

Novation UltraNova | £599

Novation's first synth since the Xio promises an exciting take on VA. **Greg Scarth** watches the skies



WHAT IS IT?

Virtual analogue poly synth with vocoder, effects and integrated audio interface

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HIGHLIGHTS

- 1 18-voice synth engine with a dazzling array of options
- 2 12-band vocoder and useful selection of effects
- 3 Touch-sensitive tweak controls for fast access to key parameters

In recent years, Buckinghamshire's Novation have been best known for their excellent range of MIDI keyboards and controllers, but

trace the company's history back a few years and you'll uncover a much-loved range of synths. The UltraNova is the company's first new synth since 2007's Xio, but to understand its heritage we need to go back another decade. In

many respects, the UltraNova is a modernised version of the SuperNova, an early virtual analogue classic which was voted best synth in *FM*'s 1998 readers' poll. However, the UltraNova is much more than just a repackaging of

the old SuperNova technology. This keyboard has plenty of tricks up its sleeve to help it compete with the best of the 21st century market.

Hands on

Pulling the UltraNova from its packaging, it's pleasing to see that the finish and build quality are well up to scratch for a synth in this price range. Aesthetically, it's something of a nineties throwback, the blue plastic construction and red illuminated buttons vaguely bringing to mind techy classics like the Korg Prophecy and Triton. With an enclosure that's light enough to transport to gigs but solid enough to withstand a bit of abuse, the build quality strikes a nice balance.

Firing up some of the presets, the velocity- and aftertouch-sensitive keyboard is immediately impressive, offering a nice semi-weighted feel with good expressive control while the wheels are the smooth, rubberised type that are favoured by Novation on the Nocturn Keyboard and Remote SL.

Synth architecture

The UltraNova's synthesis engine is entirely digital but is built around familiar subtractive, virtual analogue architecture. Three oscillators, two ring modulators and one noise source per voice are mixed and fed into the filter




section and then on to the amp. Envelopes 1 and 2 are routed to the amp section and the filter section respectively, while envelopes 3-6 and the three LFOs are used for modulation. From the output of the amp, five FX slots allow the sound to be processed before it gets passed to the stereo outputs.

What's very impressive for a synth in this price range is the scope of each section. Each oscillator offers a staggering 70 waveforms, from basic analogue standards through to digital waves and wavetables. Two filters can be selected from a choice of 14 (essentially 6, 12, 18 or 24dB/oct low-pass and high-pass plus six combinations to form band-pass filters), each one with a distortion control on its input. Twenty modulation sources (envelope generators, LFOs, aftertouch, velocity, keytracking, mod wheel and expression pedal) can be routed to 66 destinations, including modulation sources themselves.

For what's potentially a very complex synth, it's also refreshing to see that Novation have considered the fact that not every buyer will be as well versed in the principles of synthesis as the typical *FM* reader. The UltraNova's manual contains a clear and concise five-page tutorial on basic sound design principles, providing a focussed

Novation Family Tree

Novation's synth range currently stands at just two models, but the company's past offerings include a number of FM favourites. 1995's BassStation was marketed as a Roland TB-303 clone but the analogue mono synth proved just as adept at searing leads and woofer-blowing sub bass as it did at squelchy Acid House. At a time when vintage prices were increasing on a daily basis and most manufacturers hadn't cottoned on to the growing demand for	analogue synths, it was a major hit. With digitally controlled analogue oscillators and a great filter, the BassStation and its Super BassStation big brother are stone cold '90s classics. We still spot them in studios on a regular basis. The UltraNova's predecessors in the Nova and SuperNova range are rightly lauded and still command good second-hand prices, but if I had to choose a forgotten Novation gem there's no doubt I'd go for the A-Station, a rackmount virtual	analogue poly synth launched in 2001. Falling somewhere in between the BassStation and SuperNova, the A-Station crams three oscillators, a noise source, two LFOs, two envelopes, a low-pass filter, 12-band vocoder, reverb, delay and an arpeggiator into its compact 1U enclosure. If you're willing to forgive the slightly dodgy programming interface or control it via editing software like MidiQuest you should be able to pick one up for under £100. Bargain.
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introduction for beginners or a good recap for experienced musicians.

How does it sound?

