

Electronics®

Voltage-tunable filters: page 98

Switching pulse-code modulation: page 119

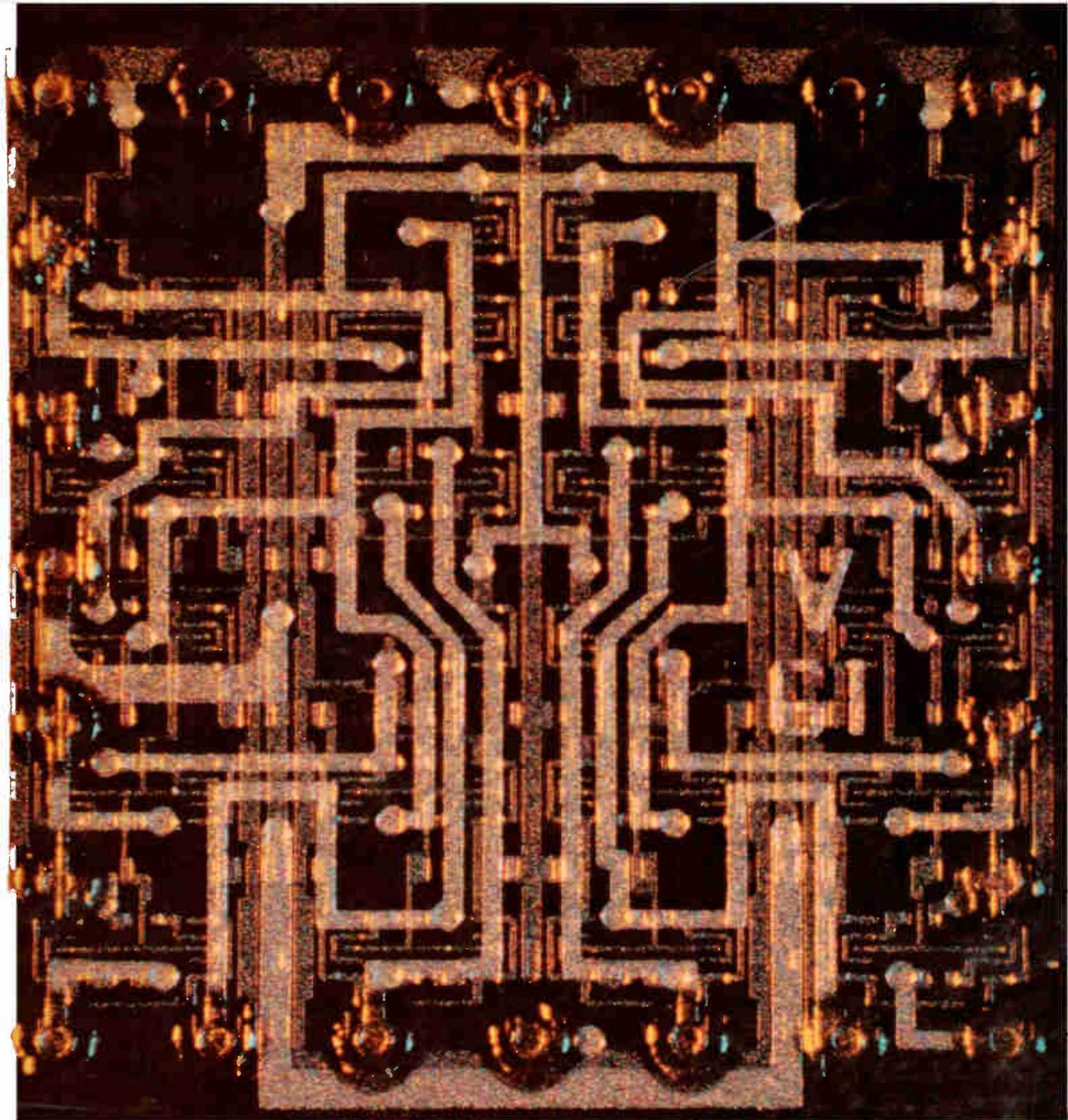
Computer for an orbiting laboratory: page 129

October 3, 1966

75 cents

A McGraw-Hill Publication

Below: Extra layers of glass
create better microcircuits, page 108





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add a
scope . . .



and you have everything you need for **Quantitative Frequency-Response Measurements**

The Type 1025-A Standard Sweep-Frequency Generator is both a sweep generator and a CW generator, with a marker generator, attenuator, and output meter . . . all wrapped up in a single package • it can be switched instantly from swept to CW mode without readjusting, recalibrating, or reconnecting • it covers 0.7 to 230 Mc/s in 10 overlapping octave ranges • has two bandsread ranges (400 to 500 kc/s and 10.4 to 11 Mc/s) • has a "perfect marker" . . . continuously adjustable and accurately calibrated both in frequency and amplitude, which allows you to take accurate quantitative data *directly* from a scope display • output is calibrated, 0.3 μ V to 1 V behind 50 ohms • frequency can be monitored by an external counter through a connector provided specifically for that purpose • price is \$3450, far less than the total cost of the separate instruments you would need for comparable performance.

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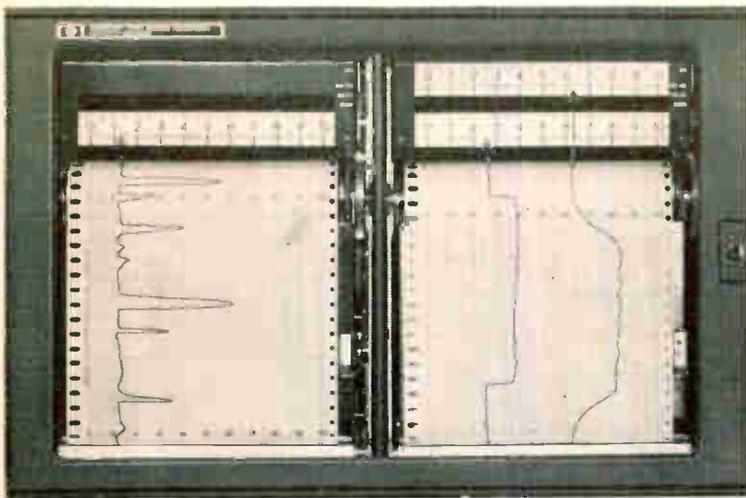
An experimental 5-stage, single-tuned, 30-Mc i-f strip with 1-Mc bandwidth being aligned with the Type 1025-A Standard Sweep-Frequency Generator. Data measured includes center frequency, 6- and 60-dB bandwidths, and gain. The generator can be accurately set to both the 10 μ V signal level at the front end as well as to 100 mV at the last stage.

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recorders take
the downtime
out of
industrial
recording

Four new strip-chart recorders are now available from Hewlett-Packard; 6-inch one or two pen models and 11-inch one or two pen models. Design techniques including solid-state circuits and precision reference allow reliable, trouble-free operation. True modular design makes possible rapid interchange of modules on line with minimum downtime. Oversized inkwells and disposable pen tips provide inexpensive writing convenience. (Or you can have inkless writing on inexpensive electrosensitive paper for long-term unattended monitoring applications.)

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Standard features include guarded and floating inputs with high CMR and solid-state construction with zener reference. The

removable chart magazine tilts out 45° for easy notations and front loading.

It all adds up to recorders that stay on the job, not the repair bench.

Call your Hewlett-Packard field engineer for complete information. Or write Hewlett-Packard, Palo Alto, California 94304, Tel. (415) 326-7000; Europe: 54 Route des Acacias, Geneva. *Data subject to change without notice. Prices f.o.b. factory.*

SPECIFICATIONS

Sensitivity: Choice from 1 mv to 100 v full scale
Chart Speed: Choice from 0.5 in/hr to 10 in/min
Accuracy: 0.25% with 0.5 second balance time
Input Impedance: Potentiometric 1 mv to 100 mv; constant 1 MΩ above 100 mv

Prices:	6-Inch Recorders	11-Inch Recorders
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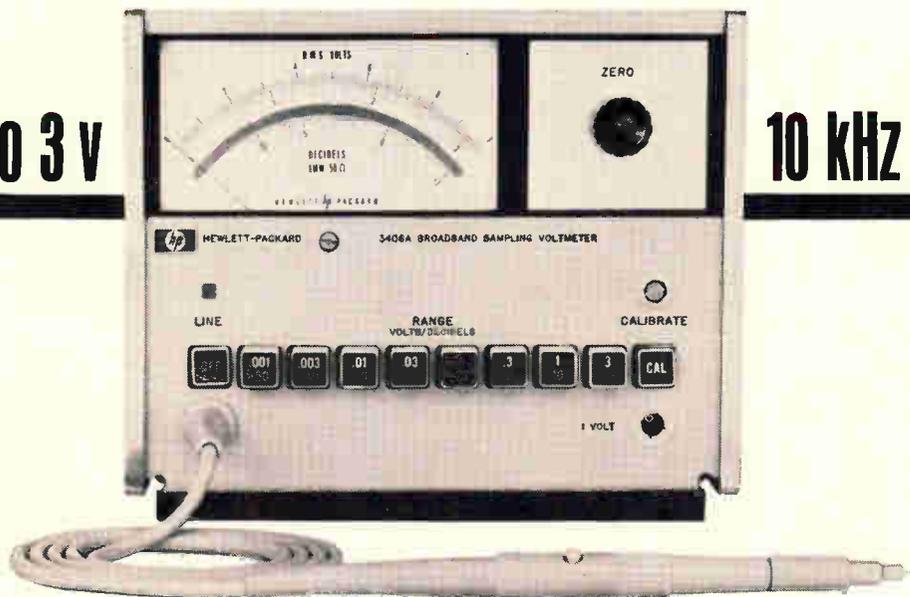
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The Hewlett-Packard 3406A RF Voltmeter provides greater accuracy and sensitivity over a broader frequency range than any comparable instrument available... and at only \$650!

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11064A Basic Probe Kit (\$100)

11063A 50 Ohm "T"

11061A 10:1 Divider Tip

10218A BNC Adapter

(0950-0090) 50 Ohm Termination

11071A Probe Kit (\$185), same as 11064A

plus: 11073A Pen Type Probe

10219A Type 874A Adapter

10220A Microdot Adapter

11035A Probe Tip Kit

Ask your Hewlett-Packard field engineer for a demonstration, or write for complete specifications to Hewlett-Packard, Palo Alto, California 94304, Tel. (415) 326-7000; Europe: 54 Route des Acacias, Geneva.

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 - FET's produce stable oscillators
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Better glassing methods and new materials permit the best features of monolithic and hybrid integrated circuits to be combined
John A. Perri and Jacob Riseman, IBM

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Andre Chatelon, Laboratoire Central de Telecommunications

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Andrew Adelman and Jack Cohen, IBM

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Publisher: Gordon Jones

Electronics: October 3, 1966, Vol. 39, No. 20

Printed at 99 North Broadway, Albany, N.Y., 12207
Second class postage paid at Albany, N.Y.

Subscriptions are solicited only from those actively engaged in the field of the publication. Position and company connection must be indicated on orders. Subscription prices: United States and Possessions and Canada, \$6.00 one year, \$9.00 two years, \$12.00 three years. All other countries \$20.00 one year. Single copies, United States and Possessions and Canada 75¢. Single copies all other countries \$1.50.

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Readers Comment

Patent fences

To the Editor:

The article, "The laser decision" [Aug. 22, p. 36], points out the importance of developing patent fences simultaneously with technological development.

During October, 1962, I remember very well the excitement associated with learning of the semiconductor laser.

Significantly, Bell Laboratories received a basic patent on the semiconductor laser before the IBM-GE-Lincoln Labs announcement in October of 1962 that they had achieved coherent radiation from gallium-arsenide (Boyle et al, Patent No. 3,059,117, Oct. 16, 1962). It is interesting to note that this patent application was filed Jan. 11, 1960, almost three years before the announcement.

Norman Rautiola

Assistant to the president
Sparton Corp.
Jackson, Mich.

Look for the small ad

To the Editor:

I am delighted to see at least one personnel representative gullible enough to display his infinite wisdom concerning the industry practices of hiring engineers. Norman Skelton of Fairchild Semiconductors, Mountain View, Calif. has risen to the bait and accused Electronics of presenting an untrue and distorted picture of the industry in general. He has also generated, by his letter "Distorted view?" [Aug. 8, p. 8], the typical arrogance of the great givers of jobs to the deservng.

The odd part about Skelton's dissertation is that he presents himself as all-knowing about the hiring and advertising practices of a very large industry, but in actuality he works for only one company for whom it seems he is eager to do a public relations job. He feels that the complaint of false advertising is generally unfounded and goes to great pains to emphasize the cost to the company of such a venture.

Actually, nothing could be fur-

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Write for Engineering Bulletin 7025C

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These silicone-encapsulated resistors combine the best features of both precision and power wirewound types, giving them unusual stability and reliability.

