

# Theremin

By ELECTRO MAZE

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# What is Theremin

A theremin is an electronic musical instrument controlled without physical contact. It produces sound based on the movement of the player's hands near two antennas, one for pitch and one for volume.



# Working Principle

## Electromagnetic Interaction

Two antennas one for pitch controlling and the other one for volume controlling

Players hands interacts with the electromagnetic fields around the antenna

## Oscillator circuits

Theremin has mainly two oscillators.

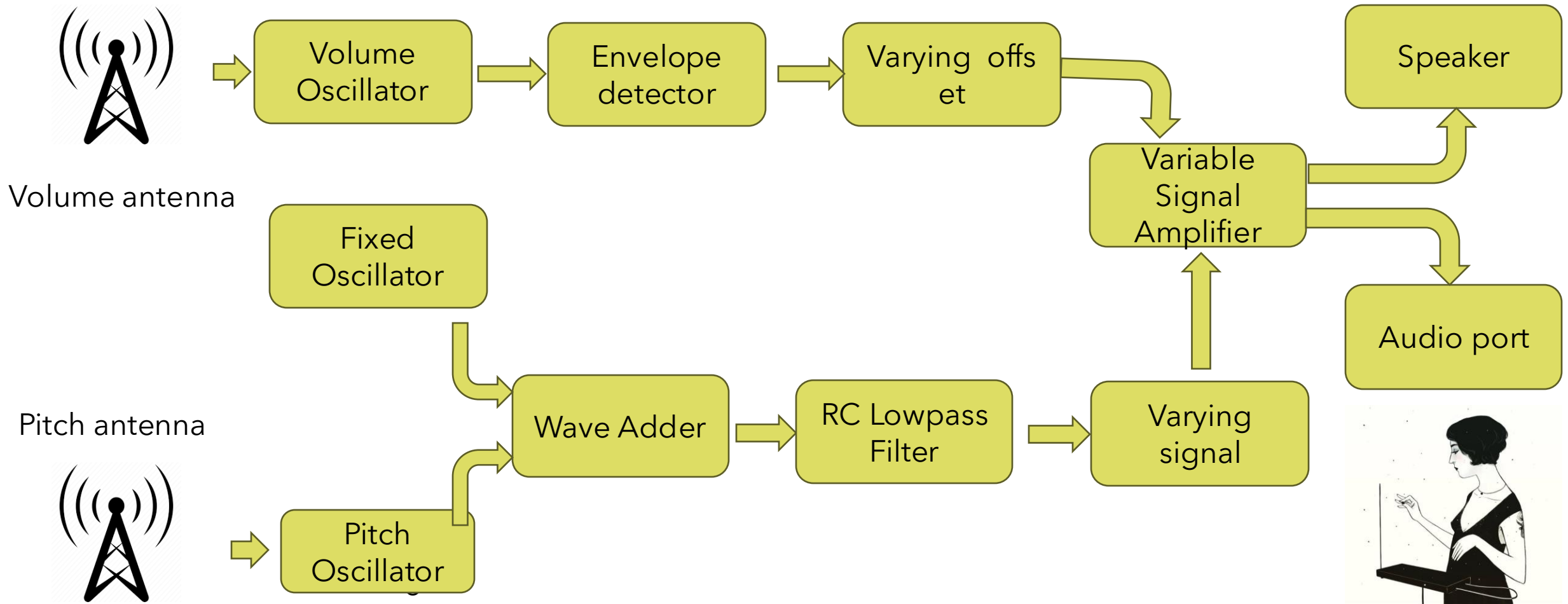
One is fixed oscillator and the other one changes based on hand proximity.

## Pitch and volume

Moving hand closer to the pitch antenna increases the frequency (Higher pitch).

