

1. Introduction

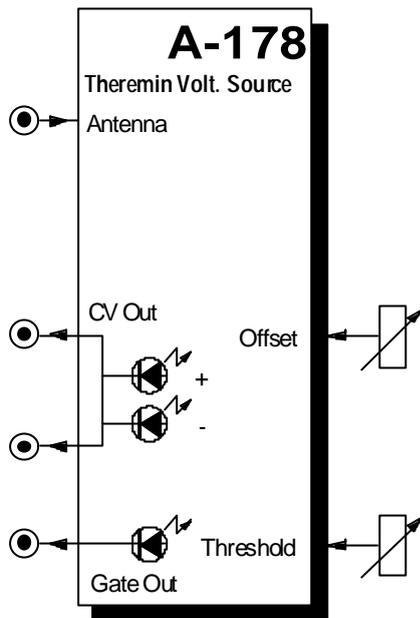
Module **A-178 (Theremin Voltage Source)** produces a **variable control voltage** which gets bigger the closer your hand gets to its antenna.

You can use this control voltage in any modulation or control process, and thus have access to an extra system of real-time control in the synthesis process.

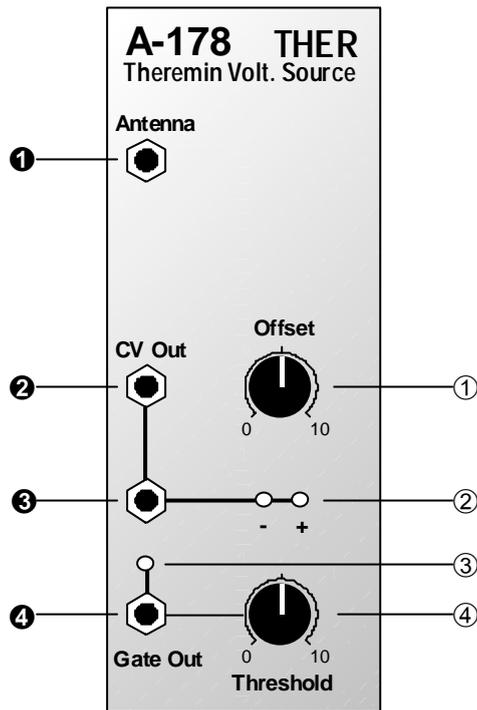
You use the Offset control to set the **null point** (zero) of the control voltage output. Two LEDs give a visual indication of the voltages produced.

The module also produces a gate signal at the **gate output**: the signal goes "high" as soon as a voltage is sensed which is above the threshold set with the **Threshold control**. An LED gives a visual indication of the presence of a gate signal.

This gives you the ability to produce a gate signal simply by moving your hand.



2. Theremin Volt. Source - overview



Controls:

- 1 **Offset** : control for setting the null (zero) point
- 2 **LEDs** : LEDs to give a visual indication of the voltage present at output "
- 3 **LED** : LED to give a visual indication of the presence of a gate signal at output \$
- 4 **Threshold** : control for setting the gate threshold

In / Outputs:

- ! **Antenna** : antenna input
 " , § **CV Out** : CV outputs (internally linked)
 \$ **Gate Out** : gate output

3. Basic principles

The theremin acts as one plate of a capacitor and a human body as the other plate. Moving the hand towards and away from the antenna produces tiny changes in capacitance (so tiny that they're measured in the picoFarad range). The electronics within the theremin measure this change in the following way:-

The signal from an oscillator (whose frequency can be subtly adjusted with the offset control 1) is compared with the signal in another oscillating circuit, whose capacitor is made up of the antenna and an external object like the human body. If the capacitance is changed (by, e.g., moving your hand) the circuit's resonant frequency changes. This is measured, and converted into a control voltage.

Depending on the oscillator frequency, we may hit either the rising or the falling edge of the oscillating circuit's resonance - and thus produce respectively either rising or falling voltage as the hand gets closer to the antenna. The module is factory adjusted so that as the hand gets closer to the antenna, the voltage rises. This can be reversed if required, though.