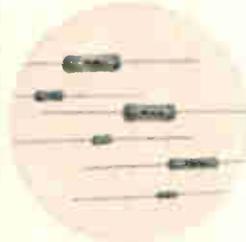
Acrasil Resistors are available with tolerances as close as .05%, in power ratings from 1 to 10 watts. Resistance values range from 0.5 ohm to 66,000 ohms.

Their tough silicone coating, with closely matched expansion coefficient, protects against shock, vibration, moisture, and fungus.

Acrasil Resistors meet or exceed the requirements of MIL-R-26C.

Write for Engineering Bulletin 7450

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Axial-lead resistors available in ratings from 1 to 11 watts, with resistance tolerances to $\pm 1\%$. Non-inductive windings available to $\pm 2\%$ tolerance.

All welded end-cap construction securely anchors leads to resistor body. Vitreous coating and ceramic base have closely matched expansion coefficients.

Write for Engineering Bulletins 7410D, 7411A



Tab-terminal Blue Jacket Resistors can be had in a wide selection of ratings from 5 to 218 watts, with several terminal styles to meet specific needs.

Tab-terminal as well as axial-lead Blue Jackets can be furnished to meet the requirements of MIL-R-26C.

Write for Engineering Bulletins 7400B, 7401

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Write for Bulletins 7300, 7305, 7310

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Write for Engineering Bulletin 7430

Send your request to Technical Literature Service, Sprague Electric Co., 35 Marshall St., North Adams, Mass. 01247, indicating the engineering bulletins in which you are interested.

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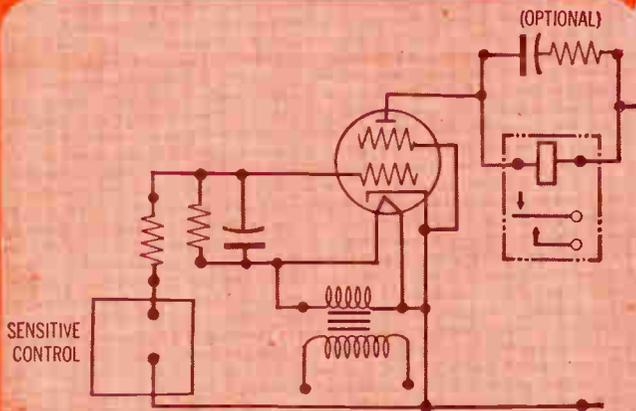
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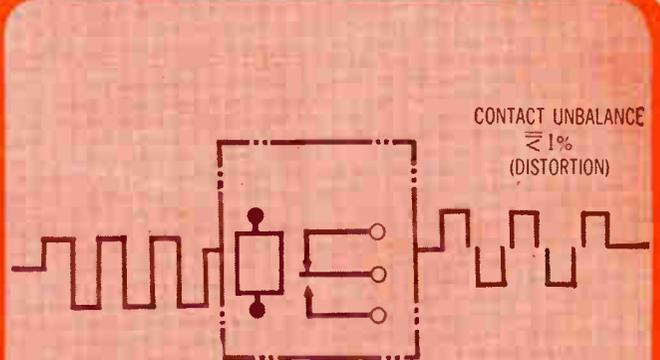
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ther from the truth. Most of the advertising and recruiting expenses of the larger companies are directly applied to some cost-plus-fixed-fee government contract. This means that the Defense Department picks up the entire tab at no risk to the company's profit structure. So why not go first class? Although regulations normally do not allow advertising as an expense, cost type contracts, which most of the large companies hold, permit advertising for technical help in trade and technical journals.

Here's the catch. Engineers are scarce, we have been led to believe. The contractor can convince DOD that large splashy advertising is the answer—witness Lockheed, Douglas, Hughes, NAA, etc. ads in the Sunday papers.

Actually, small ads are preferred by the job seeker. They are honest, to the point and usually are paid for by a company that expects nothing more than results from its investment.

Larry L. Gautney
Consulting engineer
Granada Hills, Calif.

■ In all fairness, none of Fairchild Semiconductor Division's recruiting advertising is paid for by cost-plus-fixed-fee government contracts. And in the semiconductor industry where sales have been exploding there is a real shortage of engineers.

Neuristor tv display

To the Editor:

The Newsletter item [Aug. 8, p. 31] about Japanese plans for development of a neuristor-driven flat panel television display was read

with more than casual interest. I proposed such a display in an internal memorandum at the Applied Physics Lab back in 1960.

But at the time, neuristors had only been simulated with somewhat complex lumped element circuits, so the idea was impractical. Your report of the Tohoku University plans prompted me to take another look at the problem in light of 1966 technology. And the temptation is to conclude that several microelectronics companies could probably construct a prototype panel within 12 to 18 months using a version of Rosengreen's pnpn neuristor [Electronics, March 1, 1963, p. 25] as the scanning mechanism.

An 18-inch by 25-inch display could be made from a sandwich of two panels: one containing a matrix of injection luminescent diodes or (more easily) uniformly distributed electroluminescent phosphors, and the other an array of neuristors. The neuristor array could be assembled from an interconnected collection of less than 500 large silicon wafers.

Uniformity of breakdown voltages along the neuristors would require selection of the wafers prior to assembly into the panel. The 10^5 cm/sec velocity reported for Rosengreen's neuristor would have to be increased by a factor of 10 to obtain two 25-inch wide screens. And the polarity of the video signal would probably have to be reversed on a frame-to-frame basis to provide the required a-c excitation of the electroluminescent phosphors. I'm sure a few other problems would crop up along the way.

A.J. Cote Jr.

Silver Spring, Md.

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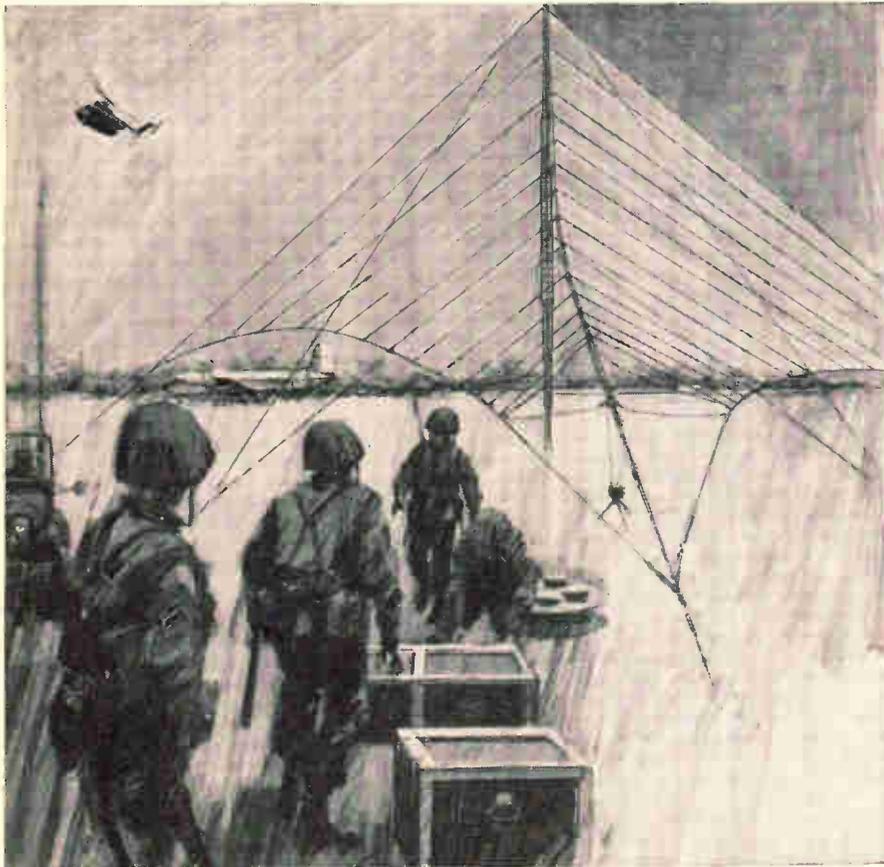
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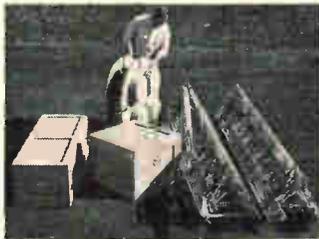
now It's G/A's Model 747CA air-transportable HF antenna — which is only 10 feet long when packed, can be erected by five men in two hours, and stands up in 100-mph winds.

This antenna gets messages through when other transportable antennas don't. It does it by concentrating radiation at the elevation angle most likely to be best for the frequency used and the length of the circuit. Produces a useful gain of 10 to 13 db at any frequency from 4 to 30 Mc, with side lobes 14 db down.

Ordinary transportable antennas — like whips, dipoles and sloping V's — can't approach that kind of performance. The 747CA gives field stations an antenna fully comparable to a well-designed fixed-station antenna.

U.S. forces set up a Model 747CA in the Dominican Republic recently. Operated at only 1kw power, it delivered a better signal than an ordinary transportable antenna operated at 10 kw.

Send for complete technical data on Model 747CA.



747CA antenna packed for airlift

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People

Honeywell, Inc., plans to become a strong contender for infrared reconnaissance and mapping systems, which have been pretty much the domain of two or three companies. Honeywell's entree into the field is mercury cadmium telluride, described as "a unique long-wave detector" and now used in several devices. Developed at Honeywell's research center in Hopkins, Minn., the material was engineered into devices at Honeywell's radiation center in Boston. The radiation center recently won a Government contract to develop what Honeywell calls a next-generation infrared reconnaissance system.



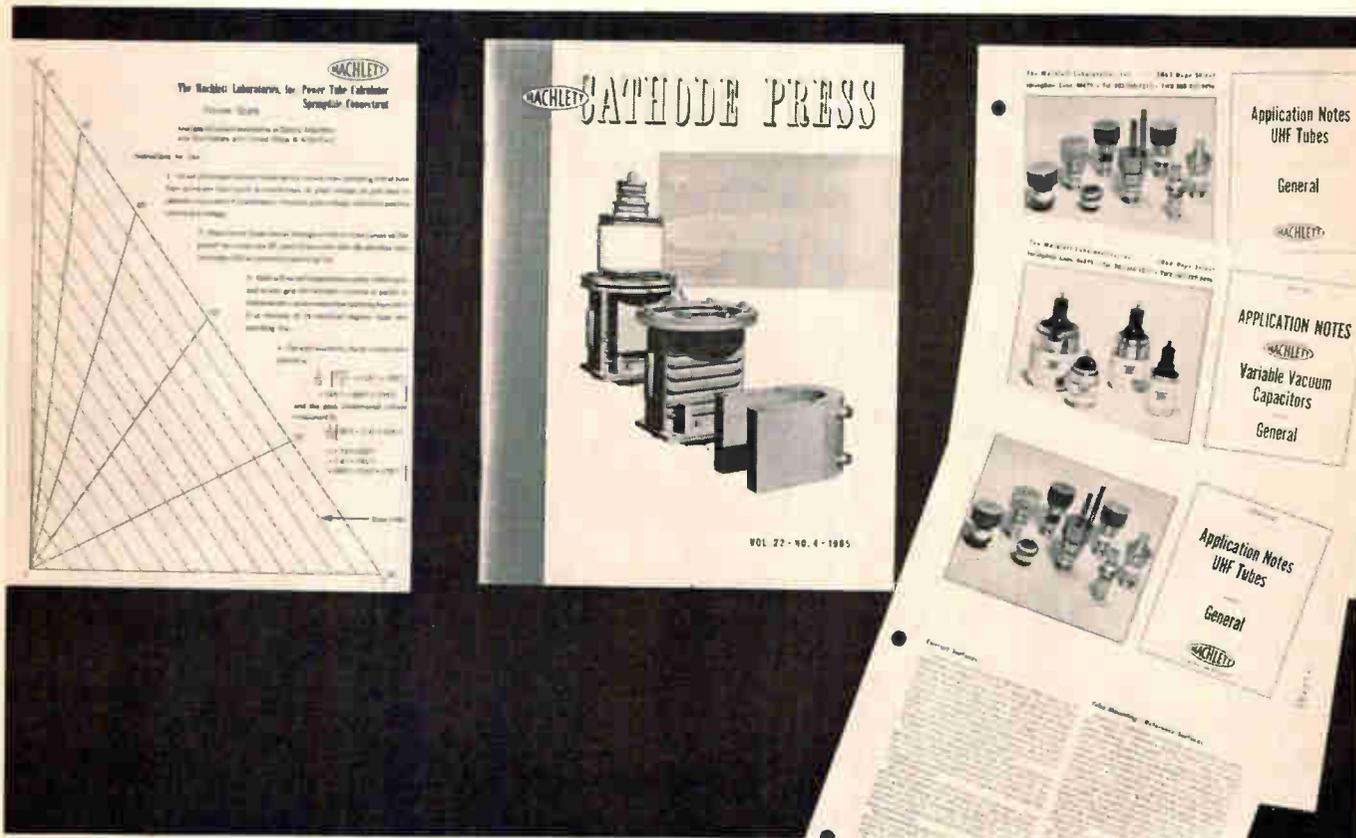
To direct the push into systems of this kind, Honeywell has brought to Boston one of "the Michigan crowd." The University of Michigan has been a center of excellence in infrared research for several generations, and more recently in electro-optical processing and holography. After 13 years in teaching and research at the university **William L. Wolfe Jr.** becomes chief engineer of electro-optics at the Boston center.