The UltraNova's presets ably demonstrate everything from huge bass patches to screaming leads via sweet analogue-sounding pads and even the

odd passable impression of acoustic instruments. Impressive as they may initially appear, I found most of the presets to be so heavily processed that they were more a demo of the effects than the synth itself. Showing off the processing potential is one thing, but bypassing the default choruses and

SPECS

Multi-timbral, 18 note polyphony, 3 oscillators, 1 noise generator and 2 ring modulators per patch. **Oscillator waveforms:** Square, sine, tri, sawtooth, pulse, 9 saw/pulse combinations, 20 digital waveforms, 36 wavetables. 2 filters per patch from a selection of low-pass, band-pass and high-pass options. 20 modulation slots per patch. **Modulation sources:** 6 envelope generators, 3 LFOs, aftertouch, velocity, key scaling/track, mod wheel, expression pedal. 66 modulation destinations including: oscillator pitch, pulse width, wavetable index, level and sync, filter cutoff, resonance, envelope settings, effects parameters and send levels, recursive modulation (modulating modulation sources themselves). 5 Effects slots per patch. Distortion, compressor, chorus/phase, delay, reverb, 'Gator' and EQ. 12-band vocoder. Arpeggiator. Chord function locks up to 10 notes. 37 note keyboard with velocity and aftertouch. Pitch bend and modulation wheels. 8 detented touch sensitive 'tweak' rotary encoders, 1 large smooth encoder. XLR dynamic mic input (gooseneck mic supplied). Two quarter-inch audio inputs, two quarter-inch outputs, two quarter-inch aux outputs, quarter-inch stereo headphone output, SPDIF digital output on RCA connector, quarter-inch expression pedal input, quarter-inch sustain pedal input, MIDI I/O, 12V power input (DC wallwart supplied), USB port, Kensington Lock port.

Dimensions:
750 x 400 x 150mm
Weight:
3kg





delays will make most of the sounds much easier to fit in your mixes.

To describe the UltraNova as a virtual analogue synth doesn't really do it justice in terms of the range of sounds it can produce. Simple analogue-style sounds are easy to program, but digging a bit further reveals digital FM effects, chiptune-style 8-bit timbres, great evolving wavetable sounds and a range of heavily modulated modern virtual analogue patches. The presets really

only show a small part of the UltraNova's potential, and digging into the editing options reveals a very versatile synth with modulation options by the bucketload and sound sculpting capabilities to rival much more expensive competition. With 18 note polyphony, great sounding unison options and linear or exponential portamento, the only major omission is any kind of multi-timbral functionality. Most entry-level users probably won't be put off by its absence, but the

ability to layer patches and create complex hybrid tones would be a nice addition for more experimental types.

Special FX

Since the microKorg took the world by storm back in 2002, a built-in vocoder has been a must-have feature in the virtual analogue synth market. The UltraNova follows suit, with a 12-band vocoder that's capable of creating everything from classic robotic vocal effects to, er, more robotic vocal

Software Editor

The screenshot shows the Novation UltraNova software editor. On the left is a 'Patch' panel with buttons for 'Patch Up', 'Patch Down', 'Send to Librarian', and 'Launch Librarian'. Below these are 'Last Parameter' and 'Value' fields, and an 'Animate' section with a row of buttons (1-8, Tweak, Touch). The main area contains three oscillator sections (Oscillator 1, 2, and 3), each with knobs for Pulse Width, Wave Table Index, Virtual Sync, Detune, Density, and Semitone. There are also sections for Filter 1 and Filter 2, Modulation, Envelopes, LFOs, and Effects. At the bottom, there are sections for Unison, Portamento, Amp Envelope, and various output controls like Noise, Mixer, and Output.

As with any LCD-based programming interface, the user-friendliness of the UltraNova diminishes as you dig deeper into the synth's capabilities. Editing even relatively simple settings can soon become frustrating as you're presented with abbreviated parameter names

and obscure acronyms. As I set an oscillator to the StrnMch2 waveform and tweaked the O3Pw/Idx setting I found myself wishing Novation had stretched the budget a bit and specified a bigger screen.

