



THREE-WAY LOUDSPEAKER Another Series 4000 hi-fi project

EXPERIMENT WITH ULTRASONICS Circuits, circuits, circuits ...

AD CHARGER Top up your batteries

Hi-Fi: Feature: Reviews:

Music & acoustics Kenwood 'high speed' amp and Yamaha NS344 speakers

A new dynamic generation of Maxell tapes.

When Maxell announces an improvement in the quality of its tape, you can bet the improvement has to be pretty dynamic. In fact, we think our new generation has even gone beyond our own standards of superior sound reproduction.

Take our high level (CrO₂) position tape — the UD-XL II. Maxell engineers have succeeded in expanding its dynamic range in the middle-low frequency range by 1 dB, while also pushing its sensitivity by 1 dB in the high frequency range. Then look at our normal position UD-XL I, UD and LN tapes — our engineers expanded the dynamic range at all frequency points, while also boosting output in the high frequency range. The new dynamic range, of course, allows for better music reproduction even for LN-type tapes.

On the UD-XL I and II, we also added an exclusive shell stabilizer for significantly improved tape running and track positioning.

One thing hasn't changed on all Maxell tapes — our functional features like 4-function leader tape, replaceable index labels for UD-XL series tapes and Maxell's through-production system — your guarantee of quality and superior sound reproduction.

Tape selector position UD-XL I, UD, LN: Normal position (Normal bias/120 µsec. EQ) UD-XL II: High level position (High level bias/70 µsec. EQ)



For details on all Maxell Recording Tape write to Available time length UD-XL I: 60, 90 min./UD-XL II: 60, 90 min. Maxell Advisory Service, P.O. Box 307, North Ryde, N.S.W. 2113 UD: 60, 90, 120 min./LN: 60, 90, 120 min.



Maxell_® simply excellent

WT126/79

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A RATHER UNUSUAL story came to our attention when we were preparing this issue. An acquaintance of staff member Elaine Ray is involved in the manufacture of metalworking machines — specifically, press brakes which are used to bend sheet metal, into a desired form. These machines are motor driven and operated by a skilled sheet metal worker. Elaine's acquaintance mentioned, in passing conversation, that the "magic chip" had invaded his industry of recent. Upon investigation, there was more of a story in this than first met the eye.

Almost since their inception, these machines have been set up mechanically, to do one bend at a time, a job involving large numbers of a particular product having several different bends involved would proceed on a batch basis. That is, all the right angle bends could be done first, followed by the shallow bends etc. The machine would have to be manually set up between each batch of bends. Recently, however, microprocessor controllers appeared enabling these machines to be "programmed" so that bends of differing angles could be made in series allowing the operator to commence with 'raw' plate and produce the finished product in one go.

The upshot is improved job throughout (and thus improved efficiency, etc), less machine downtime for setting up and no encroachment on the operators' skill — an important human factor.

However, the microprocessor controllers, it seems, have to be imported. The question raised with us was, why couldn't they be made here — to meet the specific needs of the industry in Australia? The expertise certainly exists here, perhaps even the entrepreneurial drive. So what's happening? The industrial electronics/micro applications industry is not active, or active enough perhaps, in seeking other industries where their expertise can be of assistance. The micro industry seems somewhat too inward-looking for its own health.

Look around fellas, there's work to be found! (Full story in Printout on page 95).



Roge Dann

Roger Harrison Editor

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COVER

The prototype crossover network for our Series 4000/2 three-way loudspeaker project and a spare driver from Philips' latest range of speakers serves to introduce this month's feature project. Another Ivy Hansen photocomposition fantasia - like last month's cover (one day soon we'll tell you how it was done, for all those that enquired).

news

NEWS DIGEST

"Pay-TV" coming?; Intelsat moves; Video disc player for 1981 release?; Looking for a CRO?; Hatched/matched/despatched, etc.

PRINTOUT Micros invade the machine shop; Protect your micro; New magazine; Solid-state recorder a first:

COMMUNICATIONS NEWS 108 New programmable scanner has many features; Review of CB radio policy; New analyser.

SHORTWAVE LOGGINGS Time to hear the Latin Rhythms!' Zimbabwe reorganised; Indonesian college; Iran shifts.

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497: SERIES 4000 THREE-WAY LOUDSPEAKER

Second in our line of quality hi-fl loudspeaker projects designed and developed in our own laboratory, this model will provide excellent sound at a price to suit the average constructor.

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features

THE SPACE TELESCOPE

To be launched in 1983, this orbiting observatory will provide a better view of the heavens than can be seen from earth.

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BUDGET RECEIVERS FOR THE SW ENTHUSIAST

26 Eavesdropping on the world need not be an expensive hobby.

EXPERIMENTING

WITH ULTRASONICS 37 You can bulld a fascinating array of gadgets using inexpensive transducers.

THE MINI-MAP MICRO

A locally designed and manufactured machine targeted for the classroom.

projects



next month



578: NICAD CHARGER 59 Keep your rechargable batteries in tip-top condition.



681: S100 PROGRAMMABLE CHARACTER GENERATOR: 67 Creative computing arrives! This project can be teamed with the popular ETI-640 VDU, or any S100 system, to provide incredible graphics.

sound

SOUND NEWS New speaker drivers; 'Super' portables your discs; Car stereo with e-q and Dolby!	117 s; Protect
MUSIC & ACOUSTICS Why do orchestras, bands etc sound d different venues? John Gardner explains.	125 lifferent in
KENWOOD KA701 AMP A high speed, dc integrated amp. Bu 400 kHz bandwidth matter?	136 t, does a

WHARFEDALE E70 SPEAKERS

This four-way system, according to Louis Challis, "... is, without doubt, the best Wharfedale system I have yet heard ...".

150

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YAMAHA NS344 SPEAKERS 144 A three-way system of almost bookshelf size. "... distortion figures ... are particularly low and round off a set of objective tests which are ... excellent".

AMPEX CASSETTE OFFER 104 Superb offer of Ampex' "professional" series cassettes — only through ETI.

REEL-TO-REEL TAPE OFFER 1555

general

IDEAS FOR EXPERIMENTERS Plenty of circuits to play with here.

SHOPAROUND 81 Information on sources for components for our projects, plus project price estimates etc.

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VIEWDATA!

The telephone and the television changed people's lives. Combine the two and it's sure to happen all over again. Les Bell reports on "the interactive Teletext".

BUILD A LASER!

That's right, you can build your own laser. It's a fascinating device, you can perform all sorts of experiments, create a magic light show, make a laser communicator ...

NICAD FAST CHARGER

It's embarrassing to be caught with flat batteries in your flash at your sister's wedding, isn't it ? Well, it's moments like these you need ..., the ETI fast NiCad charger!



OPTONICA RT-7100 CASSETTE DECK

It's more of an electronic tape processor than your common-or-garden variety cassette deck.

TURNTABLE TECHNOLOGY

Designers have been paying a lot of attention to the turntable system over the past decade and some remarkable technology is appearing as a result.

Although these articles are in an advanced state of preparation, circumstances may affect the final content. However, we will make every attempt to include all features mentioned here.





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"Pay-TV" coming?

The office of the Minister for Post and Telecommunications says that the Minister, Mr Tony Staley, will shortly make a statement on the introduction of "Pay-TV" into Australia.

Subscribers pay for a system to be connected and programmes are 'piped' to their house via a cable. The system allows the user to choose from a wide variety of programes with no advertising as the subscriptions pay for the production costs.

It is hoped that Pay-TV could begin by 1981.

The incoming Chairman of the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal, Mr David Jones, will be faced with the responsibility of making recommendations to Parliament when he takes up his appointment in July.

Mr Staley is very keen that a decision should be made as soon as possible since the enormously increased choice would deflate criticism of the present monopoly control of Australian media, he says.

The introduction of Pay-TV would be a complicated process since decisions on factors such as organisation, control, financing, and technology would have to be made.

The technological problem concerns whether or not to use fibre optic cables to distribute programmes and data.

The large bandwidth available with fibre optics would enable some 150 different channels to be accessible.

Some areas of Los Angeles in the US have 75 channels to choose from, which means that minority interests, two-way communication links, TV newspapers, computer data, video books etc are possible.

The political and economic considerations are obviously very important, especially since such a cable system would cost several billion dollars when installed country-wide. A study

8 - June 1980 ETI

of the implications should be initiated as soon as possible, says Mr Staley.



P & T Minister, Mr Tony Staley.

Super op-amp

National Semiconductor has introduced a new monolithic operational amplifier that they claim dramatically advances the state of the art for precision dc amplifiers.

Designated the LMI1, this op amp challenges the low bias currents of FET-input devices, even at room temperature.

"When considering offset voltage, long term stability or operation at elevated temperature, FETs are totally outclassed by the LM11," said Ed Schoell, NS Electronics Applications Engineering manager.

"With a 0.3V/us slew rate, the LM11 is not fast, but its speed is offset by its low 300uA supply current. Nonetheless, the LM11 can be teamed with existing fast amplifiers to take advantage of the best characteristics of both, even in voltage follower applications," said Schoell.

Full details and application notes available from NS Electronics, P.O. Box 89, Bayswater Vic. 3153. (03) 729-6333.





New faces at ETI!

Two new personalities have joined the good ship 'Etty' and all you good readers and advertisers will be hearing/seeing more from them in the future.

First up is **Elaine Ray**, who has joined our advertising sales staff in Sydney. Elaine comes to us from Gundagai (where the dog . . .) via Sydney University where she obtained a B.Sc. (Hons.) in Physics in 1969. She followed this rapidly with a Dip. Ed. from Alexander Mackie College in 1970. From there Elaine enjoyed a distinguished career teaching at a string of distinguished and undistinguished schools in Australia, UK and Switzerland. Mainly, she taught physics, chemistry, geography and woodwork.

Dr. John Pollard also joined us recently. John was educated at Oxford University, UK, gaining his B.A. (Hons.) in Natural Science, Physics, at Oxford in 1963, followed by an honorary M.A. in 1966. In 1968, John was awarded his Ph.D. for research in electronic materials from Southampton University. John was Associate Professor at the University of California Electrical Engineering Department for a while, teaching computing circuitry, digital electronics, memories etc and doing research in electronic materials. Along with several other people he set up the London Polytantric Institute and served as its Technical Director. Following that, he became the head of the Electrical Engineering Department of the University of Hun, Libya and later taught electronics in Barcelona in Spain, before coming to Australia last year.

John will be working on the editorial staff of ETI.

Intelsat drop prices, approve 'Arabsat'

Intelsat, the organisation which owns and operates the 10 satellite systems for global communications, has announced a 20% reduction in rates for leasing domestic communications capacity.

The price is now \$8000 000 a year. Intelsat also have agreed to technical and economic coordination of a proposed "Arabsat" system for regional communications. This system will consist of two satellites in geosynchronous orbit to provide communications and TV within and between member countries.

A contract to investigate the effect of rain on communications above 10 GHz has been awarded by Intelsat to Ohio State University Foundation.

Rain clouds will be probed by

radar beams and the intensity of the reflected beam will be compared to measurements of rain distribution in the area. The attenuation of signals from a satellite will also be noted simultaneously.

The study should help to determine how much extra power should be provided to compensate for rain effects and whether it would be helpful to provide two receiving stations a few miles apart so the station with best reception would be used for communications during local rain storms.

Looking for a CRO?

It isn't easy to choose an oscilloscope once you've made the decision to buy - the main problem is defining your application versus the price you can afford.

Half a dozen recentlyoscilloscopes released illustrate the point.

The Farnell Instruments Model DT 12/5, marketed here by Warbuton O'Donnell, is a tough, portable instrument for field use, lab or test bench. The a vertical makers claim bandwidth of 12 MHz and sensitivity of 5 mV/cm. It's a dual-trace machine with signalderived triggering. Priced at \$835 it should find its way into many a service shop or department. Want to know more?—phone (02) 407-3261.

As the price goes up, so does the power of the 'scope. The new BS615 from Elmeasco is a dual-trace instrument having a specified bandwidth of 40 MHz. Vertical deflection ranges start at 5 mV/cm and progress to 20 V/cm. You can run five display modes: channel A or B, dual, add and chop, which is pretty standard for most dualtrace instruments. The maximum rise time claimed is 9 ns and the unit will set you back \$990. Interested ? Call Elmeasco on (02) 736-2888.

Looking at the Hitachi Denshi V550, distributed by Standard Components, this dual-trace CRO costs \$1615 but you get things like: 50 MHz bandwidth, displayed trigger with variable "hold off" and a delayed sweep which allows magnification of any portion of the display by as much as 1000 times. Sensitivity, attenuator ranges and operating modes are much the same as BS615. Standard the Components will extol its virtues if you ring them on (02)660-6066

At the top end of the range is a 'signal averager' introduced by Princeton Applied Research and by distributed Tecnico Electronics. This Model 4203 costs only \$12 500 and is a very sophisticated oscilloscope indeed.

Repeated waveforms in noisy backgrounds can be observed and the waveforms' information processed by an internal microprocessor. The signal to noise ratio can be impoved by exponential linear summation, or normalized averaging as appropriate. The maximum

Hitachi's V550 is a dual-trace instrument featuring 50 MHz bandwidth and delayed sweep. Hitachi CROs are handled by Standard Components





You'll pay top money for an oscilloscope like this - the Model 4203 Signal Averager' from Princeton Applied Research. With this instrument you can 'pull' signals out of noise and perform several types of averaging operations on an input signal. Talk to Technica

be processed and displayed is latter being TTL-compatible. It 10 MHz. An optional interface would be well suited to any pushes this to around 50 MHz. It usual CRO applications in displays critical information audio, industrial and servicing such as pulse rise and fall times, fields and BWD point out that it the measured area under any would make an excellent X-Y-Z segment and delay times monitor for analogue or digital between pulses. Many interface displays. Full details from BWD options are possible. For on (03)561-2888. instance, remote control, X-Y recording etc, and it does hunter, you could well do worse everything but talk to you! Further information from Tecnico on (02)427-0888.

Going 'down market' local manufacturer, BWD, released their model 804 in April and they claim this single-beam unit has many features that make it a high class measuring Bandwidth instrument. is specified as dc - 10 MHz and the large 80 x 100 mm display makes it an ideal instrument for educational use. The X, Y and Z

frequency of signals which can inputs are all dc coupled, the

For the bargain basement than have a look at Dick Smith's "designed for Australia"CRO. This single-trace machine has a 75 mm screen, a sweep range of 10 Hz to 100 kHz and the bandwidth is quoted as dc -5 MHz. Sensitivity is given as 10 mV per graticule division. It's light, portable and very basic but should be quite suitable for service jobs OF many educational use. It's listed in Dick's latest catalogue as No. Q-1280 for ony \$199. Enquire at any Dick Smith store.



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NEWS digest

Fibre optic connectors for single fibres

One of the problems associated with fibre optics is the interconnection of two lengths of optical cable such that the connection is robust, stable, and optical losses are minimised.

Radiall has developed a new connector which solves this problem.

Modern optical fibre is composed of a central core of fragile pure silica, a cladding of silicon, and a protective sheath of plastic. Connectors are first crimped to the end of the cable and the plastic sheath is stripped off, leaving the exposed fibre. A barrel assembly is then fitted over this fibre to protect it and hold it in position for a scribe-and-break operation to obtain a perfectly flat end-face, normal to the fibre axis.

The cable to be connected is prepared in the same way and the two barrel assemblies are attached to provide a strong mechanical assembly.

The optical faces of the fibres are now facing each other with a small gap between them. Radiall state that optical losses at the connection are less than 2 dB and connections can be made in less than two minutes.

Further information can be obtained from Warburton Franki, 199 Parramatta Rd, Auburn 2114 NSW.



Video disc player for 1981 release?

Philips plan to market their VLP laser pickup video disc in Australia early in 1981, hoping to gain about 10% of the colour TV market.

Projected price for the unit is "around \$750" with hourlong discs to sell for about \$6, while a three-disc movie album is tentatively priced at about \$25.

from the film giant MCA, with Philips whom sianed agreements for developing the VLP system way back in 1974.

The Philips VLP features 30 minutes-per-side playing with 'standard' discs and 60 minutes-per-side playing with 'extended-play' discs; plus you get freeze-frame, fast-forward, reverse, variable speed forward and reverse and search playing question of a common standard (with standard-play modes discs only).

Four Japanese major have companies

'Software' will be sourced agreements with Philips and may market Philips-system VLP players. The firms are: Pioneer, Sharp and Trio-Sony, Kenwood.

However, it seems RCA and their Selectavision system, together with JVC and their VHD system, will provide strong competition in international markets. Undoubtedly we'll see examples of their systems on the market here, but whether the will be resolved - to prevent a likely repeat of the VCR standards debacle --- remains a signed matter for speculation.

IC temperature sensors

A new series of high performance IC temperature sensors, the first specified for use up to 200 degrees celsius, are now available from National Semiconductor Electronics.

The new monolithic device operates over a range of minus 55 to plus 200 degrees centigrade and is supplied with intial accuracies of plus/minus one, three or six degrees centigrade, but with the addition of a pot, all devices can easily be calibrated to better than plus/minus one degree.

The LM135 is available in a

hermetic T0-46 package, while the commercial device, the LM335 is available in T0-46 or a T0-92 plastic package. The cost of the LM335 is 95 cents each for quantities over 100 and further information can be obtained from Ed Schoell in Victoria on (03) 729-6333, or from Chris Mason in NSW on (02) 93-0481.

NEWS digest

New products from Datatel

Datatel Pty Ltd is the Australian representative of the Ailtech range of equipment and have announced the release of several new pieces of equipment.

One of these is a new 2 GHz signal generator, the Model 380, which is controlled by a microprocessor. Frequencies may be switched over any range of the 2000 MHz available in less than 20 microseconds and the instrument is capable of remote programming via a GPIB or IEEE-488 bus.

The spectrum analyser model 757 is usable over the range of 10 kHz to 22 GHz with sensitivity as low as -110 dBm and frequency dispersion may be set from 1 kHz to 700 MHz per division. Superior performance of the instrument is also provided by its high sensitivity of remote tuning and semiautomatic operation, say Datatel. The last, but by no means least, is the model 13611 precision test receiver. This new IF test receiver is a valuable, general purpose, laboratory test tool which can be used for many applications requiring accurate and precise measurements of power level changes.

Further information as to prices and technical details can be obtained from Datatel Pty Ltd, 3 Raglan Street, South Melbourne Vic 3205. (03) 690-4000.

Ailtech's new Model 380 signal generator features a general purpose interface bus (GPIB) and 2 GHz range (top pic). Their new spectrum analyser, Model 757, goes to 22 GHz and a sensitivity of -110 dBm.

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Hatched, matched, despatched

Brief news on company activities, new outlets, mergers, joint ventures and closures.

Hatched

•Dick Smith Electronics is opening two new stores this month — one in Sydney and one in Brisbane. Dick insists that this is not to make still more money but merely to provide a service to customers who would otherwise have to drive vast distances in their enthusiasm to buy kits and parts for ETI projects. The store in Brisbane is to be at 842 Gympie Rd, Chermiside (phone 59-6970), north of the river, while the one in Sydney is to be at 613 Princes Highway, near the junction of King George's Rd in Blakehurst.

•Melbourne retailer, Abacus Computer Store, recently became the agents for Silicon Valley. Now you can get all those Silicon Valley goodles at a convenient inner-city location. You'll find Abacus at 512 Bridge Rd, Richmond,

Matched

•CSIRO has appointed a new chief of the Division of Applied Physics in the shape of Dr John Lowke, the internationally known Australian physicist.

The Chairman of CSIRO, Dr J Paul Wild, said that Dr Lowke would bring to the position invaluable experience relating to the problems and application of industrial research.

Dr Lowke was Reader in Electrical Engineering at the University of Sydney and has worked on electrical discharges in gases with emphasis on applications in high power lasers, circuit breakers and arc lamps. He is 45, has published 36 papers and has extensive industrial experience.

Despatched

•SIGNETICS has published two new handbooks on their devices which should be valuable to readers designing their own circuits — the Analogue IC Handbook costs \$7 and contains information on new op-amps, voltage regulators, D/A converters, etc.; the Analogue Applications Manual (cost: \$3) tells you how to use them.

The bright clear trace makes the Tric CS1560AI easy for operators to use..." says an amount read of Test Equipment engineering at S.T.

John Shillabeer's department is involved in the maintenance, calibration and servicing of all test equipment used within S.T.C. We asked him why S.T.C. used Trio CS1560A scopes. "My department gets involved with all test gear purchases. As a general purpose scope we've found that the Trio provides excellent performance for its price. Being easy to trigger we find staff can readily get it up and going. On the production

15MHz Trio CS1560All Dual Trace

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line, the bright clear trace makes it an easy scope for operators to use.

"Over the past three or four years, S.T.C. has bought 8 Trio 1560s and we've had virtually no trouble from them. Any minor services have been easy to carry out. As you can see we even use one in our department in the development of our own digital test equipment."

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OPAL

The OPAL is available in two forms:

(a) OPAL 1000 \$4,800.00 The OPAL is an 8 slot 5-100 system conforming to the new IEEE standards. A Delta Products Z80a 4MHz CPU card with 2 RS232c serial and 3x8 bit parallel ports is used in conjunction with the Delta Products Disk Controller. Memory is 64k dynamic RAM. Disk drives are 2x8". Shugart SA801R running at double density Disk only early 2x8 Shugar SA801H funning at double censity (480/drive) fitted with our exclusive Disk Saver which prolongs the life of the drives and floppy disks and thus reduces routine maintenance. The Disk Saver also reduces the risk of data loss due to power failures. The software is CP/M version 2.3 with Delta Product's utilities. A PROM monitor is supplied. The sys-tem is mounted in an attractive pressed Aluminium housing with each freet least lifted where the tweet and here and here the a cast front panel fitted with reset button and key operated on/off \$5,400.00

OPAL 1000 with 64k Static RAM

(b) OPAL System 1000 Terminal: Lear slegter ADM-42 or Beehive DM-20. Printer: NDK S-2000. CPU: OPAL 100. Delivery: 2-3 weeks. Price: \$9,650.00.

Tape Backup

\$1,010.00 Table Datckup 51,010.00 The Corvus Mirror (described under "BACKUP") allows the use of a video cassette recorder as a 100 Megabyte tape backup with random access. Transfer rate is 1.1 Megabaud (10 megabytes in about 10 minutes). The MIRROR can be used for archival purposes. Price includes installation.

Hard disk

\$5.830.00 The Corvus 10 Megabyte Hard Disk has a transfer rate of 62k bytes/second. Price includes the disk, S-100 Interface and instal-

Additional Hard Disk \$4,104.00 Shugart SA1000 Hard Disk and Double sided drives to be re-leased soon.

The General Accounting Package \$1.000.00

The system, written for John F. Rose Computer Services Pty Ltd, is a fully integrated Creditors, Debtors and general ledge pac-kages with facilities for online enguines of all modules at any time. Data entry is in batch mode with a batch proof. An incorrect batch may be deleted before update. The system has been written in Microsoft Basic and compiled under Microsoft's new Basic Compiler to produce an extremely fast package.

General Ledger Features

General Ledger Features A user defined chart of accounts allows flexible reporting for small business. All standard accounting reports may be prepared (trading account, profit and loss account, balance sheet etc) by defining the required account and nominating which detail ac-counts add to that account. Special reports may be prepared in a similar manner. Up to 400 accounts may be used in the standard system. A chart of accounts, financial report and audit trail may be produced at any time. There is provision for an annual budget, month and year-to-date balances and a comparison with last year's results. vear's results

Debtors Ledger Features

Debtors Leager Features The Debtors module is a conventional brought forward system which allows up to 400 debtors in the standard system. Reports include: Debtor statements for a single or range of debtors, an aged traib balance, a listing of debtors on file and provision for the analysis of sales this month, year-to-date and last year for each debtor

Creditor Ledger Features

The Creditors module is a conventional brought forward system which allows up to 400 creditors in the standard system. Reports include: Creditor Remittance Advices for a single or range of creditors, an aged trial balance, a listing of creditors on file and the provision for analysis of purchases this month, year-to-date and last year.

File Space Requirements

A system using 400 debtors, 400 creditors and 400 general ledger accounts requires approximately 198k of disk storage for master file data

master me cata. 500 debtor and 500 creditor entries Per month with a single general ledger dissection will require approximately 102k of disk storage. Multiple General Ledger distributions will require addi-tions the storage. al disk storage

202 bytes 202 bytes

Each record requires: Debtor Master Creditor Master

General Ledger Master	76 bytes
Debtor Transaction	40 bytes
Creditor Transaction	40 bytes
General Ledger Transaction	62 bytes
Each debtor and Creditor Entry generates 2	General ledger
Transactions.	
The system has been designed to b	e easily up-

graded for Hard Disk.

Microsoft

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HP444

Space Telescope will extend our horizons

Due for launch in 1983, the Space Telescope will enable astronomers to see up to seven times further than the best ground-based instruments, as well as providing a better 'view', totally unaffected by our atmosphere.

SINCE MAN INVENTED the first optical telescope in the 17th Century, all of his efforts to extract information from the light reaching the earth have been limited by the effects of atmospheric absorption in the ultraviolet and infra-red regions, convection currents rising from the earth impair the sharpness of images in optical telescopes and cloud cover limits the amount of time for which earth-based telescopes can be used.

Optical astronomers have minimised these problems by siting their telescopes on high mountains, such as Mount Palomar, and by observing objects well above the horizon. A few telescopes have been flown in rockets. However, the limitations of the earth's atmosphere will not really be avoided until NASA's space telescope is launched by the Shuttle about 1983.

The Telescope

The Space Telescope is a multi-purpose optical telescope which will enable scientists to look about seven times further into space than has previously been possible at optical wavelengths. It will unquestionably be the main piece of equipment used for optical astronomical research for a number of years following its launch.

The Space Telescope will orbit the earth at a nominal altitude of about 500 km (310 miles) at an inclination of 28.8 degrees. As it will be above the hazy and turbulent atmosphere of the earth, it will produce images of a clarity greater than those ever obtained with earth-based instruments. At the same time it will cover a wider range of wavelengths (between about 100 nm in the ultra-violet right through the visible to about 1 mm in the infra-red).

The Shuttle will not only be used to launch the Space Telescope, but will also be used to service it in orbit and possibly to replace instrument packages on board the Telescope, since each package forms a module which can be replaced in orbit for new experiments without affecting the overall system. If necessary, the Shuttle will be able to bring the complete telescope back to earth for extensive maintenance or overhaul. The estimated life time of the Space Telescope is not less than 15 years, although it may well be used for a considerably longer period.

The current enthusiasm for the Space Telescope project has grown from relatively small beginnings in the early 1960s. By 1969 the Space Telescope programme had begun to materialise, but it was not until 1976 that a detailed set of Space Telescope designs was prepared by various manufacturers in consultation with the astronomers. In 1978 the programme was approved by the US Congress.

Although the Space Telescope is a NASA project, it has been agreed that the European Space Agency (ESA) will be guaranteed 15% of the observing time in return for the provision by the ESA of one of the instruments for the telescope. The Universities Research Association (which operates the famous Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Illinois) has put forward a proposal in collaboration with astronomers to locate a Space Telescope Science Institute at the Fermilab. It is proposed that the Institute will manage the science operations of the orbiting telescope. The Space Telescope programme is under the direction of NASA's Office of Space Science, Washington, but the George C. Marshall Space Flight Centre, Hunstville, Alabama is the lead centre for the telescope, while the Goddard Space Flight Centre, Greenbelt, Maryland is responsible for the scientific instruments and the planning of the telescope operations. The ESA work is managed by the European Space Technology Centre at Noordwijk, The Netherlands. Projects of this size involve so much effort that the collaboration of many

nations is highly desirable so that the work is suitably divided.

Brian Dance

Dimensions

The Space Telescope will weigh some 9 100 kg (about 20 000 pounds or 9.1 tonne) and will be 13.1 m long (43 feet) by 4.26 metre (14 feet) diameter. The basic configuration of the telescope is somewhat similar to that of conventional optical telescopes; it will have a Ritchey-Chretien folded optical system with the secondary mirror inside the focus of the primary mirror. In order to operate at very low light levels, it is vital that stray light should be excluded from the optical system, so the telescope tube is closed and wellbaffled with the aperture door serving as a sun-shield. The shielding around the tube also serves as a micrometeorite shield.

British Aerospace are developing solar panels for the Space Telescope at Bristol which will be able to provide a power level of 4 kW which is required for the transmitting equipment and to enable command signals from the earth to be carried out. This solar cell array will be the largest ever developed in Europe with an area of some 33 m².

The diameter of the main mirror of the Space Telescope will be 2.4 m. How does this compare with that of the largest ground-based telescopes? The largest US Telescope is the 5 m (200 inch) mirror diameter of the Mount Palomar instrument, so the Space Telescope mirror will collect less than one quarter of the light collected by the Mount Palomar mirror under the same conditions. Russia has a 6 m (240 inch) instrument, whilst preliminary studies for a 10 m (400 inch) telescope have been made by a team from Berkeley, Los Angeles, San Diego and Santa Cruz (University of California Campuses).

As the Space Telescope has a smaller mirror than these earth-based telescopes, how is it that the Space Telescope can have a higher sensitivity? One reason is

Artist's impression of the Space Telescope in orbit surrounded by some of the celestial phenomena which it will be used to investigate, including the famous horse's head nebula at top right.

.



Artist's view of the Space Shuttle deploying the Space Telescope in orbit.

the greater sharpness of the images formed in the Space Telescope due to the absence of air which means that the collected light is concentrated into a smaller area. In addition, the background of the sky is much darker due to the absence of light scattered by air and dust particles of the atmosphere and by airglow emission.

It is confidently expected that the Space Telescope will be able to image objects five orders of magnitude fainter than is possible with the best groundbased optical telescopes. The system will employ a remotely operated televisiontype recording system of much higher sensitivity than a photographic film. In addition, very long periods of observation will be possible with long integration times of the order of 10 hours or more for the detection of very faint objects.

If objects can be seen which are 50 times fainter than those observable with the best earth-based telescopes, it means we can look farther into space by a factor equal to about the square root of 50 or roughly seven times – perhaps even to the edge of the universe? The volume of space which we can observe will be about 350 times (about 7 x 50) that observable from the best earth-based instruments. The observation of extremely distant and faint objects is of crucial importance to the testing of our theories of cosmology.

The mirror of the Space Telescope is a Perkin-Elmer lightweight design of an 'eggcrate' structure fused between the front mirror and the back plate. It is made of an ultra-low expansion glass and its reflecting face will be precision polished by a special computer-controlled polisher developed by Perkin-Elmer.

The mirror will be about 300 mm (12 inches) thick with a centre hole about 600 mm (two feet) in diameter. The unpolished mirror weighs about 907 kg (2000 lb or 0.9 tonne), but after polishing the weight drops to about 748 kg (1650 lb). The optical telescope assembly containing the primary mirror will be completed by December 1982 if work proceeds according to schedule. The final operation on the mirror itself will involve placing it in a vacuum chamber and evaporating the metal reflecting surface on its front face.

