

Supervisor: Dr. Y. Singh

# Building a Theremin

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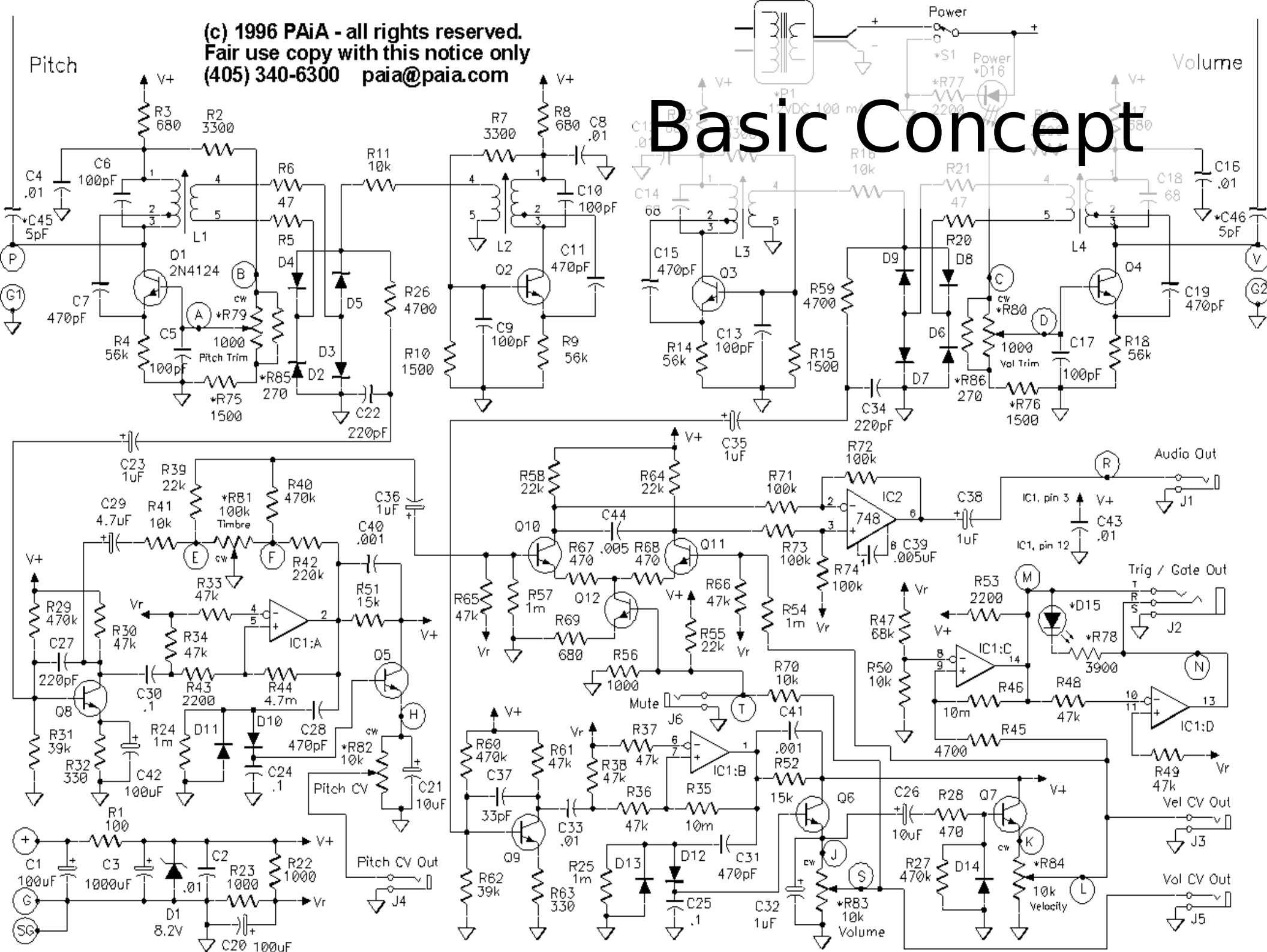


