31) eine Vielzahl von Speicherbereichen enthalten und jeder Speicherbereich eine Adresse aufweist, die einer Koordinatenposition in einem n-dimensionalen Koordinatenadressensystem entspricht, bei dem jede Koordinatenachse jeweils jedem der n Musiktonsteuerparameter entspricht, wobei n eine ganze Zahl mit einem Wert von 2 oder größer bedeutet;

(b) Musiktonbestimmungsmittel (4) zur Erzeugung einer Musiktonbestimmungsinformation, die für einen zu erzeugenden bestimmten Musikton kennzeichnend ist;

(c) Erzeugungsmittel (15, 16) zur Erzeugung von Musiktonsteuerparameterinformation, die für die Musiktonsteuerparameterrepräsentativ ist, im Ansprechen auf die Musiktonbestimmungsinformation, in der wenigstens ein Teil der Musiktonsteuerparameterinformation im Ansprechen auf die Musiktonbestimmungsinformation während der Zeitperiode, in der ein Ton erklingt, zeitlich variiert;

(d) Lesemittel (32) zum Lesen der Grundwellenformdaten aus den Wellenformdatenspeichermitteln (31) unter Verwendung der Musiktonsteuerparameterinformation, die deren zeitlich variierenden Teil enthält, um eine Koordinatenposition entlang der nKoordinatenachsen in dem n-dimensionalen Koordinatenadressensystem entsprechend zu variieren, um die Grundwellenformdaten zu lesen, und die gelesenen Grundwellenformdaten als ein Musiktonwellenformsignal vorzusehen;

(e) Konvertierungsmittel (25, 26) zur Konvertierung des Musiktonwellenformsignals in ein Musiktonsignal; und

(f) Mittel zur Erzeugung eines Musiktons entsprechend dem Musiktonsignal, das im Ansprechen auf die Musiktonbestimmungsinformation zeitlich variiert.

2. Vorrichtung zum Erzeugen eines Musiktonsignals nach Anspruch 1, bei der das n-dimensionale Koordinatenadressensystem ein dreidimensionales Koordinatenadressensystem ist, und jeder der jedem der drei Koordinatenachsen zugeordneten Musiktonsteuerparameter wenigstens einen Musiktonsteuerparameter enthält, der eine Hüllkurve des Musiktones kennzeichnet.

3. Vorrichtung zum Erzeugen eines Musiktonsignals nach Anspruch 1, bei der das n-dimensionale Koordinatenadressensystem ein dreidimensionales Koordinatenadressensystem ist, und jeder der jedem der drei Koordinatenachsen



zugeordneten Musiktonsteuerparameter jeweils einen Tastenkode, eine Tonhöhenvariation und eine Hüllkurve des Musiktones kennzeichnet.

