



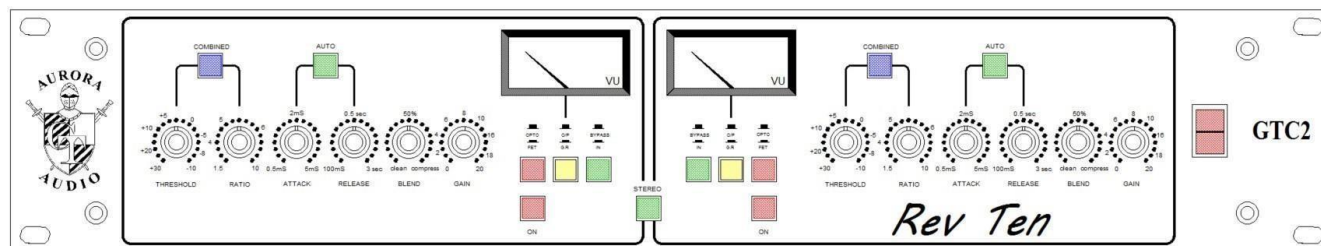
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## Aurora Audio GTC2 V10 Dual Compressor Owner's Manual

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### 1. Introduction

Congratulations on your purchase of this hand-built, all class A circuitry, dual compressor. It has been designed to be a very comprehensively equipped tool in the quest for great sounding audio production.

Care has been taken to make the unit very easy to use with detented and color coded control knobs/potentiometers, illuminated pushbuttons for all mode switching, and big, illuminated VU meters to provide indication of output level and gain reduction.

The unit is built in a robust, all steel, 19" x 2U case and has custom transformer floating and balanced audio interfaces via XLR connectors. Each channel has its own fully regulated, voltage, current and temperature protected, power supplies and low noise is facilitated by the use of Mu-metal encased input transformers and a custom designed, low emf radiation, auto-sensing, switching power supply.

The unit is designed to give years of reliable service.

## **2. Rear Panel Connections**

Power is supplied via an industry standard IEC power connector.

The GTC2 power supply automatically senses the voltage of the ac current you connect it to.

The fuse is a 1 amp anti-surge (slow blow) 20mm x 5mm. Anti-surge fuses must be used due to the momentary inrush current to the power supply.

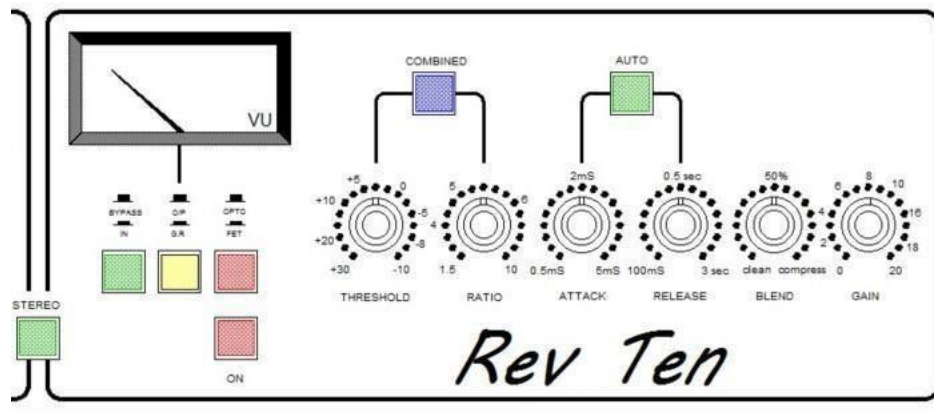
The GTC2 **MUST** be connected to a **grounded** 3 pin power source.

Audio connections are made via 3 pin XLR connectors, wired pin 2 = hot, pin 3 = cold, and pin 1 = ground.

In the center of the panel is a 1/4" T.R.S. Jack socket. This is the side chain linking connector to enable the GTC2 to link to other GTC2 compressors and link their side chains together for multi-channel compression.

Wiring of the connector is tip = Control dc, and sleeve = 0v (ground) common.

### 3. Front Panel Controls



The drawing above shows the right hand channel, the left channel is similar.