"We're expecting to get more out of infrared systems than historically has been expected of them," says Wolfe, 35, who sees infrared entering a new phase where it will be competing more successfully with radar and other techniques. Only within the last year or two, he says, has there been widespread field experience with optical equipment. Radar, on the other hand, has been in military operations for years. One-of-a-kind design, he points out, has not only limited field experiments but raised the cost of infrared systems sky-high.

Wide interest. Wolfe says his group will be interested in "everything from a tenth of a micron out to a millimeter." This will include, among early programs, electro-optical trackers for space navigation, a technique that seeks to combine star-field pattern recogni-



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People

tion with tracking. Honeywell has a contract for star sensors for the Mariner/Mars probe in 1969.

He will also be directing work on horizon-sensing trackers. Honeywell has a contract with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Langley Research Center on a program to identify the radiation profile of the horizon and thus find ways of making better horizon sensors.

"And it's a mistake in electro-optics to overlook the eyeball," says Wolfe, who will direct further Honeywell work on an oculometer, a device that uses the search and track capabilities of the human eye.

The Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.'s electro-optics team that developed the frequency-modulated and supermode

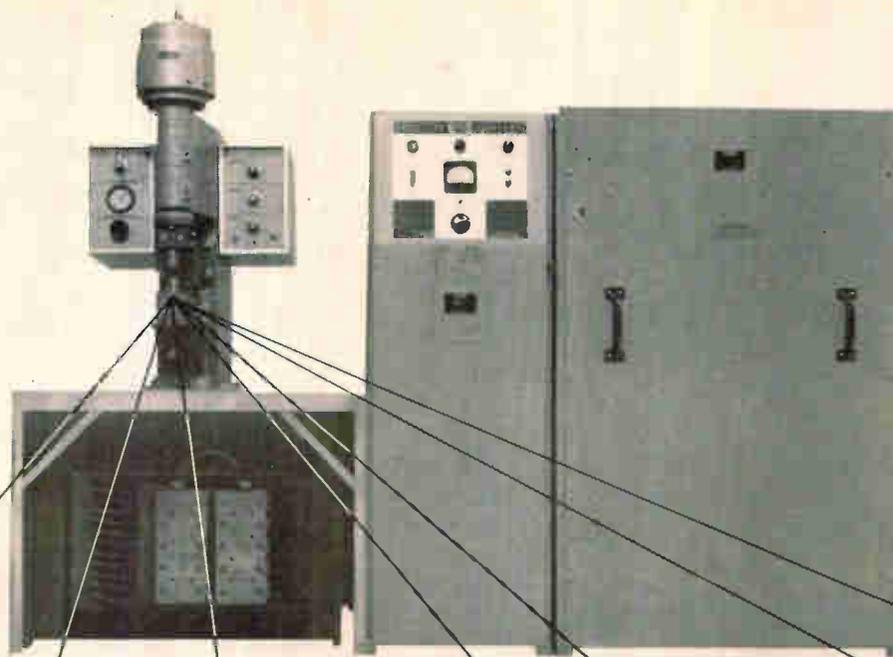
lasers [Electronics, Sept. 20, 1965, p. 101] has now been expanded. It will form the nucleus of a group working in an advanced technology lab that will be responsible



for a broad range of electronic projects. The electro-optics group's director, **Burton J. McMurtry**, 31, was named manager of the new lab at Mountain View, Calif.

While the lab will continue to work with lasers "with at least as much dedication as before," McMurtry says, "my responsibilities now are greater, forcing me to deal in areas from microwaves to optics." McMurtry declines to elaborate on the new work, but the emphasis will probably be on multiple-sensor equipment and work in the optical portion of the electromagnetic spectrum.

To coordinate diverse techniques in building a particular system, McMurtry intends to draw upon experts from all the other Sylvania labs. His lab, he explains, represents an expansion of Sylvania's research activities, and other programs aren't going to be deemphasized. Sylvania is a subsidiary of the General Telephone & Electronics Corp.



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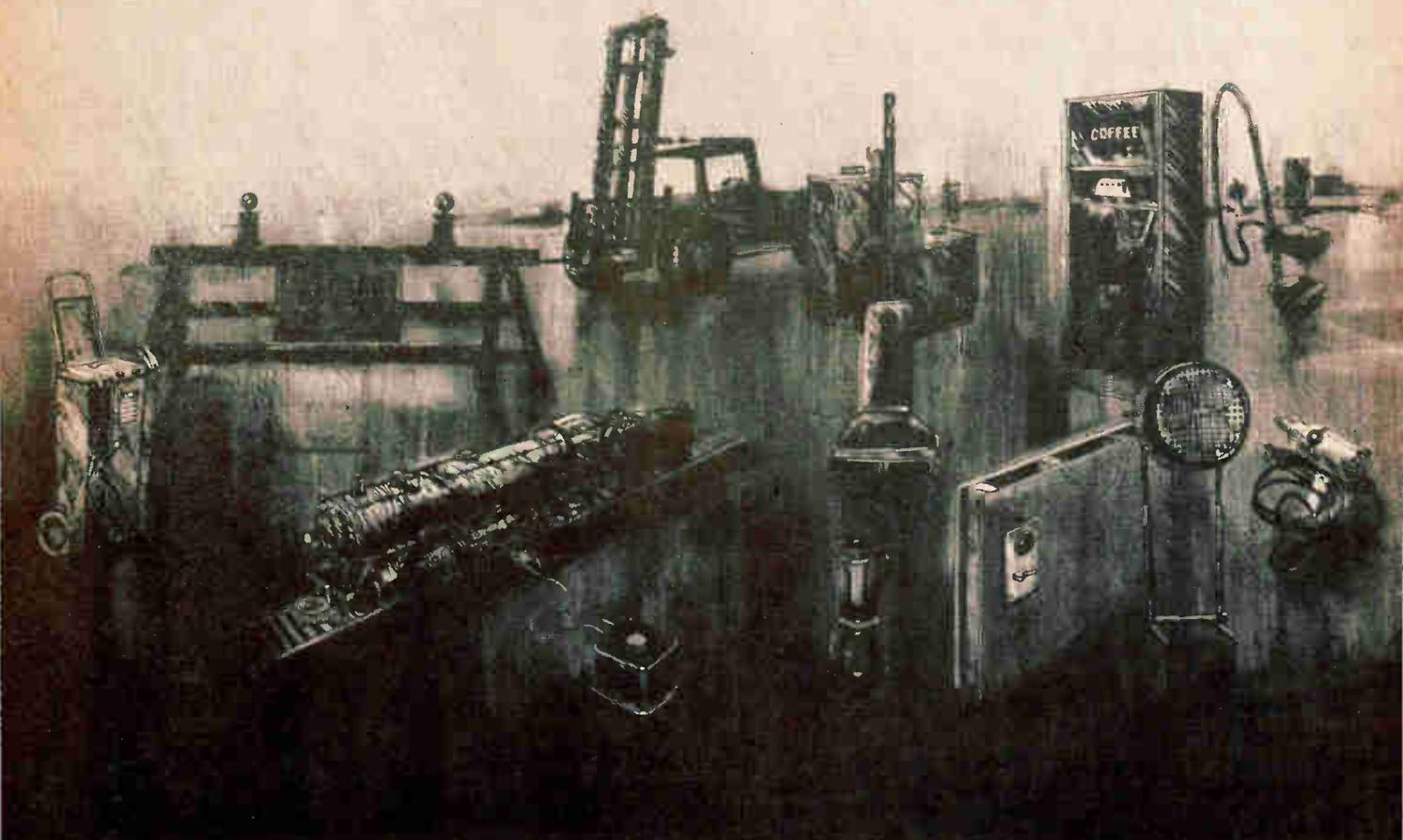
Raytheon maintains facilities for analysis and evaluation of your particular welding problems. For details on the 1103 system, other DC or AC welders, or evaluation studies, contact Raytheon Company, Sorensen Operation, Production Equipment Dept., Richards Ave., Norwalk, Connecticut 06856. Tel: 203-838-6571.



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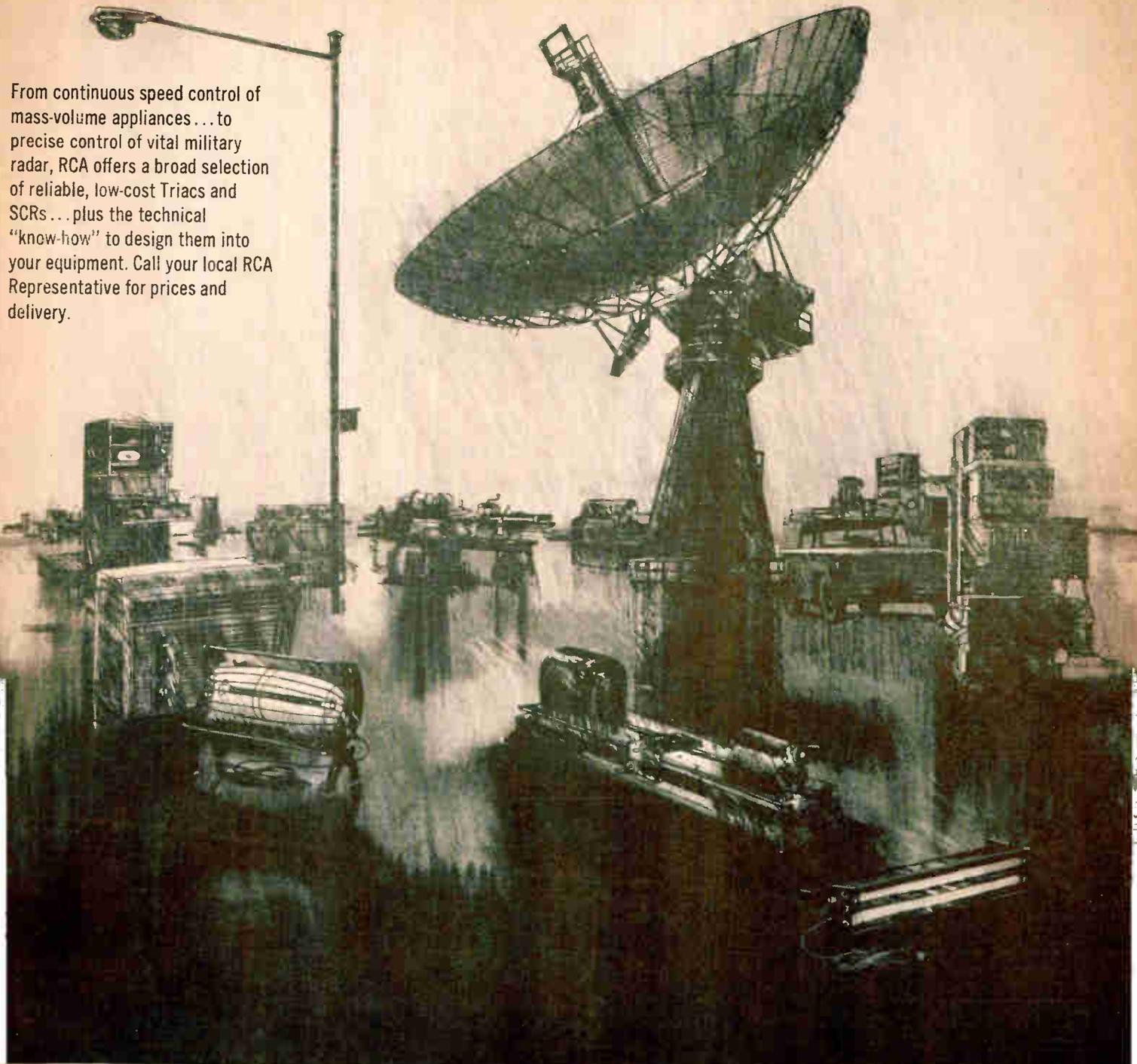
RCA Type	I_{rms}
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TA2676	6A
TA2728	6A
TA2918	6A
SCRs	
2N3528	2A
TA2889	2A
2N3228	5A
TA2653*	5A
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TA2654*	5A
40379	7A
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2N3872	35A
2N3898	35A

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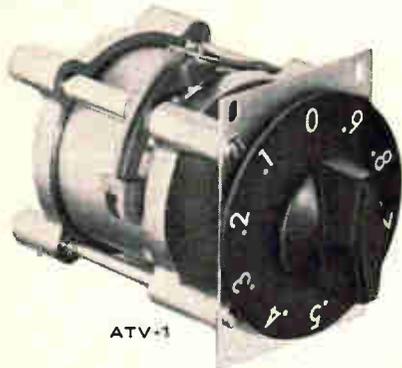
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Meetings

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National Electrochemical Society Meeting, Electrochemical Society; Philadelphia, Oct. 9-14.

