In this archicembalo temperament, each circle of fifths in 1024-ed2 almost exactly approximates the interval sizes we would get by tempering the fifths in units of $1 / 20$ Pythagorean comma. In John Brombaugh's system of Temperament Units (TU), where the Pythagorean comma at $531441 / 524288$ or 23.460 cents is equal to 720 TU and the syntonic comma at $81 / 80$ or 21.506 cents to almost precisely 660 TU , a 1024 -ed2 step is equal to 35.965 TU , which for many purposes may be rounded to 36 TU or an even 1/20 Pythagorean comma.

The following diagram thus shows the tempering of each 12-note circle in rounded fractions of a Pythagorean comma and TU values, as well as the sizes of the fifths in 1024 -ed2 steps to document the exact synthesizer tuning. The two 12 -note circles are placed at 36.328 cents apart.


594 steps of $1024=696.094$ cents 595 steps of $1024=697.266$ cents 605 steps of $1024=708.984$ cents

A curious feature of this scheme for each circle is that we have major thirds ranging in size from 6 at 387.891 cents, or 1.577 cents wide of a pure 5/4 ( 386.314 cents), to the two widest at 424.219 cents, a virtually just $23 / 18$ ( 424.364 cents), narrow by only 0.146 cents.

In the full 24-note tuning, the DOG or Diversity of Gradations approach is realized through two main factors: the mixture of meantone and wide fifths within each 12 note circle; and the slightly unequal division of a meantone chromatic semitone at 78.516 cents into two diesis or fifthtone steps at 36.328 cents (the spacing between circles) and 42.188 cents, a difference of 5.859 cents ( 5 steps of 1024-ed2), or almost precisely $1 / 4$ Pythagorean comma. A third and smaller factor is the limited resolution or granularity of 1024-ed2, which requires a slightly unequal temperament of the meantone fifths in order to obtain the desired average size, and thus another minor source of increased "muttly" variety according well with the DOG ideal.

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