Guidance systems

The system which points the telescope at the object to be investigated is of great importance in any telescope; not only must the direction in which the telescope is pointed be controlled with extreme accuracy, but it must be possible to hold this direction very accurately indeed for many hours in order to take advantage of the high optical resolution of which the telescope is capable.

The Space Telescope can be pointed in any direction and provides virtually 24 hours of observation per day. The guidance system will have an accuracy of 0.01 second of arc and will hold the target to within 0.007 seconds of arc for extended periods; this corresponds to 1.944 millionths of a degree or to an error of 10 mm at a distance of 300 km. Precision gyros and guidance by bright stars are used.

The resolving power of the Space Telescope will be 0.1 second of arc. This corresponds to a resolving power of 1 mm at a distance of 2 km. It is expected that its unique capability for high angular



Figure 1. Interior of a Digicon tube (top) with a magnified view of the silicon diode array below it. The spectrum is focussed on the magnesium fluoride window at the left, photons are accelerated across the tube and strike the diode array at the end of the tube, right.

OPTICAL TELESCOPE ASSEMBLY



Cut-away view of the optical telescope assembly showing the light baffling arrangement. Light enters from the left, strikes the primary

mirror and then the secondary mirror, from where it is passed to the instruments. (Picture courtesy Perkin-Elmer).

resolution imaging together with its other advantages will make it the most powerful telescope ever built. It is interesting to note that enough power will be available to heat the main mirror to about normal room temperature so as to minimise variations from the desired parabolic form.

The resolution of about 0.1 second of arc which will be obtainable with the Space Telescope may be compared with an optimum value of about 1 second of arc obtained with the best ground-based telescopes. (The resolution is often much worse than this with ground-based instruments.)

Cameras

Two imaging 'cameras' planned for the Space Telescope are to cover a wide range of wavelengths. J.A. Westphal of Caltech is preparing the wide-field camera, while a team at the European Space Agency is preparing the second camera which has a smaller field of view, but a higher resolution. This ESA camera will be used for observing very faint objects; it will be able to detect and measure stars as faint as the 28th or 29th magnitude.

The wide-field camera employs a charged-coupled solid state silicon sensor with electric readout. The field of view will be about three minutes of arc. by three minutes of arc. (For comparison, the diameter of the moon at the earth is about 30 minutes of arc.)

The faint object camera will employ a photon counting system which has a considerably lower intrinsic background noise. Its field of view will be only about 22 seconds of arc by 22 seconds of arc which is about eight times less in linear dimensions and 64 times less in area than the images provided by the widefield camera. The two cameras have been designed for different types of work and will complement one another well.

Spectrographs

Two spectrographs are also included in the instruments to be placed in the Space Telescope; they measure the intensity of the radiation in each wavelength interval. The resolving power is equal to the wavelength concerned divided by the wavelength interval over which the measurement is carried out.

A high resolution spectrograph for the Space Telescope is being developed at the Goddard Space Flight Centre mainly for use at a resolving power of 20 000, but resolving power of over 100 000 will be possible, although higher values of resolving power imply longer measurements for a given intensity and accuracy.

A spectrograph for faint objects is under development at the San Diego

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Inspecting the Space Telescope's mirror. This lightweight core of small glass plates cemented vertically will be sandwiched between two glass plates and the reflective coating applied to one. (Picture courtesy Perkin-Elmer Inc., USA).

Laboratory of the University of California, but the resolving power is not so high as that of the high resolution instrument. For very weak sources, the resolving power can be less than 100.

Both of these spectrographs use a Digicon tube (see Figure 1) as the detector. This type of tube was chosen because it is relatively simple and because its performance has already been proved in ground-based telescopes. A diffraction grating is employed to focus the wavelengths of interest onto the Digicon faceplate; the wavelength will be changed on command from an earth station. A single exposure is enough for the Digicon to provide the number of photons counted in each of the 512 channels.

In Figure 1, the spectrum is focused on the magnesium fluoride window on the left hand side. The dectrons generated when the photons strike the window are accelerated by a 20 kV electric field across the tube. They strike a diode array at the far end of the tube. Each diode constitutes a separate channel and the output from each channel is fed to its own separate preamplifier circuit which in turn passes an output to a photon counting circuit. The diodes of the array are of silicon and have a width of only 50 μ m and a length of 200 μ m.

Data acquired by the Space Telescope will be transmitted back to earth as the satellite orbits over an appropriate receiving ground station. NASA's Spaceflight, Tracking and Data Network (STDN) will be used to complete the communications network between the Space Telescope and the ground operating systems. Where necessary, the Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System (TDRSS) will be available to carry data to the ground.

The data will be sent to computers which will convert it into the best possible images or into the best form for use.

Applications

The possible applications of the Space Telescope are obviously too numerous to mention, but we will consider a few of the possibilities.

The Space Telescope, with its high angular resolution, will be able to search for planets which may possibly orbit other stars in the same way that the earth and planets of the solar system orbit the sun. There are 37 stars within 15 light years (90 million million miles) of the sun and 10 stars of a similar type to the sun within 30 light years distance from us; we shall be able to find out if any of these stars have planetary systems comparable in size to that of the sun.

The high angular resolving power of the Space Telescope will also enable us to investigate the very important binary and multiple star systems. Such binary systems are of especial interest where one of the components may be a neutron star or even a black hole. It is intended that the spectrographs will be employed to investigate such systems and the gas between the components of the systems to find out as much as possible about the physical processes which are occurring there. The gas pulled out of a binary by a possible black hole would be especially interesting to study.

It is also intended to use the Space Telescope to try to establish the distances of galaxies more accurately, since their relative distances are known much more accurately than their actual distances. Cepheid variable stars are used in these measurements, since their intrinsic brightness can be estimated from the period with which the brightness varies; if their actual brightness as viewed from the earth is estimated, one can calculate their distance knowing their intrinsic brightness. Cepheid variables have not been detected outside our own local group of galaxies using earth-based telescopes, but it is expected that the Space Telescope will be able to detect Cepheid variables at distances up to ten times those so far detected.

A more accurate estimate of the distances of these galaxies should thus be obtained and this will enable us to make a more accurate estimate of the distances of more distant galaxies; it may enable us to estimate the time of the 'big bang' at which the universe was born.

Although our inter-planetary probes have sent us back excellent images of the planets of our solar system, these images have been obtained only over relatively short periods of time. The Space Telescope will provide extremely detailed images of the planets and their weather systems over much longer periods and this information will be supported by the sending of Orbiter vehicles to the planets, such as the Orbiter already passing around Venus and the Project Galileo Orbiter planned for Jupiter. The study of planetary weather patterns should enable us to improve our terrestrial weather forecasts.

Probably some of the most interesting uses of the Space Telescope will be the chance discovery of information vital to our understanding of some part of the universe, but it is not possible to speculate on the paths to which such discoveries may lead us!

Conclusions

The Space Telescope will be a vital tool in man's exploration of the universe in the mid-1980's. However, it is not likely to replace earth-based telescopes, since the latter offer the most cost-effective way of obtaining systematic data about the heavens. The Space Telescope will initially, at least, be used only for projects which cannot be satisfactorily carried out with ground-based observatories. The estimated cost a few years ago was US\$400 million, but this has doubtless been lifted by inflation.



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Receivers for the budget-minded shortwave enthusiast

Bob Padula

Interested in shortwave DXing but short of cash? Here's how to look for a set to suit both your needs and your budget.

EARLIER ARTICLES in our DXer series discussed the basics of shortwave listening. DXing techniques, reception reporting, and QSLs. This time, we'll look at types and capabilities of some currently available receivers, and in particular, the sort of gear that is now becoming increasingly popular through secondhand sources.

Over the past couple of years, high quality receiving equipment from Asian factories has virtually saturated the world market. As a logical and predictable outcome of the substantial capital investment for the design, development, and high-volume manufacture of CB equipment, many factories have now entered the general field of long-run production of high quality receiving gear at prices which Asian consumers can afford.

The hobby of DXing, or, as it is known in Japan as "BCL" ("Broadcast Listening") has rapidly developed on a vast scale, being particularly attractive to teenagers as an alternative to the earlier, but somewhat short-lived popularity of CB radio. Discussion of the many reasons for this tremendous upsurge in DX radio listening is beyond the scope of our present article, but it should be noted that Radio Australia's weekend, prime-time evening audience in Japan has been conservatively estimated at several million. As well, there has been a remarkably high level of interaction and collaboration between Japanese equipment manufacturers, and distributors, and the support offered by commercial publishing houses dealing exclusively in DX/BCl literature - a practice which is virtually non-existent elsewhere. The "umbrella" organisation, "The Japanese BCL Federation", commercial in nature, exercises extraordinary



The Yaesu FRG-7 is a solid-state general coverage receiver employing the drift-cancelling "Wadley Loop" front end. It sells for around \$350-\$400 new, about \$100 less second-hand.

control and management over the multitudes of regional BCL/DX groups throughout the country, with intense penetration and involvement with the mational educational systems.

The accelerated penetration of Japanese communications receiving gear onto the world market needs no further emphasis. However, for the Australian hobbyist, there is a catch. Import and sales taxes tend to have a serious dampening effect for the local buyer and for the younger DXer, with limited funds, the 350 price tag is often the biggest barrier. It appears that the majority of new set sales in the 350 - 5500bracket are going to older people, generally folk who are interested in shortwave listening as an alternative information and entertainment medium.

The interesting thing about all of this is that there has been a steady trend in the availability of good, generalpurpose communications gear entering the secondhand market. It is this avenue of purchase that should be explored by

the younger or financially limited older hobbyist. New sets are being released onto the market regularly, and established models are continually being modified and upgraded. There seems to be a trend nowadays for listeners to rush out and buy the newly released, new model of the "ZZZZ999" receiver, possibly out of a need to own "the best and latest" even though the general specifications may be identical to the superceded version, with only "cosmetic" modifications to appearance and finish being introduced. The almost new, superceded set invariably finishes up on the secondhand market, often going for a ridiculously low price, and it is here that the buyer can come out well on top.

Bob Padula is from the Australian Radio DX Club, a non-profit organisation catering for people interested in mediumwave and shortwave 'DXing'. More information about the ARDXC and their activities can be obtained from either P.O. Box 67, Highett, Vic 3190, or from P.O. Box 79, Narrabeen, NSW 2101, for a 30d stamp. Good bargains are also available for the older tube type sets, and for the remainder of this article, we'll discuss what to look for in secondhand sets, with a few tips for bringing their performance to "as new".

Tube receivers

Multi-band receiving equipment during the 1950s was generally limited to military surplus gear, for the Australian hobbyist, or to what he could make himself from published designs, using locally available parts. Imported gear was essentially confined to what could be brought back from trips to the USA or Europe, and was limited to those with plenty of spare cash! Solid state equipment had not been developed in the early 1950s, at least for reliable HF performance, and the era was marked by such military surplus equipment as the R1155, AR8, Marconi CR100 (B28), AR88 (RCA) and the famous HRO (National). Most originated during World War II, were made to last and are still giving good service today in DX and ham shacks around the world.

Many designs were of the singleconversion superhet, with possibly two RF and three IF stages, with some form of mechanical bandspread. Variable selectivity using crystal filtering was featured on some designs, and most sets had faciities for balanced antenna inputs. The AR8, originally installed for the RAAF, coupled to the AT5 transmitter, had an IF of around 900 kHz, which whilst giving better image rejection than the standard 455 kHz arrangement, suffered from selectivity shortcomings. The writer uses a Marconi CR100, originally manufactured for the British Navy, and acknowledged by many listeners as being the ultimate set of its time, with variable selectivity, crystal filter, superb sensitivity, and extremely high temperature and mechanical stability. The one in use here has been modernised, using miniature tubes in the RF stages, but some of the original octal based tubes are still in use, now approaching the 40 year mark! This type of gear is becoming rarer on the used market, as it is virtually living on borrowed time, with maintenance being the responsibility of the technically trained owner. American firms, such as Hamerlund, Hallicrafters and National, had for several years been producing multiband gear but which needed conversion to Australian power-line standards after importation. Some were factory modified for Australian conditions and occasionally appear on the used market. Maintenance and spare parts are a problem.

During the early 1960s, when Japan emerged on the world receiver market, the American and British firms were hit very hard with the type of competition offered, and both Hamerlund and National ceased production of communications receivers altogether. Among the first of the Japanese general purpose tube-type communications receivers released here was the Lafayette HE30 The design of this set was to be the standard for many years - it featured straightline tuning dials (main and bandspread tuning), single conversion, 455 kHz IF. RF stage, RF and AF gain controls. front panel antenna trimmer, it had adequate selectivity and excellent sensitivity. Image problems ("double spotting" from twice the IF - 910 kHz) were usually reduced by outboard antenna tuning units or preselectors, giving increased RF selectivity in the front end.



The Lafayette HA600, a popular older-style solid-state set featuring slide-rule scale and a 'bandspread' dial.

There were several variations on this basic theme, Star offered its "JR" series while Lafayette released a variety of sets in the "HA" series, some with VHF and/or longwave coverage. The most popular model was the HA230, with straight-line tuning for both main and bandspread, and coverage up to 30 MHz. In the early 1970s, the tube versions were finally displaced by solid-state designs, all in the HA-00 series (such as HA600, HA600A, etc.).

Trio eventually offered its later model tube designs, beginning with the 9R59DE, in 1967. Strangely, an American version of this set was never manufactured. Various designs followed, such as the 9R59DR, -DS, all tubes.



One of the most popular tube sets was Trio's 9R59DS, It's still a good performer.

Circuits were similar to the Lafayette sets, but with two "window" circular dials instead of the straight-line tuning. The 9R series were eventually replaced by solid-state designs, beginning with the QR-666, in the mid 70's, and in turn this was superceded with the R-300. Neither set proved very popular, due to poor crossmodulation characteristics and overloading effects from strong signals on the lower frequencies.

The Trio 9R series represented excellent value for the money when new and secondhand sets are showing up continuously today. Expect to pay around \$100 - \$120 for a good one, or \$80 - \$100 for one that needs some work on it. Selectivity characteristics are superior for serious DX work, compared with many of the current generation solid-state radios, and their sensitivity is excellent. Two mechanical filters are used in the IF channel, yielding relatively steep-sided IF passband characteristics, necessary for serious DX work in the HF bands. The main drawback with the 9R series is their drift, particularly during warm-up. Installation of a voltage regulator tube (VR150) across the oscillator supply is recommended by the manufacturers, and costs little; a big improvement will be apparent. This set is undoubtedly the most popular tube type set ever released, and thousands are in regular use in DX shacks in Europe, New Zealand, Japan and Australia.

This set gives impressive performance over the entire MW-SW spectrum, and using tubes, does not exhibit crossmodulation or overload problems for SW work on the lower frequencies or on mediumwave. A hint: some models tend to mysteriously fail to operate on the LF end of the 4.8 MHz - 14.5 MHzband; this is due to decreased emission with age, of the 6AQ8 oscillator tube, particularly where mains voltage fluctuations occur. If using such a model, replace this tube.

Making tube sets "as new"

Tube sets seem to go on for ever. However, deterioration in performance is so gradual that the user often fails to recognise that something needs to be done. If buying a secondhand tube set, try and have new tubes fitted, at least in the RF, mixer, and IF stages. Some maintenance pointers:

- •Vacuum out particles of dust and lint – use a small brush to get into the crevices, on top of the chassis.
- •Remove the tubes and carefully clean the pins and sockets with a spray, such as CRC.
- •Alignment may need "tweaking" - follow the instruction manual,
- follow the instruction manual, or alternatively, peak the RF and mixer circuits at the HF end of each band, and coil slugs at the ▶

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LF ends. Check dial calibration, and if badly out, realign using oscillator coil slugs at LF ends, or oscillator trimmers at HF ends. Some sets may have variations to this — consult the operator's manual. Alignment can be done by ear, if you know what you are doing, for maximum output, but should ideally be carried out with proper laboratory equipment to establish the correct selectivity passband shape in the IF channel.

•Volume, tone control potentiometers can be sprayed, as for the tube sockets, to reduce or eliminate noisy operations.

When buying a used set, make sure that you get an operator's manual, or at the very least, a copy of the circuit. If the set appears to have been modified, ensure that the circuit changes are marked up either in the manual or separately.

The comments above are intended to apply to such sets as the Trio 9R series, or the Lafayette HE series. Older type tube sets will generally require considerably more electronic knowledge and expertise, particularly if conversion to modern tubes is undertaken. The author would be happy to advise on a series of modifications that can be made to the Trio 9R59, but which would require a high level of technical ability and "hands-on" electronic experience.

Solid-state receivers

The first non-professional general coverage solid-state communications set was possibly the Eddystone EC10. Produced in England, the set was sold around the world in the early 1960s. Its performance on SW was rather good, with adequate selectivity and sensitivity, but it lacked punch on mediumwave. Fully selfcontained, it operated off internal "D" cells. A modified version was later released, the Mark-2, featuring a fine tuning control.

Production of the EC10 ceased around the early 1970s. Both versions appear in the used market, and are good value at around 100 - 120. A comprehensive operating handbook was supplied with each receiver at time of original purchase, and should accompany the set, as it contains full alignment instructions and circuits.

The Lafayette HA600A/600/800 series are frequently seen in the secondhand market. The first models exhibited very poor crossmodulation and overload characteristics and were unpopular for serious mediumwave work in high signal strength areas. Their performance on the low frequency SW bands was somewhat restricted, at least for users in the main capital city areas. Away from strong mediumwave locals, these sets are quite good, and can be operated off external 12 V supplies for portable work. Average prices for good used models in the HA600 series are about \$140 - \$150. Do not buy a set in this series if you want to get involved in serious MW work from a capital city area. The HA800 was the amateur bands version.



Tandy's DX160, under the Realistic label, can be obtained for as little as \$150 - good value.

A set that has gone somewhat unnoticed in recent years is Radio Shack's DX160. Solid-state, it has been selling through Tandy outlets for \$240, and covers from 150 kHz to 30 MHz. It has separate dials for main and bandspread tuning and showed good selectivity and sensitivity, and proved similar in performance to the Lafayette HA600 series. However, double-spotting was a problem with this set, as with most of the single-conversion receivers, including the Trio 9R, and Lafayette HE and HA series. Some form of outboard antenna tuning unit or preselector would be a useful addition. The DX160 can work off an external 12 V DC source, making it suitable for DX-peditions. Used DX160's fetch around \$150, and whilst not as sensitive or selective as the Trio 9R, this sort of cash outlay represents good value for the money. A report from USA indicates that the DX160 has now ceased production, possibly in favour of the digital readout DX300. One feature with the DX160 not commonly found on similarly priced sets is the fast/slow AVC control.

Sony put out its solid-state CRF160 in the early 1970s. It covers LW, MW, FM, and ten SW ranges (each 600 kHz wide, representing the main international SW bands). Sensitivity is good, but selectivity is a little inferior for serious DX work. It operates either off 240 V mains or via six "D" cells. Still available new through some sources; used models go for around \$250 - \$300. Marketed as a portable, it is somewhat large and bulky; has inbuilt speaker and is a double superhet design.



Sony's CRF-150 covers LW, MW, SW and FM

New generation gear

The sets already mentioned conform, essentially, to traditional design concepts generally single conversion, but with some double conversion models represented. In the late 1960s, the South produced Barlow-Wadley African XCR130 appeared. This used the phase-locked drift cancelling loop design, giving virtually rock-steady frequency stability, good selectivity, adequate sensitivity and image problems. It was widely marketed in Europe, Africa and Australia and was the first of the new generation sets to offer frequency readout accuracy much better than the conventional superhet designs. The new price was considered by some DXers to be high (around \$400) and design weaknesses subsequently became apparent due to the internally generated "birdies" every 1 MHz, plus others. The set was promoted as a portable, and gave good service as such. It was also used (and still is) as the main receiver in many DX shacks. It is available on the used market, but maintenance and alignment can be tricky unless the buyer is technically trained. Used models go for \$200 upwards (close to original retail. price) and this writer does not believe that this is good value compared with other equipment now available

Drift-cancelling "Wadley-loop" designs are now proliferating. Yaesu-Musen brought out its FRG7 in 1976. It is still going strong, currently retailing for \$300 - \$395. Other companies also offered similar decigns, such as Sony's ICF6800 (1978), Drake's SSR1



The Drake SSR-1, another Wadley Loop set.



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(1975), and the Century and Standard (1978). The design is often identified by the 1 MHz tuning dial, either concentric with, or separate from, the main tuning dial. Frequently, a "preselector" control is featured. The FRG7 has adequate frequency readout, down to about 5 kHz, and covers 500 kHz to 29 MHz, with good sensitivity. Drake's SSR1 has not been so popular, due to problems with spurious signals. In 1978, Yaesu released its FRG7000 an elaborate set with digital frequency readout and quartz crystal clock. Many FRG7s changed hands in favour of the FRG7000, as people wanted digital readout. As a result, there are continuing offers of FRG7s on the used market and a good price is around \$250. The FRG7 can also work off a separate 12 V DC source, and works well with relatively small antennas.

National released its digital readout model DR48 in 1978, a double superhet, and this was superceded by the DR49 in 1979. Designs are similar. DR48s are now showing up on the secondhand market and a reasonable price is around \$350. DR49s new can be obtained for \$470, which is about the minimum after shopping around. The DR48 (and DR49) is an excellent general coverage set, with excellent sensitivity and adequate selectivity. with prices around \$250, and the set is a current model.



A popular portable is Sony's ICF-5900. A good, low-priced beginner's receiver.

A little set that packs a big punch is Sony's ICF5900W. Released in Australia in 1978 it is small enough to be taken along whilst travelling (even over the shoulder), and works really well as a main receiver, either off internal dry cells or via a mains adaptor. It has a unique tuning mechanism, with readout accurate to about 5 kHz. Currently available, it sells for about \$240 new. Selectivity is perhaps a little wide for



The DR28 from National Panasonic is a popular portable receiver, a double superhet design with digital frequency readout. They may be picked up second-hand for around \$250, or new for around \$100 more.

National also offers its intermediate set, the DR28, a double conversion design with digital readout, but there are problems with double spotting from signals 4 MHz removed from the signal frequency. Used DR28s are to be found, really serious work, but is good enough for the price! Used models are snapped up quickly, and a good price is around \$160. Frequency range is from MW through to 30 MHz and it includes a BFO for SSB/CW reception.

Summary

The increasing availability of general purpose sets on the used market is providing plenty of scope for people new to DXing, and particularly for younger folk with limited funds. Do not buy older war surplus sets unless you are competent to carry out maintenance and fault finding yourself. More modern tube sets, such as the Trio 9R and



Standard's C6500 is an economical Wadley Loop set - reviewed in ETI, June 1979.

Lafayette HA series, are good buys but you will need to recognise that spare tubes will be harder to get as the years roll on. If you are not interested in MW work, then you should look at something like the FRG7, or DX160. If digital readout is what you want, then the DR48 or DR28 are the ones to keep in mind. The use of a simple antenna tuning unit for all types of single-wire antennas is recommended where image problems are severe. This can consist of the ordinary "pi" design, with one tapped coil and two variable capacitors. The tuned circuits give the required boost in RF selectivity, thus reducing double spotting effects. The unit also matches the antenna to the receiver, giving an improvement under most reception conditions. The coupler can also be used with a balanced feeder, such as a dipole.



The ultimate in budget SW receivers 1 The ETI-718 was described in the October 1979 issue and should cost less than \$30.

Used equipment is proliferating these days, and with a sensible study of features, price, and maintenance aspects, the younger, budget conscious DXer should explore the secondhand market widely. There are probably thousands of unwanted sets lying around in cupboards — many of these have never been advertised, and can often be had "for a song" if you are enterprising enough to put your own "wanted" advert. in electronics magazines or "Trading Posts".

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Experimenting with ultrasonics

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Inexpensive ultrasonic transducers can be used in a fascinating variety of gadgets and circuits, from garage door openers to 'bat detectors'. This feature is especially for the experimenter.

MINIATURE ultrasonic transducers can be used to generate high frequency waves in air which cannot be heard yet which have a wide range of applications in remote control, short-distance communications and in the detection of intruders. This article reviews the type of circuits in which these transducers are normally employed and will provide the experimenter with plenty of ideas to try; practical circuits are given, without constructional details.

0

Two main types of ultrasonic unit will be discussed. Transmitter units are oscillators in which high frequency oscillations are fed to a transducer which produces ultrasonic air waves in much the same way as a loudspeaker produces audible air waves. If the waves from a transmitting transducer are allowed to fall onto a transducer in a receiver unit, very small signal voltages are developed by the receiver transducer and these signals may be suitably amplified to operate a relay or an alarm. The relay can be used to switch any other equipment, but some receiver units include complex logic circuits.

The main limitation in the use of ultrasonic air waves is the limited range over which they can operate usually not much more than 30 metres. Although microwave beams can be used over much greater distances, ultrasonic systems are far simpler and cheaper. In addition, the waves are not radiated far outside the room or region concerned.

Frequencies

The frequencies used are usually in the range 20 kHz to 60 kHz. The average adult can hear frequencies of up to about 15 kHz, but some young people

considerably higher can hear frequencies, so this sets a lower limit of 20 kHz to 25 kHz. The uppermost frequency is set by the rapid increase in air absorption of the waves which occurs at frequencies above about 50 kHz and which limits the maximum range at which detection can occur. (Much higher frequencies - about 1 MHz to 10 MHz — are used in ultrasonic applications in medicine, whilst GHz ultrasonic frequencies can be used in acoustic microscopy, but no air transmission is then involved.)

Ultrasonic transducers can operate efficiently only near the resonant frequency of the ceramic piezo-electric element they contain. Most of the transducers on the market resonate at either 40 kHz or 25 kHz; the performance at these two frequencies is not so very different, but the 40 kHz types are more directional.

An ordinary sound wave around 300 Hz has a wavelength of the order of one metre, so it is diffracted at the edges of common objects whose size is not much larger than the wavelengths concerned. Thus, ordinary sound bends around the edges of objects. However, the wavelength of 40 kHz waves in air is only about 8 mm; this is much smaller than most common objects found in a room so the waves are effectively stopped by objects of dimensions greater than a few centimetres. In practice this means that the ultrasonic transducers are strongly directional, the output from an ultrasonic transmitting transducer being about 10 dB down at 30° from the direction in which the Similarly, the transducer faces. receiver sensitivity falls by a similar amount when the incoming waves are off the transducer axis.

In the open air, the ultrasonic transducers must be pointed approximately towards one another or little response will be obtained. In a room of a normal size, however, ultrasonic waves are reflected from walls and objects so that a single transmitter in a room will cause the whole room to be filled with ultrasonic waves.



Figure 1. A piezo-electric ceramic element consists of two plates of opposite poling directions cemented together. When a voltage



is applied between the faces the plates bend and can transfer ultrasonic energy to the surrounding air.

The transducers

An ultrasonic transducer consists of a square of piezo-electric ceramic material with metallized electrode surfaces deposited on its faces. The ceramic material is actually a bimorph element, which means that it consists of two separate layers fastened together, these layers having their electric dipoles aligned in opposite directions as illustrated in Figure 1.



Figure 2. A set of curves showing how the frequency response of a sharply-peaked 40 kHz receiver transducer is affected by various values of load resistor.

The ceramic bimorph element is suitably mounted so that its vibrations are not damped by the mounting and is fixed inside a small case, which is usually cylindrical, measuring about 10-25 mm in diameter and about the same length. The front has an open mesh so that the ultrasonic waves can pass easily into or out from the ceramic element. If the transducer case is made of metal, the case should preferably be at ground potential.

The ceramic elements couple to the surrounding air with a reasonable degree of efficiency. The ultrasonic power output from a typical transducer can be of the order of 10% of the electrical power fed to that transducer.

Some suppliers offer types of ultrasonic transducer which are designed to be used as either transmitting or receiving transducers. Other types available have some differences between the transmitting and receiving transducers. Although the functions of these components may be interchanged, there will be some sacrifice in performance or in their safe ratings in many cases.

The writer performed some measurements on the frequency response of one type of transducer specifically designed for use in receiver units and obtained graphs similar to those of Figure 2, published by the manufacturer for various load resistors connected across the transducer terminals. It can be seen that if a load resistor of 10k is connected across the transducer terminals instead of 100k, a loss of about 10 to 12 dB in sensitivity but the bandwidth results, is considerably increased. At lower values of load resistor, the resonant frequency

is reduced somewhat, but normally the effective load should not be less than a few kilohms.

When transducers specifically designed for use in transmitter units were used as receiving units, it was found that they behaved in the unloaded rather like the state receiver transducers would behave when loaded with about 4k7 to 10k. Thus, the transmitter devices have much flatter response curves. Transducers supplied for use as either transmitters or receivers were also found to have fairly flat response curves. One may guess then, that a receiver unit with a sharply peaked response may be ideal for the detection of weak ultrasonic signals in the presence of noise, but transmitter units are more broadly tuned so as to ensure that they can cover the receiver frequency peak.

Transmitter circuits

One of the simplest ways of constructing an ultra-sonic transmitter is to connect the transducer across the terminals of a signal generator set to the resonant frequency of the transducer. Either a sine wave or a square wave may be used, but care should be taken to ensure that the maximum permissible rating of the transducer is not exceeded. It is possible to use ultrasonic transducers under pulsed conditions, but care is needed to obtain good results.

It is possible to design oscillators for driving ultrasonic transducers using only a single transistor, but a feedback transformer is necessary and it is usually easier to design a two transistor astable circuit which requires no transformer. An astable circuit of this type, designed by Philips-Mullard for





Figure 3. An ultrasonic transmitter using discrete components. Synchronisation with the 40 kHz transducer is automatic. For 25 kHz operation, C1 and C2 should be increased to about 750 pF (560 pF and 180 pF in parallel). Most silicon NPN transistors can be used for Q1 and Q2; e.g: BC108, BC548 etc.

Figure 5. A CMOS 4001 push-pull transmitter circuit. For 25 kHz operation, C1 should be increased to about 270 pF. A CMOS 4011 NAND gate can be used instead of the 4001 device but the ON and OFF connections to the switch are then reversed.

their 36 kHz transducers, is shown in Figure 3. The diodes in the emitter circuits of the transistors suppress the reverse voltage peaks occurring between the base and the emitter; these peaks are likely to exceed the maximum permissible reverse value of 5 V for the transistor types shown and at the same time can give rise to frequency fluctuations. The diodes are not needed at low supply voltages, but the ultrasonic output is then lower.

The natural frequency of oscillation of the circuit in Figure 3 is determined by the time constants R1-C1 and R4-C2, but this natural frequency is made lower than the required frequency. When the ceramic piezo-electric element of the transducer is connected the collectors. across two the oscillations of the circuit make the transducer ring. The ringing transducer generates a voltage which causes premature triggering of a cut-off transistor so that the oscillator is synchronised the transducer to frequency. Thus, no trimming of the oscillator frequency is necessary in this particular circuit. Current consumption is about 5 mA with a 9 Vdc supply.