**The six control potentiometers function as follows :-**

***NB** There is one further small detent at either end of the pot rotation.*

**Threshold (Grey knob) :-** A 17 detented potentiometer with a total range of 40dB, i.e from -10dBu to +30dBu.

**Ratio (Grey knob) :-** A 17 detented potentiometer covering a range of ratios from 1.5:1 to 10:1.

**Attack (Blue knob) :-** A 17 detented potentiometer covering attack times from 500 microseconds to 5 milliseconds.

**Release (Blue knob) :-** A 17 detented potentiometer covering release times from 100 milliseconds to 3 seconds.

**Balance (Grey knob) :-** A non-detented potentiometer providing parallel compression by panning from non-compressed (CCW) to fully compressed (CW)

If the meter is switched to O/P then it will read the input level if the Blend control is set to no compression (ACW).

**Gain (Red knob) :-** A non-detented potentiometer covering gains from 0dB to +20dB. The silk screened dB incremented scale is accurate and allows for fine level adjustments.

**The seven illuminated switches are as follows :-**

***NB.** The first item is with the switch off, the second with the switch on.*

**Bypass/In (Green switch) :-** With the switch deselected, there is a hard (relay switched) connection between the input and output XLRs. This also applies when the unit is switched off/powerd down and means that it could be left in a circuit path without disturbing continuity.

When bypassed and the power is on, the VU meter and side chains are disabled to prevent confusing meter information as the audio circuits would be all powered up.

When the button is pressed in, the hard bypass is released and the audio passes through the unit. The VU meter should indicate the output level where  $0\text{VU} = +4\text{dBu} = 1.228\text{v ac}$ .

**Side Chain Off/On (Red Switch) :-** With the switch deselected the side chain is disconnected from the audio path so that no compression takes place and all the audio paths work at unity gain. As there are three alternative paths (described in detail later) this offers ample opportunity to use their different sounding configurations to “sweeten” or “modify” the sound passing through the compressor.

When the button is pressed in the side chain is activated and the degree of compression will depend on the relationship between the input signal level, the value of the threshold and ratio settings, and the mode of compression selected.

**Opto/FET (Red Switch) :-** The default control element is a photo-resistive opto coupler whose degree of attenuation is controlled by a d.c. voltage generated by the side chain. When the button is pressed, the opto path is switched out of circuit and replaced by one using a FET (Field Effect Transistor) as the control element. Each element has a particular sound footprint especially when compressing hard.

**Output Level/Gain reduction (Yellow Switch) :-** The VU meter default mode (switch deselected) is the output level from the compressor. If the side chain is switched off and the gain control set to 0dB this reading is also the input level to the compressor.

When the switch is pressed, the VU meter needle will rise to the 0VU point and will then move backwards, towards the -20VU section of the dial, to indicate the dB's of gain reduction being applied.

**Auto Release Off/On (Green Switch) :-** If the switch is deselected the attack and release times are set by the two blue potentiometers. The user should always experiment with the settings of these controls to see how they affect the sound.

When the Auto button is pressed the release time is dependent on the nature of the program material passing through the compressor. Generally the release times are longer but, if the material is short bursts of sound, the auto timing capacitor will have less

stored energy and will produce shorter release times. If the material is long, flowing, rifts then the capacitor will charge up more and produce longer release times. The actual timing value changing constantly with the nature of the material passing through the compressor.

**Combined Off/On (Blue Switch) :-** When deselected the control element is either the opto or FET path depending on whether the red FET switch is selected.

If the Combined switch is pressed, relays reconfigure the internal circuit paths so that both control elements are in circuit. The signal passes first through the opto path and is then applied to the FET path for additional control. As both paths are unity gain before compression, there will be little difference in compression until both sections start working hard and then it will be seen to compress as much as another 6dB. In Combined mode the meter will read gain reduction automatically with no option for O/P level. The Combined mode's main function is not just to squash the living daylights out of a signal but rather to provide the user with a third option of sound signature. When the Combined switch is used, try having the Threshold and Ratio controls at minimum and then gently rotating the Threshold until the gain reduction meter indicates that the side chain is beginning to work. Listen to the color of the sound at this point and the effect on that sound by adjusting the other controls. It's a very useful feature!

