According to: "ON THEREMIN SENSITIVITY "by Fred Nachbaur

Design description	Induct.L uH	Tank C pF	Center F kHz	dF/dC kHz/pF
Clara Rockmore	1165	750	170.266	-0.114
SWTP ("TECI") max L	300	410	453.803	-0.553
SWTP ("TECI") min L	150	410	641.775	-0.783
Theremax max L	350	120	776.597	-3.236
Theremax min L	180	120	1082.913	-4.512
Doug Forbes C=150	500	150	581.446	-1.938
Doug Forbes C=100	500	100	711.763	-3.559
"Theoretical" 1	200	200	796.178	-1.990
"Theoretical" 2	100	400	796.178	-0.995

According to OpenTheremin notes: *"The performance of a circuit is hard to predict. Calculations do not always confirm what is common sense, among Theremins. Measurements do not always confirm calculations... "*

So I measured our CapSensorHs and added two lines to the table:

Design description	Induct.L uH	Tank C pF	Center F kHz	dF/dC kHz/pF
OpenThereminUno	1000	150	500	-1.370
CapSensorHs	330	15	2500	2.288 - 2.210 MHz = **-78 KHz/pF** **Not theoretic, really measured!**

Here you can see a video demonstrating the CapSensor, over 70 KHz/pF sensitivity. That's more than 50 times the OpenTheremin sensitivity, and also considering the base frequencies, this is over 10 times more.
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5cOPsWWpSJs&list=UU88u9567qRI2RiAq4Dr6Ydw

That's why we can work without heterodyning and the associated instability and temperature problems.