International Astronautical Congress, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, International Astronautical Federation; Madrid, Spain, Oct. 9-15.

Underwater Photo-Optics, Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers; Miramar Hotel, Santa Barbara, Calif., Oct. 10-11.

Mechanisms Conference, American Society of Mechanical Engineers; Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., Oct. 10-12.

Ultrasonics Symposium, IEEE; Statler Hotel, Cleveland, Oct. 12-15.

Canadian Symposium on Communications, IEEE; Queen Elizabeth Hotel, Montreal, Quebec, Oct. 13-14.

Electrical Insulation Conference, IEEE; Chicago, Oct. 15-19.

Systems Science and Cybernetics Conference, Systems Science and Cybernetics Group, IEEE; International Inn, Washington, Oct. 17-18.

International Exhibition and Congress of Laboratory Measurement and Automation Techniques in Chemistry, Swiss Chemical Society; Swiss Industries Fair, Basel Switzerland, Oct. 17-22.

Military Aircraft Systems Meeting, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics; Dallas, Oct. 18-19.

International Telemetry Conference, International Foundation for Telemetry; Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif., Oct. 18-20.

Symposium on Microwave Measurement, the International Measurement Confederation; Budapest, Hungary, Oct. 18-20.

Symposium on Information Display, Society for Information Display; Hotel Bradford, Boston, Oct. 18-20.

Electronic Representatives Association Electronic Show, Electronic Representatives Association; Seattle Center Display Hall, Seattle, Oct. 19-20.

Nuclear Science Symposium, IEEE; Statler-Hilton Hotel, Boston, Oct. 19-21.

International Trade Exhibition of Electronic Components, Electronica 66; Munich, West Germany, Oct. 20-26.

Conference on Vacuum Microbalance Techniques, Newporter Inn, Newport Beach, Calif., Oct. 23-25.

Instrument Society of America Conference & Exhibit, Instrument Society of America; New York Coliseum, New York, Oct. 24-27.

International Symposium on Microelectronics, International Electronics Association, Munich, Germany, Oct. 24-26.

Machine Tools Conference, IEEE, Sheraton-Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 24-26.

Machine Tools Industry Technical Conference, IEEE; general application group; Sheraton-Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 24-26.

International Instrument Society of America Conference & Exhibit, Instrument Society of America; New York Coliseum, New York, Oct. 24-27.

American Vacuum Conference, American Vacuum Society; San Francisco-Hilton Hotel, San Francisco, Oct. 26-28.

International Electron Devices Meeting, IEEE; Sheraton-Park Hotel, Washington, Oct. 26-28.*

International Congress on Air Technology, Valley Education and Research Foundation; Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 26-29.

Call for papers

National Aerospace Electronics Conference, IEEE; Dayton, Ohio, May 15-17, 1967. Nov. 15 is deadline for submission of 300-word abstract to Charles Goldman, chairman, technical program, '67 Naecon, 2505 England Avenue, Dayton, Ohio 45406.

Symposium on Nondestructive Evaluation of Aerospace and Weapons Systems Components and Materials, Society for Nondestructive Testing and Southwest Research Institute, San Antonio, Texas, April 17-19, 1967. Papers are requested on applications of nondestructive testing methods.

Semiconductor Device Research Conference, IEEE; Bad Nauheim, West Germany, April 19-22, 1967. Dec. 15 is deadline for submission of abstracts to W.J. Kleen, 8 Munchen 8, West Germany, Balanstr. 73.

* Meeting preview on page 16

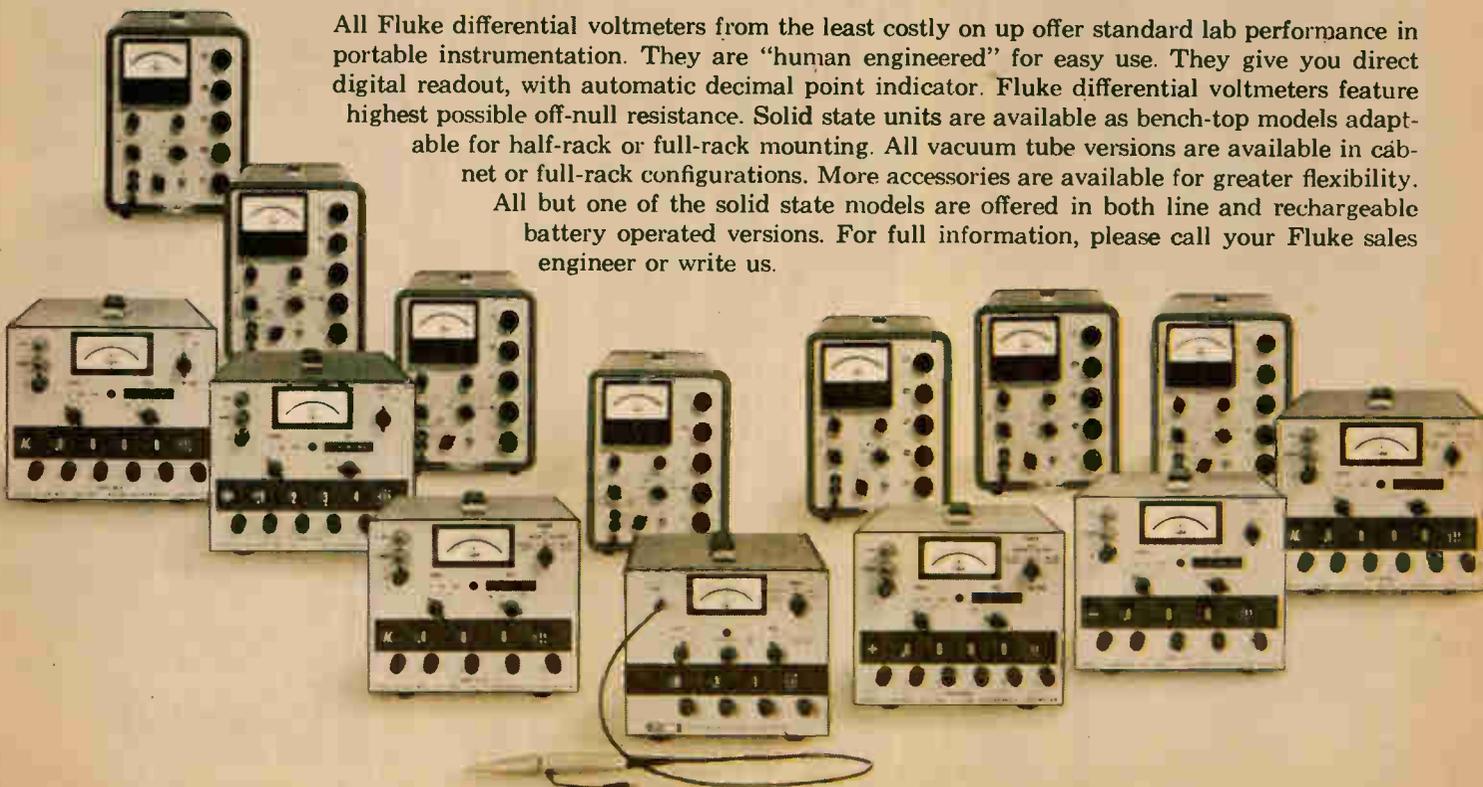
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825A	0-500 VDC	±0.02%		5 µV	\$ 590.00	
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871A*	0-1100 VDC	±0.02%		10 µV	\$ 565.00	
881A*	0-1100 VDC	±0.005%	Infinite at null to ±11V 10 Meg	1 µV	\$ 825.00	} +\$130.00 for rechargeable battery pack
885A*	0-1100 VDC	±0.0025%	above ± 14V	1 µV	\$ 965.00	
895A*	0-1100 VDC	±0.0025%	Infinite at null to ±1100V	1 µV	\$1,195.00	
AC/DC DIFFERENTIAL VOLTMETERS						
803B	0-500V AC or DC	±0.05% DC, ±0.2% AC	} Infinite at null DC } 1 Meg, 35-50 pf AC	50 µV	\$ 875.00	} +\$20 for rack models
803D	0-500V AC or DC	±0.02% DC, ±0.1% AC		5 µV	\$1,055.00	
823A	0-500V AC or DC	±0.01% DC, ±0.1% AC		5 µV	\$1,215.00	
873A*	0-1100V AC or DC	±0.02% DC, ±0.2% AC		10 µV	\$ 875.00	
883A*	0-1100V AC or DC	±0.005% DC, ±0.1% AC	} Infinite at null to 10 Meg above 11 VDC	1 µV	\$1,215.00	} +\$160.00 for rechargeable battery pack
887A*	0-1100V AC or DC	±0.0025% DC, ±0.05% AC		1 Meg, 40 pf AC	1 µV	
TRUE RMS DIFFERENTIAL VOLTMETER						
931A*	0-1100V AC	±0.05% AC	1 Meg, 8 pf with BNC input	20 ppm of dial setting	\$ 895.00	+ \$ 50.00 for permanent probe + \$100.00 for rechargeable battery pack

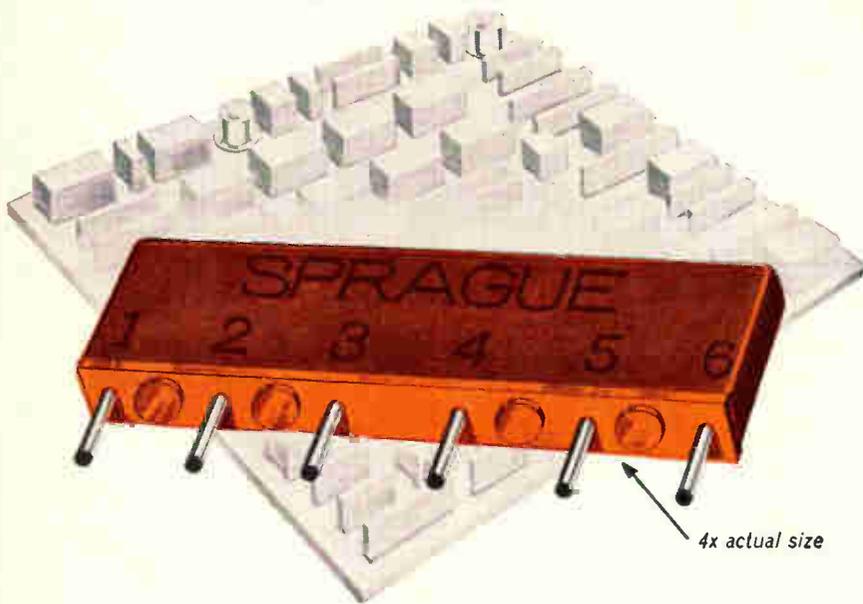


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Meeting preview

Electron devices

When the three-day International Electron Devices Meeting convenes in Washington on Oct. 26, one of the best attended sessions may be the one on complementary transistors in integrated circuits.

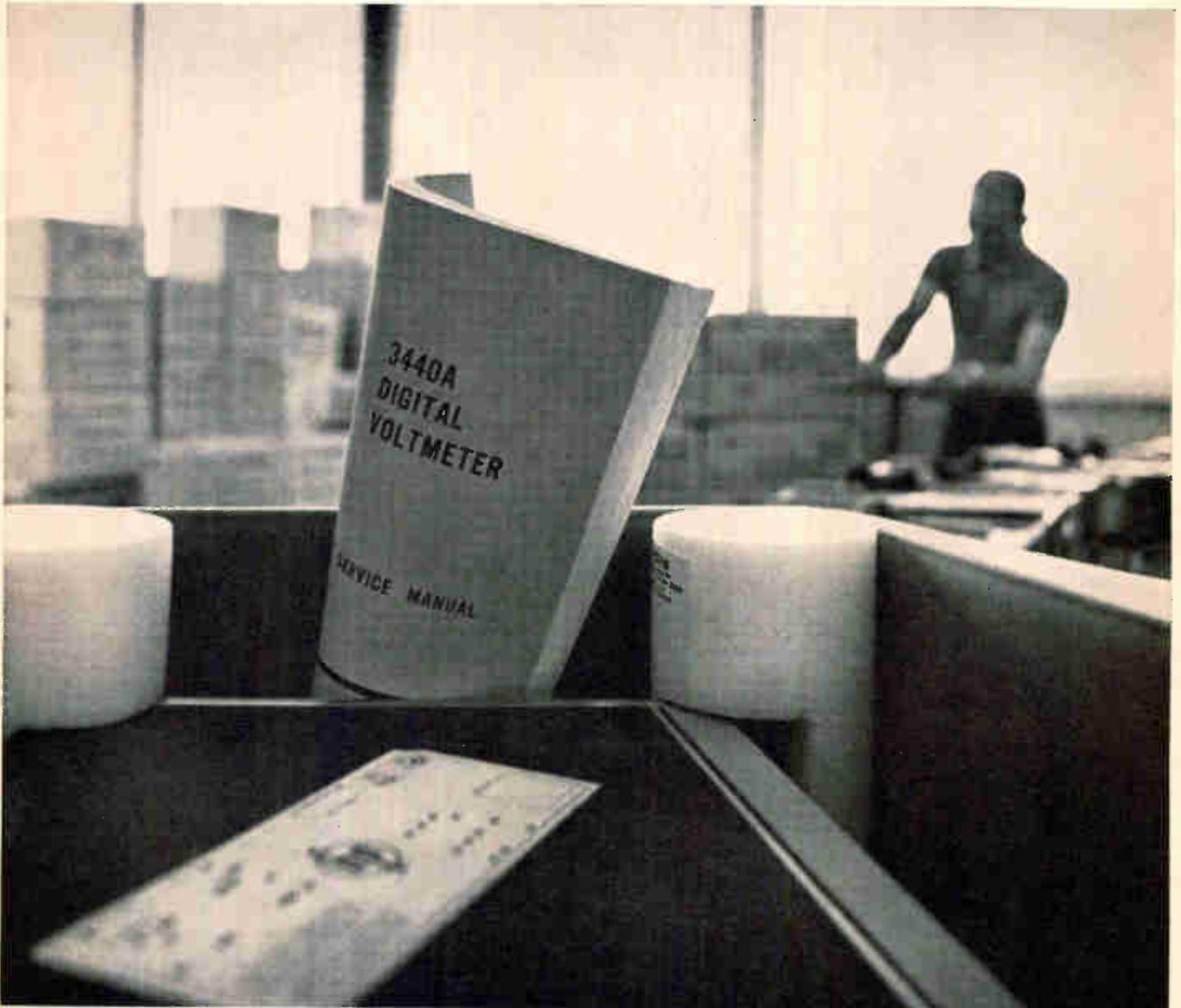
Lateral pnp transistors contain elements that are diffused next to each other, in contrast to regular pnp's that have vertical structures with one element diffused within another. In making IC's the lateral pnp can be made together with npn devices, with no additional processing steps. But circuits made this way generally exhibit poor frequency response and low gain. Papers on fabricating techniques that overcome these drawbacks will be given by engineers from the Westinghouse Electric Corp., Hewlett-Packard Co. and Sprague Electric Co.

