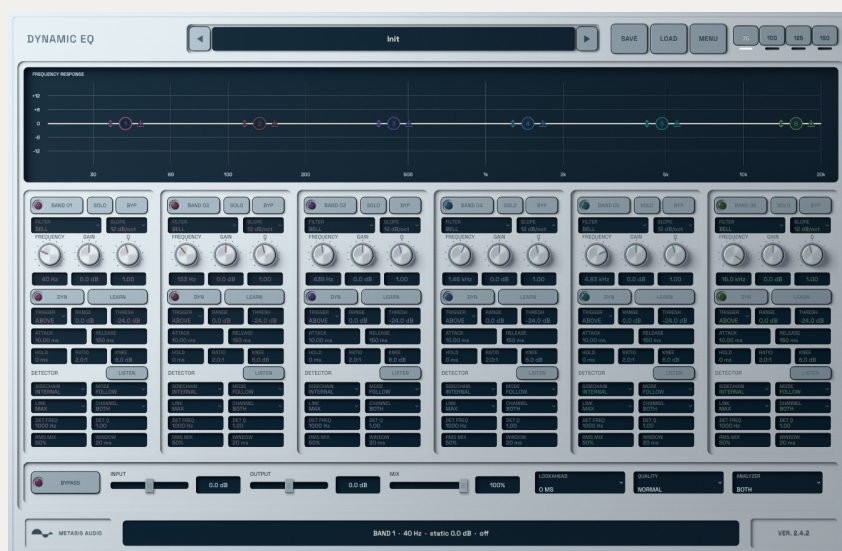


Dynamic EQ

Six bands of static and level-dependent EQ. Freeware.



VERSION 2.4.2

Use static bands for overall balance and dynamic bands for frequencies that need attention only at certain moments. Learn the EQ graph, detectors, sidechain and stereo routing. Version 2.0.1 is freeware: no purchase, account, activation, device limit or trial timer.

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Installation and first launch

Install Dynamic EQ, then load it in an effect slot.

- 01.** Close your DAW before installing or updating.
- 02.** Download the Windows installer or macOS package from your product page or [My account](#).
- 03.** Run the installer, reopen your DAW and rescan plugins if needed. On Mac, use AU in Logic Pro or AU/VST3 in a compatible host.
- 04.** Find Dynamic EQ under Metasis Audio. Start playback and select Init or a factory preset.

Format	Installation folder
Windows VST3	C:\Program Files\Common Files\VST3
macOS VST3	/Library/Audio/Plug-Ins/VST3
macOS AU	/Library/Audio/Plug-Ins/Components

Windows 10 or 11, 64-bit, with a VST3 host. On Mac, use macOS 11 or later on Apple silicon or Intel.

Freeware

Dynamic EQ is free, including future versions. It needs no account, purchase, licence key or activation. There is no trial timer or device limit, and the plugin does not contact a licence server.

First adjustment and EQ bands

- 01.** Load Dynamic EQ on a track and play a representative passage. Enable a band and choose Bell.
- 02.** Drag its node horizontally for frequency and vertically for static gain. Start with a moderate Q.
- 03.** Compare using band Bypass or global Bypass. Adjust at normal listening level.
- 04.** Enable Dynamic only if you want a level-dependent change. Start with a small Range.

Control	What it does
Band slots	Six fixed slots. Selection chooses what you edit; Enabled determines whether it processes sound.
Bell	Boosts or cuts around Frequency. Q controls the width.
Low / High Shelf	Changes the low or high side of the spectrum.
Low Cut / High Cut	Removes signal below or above the cutoff. Host automation may call these High Pass / Low Pass.
Frequency / 20 Hz-20 kHz	Sets centre or cutoff frequency.
Q / 0.10-24	Controls width or resonance, depending on filter type.
Static Gain / -24 to +24 dB	The constant EQ change before the dynamic contribution.
Slope	For cut filters: 12, 24, 36, 48, 72 or 96 dB/octave.
On a cut filter, Q changes resonance. Use Slope when you want a steeper cut rather than treating Q as a slope control.	

Dynamic processing

Static Gain sets the baseline. Range limits the dynamic change from it.

Control	What it does
Dynamic	Enables level-dependent processing for the band.
Range / -48 to +48 dB	Direction and maximum dynamic change. Negative cuts; positive boosts. Start with a few dB.
Threshold / -80 to 0 dB	The detector level around which the band reacts.
Above / Below	Above reacts as the detector exceeds Threshold. Below reacts as it falls below Threshold.
Ratio / 1:1 to 100:1	Strength of the response beyond Threshold. Near 1:1 makes little change.
Knee / 0-24 dB	Softens the transition around Threshold.
Attack / 0.05-500 ms	Speed of engagement. Very fast settings can alter transients.
Hold / 0-500 ms	How long the response is held before release.
Release / 5-5000 ms	How quickly the band recovers.