Circuits can usually be simplified by the use of integrated circuits instead of discrete components. Figure 4 shows how a 555 device can be used to drive an ultrasonic transducer at about 40 kHz. The preset resistor, VR1, should be adjusted for maximum current consumption which occurs when the 555 oscillator frequency matches the transducer frequency and maximum power is radiated. The 555 produces square waves with a mark-to-space ratio of about 1:1. If 25 kHz transducers are to be used, C1 should be increased to

1n5, alternatively R1 can be increased to about 18k.

Another simple ultrasonic transducer circuit is shown in Figure 5; it uses the 4001 quad two-input CMOS NOR gate. Two gates act as a square wave oscillator which drives the other two NOR gates in push-pull. The latter act as buffers and drive the transducer in push-pull, preventing any voltages from the transducer from affecting the itself. The oscillator oscillator frequency can be adjusted by means of the preset component VR1 so that maximum current is taken from the supply line. Capacitor C1 should be increased to 270p for 25 kHz operation.

The performance of each of the oscillators shown in Figures 3 to 5 inclusive is very similar.

More complex transmitter units can be made which radiate a modulated waveform or a pulse-coded waveform. For example, a 556 device (dual 555)





can be employed to generate a 300 Hz signal to modulate the second 40 kHz oscillator of the 556; the advantage of using modulated ultrasonic waves is that the receiver can be made selective to the 300 Hz modulating frequency and reject noise.

Receiver units

In the same way that the ceramic piezoelectric bimorph element bends when a voltage is applied across it (Figure 1), when ultrasonic waves fall on it, the bending of the element generates a small voltage across the transducer terminals. This voltage is a 40 kHz waveform, but unfortunately the amplitude is quite small. When the transmitting and receiving transducers are placed face-to-face and touching one another the voltage across the receiver transducer terminals is typically less than one volt, but at a distance of about 30 meteres the voltage across the receiving transducer falls to some tens of microvolts and any further increase in the distance between the transmitter and receiver will be likely to result in the signal being lost amongst the noise.

Thus, it is clear that an amplifier of considerable gain must follow the receiving transducer in the receiver unit. This amplifier may consist of discrete transistors, but the circuit can be considerably simplified by the use of one or more integrated circuits. In particular, it is interesting to note that the ICs developed for the amplification of 10.7 MHz IF signals in FM receivers, or for amplification of the inter-carrier sound signal in television receivers, are very suitable for the amplification of ultrasonic signals from a receiving transducer.



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Figure 6. An ultrasonic receiver circuit using discrete components. The reed relay closes when ultrasonic waves fall onto the input transducer.

Discrete components

A five-transistor discrete component receiver is shown in Figure 6. Each of the transistors employed is a high-gain, low-noise, small-signal type of the appropriate polarity. Q1 and Q2 provide the first stage amplification and this is followed by an identical second stage, Q3 and Q4, while Q5 controls a sensitive reed relay. When ultrasonic waves of the correct frequency (25 kHz or 40 kHz) fall on the transducer, the relay will operate.

The transducer can be connected directly to the base of Q1, since it has a very high dc impedance and will not affect the bias applied to Q1. The gain of the first stage is determined mainly by R7 and R5 and that of the second stage by R15 and R13. Either R7 or R15, or both, should be reduced if the circuit becomes unstable due to a poor layout or if a high sensitivity is not required. When the distance between the transmitting and receiving transducers is quite small, it is possible to use only a single stage of amplification before the output stage.

When the 40 kHz voltage peaks across R17 exceed about 0.65 V, Q5 commences to conduct and only a little increase in the ultrasonic wave intensity will then cause the reed relay to close. Capacitor C10 smooths out the 40 kHz half-cycles of current passing through the reed relay.

It is important to note that a very sensitive reed relay must be employed in this circuit which closes with a current of no more than about 5 mA with a coil voltage of about 6 V. During the setting up of the circuit and when experimenting with it, it is instructive to insert a 10 mA meter in series with the reed relay coil. Although the reed relay can switch only a small current (perhaps 100 mA), this current can be used to perform any desired operation, including the control of a much larger relay.

TAB231 Receiver

Another receiver circuit for the control of a relay is shown in Figure 7. A TAB231 (SGS-ATES) or the equivalent. uA739 (Fairchild) or a similar device, is employed as a 40 kHz two-stage amplifier. Resistors R1 and R3 provide a bias for the non-inverting (+) input of the left-hand amplifier to which signals from the transducer are also fed. Capacitor C1 effectively ties the junction of R1, R2 and R3 to common (0V) as far as alternating voltages are concerned, so the resistor R2 appears as a load across the transducer terminals and broadens the frequency response of the transducer (see Figure 2).

The gain of the first 40 kHz amplifier stage is set by the ratio of R5/R4, but the other components in the feedback network reduce the gain at low frequencies. The output from pin 1 is fed directly into the non-inverting input of the second amplifier stage and also provides a suitable bias for this input. The second stage is of a very similar design to the first stage except that some component values are modified to reduce unwanted noise and lowgain which cause frequency can problems.

The output from pin 13 is fed through C7 to a diode pump circuit. The latter converts the 40 kHz waveform into a steady voltage which appears across the diode pump output capacitor C8 which has its upper end positive when the ultrasonic waves are present on the receiving transducer. Each 40 kHz input wave passing through C7 causes a small amount of charge to flow through D2 to the capacitor C8 which thus becomes charged.



Figure 7. Receiver circuit using the TBA231 or uA739 as a high gain amplifier.

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Figure 8. A receiver employing the TBA120S as an amplifier and featuring a meter display.

Charge from C8 passes through R9 and through the base-emitter junction of the high-gain transistor Q1; a collector current therefore flows in this transistor. The current flowing from the emitter to the base of the PNP output closes whenever ultrasonic waves fall onto the receiving transducer. The 2N2904 output transistor can switch a moderately large current, so a relay which requires a current of 150 mA or more can be employed. Such a relay can switch a substantial current through its contacts - perhaps 10 A in a 250 Vac circuit, so power levels of well over 1 kW can be controlled by this circuit directly.

The resistor R8 in Figure 7 may be adjusted to obtain the required gain. If the sensitivity is too high, spurious signals may cause the relay to close. In particular, the ringing of a telephone bell, even at a distance of some eight metres can cause the closing of the relay. The sensitivity can be reduced by reducing the value of R8. For some applications it is instructive to insert a meter (perhaps 100 mA FSD) in the 2N2904 emitter or collector circuit.

Transducers resonating at any frequency between about 20 kHz and 60 kHz may be employed in the circuits of Figures 6 and 7 with the component values shown. It is only in the transmitter circuits that component values must be slightly changed if transducer frequencies are altered so that the required frequency of oscillation is obtained.

TBA120S circuit

The circuit of Figure 8 shows how a Philips TBA120S device may be used as a 40 kHz amplifier. The TBA120S is intended for use as an IF amplifier and an output may be taken from pin 6 or pin 10 through a 10n coupling capacitor, as shown, to the base of an internal transistor which is used to provide more gain. In the circuit, R4 forms the collector load and the capacitor C5 was found to be needed to prevent spurious oscillation.

The output or the diode pump in Figure 8 is shown connected to a 2V FSD meter, but it could also drive a twotransistor output stage such as that shown in Figure 7. Indeed, the parts of transducer, the bias to the input pin 10 being applied through R1 from pin 11.

The output from pin 2 is coupled to the diode pump, D2 and D3, and the resulting positive potential is fed into the input of the power amplifier at pin 3. This power amplifier can pass enough current to control the relay connected in its output circuit (pin 7). As with the circuit in Figure 7, a diode is connected across the relay to shunt the reverse transient voltage produced when the relay coil current ceases to flow, since this voltage could damage the output device.

Although the circuit of Figure 9 is very simple, it is not so flexible or so sensitive as that of Figure 7.

The diodes shown in the diode pump circuits are germanium point-contact types (OA95), since these are switched to conduction by a potential of about 150 mV. Silicon diodes, such as the 1N914, can also be used in the diode pump circuits but they may not respond to weak signals as do the pump circuits using OA95s since they require about 0.65 V for forward conduction.



Figure 9. This is one of the simplest possible circuits that will operate a relay from an ultrasonic transducer. The relay should be a sensitive type and may have whatever contact set is appropriate to your application.

the circuits shown in this article can be regarded as building blocks which the experimenter can connect together in many different ways, although care may be needed to prevent oscillation.

ULN-2212 circuit

A very simple receiver circuit for relay control can be made using one of the devices intended for use as a combined intermediate frequency and power amplifier (leaving any volume control circuit unused). The writer has used the LM1808, while the circuit of Figure 9 shows the use of a Sprague ULN-2212 device.

The section of the ULN-2212 intended for use as an intermediate frequency amplifier is used to amplify the 40 kHz signal from the ultrasonic

Applications

The receiver circuits of Figures 6 to 9 inclusive can be employed in simple remote control applications in which one wishes to be able to press a button on a small hand-held transmitter unit in order to cause a relay to close in some equipment up to about 20 metres away. Unlike light beams, ultrasonic communications links are almost unaffected by the presence of rain, fog, snow, smoke or dust. Such a link could, for example, be used to call a person working in a garden shed into the house.

If an ultrasonic transmitter unit is mounted on the front bumper of a car, when the driver reaches his home he can transmit a short pulse of ultrasonic waves to a receiving unit near his garage door which causes his garage INCLUDING 25 Watt Amp 26 Watt Brigade Delay Line 26 Brigade Delay Line 27 Brigade Delay Line 27 Brigade Delay Line 28 Brigade

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door to be opened automatically by a motor, without the necessity for the driver to leave his vehicle. Similarly, he can close the garage door as he leaves home.

Ultrasonic links have been widely used for the remote control of television receivers, but they have now been largely displaced by infra-red links. The latter tend to be more complex than ultrasonic links, but they do offer the wider bandwidth desirable for the many channels of communication required to control a colour television receiver (which may possibly include a Teletext decoder).

If an ultrasonic transducer is placed in a sealed enclosure, such as the interior of a car or a refrigerator, a receiver unit fitted with a meter in its output stage can be moved around the outside of the enclosure to locate any small leaks in the sealing rubber. The ultrasonic waves can only escape from the interior through any such small leaks and this method of leak detection is generally much more convenient than, for example, waiting until it rains to see where the water enters one's vehicle!

The circuit of Figure 8, or the circuits of Figure 6 or 7 (if fitted with a meter output) are very suitable for this application.

Leaks in pressure or vacuum pipes generate ultrasonic waves which can be used to deflect a meter in a suitable receiver. Thus the leak can be located. Similarly, some types of electrostatic corona discharge produce ultrasonic waves which can be detected in much the same way. Generally however, it is better to convert the ultrasonic frequency into an audible frequency by a heterodyne technique, as discussed later.

A simple transmitter and receiver of the types discussed, operating at a fairly low gain, can be used as an intruder detector. If an intruder passes through the beam, the interruption of the beam operates a relay and this gives the required alarm. Ultrasonic systems have the advantage that the intruder cannot hear the signal. However, the Doppler system to be discussed is normally much more satisfactory than a simple transmitter and receiver, since the Doppler detector is triggered by movement anywhere in a protected room and it is not necessary for the intruder to actually pass through any given point in the beam. Nevertheless, a simple transmitter-receiver is adequate for the protection of a corridor or other narrow area through which an intruder must pass.

Another application for an ultrasonic transmitter-receiver circuit is the

remote control of slide projectors. If one wishes to have remote control without connecting wires merely so that one can cause the next slide to be projected, a simple system like those described will suffice. If, however, one wishes to be able to return to an earlier slide and to be able to alter the focusing in either direction, then a four-channel link is needed. Multi-channel systems are most easily constructed using some of the special devices developed for television receiver control.

At one time, the police in certain countries used ultrasonic transmitters to switch on motorway warning lights for fog or ice by merely directing the beam at a receiver near the warning light without stopping their vehicle.

Another application is in vehicle safety belt security systems in which the safety belt emits an ultrasonic tone from a transducer fixed to it; the vehicle cannot be started unless the signal is being received by a transducer mounted near the windscreen. Slightly different frequencies cover the driver and front passenger seats.

Doppler intruder detector

A Doppler intruder alarm receiver circuit is shown in Figure 10. When used with one of the transmitter circuits discussed previously (which should be operated from the same stabilised power supply), the circuit can detect the slightest movement anywhere within a room of the size found in a normal house. The 40 kHz amplifier shown in block form may consist of the discrete circuit shown in Figure 6, up to and including Q4 (so that C9 of Figure 6 corresponds with C1 of Figure 10). Alternatively, the 40 kHz amplifier may consist of that shown in Figure 7, in which C7 corresponds to C1 of Figure 10.

The ultrasonic transmitter is placed in the same room as the Doppler receiver unit of Figure 10, but the two transducers should not be placed so that they directly face one another. The transmitted frequency is reflected around the room from wall to wall and some of the signal will be picked up by the receiver unit. If anything moves in the room, a Doppler-shifted ultrasonic tone will be reflected from the moving object to the receiver so that the two separate frequencies will be amplified by the 40 kHz input amplifier.

The output from this amplifier is fed to the first diode pump circuit so that the difference frequency or beat note is. developed across C2. Objects which are moving fairly rapidly in the room develop a beat note in the audio frequency band which can be heard if the signals across C2 (Figure 10) are fed to an audio amplifier. More slowly moving objects develop sub-audio frequencies but the use of large coupling capacitors in the remainder of the circuit ensures that a response to either audio or sub-audio frequencies is obtained. Ultrasonic frequencies are shunted to common through C2

The beat frequency is coupled by C3 to a single transistor difference frequency amplifier, Q1. Any residual 40 kHz frequency components are filtered out by C4 and the low difference frequency is passed to the second diode pump circuit. This circuit will develop an appreciable voltage across C6 only when a Doppler shifted signal is present at the input in addition to the transmitted signal. The presence of the Doppler-generated signal across C6 can be used to switch on the VN88AF power MOSFET output stage which allows a current to flow through the load and thus sound the alarm.

The power MOSFET output stage of



Figure 10. Circuit of a receiver for a Doppler-type intruder detector.

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Figure 10 has been included as an alternative to the two-transistor circuit of Figure 7. The output stage of Figure 7 can be used as the output of the Figure 10 Doppler receiver, and vice-versa.

The writer has also used a circuit of type shown in Figure 10 with a power Darlington output stage controlling a relay. The relay did not close if a person some four metres from the equipment remained absolutely still, but if he breathed in or out (even relatively slowly), the movement of his chest wall was enough to cause the relay to close without fail!

One of the problems with such extreme sensitivity is that of false alarms, since even the occasional false alarm in the middle of the night can cause a great deal of trouble! One should also remember that this circuit is sensitive to any stray ultrasonic frequencies such as the ringing of a telephone bell or even the rubbing of two surfaces together if they are near the transducers. If the transducer of the Doppler receiver of Figure 10 (or the transducer of any sensitive ultrasonic receiver) is tapped with the finger, a considerable response will always be obtained in either an output relay or output meter. It should be noted that a regulated power supply should be used for the Figure 10 circuit, otherwise stray changes in the power line voltage may give rise to false alarms.

The 40 kHz amplifier can be the same type as that used in Figure 6 or Figure 7, its output being fed to the diode pump of the Figure 11 circuit. In addition, signals from an oscillator operating at a frequency close to the frequency of the incoming signals are fed through C2 to the same diode pump circuit. The oscillator circuit can be that of Figure 4, but the output from pin 3 is connected to C2 of Figure 11 instead of to the ultrasonic transducer shown in Figure 4.

The difference frequency between the incoming signal and the oscillator is developed in the non-linear diode pump circuit of Figure 11. The components C3 and C4 filter out the ultrasonic frequency signals and the difference frequency is passed to an audio amplifier through the volume control VR1. Any audio amplifier with a gain of the order of 50 is suitable (such as many of the integrated circuit audio amplifiers on the market). Either a small loudspeaker or an earpiece may be used to produce the audible noise.

Experimenting with a 'bat detector' circuit is of great educational value and makes one appreciate what a vast world of ultrasonic tones we are missing! If one rubs the palms of one's hands together or rubs any two suitable surfaces in front of the face of the receiving transducer, one can hear the rubbing noise, since such rubbing



Figure 11. Ultrasonic sounds can be rendered audible by 'heterodyning' the input to an ultrasonic transducer down to the audible frequency range. The frequency range covered depends on the particular transducer employed; i.e: a 25 kHz or a 40 kHz type.

Bat detector

A 'bat detector' converts incoming ultrasonic waves into audio signals which can be heard. In order to construct a bat detector which will respond to a wide range of ultrasonic frequencies, an expensive ultrasonic microphone is usually needed. However, reasonable results can be obtained using a cheap ultrasonic transducer in the type of circuit shown in Figure 11. No transmitter unit is needed. generates ultrasonic waves. Snapping a finger and thumb together or blowing air through one's teeth are other simple ways of generating ultrasonic waves.

The performance of the Figure 11 circuit does not vary very much as one changes from 40 kHz to 25 kHz transducers, although one is listening to different frequency bands in the two cases. In addition, it does not make much difference whether one has the oscillator operating above or below the ultrasonic frequency to which one is listening. Indeed, no oscillator is required when receiving the ultrasonic waves from rubbing two objects together since the range of frequencies generated by such objects beat with one another.

The oscillator is required when receiving a note from an oscillator connected to an ultrasonic transmitting transducer (such as the circuits of Figures 3 to 5). The use of a transmitter with the bat detector circuit of Figure 11 results in a clear note being produced which it is easy to pick out amongst the noise. The writer found that the note could be detected when the distances between the transmitter and detector were as much as 35 metres in the open air. The maximum distances indoors are greater, since there is less stray ultrasonic noise to interfere with the wanted signal. In particular, ranges in a corridor can be considerably increased by reflections of the ultrasonic waves from the walls towards the receiving transducer. A further increase in the range can probably be obtained by placing the transmitting transducer or the receiving transducer, or preferably both, at the focus of parabolic reflectors.

It is interesting to note that bats emit ultrasonic vibrations between about 25 kHz to almost 160 kHz, whilst small rodents can emit vibrations from about 90 kHz down into the audible range. Insects such as grasshoppers and some moths emit frequencies up to about 80 kHz — 100 kHz. Some of these vibrations can be detected by the Figure 11 circuit, but for optimum results a purpose-built bat detector costing about \$1000 is needed. The writer has used the Figure 11 type of circuit to detect the ultrasonic emissions from young mice a few days old by which they communicate with their mother.

Conclusions

This article has been written to show the experimenter how he can use economical equipment for ultrasonic work. No attempt has been made to cover some of the more difficult aspects of the subject, such as voice modulation of ultrasonic waves for intercom systems or the measurement of distances by ultrasonic pulse techniques or the measurement of wind velocity. The aim has been rather to show what can be done easily by the use of simple circuits.

One can even use one of the circuits of Figures 3 to 5 inclusive to call a dog which has been trained to return to its master on hearing the ultrasonic tone, but it is advisable to use a relatively low frequency for this purpose (20 kHz to 25 kHz) to minimise air absorption and to use a frequency to which the dog is most sensitive.

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Project 497



The completed box, prior to mounting the drivers and crossover network. The box lining is placed in position after the crossover unit, tweeter and mid-range drivers are placed in position. The whole box is then stuffed with waste wool before mounting the woofer to the front baffle.

The drivers used here are part of the new range of Philips loudspeakers. We chose these drivers only after a thorough look at the price, availability and quality of drivers presently available in Australia. There is some relationship between power handling and price of a driver but there is *little* relationship between sound quality and price. Some of the best tweeters I have heard, for example, have been amongst the cheapest devices available. A complete set of drivers for this project will cost around \$240, and at this price are a bargain.

The woofer used is the AD12250/W8. This has a free air resonance at 26 Hz and a power handling figure of 100 watts. When in its enclosure the resonant frequency rises to around 35 Hz, which is quite good!

The mid-range unit is the latest Philips dome mid-range, the AD02161/ SQ8. This is a 50 mm diameter textile dome unit with its own mid-range enclosure as an integral part of the driver. The tweeter is a 25 mm diameter textile dome unit, the AD01610/T8. These three drivers were used in the earlier 4000/1 loudspeaker and the midrange and tweeter units were shown to work well together with a crossover point at 3 kHz.

The big problem encountered in the design of this loudspeaker was the lower crossover point between the woofer and mid-range. The resonant frequency of the mid-range unit is approximately 350 Hz, so it should not be used much 700 Hz. This enables the below crossover to give 12 dB of attenuation at the resonant frequency. Unfortunately, this means that the woofer must handle everything up to 700 Hz and, ideally, should have a usable frequency response to 1.4 kHz. The AD12250/W8 doesn't have a response this good, but it can be made to operate satisfactorily up to 1 kHz, which is a reasonable compromise. Since the woofer is handling a good part of the mid-range spectrum, a substantial amount of damping cabinet is necessary, resonances will otherwise cabinet severely impair the mid-range performance of the loudspeaker.

The prototype loudspeakers were first lined with a double layer of speaker innerbond material, then completely filled with waste wool. As always, the exact amount of filling needs to be established by experiment. During the development of the 4000 range of loudspeakers I have had a good look at



A close-up of the speaker connection terminals we used. This consists of two colour-coded spring-grip terminals mounted on a recessed plastic moulding. The assembly is screwed into a cutout in the rear baffle of the box.

the types of innerbond material available and most of them are definitely not dense enough. Unless the quality of innerbond improves rapidly, you can safely consider carpet underfelt and fibreglass bats as suitable alternatives!

Construction

If you are building the boxes yourself, rather than buying a complete kit, start by cutting the back, top, bottom and sides. The material used in the prototype boxes is 19 mm particle board and the finished units do not suffer excessively from panel vibration in use,

A group photo of the three drivers used in this system. Clockwise, from the left: AD02161/SQ8 dome mid-range, AD12250/W8 woofer and the AD01605/T8 tweeter – note that this last one is the alternative driver to that shown in the picture of the assembled speaker on page 51.



4000/2 3-way speaker system



PARTS LIST - ETI 497 Drivers SP1 Philips AD12250/W8 SP2 Philips AD02161/SQ8 or AD02160/W8 SP3 Philips AD01610/T8 or AD01605/T8 Inductors 11 0.6mH,max.dc resist: 1 ohm 12 3.0mH.max.dc resist: 1/2 ohm 13 0.6mht.max.dc resist: 1 ohm 14 3.0mH,max.dc resist: 1/2 ohm Capacitors C1 3u3 polycarbonate C2 22u bipolar electrolytic, 50V C3 3u3 polycarbonate C4 22u bipolar electrolytic, 50V C5 22u bipolar electrolytic, 50V Resistors all wirewound, 5% R1 4**R7**, 5W R2 185 5W R3 8R2, 5W R4 188.5W R5 12R 5W **Miscellaneous** wire; one loudspeaker terminal block; particle board; screws; glue, etc; speaker grill cloth; innerbond; waste wool.

so particle board of this thickness should be sufficient for most purposes.

Apply a liberal quantity of Aquadhere, or a similar wood glue, to all the joints and screw the panels together. Let the glue dry and then line all the inside joints with a suitable sealent, such as caulking compound or Plastibond. Always use particle board screws or self tappers when working with particle board. Normal wood screws will not hold into the material properly.

For best bass performance it is important that the finished box is totally air tight, so eventually, the whole box will be sealed in this manner. This much of the sealing is best done now before the front baffle goes on.

Hand-plotted graph showing measurements of the average response of the individual drivers in the completed system, measured in an 'average' living room. The 'dips' at the crossover points "flatten out" in the overall response of the system since the contribution from each driver adds in these areas.

Next, mount the spring terminals to the back panel. I used special loudspeaker terminals that are supplied fitted to a moulded plastic base. This simplifies the job of sealing the considerably. The terminals hole needed for the terminal base is rectangular but with rounded corners. Use a jig saw if you have one. If not, drill four holes to give the rounded corners necessary then join them up by cutting with a fret saw. Screw the terminal base into position then seal the inside of the cabinet between the timber and the base of the terminal block. Use Plastibond or Bostik for this as wood glue will not adhere to the plastic properly. An alternative way to seal the mounting terminal is to line the rim of the hole

with plasticine and screw the terminals over the top. Be careful not to screw the terminal base down too hard as the plastic is easily cracked.

Cut out the front baffle so that it is a snug fit into the front of the loudspeaker. Cut four lengths of 25 mm square timber and screw these onto the inside of the sides, top and bottom, 38 mm from the front edge of the loudspeaker. The baffle is then glued and slid into the box so that it rests on the timber braces. Anchor the baffle board by screwing through it into the timber braces; 19 mm should remain between the front of the baffle and the front edge of the loudspeaker. This space will be taken up by the grill cloth former.



Project 497

Glue the small 100 mm high wooden panel into position at the bottom of the box. In the 4000/1 loudspeakers there was a false bottom, leaving approximately 90 mm under the box in which to mount the crossover. In the interests of keeping the cost of this project to a minimum I have omitted the false bottom and the crossover is mounted on the inside of the box as is more commonly done.

The next stage of construction is to mount the tweeter and mid-range. First, solder lengths of speaker cable to each of the drivers so that there is enough cable to reach the bottom of the box. The tweeter and midrange units are supplied with their own mounting gaskets that ensure a good seal between the baffle and the drivers. Use Philips head or Posidriver type screws for mounting the drivers, this will minimise the possibility of slipping off the screw and possibly putting a screw driver through the loudspeaker cone.

The crossover for the project will be manufactured by Philips and should be available through Philips retail outlets. The pc board on the front cover is the prototype unit and there may be some changes to the pc board layout to simplify manufacture, but the circuit will be the same. Should you decide to construct your own crossovers, the necessary components and the pc board overlay will also be available from Philips retail outlets. The inductors will need to be glued to the board with epoxy. Other than this, crossover construction should be obvious.

Solder the wires from the drivers to the crossover. Be careful to ensure that the polarity of the wires to each of the drivers is correct. If any one of the drivers is connected the wrong way around the frequency response will be severely impaired.

Solder wires from the terminals to the crossover, and mount the crossover to the bottom of the box with self tappers. Line the inside of the box with two layers of innerbond then stuff the whole wool. Some with waste box experimenting will be necessary to establish the optimum amount of stuffing. Finally, cut another piece of innerbond 450 mm square and place this in the box so that it is attached to the inside of the baffle around the rim of the woofer hole. This serves to keep all the stuffing away from the back of the woofer

You will need to make a small hole in the innerbond for the cable to the woofer. Solder this to the woofer, then mount the woofer on the front panel. Once again, use Philips or Posigrip type self-tappers. The roll surround of the woofer is very easily damaged if bumped with a screwdriver blade.

The grill cloth former can be made from four more pieces of 25 mm square timber. Screw these together to form a rectangular former that fits inside the cabinet front. Stretch the grill cloth over the former and tack or staple the cloth to the timber. To make the cloth tighter over the frame, iron the cloth, with the iron set on reasonably low heat before attaching it. The finished grill should be a snug fit into the cavity in the front of the loudspeaker.

EXPLODED VIEW OF THE ETI-497, SERIES 4000/2 SPEAKER BOX

4000/2 3-way speaker system



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(AS FEATURED IN ETI SEPTEMBER '79)



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Design: staff Article: Andrew Kay

PRACTICALLY EVERYONE who owns and/or uses battery driven equipment that is used regularly is aware of the staggering cost of the batteries that seem to need replacement with monotonous regularity. They seem to have the perverse habit of running flat at the most inconvenient time (Murphy's law notwithstanding): they are getting dearer all the time: their output voltage drops quite rapidly with discharge and last. but most importantly, they deteriorate almost as quickly on the shelf; as when they are in use.

Since it's not always practical to use mains-powered battery eliminators, one solution is a battery with a high 'ampere-hour efficiency'; that is, one whose voltage is much less affected by the discharge rate than the dry cell type. Also, it's handy if the battery can be recharged. The NiCad cell meets both these requirements. Although they are pretty pricey to start with, NiCad cells are capable (if treated properly), of up to five hundred charge/discharge cycles!

Just multiply the cost of your last battery replacement by five hundred and see the money that can be saved.

Care and feeding of NiCads

Now that you've been convinced of the economics of the matter, here are some basic but essential facts regarding NiCad cells.

The NiCad cell, like the lead acid unit, is a secondary cell or accumulator; i.e.: its chemical action is reversible. Passing direct current from an outside source (charger), converts electrical energy into chemical energy within the cell. The process is reversed when the



cell is connected to an electrical load; the chemical energy stored within it during charging is converted to electrical energy which is dissipated by the load.

The NiCad cell needs a fairly constant charging current, this current being a function of the cell's capacity and the charging period. Cell capacity is expressed in Ampere-hours, abbreviated Ah, this being the current delivered by the cell, multiplied by the number of hours it will do so before reaching the discharged state. Take for example the 'AA' size NiCad cell which is equivalent to the U11 dry cell in dimensions and output voltage. It has a nominal capacity rating of 0.5 Ah; i.e: it will deliver half an amp for one hour; or 50 mA for 10 hours, 5 mA for 100 hours and so on.

However, there are physical limitations at higher current levels one cannot expect to draw 50 A for 36 ►

Project 578



seconds or even 5 A for six minutes!

In fact, it is accepted practice to load the cells to only one tenth of the nominal Ah rating; i.e: if your circuit draws 50 mA average current, you should use at least a 0.5 Ah NiCad battery as a power source.

Similarly, to recharge a NiCad cell or battery to full capacity requires the same current-by-time multiplication sum. For example, to recharge an 'AA' NiCad cell it needs 0.5 A for one hour or 250 mA for two hours and so on.

Once again, owing to certain limitations — danger of cell rupture in particular — fast charging of our 0.5 Ah AA cell at 5 A for six minutes is definitely not on! Under certain circumstances NiCads can receive a 'rapid' charge and actually benefit, but perhaps we'll leave that subject till another time.

At this point we come to the basic problem of charging NiCad cells.

Danger of Overfeeding

Due to the nature of the NiCad cell, permanent overcharging causes damage. And it is quite hard to determine by ordinary means (such as a voltmeter) precisely where full charge occurs and overcharging begins. So it would seem that one must disconnect the cell from charging at, or before, the moment of full charge occurring!

Fortunately, there is a way around this problem which involves using a pre-determined low value of charging current. It is not a well known fact, but if the charging current is kept at one sixteenth of rated capacity then no permanent damage occurs, regardless of how long the cell remains on charge. In other words, you could leave your AA size NiCad cell connected to the charger for any convenient period, as long as the current was maintained at (500/16) mA

This charger consists of a step-down transformer, T1, a full-wave rectifier with capacitor-input filter (D1-D4 and C1), followed by a constant-current regulator involving Q1, Q2 and resistors R2 to R12, R3-R12 being selected by SW3 to provide the required charging current.