To make up for the keyboard's weaknesses in this department, the UltraNova is

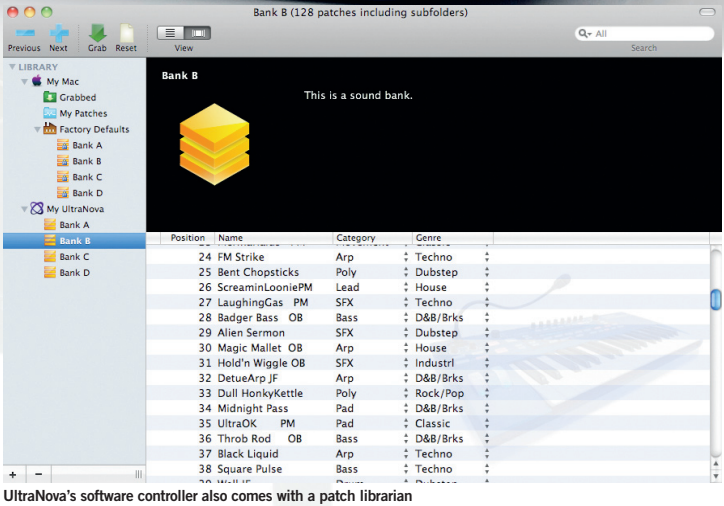
supplied with a software editor, which loads as an instrument plug-in in your DAW, and a standalone patch librarian.

Although the plug-in is simply a controller (it doesn't produce sound, you'll have to set up an input to capture the synth's output), it simplifies the process of controlling the

hardware and should act as a good bridge for producers who are used to software synths and working with virtual instruments. Every one of the synth's settings can be controlled through the plug-in and the page-based editing setup is certainly preferable to editing via the LCD screen.



effects. The vocoder may steal the headlines, but it's not the only effect in the UltraNova's armoury and the collection of distortion, compressor, chorus/phase, delay, reverb, 'Gator' and EQ are all very usable options. The UltraNova's excellent integration with your DAW also sets it apart from most synths. In addition to the editor plug-in and patch librarian (see the *Software Editor* box for more), full Novation Automap support means the synth also functions as a controller for other software. The integrated 2-in, 4-out audio interface offers passable if unremarkable sound quality but expands the versatility even further.



UltraNova's software controller also comes with a patch librarian

It has no major weaknesses, making its main strength the fact that it's a genuine all-rounder

The UltraNova's effects and processing options are backed up by a series of performance features which make it even easier to get immediate results. The most impressive of all is the ability to assign up to eight parameters to the touch-sensitive 'tweak' controllers across the top of the synth. Tapping the Tweak button reveals each encoder's setting on the LCD, while the most recently touched parameter is automatically assigned to the larger Touch encoder to the right. Alternatively, the Touch encoder can be locked to any parameter or automatically assigned to filter 1 cutoff at the touch of a button. In use, it makes it very easy to control a handful of key parameters simultaneously without needing to work your way through menus as you play. The arpeggiator is flexible and easy to

program, with dedicated On, Latch and Settings keys on the front panel and the tweak encoders allowing instant access to all the key parameters. Like all of the UltraNova's tempo-synced effects and LFOs, the arpeggiator can sync to an external MIDI clock or the synth's internal clock). Likewise, the chord memory function is activated via a dedicated button and easy to program via the LCD. **All-rounder** With an RRP of £599 but a street price closer to £500, the UltraNova is undoubtedly good value. The £400-600 market sector is already competitive and Novation's offering is sure to give potential Gaia or R3 buyers something to think about. Overall, the UltraNova gives solid results, providing a versatile range of sonic options while

never quite offering anything truly outstanding or unique. At the same time, it has no major weaknesses, making its main

strength the fact that it's a genuine well thought out all-rounder. With a powerful synth engine, built-in vocoder and effects, audio interface, and VST integration, the UltraNova is an excellent option for anyone looking to step outside of the box. **FM**

FutureMusic

VERDICT

BUILD

VALUE

EASE OF USE

VERSATILITY

RESULTS

The UltraNova does everything well but is up against plenty of stiff competition.

ALTERNATIVES



Roland Gaia SH-01
£579

The analogue-inspired Gaia is one of the UltraNova's closest rivals in terms of features and price. With a more immediate interface and a great synth engine, it's a tough call.

roland.com



Waldorf Blofeld Keyboard
£699

Waldorf's awesome Blofeld module is the reigning champ of virtual analogue on a budget. The keyboard version is more expensive than the UltraNova but it's a hell of a synth.

waldorfmusic.de



Korg R3
£499

If vocoders really float your boat, you could do a lot worse than Korg's R3. The RADIAS modelling technology provides versatile sonic options.

korg.co.uk