4. Vorrichtung zum Erzeugen eines Musiktonsignals nach Anspruch 1, die folgendes aufweist:
 - (a) Extrahierungsmittel (32) zur Herleitung von Adressen in den Wellenformdatenspeichermitteln (31) aus der Musiktonsteuerparameterinformation und zur Extrahierung gewünschter Grundwellenformdaten, die der Musiktonbestimmungsinformation entsprechen, aus den Grundwellenformdaten mit Hilfe dieser Adressen und zur Erstellung eines von den extrahierten Grundwellenformdaten gebildeten Musiktonwellenformsignals; 5
 - (b) Gewichtungskoeffizientenerzeugungsmittel (32) zur Erzeugung eines oder mehrerer gewichteter Koeffizienten im Bezug auf die extrahierten Grundwellenformdaten auf der Grundlage der Musiktonsteuerparameterinformation, die deren zeitlich variierenden Teil enthält; und 10
 - (c) Interpolationsmittel (33) zur Ausübung einer Interpolationsoperation auf die extrahierten Grundwellenformdaten in dem Musiktonwellenformsignal durch Multiplikation jedes Grundwellenformdatenwertes mit dem gewichteten Koeffizienten und darauffolgende Zusammensetzung seines Multiplikationsergebnisses, um dabei ein interpoliertes Musiktonwellenformsignal zu bilden. 15
5. Vorrichtung zum Erzeugen eines Musiktonsignals nach Anspruch 4, bei der erste und zweite gewichtete Koeffizienten, die für einen bestimmten Wert und sein Komplement repräsentativ sind, im Bezug auf jeden Musiktonsteuerparameter gesetzt werden, wobei die Interpolationsoperation durch Multiplikation erster und zweiter Grundwellenformdaten mit jeweils dem ersten und zweiten gewichteten Koeffizienten und durch Zusammensetzung ihres Multiplikationsergebnisses durchgeführt wird, so daß das interpolierte Musiktonwellenformsignal, das für eine Musiktonwellenform kennzeichnend ist, die zwischen den Wellenformen der ersten und zweiten Grundwellenformdaten liegt, gebildet wird. 20 25 30 35 40 45
6. Vorrichtung zum Erzeugen eines Musiktonsignals nach Anspruch 1, die folgendes aufweist:
 - (a) Wellenformdatenspeichermittel (71) zur Speicherung von Grundwellenformdaten, die Pegelvariationen entsprechen, wobei die Wellenformdatenspeichermittel (71) eine Vielzahl von Speicherbereichen, jeder mit einer vorgegebenen Adresse, aufweisen; 50
 - (b) Pegelinformationserzeugungsmittel (16) zur Erzeugung zeitlich variabler Pegelinformation im Ansprechen auf die Musiktonbestimmungsinformation, wobei die zeitlich variable Pegelinformation ein Pegelvariationsereignis in der Musiktonwellenform während einer Zeitperiode kennzeichnet, in der ein Ton erklingt; und 55
 - (c) Extrahierungsmittel (74, 75) zur Adressenherleitung in den Wellenformdatenspeichermitteln (71) aus der zeitlich variablen Pegelinformation und zur Extrahierung gewünschter Grundwellenformdaten, die der Musiktonbestimmungsinformation entsprechen, aus den Grundwellenformdaten mit Hilfe der Adressen und zur Erstellung eines Musiktonwellenformsignals, das aus den extrahierten Grundwellenformdaten gebildet wird. 21

zur Erzeugung zeitlich variabler Pegelinformation im Ansprechen auf die Musiktonbestimmungsinformation, wobei die zeitlich variable Pegelinformation ein Pegelvariationsereignis in der Musiktonwellenform während der Zeitperiode anzeigt, in der ein Ton erklingt; und

(c) Extrahierungsmittel (74, 75) zur Adressenherleitung in den Wellenformdatenspeichermitteln (71) aus der zeitlich variablen Pegelinformation und zur Extrahierung gewünschter Grundwellenformdaten, die der Musiktonbestimmungsinformation entsprechen, aus den Grundwellenformdaten mit Hilfe der Adressen und zur Erstellung eines Musiktonwellenformsignals, das aus den extrahierten Grundwellenformdaten gebildet wird.

7. Vorrichtung zum Erzeugen eines Musiktonsignals nach Anspruch 1, die folgendes aufweist:
 - (a) Wellenformdatenspeichermittel (2) zur Speicherung von Grundwellenformdaten, die Tonhöhenvariationen entsprechen, wobei die Wellenformdatenspeichermittel (2) eine Vielzahl von Speicherbereichen, jeder mit einer vorgegebenen Adresse, aufweisen; 20 25 30 35 40 45
 - (b) Tonhöheninformationserzeugungsmittel (15) zur Erzeugung zeitlich variabler Tonhöheninformation im Ansprechen auf die Musiktonbestimmungsinformation, wobei die zeitlich variable Tonhöheninformation ein Tonhöhenvariationsereignis in der Musiktonwellenform während einer Zeitperiode kennzeichnet, in der ein Ton erklingt; und
 - (c) Extrahierungsmittel (3) zur Adressenherleitung in den Wellenformdatenspeichermitteln (2) aus der zeitlich variablen Tonhöheninformation und zur Extrahierung gewünschter Grundwellenformdaten, die der Musiktonbestimmungsinformation entsprechen, aus den Grundwellenformdaten mit Hilfe der Adressen und zur Erstellung eines Musiktonwellenformsignals, das von den extrahierten Grundwellenformdaten gebildet wird. 50 55
8. Vorrichtung zum Erzeugen eines Musiktonsignals nach Anspruch 4, die folgendes aufweist:
 - (a) Wellenformdatenspeichermittel (31; 71) zur Speicherung von eine Vielzahl von Grundwellenformen repräsentierenden Grundwellenformdaten, wobei die Grundwellenformdaten für jede Grundwellenform in einem entsprechenden Speicherbereich gespeichert sind; 50 55
 - (b) Konvertierungsmittel zur Erzeugung einer Wellenformzahl und wenigstens eines gewichteten Koeffizienten, so daß die Wellenformzahl einer Grundwellenform aus der Viel-



zahl der Grundwellenformen entspricht, und zwar derart, daß jeder erzeugte gewichtete Koeffizient sich auf die Grundwellenform bezieht, der die erzeugte Wellenformzahl entspricht; und