Expected in '67. Although harder to fabricate, IC's with regular pnp's to complement the npn's can be controlled with a narrow base width. Two papers, by authors from Radiation, Inc., and Texas Instruments Incorporated, will report on developments in this area. Although IC's using regular pnp transistors as complementary components aren't being used commercially now, the session's organizer, I.A. Lesk of Motorola, Inc., predicts "by next year we should see some on the market."

Several sessions will be devoted to microwave and power tubes. Bertram Green and Eduard G. Dorgelo of the Amperex Electronic Corp. will discuss the field-effect tube, which they call a new device for generating and amplifying radio-frequency energy. It's similar to a triode, but instead of a grid it has a control gate between the anode and the cathode that cannot intercept electrons. As a result, power gains of 8,000 to 10,000 have been achieved with a 2-kilowatt, continuous-wave tube.

An optical modulator of lithium tantalate that has been successfully used in a pulse-coded system will be discussed by R.T. Denton, T.S. Kinsel and F.S. Chen of the Bell Telephone Laboratories in a session on quantum electronics.

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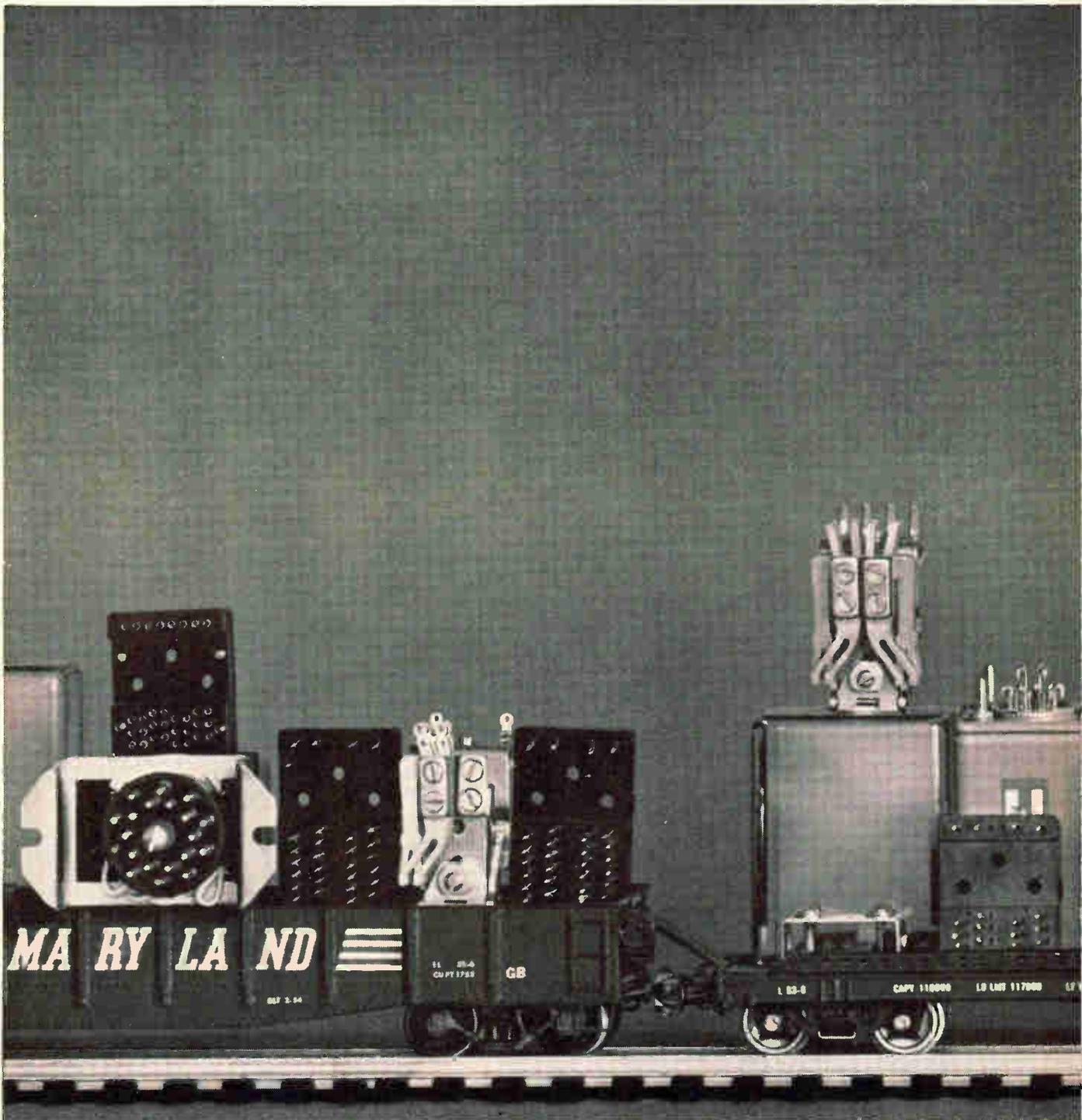
ing how to operate the instrument, theory of operation, calibration and trouble-shooting procedures, and presenting complete schematics and parts lists. ■ Our service centers all over the country are ready to back our warranties . . . just in case. ■ The 3439A. Solid state. 4-digit readout. Manual, automatic, and remote ranging. Extra-high sensitivity. Ac/dc voltage/current resistance measurements (dc accuracy better than 0.05% of reading ± 1 digit). Price, \$950. The 3440A has BCD output. Price, \$1160. Plug-ins, \$40 to \$575.



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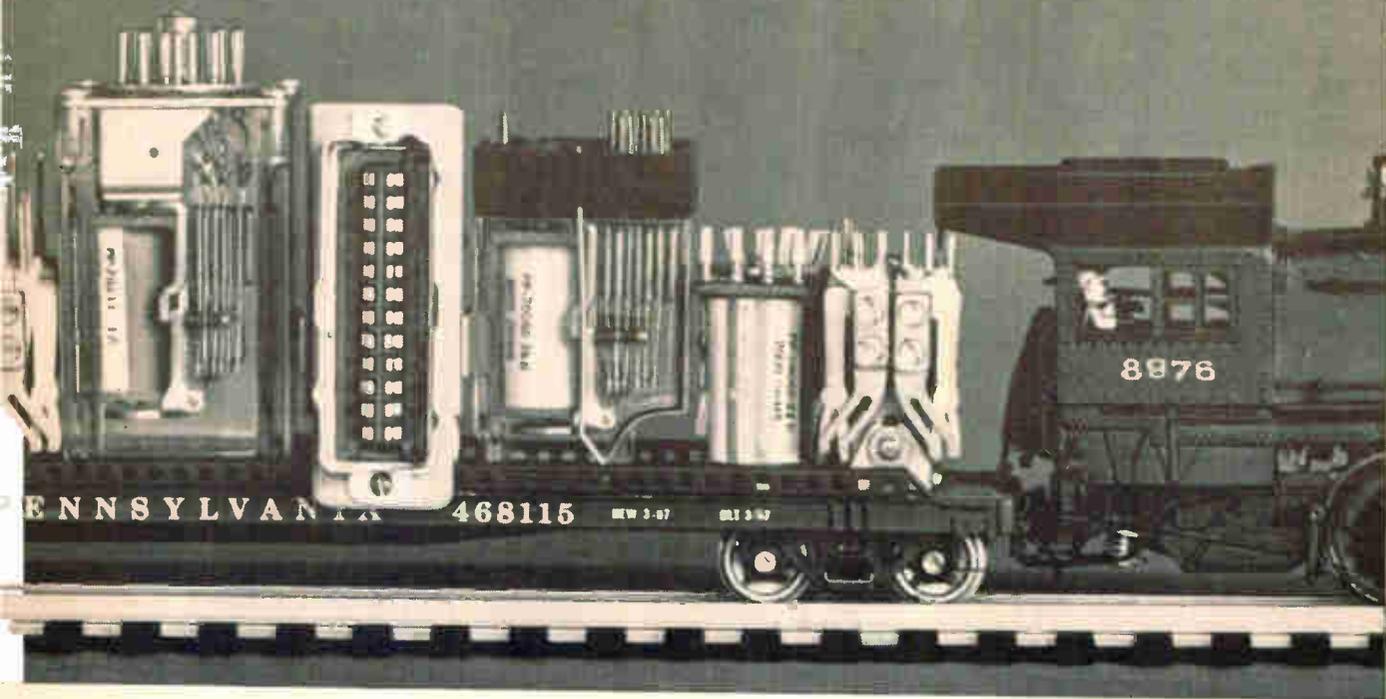
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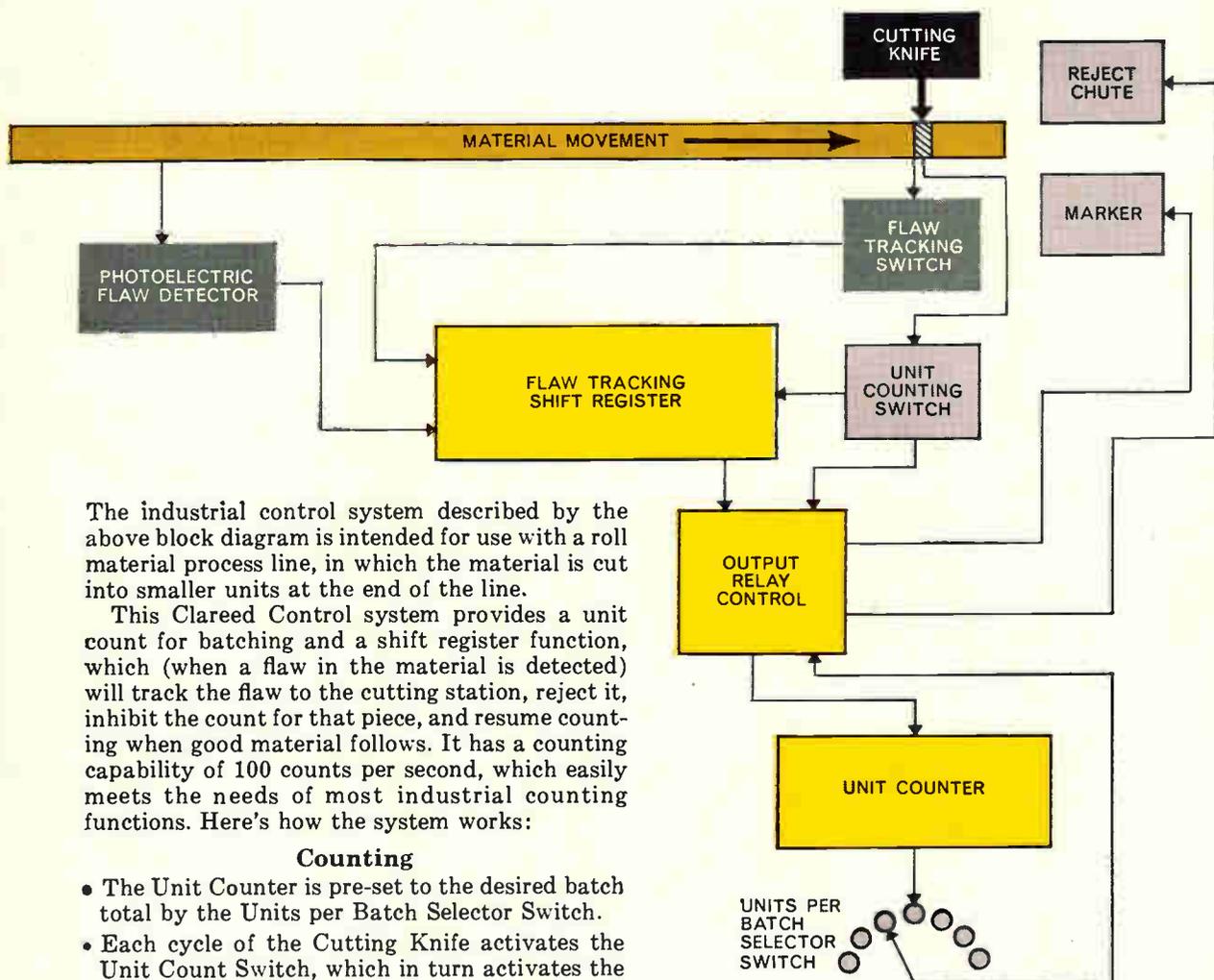
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The industrial control system described by the above block diagram is intended for use with a roll material process line, in which the material is cut into smaller units at the end of the line.