4. Controls

1 Offset

Control 1 is used to adjust the **null point**, so that the control voltage at output " is at 0 V, when the hand is some distance away from the antenna (more than about 30 cm).

H Because this module, like all theremins, is very sensitive to fluctuations in humidity, temperature changes, etc., it's necessary to check adjustment each time you use it.

In addition to the offset control on the front panel, there's also an internal trim inductor for **coarse adjustment** of this offset frequency - see appendix on p. 8.

Using this trim pot for coarse adjustment may be necessary if, for instance, you install another antenna, and it's then no longer possible to set the null point with the front panel offset control; or you want to use the **falling edge** of the circuit resonance, so that the control voltage generated gets lower as you approach the antenna.

2 LEDs

The LEDs 2 indicate the state of the voltage at CV outputs " and §.

3 LED

LED 3 shows the presence of a gate signal at gate output \$.

4 Threshold

Using control 4 you set a **threshold** voltage for the CV output, above which a **gate signal** will be produced at output \$.

5. In / Outputs

! Antenna

Use socket ! to connect the **antenna**.

H If you use any other antenna than the telescopic one provided, and find that it's not longer possible to set the null point with the offset control 1, then it may be necessary to use the internal trim pot (see page 3, and appendix, page 8).

" CV Out • § CV Out

CV outputs " and § (internally linked) put out the theremin's voltage.

\$ Gate Out

Socket \$ puts out the gate signal, whenever the voltage created by the theremin is greater than the threshold set with control 4. This gate signal can be used as a noise-gate or as a source of manually-triggered gates for other modules (see user examples).

6. User examples

Theremin module A-178 provides a further source of control for real-time sound manipulation and creation (so see also the suggestions in the manual for the Foot Controller, module A-177).

The change in voltage produced by your hand getting closer to the antenna can be used for all sorts of control or modulation:

- VCO pitch control
- VCA gain
- VCF cut-off frequency
- VCF resonance (with the A-121, 122 or 123)
- VC-LFO frequency
- LFO modulation depth

Standard Theremin

Fig. 1 shows how to use two A-178 modules to create a **standard theremin**. One hand controls the **pitch** of the VCO, and one controls the **gain** of the VCA.

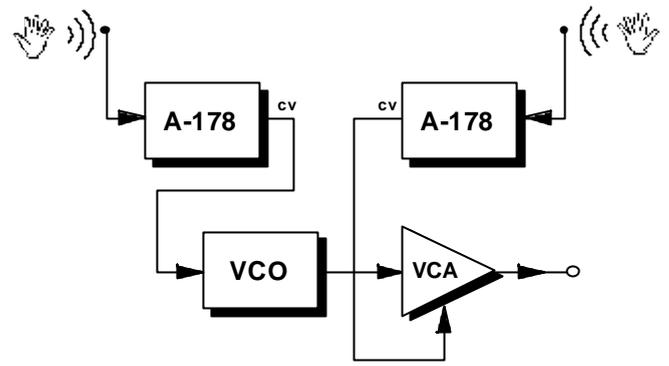


fig. 1: a standard theremin, using two A-178 modules

If you want to use two or more theremin modules, you need to think carefully about the best positioning for them in the rack relative to each other, so that each can be controlled by hand movements without affecting the other/s.

It's useful, with one or more theremin module, to place them high in your rack, so that there's less chance of patch cables hanging down and affecting performance (see fig. 2).