(c) Extrahierungsmittel (3) zur Extrahierung ausgewählter Grundwellenformdaten, die den Musiktonbestimmungsdaten entsprechen, aus der Vielzahl der Grundwellenformdaten, so daß das ausgewählte Wellenformdatum aus den Wellenformdatenspeichermitteln auf der Grundlage von Speicheradressen, die im Ansprechen auf die Wellenformzahl ermittelt werden, extrahiert wird, und zur Bildung eines Musiktonwellenformsignals auf der Grundlage der extrahierten Grundwellenformdaten.

Revendications

1. Dispositif générateur de signal sonore musical comprenant :

(a) un moyen de stockage des données de formes d'onde (31) pour stocker des données des formes d'onde fondamentales, ledit moyen de stockage des données de formes d'onde (31) comprenant une multitude de zones de mémoire, chaque zone de mémoire possédant une adresse correspondant à une position des coordonnées dans un système d'adressage de coordonnées à n dimensions dont chaque axe de coordonnées correspond respectivement à chacun des n paramètres de commande du son musical où n désigne un nombre entier ayant une valeur de 2 ou supérieure;

(b) un moyen de désignation de son musical (4) pour créer une information de désignation des sons musicaux indicatrice d'un son musical désigné qui doit être créé;

(c) un moyen de génération (15, 16) pour créer une information sur les paramètres de commande de son musical représentative dudit paramètre de commande de son musical en réponse à ladite information de désignation de son musical dans lequel au moins une partie de l'information sur les paramètres de commande de son musical varie dans le temps en réponse à l'information de désignation de son musical pendant le laps de temps où un son retentit ;

(d) un moyen de lecture (32) pour lire lesdites données de formes d'onde fondamentales à partir dudit moyen de stockage des données de formes d'onde (31) en utilisant ladite information sur les paramètres de commande du son musical comprenant la partie variable dans le temps de cette information pour faire

varier en conséquence une position des coordonnées le long des n axes de coordonnées dans ledit système d'adressage de coordonnées à n dimensions afin de lire lesdites données de formes d'onde fondamentales et de fournir les données de formes d'onde fondamentales lues comme signal de forme d'onde du son musical ;

(e) un moyen de conversion (25, 26) pour convertir ledit signal de forme d'onde de son musical en un signal sonore musical ; et

(f) un moyen pour créer un son musical en conformité avec ledit signal sonore musical variable dans le temps en réponse à l'information de désignation de son musical.

2. Dispositif générateur de signal sonore musical selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit système d'adressage de coordonnées à n dimensions est un système d'adressage de coordonnées à trois dimensions et lesdits paramètres de commande de son musical assignés, chacun, à chacun des trois axes de coordonnées comprennent au moins un paramètre de commande de son musical indicateur d'une enveloppe du son musical.

3. Dispositif générateur de signal sonore musical selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit système d'adressage de coordonnées à n dimension est un système d'adressage de coordonnées à trois dimensions et lesdits paramètres de commande de son musical assignés, chacun, à chacun des trois axes de coordonnées indiquent respectivement un code clavier, une variation de pas et une enveloppe du son musical.

4. Dispositif générateur de signal sonore musical selon la revendication 1 comprenant :

(a) un moyen d'extraction (32) pour déduire des adresses dans ledit moyen de stockage des données de formes d'onde (31) à partir de ladite information sur les paramètres de commande du son musical et pour extraire des données de formes d'onde fondamentales souhaitées correspondant à ladite information de désignation du son musical à partir desdites données de formes d'onde fondamentales en utilisant lesdites adresses et pour fournir un signal de forme d'onde de son musical formé par lesdites données de formes d'onde fondamentales extraites;

(b) un moyen générateur de coefficients pondérés (32) pour créer un ou plusieurs coefficients pondérés par rapport auxdites données de formes d'onde fondamentales extraites sur la base de ladite information sur les paramètres de commande du son musical in-



duant ladite partie variable dans le temps de cette information ; et

(c) un moyen d'interpolation (33) pour réaliser une opération d'interpolation sur lesdites données de formes d'onde fondamentales extraites dans ledit signal de forme d'onde du son musical en multipliant chaque donnée de forme d'onde fondamentale par chaque coefficient pondéré et en synthétisant ensuite son résultat de multiplication pour former ainsi un signal interpolé de forme d'onde du son musical.