This Clared Control system provides a unit count for batching and a shift register function, which (when a flaw in the material is detected) will track the flaw to the cutting station, reject it, inhibit the count for that piece, and resume counting when good material follows. It has a counting capability of 100 counts per second, which easily meets the needs of most industrial counting functions. Here's how the system works:

Counting

- The Unit Counter is pre-set to the desired batch total by the Units per Batch Selector Switch.
- Each cycle of the Cutting Knife activates the Unit Count Switch, which in turn activates the Unit Counter.
- When the Unit Counter reaches the desired batch total, a mark is placed on the last piece to indicate end of batch. The material is then moved to a packaging area.
- The Unit Counter resets itself to zero and begins counting the next batch.

Flaw Tracking and Rejection

- If a flaw is recognized by the Photoelectric Flaw Detector, it sets the Shift Register, which is then able to receive shift pulses from the Flaw Tracking Switch. (These pulses are generated by each cycle of the Cutting Knife, but are not utilized unless the Shift Register is set.) The Shift Register is so designed that the number of its stages corresponds to the distance between the Flaw Detector and the cutting position, measured in product unit lengths.
- The Unit Counter continues to count the good material ahead of the flawed material until the flaw tracking pulse reaches the next-to-last register stage.
- On the next knife cycle, the Shift Register (which has now tracked the defect to its last stage) inhibits the Unit Counter so that it will not count the flawed material as it is cut. It also activates the Output Relay controlling the Reject Chute and removes the uncounted defective unit. (When a continuous flaw in the material is detected, the Flaw Detector registers the flaw for each product unit length, and the Flaw Tracking Shift Register continues to function until all of the pieces are rejected.)
- If the material in the next-to-last stage is not flawed, the Unit Counter resumes its batch count and the Shift Register is reset to await the next Flaw Detector signal.

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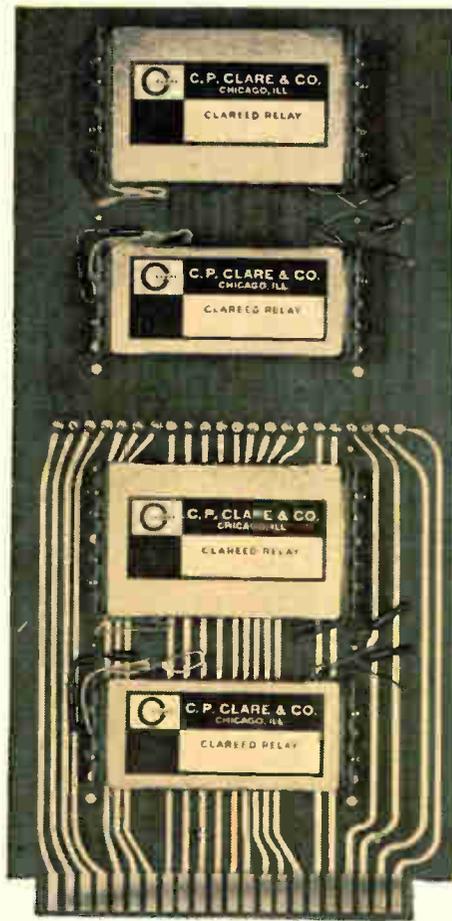
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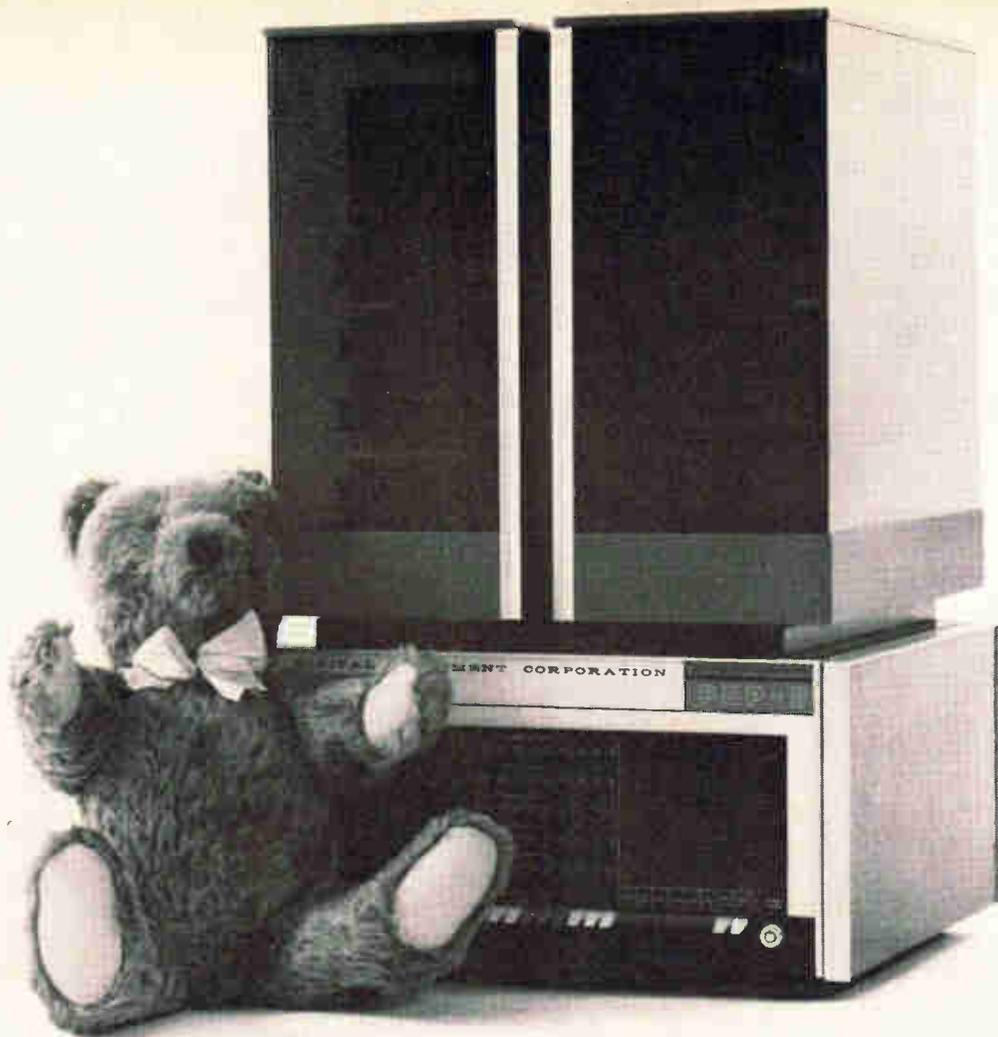
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Editorials

Engineering makes the difference

Travelers returning from Europe this summer have reported an intriguing phenomenon: the technical gap between the United States and West Europe is widening again after 20 years of steadily narrowing.

Although several economic factors are exerting a drag effect in Europe, the big difference seems to be a spurt in the advance of U.S. technology particularly in that segment called engineering.

Government spending has been turned on again full force because of the war in Vietnam. U.S. military organizations are paying for a lot of the advances in communications, more reliable components, better antennas, low-light level devices and the packaging of integrated circuits.

At the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, more money is going into electronic subsystems and components, even though NASA's total expenditures have stayed about the same. That's because the big investments in propulsion systems have peaked and the major problems in space technology today need to be solved by new electronic gear or components.

In addition, on their own, many companies have diversified their activities or extended their product lines, after having been scared by the plateauing of business in 1962 and 1963. Firms have poured their own money into research and development with an emphasis on development.

Thus much of the accelerated activity in the U.S. falls into the category of development work or the application of known phenomena into new areas or new products. For example, there have been no radical theoretical advances in integrated circuits; mainly, engineers in a variety of companies and industries are learning how to apply them to their own problems and designs.

In Europe, companies have complained about the large sums the U.S. Government pours into research and development, which eventually turns up in products with which they must compete. Now, as R&D money in Europe grows even scarcer, many people blame American competition.

Turning to export business and establishing subsidiaries in Europe, U.S. electronic companies have bitten deeply into local markets, causing the sales of European firms to plateau or slide on their home grounds. The tough competition has forced some European companies to shrink the traditionally large profit margins they have enjoyed, leaving less money for R&D.

In addition, Europeans have tended to emphasize theoretical work and put development, application and production into secondary roles. In most countries the status of theoretical knowledge is very nearly on a par with that in America, particularly in

physics and mathematics associated with electronics. What's missing, of course, is know-how to apply the theory and to manufacture products that use it. Traveling in most countries of Europe a visitor can see integrated circuits, for example, being built by the dozen in a laboratory at a university or an industrial firm. But finding large scale production, by the thousands, is another story.

Too many Europeans still do not devote enough energy to what has to be called technology as opposed to science. What's happened in Europe ought to be an object lesson for those who want to turn electronics engineering into the study of physics and mathematics. Although an understanding of these subjects is essential to a good engineer, it is not enough. Real progress in a country—or in a company—results from the application of scientific phenomena to practical products. That is the U.S.' chief strength in electronics today.

Hybrid IC's: funeral services were premature

Two years ago at the Solid State Circuits Conference in Philadelphia, the experts were ready to bury hybrid integrated circuits. "Batch processing of monolithic IC's will be so economical hybrids won't be able to compete," they said. "In addition, the cost of mechanizing to build hybrids will make them for the rich only." E.A. Sack, an advocate of monolithic circuits at the Westinghouse Electric Corp.'s Molecular Electronics division, brought the house down after a discussion of the techniques that build IBM's hybrid circuitry when he quipped, "All of you who have \$100 million for automation equipment don't have to hear any more."

In October 1966, hybrid circuits are still alive and doing very well. The story on page 187 reports that hybrid IC's have the inside track in automotive electronics which promises to be the second largest market for IC's following close behind computers.

Clearly hybrid and monolithic IC's both have a place in industry. Monolithic circuits, despite their ardent enthusiasts, will never be suitable for some applications: where precision passive components are required; where high frequency and high power is normal; or where volume is not large enough to justify the high costs of making masks to build monolithic circuits.

Similarly, there are applications in which hybrids will never be satisfactory: circuits in which high speed in the nanosecond range is required.

Many semiconductor firms have seen the light in the past nine months. Some very strong advocates of monolithic circuits have started marketing hybrid IC's too: Fairchild Semiconductor, Motorola Corp., Philco Corp. and Westinghouse.

Rather than dying and disappearing, the hybrid integrated circuit opens up great new potentials.

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Electronics Newsletter

October 3, 1966

Engineers push computer-aided circuit design

Interest in computer-aided design (CAD) is growing.

At a conference this month of Honeywell, Inc., engineers, a group of designers urged the company to establish a corporate-wide CAD information program.

The program the engineers especially want to use is NET-2, the second-generation CAD program being written at Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory by Allen F. Malmberg. Goal of the Honeywell engineers is to have NET-2 completely converted into Honeywell machine language "before the ink is dry on Malmberg's program," as one engineer puts it.

Honeywell's Electronic Data Processing division is one of the few companies using NET-1 for evaluation and design of monolithic integrated circuits and it has sold the idea to its circuit vendors, which now use a consulting firm for design and evaluation before building the circuits.

Other evidence of the attention being given to CAD is a move being led by Clinton Purdue of the Sandia Corp. At the National Electronics Conference in Chicago this week he will lead an effort to get separate professional status within the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers for the fast-growing number of engineers in CAD work. Few engineers were satisfied with a compromise decision to have subgroup recognition granted by the professional group on reliability and quality control at last August's Western Electronics Show and Convention.