# The History of the Theremin

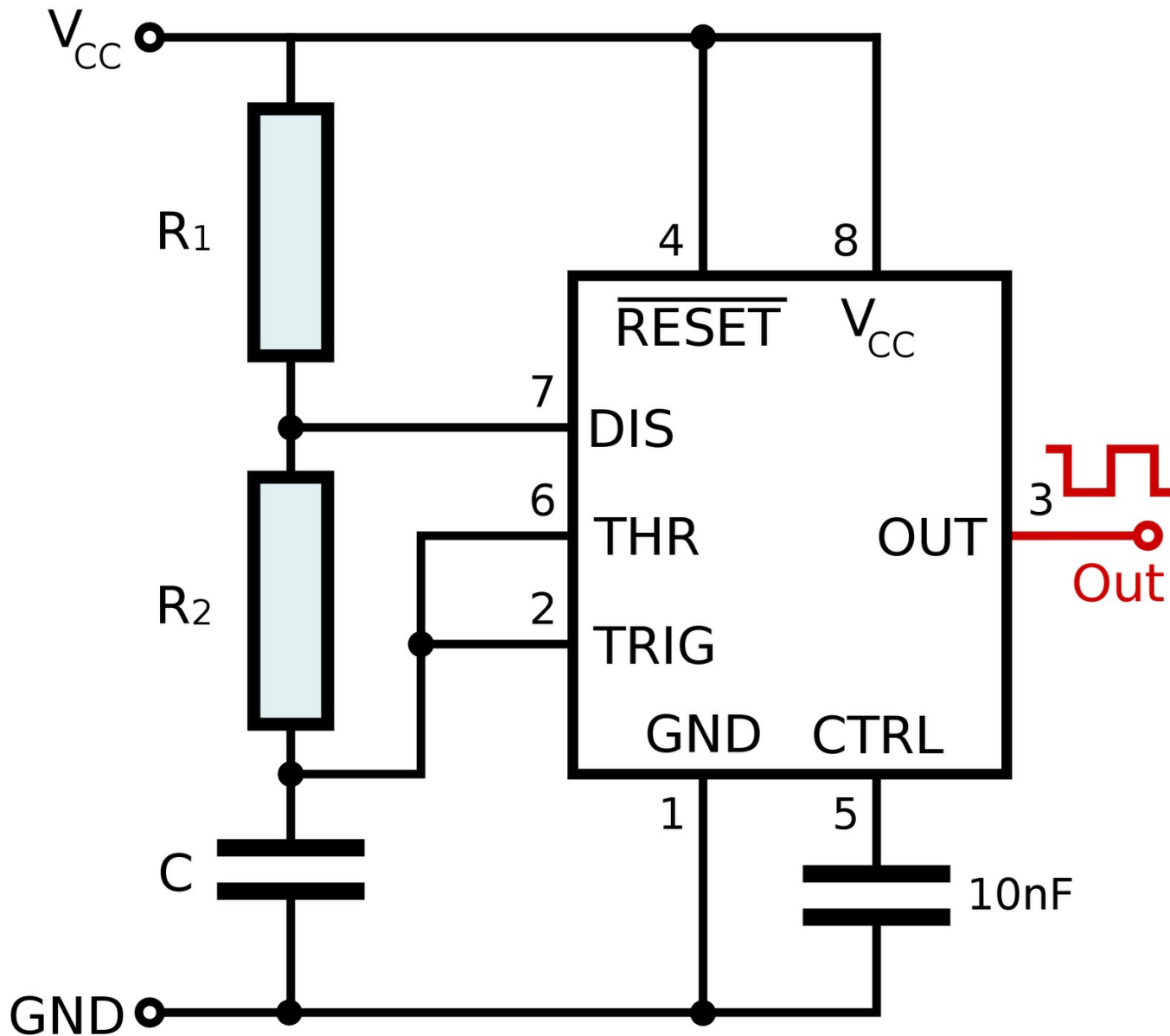
- Lev Sergeivich Termen, known in Europe as Leon Theremin
- Invented in October 1920
- Displayed to Lenin
- Toured Europe to showcase the height of Russian technology