To understand how the constant-current regulator works, let's examine a simplified version of the circuit above - see Figure 1, below.

As the circuit stands, base current for Q2 will flow through R1 and Q2 will be turned on. Emitter current from Q2 will flow through R2. and if the voltage drop across R2 is above



plus mount

Resistors

R1

R2

R3

R4

R5

R6

R7

RR

R9

R10

B11

R12

01

02

Semiconductors

D1-D4

LED1

HOW IT WORKS --- ETI 578

about 0.5 - 0.6 V, Q1 will turn on. Current through R1 will then be shared between the base of Q2 and the collector of Q1.

Now, with a load connected across the "constant current" terminals, collector current will flow through Q2 via R2. Thus, the voltage across R2 will attempt to rise. However, the base-emitter voltage of Q1 cannot vary greatly from a value of 0.6 V - this is a characteristic of the transistor. Thus, more base current will flow in Q1. This results in a greater collector current in Q1, which "robs" some of the base current from Q2, reducing its collector current. Thus, we have negative feedback and the current through the collector of Q2, which is also the load current, will settle to a value such that about 0.6 V is maintained across R2. Therefore, a constant current is delivered to the load, the value of which is entirely determined by the value of R2.

The power dissipated in R2 is kept quite low as the voltage across it will be no greater than about 0.6 V, thus low wattage resistors may be used.

In the project's circuit diagram above; Q1 and Q2 can be readily identified as they are Identical with those in Figure 1. Base current to Q2 is supplied by R2 (a 1k resistor) and the output, or charging, current is determined by the resistor selected by SW3, from resistors R3 to R12

and bolts, two standoffs, Scotchcal front panel

PARTS LIST - ETI 578

all ¼W, 5% unless noted	Capacitors
1k5	C1
. 1k	Miscellaneous
68R	F1
39R	suit (240 Vac rated)
120R	SW1 DPST switch, 240 Vac rated
. 10R	SW2 SPDT switch
56R	SW3single pole, 10 or 12 position
22R	switch
5R6	T1 Ferguson PL24/20VA or
2R7, 1/2W	similar, 12+12 V sec. at 800 mA.
1R8, ½W	pc board ETI-578
1R0, 1⁄2W	Metal case to suit (we used a David Reid
	Electronics type, No.4., measuring 140 mm deep
	by 120 mm wide by 95 mm high); two "flat pack"
BC639	heat sinks (Dick Smith H-3402 or similar) mains
TIP31B	cable and three-pin plug; terminal block and cable
1N4001, EM401 or similar,	clamp; rubber grommet; four rubber feet; piece of
1A diodes	1.6 mm thick cardboard; spaghetti sleeving;
TIL220R or similar red LED	hookup wire; output terminals; solder lugs, nuts

or 31 mA. Note that it would take at least 16 hours to fully recharge the cell.

The important thing of course is, you can't overcharge at this rate. The ETI-578 NiCad Charger is designed with this in mind. It provides a controlled charging facility for any one of ten types of commercially available NiCad cells. Table 1 shows the actual current ranges and the corresponding cell type numbers.

We used a simple voltage regulator and pre-determined values of current limiting resistors to get a ten-range constant current source. The output of the charger is very easily checked upon completion by connecting a current meter directly across the output. Remember that since this is a *constant current* source, the output current remains practically the same even if the output is shorted. The voltage goes up and down of course depending on the load.

One feature we have added is a switch (SW 2) to vary the input to the current regulator so that you can charge a string of cells, to a maximum of 16 (totalling about 20 V when charged).

Incidentally, the small sealed leadacid batteries that have recently become available can also be charged using the ETI-578. These are generally available in ratings ranging from 2 Ah to about 9 Ah in 6 V and 12 V sizes.

Construction

This should be very straightforward. Layout is absolutely uncritical so you can use any available case or box. We have not included any constructional details on suitable connectors between

Internal views of the completed project. Note that a 1.6 mm thick cardboard 'divider' separates the mains wiring from the other components as a safety measure. It stands the full height of the chassis and may be glued or bolted in position. The view at left shows the general arrangement of the mains wiring (see also the diagram over the



Component overlay for the pc board. Take care with orientation of the semiconductors.

the output terminals and the cells because in most cases connection can be made via flying leads to the battery holder in the equipment itself.

Having collected all the necessary parts, start by laying out all the major components in position in the box. A little effort at this stage can save a lot of teeth-gnashing, filing, drill-snapping and other time wasting later on. Using a fine felt pen or soft lead pencil mark the holes for *every* chassis-mounted

page). Sleeve all exposed connections. Use a rubber grommet at the mains lead entry, then a cable clamp and two-way terminal block. The earth lead is longer than the other two and is secured under a bolt used for it alone. The picture at right shows the pc board wiring to the major components.



Project 578

component. Check that adequate clearance is allowed for later wiring and access.

One important point; keep all mains wiring to one side of the layout and use the following:-

• a suitable anchor for the mains cable,

• an insulated terminal block, and

• a fuse with fuseholder

Having marked all the hole positions, drill and shape each one as necessary; remove all burrs and stray bits of metal, then check that all components fit properly before installing them.

After all panel-mounted parts are mounted, with the exception of the printed circuit board, assemble the pc board components. Fit the pcb-mounted wires (twelve for the range switch and one for the front panel LED). Check the polarity of the four rectifier diodes as well as the 470 uF capacitor.

Fit the printed circuit board into place using stand-off pillars. Identify the slider contact and the No. 1 position of the switch and connect the switch wiring starting at number one through to ten. Check the wiring, range by range, after you have finished.

When fitting the heatsink to the power transistor Q2, use a little silicon grease smeared on the contact surfaces; failure to do this may cause the transistor to fail on the higher ranges.

Fit the mains cable, terminal block, mains switch, and the fuse. Identify the earth lead and make a secure connection to the metalwork of the case.



The heatsink we used for Q2 was made up from two 'flatpack' heatsinks, Dick Smith No. H3402, bent as illustrated and mounted back-to-back on the transistor. This ensures they fit in the case. Use plenty of silicone heatsink compound to get good thermal conduction. The unmodified heatsink is shown at lower left.

Check this connection to the earth pin on the plug with a multimeter. Also check the active and neutral wires from the transformer to the mains plug.

Powering up

When all wiring is complete, insert a 250 mA fuse into the fuseholder and apply power. The LED should glow and you should be able to measure about 17 Vdc across C1 with SW2 in the "9V max." position and about 34 Vdc with SW2 in the "20V max." position. The reading should be within about 10-15%, if not, switch off and check your wiring immediately.



Assuming that everything is OK and your charger has not vaporised in the first five seconds carry out the following functional checks:

- connect a multimeter across C1 and short the output terminals while observing the meter reading. This should change only slightly, no matter which range has been selected. Typically, with SW2 on '20 V max.' on the 10 Ah range, the readings should be about 34 V with the output unloaded and 27 V with it short circuited. Switch off after this test.
- Set the meter to read current and connect it across the output, positive lead to positive terminal. Set the charge range switch to position 1 and the meter to a suitable current range. Switch the charger on. Check the reading against the figure given in Table 1. Repeat this check range by range, not forgetting to change the meter ranges of course!

If most of the ranges check out OK (within 10%) but one or two are a long way out, it's most probably caused by an incorrect value series limiting resistor (R2 to R11).

If the first two or three ranges are fine but the output is insufficient on the higher ones, either Q1 or Q2 is faulty. Finally, short the output, switch on, and leave running for a few minutes. Test the temperature of Q2 by placing your finger tip against the body of the transistor. If an imprint of the manufacturer's name is left in your flesh, overheating is indicated! Check that the heatsink is attached tightly to the transistor.

When connecting up the unit for use do not forget to observe correct polarity; the positive terminal on the charger connects to the positive on the battery, the negative charger terminal to the battery negative.

• ETI 578 • • • •
Roalen
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0 00 0

		TABLE 1					
Position	Resistor	Current	Cell type and capacity				
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	R3 R4 R5 R6 R7 R8 R9 R10 R11 R12	9 mA 17 mA 5.5 mA 75 mA 11 mA 31 mA 125 mA 250 mA 375 mA 625 mA	150 mA hour Button cell 280 mA hour, PP3 90 mA hour, PP3 1.2 A hour, PP9 0.18 A hour, AAA 0.5 A hour, AA 2 A hour, C 4 A hour, D 6 A hour 10 A hour				



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	2114 32 for
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	LM741 op amp
	BC547-BC548-BC549 .
	BC557-BC558-BC559 .
	Red Leds
	Green or Yellow Leds .
4	LOW PROFILE IC SOCKET

2

8 PIN .									.18
14 PIN									.25
16 PIN									.28
18 PIN									.29
20 PIN			×.						.30
22 PIN									.33
24 PIN									.35
28 PIN									
40 PIN							10		.50

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5.30

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.26

.19

.12

.12 .12

.23

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Programmable character generator for your S100 system

Craig Barratt

Add creativity to your computer! Another super project in our S100 bus computer series — this PCG teams with the popular ETI-640 VDU.

NOW THAT you have had your ETI-640 VDU for a while and can write characters anywhere on your monitor, wouldn't it be nice to be able to create your own characters and use these at will?

Well, we thought that this would be a great idea and after saying the right incantations a programmable character generator appeared.

It was soon discovered that the board also contained a logic probe for debugging and fully implemented joysticks for that once dreamed of analog input. And the people were happy. Well, you may ask, who would want a programmable character generator? I could just as easily ask who would want a microcomputer in their bedroom!

The PCG is in fact a very useful device when used in conjunction with the ETI-640 VDU. The most obvious use is to simply write a new character set into the PCG and use the VDU as you would normally. Instead of the usual characters appearing on the screen, the characters which you created would appear instead. This concept may be extended simply to creating special character sets for programming languages (APL requires a special character set), or having realistic aliens and starbases in your next game of Startrek. You might even play a chess game with the screen really looking like a chess board with recognisable pieces on it.

Besides passively generating character sets for use by programs, you can have programs change characters as you want. This means shapes can be moved across the screen and very realistic games can be produced.

So a PCG will let you win Wimbledon and destroy the enemy tanks — all from your own bedroom!



An example of the range of 'tricks' possible with this programmable character generator

'Just one more toy' I hear all the purists say. Well, there is something in it for you purists too. With some good driving software you can use the PCG for x,y graphics with the joysticks as analog input, but more about this later.

Features

Apart from being able to program up to 128 characters with the PCG, you can still use all the 128 characters available from the ETI-640. For each of the 1024 characters on the screen you can select whether it is a PCG or a ROM character. Of course, inverse and flashing characters (PCG or ROM) as well as chunky graphics, are still available on the ETI-640 VDU. As shown in the accompanying diagram each of the 1024 characters on the ETI-640 screen consists of a matrix of bits — 16 bits high and eight bits across. So that characters are not pushed together, gaps are left around each one. Thus, a normal character from the ETI-640 actually sits in a smaller matrix of 12 bits high and seven bits across. The space around this smaller matrix appears black on the screen and is the gap separating characters.

When chunky graphics appear on the screen they completely occupy the 16 x 8 matrix and thus they can run together allowing unbroken lines and pictures to be drawn.

A character created by the PCG gives

Project 681



Figure 1. The character and graphics matrixes for the ETI-640 VDU compared to the 16 x 8 matrix of the ETI-681 programmable character generator.

you the best of both worlds. With the PCG you can program every bit in the 16 x 8 matrix. Thus you can get the same definition as with normal characters but PCG characters can run together, like graphics characters.

The PCG occupies 2K of processor memory, which is located using an onboard DIP switch. This amount of memory is required since each character requires 16 bytes to define and 128 characters can be programmed. The representation of a PCG character is shown in Figure 2.

LOW NIBBLE	BI	т	NL	JM	BE	R		
0	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
2	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
3	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
4	7	6	5	4.	3	2	1	0
5	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
6	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
7	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Α	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
В	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
С	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
D	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
E	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
F	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0

Each row of a character is one byte of memory. The most significant bit (bit 7) is the left hand bit as it appears on the screen, right through to the least significant bit (bit 0) which is the right hand bit as it appears on the screen. The top row of a character has a low nibble address of 0, the second has an address of XXX1 (hex).

Since each character occupies 16 bytes of memory, for a PCG starting at hex 'F800', character '00' in the PCG may be found at location hex 'F800'. Similarly, character '01' in the PCG may be found at location hex 'F810', character '02' at location hex 'F820' and so on. To convert between a character number and a PCG address, simply put a zero onto the end of the character number (in hex) and add the new number to the base address of the PCG. For example, character hex '5B' will be found at location hex 'FDB0' in the PCG, since hex 'FDB0' equals hex 'F800' plus hex '5B0'.

If you recall, there are two bits in the function block of the ETI-640, the flashing bit and the graphics bit. Using these bits you can select whether each character on the screen is flashing or graphics. The PCG adds a third bit to the function block of the ETI-640. Setting this bit low will make that character a normal (ROM) character. Setting it high will make that character a PCG character. The graphics and flashing bits operate as usual.

The Joysticks

Up to four joysticks may be connected to the PCG. The joystick circuitry is totally independant of the PCG's character generation. The joysticks are I/0 oriented while the PCG is memorymapped.

A joystick consists of two potentiometers, one varying with vertical movement of the joystick paddle and the other with horizontal. Thus, up to eight pots may be connected to the PCG. The lines that interface to the pots are known as channels and eight of these inputs are available on a DIP socket on the PCG board.

The processor controls the joysticks through one I/0 port. To get the value of

a given input channel the processor writes out the channel number to the joystick port. This initiates the timing cycle and the top bit of the input port goes low when the conversion is complete. The remaining seven bits of the input port are the converted value. The joystick circuitry in fact has other goodies built in, but more about this later.

The logic probe

A logic probe has been included on the board to aid in the service of this card and others. Two LEDs, red and green, indicate high and low levels respectively. If the logic probe is connected to a tri-state signal, the LEDs will flash slowly. This means the probe will give responses in the following way:

Condition of input	Logic probe output
ligh level	Red LED lit, green LED out.
low level	Green LED lit, red LED out.
Fri-state level	Green and red LEDs alternately flashing.
Pulse train	Green and red LEDs both partially lit.

When looking at a pulse train, the brightness of each LED approximately corresponds to the time for which the pulse train is in that state. For example, a bright red LED and a slightly lit green LED means the input is mostly high and pulses low for short periods of time.

Construction

Now that you are convinced that you "just gotta get one", the next step is to get the parts and build up a board. Before you rush out and buy the parts, do yourself a favour and give this section a good read.

A good place to start would be the printed circuit card. Due to the large number of holes that need plating through, and the number of tracks that connect to chip pins on the top side of the board, using a plated-through hole board is strongly recommended. Such boards will be made available through Applied Technology we understand. For those incorrigible diehards who want to do it the hard way the PCG pc board patterns are not printed in this magazine. Don't despair! Send a large stamped, self-addressed envelope to 'PCG PCBs', ETI Magazine, 15 Boundary Street, Rushcutters Bay, NSW 2011 and we will send the patterns back.

If you are making your own printed circuit board you should start by soldering links through the board in positions which will be later covered by ICs.

The board has been carefully designed so that as few tracks as possible pass between IC pins on the

prog. character generator



BLOCK DIAGRAM OF THE PROGRAMMABLE CHARACTER GENERATOR



BLOCK DIAGRAM OF THE PCG JOYSTICKS

solder side. Despite this, you should take care with each joint, watching out for dry joints and solder splashes.

There are two chips that you don't have to buy when you build the PCG. These are ICs 7 and 13 which are a 2102 RAM and the character ROM respectively. These come from the ETI-640, where they live under the alias of IC 22 and IC 4 respectively. DIP-to-DIP leads connect DL1 to the ex-IC22 and DL2 to the ex-IC4 sockets on the ETI-640, but more about this later.

Construction should commence with the insertion and soldering of all IC sockets, if you are using them. If you are not using sockets for the ICs you should still have sockets for the DIP-to-DIP leads, DL1, DL2 and DL3. Use a threepin Utilux socket, ETI-632 VDU style, for CN1. Also solder in the DIP switches, DS1 and DS2.

All the resistors should be inserted next, followed by all the capacitors, except C21 whose value depends upon the value of the joysticks used. Note the polarity of C1, C2, C3 and C21 (when inserting them). The diodes and transistor are soldered in next, again noting polarity, followed by the potentiometers RV1 and RV2 and finally the heatsink with IC34.

Note that RV1 and RV2 are multiturn trimmers. These are used to set up the joysticks and it was decided that multiturn trimmers would make setting them up a lot easier.

Choosing components:

Some of the components used will vary from PCG to PCG (if more than one person builds one). These variations are:

- If you are connecting the PCG to a processor board which has an inverted data bus (such as the KT9500), ICs 2, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 27 will have to be 74LS368s instead of the 74LS367s as specified in the parts list.
- 2) The value of C21 depends on the value of the joysticks used. Choose an appropriate value from Table 1.

If the value of the joystick that you are using is not in Table 1 then simply apply the magical formula provided.

e na filmadi				
VALUE OF	VALUE			
RV1/RV2	OF C21			
5k 50k 100k	330n 33n 18n			
$MAGIC FORMULA$ $C21 = \frac{1.75}{R_{p} + 0.3}$				
C21 is the value of C21 in μF R _p is value of the pots in the joysticks, in kohms.				
TABLE 1				

Before inserting any ICs it is a good idea to apply power to the board and check the output of the 5V regulator. When this voltage is correct, solder or plug in the ICs and, besides interfacing the PCG to the ETI-640, construction is complete.

Before interfacing the PCG to the ETI-640 you might like to power the board up, with IC13 (the character generator ROM) still in the ETI-640, where it is known as IC4. Make sure that no large blue sparks, smoke or bad smells appear when you power up the board. Run the backs of your fingers over the ICs for a few seconds to ensure that nothing is getting too hot.

If you have an S100 bus system, simply plug in the PCG conveniently near the ETI-640. In this case it is assumed that all signals that are required to drive the PCG are on your bus. The signals that the PCG requires are very simple and you shouldn't exhibit any problems with the idiosyncrasies of the S100 bus.

If you don't have an S100 bus system then you are in for another wrap/solder operation. The "spare socket" as marked on the overlay may be used for extra gates to derive some sort of S100 signals for the PCG. Since you already have an ETI-640 on your system you already have MWRT and MEMR signals. All you will have to generate is OUT and INP. Refer to the ETI September 1977 issue for more details on these signals.





The functional description of the PCG board may be conveniently divided into three parts: the logic probe, the PCG, and the joysticks.

THE LOGIC PROBE:

IC1a and 1b drive the green (logic 0) and red (logic 1) LEDs respectively. Since both aren't on together only one dropping resistor, R1, is required. When the input, point 'A', is *low* IC1, pin 2 will go *high*, forcing the green LED on.

IC1d, 1e and 1f are wired as an oscillator running at a frequency of about 5 Hz. When point 'A' is open circuit, or connected to a tri-stated signal, the LEDs will flash at this rate, indicating a tri-state condition. Since point 'A' is being driven by this oscillator through R2, some signal distortion may occur, particularly when looking at open collector signals. If this is a problem R2 should be removed and tristated signals will appear as logic 1 (red LED).

PCG:

In normal running mode (no processor accesses), buffer ICs 21, 22 and 27 are turned off and selector ICs 11, 12 and 6 are driving RAM addresses with character and row information from the ETI-640 VDU via DIP lead DL2. R/W is forced high (read) and C5a inverts the most significant address so that either the lower 1K (ICs 15 and 17) or the upper 1K (ICs 14 and 16) Is enabled.

HOW IT WORKS - ETI 641

Appropriate dot data is produced by both the RAM (ICs 14 to 17) and the ROM (IC13). IC9 and IC10 select whether data from the ROM or RAM is supplied back to the ETI-640. These selectors are switched by the state of the ROM/PCG RAM bit (IC8). The addresses for IC8 come from the ETI-640 via DIP lead DL1. The displaced 2102 chip becomes IC7 and still functions according to the set the set the

functions normally as the graphics/normal bit. Input data (DO2) for IC8 is provided by IC19. R/W for IC8 is provided by the ETI-640. Output data is gated onto the bus by IC2 whenever a read from ETI-640 memory is made. Since this read condition cannot simply be detected by the PCG it is taken from the ETI-640 via point 'B'. The eighth bit from RAM is taken back to the ETI-640 via point 'D' because only seven bits are available on DL2.

IC3 compares A11 to A15 with the DS1 settings. IC3 pin 9 will go low when the processor is doing a read or write to the PCG memory. IC4a and IC4c turn on the RAM data input buffers (ICs 22 and 27) and the RAM data output buffers (ICs 21 and 22) respectively. During processor accesses incorrect character information will be given to the ETI-640. To prevent these 'flickers', Q1, via point 'C', blanks the ETI-640 screen.

Selector ICs 6, 11 and 12 supply processor addresses to the RAMs during accesses. IC5c and IC5d add 12 (decimal) to the processor address (without carry above A2) because the top row of each character has a row address of 12 (decimal) on the ETI-640. Refer to ETI April 1978 page 35 for an explanation.

JOYSTICKS:

The joystick conversion sequence is triggered by a write to the joystick port. ICs 18, 23 and 24 detect a port access to the port address selected by DS1.

A write to the joystick port latches the lower three bits of the data bus (IC29). This is the channel number. The write also triggers ICs 31 and 32, both moriostables. IC32 holds the counter ICs 25 and 26 cleared for a period set by RV2. The period of IC31 is proportional to the resistance selected by IC28.

After being held cleared for the duration of IC32, counter ICs 25 and 26 count the pulses from IC33 for the duration of IC31. If the count reaches 127 (decimal), the maximum value, the monostable is reset prematurely by D3.

The output of IC31 is the top bit of the joystick input port. When this is low the remaining seven bits represent the converted value of the input channel.

IC30c detects a read from the joystick port and turns on ICs 19 and 20 so that the outputs of ICs 25, 26 and 31 may be put onto the processor's input bus.

Project 681



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7654321 NOTCH OR SPOT AT THIS END 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 ALL ICS FACE THIS WAY >
PARTS	LIST -	ETI	681
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FANIS LIST - E11081				
Resistors	all 1/4W, 5% unless noted			
R1,R18-19,R21	.330R			
R2, R4, R20	1k			
R3	1k9.2%			
R5 - R17				
RV1. RV2	5k multitum trimpot			
Capacitors	on monitori unipot			
	10			
C3	10u tantalum, 6V			
C3 C4 - C18				
C19				
C20	82n ceramic			
C21				
	SCC IGAL			
Semiconductors				
D1				
D2				
D3, D4	1N914			
Q1	BC548			
IC1	741 5514			
IC2, IC27, and	1420014			
IC19-22	74LS367			
IC3. IC18				
IC4, IC30	74LS00			
IC5, IC23				
IC6, IC9-12	74LS157			
IC7, IC8				
IC13	MCM6574 or MCM6674, see			
	text			
IC14-IC17				
IC24				
IC25-IC26				
IC28				
IC29				
IC30				
IC31-IC33				
	7805 or LM340T-5			
Miscellaneous	and the lower of the lower of the			
pc board				
	8-way DIP switches			
	16-pin DIP-to-DIP lead			
DL2				
01.0	one inverted end			
DL3				
CN1	3-pin pc mount plug-socket			
	set			

Two 24-pin IC sockets; four 18-pin IC sockets; 22 16-pin IC sockets; slx 14-pin IC sockets; three 8-pin IC sockets; "flatpack" heatsink and mounting/insulating hardware for IC34.

NOTES: If you have an ETI-640 VDU board then IC7 and IC13 above will come from the ETI-640 board. The DIP switches are not socketed. Resistors R5 through R17 may vary one standard value either side of that given as these components are not critical — the same goes for C1, C2 and C4 through C18. All TTL ICs may be either normal TTL chips or TTL LS types, any mix of these types should function normally in this project. The value of C21 depends on the value of the joystick pots and the method of obtaining its value is given in the text.



prog. character generator

The RAM array circuit - see also complete circuit on page 70.

Interfacing

The next major step is to interface the PCG to the ETI-640. This is done in three steps:

- Firstly, unplug the character generator MCM6574 or MCM6674 and the 2102 graphics select RAM from the ETI-640 and plug them into the PCG. Their ETI-640 chip numbers are IC4 and IC22, and their new PCG numbers are IC13 and IC7 respectively.
- Two DIP leads connect the ETI-640 to the PCG. One 16-pin DIP-to-DIP lead connects DL1 on the PCG to the position previously occupied by IC22 and one 24-pin DIP-to-DIP lead connects DL2 on the PCG to IC4 on the ETI-640. Note that the 24-pin DIP cable has pins pointing in one direction at one end and the other way at the other end. This isn't essential. but avoids the need to twist the cable. which could look messy. With the right angle bend in the 16-pin DIP lead and the strange or twisted 24-pin DIP lead, make extra sure that their orientations are correct, i.e: make sure that pin 1 of IC22 is connected to pin 1 of DL1 and not pin 9!
- Finally, three connections must be made through connector CN1. These wires connect points "B", "C" and "D" on the PCG to various points on the

ETI-640. Connect these lines as follows:

- a) Connect a wire between pad "B" and pin 8 of IC33 on the ETI-640.
- b) Connect a wire between pad "C" and pin 12 of IC16 on the ETI-640.
- c) i) Cut the pad between pins 14 and 15 of IC5 on the ETI-640, ensuring that the track going to these pads is still connected to pin 15.
 - ii) Connect a wire between pad "D"

and pin 14 of IC5 on the ETI-640. The PCG is now (hopefully) correctly interfaced to the ETI-640.

Setting up

Having completed all the work associated with "construction" and "interface", there is more to come! (Sorry to disappoint you.) The next thing to do could be broadly defined as "setting up" the PCG. This involves setting the DIP switches, setting up the joystick circuitry and testing the PCG.

DIP switch No. 1:

DIP switch 1, or DS1 has two functions: these are to locate the PCG's 2K of memory at any 2K boundary in your microcomputer's address space and to turn the logic probe on and off.

DS1 is functionally illustrated in Figure 2. Locating PCG memory using







DS1 is much the same as locating the ETI-640's memory. To locate the board at a certain address simply set that address on the DIP switch, remembering that a closed switch represents a "0" for that address. For example, to locate the PCG at hex 'E800' set the address switches to off, off, on and off.

For software compatability we recommend that you put your PCG at 'F800' if your ETI-640 is at 'F000', or at '7000' if your ETI-640 is at '7800'. If your ETI-640 is at neither of these locations then choose any convenient address and enjoy converting software so that it will run in your system! The operation of the on/off switch for the logic probe is obvious.

DIP switch No. 2:

This DIP switch is used to locate the I/0 port that the joysticks use. It is functionally shown in Figure 3 and operates in a similar fashion to DS1.

DS2 can locate the joystick port to one of 256 possible I/0 ports (0 to 'FF' in hex). We recommend that you put the joystick port at hex 'FF', for no particular reason other than that we don't know of anyone's I/0 that will conflict with this port.

If too many people are already using this port, strongly object and we will try to move it.

Testing the PCG:

Well, now comes that big moment. Although you know that nothing explodes when you power up, you don't know whether it works. There is only one way to find out — plug your system back together and power up. You should be confronted with a screen absolutely full of garbage!

You should have flashing, graphics, normal and random PCG characters all appearing.

Firstly, clear the screen using your system monitor and set the top line of the screen to non-scrolling if you have a scrolling monitor. Then do the following:

1) At 'F800' store hex 80, 40, 20, 10, 08, 04, 02, 01, 01, 02, 04, 08, 10, 20, 40, 80. At 'F000' store '0'.
 At 'F400' store '04'.

In the top left hand corner of your screen you should see an extended "greater than" sign.

The joysticks:

Up to eight pots may be connected to the joystick circuit, each connected to an input channel. These channels are found on DL3, and the layout of DL3 is shown in Figure 4.

To connect a pot to a given channel simply connect the pot wiper to one end of the carbon track and also to +5 volts. Connect the other end of the pot to a channel input.

While we could simply tell you how to set up the joysticks we feel that it would be better if you had some understanding of what you are really setting up.

As the resistance of the joystick varies, the converted value will vary between 0 (minimum resistance) and hex '7F' (maximum resitance). Figure 5 is an attempt to show what the joystick circuit produces as a converted value. Period 1 is the time for which the count stays at a value of 0 and is typically 0.1ms. Period 2 is the time for which the count increments to a value of hex '7F'. Period 3 is where the count stays at hex '7F'. This whole counting sequence is stopped after Period 4 which is proportional to the resistance of the selected pot. Thus, as the joystick is moved from minimum resistance there will be a band for which the count will be 0 (set by RV2), a band in which the count will count up to 127 (hex '7F'), set by RV1, and a band for which the count will be 127 as the joystick is moved to maximum resistance.

The method for setting up the joysticks is outlined below, and simply involves setting RV1 and RV2.

- 1) Firstly connect a pot, or half a joystick, to channel 1 on DL3.
- 2) Write a program to
 - a) write a '0' to port 'EF' hex (or your joystick port).
 - b) read port 'EF' until bit 7 (MSB) is low.
 - c) display the remaining 7 bits on the ETI-640 in hex.



Figure 4. How the joystick pots connect to DL3.



Figure 5. Illustrating the relationship between the joystick 'value' and the counting/timing sequences.

- d) jump back to a).
- 3) Run the program.
- 4) Set the pot to a position for which you want band 1 to last.
- 5) Set RV2 until the reading on the screen is just 00.
- 6) Set the pot to a position for which you want band 2 to last.
- Set RV1 until the reading is just '7F' hex.

The setting of the joystick circuit is now complete. Stretch band 1 and compress band 2 a little if you cannot get the full count range (0 to 127) for each joystick that you connect.

If you try to read the value of an unconnected channel the conversion sequence will never be completed. If your processor locks up while using the joysticks this is a possible reason. While we were designing the PCG we decided not to do anything about this illegal condition since it shouldn't occur anyhow, and if it does it is a good indication that something is amiss.

When Dave Griffiths designed the ETI-640 he made life easier for himself making the VDU clock out nine bits for each character. The ninth bit takes on the same value as the eighth bit.

In fact, we didn't even notice this ourselves; it wasn't until someone fired up the PCG with a good monitor and began drawing diagonal lines on the screen that the problem was noticed! You shouldn't be unduly concerned with this problem; in fact, we doubt that many of you would have noticed it if we didn't mention it.!

HOW'S YOUR BLOOD PRESSURE?

Take your own blood pressure quickly and accurately in your own home or office

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One of the best known home units is the Home Blood Pressure Monitoring Kit from Unitrex. A substantial quantity of these were imported by Australia's Caldor Corporation and sold extensively via chemists – they were also offered via mail order.

Caldor have a number of these units still available which they are offering to our readers for the very low price of \$29.95 – plus \$2.50 post and packing. The kit includes the professional blood pressure unit itself, a nurse's stethoIntroducing the Unitrex Home Blood Pressure Monitoring Kits!

scope, a complete instruction book and three month's supply of blood pressure recording forms.