Low-noise masers now attuned to radar, RCA says

The Radio Corp. of America believes that a wider use of low-noise masers in radar systems is now possible. Simpson Adler, a physicist at RCA's Defense Electronics Products division, Moorestown, N.J., has developed a technique for the Navy that overcomes one barrier to its wide use in radar—saturation of the maser by the transmitter pulse, which blocks the receiver for several milliseconds. Adler has shifted the maser's frequency response during pulse transmission to prevent saturation. The technique allows the maser to recover in microseconds by operating as a quantum mechanical duplexer that doesn't deteriorate the low-noise capabilities.

Other measurements performed by RCA for the Navy indicate that the maser's gain and phase stability is suitable for monopulse radar. Receiver bandwidths can be varied as needed and bandwidth characteristics can be matched for multichannel receivers. The theory of the maser's duplexing action will be described at the IEEE Aerospace and Electronics Systems meeting in Washington, Oct. 3 to 5.

TI and Fairchild sign semiconductor licensing deal

A cross-licensing agreement has been signed by two of the biggest integrated circuit producers, Texas Instruments Incorporated and the Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corp. The agreement covers Fairchild patents for the planar process and TI patents for integrated circuits.

For Fairchild, the attraction of signing such an agreement with TI is clear: aside from getting free IC licenses, the agreement strengthens its hand in negotiating for planar-process royalties with other companies. Industry observers have claimed that Fairchild's patent position wasn't strong, even though as many as 10 other electronics companies have agreed to pay Fairchild royalties for the semiconductor-manufacturing process. The holdouts now are Motorola, Inc., and the Signetics Corp.

Electronics Newsletter

Inventor claims circuit alters device's curve

A Purdue University electronics professor says he has developed an inexpensive two-port circuit that tailors any component's output characteristic to simulate a new component without changing the physical makeup of the original. The professor, Leon Chua, says the six-transistor circuit can be fabricated for less than \$10. A full report on the circuit, called a Rotator, will be given Oct. 5 at the University of Illinois, Allerton Conference in Monticello, Ill.

The name Rotator was chosen, Chua says, because the circuit alters a device's curve by rotation; for example, a true vertical voltage-versus-current curve could result for a diode. Changing the position of this curve in effect simulates a new device.

Chua says the Rotator can be used with such devices as diodes, zener diodes, transistors, capacitors or resistors by connecting them to the input port of the circuit. He says three varieties of the device exist: resistive, inductive and capacitive.

Carriers offer rate cut in fight with Comsat

The international common communications carriers are fighting to keep the Communications Satellite Corp. from selling its services directly to customers, and they're willing to slash their Far Eastern rates 40% in exchange for support of their stand by the Federal Communications Commission.

The rate-cut proposal follows a contract that Comsat signed directly with the Pentagon for providing transpacific communications circuits. The carriers, however, objected, claiming that any contract would have to be made through them.

Before the Pentagon-Comsat agreement can become final, the FCC would have to approve it. And the FCC is on record opposing any bypassing of the common carriers.

Picture looks bad for airline tv

Television entertainment in airlines is dying. One carrier plans to drop inflight television, and others are said to be considering following suit. One reason for the decline in interest is the poor quality of the picture.

A technical problem with the television tape recorders used in airliners occurs when the craft suddenly changes speed or direction; this causes a gyro-type movement of the recorder head, producing picture distortion. In addition, the helical recorders being used produce a much lower quality picture than tv viewers are used to.

As a result of a general decline in inflight-tv interest, the Ampex Corp. has dropped its plan to use the one-tube color monitor developed by the Yaou Electric Co. of Tokyo; this system was to be introduced on Continental Airlines flights. And because of the problems, the Sony Corp., whose black-and-white system has been installed on Pan American Airways and American Airlines aircraft, has slowed development of a proposed color-tv system.

IC price cut?

Texas Instruments Incorporated reportedly has a price cut in the works that is making other integrated circuit manufacturers nervous. For example, it's said that TI plans a price of \$11 for a complex circuit that a competitor is selling for \$40. The competitor says it believes it can improve yields to get its price to \$22 a circuit but not any lower.



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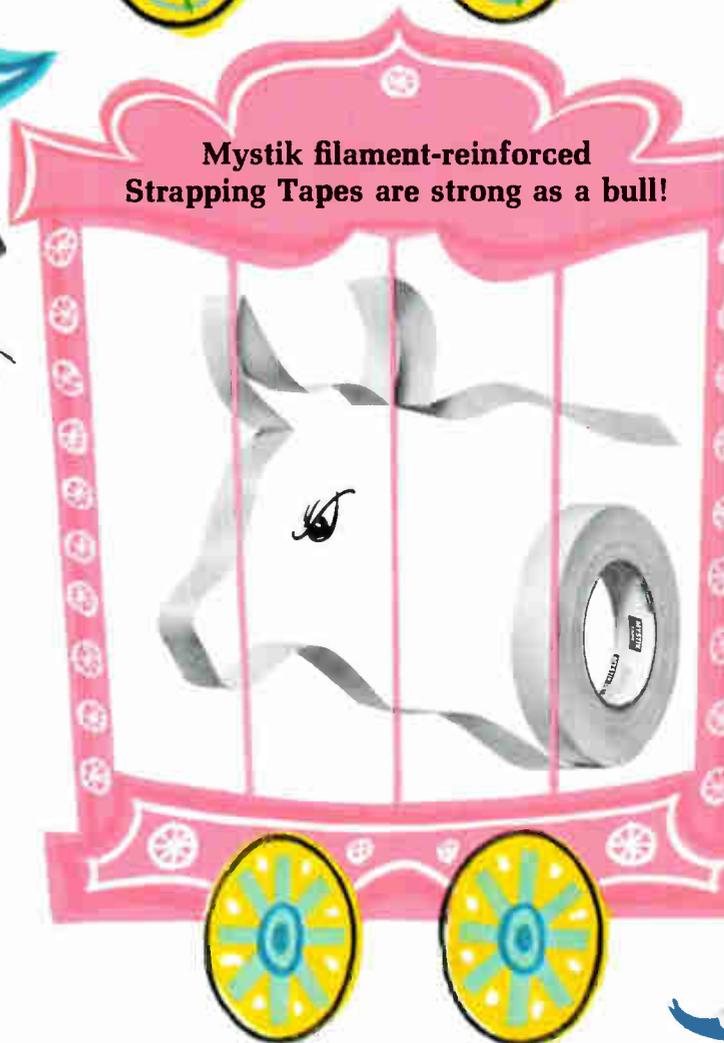
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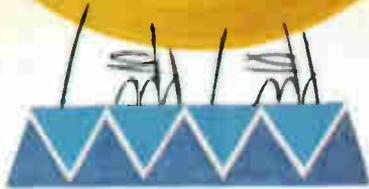
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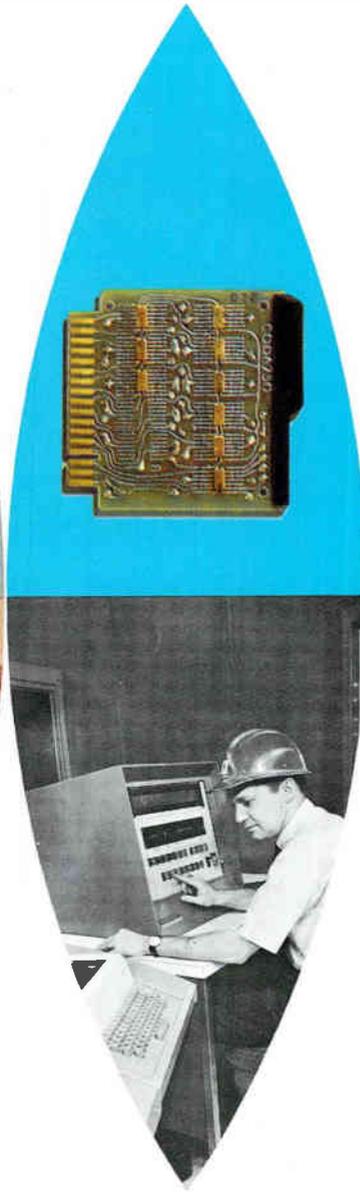
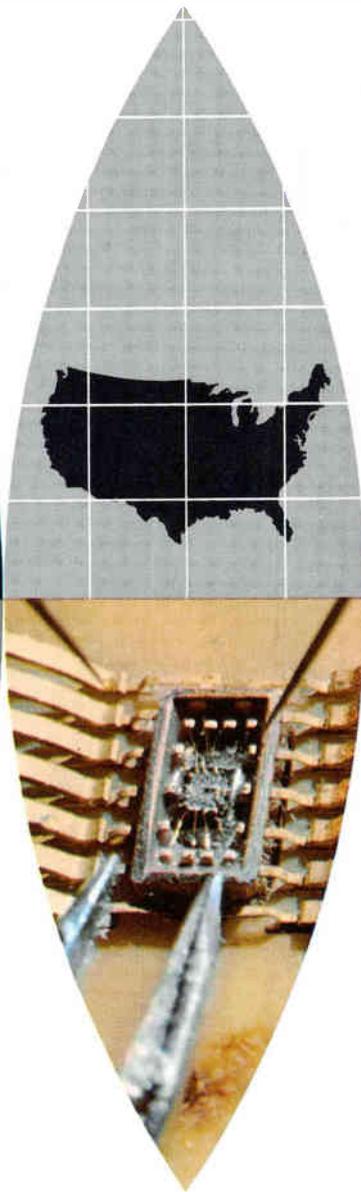
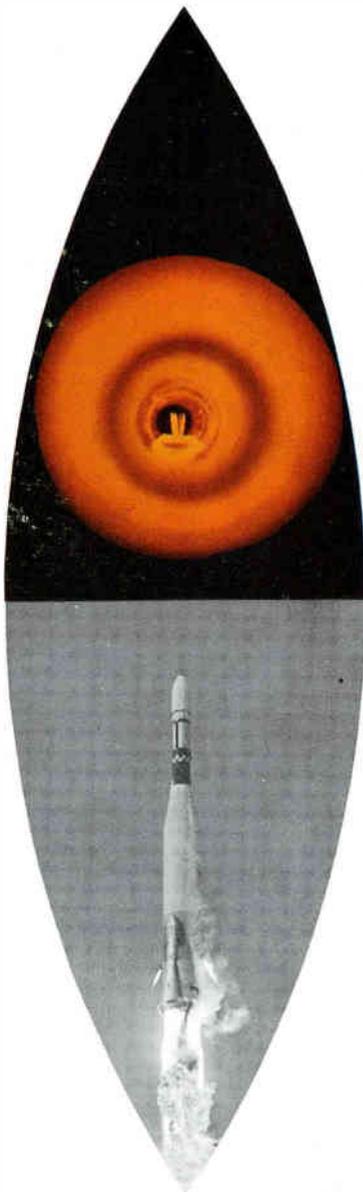
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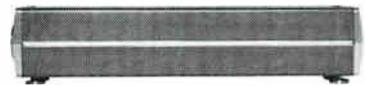
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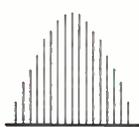
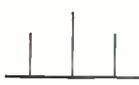
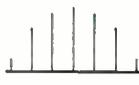
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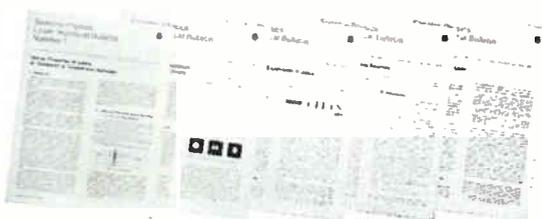


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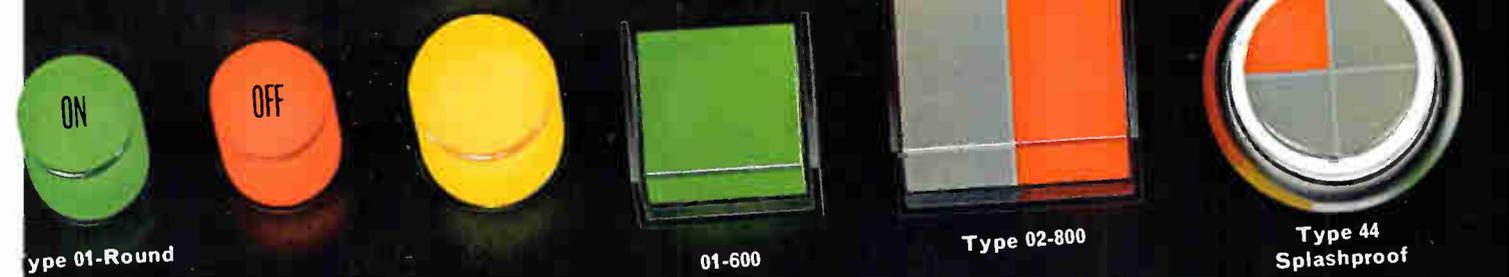