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# 555 IC Timer Circuit



## Two 555s

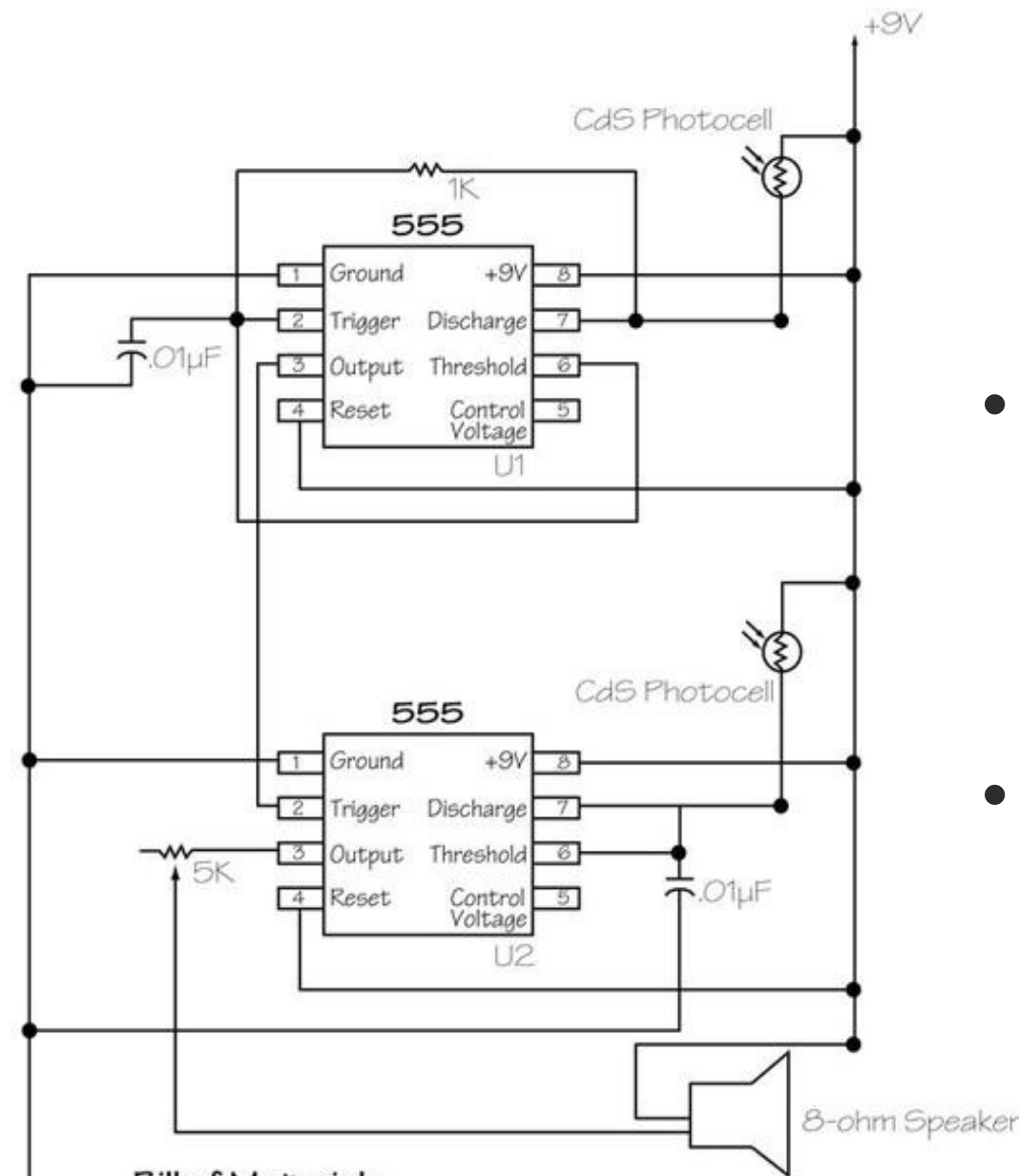
$$\text{Frequency, } f = \frac{1}{\ln(2)C(R_1 + 2R_2)}$$

$$\text{Low time} = \ln(2)R_2C$$

$$\text{High time} = \ln(2)(R_1 + R_2)C$$

# Two 555s

- Second 555 chip acts as the volume control
- LDRs control the resistances and hence the pitch and volume



## Bill of Materials

- (2) 555 Timer ICs
- (2) CdS photocells
- (2) 0.01µF capacitors
- (1) 1K resistor
- (1) 5K potentiometer
- (1) 8-Ohm speaker
- (1) 9V battery
- (1) Switch (optional)

