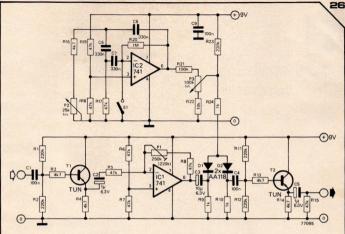


tremolo



Tremolo is one of the most popular effects used in electronic music. The tremolo effect is produced by amplitude modulating the music signal with a low-frequency signal of between 1 Hz and 10 Hz. The effect gives warmth and richness to the otherwise 'flat' sound of instruments such as electronic organs. The most pleasing effect is produced when the modulation waveform is sinusoidal. The music signal is buffered by emitter-follower T1 and is then fed into op-amp IC1, whose gain can be varied by means of P1.

The output of IC1 is fed to the diode modulator D1/D2, the output of which is buffered by a second emitter follower T2. The sinusoidal signal is generated by an oscillator built around IC2, whose frequency can be varied between 1 Hz and 10 Hz by P2. The output level, and hence the modulation depth, can be varied by P3. Switch S1, when closed, disables the oscillator, which allows the music signal to pass unmodulated.