Please note: This offer is made by the Caldor Corporation, 12 Terra Cotta Drive, Blackburn, Vic., 3130. This magazine is acting as a clearing house for orders only. Cheques should be made out to 'Caldor Offer' and sent together with order to 'Caldor Offer', Electronics Today Int., 15 Boundary Street, Rushcutters Bay, NSW, 2011. ETI will process orders and pass them on to Caldor who will then send out the units by certified mail. Please allow approximately four weeks for delivery.

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ST-303TR A high sensitive meter with overload protection, mirror scale, measuring up to 12A DC, dBreadings & Transistor

up to 12A DC, dBreadings & Transistor checker. **SPECIFICATIONS:** DC Voltage: 0-0.3, 1,5, 3, 12, 30, 120, 300 1200 Volts 20k N. AC Voltage: 0-6, 30, 120, 300, 1200, 8K N. DC Current: 0-0.06, 3, 30, 300mA, 12A. Ohms: centre Scale. Decibels: -10 to +17. Transistor checker: Iceo (L1) 0-150A Ao nx 1K Range. 0-15mA on nx 102 Range. 0-15mA on nx 102 Range. 0-15mA on nx 102 Range. 0-15mA on nx 102 Range. 0-15mA on nx 102 Range. 0-15mA on nx 102 Range. 0-15mA on nx 102 Range. 0-15mA on nx 102 Range. 150M Ao nx 102 Range. 150M Ao nx 103 Range. 150M Ao nx 105 V, IUM-31, for R x 1.0 Range. Weingt: 420 g Complete with test leads, hte leads. instruction. Size: 102mm x 155mm x 55mm



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20K // AC Voltage: 010, 50, 250, 1,000 Volts 8K // DC Current: 0-0.05, 2.5, 25, 250mA Dhms: 0-20 Megohms in 4 Ranges ± 3%, 20
 Dhms: 0-20 Megohms in 4 Ranges ± 3%, 20

 ohms center Scale.

 Decibels: -10 To +22

 Transistor checker: [ceol(J)]

 0-150,µA on x 10 % Range

 0-150mA on x 10 % Range

 Ne: 0-1000 on x 10 % Range

 Karage

 0-150mA on x 10 % Range

 Me: 0-1000 on x 10 % Range

 Me: 0-1000 on x 10 % Range

 Me: 0-1000 on x 10 % Range

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 Me: 0-1000 % Range

 Me: 0-10

scale. Resistance ±3% of Scale length. Power Supply: Two 1.5V (UM-3) for R x 1. R x 100, R x 1K Range one 9V for R x 10K x 100, R x 1K Range one 9V fo Range. Size: 106mm x 149mm x 55mm

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power b. Batteries, Two 1.5V dry cells (UM-3 or (ivalent)

equivalent) c. Allowance. DC Voltage & Current: Within ±3% f.s. AC Voltage: Within ±4% f.s. Resistance: Within ±3% of scale length. d. Size & weight, 138 x 96 x 51 m/m 480g.



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ST-5 A mini tester, 4K ohm/V DC & dB range, provides satisfactory performance. SPECIFICATIONS:

SPECIFICATIONS: DC Voltage: 0.5, 25, 250, 500 Volts 4K N. AC Voltage: 0.10, 50, 500, 1.000 Volts 2K N. DC Current: 0-250µA, 250mA. Ohms: 0.600K Decibels: 10 To +22 Accuracy: DC ± 3% AC ± 4% ohms ± 4% Bartery: UM-3 1.5V ± 1 Size and: 60 x 30 x 34mm Weight: 110g

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ST-45





Ideas for Experimenters

These pages are intended primarily as a source of ideas. As far as reasonably possible all material has been checked for feasibility, component availability etc, but the circuits have not necessarily been built and tested in our laboratory. Because of the nature of the information in this section we cannot enter into any correspondence about any of the circuits, nor can we produce constructional details.



NOTE THESE COMPONENTS FROM ORIGINAL DESIGN ARE NOT USED

Analogue readout for ETI-318 digital tacho

Here is a modification to the ETI-318 digital car tacho to produce an analogue

1C5,7 02-5 C9,C10 R11,13,15-21 DISP 1

sufficient for most cars.

GND IC10,11 PIN 12 GND IC8 PIN 11 GND IC7 PIN 7

+Ve IC10,11 PIN 24 +Ve IC8 PIN 4 +Ve IC9 PIN 14

in a ring surrounding a digital clock and the LEDs were green from 0-4800 rpm and red above 5000 rpm. This gave a clear indication when the engine was being over-revved. Another fine idea from D.L. Shaw of North Ryde, NSW.



Simple LED mains tester

readout in a bar or ring display of LEDs.

when the unit is calibrated properly,

which gives a range of 0-6200 rpm,

The prototype had the LEDs mounted

The LEDs each represent 200 rpm,

This simple little circuit from D.L. Shaw of North Ryde NSW, will help you find out if your power wiring is ok. The circuit indicates the following wiring conditions:

Normal ... green and yellow LEDs lit Active and Neutral Inter-

changed red and yellow LEDs lit Earth open-circuit all LEDs lit

Neutral open-

circuit all LEDs lit Active opencircuit none of LEDs lit



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- Sorcerer Expansion S100 units from Exidy, \$420 with tax, \$390 excluding tax.
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Opening hours: Mon-Sat 9 to 6 and till 9pm Thur. Shop closed during Home Computer Show. Prices subject to change without notice.



Ideas for Experimenters

Automatic antenna retract

This circuit was designed to retract automatically a motorised car antenna every time the ingnition is turned off. With ignition on, relays A and B are energised (total current drain about 100 mA). When the ignition is turned off, relay A is turned off and 12V from the battery drives the antenna down and charges C1 via R3. With the values shown for C1 and R3, after about a three second delay relay C is energised and interrupts power to relay B, removing supply voltage from the circuit. This circuit suits the two-wire control motorised antennas commonly available and comes from Ian Hawke of North Richmond, NSW. The values of R2 and R3 may need to be adjusted to suit different motors as the retraction time varies.





Silence those ads!

This circuit, from G.B. Wolfe of Bombala NSW, will switch off the sound from a TV when those annoying adverts come on just as the programme is getting interesting. All you need is a torch handy in order to flash a light at an LDR.

The circuit operates as follows: when light is incident on the photodiode its resistance drops, driving pins 6/2 of the 555 towards 0V. This produces a positive-going pulse from pin 3 which is passed to the collectors of Q1 and Q2. Suppose the flip-flop is set with Q1 on, Q2 off when power is switched on. The positive pulse on the collector of Q2 has no effect but the positive pulse on Q1 collector is passed on to the base of Q2 via the 2k2 resistor and Q2 begins to switch on. The collector voltage of Q2 now begins to fall rapidly and this drives base of Q1 towards 0V, switching the transistor off. The circuit thus rapidly changes state to Q1 off, Q2 on. When Q2 is on, the relay operates, the loudspeaker is disconnected and the LED goes on.

A further flash of the torch on the photodiode will cause a pulse from the 555 and the flip-flop switches back to Q1 on, Q2 off. The loudspeaker is reconnected and "Cop-Shop" comes back into your living room!

Any ideas?

Have you had a bright idea lately, or discovered an interesting circuit modification? We are always looking for items for these pages so naturally, we'd like to hear from you.

We pay between \$5 and \$10 per item — depending on how much work we have to do on it before we publish it.

The sort of items we are seeking, and the ones which other readers would like to see, are novel applications of existing devices, new ways of tackling old problems, hints and tips.



First up, with regard to last month's feature project, the ETI-456 140W Valve Amplifier, we have had a number of enquiries about sources for the "Multimesh" expanded metal used for the top cover. Multimesh is a trade name for a variety of expanded metal products manufactured in Australia by Lysaght Brownbuilt Industries.

It is available in steel or aluminium; steel Multimesh comes in four styles, aluminium in six. We actually used "Lace" style steel for the top cover on our prototype valve amp. Multimesh can be purchased from various hardware stores — we bought ours from Nock & Kirby in Sydney, it cost about \$3 for a 1200 x 900 mm sheet. It is also available in 600 x 900 mm sheets. A handy brochure is available with the product, showing how to cut and form it.

The Series 4000/2 Three-Way Speaker System will undoubtedly prove popular among the average do-ityourself hi-fi enthusiasts. As with the Series 4000/1 Four-Way System, complete kits, including all drivers, boxes and crossover components, will be sold through Philips retail dealer outlets right around Australia. Suppliers currently stocking the fourway system would welcome enquiries about the 4000/2 three-way project. For a list of suppliers, refer to the Philips advertisement on page 125 of the April 1980 issue. Philips distributors in Queensland, South Australia, West Australia and Victoria will be happy to advise you of your nearest dealer.

The Simple NiCad Charger, ETI-578, should present few difficulties to constructors seeking components. The Ferguson PL24/20VA low profile transformer is an item widely stocked



If the "Experimenting with ultrasonics" article in this issue has you hot to trot, then you'll likely want to know who we could find that stocked the appropriate transducers. We managed to find three firms, but there may be more, so phone your favourite supplier anyway. All Electronic Components and Magraths, in Melbourne, stock 40 kHz types as do Dick Smith stores all over. Phone first to see if they have stocks on hand. Prices range from a low \$4.50/pair up to about \$7 per unit (transmitter or receiver). All Electronic Components may be able to supply 25 kHz types also.



Pre-Pak Electronics, alias "Mad Mai", recently moved from the old Parramatta Rd, Croydon, address to new premises located at 1A, West St, Lewisham. Patriotically tricked out in red, white and blue, the shop is just off Parramatta Rd, at the bottom of Taverners Hill. Plenty of bus routes run along Parramatta Rd, plus Lewisham station is only two short blocks away. Mad Mal has a host of opening specials, so if you're after bargains, check them out now — and he's open seven days a week. Mal's mail order man still lives in P.O. Box 43 at the Croydon Post Office, 2132. Phone No. is 569-9797.

by suppliers. However, any transformer that has two 12 V secondaries rated to deliver 700 mA or more will do just as well — you might have to choose your case to suit the transformer though. Printed circuit boards will be available through most of the suppliers listed on our 'Kits for Projects' page (160 this month), while Scotchcal front panels may be obtained from Radio Despatch Service in Sydney or Rod Irving Electronics in Melbourne.

The ETI-681 Programmable Character Generator developed by Craig Barrett is in the same category as previous S100 computer projects we have published — the ETI-640 VDU. the ETI-680 CPU and the ETI-643 EPROM programmer; copyright on the pc board has been retained by the designer. Craig Barrett has arranged for pc boards to be made available through Applied Technology, both retail and trade. Complete kits, with all ICs, cables and an instruction manual. will also be available through Applied Technology. Trade enquiries to Len Hensen at Applied Technology.

For the — as we have said before hardy, adventurous soul willing to tackle the manufacture of the doublesided pc board, copies of the artwork can be obtained by sending a large SAE to: PCG PCB ETI-681

ETI, 4th Floor, 15 Boundary St

Rushcutters Bay 2011 NSW

Remember, however, that you can only obtain the artwork solely for your own use as a private individual.

There should not be too much difficulty encountered in obtaining the ICs. However, if you're contemplating the project it would be prudent to buy now as it is strongly rumoured that there will be a shortage of digital chips next year, or even earlier.

Price estimates

Once again, we would like to stress that these are estimated prices only. We publish this information as a guide only, all costing is done using generally the highest retail prices we can find. However, price movements and other factors may affect the overall cost of a project or kits offered.

ETI-497 3-way speaker (depending on with/	\$350-\$450 without boxes)
ETI-578 NiCad Charger	\$28-\$35
ETI-681 Prog. Character Generator	\$150-\$175



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The 9 years enlistment period will include a 4 years apprenticeship at the Army Apprentice School at Balcombe in Victoria and in Army technical units (leading to civilian trade qualifications) and 5 years further training in the Army corps of Signals, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers or Engineers as appropriate.

Enquiries are being accepted from prospective applicants who are successfully studying at Year 10 or 11 School level. They will be required to present documentary evidence of successful results of their previous completed School year at formal application.

It is important to understand that the number of applications that can be accepted is very limited. If you're interested, don't wait or you will miss out. Fill in this coupon or phone an Army Apprenticeship Counsellor.

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*Applicants must be at least 15 years old but still under 17 years old on entry. If you are over 17 years you may apply to join the Army Adult Tradesman Scheme as an Electronic Tradesman trainee.

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For further information, post this coupon.

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	0.5	300	30 50MA	MJE340	0.67	MJE350	0.94	Case 77
	4	45	10 4 Amp	2N6121	0.38	2N6124	0.40	To.220
	4	80	10 4 Amp	2N6123	0.42	2N6126	0.44	To.220
	4	300	10 1 Amp	MJE13004	1.35		1.1	To.220
	4	400	10 1 Amp	MJE13005	1.70	(in 191)		To.220
	8	400	12 2.5 Amp	2N6545	2.02			To.3
	8	100	1000 3 Amp	MJE6045	1.49	MJE6042	1.77	Case 90
	8	150	40 2 Amp	MJE15030	1.36	MJE15031	1.36	To.220
	10	600	20 5 Amp	MJ10014	7.30		1.1	To.3
	10	60	25 3 Amp	MJE2801	1.09	MJE2901	1.60	Case 90
	10	60	20 4 Amp	MJE3055	0.54	MJE2955	0.54	Case 90
	15	60	20 4 Amp	2N3055	0.52	MJ2955	0.65	To.3
	15	400	300 3 Amp	MJ10012	2.84			To.3
Į,	15	400	12 5 Amp	2N6547	4.56			To.3
	16	100	1000 10 Amp	MJ4035	4.08	MJ4032	4.72	To.3
	20	140	25 5 Amp	MJ15003	2.50	MJ15004	2.50	To.3
	30	100	25 7.5 Amp	MJ802	2.19	MJ4502	2.19	To.3
	50	400	25 20 Amp	MJ10015	13.86		1	To.3

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Dear Sir

Amidst the published euphoria over your ETI-470 amplifier module. I wish to inject a dissenting voice. Adelaide appears to be a bad scene for the 470 with adverse comments appearing in several areas. At last, and at some extra cost, I have a module operating successfully, however my complaint centres on RV1. It appears that for most amps the trimmer is set for maximum resistance in the initial stage, but this on the 470 causes transistors to 'pop' like nobody's business. I suggest the following powering-up procedure.

- 1. Insert F1 and F2.
- 2. Set RV1 to a central position (near 12 o'clock).
- Power-on, and off after 5 seconds. If any problem exists at least the Darlingtons will escape damage (in my experience!).
- Replace F1 and F2 with 100 ohm resistors and adjust RV1 for 2.5V across them. (If resistors are inserted first and a fault exists, one buys another set of Darlington's — in my experience!).

On a more euphoric note my ETI-471 is a beauty except for two small points:

- Doesn't SWA insert a 'passive' loudness system which 'cuts' the mid-range rather than 'boosting' the extremes?
- The Hi-Cut filter 'thumps' when switched in — may be peculiar to mine.

Apart from those points I thank you for that design.

Looking forward to your comments to help us 'home builders'.

Bryan Wetton Blackwood, S.A.

Many thanks for your comments concerning our very popular 60W low distortion amplifier module, the ETI-470, published in the May 1979 issue.

In retrospect, we should have included a warning in the construction article to the effect that the power supply should not be connected for a quick test prior to setting the bias current. In their eagerness to 'fire up', it seems a number of constructors have come to grief through doing this, according to our assessment of phone and letter enquiries.

The moral is: 'slowly, slowly catchee monkey'.

Your procedure is unsafe. If you have a fault, at first tum-on it is possible to destroy the output devices, regardless of where you set RV1. If 100 ohm resistors are inserted in place of the fuses, these will be destroyed in the event of a fault.

The absolute safest way to proceed is as follows:

Obtain, buy, beg, borrow or steal a



Variac (240 Vac variable autotransformer).

Connect up nothing at this stage.

Insert 100 ohm resistors in place of F1 and F2.

■ Set the wiper of RV1 to the end connected to R11 (i.e: away from the heatsink).

■ Connect power supply ac input to Variac and set the latter to 0V output. Connect the power supply dc output to the 470 module (don't forget the 0V, or common, connection to the CT of the transformer secondary).

With your trusty multimeter connected across one of the 100 ohm resistors aforementioned, turn on the mains switch and slowly wind up the Variac while observing the multimeter.

The multimeter reading should rise to about 1V or thereabouts.

■ Adjust RV1 for a 2.5V reading on the multimeter. Check that the same is obtained across the other 100 ohm resistor.

If you don't have, or cannot get, a Variac, proceed as outlined in the article, but first set RV1's wiper to the end nearest R11. Unless you have the output devices swapped over — and their positions can be clearly seen in the photograph on p.48 of that issue, plus they're clearly marked on the component overlay — then transistor will not "pop like nobody's business".

Going to the second part of your letter, concerning the ETI-471 (June 1979 issue), yes, SWA does insert a passive loudness control that puts a dip in the mid-range and rolls off the bass and treble. This filter has an overall loss, apart from 'contouring' the frequency response, so it's a matter of semantics whether you talk about boosting the bass and treble or cutting the mid-range.

It is unclear why your hi-cut switch should 'thump' when turned on. If this occurs when the low-cut filter is switched out (C10 shorted), then I would suspect C9 may be leaky. Try changing C9 in any case. Alternatively, C15 may be leaky.

Despite the difficulties you experienced, we're happy you're otherwise pleased with the design. We hope the comments prove helpful.

Roger Harrison (Editor).

THE ETI-470 - A SMASHING PROJECT !

Greetings ETI,

Recognize the ETI-470 60W amp module in the accompanying photographs? With the amp's input driven by an audio signal generator and the output driving a Toa model TU-50W throat-coupled speaker, the set-up has a devestating effect on two-litre beakers at 1442 Hz (+/- 0.1 Hz) at a range of several hundred millimetres!

This is without doubt the most dramatic demonstration of sympathetic vibration I have ever built.

The original idea came from an article entitled "Demonstrating Resonance by Shattering Glass With Sound", by W.C. Walker in the May 1977 issue of The Physics Teacher.

Now, with the ETI-466 300W amplifier module and a suitable driver — I wonder what is the fundamental mode for sympathetic vibration of plate glass windows? ...

> Kris McLean, VK2AJS Granville Technical College, NSW









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MAS5694

Review of the B & S



'Mini-Map' computer

Jonathan Scott

Locally designed and manufactured, the Mini-Map is an inexpensive machine targeted for school and classroom use.

WE RECENTLY had an opportunity to review B&S a MINI-MAP microcomputer system. Not only is this new entry to the microcomputer scene a comprehensive, ergonomic and practical package, as this article will show, but it is also entirely designed built in Australia. The and microcomputer has been accepted by the Education Department for use in schools and this means that there will be a sizeable number of the units around, which tends to ensure both good parts and hardware service, as well as software availability.

Features

The unit we tried out came with 16K of RAM, a card reader, a thermal printer, an input box and an output or relay box, the latter four items being housed in locally made outboard plastic boxes, and hence detachable from the main device. The main unit contains the keyboard and a number of connectors on the rear, which permits the connection of peripherals such as VDU, RS232 interface and domestic cassette player. The CPU is based on the 2650 microprocessor and our unit came with the 'BASIC' ROM option. This provides 8K of ROM containing an Altair type BASIC, including the graphics commands, the operating system and a rudimentary monitor allowing the usual range of commands but with no break-point facility. The other option has 6K of ROM which gives assembler, comprehensive text editor and monitor/ operating system. There are eight nonstandard commands which are briefly discussed here in order to give an idea of how the system feels. These are: TONE, MODE, PNT (for 'point'), CLR, TOP, LINE, IN, and PR.

TONE (P,D) -	where 'P' is the period of the wave-		
	form of a tone to be generated, and		
	'D' is the duration. (Uses a small		
	speaker inside the case)		
MODE (A,B) -	where 'A' defines the screen usage		
	as defined below:		
	0 - screen filled with text		
	1 - top half text, bottom half		
	64 x 256 graphics		
	2 - top half text, bottom half		
	128 x 256 graphics		
	3 - a superimposition of the		
	above, achieved by		
	interleaving the lines		
	4 full screen graphics,		
	text invisible		
	5 — full screen graphics,		
	256 x 256		

and where 'B' defines the character from, black-onwhite, white-on-black, cursor blinking, etc.

(0 or 1,X,Y)-	which sets to white or clears
	to black the point whose
	co-ordinates are given.
CLR-	which clears the graphics
	area.
TOP	which sets scrolling or
	paging on the text part of the
	screen.
LINE	
(parameters)	which draws lines according
	to the parameters given.
PRN-	which outputs to a selected
	port/device (e.g: the RS232
	port).
IN N —	which inputs to a selected
	port/device (e.g: the RS232
	port, as above).

There is also the IO command, which inputs or outputs specified data to specified ports.

An, as yet, unpublished function of the unit is that the character ROM is capable of Arabic characters including right-to-left movement of the cursor.

In addition to cassette, monitor, and disc outputs there are two general purpose interface connectors with an optional expander box supplied separately from the basic unit.

The 'input box', as it is called, is simply a circuit which translates eight discrete levels or switch states into a single byte which may be read at any time. It can also interrupt the processor. The output box is the reverse, translating a byte into eight relay closure states.

Peripherals

The thermal printer is fairly standard, being very similar to the ETI-641 project, with 32 character width. The one we had was supplied with silvered paper.

The card reader is a clever and economical design. It contains no motor. the source of most of the cost and complaints in card readers in general. The cards do have to be pushed through, but the reader is foolproof and hence seems to have all the potential for high reliability. The cards are. unfortunately, punched-hole rather than mark-sense, the reader accepting a wide range of card types, including Canon.

The cassette interface as supplied on the standard unit is the usual FSK format, though there is one super addition: The baud rate, normally 300, is definable by two bytes in RAM. It can thus be varied and this allows the optimisation of tape usage. The little Japanese-made cassette recorder we used would not tolerate much above 500-600 baud without high error risk, but a large unit might accept up to 1200. The maximum allowed is 1200 baud -and the minimum is two! (we imagine this would give astonishing reliability if you felt like waiting).

Another interesting application of this variable baud rate is recovery of programs which have been recorded on

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THE ELECTROPIC CIPCLIT SUITE 414, 4th FLOOR, 20 DUNCAN STREET, FORTITUDE VALLEY – 528455 BRISBANE'S CALCULATOR / MICRO-MINI COMPUTER CENTRE a tape recorder with sick batteries, which have slowed the tape speed.

Here are some user-installable options: There is provision for a 3000 yes 3000 — baud cassette interface on one of the pc boards. It requires only a handful of ICs and some software, and claims greater reliability than the 300 baud standard type. The price is of course the fact that it is not standard, and thus you probably won't be able to swap programmes stored by it, but ...

The second user-installable option is a light pen. This requires only the pen hardware and the driving software, plus connectors if required. Unfortunately we were not supplied with the installation instructions, so we cannot comment on how easy or effective these two possibilities are.

There is an intelligent disc drive which is due for release soon. This is capable of serving up to 16 Mini-Maps, and will use the RS232 interface on the back of the unit. Unlike many disc systems this one consumes none of the system RAM, and thus doesn't reduce the machine's capabilities at all. It is likely to cost \$1100, controller inclusive. There is also to be a PROM burner, capable of programming the species of ROM inside the Mini-Map. This however, is only at the prototype stage.



The Mini-Map shown with the input box and printer (sitting atop the input box). Any of the readily-available portable cassette players may be used with the system.

Manual

The manual supplied with the unit was a very rudimentary one. It is truly a user's manual, not an 'instruction' manual. It lists the commands available and notes the possible parameters etc, but it does not explain what a micro is or any general purpose information. In our opinion this limits the application of the unit to people who know about computer systems or are willing to find what is needed in a library.

Now, the nitty-gritty: price	ces.
Basic unit, 16K, all cables,	
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Microprocessors invade the machine shop

"The ubiquitous micro will soon be more numerous than the cockroach", said a very sagacious acquaintance — and he may well be right.

In view of the publicity about the way the 'microprocessor revolution' is going to affect our lives, ETI thought it would be a good idea to examine what was happening in an industry which is traditionally slow to react to technological advances — the machine tool industry.

We spoke to Mr John Drolz, Managing Director of Pearson Machine Tools, a Sydney-based firm, to see where the micro was making its presence felt on the machine shop floor.

Pearson Machine Tools manufacture a line of 'press brakes'. These are machines used to bend sheet metal at differing angles to conform to a certain design shape. Press brakes are widely employed in the metal fabrication industry.

The particular Pearson machine we looked at is capable of bending mild steel sheet up to 10 mm thick, requiring about 200 tonnes pressure to



The Pearson microprocessor-controlled press brake in use.



The plate to be bent is placed in the machine such that its rear edge sits against the back stops. When the operator presses the foot switch the blade descends a pre-programmed distance, bending the plate. When the blade ascends, the back stops are repositioned a pre-programmed distance from the blade, ready for the next bend.

obtain a right-angle bend.

Generally, press brakes are manually operated and are set to bend a single angle at a time with work progressing on a batch basis until each plate is formed to the required shape. This results in much time being lost on setting up the machine since typical jobs require many bends of different angles on the same piece of metal.

The multiple handling and storage space requirements of jobs in progress is very inefficient and so Pearson have introduced a programmable microprocessor control system for the press brake.

John Drolz claims that production times are reduced to nearly one half when using the microprocessor control system as it allows the machine operator to form bends sequentially on the individual pieces of metal, creating a 'raw material input — finished product output' situation.

The operator of a press brake inserts a sheet of metal horizontally into the machine until the back edge touches an adjustable back stop. A hydraulically driven blade descends and presses the sheet into a veeshaped groove beneath the sheet. The distance of the descent determines the resulting bend angle and the position of the back stop defines the bend position.

The Pearson ANC microprocessor controls the position of the back-stop and the blade to an accuracy of 0.01mm by means of dc servomotors.

The operator programmes the microprocessor with the bend sequence before the start of a job and thus the timeconsuming work-handling operations and individual settings of the controls are eliminated.

Printout



The ANC microprocessor press brake controller. The machine is programmed by the operator using a test piece, working from engineering drawings of the required plate shape.

Who's selling what

Vicom Pty Ltd are distributing a Tono Dot Matrix Printer, model HC800, for around \$970. The specifications include: upper and lower case, 125 characters seconds, programmable character width and vertical format and 80 byte character buffer. Phone Sydney (02) 436-2766 or Melbourne (03) 699-6700.

Remington Office Machines have a new daisy-wheel printer, the RP1600, for under \$2000 with six different wheels available. (02) 20925.

Daneva Control Pty Ltd announce a low cost keyboard in word processor format with 70 or 72 keys. Both keyboards have solidstate switching, four levels of ASCII encoding with options of parallel and serial outputs with RS232 or current loop. (03) 598-5622.

Micro Products is now respresentatives for Dennison Kybe 200 mm flexible disks, digital cassettes and magnetic cards, in addition to providing software support for microprocessor users. They live in P.O. Box 8, University of New England, Armidale NSW. **Dick Smith** has an extension to the 'Sorcerer' microcomputer so you can have a cassette-based word processor with top quality diasy-wheel printer for \$5500. Changing from computer to WP is a matter of plugging in a special ROM PAC cartridge.

Royel Micro Systems have a new, low-cost microprocessor development system, the MTD1000. It features a resident assembler/Editor which produces relocatable machine code this can be used directly or burnt into EPROM. Source code may be entered and modified and in a addition a program may be written in BASIC and a machine code routine called with a USR function call. Call them on (03) 543-5122 for full details.

The Dindima Group are now representatives for the Anderson Jacobson range of terminals and recorders including the AJ510 CRT terminal with 450 mm monitor, graphics character set, editing capability, selectable data rate of 9600 b/s and self-test diagnostics. (03) 873-4455. John Drolz points out that the operator maintains his self respect as a skilled man since he is called upon to use his practical experience in programming the machine. He sees this reason as very important to acceptance of microprocessor control on the machine shop floor.

The Pearson microprocessor is of a very rugged construction, in keeping with the normal environment in metalworking shops, and is claimed to be virtually foolproof and easily serviceable, plus it permits full manual control as well as the automatic mode of operation.

The processor is an X-Y controller with a six kilobyte memory, programmable for up to 100 steps. At present, the electronic hardware is imported

Software news

This month sees the formation of a new company in Sydney exclusively concerned with servicing the enormous number of TRS-80 users in Australia.

CISA, Complete Information Service of Australia, has commenced with a large teaching library of books, a full range of disks and cassettes for the TRS-80 (games and commercial), and many hardware mods for the basic Tandy machine.

Mr Eric Akroyd, the Managing Director, is bubbling with enthusiasm and ideas and is currently selling such goodies as light pens, an automatic telephone dialling system, memory expansion to 16K, Data debug, plus he will also fit your lower case display at the drop of a hat! The address is 159 Kent St., Sydney (02) 241-1813.

Another software company specializing in a particular micro is Microbyte of Canberra.

Their forte is the 2650 and they have just released four programs which should be of interest to many readers: an Audio Cassette Operating System, which offers very fast data transfer, high reliability, named files and motor control together with minimal hardware interface; an Editor / Assembler with up to 1024 symbolic labels — it allows object code to be output to memory, tape or disc.

from Switzerland, though the

press-brake is manufactured

stralian companies which would

like to use microprocessor control for specific applications,

such as the one just discussed.

The problem is that nearly all

the purpose-built controllers are

designed and built abroad. The

foreign manufacturers are pro-

ducing equipment aimed at a

large, world-wide market and

the specific needs of Australian

companies may be overlooked

or the equipment is too power-

ful or otherwise unsuited to local

just crying out for products. If

you think you've got it, or can

make it - go out and sell your-

There's a market out there

applications.

selves

It seems there are many Au-

here

The Microbyte source generator will produce source code which can be reassembled by the Assembler. Their BASIC program will allow cassette data files to be generated and read in BASIC. Further information from Microbyte, P.O. Box 274, Belconnen, ACT.

Edible space invaders?

Melbourne-based supplier, Edible Electronics, is being overrun by their latest software addition: Space Invaders.

To commemorate the formation of the Commodore User Group, they are offering the 8K PET at a special low price. In addition, the popular pinball parlour game 'Space Invaders' is being included in the free program pack which comes with every PET.

For further information contact Joel at Edible Electronics, P.O. Box 1053 Richmond North, Vic 3121. (03) 41-5708.

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We will shortly have an extensive range of compute	
paper, labels and pre-printed forms for the enthusias	st
and the business user watch this space!	

BOOKS

We believe that we have the best and most comprehensive range of titles of interest to the TRS-80 owner/user. Over 200 titles presently in stock.