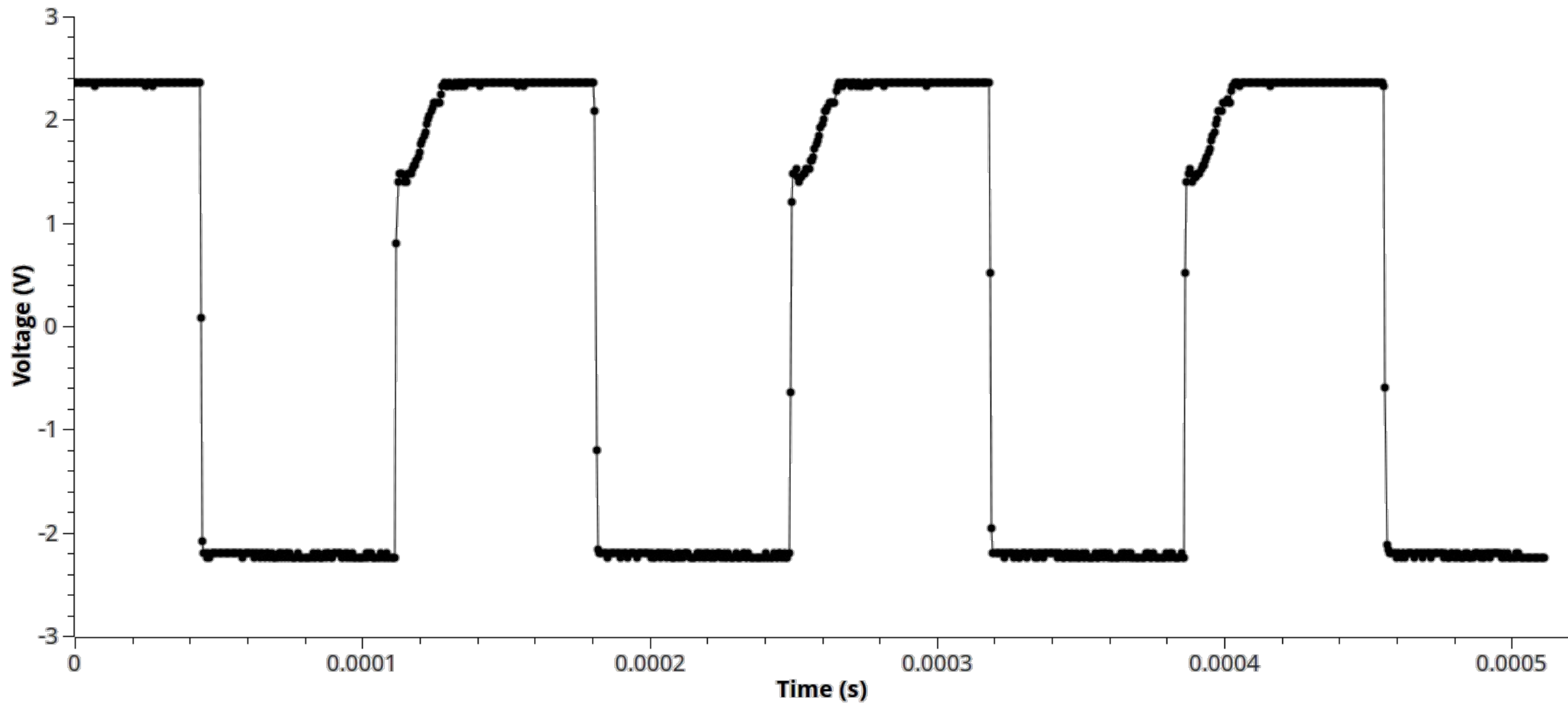
## Pocket Theremin

First 555 (U1) acts as an oscillator; second 555 (U2) is a frequency divider. Change tones with light/dark exposure on CdS Photocells.

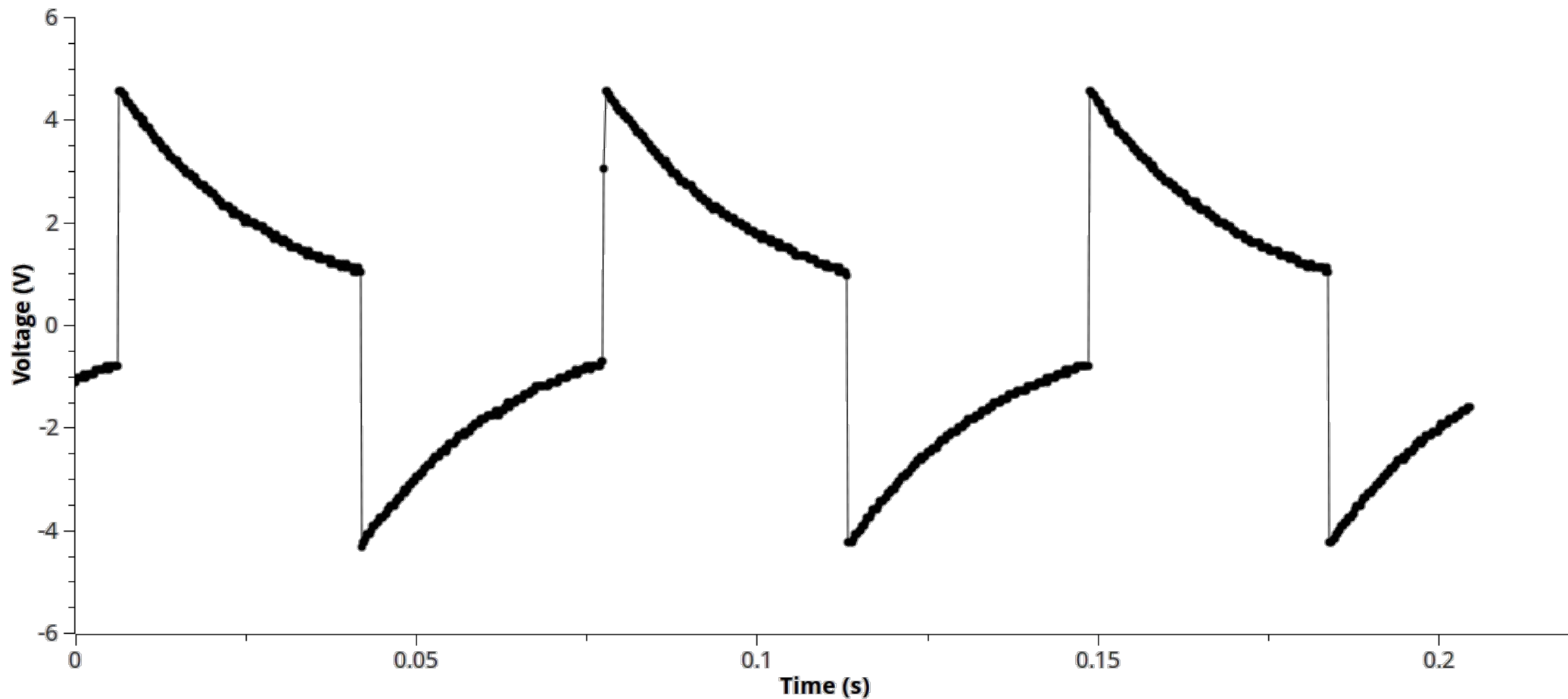
\*Adapted from "The Forrest Mims Engineer's Notebook"