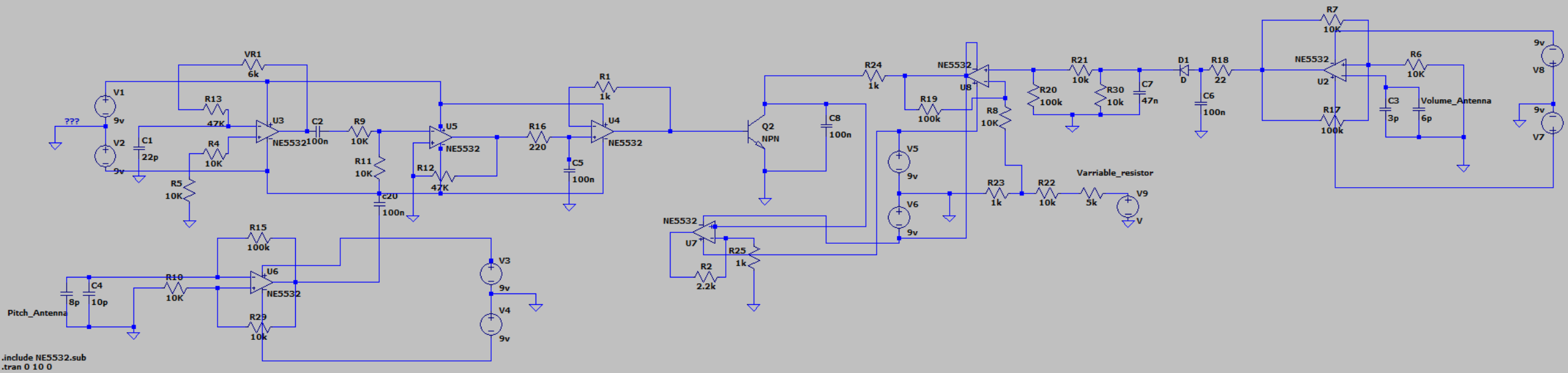
Moving hand closer to the volume antenna reduces the volume (Lower Volume).