**Stereo Link Off/On (Green Switch) :-** If not selected the two compressor channels work completely independently and can be assigned to different circuit paths with different degrees of compression.

If the Stereo button is pressed the compressors will work together as a stereo unit (i.e. as a stereo bus compressor) with whichever channel has the most side chain voltage (i.e the most compression at that instant in time) taking control over both channels and providing identical amounts of compression.

The control will pass seamlessly from one channel to the next depending on which of the two is working hardest and, as a consequence, the stereo image should not drift from center.

**NB.** For the stereo link to function properly, both channels should have the same control element selected (i.e opto/FET/combined) and the bypass and sidechain buttons should both be switched to the “on” position.

*This can be easily ascertained by comparing the lighted buttons on one channel with the other.*

Also the control of the stereo image is achieved pre the pan and gain potentiometers so it is essential that these also are in the same setting for both left and right channels. As they are both non-detented, it is easy to move them to the precise point where stereo balance is restored.

## 5. Specifications

Input Impedance = 10Kohm balanced and floating, transformer coupled.

Output Impedance = <75ohm balanced and floating, transformer coupled

Output drive capability = +26dBu into any load of 600 ohms and above

Frequency response = 20Hz to 20KHz  $\pm$  1dB

Total Harmonic Distortion = < 0.1% @ +20dBu O/P @ 1KHz

Noise = < -75dB filtered 20Hz to 20KHz Side chain voltage = Typically between

0v minimum and +10v maximum

(Greater d.c. voltages provide greater compression.)

## 6. Tips for users :-

Ah, what to expect here?!!! I'm only the designer and feel sure sure that, with minimal practice, you will be able to email me with tips on good settings for particular instruments or vocals! I look on the unit as a tool with which I have provided more than adequate variations for you to sculpt the sound you desire!

As a very general guide/starting point, I suggest the following :-

Threshold = minimum (fully counter clockwise)

Ratio = minimum (fully counter clockwise)

Attack = maximum (fully clockwise)

Release = minimum (fully counter clockwise)

Balance = (fully clockwise)

Gain = 0dB (fully counter clockwise)

Bypass = pressed in

VU = selected to gain reduction (pressed in)

Sidechain = selected to ON (pressed in)

Then, with whatever program material you have, gently rotate the Threshold control clockwise until you see the VU meter just start to indicate gain reduction. Leave the Threshold control there and adjust the Ratio, Attack and Release controls for the sound and compression you want. There's lots of scope for experimentation!

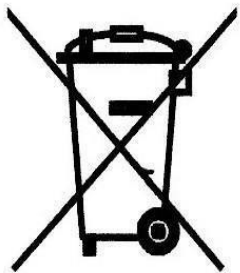
As the degree of compression increases and the signal gets smaller, use the gain control to restore the level back to the 0VU region (with the meter set to output level).

The balance control allows for parallel compression by panning between noncompressed signals and fully compressed signals within the unit. If the GTC2 is compressing heavily the output level may be less than the input level and some gain increase will occur as the control is moved towards non-compressed. This difference can be compensated for by reducing the amount of gain make up added by the gain control.

## 7. Warranty

This unit is guaranteed for a period of 12 months parts and labor from receipt of delivery of the unit. This is a conditional warranty and does not cover accidental damage from connecting it to the wrong ac power voltage or from dropping it or other event outside our control or responsibility. There are no user serviceable components inside the unit and any attempts at repair are easily detected and void the warranty.

The unit must be returned to us or your local distributor for repair and/or calibration.



### ROHS Directives

The RoHS Directive stands for "the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment". This Directive bans the placing on the EU market of new electrical and electronic equipment containing more than agreed levels of lead, cadmium, mercury, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyl (PBB) and polybrominated diphenyl ether (PBDE) flame retardants.

The restrictions took effect in the E.U from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2006.

**It is very important that the owner of any piece of equipment that contains even microscopic amounts of the listed hazardous substances (in relation to the weight of the unit) realize that the responsibility of its disposal rests with them. The unit**

**should not just be thrown away at the end of its lifetime, whether that's 10, 20 or 30 years hence.**

Please contact us and we will provide you with the necessary information for proper disposal.