Sheet 1

# High Frequency



# Low Frequency

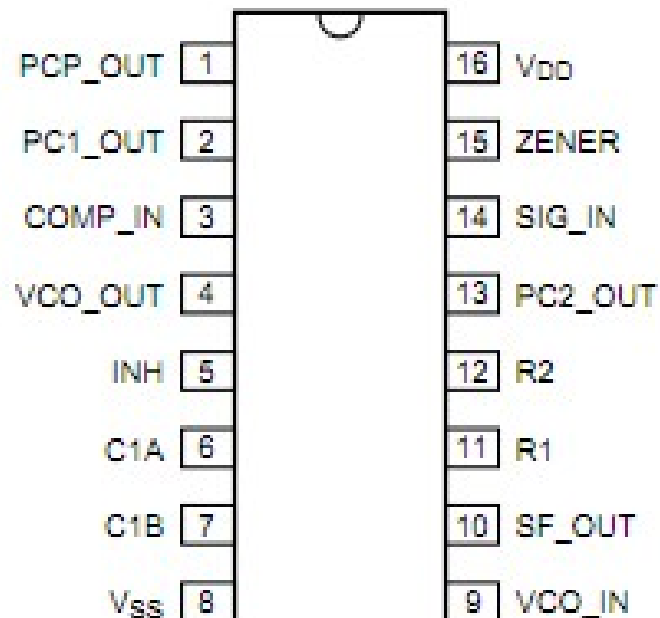




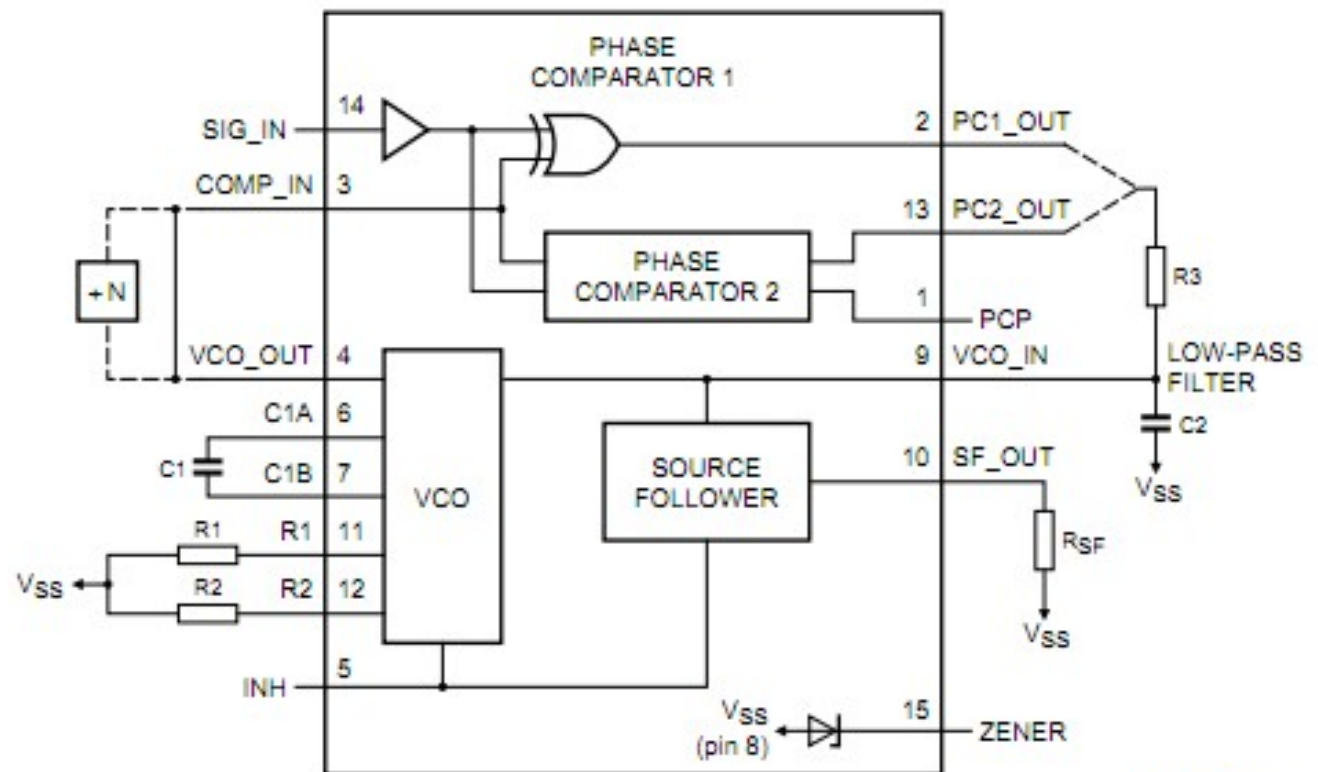
# 4046 VCO

- CMOS Chip
- Includes 2 phase comparators, a zener diode, and most importantly a Voltage Controlled Oscillator