# Block Diagram

# Simulated Circuit



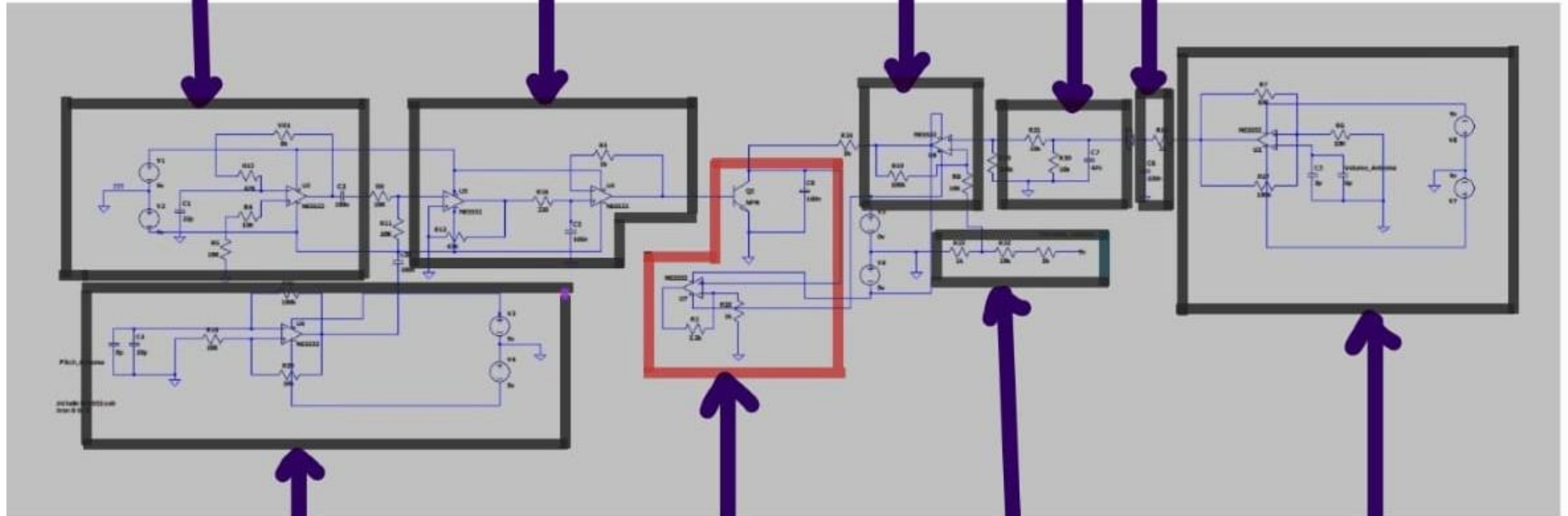
**Fixed  
Oscillator**

**Adder**

**Subtractor**

**Envelop detector**

**RC low pass filter**



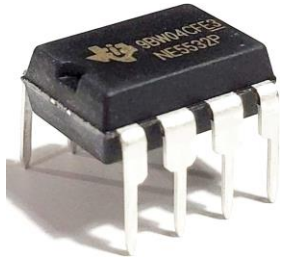
**Variable Oscillator  
(Pitch )**

**Signal Amplifier**

**Voltage divider**

**Variable Oscillator  
(Volume)**