Highly Recommended		
BASIC and the Personal Computer -		
Dwyer and Critchfield	\$	14.95
Programming in Pascal - Grogono	\$	11.95
The Little Book of BASIC Style - Neveson		
Problem Solving and Structured Programm-		
Ing in BASIC - Hoffman & Friedman	\$	12.95
280 Microcomputer Handbook - Bardin	S	11.95
Microprogramming and Software		
Development - Duncan (Highly		
recommended)	S	34.95
Introduction to the TRS-80 Computer		
Zabinski	\$	14.95
Microcomputer Primer Waite	S	10.75
60 Challenging Programs with BASIC		
Solutions - Spencer	\$	8.5
Sargon A Computer Chess Game -		
Spracklen	. \$	20.00
Game-Playing with BASIC Spencer	. S	11.00
BASIC Wordbook for Beginning		
Programmers — Schomann	5	8.00
Calculators and Computers - A Source		
Book of Activities		
Microcomputers and the Three Rs - Doerr .	. \$	10.00
S100 Bus Handbook - Bursky	. 5	10.0
Microprocessor Data Manual	. 5	10.00
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microcomputer. Has features and	
restricted to much	
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a superb business system for th	
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Keynote (Micromusic)	. \$	12.50	
Strategy Games (5)			
Space Games (4)			
Adventureland			
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We regularly conduct a series of evening periods of small group tuition from 7.30 p.m. onwards in BASIC with specific emphasis on commercial applications.

These sessions are conducted in a friendly and helpful atmosphere and are designed to give you a complete mastery of BASIC techniques up to and including all aspects of disc I/O and file handling.

We will teach you tricks even Tandy don't know about! All stationery and workbooks are provided. Textbooks available at an extra charge.

Fee for 10 periods (up to 3 hours each) \$150.00 Special private or group tuition on any aspect of BASIC or commercial/business applications of microcomputers available on

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Tuition includes assignment work if required - and assessment.

A certificate of competence is awarded on successful completion of a tuition series.



We are currently preparing a correspondence course in BASIC for out-of-town TRS-80 users. Details will be available shortly.

We carry the full range of MICRO-80 newsletters and recorded software plus a range of popular microcomputing journals.

only

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General Instrument's Keyboard Division has combined stateof-the-art microprocessor technology with the reliability and simplicity of capacitive keys to create a highly flexible, low cost keyboard for OEM's and hobby projects.

The C70-MGP is chock full of features like 4 level ASCII encoding, serial and parallel outputs, N-Key rollover, provision for RS232 and 20MA loop connection, cursor control and user definable keys and programmable baud rates, all for around \$150, plus tax. At a dealer near you.

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(07) Baltec Systems 36-5183. Zero One Electronics 42-6666. ACT (062) Ortex 82-4995. Perth (09) Micro Controls 325-24444. New Zealand (9) 79807.

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Ohio Scientific dealer network is Australia-wide

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We designed the Superboard specifically with versatility and economy in mind. It is suitable not only for the serious computer user, but also for first time users, the student or the hobbyist. The Superboard gets you off to the right start, and you can add to it later saving money all along the line. If you're just starting, get the readyto-go CI model, then all you'll need is your cassette and television set and you're into the world of computers in a really serious and flexible way.

For the complete list of dealers, please refer to listing on opposite page.



Australian Dealer: Systems Automation Pty. Ltd.

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Z80 SINGLE BOARD COMPUTER



Build your own Z80 based home computer using the ETI/DGZ80 as described in ETI November 1979. Designed by David Griffiths, this is probably the most powerful S100 Z80 magazine project described to date.

Features include on board P10 (dual 8 bit 1/0), CTC (4 channel programmable counter timer), power on jump, software write protect option, provision for 2K ROM on board, 1K RAM for stack, scratchpad (expandable to 2K) top quality solder masked plated through PCB, sockets for all IC's and comprehensive Owners Manual.

DG Z80 (kit)	\$199.25	tax paid.
(kit)	175.00	tax exempt.
(assembled)	240.00	tax paid.
(assembled)	215.00	tax exempt.

DGOS OPERATING SYSTEM

Monitor ROM for above DG Z80 strongly recommended for use with DG 640 VDU. Powerful monitor includes tape loading/dumping real time clock, software-write protect, memory examine, alter, compare, move and fill commands.

2716 EPROM with listing \$48.00.

DG 640, VDU

This has to be the most popular VDU in Australia. Described in ETI March 1978, the DG 640 features 16 lines of characters, upper/lower case with graphics, crystal locked self contained TV scan circuits, top quality plated through PCB with Owners Manual.

(kit) (assembled)	139.50 tax paid. 125.70 tax exempt. 149.50 tax paid. 134.25 tax exempt.
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VOLUME SPECIALS

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Described in EA May 1979, this kit has been redesigned to accept the 6802 chip and eliminate the problems with the 6875 IC. The Applied Technology DREAM 6802 includes all IC's, components, keyboard modulator and power supply, together with a comprehensive MANUAL and simple program to run. DREAM 6802 (kit) \$149.50 tax paid.

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Printout

CEC HR 201

Solid-state recorder is a first for B. & H.

DATAGRAPH

Bell & Howell say their HR-2000 Datagraph is the first all solid-state graphic recorder produced.

The machine employs an array of solid-state, digital light 'shutters' placed in line above light-sensitive recorder paper. Data signals open a shutter to allow a spot of light to fall on the paper and expose it.

Each gate is individually programmable. Thus, for example, when all shutters are opened simultaneously, a line is drawn across the paper.

The principle of operation is illustrated in the accompanying figure.

The programmable light gate array is a sandwich consisting of opposing polarizing filters applied to either side of a precision pattern of electronic "gates". These gates are produced at a density of 32 per 50 mm on a clear crystalline base by thin film deposition. Applying a voltage to the gate terminals establishes an electric field across the crystalline structure within the gate area. The resultant structure alteration rotates the wavefront of collimated light passing through the gate so that it becomes complementary to — and passes through — the normally opposing output filter to the recording paper.

Incoming analog signals are directed to voltage-to-time converters. These circuits impress the data on a ramp voltage which effectively assigns the signal to a specific gate — or sequence of gates — in accordance with the original signal amplitude-to-time relationship. The final result is a trace recording of the original data waveform.

The maximum speed of op-

eration of each shutter is 20 microseconds which means that the HR-2000 recorder has a bandwith of 5 KHz.

The machine accepts paper widths of 300 mm and up to 28 channels can be recorded simultaneously. Input impedance is 10 k shunted by 10pF and paper speeds of 0.3 mm/s to 3 m/s are possible.

The new system is completely non-mechanical and therefore the trace is linearly related to the electrical signal and overshoots on step waveforms are eliminated.

Further information direct from Bell & Howell, branches in each state.



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IC reference operates at 12 uW

National Semiconductor Corporation has developed a new series of 1.2 V voltage reference diodes.

Using ion implant technology, this series has been designated LM185/285/385 series and these diodes can operate from 10 uA to 20 Ma with virtually no change in performance, National claim. Dynamic impedance is typically only 0.5 ohms and on-chip trimming gives tight tolerance at no extra cost.

This diode is particularly useful in battery-powered applications where the combination of low voltage (1.2 V) and low power drain (12 uW) extends battery life.

This new series was designed to operate properly with shunt capacitance, overcoming a problem that exists with many older devices that oscillate when capacitively loaded. The temperature coefficient of the devices is only about 10 ppm. Internal trimming of the diodes, within 1% tolerance for military and "B" versions, and within 2% for the low cost version is another feature of the LM185.

Rated for operation over the full military temperature range, the LM185 series is available now, either in a two-lead T0-46 hermetic package, or for commercial applications in a T0-92 plastic package.

Price of the LM385Z, when ordered in 100-up quantities, is \$1.20 each and further information can be obtained from Ed Schoell in Victoria on (03) 729-6333, or Chris Mason in NSW on (02) 93-0481.

New TRS-80 magazine

A new monthly magazine devoted entirely to those Australian hobbyists possessing a Tandy TRS-80 or a Dick Smith System 80 has appeared on the market — Micro-80 (insert synthesizer fanfare here).

The magazine is proudly independent of commercial interests and enthusiasts will appreciate its racy and relevant articles on software and hardware hints.

For example, the latest issues contain programs for computer games, assembly language programming, a stock recording system, a light pen for \$4 and hints on memory space saving.

The readers' letters section is a real tum on — a great information exchange. Costs \$2.50 from P.O. Box 213, Goodwood S.A. 5034.

Order entry/invoicing debtors system

IMS Computer Systems, (the microcomputer division of Integrity Management Services Pty Ltd) the Melbourne based software house, has released version 2.1. of its integrated order entry/invoicing, debtors system.

There is now provision for multiple selling prices, multiple discounts per stock item depending on debtor category, override discount percentage, debtor credit limit and date of last payment.

New reports include commission and sales by salesman, customer purchases this month and year-to-date etc.

The system displays an outline of the invoice on the screen and the operator "fills in the blanks". The sophisticated features offered in version 1.0 have been retained. These include profitability per stock line, sales analysis by product and product guide, taxation payments for the various categories, freight, insurance and so on.

For users of version 1.0 an upgrade to V2.1 is available for \$300, which includes a new manual and program to convert V1.0 files to V2.0 format, as well as the new programs. Standard stationary is utilized and can be supplied with or without the user company name pre-printed.

The order entry/invoicing system is \$700 and the debtors system \$300. Both packages operate on a "stand-alone" basis or can run totally integrated.

The release of V2.1 complements the existing commercial software which includes general ledger, creditors, payroll, direct mail, reservations and word processing packages.

As with all IMS packages, the programs are designed to run under the CP/M operating system, on most commercially available micro systems.

Further information can be obtained from the head office of IMS in Melbourne.

Protect your micro

If you suffer from paranoic dreams that your darling microprocessor is going to leave you one of these stormy nights, then perhaps you need high energy protection.

When lightning strikes and a transient spike comes down the line, a high frequency filter such as the Sprague FN332Z-601 will probably help your gear stay together a bit longer.

Electronic (distributors) state that this filter is specified to protect digital circuits against both common-mode and differential-mode power line pulses.

It features a metal oxide varistor connected beween line and neutral and is designed for line currents up to 6A (leakage current:

Brisbane happennings

The Microprocessor Interest Group of the IREE and TAFE are arranging a series of courses on microcomputers to be held in Brisbane starting on 2 June.

The courses are designed so the subject is fully covered and students are expected to progress over a period of time from basic digital electronics to microcomputers then to systems, programming in BASIC and finally to software at the assembly/machine code level.

The courses will last ten weeks and will include practical work.

Micromaniacs at all levels of knowledge are most welcome if enthusiastic, so why not call in the TAFE office at the Old Brisbane Town Hall and get the details?

The Microprocessor Interest Group has regular meetings on the second Friday of every month, at the same place, to exchange information etc.

AMPEX 360 Professional Series Cassettes

Low noise/high output Wide dynamic range Ferrosheen TM polished oxide surface Superior quality shell and components

HERE IS A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY to obtain worldfamous AMPEX tape cassettes at truly bargain prices.

The AMPEX 360 series are standard tape cassettes but made to professional standards using professional grade materials. They are made specifically for applications in which consistent and reliable performance is as essential as top quality electromagnetic properties. The tapes are of course completely suitable for all general purposes — the main difference between AMPEX 360's and many other tape cassettes is that these are made properly!

The Ampex Professional Series cassette has a wide dynamic range due to its low noise/high output oxide formulation, providing clean, well defined response across the spectrum.

The recording surface is polished by the exclusive Ampex Ferrosheen TM process to produce a glass-slick oxide surface that achieves close tape-to-head contact, maintaining sound fidelity.

The shell, and its internal components, are precision products designed for the highest mechanical reliability. The pressure pad system is a felt/beryllium copper spring assembly. Rotating guide rollers run on lubricated stainless steel pins.

A special formulation in the interior top and bottom liners reduces tape edge friction and minimises possible wow and



flutter. The cushioning effect created by the liners helps to reduce mechanical noise to a practically inaudible level. The convex shape of the liners causes a spring-like action which controls tape torque and tape alignment and helps in forming a uniform tape pack for smooth, jam-free operation.

The cassette shells are assembled with five screws to maintain precise internal dimensional uniformity. The shell may be dis-assembled for editing or splicing if required.

Windows, which allow visual inspection of the tape packs, are made of solid transparent polystyrene to protect the tape from dust.

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CHARACTERISTICS	SPECIFICATION		
CASSETTE TAPE SYSTEM			
PLASTIC SHELL			
Dimensions:	Manufactured in conformance to Philips Dimensional Standards.		
Materials of Construction:	High heat, medium impact poly- styrene.		
Torque Control Liners:	Graphite coated, preotensioned polyester.		
Pressure Pad Assembly: Magnetic Shielding:	Felt/Beryllium copper spring. Full-width steel.		
Closure Method:	5-screw assembly.		
Tape position Windows:	Rigid polystyrene. Welded.		
Tape Guide System:	Rotating guide rollers operating on lubricating stainless steel pins.		
SYSTEM PERFORMANCE			
Rotating Torque:	Less than 25gm/cm without hold-		
Wow and Flutter:	Less than 0.10% DIN weighted.		
INTRINSIC MAGNETIC OXI	IDE PROPERTIES		
Coercivity (Hci) in oersteds	290	290	
Retentivity (Brs) in gauss Erasure (1000 oersted field)	1100	1100	
in db	-60	-60	
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	/		
Base film thickness in mils Base film type	0.50 Tensilized polyester	0.30 Tensilized polyester	
Quide energine abieture :			
Dxide coating thickness in	0.20	0.17	

0.47

mils Total thickness in mils 0.70

Offer repeated by reader request

Each cassette is packaged in a transparent "Norelco" container. The insert label is reversible, providing space for programme contents and title to be written or typed.

Dindy Marketing has arranged with Ampex for Dindy to offer these tapes to our readers for a limited period of time, and at genuinely bargain prices. Electronics Today International has tested these tapes and supports Ampex's claims for performance and quality.

NOTE: Dindy has available ex-stock - 10,000 C45s; 30,000 C60s; and 20,000 C90s. If demand exceeds Dindy's stock, Ampex has agreed to make further supplies available to Dindy within two weeks notice.

Due to the extreme care taken in manufacture, it is extremely unlikely that any faulty cassettes will be found – in the improbable event that you receive a faulty cassette, Dindy guarantee to replace it (at their discretion) within 30 days.

This offer is made by Dindy Marketing and this magazine is acting as a clearing house for orders only. Cheques should be made out to 'Ampex Offer' and sent together with the order form to 'Dindy Offer', Electronics Today Int., 15 Boundary Street, Rushcutters Bay, NSW, 2011. ETI will process the orders and pass them on to Dindy who will send out the goods by road transport or certified mail. Please allow approx. four weeks for delivery.

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You may mix quantities of tapes of different lengths to make up an order in the quantity breaks given above to take advantage of the discount available.

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ROWNINGATOVE

New programmable scanner has many features.

The Model SX-200 programmable VHF/UHF scanning monitor receiver, from J.I.L., is a new release from Melbourne firm, G.F.S. Electronic Imports.

This receiver is the 'next (b) 58-88 MHz in 12.5 kHz generation' model to the SX-100 scanner we (c) reviewed in the November 1979 issue of ETI.

The SX-200, whilst very similar in appearance to its predecessor, has a number of features, not incorporated in the SX-100, that would seem very attractive to the Australian VHF/ UHF scanning enthusiast.

Firstly, the SX-200 provides selectable FM and AM detection (with different IF filters, to suit). That's a big plus: it also features programmable scanning limits within a band (rather than having to scan the whole band), channel seeking 'up' or 'down' in frequency as desired, a fine tuning control, selectable squelch operation (see later), a recording output with control connection (operated from squelch) plus extended frequency coverage in four bands.

The four frequency bands, and channel spacings, covered are:

(a) 26-57.995 MHz in 5 kHz channels

channels.

108-180 MHz in 5 kHz channels.

(d) 380-514 MHz (12.5 kHz ch.).

The display is the same as the SX-100, but controlling it is arranged differently on the SX-200. The display will show frequency to the nearest 5 kHz for five seconds after a channel is selected. At other times, the display will show the time ('clock' mode). Durina scanning or seeking modes the channel frequency is displayed. If the receiver stops on an occupied channel during scan or seek, the frequency will be displayed continuously unless the CK button is pressed, when the time will be displayed.

It's a very cunning, and convenient, system.

The same goes for the selectable squelch operation. On the rear panel of the SX-200 is a slide switch marked "SQ 1 2 3". When this switch is set to 1 and the unit operated in the scan or seek modes, the receiver will stop on a channel when the squelch is opened by a signal ----



The rear panel of the SX-200 showing all the function switches, etc.



The SX-200 looks very much like its predecessor, the SX-100 which we reviewed last November. This model has many new features.

regardless of whether the signal has modulation on it or not. When the SQ switch is set to position 2, and the unit is in the seek or scan mode, the receiver will stop on a channel containing a signal, as for position 1, but the audio will only operate when the signal is modulated. With the SQ switch on 3 the receiver will only stop on a channel if a modulated signal is received.

The scan delay control switch comes into play here. When switched on, the circuitry delays resumption of scanning for four seconds following a pause in transmission when the receiver is stopped on a channel in the scan or seek modes.

Also on the rear panel are REC and AUX connections. The REC socket accepts a standard 3.5 mm jack plug for a tape recorder input. The AUX screw terminal connector can be used

to automatically stop and start a tape recorder when the receiver squelch is opened by a signal no matter whether you're sitting on a fixed channel or operating in the scan or seek modes.

Just for the record, the unit also has an antenna attenuator switch on the rear panel, providing 20 dB of attenuation in the LO position and full gain in the DX position, along with a battery compartment containing two 1.5 V AA cells to supply the memory when the unit is switched off. The latter will maintain the 16 channel memory for months and are readily accessible, unlike the internal mercury cell as used in the SX-100. A very convenient change, that.

The SX-200 has programmable scanning limits allowing you to scan limited segments of a band, rather than whole bands as with the SX-100. You can also


scan up and down in frequency at will, rather than up only.

Claimed sensitivity of the unit on FM is 0.4 uV for 12 dB S/N on VHF and 1 uV for 12 dB S/N on UHF; on AM it's 1 uV on VHF and 2 uV on UHF, for 10 db S/N ratio.

The unit supplied for review came with its own test report from the factory, showing sensitivities of 0.4 uV for around 20 dB S/N for FM on VHF 1 uV for 16 — 18 dB S/N for AM on VHF; while for the same input levels on UHF, AM performance

showed a 12.5 — 17.5 dB S/N ratio and FM a 14 — 20 dB S/N ratio. Measurements in the ETT laboratory substantially confirmed those figures

All in all, the SX-200 is a worthy successor to the SX-100 and includes a host of desirable features. Further enquiries should be directed to G.F.S. Electronic Imports, 15 McKeon Rd, Mitcham Vic 3132. (03) 873-3939.

Roger Harrison, VK2ZTB

Review of CB radio frequency policy

The Government is to review the policy on the most appropriate radio frequency arrangements and regulations for the Citizens Band Radio Service.

Announcing this late in March, the Minister for Post and Telecommunications, Mr Tony Staley, said that submissions would be sought from all sectors of the community.

The Minister said that when the CBRS was introduced on 2 June 1977 the Government indicated that the service would use both HF and UHF frequencies. It occupied 18 channels at 27 MHz in the HF band and 40 channels at 477 MHz in the UHF band. Use of the 27 MHz service was to end in June 1982.

Mr Staley said that he had long been concerned that the decision to move the service out of the 27 MHz area in 1982 would be potentially unworkable.

"I have frequently reiterated this view in meetings with user groups, CB organisations and relevant sectors of industry"



The Minister, Mr Staley.

he said.

"I have always intended to review the matter at the end of the World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC), which was held in November last year. This announcement gives effect to this long-standing undertaking".

The Minister noted that the introduction of CB radio had led

to some interference to television and other electronic equipment.

"I believe that the position has now stabilised", he said. "The level of complaints in recent times has fallen quite considerably.

The Government had learnt from the introduction of the CB service, and the P & T Department had arranged for further staff increases to ensure proper management of the radio frequency spectrum.

"In keeping with these developments the Government is now seeking to fully canvass

all viewpoints before any final decisions on the frequency arrangements for CB are taken," Mr Staley said.

"After considering the public's submissions, my Department will prepare a report which will be published and circulated for further comment."

Details of where to send submissions and of closing dates would be widely advertised within the media, and major user organisations and business interests would be notified in writing, the Minister concluded.

Terms of Reference

To report to the Minister for Post and Telecommunications as soon as possible on whether the present 18 channel 27 MHz Citizens Band Radio Service, which was established on 2 June 1977, should be retained after June 1982. In considering this issue regard should be had to:-

- all matters associated with the technical operating conditions, regulations, frequencies, channel allocations and procedures governing the Citizens Band Radio Service in both bands:
- (2) the need to utilise and manage the radio frequency spectrum for the maximum overall benefit to the Australian community;
- (3) Australia's international obligations in radio frequency management; and
- (4) the need to minimise interference to other services.

New analyser extends range

Marconi's new spectrum analyser, model TF2371, retains all the features of the well-known TF2370 but extends the frequency range up to 200 MHz. This is particularly useful in the fields of communications, broadcast, FDM, PCM, SSB, sonar, satellite communications, navigation systems and fixed and mobile radio for aircraft.

Previously, the only means of making high resolution measurements in this frequency range was to programmable analysers or high frequency instruments and with facilities designed for those frequencies operating up to 1 GHz.

As with the TF2370, the TF2371 offers Marconi Instruments's unique display system which includes the electronic graticule — movable in frequency and amplitude directions to simplify the measurement of relative amplitude and frequency. A significant advantage of the display system is the digital store which may be split in two for simultaneous display of the updated signal and a stored image for before and after comparison purposes.

The flicker-free stored image will remain on the screen without fading or 'blooming', for as long as required. Analysis of the stored signal can be carried out using a bright line cursor and frequency counter to identify signal components, spurious signals, amplifier and filter bandwidths.

MARCH MADNESS IN JUNE?

YES! Your response to our Mad March Mailer was so encouraging we've decided to keep our March Madness prices going right through June! And we've even thrown in an extra special just to make life interesting!

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Shortwave loggings Time to hear the Latin rhythms!

Right now in east Australia is the best time of year to hear stations in Central and South America.

If you tune down on any evening to either the 49 or the 60 metre bands you will be able to hear many of the shortwave outlets located in places as diverse as Guatemala and Argentina. Almost all these stations are broadcasting for their local audience.

Listening in to these local Latin broadcasters can be very interesting, with their lively announcers, jingles, and the many musical styles, from romantic ballads and Andean folk flutes right through to old US or English rock-and-roll.

Many of the radio stations of Latin America will be pleased to know that distant locations like Australia are picking up their signal. These stations will often reply to a DXer's reception report with a specially-designed card or perhaps a personal letter to the DXer, verifying his reception of the station.

An added touch of colour in Latin American DXing is the practice of some stations in sending pennants to listeners along with a QSL. These pennants are essentially a way of advertising the radio station and so are usually brightly coloured with striking designs.

The major stumbling block in the way of most DXers which prevents them from participating in DXing Latin American stations is the language barrier. With the major exception of Portuguese-speaking Brazil, most of Latin America is Spanish speaking. Most stations in Latin America like to receive reception reports in Spanish as it is unlikely that there will be any station personnel who are fluent in English.

There are many DXers both in Australia and around the world who have extensive collections of QSLs from Latin American radio stations, yet who could not carry on even a simple conversation in the Spanish language.

Most experienced DXers will tell you that it is only really necessary to get to know a few key words of Spanish in order to identify and report on your reception.

Station identification announcements may take several forms:

La Voz de ... The Voice of ...; Esta es Radio ... This is Radio ... Aqui ... Here is ... Transmite ... Transmitting ...

Although "radio" is the most common form of station slogan, not all stations commence identifications with this word. Others start their titles with "ondas" which means "waves". Still others may use the term "ecos" which translates to "echoes". The term "ondas" also is use-

The term "ondas" also is useful to know for gaining details of the programmes you hear. A station, especially at sign-on or sign-off, will mention their operating frequencies. They will mention their medium-wave frequency, beginning with the words "onda media" or "onda larga", which both essentially translate as medium-wave, and then give their shortwave frequency or frequencies, beginning with the words "onda corta".

Most stations give the frequency in kiloHertz or "kilociclos", plus the metre band corresponding to their wavelength.

For a station on 60 metres, this would be "banda de sesenta metros", or sometimes just as "banda tropical", as the shortwave bands below 49 metres are usually called the tropical bands.

These few Spanish phrases should assist you in identifying the many latin American stations you can hear on shortwave. If you would like to try your hand at reporting reception to one of the stations you hear, then a very good aid is the ARDXC's newly-published "Spanish Report Guide." The "Guide" contains

The "Guide" contains phrases you can use to construct a letter in Spanish to a radio station, plus a comprehensive glossary of terms needed to compile a report in Spanish. The ARDXC's "Spanish Report Guide" is available for \$2 from the address in this column.



Zimbabwe broadcasting re-organised

With independence on 18 April, the national broadcast station in Salisbury has been renamed the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation and this identification is now used on the air together with the abbreviated form, ZBC.

The ZBC continues to use the familiar shortwave frequencies from the transmitters located at Gwelo, with 3396 on air with English to 2200 daily except Sundays when sign-off is at 2102.

Meanwhile, 3306 carries various national languages to 2015 daily except on Saturdays and

Indonesian College

Probably one of the few tertiary colleges in the world to have an international voice on the shortwave bands is Radio Institut Teknologi located in Bandung in West Java.

Radio Institut Teknologi may be heard currently on 6012 in the 49 metre band with signals best during our evenings from about 1100.

There may be some interference from a Venezuelan station on 6010, and from Radio Korea in Seoul on 6015.

Iran shifts

The external services of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran has recently moved to the new frequency of 9033, replacing 9022.

This alteration may be a transmitter fault but currently 9033 may be heard carrying English at 1930-2030, preceeded by French at 1900, German at 1830 and Turkish at 1730. The Bandung station plays local as well as US and European pop music tunes, with announcements generally being in Indonesian.

Fridays when transmission con-

A re-organisation of broad-

casting is now taking place in

Zimbabwe, with a greater em-

phasis expected to be placed on

broadcasts in national African

languages such as Shona and

tinues until 2200.

Ndebele.

The power of Radio Institut Teknologi's transmitter on 6012 is rated at 1.8 kilowatts.

NOTE! All times are given in Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). To convert to Australian Eastern Standard Time, add 10 hours (11 hours for Daylight Saving Time). To convert to Central Time, add 9.5 hours and for Western Time add 8 hours. All frequencies are in kHz.

Shortwave Loggings is complied by Peter Bunn on behalf of the Australian Radlo DX Club (ARDXC). Further information on DXing or the activities of ARDXC may be obtained from either PO Box 67, Highett Vic 3190, or from PO Box 79, Narrabeen NSW 2101, for a 30c stamp.

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If you don't see it listed, ask for it. REMEMBER: THE WIDEST RANGE OF UHF-VHF SPLITTERS — PLATES — AMPLIFIERS IN SYDNEY TODAY.





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JULY 1980

predictions Covering 3 to 40 MHz, these show the times radio contact is possible between the areas designated beneath each graph, as well as the possible 'mode' and reliability. Vertical columns indicate time - commencing at 0000 UT on the left, to 2300 UT at right. For reliable predictions follow the times and frequencies indicated by the F character.

Complete information on using these predictions can be obtained by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope to:-

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NORT

SOUTH-CENTRAL (SC)

WEST COAST (WC)

These GRAFEX style computer generated predictions are provided courtesy of the Australian Ionospheric Prediction Service. **KEY TO SYMBOLS**

A blank area means no normal propagation is possible. %..... path open 50 · 90% of days in month. path open at least 90% of days in month.

..... propagation possible via E and F layers over 90% of days. Overrides 'F'.

M..... propagation possible by both 1st and 2nd F-layer modes. Expect strong fading.

S . . propagation possible by 2nd mode (also 3rd and mixed E and F modes). Expect strong fading, weak signals.

A High absorption indicated. Expect weak signals.





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TRATICEDES

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MUSIC AND ACOUSTICS125KENWOOD KA701 AMP136YAMAHA NS344 SPEAKERS144WHARFEDALE 4-WAY SPEAKERS150

The brain.

Hitachi puts it in charge of sensitivity, bias and EQ.



(Automatic Tape Response System)

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A SA

D-5500

The ATRS brain is a sophisticated microcomputer that's built into the Hitachi D-5500 Cassette Deck. Because there are hundreds of different tapes on the market, ATRS was designed to match bias and EQ settings to the precise characteristics of each one you use.

Press the test button while in record and in 20 seconds ATRS carries out six calibration functions. It also has three individual memories for the test results of the three tapes you use most frequently.

The D-5500 adds to that little miracle of technology a few more Hitachi firsts. Like a full IC logic detachable control block that doubles as a wireless infrared remote unit. A direct-drive Unitorque[™] motor (0.028% WRMS wow and flutter). And a close-gap R&P three-head system.

The Hitachi D-5500 Cassette Deck with ATRS. It never stops thinking about your music.



Hitachi Sales Australia Pty. Ltd., 153 Keys Road, Moorabbin, Victoria 3189 Tel: 95 8722





'Super' portables

Pioneer has forged ahead in the portable music market with their recently-released SK-6 and the SK-7 stereo radio cassettes.

Each has a Pioneer multimode deck system similar to the more expensive three-inones. Separate repeat functions have also been included and optional add-ons are available in the form of bookshelf speakers and ten watt per channel amplifiers.

New speaker drivers

Hot news for this month is the new range of Danish "Dynaudio" high performance speaker drivers just released here through Dynaudio (Aust) Pty Ltd in Melbourne.

What with the wide range of 'super' discs and direct-cut recordings, not to mention the recent rash of 'digital' discs, the performance demands on the sound reproduction chain have increased, particularly with speakers.

The Dynaudio drivers feature wide dynamic range, low harmonic and transient distortion and high power handling capacity.

These new drivers have cast magnesium alloy frames and the cone has a shallow, curved profile designed for optimum phase and transient linearity. The mid-range and treble drivers use ferro-fluid in the magnet gap for improved performance and all drivers use "hexacoil wire" for the voice coil windings.

A range of high quality loudspeaker systems has been designed for Australian applications. More details from Dynaudio (Aust) Pty Ltd at 654 Glenferrie Rd, Hawthorn Vic 3122. (03) 818-2872, 818-8637.



Protect your records

Static build-up on a record can attract dust particles to the record surface, possibly contributing to surface damage, as well as affecting stylus pressure and tracking and introducing distortion.

"Anti-static", lubricants can be effective in reducing surface noise due to dust particles attracted by static, reduce friction on the stylus and remove the other debilitating effects of static on discs.

'Discprotect', an anti-static record preservative, was recently released in Australia through Goldring Audio. The product won the coveted Japanese Grand Prix Gold Award for 'stereo art' in 1978 and the US Audio-Video HiFi Grand Prix Award in 1979.