HEF4046B

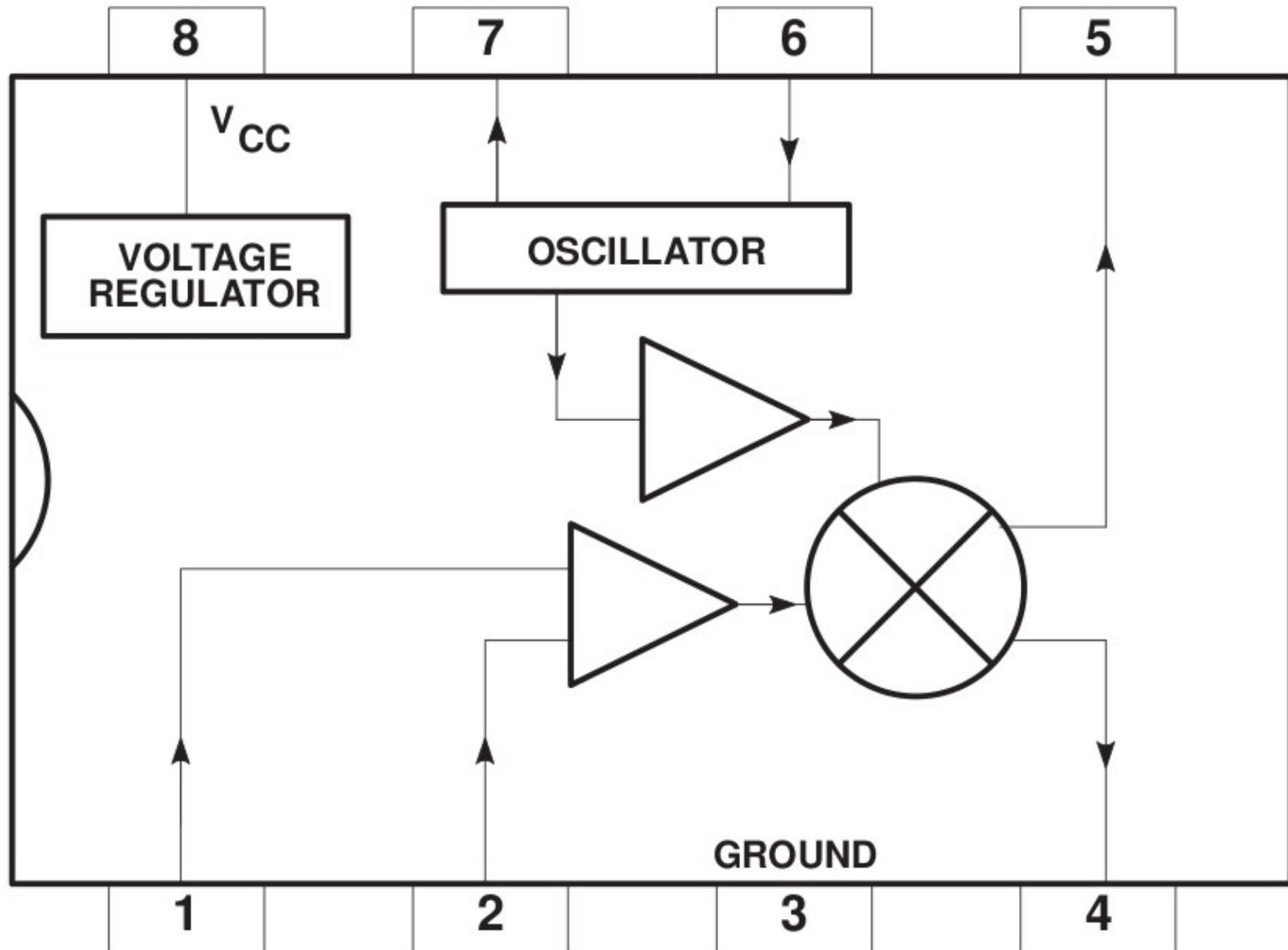


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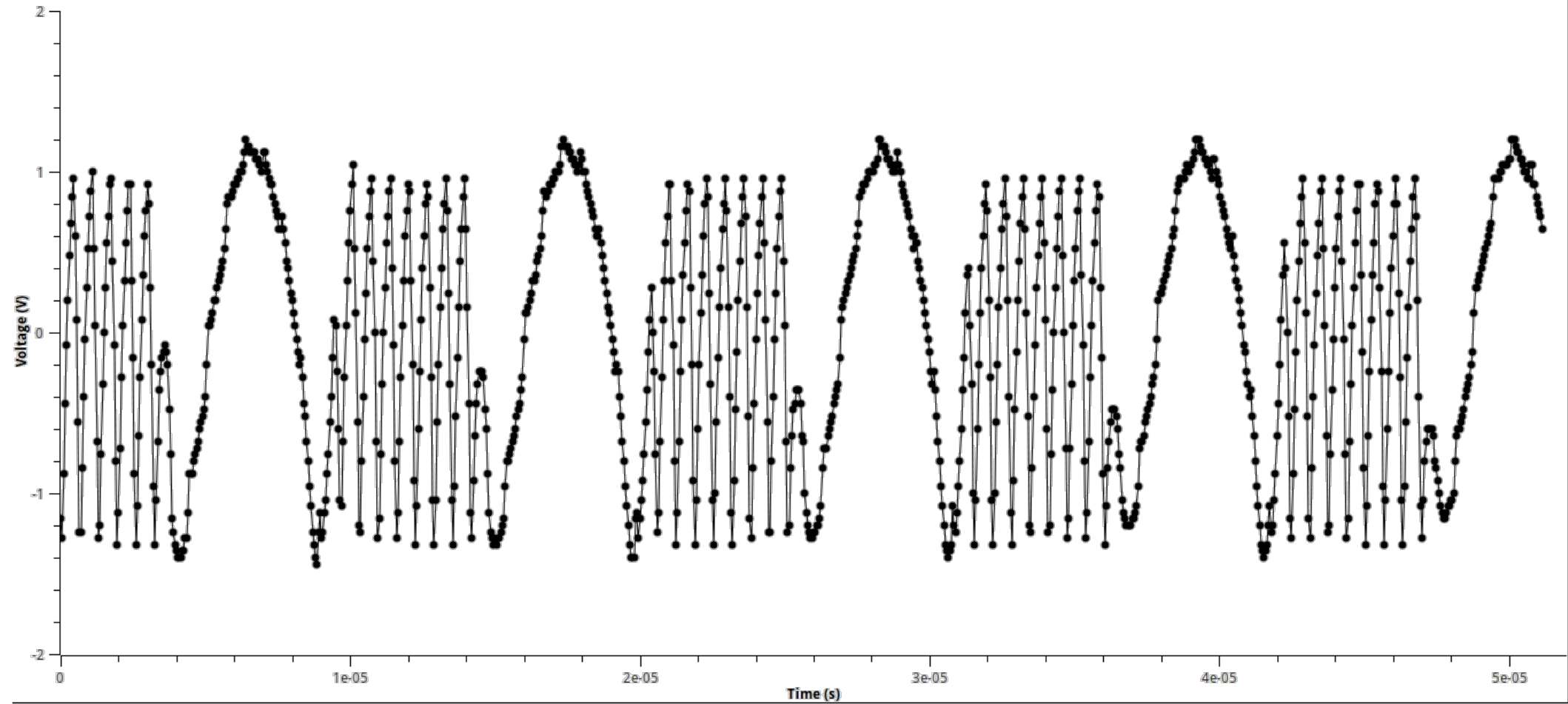