# Main Components Used

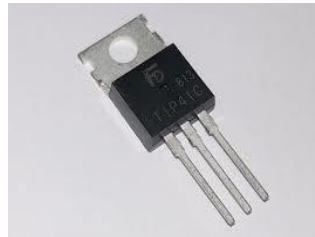


**NE5532P Opamp**

Low noise , High frequency

**2N2222 Transistor**

To power amplify the output sound



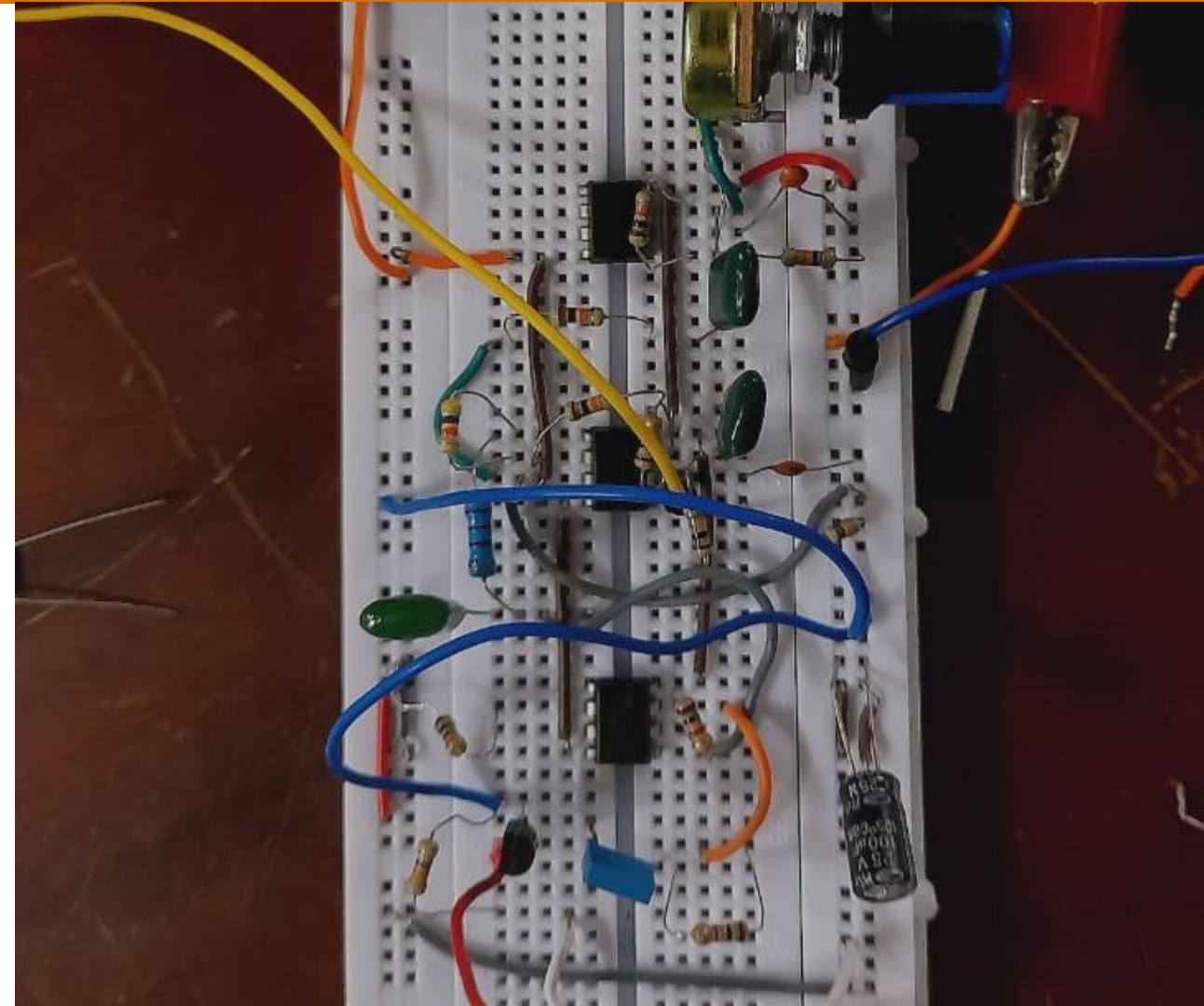
**Antenna**

To take the hand proximity to control the volume and the pitch



**Other components**

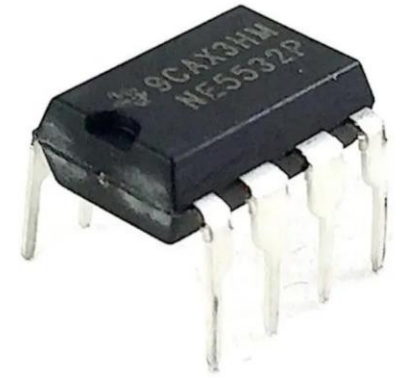
