

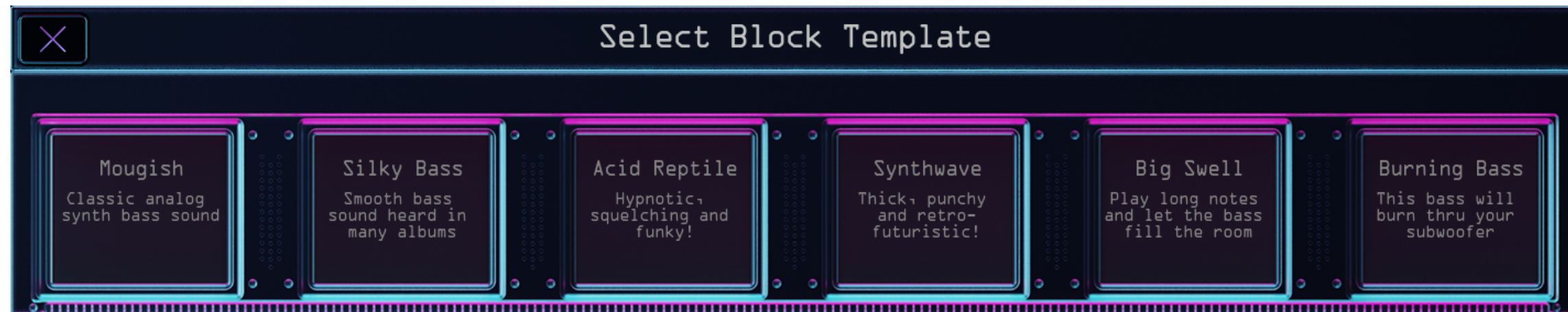
ΛΧΙΟΜΛ

Inspired by vintage synthesizers, our monophonic synthetizer plugin for Anagram lets you explore the sound of blending different wave shapes, mixing two oscillators, sub oscillator, shape the overall response with multiple filters, and turn notes into repeating patterns with the arpeggiator.



Templates

Axioma includes 12 templates inspired by iconic sounds that have shaped music across multiple genres and decades. Use them as starting ideas and refine them until the tone is yours.



Mixer



Controls

- 1_ Osc 1 Vol: Level of the main oscillator, the core of your sound, playing the note you fret.
- 2_ Osc 2 Vol: Level of a second oscillator you can detune against the first.
- 3_ Sub Vol: Sub oscillator is always one octave below your note. Add it for weight and low end.
- 4_ Blend: Mixes your dry bass with the synth. Fully up is all synth; back it off to layer the synth under your clean bass tone.
- 5_ Level: Output volume of the synth.

Oscillators



Controls

- 1_ Osc 1 Wave: Oscillator 1 waveform: Saw (bright, buzzy), Square (hollow, reedy), Triangle (soft, round)
- 2_ Osc 2 Wave: Waveform for the second oscillator
- 3_ Osc 2 Semitone: Coarse tuning of Osc 2, stack a fifth, an octave, or anything in between.
- 4_ Osc 2 Cent: Fine detune of Osc 2. A few cents off gives a thick, moving, analog-style chorus.

Filter Section



Controls

- 1_ Cutoff: Overall brightness. Low is dark and round; high is open and bright.
- 2_ Resonance: Emphasis right at the cutoff point. Push it for a more defined
- 3_ Envelope: How far the filter opens each time you play. At 0 the filter never moves. Turn it up for that expressive “wah” bloom on every pluck.
- 4_ Decay: How quickly the filter closes back down after each pluck, lower values are snappy closing filter and higher values make a slow sweep.
- 5_ Attack: How quickly a note fades in. Fast for a instant pluck; slow for a swelling notes.
- 6_ Release: How long a note rings on after you stop the string. Short is tight, higher values add sustain.

Arpeggiator

Axioma can build a diatonic arpeggiated chord based on the root note you play.



Controls

- 1_ Arp Enable: Turns the arpeggiator on and off.
 - 2_ Tempo: Speed of the pattern, in BPM. Arpeggiated steps play as sixteenth notes.
 - 3_ Key: Set to Free for a fixed chord shape on any note, or choose a Key for diatonic chords across the neck.
 - 4_ Scale: The scale/chord type: Major, Minor, Maj7, Min7, or Minor-Major 7.
 - 5_ Pattern: The order of the steps: Up, Down, Up-Down, or Random.
 - 6_ Octaves: How many octaves the pattern spans (1-3).
- Moving to a new note restarts the figure, so you can “play” the arpeggiator by changing notes in time with the groove.*

Settings

The Instrument setting tunes tracking to your instrument's range. Choose the mode that matches your instrument and tuning to improve note detection and reduce octave errors. AXIOMA does not track below the open B string of a 5-string bass.



Controls

1_ 4-String Bass: Standard 4-string bass / 5-String Bass: 5-string with a low B / 5/6-String: Extended-range 5- and 6-string basses / Guitar: Guitar and higher-tuned instruments / Baritone / Wide: Baritone guitar and wide-range instruments.

2_ Sensitivity: Axioma listens to your playing and tracks the notes. Higher settings make soft and fast notes trigger more easily; lower settings ignore quiet string noise and stray ringing. This is the single most important control for feel, set it to the point where every note you mean to play speaks, but notes you don't play stay silent. It affects tracking only, not your output volume.

Getting the best tracking

Axioma is following your playing, so how you play shapes how well it tracks. Here's some tips to get the best playing feel and tracking!

Set up right

- Put Axioma as the first block of the signal chain to ensure proper tracking.
- Match the Instrument mode to what you're playing. This is always very important!
- Dial in Sensitivity for your bass and your touch: high enough that every note speaks, low enough that noise doesn't trigger. Passive and active basses, and light and heavy players, will land in different places.

... and play clean!

- Mute the strings you aren't playing. A ringing open string next to your note is the most common cause of stray or wrong notes – rest a finger across the strings you're not using.
- Let notes speak one at a time. Because Axioma is monophonic synth, it plays one note at a time, so double-stops and chords won't track as two notes – it will pick one.
- Give each note a clear pluck. A defined attack tells Axioma exactly when a new note starts, which keeps the envelopes re-triggering and the pitch locking quickly.
- When jumping to an octave, give the new note its own pluck rather than letting the lower note ring underneath it – that helps Axioma move cleanly to the octave instead of holding the low note.
- Fully muted “ghost” notes have no clear pitch, so they generally won't trigger a synth note – which is usually what you want in a percussive groove.
- Watch the harmonic nodes. If your muting finger lands right over the 5th, 7th, or 12th fret, a natural harmonic can ring out and Axioma may chase it. Shift your muting position slightly, or ease off Sensitivity for that passage.