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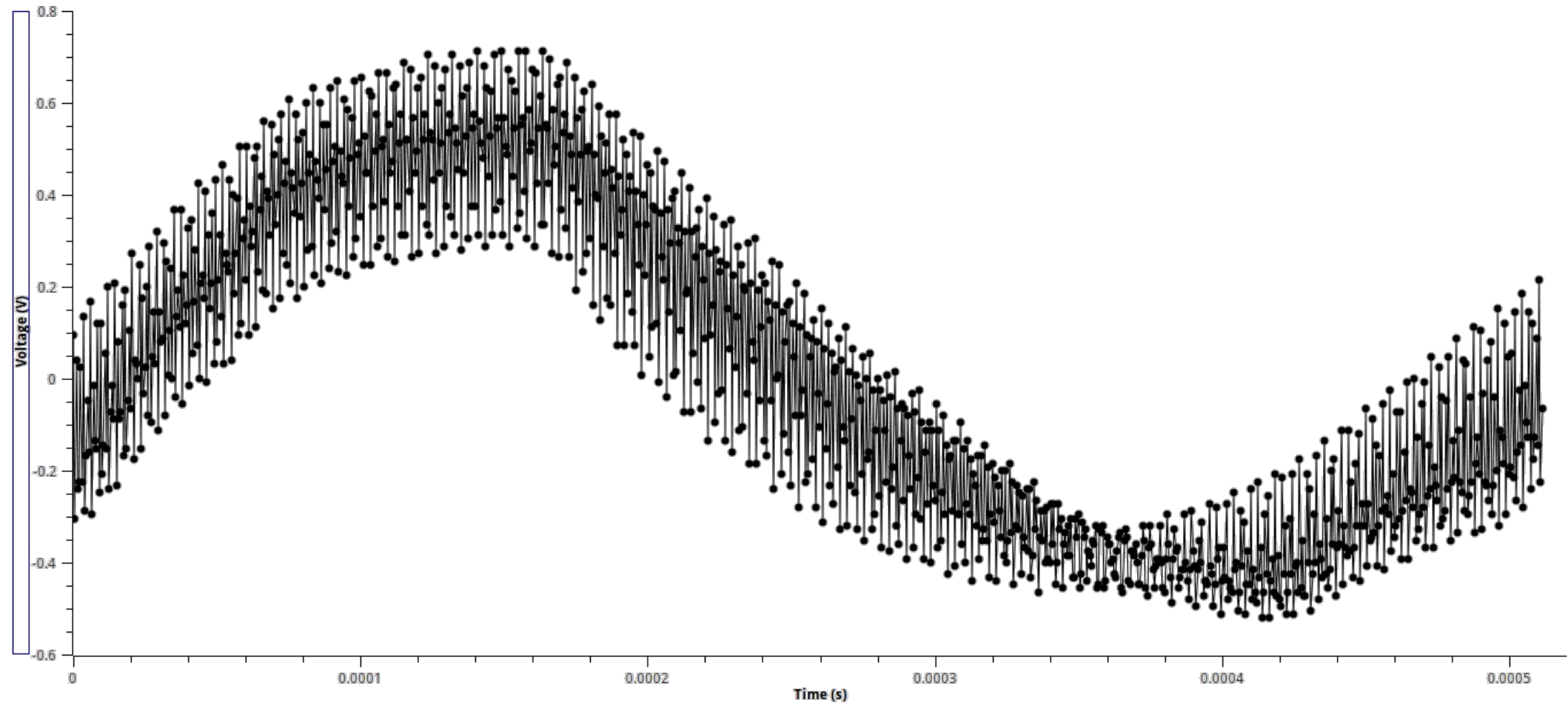
# Mixer Circuit