Tame an occasional resonance

Use a Bell at the problem frequency, Static Gain near 0 dB, Above trigger and about -3 dB Range. Lower Threshold until the louder resonance triggers the band. Adjust Attack and Release so the peak is controlled without dulling every note.

Below is a trigger condition, not another name for gain reduction. Check both Trigger and the sign of Range. Use positive Range cautiously when enhancing quieter details.

Detector and external sidechain

Control	What it does
Internal / External	Internal uses the track. External uses the separate sidechain input, which must be routed in your DAW.
Follow	The detector follows the selected band's frequency region.
Wide	Responds to the wider input instead of an isolated narrow range.
Bandpass / Low Pass / High Pass	Filters what the detector hears. Detector Frequency and Q shape this filter independently of the audible EQ.
RMS Mix / 0-100%	Blends peak detection with RMS averaging. More RMS gives an averaged level response.
RMS Window / 0.1-100 ms	Averaging window for the RMS detector.
Detector Listen	Auditions what drives the response. Turn it off for normal monitoring.
LEARN	Provides a Threshold starting point from playing material. Review and fine-tune the result.

Let a kick control a bass band

- 01.** Place Dynamic EQ on the bass. Route the kick to this instance's external sidechain in the DAW.
- 02.** Enable Dynamic on a low-frequency band. Choose External, Above and a small negative Range.
- 03.** Check that the sidechain indicator responds. Adjust Threshold and timing until the bass makes room for the kick.
- 04.** Turn Detector Listen off and judge both tracks together.

Selecting External does not create the DAW connection. Check the send destination and level if the detector receives no signal.

Stereo and global controls

Control	What it does
Both / Left / Right	Process both stereo channels or only one channel.
Mid / Side	Mid targets the centre component; Side targets the stereo difference.
Stereo Link: Max	Links detection using the stronger channel response.
Stereo Link: Average	Links detection using an averaged response.
Stereo Link: Independent	Allows separate responses. Listen for unwanted stereo movement.
Input / Output / ± 24 dB	Global level trims. Use Output for a fair bypass comparison.
Mix / 0-100%	Blends processed and input signals. 100% applies the full EQ result.
Lookahead	0, 1, 3, 5 or 10 ms. Gives detection time before the corresponding audio arrives, at the cost of latency.
Analyzer	Off, Input, Output or Both. Use the visual response as a guide and choose settings by listening.
Quality	Normal or High processing mode. Compare in your session and monitor CPU use.
Bypass	Bypasses processing while retaining latency alignment.

The channel being processed and the detector signal serve different purposes. A Mid-only adjustment is different from a stereo-linked adjustment. Check mono compatibility when making strong Side changes.

Gestures, recipes and presets

Action	Result
Drag a numbered node	Set frequency and gain. With a cut filter, vertical movement changes slope.
Range symbol	Drag the double arrow beside the node to set Range. Negative Range selects Above; positive Range selects Below. Check Trigger after dragging.
Threshold symbol	Drag the arrow-and-line symbol to set Threshold. The hint line shows the value.
Mouse wheel / Alt-click	Wheel adjusts Q for the hovered or selected band. Alt-click a node resets gain or cut slope.
Ctrl-drag / Command-drag	Audition a frequency region in the graph. Release to return to normal monitoring.
Value fields	Drag to adjust. Double-click to type; Enter applies a valid value and Escape cancels.
Knobs and fader caps	Double-click to reset. Hold Shift while dragging for fine adjustment.

Window size

Choose 75, 100, 125 or 150% in the header. New instances start at 75%. All six bands stay visible; the main panel does not scroll.

Save and recall

Use the program bank, SAVE and LOAD for .deqpreset files. Save the DAW project too. Check external sidechain routing when loading a preset on another track; a preset cannot create DAW sends.

Troubleshooting and support

Symptom	Check this first
Band has no effect	Enable it, clear Bypass, check Mix and the selected channel.
Dynamic band does not move	Enable Dynamic, set non-zero Range and check Threshold, Trigger, Ratio and detector input.
External detector is silent	Route a signal to the external input in the DAW. Check its indicator.
Only filtered audio is heard	Turn off Detector Listen and Solo.
Pumping or image movement	Try gentler Range, smoother timing or linked stereo detection.

Plugin missing from the DAW

Confirm the plugin format, architecture and installed location. Close and reopen the DAW, rescan with its plugin manager, and review any failed-validation list. Remove duplicate old installations only when you know which version your existing projects require. Do not disable operating-system security checks to force a plugin to load.

Projects, presets and updates

Save your DAW project and a copy of important user presets before updating. A DAW project stores the plugin state; a preset file lets you reuse settings in another project. Keep the original installers needed for archived sessions.

Contact METASIS

Email support@metasisaudio.com with the plugin name and version, operating system, DAW/version, plugin format and steps to reproduce the issue. For audio problems, include sample rate, buffer size and a short example you are allowed to share.

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