5. Dispositif générateur de signal sonore musical selon la revendication 4, dans lequel les premier et second coefficients pondérés représentatifs d'une certaine valeur et de son complément sont établis relativement à chaque paramètre de commande de son musical, ladite opération d'interpolation étant réalisée en multipliant les première et seconde données de formes d'onde fondamentales respectivement par lesdits premier et second coefficients pondérés et en synthétisant son résultat de multiplication de sorte que soit formé ledit signal interpolé de forme d'onde du son musical indicateur d'une forme d'onde de son musical qui est intermédiaire entre les formes d'onde desdites première et seconde données de formes d'onde fondamentales.

6. Dispositif générateur de signal sonore musical selon la revendication 1, comprenant :

(a) un moyen de stockage des données de formes d'onde (71) pour stocker des données de formes d'onde fondamentales correspondant à des variations de niveau, ledit moyen de stockage des données de formes d'onde (71) comportant une multitude de zones de mémoire possédant chacune une adresse prédéterminée ;

(b) un moyen générateur d'informations de niveau (16) pour générer une information de niveau variable dans le temps en réponse à ladite information de désignation de son musical, ladite information de niveau variable dans le temps indiquant l'existence d'une variation de niveau dans la forme d'onde du son musical pendant la période où un son retentit ; et

(c) un moyen d'extraction (74, 75) pour déduire des adresses dans ledit moyen de stockage des données de formes d'onde (71) à partir de ladite information de niveau variable dans le temps et pour extraire les données de formes d'onde fondamentales souhaitées correspondant à ladite information de désignation de son musical à partir desdites données de formes d'onde fondamentales en utilisant lesdites adresses et pour fournir un signal de for-

me d'onde de son musical formé par lesdites données de formes d'onde fondamentales extraites.

7. Dispositif générateur de signal sonore musical selon la revendication 1, comprenant :

(a) un moyen de stockage des données de formes d'onde (2) pour stocker des données de formes d'onde fondamentales correspondant à des variations de pas, ledit moyen de stockage des données de formes d'onde (2) comportant une multitude de zones de mémoire possédant chacune une adresse prédéterminée ;

(b) un moyen générateur d'informations de pas (15) pour générer une information de pas variable dans le temps en réponse à ladite information de désignation de son musical, ladite information de pas variable dans le temps indiquant une occurrence de variation de pas dans la forme d'onde du son musical pendant la période où un son retentit ; et

(c) un moyen d'extraction (3) pour déduire des adresses dans ledit moyen de stockage des données de formes d'onde (2) à partir de ladite information de pas variable dans le temps et pour extraire les données de formes d'onde fondamentales souhaitées correspondant à ladite information de désignation de son musical à partir desdites données de formes d'onde fondamentales en utilisant lesdites adresses et pour fournir un signal de forme d'onde de son musical formé par lesdites données de formes d'onde fondamentales extraites.

8. Dispositif générateur de signal sonore musical selon la revendication 4, comprenant :

(a) un moyen de stockage des données de formes d'onde (31; 71) pour stocker des données de formes d'onde fondamentales représentant une pluralité de formes d'onde fondamentales, les données de formes d'onde fondamentales pour chaque forme d'onde fondamentale étant stockées dans une zone de mémoire correspondante ;

(b) un moyen de conversion pour créer un numéro de forme d'onde et au moins un coefficient pondéré de telle sorte que ledit numéro de forme d'onde corresponde à une forme d'onde fondamentale parmi ladite pluralité de formes d'ondes fondamentales et, de plus, de telle sorte que chaque coefficient pondéré créé se rapporte à ladite forme d'onde fondamentale à laquelle correspond le numéro de formes d'onde créé ; et

(c) un moyen d'extraction (3) pour extraire les données de formes d'onde fondamentales sé-



lectionnées correspondant auxdites données de désignation de son musical parmi ladite pluralité de données de formes d'onde fondamentales, de telle sorte que lesdites données de formes d'onde fondamentales sélectionnées soient extraites dudit moyen de stockage des formes d'onde sur la base des adresses de mémoire qui sont déterminées en réponse audit numéro de forme d'onde et pour former un signal de forme d'onde de son musical sur la base des données de formes d'onde fondamentales extraites.

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