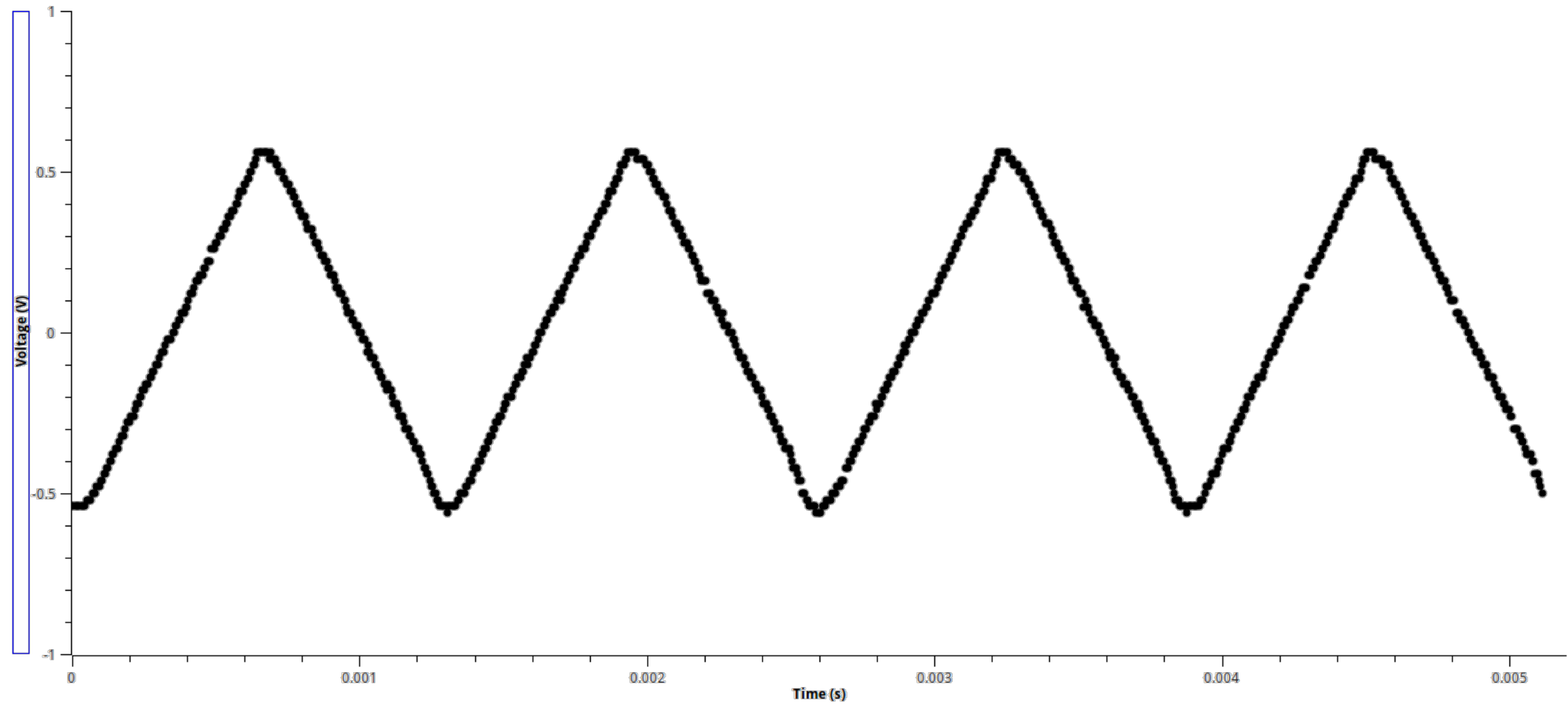
# Mixer Signal



# Need for a Low Pass Filter



# Triangle Wave from Square



# 555 Again

$$\text{Frequency, } f = \frac{1}{\ln(2)C(R_1 + 2R_2)}$$

$$\text{Low time} = \ln(2)R_2C$$

$$\text{High time} = \ln(2)(R_1 + R_2)C$$

What if  $R_1=0$ ?



# Conclusion – Where are we heading?

- Use the 7555 Timer IC to produce oscillator  $>1\text{MHz}$ ?
- Build an LRC circuit to produce oscillations?
- Use a low pass filter as the input to the 4046 VCO?
- Produce a method of volume control