The makers claim Discprotec eliminates static build-up for 100 plays or more of a disc, reduces record and stylus wear, protects discs from environmental attack and loss of plasticizers and does not contribute to surface noise or increase harmonic distortion.

Full details from Goldring Audio Industries, 5th floor 69 Clarence St, Sydney 2000. Phone (02) 290-1455, Telex 24905.



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The vernier controls of the BWD 820 have locking detents in the calibrated position. Calibration accuracy is within 3%, from 5° to 45°C, and over a supply voltage range of 200-270V (or 100-135V) without additional range changing.

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Sansui

SC-3330





New metal tape promises purer music. But it depends on the tape deck if that promise becomes real.

Pure iron particles explain the superior performance of metal tape. Greatly improved dynamic range, far higher S/N, wider frequency response, and radically reduced distortion mean purer music.

Sansui's new SC-3330 brings that purer music to life. All the subtle nuances of recorded sound, from the metallic overtones of a piccolo to the warm resonance of an old lute are breathtakingly reproduced.

Particularly critical for smooth Debussy or Fleetwood Mac on metal is Sansui's exclusive FH head (FeAlSi alloy head). Advantages include extra-long life, ultra-high MFD (maximum flux density) to prevent high bias saturation, and a special hyperbolic head. Sansui developed that head shape to minimize the contour effect for a wide-range Pelléas or Tusk.

Keep in mind, too, that our special head formulation isn't superficial — it's throughout the head, from surface to core. And 200% more erase current means our erase head does a clean job indeed.

Front-loading, two DC motors and feather-touch controls with full logic for a host of automatic functions are other refinements. The 16 LED Bar-Graph Meter makes recording exceptionally accurate. Wow & flutter: 0.04%. Frequency response: 20 — 18kHz (metal). Erasure factor: 70dB. Special features: too many to list. Performance: brilliant.

Sansui's SC-3330: the new deck everyone feels passionate about!



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Sound news



Toshiba System 10 micro components

Following introduction of their top-of-the-line 15 series micro components early in 1979, Toshiba (Australia) P/L released a less sophisticated series late last year.

Designated the System 10, the components in the series are: an integrated stereo amp — the SB-A10 — with 20 watts per channel output at less than 0.1% THD quoted; • an FM/AM stereo tuner — the ST-T10 — with automatic frequency control; • a stereo cassette deck — the PC-D10 — with metal tape facility, Dolby nr and auto repeat.

See the system at any Toshiba dealer's showrooms.

Improve car cassette sound

Cassettes played in the car never seem to sound quite as good as when played in the stereo at home.

Road noise and the limitations of some car stereo cassette heads account for this.

BASF are offering a new Ferrochrom cassette which they claim compensates for these factors.

The secret lies in the two different oxide materials which are coated on the tape surface, say BASF. The bottom layer is a relatively thick coating of fine ferric oxide which provides improved reproduction in the low and middle frequencies. On top of this is a microscopically thin layer of chromium dioxide which enhances the higher frequencies.

Because of the "doublelayer" construction, the cassettes have a wide range of bias and equalisation tolerance, according to BASF.

This means a recording made at home using the BASF Ferrochrom, on normal bias, 70 us equalisation position will provide improved sound reproduction when the cassette's replayed in the car. The boost in



the upper mid-range frequency offsets the crop-off between 8 kHz and 11 kHz in most car stereos.

The new cassettes perform exceptionally well on all home stereo equipment, say BASF.

For further information, contact Mr N. Price, BASF Australia Ltd, 55 Flemington Road, North Melbourne Vic 3051. (03) 329-9555.

Stereo receiver breaks \$200 barrier

Pioneer claim to have broken the \$200 price barrier with their SX-408 FM/AM stereo receiver.

First seen here as part of their popular Formula 4000 System, the SX-408 has now been released as a separate component to sell at a recommended retail price of \$199.

Instead of adding a tuner to an existing amp, Pioneer see the SX-408 as a competitively-priced replacement item. An amplifier can be updated while obtaining a tuner with the added benefit of little increase in overall size.

The receiver is rated at 16 watts RMS per channel output with total harmonic distortion not exceeding 0.3%.

The simple front panel features separate bass and treble controls, loudness switch, tuning meter and a comprehensive function selector.

The SX-408 is covered by a three-year warranty and is available at all Pioneer outlets.

New mid-range speaker

The Peerless KA 20 50 mm domed mid-range speaker is designed specifically for use in top class multi-way speaker systems.

It has a fundamental resonance of 270 Hz which is well damped and results in a frequency range of 600 Hz to 6 kHz, according to Peerless. The sound pressure level (SPL) at 1 m is 96 dB at four watts and maximum rated power is 100 watts with a 12 dB/octave crossover at 600 Hz, according to

the specs.

The special construction of the mounting plate, with the dome placed in a cylindrical aperture, not only provides protection against damage but also provides an acoustic lens to enhance its excellent performance, say Peerless.

Detailed information and stocks of the units are available from the sole Australian Agent: G.R.D. Group Pty Ltd, 698 Bruke Rd, Camberwell 3124 Vic. (03) 82-1256.



New National car stereo has graphic equaliser and Dolby

National Panasonic's Model CQ-7600 AM/FM car stereo radio tuner and cassette stereo system features a graphic equaliser and Dolby.

The five-band graphic equaliser has a quoted range of 12 dB on each frequency, Dolby noise reduction with selector switch, auto replay on cassette, bi-amplification and stereo and tape direction indicator lights.

It is designed to operate with a National Panasonic solid state four-speaker main amplifier, Model CJ-3000. The recommended speakers for the system are, front, two Model EAB-903N flush mounted dual-cone types and, rear, two Model EAB-752N high-power two-way coaxial speakers.

A typical set-up as mentioned would give results approaching in-home hi-fi reproduction in your car, say National. Recommended retail price is \$730 for the complete system, plus installation charges.

Record Ecology in DiscKit form — you'll Save more than money

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anti-static

pistol

DiscKit is a crafted walnut tray and dustcover that saves you 20% with the Discwasher products in the kit. (\$55 versus \$69 separately) DiscKit includes: 1) The Discwasher System Record Cleaner with D3 Fluid, 2) the Zerostat anti-static pistol and test light, and 3) the SC-1 Stylus Cleaner.

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ST189



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Nine standard models are available from stock, each backed by the fail-safe reliability of all Floyd Bell products. Operating voltage ranges are 3-16V, 5-16V and 5-30V.

Terminals are either colour coded wires, quick connect or printed circuit, while mounting is simplified to the extreme with permanent, self adhesive washers on some models.

New Multiform AudioLarm backed by C&K reputation consider the advantages.



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Because time doesn't stand still...

TITL



Music and acoustics

An orchestra playing in the Sydney Opera House will sound quite different when playing the same piece in Adelaide's Festival Hall and different again when playing out of doors. Some influences are obvious, some subtle. John Gardner discusses why.

IF YOU were to creep into the Sydney Opera House in the dead of night, stand on the podium and shout "Eureka" at the top of your voice, you might well end up in a mental institution. If you did the same thing at Woomera you could be investigated as a security hazard. However, before they took you away, you might have a chance to observe that the same word shouted in the two locations sounds entirely different in character.

In the first instance there is a feeling of power, and the sound is prolonged beyond the duration of your voice. In the second instance the feeling is one of insignificance. The voice is lost: it appears to go nowhere, to have no strength — one is literally crying in the wilderness.

The difference, of course, is in the

acoustic environment: and if we go to another extreme and sing in the bath, the voice immediately becomes more vibrant and we wonder why we were not offered a recording contract years ago. What applies to the voice applies, to a greater or lesser extent, to music: so what significance has the acoustic

EUREKA

- an interpretation, by John Gardner

environment for the music lover? There are several answers to that, depending on whether one is a performer, concertgoer or record enthusiast.

Before we consider these we need to know something about the nature and propagation of sound waves. It is also important to realise from the outset that a sound as such does not exist — not until the ear has detected a change in air pressure and converted it into a series of nerve impulses to the brain.

The result of a disturbance

All sound is the result of disturbance: a thunderclap is produced by a sudden violent rush of air and requires tremendous energy, whereas the shimmer of a triangle is produced by a **b**

EBSMARST. 80

Never before has such a high quality system been so reasonably priced. The Casseiver by Sony. The Casseiver combines a frontloading Dolby* cassette deck, with twin LED displays and soft-eject mechanism; a built-in amplifier delivering 15 watts/channel RMS; a sensitive 4-band AM/FM/SW1/SW2 stereo tuner and a full-range speaker system with passive cone radiators. And with provision to add on other components, such as a turntable, the Sony Casseiver Is truly a system like no other.

Recommended retail price \$499.



*Dolby Is a registered trademark of Dolby Laboratories.

SONY

SONY

The PS-212A turntable (plctured) Is an optional extra. Recommended retail price \$210,00.

The So



- 5

gentle vibration. If a simple continuous tone (say from a tuning fork) were picked up by a microphone and the electrical output displayed on an oscilloscope, the trace would appear as in the upper section of Figure 1.

This is really a graph of voltage (vertical) against time (horizontal). The signal produced follows a symmetrical path, rising to a maximum value, and so on.

The distance between successive peaks is a wavelength, and the pitch (or frequency) of a note is determined by the number of wavelengths passing a given point in one second. That is, if 440 wavelengths pass this point in one second, the sound has a frequency of 440 cycles per second, usually known as Hertz (Hz). If the top trace of Figure 1. represents Middle A (440 Hz) with a wavelength in air of 0.75 metres, then the bottom trace is one octave higher, that is, the frequency is doubled to 880 Hz and the wavelength reduced to 0.375 metres.

This representation is a convenient way of expressing sound in visual terms, and it is significant that almost all descriptions of sound quality or texture are analogies of sight and touch. Sound is warm, muddy, coloured, clinical, neutral, clean, fuzzy, plummy, hard, dark brown, open, cold, lush, edgy, ragged, spiky, and so on. This is probably because we cannot easily convey to one another what we hear except by reference to other experiences we have in common.

Sound travels

We must now consider how sound travels from A to B. Figure 1 showed the rise and fall of voltage (or air pressure) with time; it did not show how the sound wave moves from point to point through air. This is better demonstrated with a child's toy - the Slinky Spring. If one end is held whilst the other is moved to and fro, a series of ripples appears to move along the spring. What actually happens is that the individual turns of the spiral move to and fro about a mean position and give the illusion of continuous onward movement. This is an almost exact analogy of sound wave propagation.

Imagine a loudspeaker cone vibrating, or the skin of a bass drum. In either case a membrane is oscillating about a central position and alternately moving out into the free air and then back into the body of the instrument. Each excursion into the air causes marginal compression — or a localised increase in pressure. Each incursion causes a marginal reduction of



Figure 1. The rise and fall of a voltage with time - a wave (here, a sine wave).

pressure, known as a rarefaction. So the pulsating drum or loudspeaker is rhythmically disturbing the

surrounding air and, as with the Slinky, the disturbance has a 'knock-on' effect, carrying the sound energy away from the source, although any given particle of air is only marginally affected. If it were otherwise, a performance of the "Ride of the Valkyries" would subject you to a gale-force blast and make for rather uncomfortable listening!

We are now ready to discuss what happens in the concert hall. It is well known that musicians are happier and play better in some locations than others. Equally, the concert-goer has preferred venues for particular performances; but the musician and the listener will not necessarily agree what constitutes a good location.

Musical environments

As an extreme example of this we can cite an outdoor symphony concert which, on a beautiful day in a picturesque spot, may seem superb to the listener. In fact he will hear a very unbalanced sound, but his judgement will be impaired by the visual stimuli. The musician will be less enamoured of the location: he will find it hard to judge his touch and his loudness, and he will have difficulty playing in unison with his colleagues. To assist the musicians in these circumstances, the bandstand or concert platform is composed of hard rostra and there is usually a shell of some sort behind and to the sides of the players so that some of their sound is reflected back and they can hear what they are playing.

What a musician requires, therefore, is an environment that gives something back: if he is playing in an unsympathetic hall he might just as well be outside.

The difference between a good hall and a poor one is not very great: but that small difference depends on subtle and elusive factors that are not easy to define. There are known formulae to determine how 'live' or 'dead' a room will sound, and the strength of various reflections can be predicted. What is to page 131.

The Slinky Coil, or Tumblebug, can illustrate how sound waves travel, as discussed here.







Hitachi's ATRS* and R&P head

This built-in microcomputer and combination head are the D-5500M Cassette Deck's little miracles.

Hitachi's D-5500M is without a doubt the most advanced cassette deck available. It features a sophisticated microcomputer that makes sure you get the best possible performance with any type of tape. Just load the D-5500M with the tape of your choice.

press the TEST button, and 20 seconds later the deck is precisely calibrated to give you unsurpassed sound quality. Our revolutionary R & P combination record and playback head provides the exceptional reproduction accuracy



Graphic illustrations are reconstructed from Hitachi Toyokawa audio laboratory data.

to make this system possible. Of course, you also get the super sound benefits of the high-performance metal tapes. The microcomputer even has a memory so you can store the calibration data for three of the tapes you use most. The data can then be recalled at any time by a simple push of a button.

Other little technological miracles that make the D-5500M the cassette deck leader are a logic transport control unit that can be removed from the deck's panel to function as a wireless remote control, and a Hitachi Unitorque direct drive capstan motor that keeps wow and flutter below 0.028% (WRMS).

*Automatic Tape Response System

Professional sound through sound engineering





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less easy to predict is whether in practice a hall will be acoustically satisfactory, despite any amount of theoretical calculation.

The BBC has tried to overcome this by making models of proposed new studios in order to investigate their acoustic properties. One of the problems with a model is that if it is scaled down by, say, a factor of ten, then the music must be scaled up by a factor of ten in order to maintain the relationship between room demensions and the sound wavelengths.

Wavelengths

We mentioned wavelengths earlier and it is worth examining them further because they have a direct bearing on the reflection and absorption of sound at various frequencies. Compared with radio and light waves, the dimensions of sound waves are large, especially at low frequencies. For example, a 50 Hz note has a wavelength of 3.4 metres, for 1000 Hz it is 0.3 metres, and for 10 000 Hz it is 0.03 metres.

This means that obstacles such as pillars, seats, people, drapes, panelling and even small rooms are of comparable dimensions with some instrumental sounds. Where an obstruction is large compared with the wavelength of a sound, that sound tends to be reflected, particularly from hard surfaces. A soft surface tends to absorb part of the energy from the wave and so weaken the reflection.

When an obstruction is small in comparison with a sound wavelength, the sound will go around it as though there was nothing in the way. It can be seen, then, that to modify the acoustic character of a studio or hall, low frequencies require large structures, whereas the higher frequencies can be treated selectively with various types of absorbent material.

The most efficient way of absorbing sound is to release it unobstructed into the fresh air. But, as we have seen, fresh air does not make a good playing environment, so we have to create an artificial acoustic that is neither too like a cavern, nor too like the great outdoors.

Of course, some halls exist that are naturally suited to the playing of live music, such as the Sofiensal, Vienna, or St John's, Smith Square in London. Others are specifically treated to make them εo.

If an echoey room is filled with a sufficient quantity of the right type of sound absorbing material it becomes 'dead' with a total absorption and therefore no reflection. This is the anechoic chamber, or dead room, used in the development and testing of microphones and loudspeakers. It is uncanny and unnatural in a dead room and the heart seems to beat with sinister power. It is like being in the world of Poe.

It is apparent that by absorbing the right amount of sound at the right frequencies, by controlling reflections so that the orchestral sound is full, but not confused by multiple echoes, a satisfactory acoustic can be created. In order to fix accurately the source of a sound, the ear must hear the direct sound fractionally before the first reflection, so the dimensions of the hall and the seating arrangements are also critical.

Hall's effects

One indication of the suitability of a hall for music is its reverberation time. If a steady tone is sounded in a room until a sound field of constant intensity is created, and then the tone is abruptly stopped, it is possible to measure the decay of sound. Reverberation Time (RT) is the time it takes for the sound intensity to fall to one millionth of its steady value. (To the sound engineer this is a drop of 60 dB).

Good acoustics are not made by slavishly following mathematical formulae, but there is a body of evidence that suggests that the RT should rise in approximate proportion to the volume of the hall. Choral and large scale orchestral works require longer RT than small ensembles. Speech requires as little as 0.3 or 0.4 seconds.

Before it was treated, the Albert Hall in London was a particularly difficult environment. The vast surface area of the dome, the many arches, alcoves, and the numerous pillars all served to disperse the sound so that such reflections as there were had a long time delay. Apart from making playing difficult, a long time delay destroys musical clarity for the listener.



Another fault of the Albert Hall, but common to many others, was that the sound quality varied from one part of the hall to another. In one place the sound would be ill-defined and ragged: elsewhere the musical texture would have the listener wondering what everyone was complaining about.

The large saucer-shaped reflective panels, which were suspended in the dome area some time ago, have considerably improved the acoustics of the hall. However, in our opinion, it remains better suited, visually and acoustically, to the LSO playing the "1812 Overture" or Beethoven's "Ninth Symphony" than to the chamber sound of Neville Marriner and the Academy. Of Queen Elizabeth Hall one might say the opposite.

Naturally a conductor is more sensitive than most to the ambience of a hall. If he is worried by late echoes, or by the deadness of the acoustic, he will be unsettled and his confidence will be affected. This feeling will be communicated to the orchestra and add to their own difficulties. In such circumstances an inspired performance is not to be expected.

Recording the sounds

The ear and the brain together form a complex computer capable of analysing, interpreting, and rejecting stimuli they receive. They can create an image which is more accurate than seems theoretically possible from the information presented. The brain sifts incoming nervous impulses from the two ears and deduces the end product. No one is quite certain how this happens.

What we do know is that neither microphones nor any of the recording equipment has a satisfactory electronic replica of this faculty to discriminate. No matter how many recording microphones are used — and frequently there are too many — they cannot analyse, they cannot reject confusing reflections: they are designed to respond accurately to all changes in air pressure. Whether that change of pressure is due to an incident sound wave, its umpteenth reflection, or to the conductor tapping his foot, the microphone will respond to it and it will be recorded.

Once recorded, most of the 'clues' that the ear used to make its accurate deductions are so scrambled on the tape that they cannot satisfactorily be recovered.

The best we can do is to produce a spatial effect so that we can mentally position the orchestra (stereo): or we can, by recording some of the sound reflections, make a crude attempt at \triangleright

The rewards for 2 hours of your time: a feeling of accomplishment, beautiful speakers and YOU SAVE

Photograph shows speakers' without front grilles.





By assembling these speakers yourself you'll own far better speakers than you could have otherwise afforded (you save high labour costs) and you end up with a superb system that will delight you and your family.

Each of the three Playmaster speaker kits were acoustically designed by Neville Williams (MIREE). Editor-in-chief of Electronics Australia magazine. They are precision manufactured by Dick Smith so that everything just about 'falls into place'. The four side panels are pre-joined to the vlnyl cladding - they simply wrap around the front baffle board. Even if you've never built anything before, you can make a pair of these magnificent speakers in about 2 hours construction time.

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reproducing the concert hall ambience. The latter is variously known as surround sound, quadraphony, and ambiophony, and it is by his enthusiastic pursuit of the necessary associated hardware that the fool is readily parted from his money!

External influences

However, even if the balance engineer has the good fortune to be working under ideal acoustic conditions, it is unlikely that the location will also be entirely soundproof. This is particularly true of the many halls in and around central London.

One hazard is heavy traffic, which produces a steady pulsating murmur that can occasionally break through to the microphones. Worse by far is the structure-borne vibration generated by Underground trains. This deepthroated rumble is a constant menace to recording engineers throughout the Metropolis: it marches through countless yards of recording tape like a fifth column of frustrated music critics.

Obviously the engineer would frequently prefer to use a custom built studio, acoustically tailored to his needs and also isolated from air and structureborne noise. He then has more control over the quality of the end product and possibly has more technical facilities available.

Technical compromises

The trouble is that few recording or broadcasting organisations can afford to build a particular type of studio to meet each type of demand. As a result they tend to build general purpose studios having a rather low reverberation time. The theory is that reverberation can be added artificially if required (by the use of reverberation plates and springs, or echo rooms) but

Of course, there are those who take the "wall of sound" approach, in which case venue acoustics matter nought (. . . Ed.). that it cannot be taken away.

Many studios are, therefore, too dead for music to be played and recorded naturally and, as we have seen, this deadness causes problems for the players. So, although the balance engineer may get a better sound and feel more in command of the situation, the quality of the performance may suffer.

Light music and pop are exceptions to the argument and, because of the specialist techniques required, these are almost invariably recorded in a studio. Reverberation is added artificially and selectively to the different instruments. Often several reverberation plates will be used, set to different times, so that the delay, say on a vocal, will not be the same as that on the strings. There are endless permutations of the facilities and, by using a multiple microphone array, nature is defeated and a type of sound is created on tape which would be impossible in the concert hall.

These techniques are a commendable extension of the recording art when confined to the right repertoire. Unfortunately, many a classical record producer allows himself to be hypnotised by the electronic gadgetry: he will exaggerate reality and highlight an instrument that would normally be heard only as part of an ensemble, thus distorting the composer's intention.

However, because many record enthusiasts prefer to demonstrate their hi-fi equipment than listen to music, such producers tend to enjoy a degree of success out of proportion to their taste!





Polar diagram: D 330 BT 150 ° 150 120 9 120° -30 O dB 60 60.9 125 Hz 250 Hz 2 000 Hz 4 000 Hz 500 Hz 30° 30 8 000 Hz 16 000 Hz 1000 Hz

120° 0 0 -20 -30 60° 125 Hz 250 Hz 30°

1000 Hz

120°

150°

D 320 B

16 000 H

150 ° 150 9 D 310 120 120° -20 -30 -0 dB 60 60° 125 Hz 250 Hz 500 Hz 2 000 Hz 4 000 Hz 30 30 8 000 Hz 16 000 Hz 1000 Hz

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Kenwood KA-701 high speed, dc integrated amp

Does a 400 kHz bandwidth matter? Louis Challis says, "... this amplifier neither adds nor subtracts from (the programme) content, which is obviously what the designers intended."

THE KENWOOD CORPORATION has had a reputation over the last few years of producing top-line amplifiers with the design emphasis being placed on dccoupled circuitry having extended high frequency response and faster than normal rise time.

There are many people who argue that the extent to which an amplifier's frequency response is increased is of little interest if that response is outside the normal 20 Hz - 20 kHz bandwidth, conventionally accepted as being the limits for normal human hearing.

It is interesting that the antagonists and protagonists in this argument do not appear to be drawing closer together and the more strongly the antagonists argue, the greater the number of manufacturers who join the ranks of those offering high speed, fast rise time amplifiers. Kenwood were amongst the first in the field and the KA-701 is currently their top-of-the-line consumer model. Frankly, I for one used to consider myself well entrenched in the ranks of the antagonists, although it has always been clear to me that there



were some merits in the protagonists' theories.

Some four years ago, or thereabouts, the work of Professor Matti Otala became well known through his writings in the journal of the A.E.S. Otala's efforts were devoted essentially to highlighting the dangers of transient intermodulation distortion (TIM). What Otala found was that even though the high frequency



signal degradation occurs at ultrasonic frequencies, the intermodulation products spread through the audible frequency band and result in components which you can readily hear.

Otala showed that TIM is controlled primarily by slew rate limits rather than amplitude limits. The greater the frequency bandwidth of the amplifier, the faster the slew rate – although the two are not necessarily directly related. Two amplifiers can have the same bandwidth but may well have significantly different slew rates.

Otala showed convincingly that amplifiers with faster slew rates generally produce less TIM. Kenwood was one of the manufacturers who were obviously convinced by these theories and proceed to design their new amplifiers on that basis.

Features

The KA-701 is an attractive amplifier. The normal version features a brushedsatin aluminium front escutcheon with walnut-veneered side panels, but a rack mounting version with optional carrying and lifting handles is also available.

The frontal layout is arranged with two horizontal rows of controls on both sides with a centrally located, unusually large, calibrated stepped attenuator. The controls on the left hand side of the amplifier are a speaker control for A and B and off; a toggle switch for power on/off; a tip-ring-and-sleeve headphone socket; bass and treble controls offering + 10dB of adjustment with turnover frequencies for the bass of 200 Hz, 400 Hz and defeat; and turnover frequencies for the treble of 3 kHz, 6 kHz and defeat. The volume control is directly calibrated in dB intervals with 4 dB steps from 70 to 46, 3 dB steps from 46 to 22, 2 dB steps from 22 to 10 and 1 dB steps from 10 to 0 attenuation. The controls on the right hand side of the escutcheon are -20 dB attenuator; an 8 kHz low-pass filter; a dc or ac amplifier coupling switch providing dc to 400 kHz or 18 Hz to 400 kHz bandwidth respectively; an input selector for auxiliary, tuner, phono 1 and phono 2 and a balance control; a loudness control offering three levels of low frequency bass equalisation at 50 Hz; a mode switch for stereo, mono and reverse; and a tape control switch offering source, recorder A to B, B mono, tape recorder A play source and tape recorder B play.

The rear of the amplifier features normal coaxial inputs for the two record players, two tape recorders, auxiliary and tuner; effective spring loaded terminals for two speaker systems; and two fuses for the speaker systems.

The inside of the amplifier is more exciting than the back for it features a large heatsink assembly in the centre, flanked by two separate power supplies at the rear, and a large, well-screened power transformer and preamplifiers. These are separated from the main amplifier with interconnection by means of ribbon cable to provide a neat, practical interconnection. The heatsink is significantly different from those used by other manufacturers to be worthy of comment for the stated 80 watts per channel rating is obviously directly dependent upon the dissipation rating of this heatsink. This is much more efficient than it looks, for it most certainly does the job.

Objectively

The objective testing of the amplifier showed it exhibited wide frequency response both in ac and dc mode, with the latter being a 'true dc response' whose implications the average audiophile would need to consider before risking blowing up his speakers.

The sensitivities of the auxiliary, tuner and tape inputs are all round the 19-22 millivolt level while the phono input has a 330 microvolt input for 1 watt into eight ohms and a 256 millivolt overload point, which is excellent and very conservative.

The distortion characteristics of the amplifier at the 80 watt level are extremely conservative, being less than 0.012% at 100 Hz, 1 kHz and 6.3 kHz, dropping to less than 0.003% at 1 kHz and 6.3 kHz with 1 watt into eight ohms. The measured TIM is less than 0.14% which is excellent but not the best performance we have seen, whilst the noise and hum levels are -85 dB(A) from the auxiliary input and -79 dB(A) from the photo input, both of which are particularly good.

The overload recovery of the amplifier is exemplary as is the channel crosstalk performance owing to the unit having two separate power supplies. The frequency response, in particular, offers one of the smoothest responses we have yet seen. In the range 10 Hz to 20 kHz the frequency response is essentially as flat as you could ask.

Subjectively

The subjective performance of the amplifier was equally pleasing. We







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evaluated the amplifier with a range of cartridges including moving-coil, moving-magnet, tape recorder and tuner inputs and various speakers. The amplifier did not appear to either add nor subtract from the original programme content and can only be described as *completely neutral*.

Whilst Trio-Kenwood do believe that a 400 kHz bandwidth is essential to achieve low TIM distortion I am not completely convinced that the results are necessarily subjectively superior. Putting it another way, I do not believe you lose anything by having the bandwidth and superlative slew rates that this amplifier can provide, but equally important I am not convinced that you gain all that much more either.

During the subjective evaluation I took the opportunity of listening to some new Sony CBS records, produced utilising a Sony digital recorder, in relation to the more conventional analogue recorders in the studio. Having heard the original digital tapes which created an impression of *being there*, I was not surprised when listening to the output of this amplifier that the selfsame impression could be readily created with this amplifier.

The KA701 amplifier obviously provides a clean uncoloured output which is dependent upon the programme content and not the amplifier. During the objective and subjective phases of our evaluation it was apparent that this amplifier neither adds nor subtracts from that content which is obviously what the designers intended. The KA-701 amplifier is good and at the price recommended may not be cheap, but is undoubtedly well worth the money.

KENWOOD KA-701 HIGH SPEED DC INTEGRATED AMPLIFIER

Dimensions: 440mm x 153mm high x 407mm deep

Weight: 13.5kg Price: \$569 Manufactured by: Trio-Kenwood Corporation, Tokyo, Japan

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Transient overload recovery test: 10 dB overload re 80 W into 8 ohms, both channels driven; overload duration - 20 ms, repetition rate - 512 ms. Left photo at 50 ms/div, right pic at 1ms/div.

Our Ref: E30 MEASURED PERFO KENWOOD AMPLIFTER KA-			Challis and Associates Pty Ltd		3rd 4th 5th THD	-81.2 -90.3 - 0.012	~83.7 -88 - 0.01	-85.7 - - 0.0123	dB dB dB
FREQUENCY RESPONSE :	Tone Co	ntrols Centred	Turnover	(at 1 watt into 8Ω)		100Hz	lkHz	6.3kHz	
(-3dB re 1 watt, 0.5V Input to Aux.)	Left: Right:	16Hz to 120kHz 16Hz to 120kHz 14Hz to 120kHz 15Hz to 120 Hz	200Mz - 6kHz 400Mz - 3kHz 200Mz - 6kHz 400Mz - 3kHz		2nd 3rd 4th	-83 -84.2 -89.6	- - <90	- - <90	dB dB dB
	Left: Right:-	Tone Controls De 11Hz to 120kHz 11Hz to 120kHz	efeated (A C coupled)		5th THD	- 0.01	<.003	- <.003%	dB
SENSITIVITY: (for 1 watt in 80)	Aux : Tuner : Tape :	Left 22mV 22mV 19mV	Right 22mV 22mV 19mV	TRANSIENT INTERMODULATION DISTORTION: (3.15kHz square wave & 15kHz sine wave mixed 4:1)	Less t	han 0.14%			
INPUT IMPEDANCE:	Phono: Overload: Aux: Tuner:	330µV 256mV Left 39kΩ 39kΩ	330WV 260mV <u>Right</u> 39kΩ 19kΩ	MOISE & HUM LEVELS: (re 1 watt into 8Ω) (with volume control set for 1 watt output with, 0.5V input (Aux) SmV input (Phono)			-81dB(Lin) -74dB(Lin)	-85dB -79dB	
OUTPUT IMPEDANCE: MARMONIC DISTORTION: (at rated power of 80 v into 80 = 25.3 volta)	Tape: Phono: ∝ 180 mi vatts		43kΩ 48kΩ ε) <u>He</u> <u>6.3kHz</u> 3.2 -79,5 dB	MAXIMUM POWER LEVEL AT CLIPPING POINT: (IHF-A-202) (20mS burst repeated at 500mS intervals)		83 V P-P 108 Watts			

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Yamaha NS344 speakers

A three-way system of almost bookshelf size, Louis Challis found these Yamaha speakers provide "... excellent performance from a very reasonably sized package."