Resistors ,capacitors ,potentiometers





# Why NE5532P ?

- Low noise
- Moderate slew rate
- Availability
- Low cost



## Alternatives and their drawbacks

### TL072

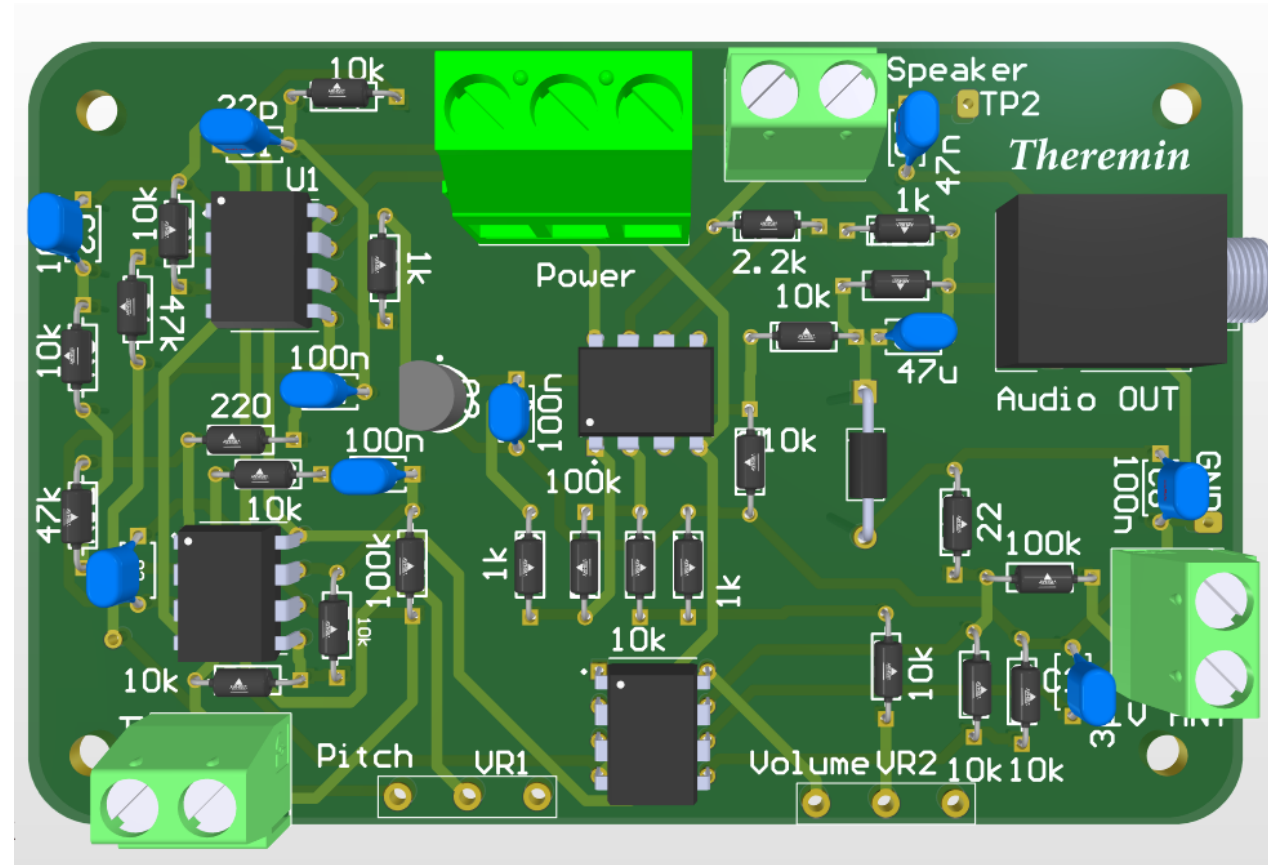
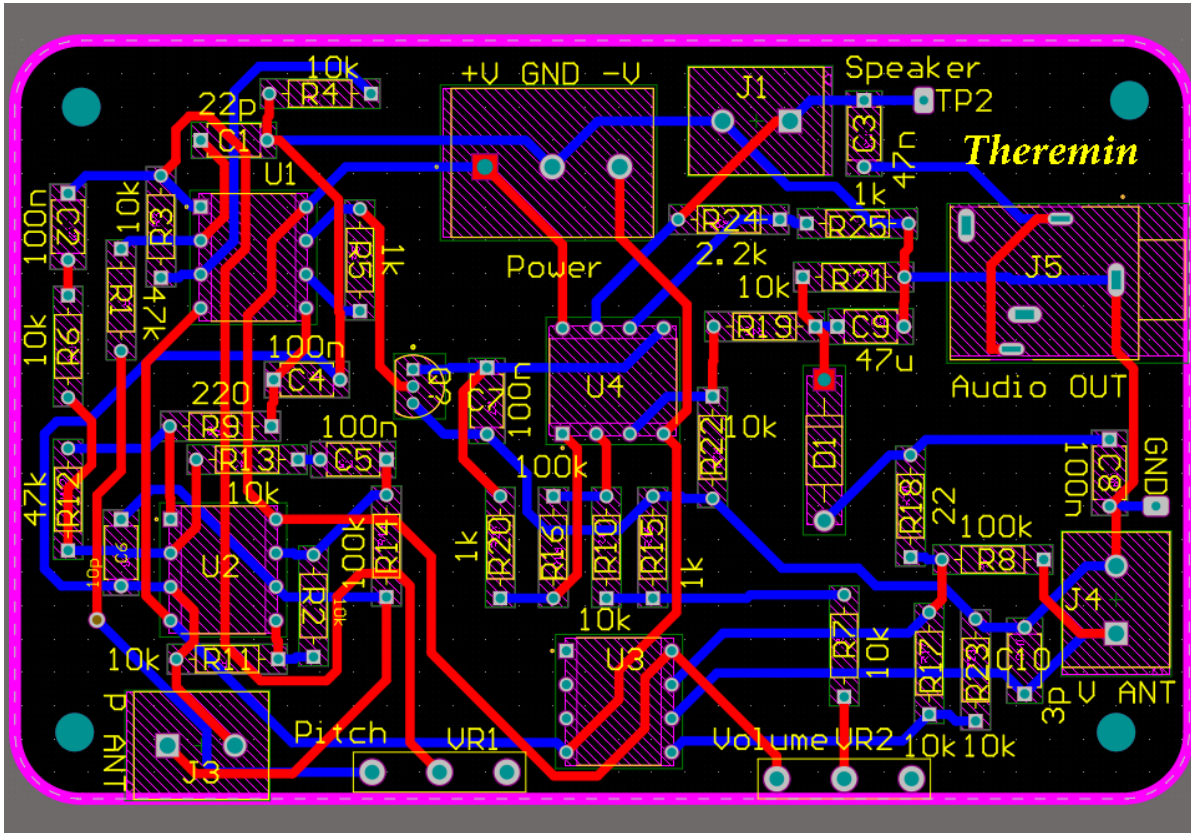
- Compare to NE5532 Slightly higher noise level and not handle low impedance load