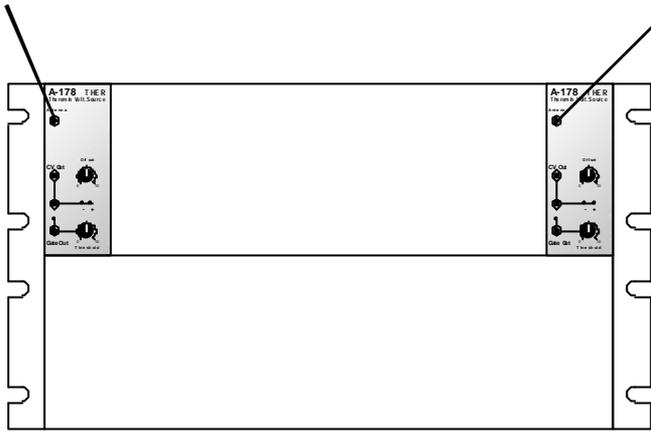


fig. 2: recommended positioning of two A-178s

Using the gate function

The gate function in the A-178 gives you the facility to have remote switching of events in **real time**, simply by moving your hand towards the antenna.

The function can be used as a noise gate, using the gate signal to switch a VCA on and off, either directly or via an ADSR or slew limiter. Whenever the signal is underneath a certain voltage, the VCA simply shuts down.

In the patch in fig. 3, just a quick movement of one hand can control both the frequency of the VCO, and a rapid repeat of the envelope controlling the VCA, and thus produce tremolo.

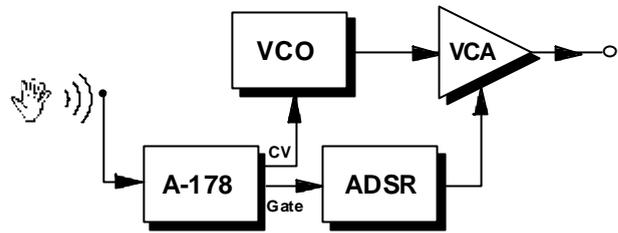


fig. 3: user example for the gate function

An alternative to the patch in fig. 3 would be to use the ADSR to control a filter as well.

Other possible uses: Start / Stop on a sequencer, "one-shots" (ADSR-triggered noises, like thunder), switching filter characteristics, etc. (see also the user examples in the A-177 Foot Controller manual).

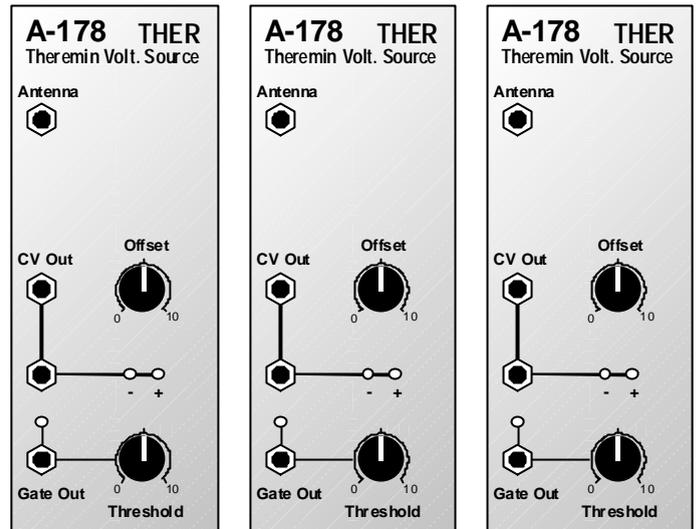
7. Patch-Sheet

The following diagrams of the module can help you recall your own **Patches**. They're designed so that a complete 19" rack of modules will fit onto an A4 sheet of paper.

Photocopy this page, and cut out the pictures of this and your other modules. You can then stick them onto another piece of paper, and create a diagram of your own system.

Make multiple copies of your composite diagram, and use them for remembering good patches and set-ups.

- P
- Draw in patchleads with colored pens.
 - Draw or write control settings in the little white circles.



8. Appendix

The following diagram shows the layout of the A-178's printed circuit board.

Circled is the **trim inductor** with which you can adjust the offset. Use it if, for instance, you connect a different antenna, and find that the front-panel control 1 can't adjust the offset sufficiently to reach the null point, or if you want to reverse the standard polarity of the theremin module, and change its response so that it works on the **falling edge of the resonance** (and thus produces a lower CV the closer your hand gets to the antenna).