THE YAMAHA NS344 is a speaker system which can be loosely described as bordering on a bookcase-size system. I have always gained the impression that Yamaha bestow the same loving care on their main line of speakers as they do on their musical instruments as I have generally been equally impressed by both.

The NS344 is a system which maintains that fine tradition through an excellent design and fastiduous care with the details. This is a three-way system having a 250 mm diameter woofer, a 100 mm mid-range driver and a 24 mm diameter soft dome tweeter arranged in a linear array with the woofer at the bottom and the tweeter at the top. This configuration, as we all now know, provides the maximum dispersion and minimum phase cancellation in the lateral plane with the speakers arranged conventionally in a pair for good stereo imaging.

Features

Both the mid-range speaker and the tweeter are provided with contour controls allowing both boost and cut for these drivers. The amount of boost that each is capable of providing is typically +6 dB whilst the amount of cut is quite selective. In the case of the mid-range this can amount to 30 dB of attentuation at 2 kHz, with an almost notch like response, whilst the tweeter controls provide approximately 30 dB of attentuation at 20 kHz. The crossover frequencies for the unit are arranged to occur at 400 Hz and 4 kHz and these crossover frequencies are well chosen to provide the best phase and frequency performance for this system.

The cabinet in which the speakers are located in reasonably solid, although it does exhibit some noticeable resonance from the back. The latter is constructed from plain particle board with significantly different characteristics to the front and sides which are veneered and beautifully finished. The speaker grill cloth is acoustically transparent cloth stapled onto a wooden frame with plastic press studs, whilst the connections at the rear of the speaker are by means of spring-loaded wire retention sockets which are sensible and convenient.

On test

An objective testing of the NS344 speaker was initiated with the determination of the on-axis and off-axis responses in our anechoic room. This showed immediately that this speaker system is significantly better than average and offers an unusually flat response extening from 55 Hz to 20 kHz. Over that frequency range the maximum excursion is less than 6 dB and the only significant excursions occur at the bottom end of the between 4 kHz and 20 kHz, where the tweeter response on axis shows a deviation not exceeding 5 dB. A comparison of the composite graph with the on-axis frequency response of each of the drivers illustrate how well the Yamaha Company has succeeded with their design.

If the on-axis response is good, the off-axis response is even better and at $+30^{\circ}$ to the main axis the frequency response is excellent. By contrast, the mid-range and tweeter contour controls did terrible things to the frequency response. This is possibly to be expected from the tweeter control, but not to




the extent nor in the manner observed with the mid-range control. In general terms we would recommend that these controls should not be used as they do not do what any self respecting listener would ever expect.

We evaluated the phase response in the anechoic room and were gratified to see how really smooth this is. Whilst not the ultimate, we believe that most manufacturers would be delighted if their speakers achieved a phase response approaching that of the NS344 system. The transient performance of the speaker is without question one of the best we have seen in many years. The tone burst responses at the standard test frequencies of 100 Hz, 1kHz and 6.3 kHz were exemplary and are a real credit to the manufacturer. The tone burst response at other frequencies was equally good and mirrors, as we subsequently found, the quality of reproduction on real programme content. The impedance curve shows three main response resonances, the lowest and dominant response being at 65 Hz with a modest peak of 200 Hz whilst the lowest impedance is seven ohms at typically three points within the operating range. The phase response of the speaker is also particularly smooth and it is quite apparent that the interaction of crossover networks and speakers has been carefully designed to maintain phase type configuration.

If we were impressed by the frequency response, phase response and tone burst response, we were even more impressed by the distortion figures produced by this speaker system. They are particularly low and round off a set of objective tests which are, in all respects, excellent.

To the ear

The subjective impressions of this speaker are dominated by its clean undistorted sound at normal listening levels and lack of colouration on speech, guitar, tympany and such musical instruments as woodwind and harpsicord. On rock, the modest low frequency response and 50 Hz cutoff frequency did not project the sound as well as most other large speakers. On the other hand, classical music sounds exciting and the sound from "direct cut" records exhilerating.

We drove the speakers with a Yamaha D2200 Amplifier, without driving it to the maximum power level, and were more than surprised at the peak power levels that they could handle without fuss and bother. They took peaks of up to 100 watts in their stride, but noting the manufacturer's restriction on the back panel (of 70 watts input), we were not prepared to destroy them in our desire to evaluate their maximum power handling capacity!



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HAWK AE 150/FP

review

Summary

The NS344 speaker system is not the first Yamaha speaker system we have evaluated, nor do we expect it to be the last. As long as Yamaha are able to produce loudspeaker systems with subjective and objective test results as good as these, they should have no difficulty in retaining their share of the market place. These speakers assure the intending purchaser of an excellent performance from a very reasonably sized package.

THE YAMAHA NS344 SPEAKER SYSTEM

Dimensions: 330mm wide x 570 high x 312mm deep

Price: \$575



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burst response oscillograms for the Tone Yamaha NS-344 loudspeakers. Results taken for 90 dB steady state SPL at 2m on axis.

6.3kHz

Minimum at 14kHz



Picture at left is taken with tone of 100 Hz applied, pulse input on upper trace, speaker output on lower trace. Sweep set at 20 ms



per div. Centre picture taken for 1 kHz tone, 2 ms/div. sweep speed. Picture at right is for 6.3 kHz, sweep speed 0.5 ms/div.



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Wharfedale E70 Four-way loudspeakers

review

Top of the line in their 'E' series speakers, this four-way system produces "... truly excellent bass performance".

AS LONG AS we can remember Wharfedale have always produced efficient speakers. Ten years ago the super 10's and 12's series were among the most efficient speakers available from any source.

Efficiency, however, is only a parameter among many by which you may separate the various characteristics of one speaker system when comparing it with another. Equally important are frequency linearity, lack of colouration and low distortion. Personally, we think that efficiency is of minor importance in evaluating a large speaker and that the other parameters are far more important. Wharfedale do not make many claims for the new 'E' series enclosures but they do claim that the E series makes 20 watts sound like 200. They also claim that they are "revolutionary", although we feel that this is the advertising agency's claim and not the designers.

Features

The E70 is the top line, and the largest model, of a trio of loudspeaker systems with fairly similar characteristics, the most significant being that the E70 is specified as having a 35 Hz bass cut-off frequency whilst the two lesser models have higher cut-off frequencies.

The E70 makes use of a 250 mm diameter woofer which is claimed to have low inertia, two 100 mm diameter mid-range drivers with conventional appearance and a 125 mm diameter horn loaded compression driven tweeter to cover the top end of the spectrum. These are installed in a fairly assymmetrical configuration which to some extent affects both the measured and audible interaction of the individual drivers on one another and possibly more significantly, on the frequency responses which we have measured in the anechoic room.

The crossover networks, cabinet design, and most particularly the venting for the cabinet enclosure, are computer designed and optimised for a maximally flat fourth-order Butterworth response. The cabinet has a volume of 70 litres, and unlike other manufacturers. incorporates an expanded polyurethane foam as a dampening medium in lieu of the more conventional fibreglass or bonded acetate type liners. The actual speaker

drivers are all provided with fancy aluminium screw-in surround, as in the venting port at the bottom of the enclosures, for appearances sake rather than functionality. Between the base driver and the horn loaded compression driver there are two contour controls for the mid-range and tweeter, each with five positions offering a maximum five decibels of adjustment between 100 Hz and 1 kHz and a maximum of 15 dB adjustment between 115 kHz and 20 kHz. This adjustment is not linearly related to any frequency and may not quite be what the designers intended.

The speaker grille consists of a black acoustically transparent grille with the grille cloth retained by neat plastic clips and mating catches at the four corners of the enclosure. The appearance of the speaker grille and the cabinet is substantially improved on the previous generation of Wharfedales that we knew and this speaker does have a conventional The appearance. enclosure is provided with screw terminals angled close to the base at the rear of the enclosure. The enclosure itself is solid veneered particle board on the top, bottom and sides and black sprayed particle board on the front and rear

On test

The objective testing of the unit showed that the frequency response extends



from 35 Hz to 18 kHz, +/- 10 dB. The frequency response of the 250 mm low frequency driver is particularly smooth, extending from approximately 40 Hz to 1 kHz. At the crossover and midfrequency section there is a sharp frequency interaction that is evident directly on-axis, but not evident offaxis.

The mid-frequency section extends from just over 1 kHz to just over 3 kHz where, again, the interaction with the horn loaded compression driver produces a notch which is evident both on axis and very significantly off axis.

The top end response exhibits a pronounced peak between 8 kHz and 15 kHz and is a direct function of the directivity pattern of the horn loaded compression driver. The off-axis high frequency linearity is substantially smoother than the on-axis response and it is evident that the designers have done a reasonable job in balancing out the interactions between woofer, midrange and tweeter elements of the system.

The contour controls provided affect the 200 Hz to 2 kHz range and the 2 kHz to 20 kHz range. The changes in the frequency linearity that they produce are not as smooth as we would like, with the maximum contouring ocurring at around 300 Hz for the bottom end control and around 4 kHz for the tweeter control.

Whilst it is possible that various purchasers may see fit to use these controls we would not recommend their use and suggest that they be left in their unattenuated position. The nonlinearity of the frequency response can be clearly seen on the accompanying level recordings.

The impedance curve of the speaker shows two distinct peaks in the curve,



the first being 55 ohms at 25 Hz while the second peak is 29 ohms at 63 Hz. By contrast, the lowest impedance produced by the speaker is 6 ohms between 150 Hz and 200 Hz and the correct specification for the speaker system in accordance with the IEC TC/ 29 recommendation would be to call this a 6 ohm speaker system. The phase response is remarkably smooth, with a total of less than 180°. This excellent phase response comes primarily as a result of the well designed crossover network which is a minimum phase type network as you can clearly see. The tone burst responses of the speaker are quite good, although there is a slight trace of







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ringing at both 6.3 kHz and 1.2 kHz. We were unable to perform the tone burst response at 1 kHz, which corresponds to a crossover null frequency and would thus effect the transient response of the system. Even at 1.2 kHz, the frequency we chose, there was still some trace of ringing at a significant decrement on both the leading and trailing edges of the tone burst signal.

To the ear

We fed the speakers from a Kenwood KA701 integrated amplifier (reviewed this month) with content derived from some reel-to-reel tapes played from a Kudelski Nagra 4SJ recorder, cassettes fed from an Aiwa 6900 cassette deck and records played on a National Technics ST1200 with SME arm and V15 Era 4 cartridge, all of whose performance characteristics have been measured in the laboratory and whose subjectivecharacteristics are also well known.

We compared the performance against a set of electrostatic reference speakers for mid-range and transient performance and a set of JBL studio monitors to evaluate the low frequency end of the spectrum on a comparative basis. The tapes were primarily sourced from IEC TC29/B Working Group 8, whilst the records were from the Swedish High Fidelity Institute, CBS/ Sony Digital Tape Records and some excellent test records produced by JBL and Acoustic Research of America.

It was soon evident that the E70s have a truly excellent bass performance and the ability to handle high level rock music with only moderate distortion on all but the very lowest frequencies found in prerecorded content. One piece of music alone proved to be too tough and that was the test record produced by the Swedish High Fidelity Institute. Out of fairness however, it must be pointed out that there are only two speakers that we have ever reviewed that can cope with this particular vignette. Even so, the E70 provided a passable response and can be far better with the high level rock music and other transient content which we played through the system. The E70 sounds particularly good on guitar, classical and jazz but does not perform quite so well on spoken voice or on the real nasty hard rock.

It is my general impression that this speaker is more like an Altec Lansing or JBL than the classical British speakers which I have grown accustomed to hear.

Summary

The E70 is, without a doubt, the best Wharfedale system that I have yet heard and provides the sort of performance that could dramatically improve their listing in the Top 40 speaker ratings.

WHARFEDALE E70 FOUR-WAY LOUDSPEAKER SYSTEM

Dimensions:	815mm high x 342mm wide x
	360mm deep
Weight:	32Kgs. Price \$889
Manufactured by:	Wharfedale, United Kingdom

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Tone burst response results for the Wharfedale E70s (for 90 dB steady state SPL at 2m on axis). Top photo shows 1.2 kHz burst (2 ms/div.), bottom shows 6.3 kHz burst (0.5 ms/div.).

Louis A Challis and Associates Pty Lt	IEASURED PER	FORMANCE OF	WHARPEDAL	<u>e e70</u>
FREQUENCY RESPONSE:	60 Hz to	17kHz		1.1
CROSSOVER FREQUENCIES:	150 Hz; 2	2.7kHz		
SENSITIVITY: (for 90dB average at 2m)	5.1 VRMS	= 3.25 Wat	tš (nomina)	l into 8Ω)
HARMONIC DISTORTION :				
(for 90dB at 2m)		100Hz	1kHz	6.3kHZ
	2nd	-24.6	-55.9	-35.9dB
	3rd	-27.1	-51.2	-65.3dB
	4th	-27.3	1-	1.0
	5th	-30.3	-67.5	
	THD	9.1%	0.32%	1.6%
INPUT IMPEDANCE:	100H z	8.0Ω		
	1 kH z	11Ω		
	6.3kHz	120		1205
Minimum at	200 Hz	6Ω		. Bini



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TOUCH SENSITIVE 88 NOTE PIANO Model TS-88

COMPLETE KITS from only \$550 + freight. Construction Manual \$2.50 Demonstration Cassette \$3.00 Send 30c stamp for more information.

The plano has long been the leading instrument for musical expression where all the subtle emotions of the player are instantly transmitted through the fingers. The 'CLEF' TS-88 is a fully touch sensitive electronic plano that allows the same degree of expression as a conventional plano without the problems of weight, size, tuning, and price that have always been associated with the instrument.

Electronic techniques make this possible in a stylish compact form providing variations in sound from a mellow grand to a tinkling barrelhouse plano and even a harpsichord.

The TS-88 is easily moved and is not adversely affected by the movement or the room conditions, damp or dry, and the tuning remains constant.

Practice need not affect the rest of the family as an amplifier with headpiece facilities can be used. The TS-88 will drive any amplifier from a home hi-fl to the largest on-stage amplifier. A small amplifier can be built into the plano if desired.

FEATURES

- Full 7¼ Octave Keyboard
- Touch Sensitive on all Voices
- Sustain and Soft Pedals
- Tuning Electronically fixed on single internal control
- Five Voices Mellow, Normal, Bright, Harpslchord and Honky Tonk, plus combinations
- Tremelo and Phasing effects
- Output will drive any amplifier

Compact Size

• Low Weight 20kg

aycar

SPECIFICATIONS

MUSICAL COMPASS 7¼ Octaves A to C

FREQUENCY COMPASS Fundamental Frequency Range 27.5Hz to 4186Hz Master Oscillator 1.588 MHz

TOUCH CHARACTERISTICS Dynamic Range > 30dB Key Action 50g

SOUND ENVELOPE

Touch Range 2 to 40mS Attack Period < 1mS Early Delay 500mS nominal Sustain 2 to 6 sec.

CONTROLS

On/Off Switch. Normal Voice Select Mellow Voice Select. Bright Voice Select Harpsichord Voice Select. Honky Tonk Voice Select. Tremolo Effect Select. Phase Effect Select Sustain Foot Pedal Soft Foot Pedal

SOCKETS Mains Input Pedal Output High Level Output Low Level Output

380 SUSSEX STREET, SYDNEY. N. S. W. P.O. Box K39, Haymarket. 2000 Telephone 2115077

KITS for projects

WE GET MANY enquiries from readers wanting to know where they can get kits for the projects we publish. This list is a guide to suppliers of kits and components for ETI projects.

We have listed here most of the projects published over the last few years which are either available as kits or can still be made up by shopping around for components. Suppliers listed against a particular project will either stock it as a kit or stock the pc board plus the other components.

Printed circuit boards

Those suppliers listed against specific projects here are able to supply pc boards for those projects. Printed circuit boards for every project ever published in ETI are available through the following companies (to the best of our knowledge):

RCS Radio Radio Despatch Service 651 Forest Rd 869 George St Bexley NSW Sydney NSW 2000

For current projects and a more comprehensive list of pc board suppliers refer to the Shoparound page in this and previous issues. This list will be updated roughly every four months.

Key to Companies

- Applied Technology Pty Ltd, 1A Paterson Avenue, Waitara, NSW 2077. Ph. (02) 487-2711.
- Bill Edge Electronic Agencies, 115 Parramatta Road, Concord (PO Box 1005, Burwood North 2134). Ph. (02) 747-6472.
- J.R. Components, PO Box 128, Eastwood, NSW 2122. Ph. (02) 85-3976.
- Dick Smith Electronics P/L. Cnr Waterloo & Lane Cove D Roads, North Ryde, 2113. Ph. (02) 888-3200.
- All Electronic Components, 118 Lonsdale Street, E Melbourne, Vic 3000. Ph. (03) 662-3506.
- Tasman Electronics, 12 Victoria Street, Coburg, Vic 3058. Ph. (03) 354-5062
- Jaycar Pty Ltd, PO Box K39, Haymarket, NSW 2000. Ph. (02) 211-5077.
- ĸ S M Electronics, 10 Stafford Court, Doncaster East, Vic 3109. Ph. (03) 842-3950.
- Ellistronics, 289 Latrobe Street, Melbourne, Vic 3000. Ph. (03) 602-3282.
- Mode Electronics, PO Box 365, Mascot, NSW 2020. M Ph. (02) 666-6324
- Nebula Electronics Pty Ltd, 15 Boundary Street. N Rushcutters Bay, NSW 2011, Ph. (02) 33-5850.
- O Orbit Electronics, PO Box 7176, Auckland, New Zealand.
- P Pre-Pak Electronics, 718 Parramatta Road, Croydon, NSW 2132. Ph. (02) 797-6144.
- Rod Irving, PO Box 135, Northcote, Vic 3070. Ph. (03) 489-8131.
- Sillcon Valley, 23 Chandos Street, St. Leonards, NSW 2065. Ph. (02) 439-4655.

- W Willis Electronics, 993 Hay Street, Perth, WA 6000. Ph. (09) 321-7609.
- v Trilogy, 40 Princes Highway, Fairy Meadow, NSW 2519

Project Electronics

041	Continuity Tester	W,R,D,B,Y,L
042	Soil Moisture Indicator	
043	Heads or Tails Circuit (Oct 76)	W,R,D,E,A,F,B,Y,L
044	Two Tone Door Bell (Oct 76) . 1	W,R,D,E,O,A,F,B,Y,L
045	500 Second Timer	W,D,E,A,B,Y,L
047	Morse Practice Set	W,D,O,A,B,Y,L
048	Buzz Board	W,D,A,B,Y,L
061	Simple Amplifier (Oct 76)	W,R,D,E,A,B,Y,L
062	Simple AM Tuner (Mar 77)	
063	Electronic Bongos	R,D,A,B,Y,L
064	Simple Intercom (Nov 76)	
065	Electronic Siren	W,R,D,E,O,A,B,Y,L
066	Temperature Alarm (Dec 76)	
067	Singing Moisture Meter	
068	LED Dice Circuit (Oct 76)	
070	Electronic Tie Breaker (Jan 77)	
071	Tape Noise Limiter (Jun 78)	
072	Two-Octave Organ (Jun 78)	W,D,B,Y
081	Tachometer (Mar 77)	W,E,O
082/		
528		
083	Train Controller	
084	Car Alarm	
085	Over-rev Alarm	
086	FM Antenna	
087	Over-LED	
088	Hi-Fi Speaker	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · W

Test Equipment

132	Experimenter's Power Supply (Feb 77) E,O
133	Phase Meter (Apr 77) E
134	True RMS Voltmeter (Aug77) E
135	Digital Panel Meter (Oct 77) E
136	Linear Scale Capacitance Meter (Mar 78)
137	Audio Oscillator (May 78) W,D,E
138	Audio Wattmeter (Nov 78) E,B
139	SWR/Power Meter (May 78)
140	1GHz Frequency Meter-timer (Mar 78) C
141	Logic Trigger (Jan 79) E
142	High Current Power Supply (Feb 79) W,E
143	Curve Tracer (Jan 79) W
144	Expanded-scale RMS Voltmeter (Jun 79) E
148	Versatile Logic Test Probe (Jul 79) E,L

Simple Projects

244	Alarm Alarm (Feb 77)
245	White Line Follower (Nov 77) I
246	Rain Alarm (Apr 78)
248	Simple 12V to 22V Converter (Jul 78) V
249	Electronic Combination Lock (Apr 79)
252	The Passionmeter (Aug 79)
253	Electronic Grenade (Hot Potato) (May 79)
254	Egg Timer (Jun 79)

Motorists' Projects

- Transistor Assisted Ignition (May 77) W,E,O,K 316 317
- Rev. Monitor Counter (Jul 77) Digital Car Tacho (Jul 78) W.E.K 318
- 319
- 320

Audio Projects

- 448 Disco Mixer (Nov 76)
- 449 450
- 451
- 455
- 470
- Unit (Jun 79) W,R,E,F,B,P,A,V,L
- 472 Power Supply - the Series 4000 Stereo Amp (Jul 79) W,R,E,F,B,A,V,L Series 4000 Moving-coll Cartridge E.J.
- Y,L R.E High Power PA/Guitar Amp (Jun 77) ... 481 w Stereo Amp (Jan 77) Stereo Amp Part 2 (Feb 77) 482 O,E 482 O.E 483 Sound Level Meter (Feb 78) E 484 E.A

-	Original E. C. A. The	
5	Graphic Equaliser (Jun 77)	. W,E,J,O
5	Howl-round Stabiliser (Nov 77)	J
	Audio Spectrum Analyser (Feb 78)	E
9	Audio Spectrum Analyser 2 (Apr 78)	E,J
)	Audio Compressor (Dec 78)	
1	Simple Graphic Equaliser (Mar 79)	W,E
S	cellaneous	
6	GSR Monitor (Mar 77)	WE
7	Telephone Bell Extender (Jun 77)	F
8	Photographic Strobe (May 77)	
9	Induction Balance Metal	
	Detector (May 77)	WDEL
0	Digital Dial (Aug 78)	
1	Light Chaser (Sep 78)	WEO
2	LED Pendant (Sep 78)	A
2	Tape/Silde Synchroniser (Oct 78)	E
5	Wind Speed/Direction Indicator (Dec 78)	
7	Reaction Timer (Feb 79)	E
3	Mast-head Strobe (Feb 79)	E
)	Cable Tester (Mar 79)	
5	Portable Fluorescent Light Wand for	
	Car, Camping (Aug 79)	
7	General Purpose Power Supply	J
	Dual Power Supply (Jan 77)	W.E.Y
2	House Alarm (Jul 77)	W.E.O.A.
	House Alarm -	
	Installation Instructions (Aug 77)	W
3	Marine Gas Alarm (Aug 77)	D.E.M
5	Ultrasonic Switch (Sep 77)	R,D,E.O.F
3	Shutter Speed Timer (Oct 77)	E
7	UFO Detector (May 78)	
3	Theatrical Lighting Controller	

- 586 (Nov & Dec 77 Jan & Mar 78) N 589 Digital Temperature Meter (PCB135) (Dec 77) E LCD Stopwatch (Oct 78) O,N Up/Down Presettable Counter (Jul 78) D,E 590 591 Light Show Controller (Aug 78) E 592 593 Colour Sequencer (Dec 78) Development Timer (Apr 79) 594 E
- 595 Aquarium Lamp Controller (May 79)

Electronic Music

485

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02	Mini Organ (Aug 76) W,D,E,A
03	Sequencer (Aug 77) W
04	Accentuated Beat Metronome (Sep 77) E

Computer Projects

630	Hex Display (Dec 76) E,A		
631	ASCII Keyboard (Dec 76) W,E,O,A		
631	Keyboard Encoder (Apr 77) W,E,O,A		
632	Video Display Unit (Jan 77) E,O,A		
633	TV Sync Generator (Jan 77) E.A		
635	Microcomputer Power Supply (Sep 77) O		
637	Cuts Cassette Interface (Jun 78) V,E,A		
638	Eprom Programmer (Jul 78) W,E,A		
639	Computerised Musical Doorbell (Mar 78) A		
640	S100 VDU (Apr, May, Jun 78)		
641	S100 Printer (Sep 78) O		
642	16k S100 RAM Card (Feb 79) K		
650	STAC Timer (Nov 78) E,A,L		
651	Binary to Hex Number Converter (Jun 79) E		
Radio Projects			

712 713 714 VHF-Log-Periodic Antenna (Feb, Mar 78) 717 Crosshatch Generator (May 78) W,D,E,A,Y 718 SW Radio (Oct 78) . E 719 RF Field Strength Indicator (Nov 78) 720 2m VMOS Power Amp (Jan 79) 721 Aircraft Band Converter (Mar 79) WE Microwave Oven Leak Detector (Jul 79) Simple SSB Generator employs Polyphase 724 D,E,B 725 Network using Standard Components (Aug 79) . E,L Get Going on Radioteletype (Aug 79) E,L 730 **Electronic Games** 804 Selectagame (Nov 76) 804 Skeet (Jan 78) Stunt Cycle TV Game (Jun 78) 806 D,O 810 0

- TV Tank Game (Oct 78) 811 TV Tank Game (Oct 78) Wheel of Fortune (Dec 78) Race Track Game (Jan 79) 812 813 0
- The 'Dinky-Die' (Aug 79) 814

- Hum Filter (Jul 79) D,E,F Class A Headphone Amp (Nov 78) 60 W Amp Module (May 79) W,R,E,F,B,P,L,A,V
- 471 High Performance Stereo Preamp Control

410	Series 4000 moting con Carmoge
	Preamplifier
480	50-100 Watt Amp
	Modules (Dec 76) W,R,D,E,J,O,A,
481	12V 100 Watt Audio Amp (May 77) F
10.1	

Simple Compressor Expander (Jul 77)

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Editor

Roger Harrison VK2ZTB

Project Manager Phil Wait VK2ZZQ

Editorial Staff Roberta Kennedy Jonathan Scott VK2YBN David Tilbrook VK2YMI Jan Vernon

Art Direction and technical photography

Ivy Hansen

Layout **Bill Crump**

Reader Services Jan Collins

Managing Editor **Collyn Rivers**

Acoustical Consultants Louis Challis & Associates

Editorial and Sales Office 4th Floor, 15 Boundary St **Rushcutters Bay NSW 2011** Ph: 33-4282; Tlx: 27243

Sales Manager: Bob Taylor Sales Admin: Jan Collins (address as above)

Melbourne Tom Brav 150 Lonsdale St Melbourne Vic 3000 Ph; 662-1222; Tlx AA34543

Adelaide Admedia Group 24 Kensington Rd Rose Park SA 5067 Ph: 332-8144; Tix AA82182

Brisbane Geoff Horne Agencies 60 Montanus Drive Bellbowrie QLD 4070 Ph: 202-6229

Hobart H.W. Lincolne 23 Lord St Sandy Bay Tas 7005 Ph: 34-2630

Perth Aubrey Barker 133 St Georges Terrace Perth WA 6000 New York NY 10022 Ph: 322-3184; Tix: AA93810 Ph: 751-3383; Tix: 620892

Auckland Geoff Collins Catalyst Ltd Cnr. Pauls & Airedale Sts Auckland NZ Ph: 79-4168

London Australian Consolidated Press Ludgate House 107 Fleet St London EC4A 2AL Ph: 353-1040; Th:: 267163

Tokyo Genzo Uchida Bancho Media Services 15 Sanyeicho Shin juku-Ku Tokyo 160 Ph: 359-8866 Cable: Elbanchorito

New York George McGann Australian Consolidated Press 444 Madison Avenue

Electronics Today International is published by Modern Magazines (Holdings) Ltd, 15 Boundary St, Rushcutters Bay, NSW 2011. It is printed (in 1980) by Wilke & Co, Browns Rd, Clayton, Victoria and distributed by Gordon and Gotch. Recommended retail price only.

READER ENQUIRIES

By Mail: There is no charge for replies but a foolscap-size stamped addressed envelope must be enclosed. Queries relating to projects can only be answered if related to the item as published. We cannot advise on modifications to projects, other than errata or addenda, nor if a project has been modified or if components are otherwise than specified. We try to answer letters as soon as possible. Difficult questions may take time to answer.

By phone: We can only answer readers technical enquiries by telephone after 4 pm. In enquiring by telephone about back issues or photostats, please ask for the "Subscriptions Department". 33-4282

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WE RECENTLY heard about a young university student who had been a keen electronics hobbyist since he was knee-high to a 6CA7. Apart from building the usual crystal sets, hee-haw sirens, home burglar alarms etc, he was a keen listener on the shortwave bands.

After some years doing quite nicely thank you at his philosophy course at the university, he felt the need to do something a little more substantial with his hobby. He threw himself wholeheartedly into studying for his amateur radio licence.

Unfortunately, after some time he had to postpone sitting for his amateur licence exam as his Professor said his extracurricular activities were interfering with his university studies.

The poor lad had to put Descartes before the Morse!

Random communications

Radio and electronics engineers normally feel that their science covers almost all fields of communications, including fibre optics and any voice communications other than those directly from one person to another.



What other forms of communication are possible? Let us look at some exotic techniques.

Neutrinos can travel through matter virtually unhindered. A neutrino beam generated in England could easily travel through the earth to reach Australia. As neutrinos have a zero rest mass, they travel at the speed of light and will pass through the earth in under 1/20th of a second. Radio waves cannot pass through the earth and therefore expensive satellites in geostationary orbits are used in communications between widely spaced parts of the earth's surface. Why not use neutrinos? One can generate neutrinos in large numbers, but the problem is in detecting them at their destination. Although neutrinos can be detected, complex equipment is needed and the fraction of the neutrinos detected is very small indeed.

Neutrinos are unaffected by electric or by magnetic fields; they travel in straight lines except in so far as they are moved by the gravitational fields present in space. It has been suggested that very advanced civilisations may be using neutrinos to communicate rather than microwaves, so perhaps we are looking with the wrong equipment, in our searches for extra-terrestrial neutrinos.

Even more exotic would be a communications system employing gravitational waves. Some years ago it was thought that these waves had been detected from astronomical sources, but this work has not been confirmed by other workers. Gravitational waves may offer some attractions for communications purposes, but until we can detect them, we cannot take the matter further.

Yet farther into the realms of fantasy, we can imagine communications by means of tachyons — hypothetical particles which can travel faster than light and which would therefore offer great speed advantages for communications with distant parts of the universe. Perhaps some being somewhere has discovered tachyons and is trying to use them to communicate with us!



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Hard-headed* Technics for the metal tape era.

Technics



Technics M63

3 Head Function Display Indicates Head Mode.

For further information contact the Technics Advisory Service P.O. Box 319, North Ryde 2113. Metal recording tape has arrived and so has the 3-head deck to handle it: Technics RS-M63 with new improved HPF* heads.

Metal tape offers the 'best yet' recording and playback quality. The dynamic range is much wider and frequency response extends much further into the high range than is possible with other tape types. This stereo unit also features 2-colour FL peak meters and a memory system which cues your tape to any preselected point and plays back automatically.

DILEY SYNTEM

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