### LM358

- Limited bandwidth and slew rate
- Higher noise levels

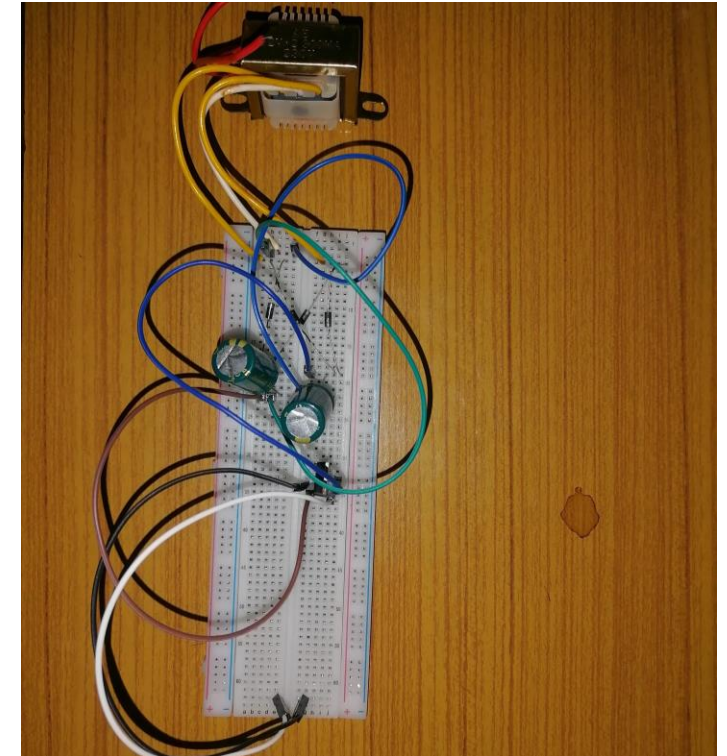
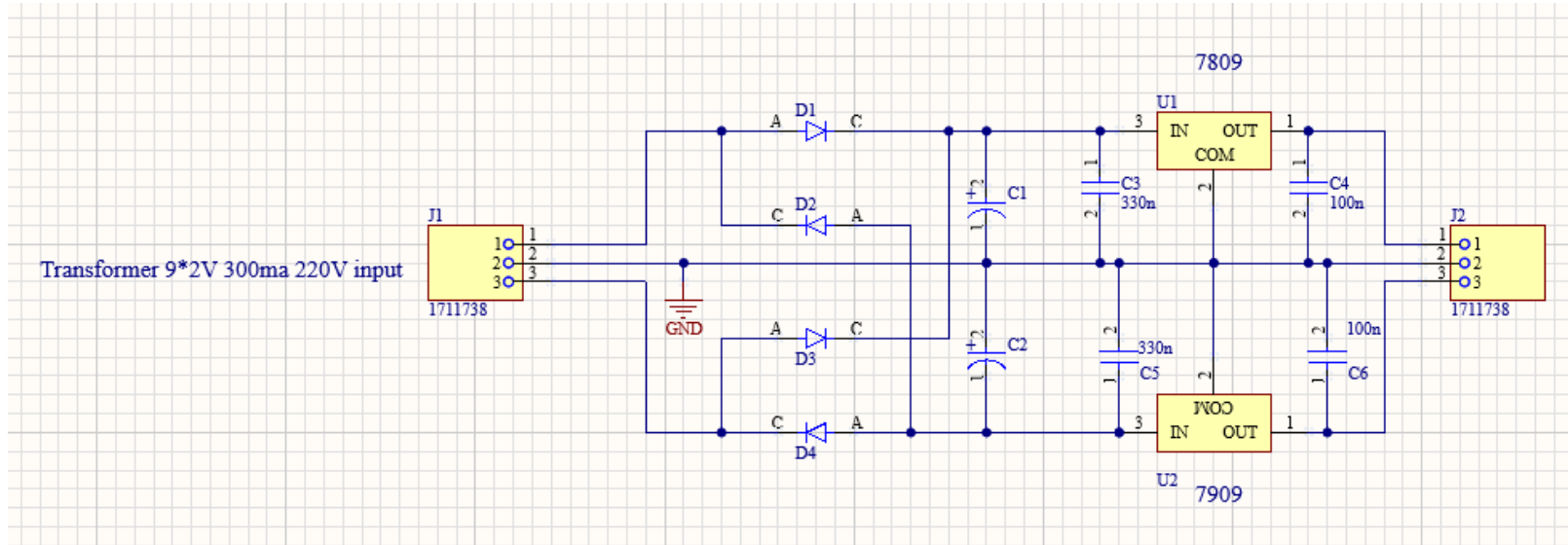
### LM741

- Significantly higher noise and distortion
- Compare to NE5532 limited bandwidth and slew rate



**PCB DESIGN**

# Dual Power Supply



# Power Consumption

Maximum -  
**0.62W**

$$0.62W = 9V \cdot (44 + 25)mA$$

Average -  
**0.47W**

$$0.47W = 9V \cdot (32 + 22)mA$$

Minimum -  
**0.46W**

$$0.46W = 9V \cdot (30 + 22)mA$$



# Thank You !