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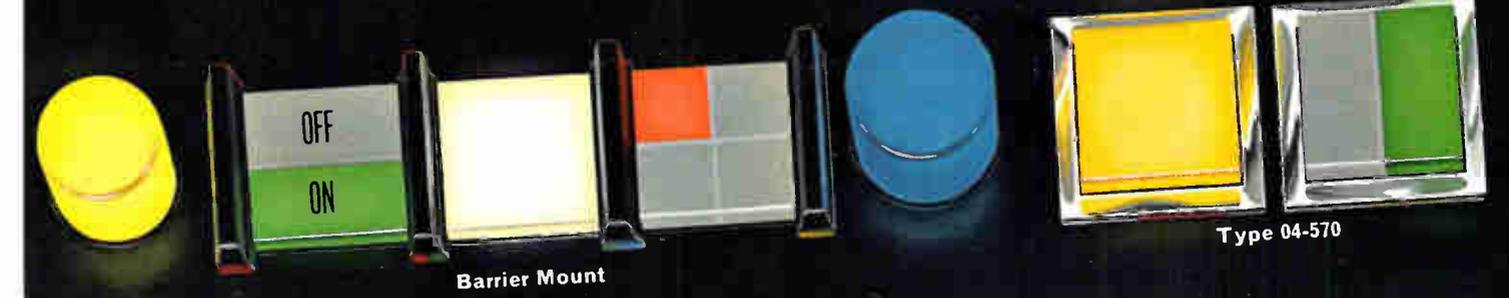


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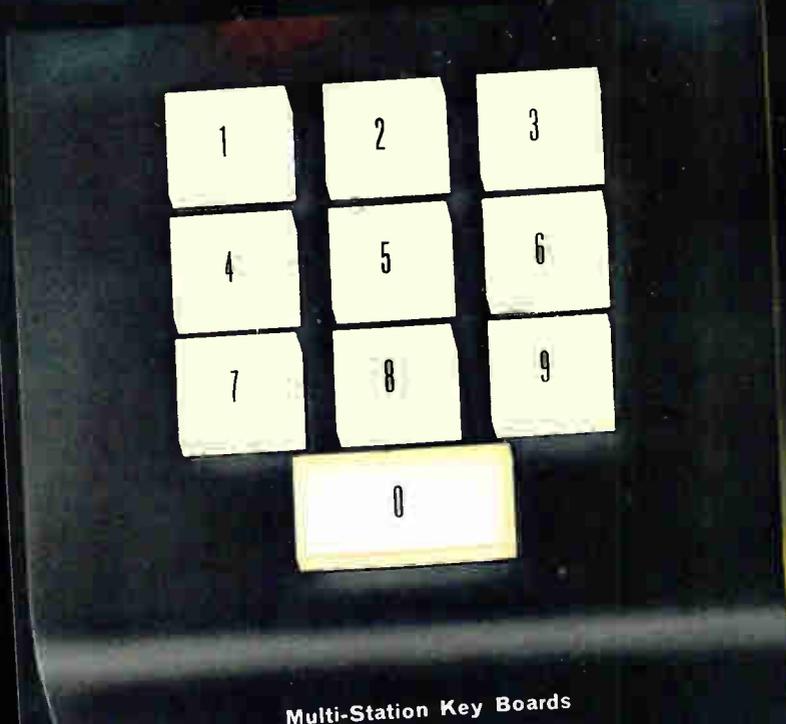
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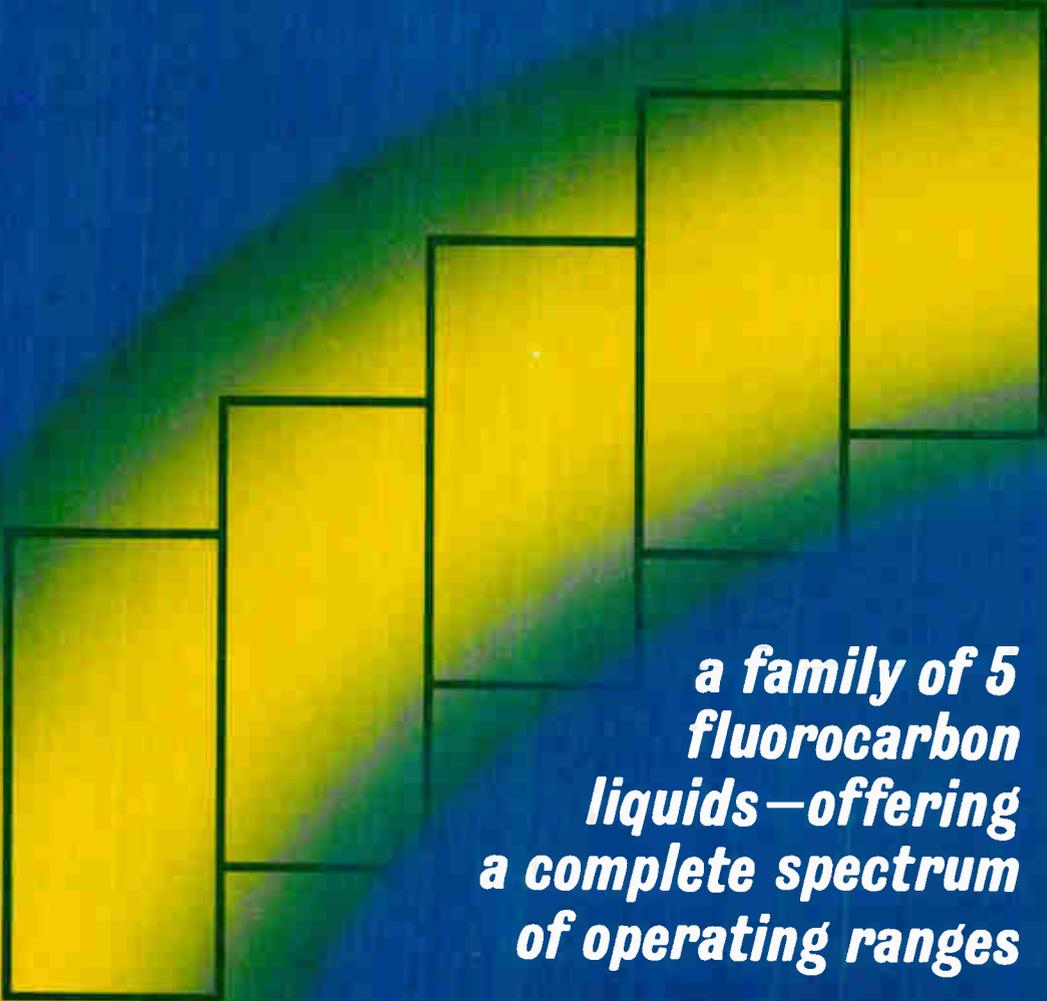
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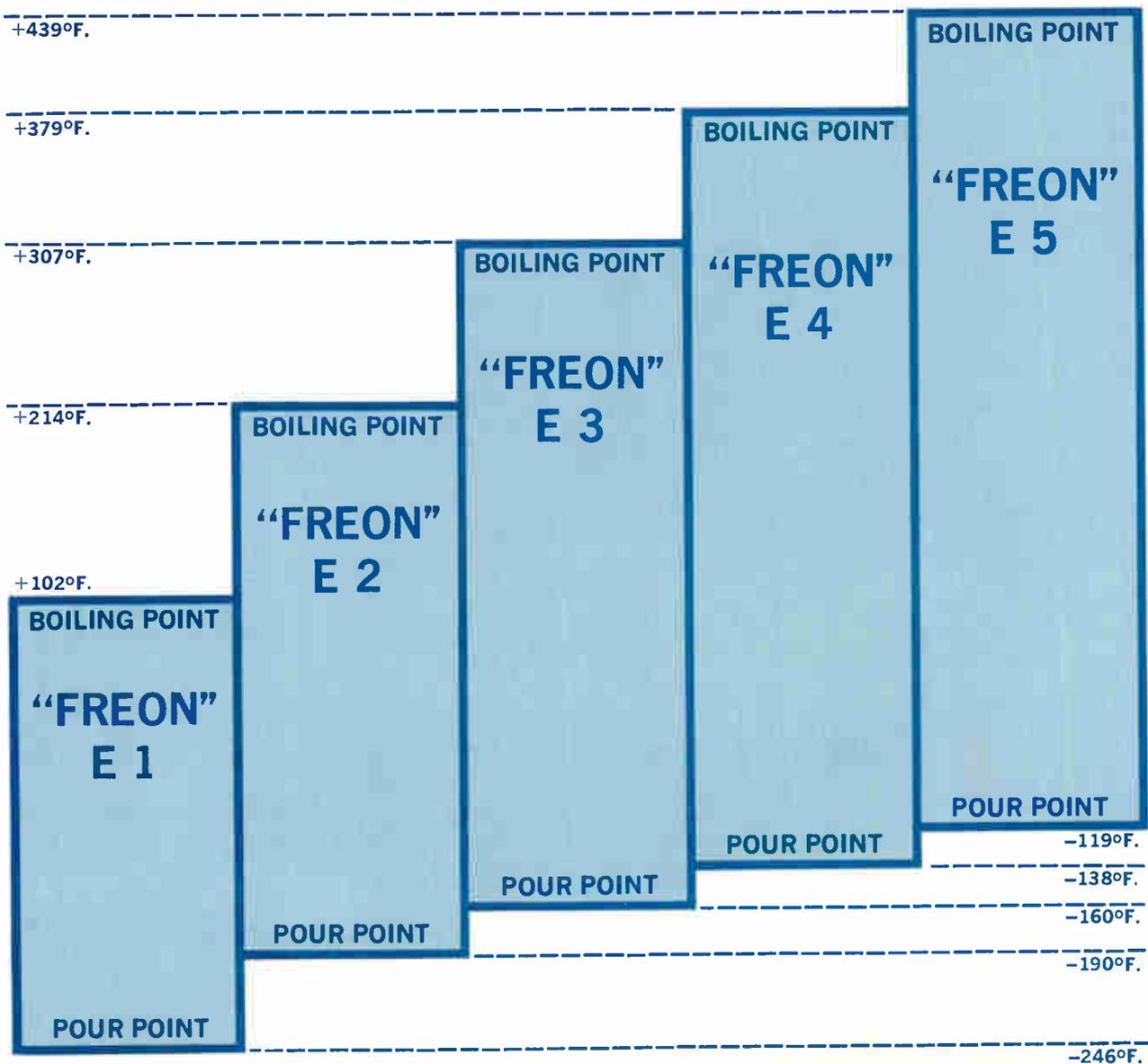
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Now, you can get up to 35 watts of solid-state power at 1 Gigahertz, to drive your higher frequency chains — or, as direct UHF power with Motorola's MV1805C. *No other single semiconductor will give you as much output power at this frequency.*

Motorola's new MV1805C step-recovery power varactor is an ideal driver for subsequent multiplication stages in communications links, radar and telemetry systems where designers also want the reliability of solid-state components. In addition, it is unmatched as a final power output stage for lower frequency systems — for example, in mobile communications — to step from 150 to 450 MHz.

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CHECK THESE "PERFORMANCE-RATED" SPECIFICATIONS:

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
RF Power input	P_{in}	40	Watts
RF Power output	P_{out}	26 (min)	Watts
Tripler Efficiency	η	65 (min)*	%
Thermal Resistance	θ_{jC}	7 (max)	$^{\circ}C/W$

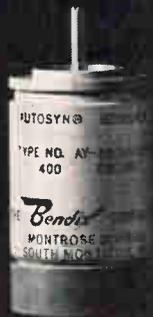
*Up to 750 MHz

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(Actual Size)

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Montrose Division



Communications

H-f's sharper bounce

"High frequency" is a dirty word in Government communications circles. Because of fading and multipath problems, h-f communication circuits are used reluctantly, though the United States has millions invested in equipment around the world.

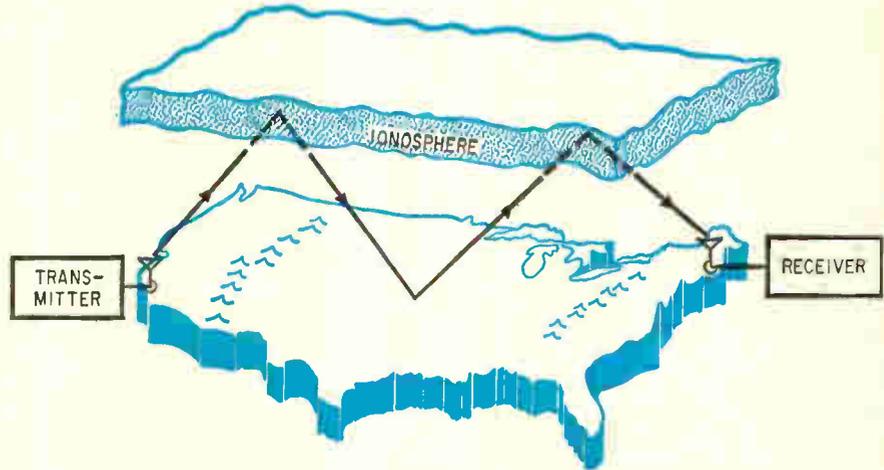
But a change may be in sight. In a couple of months the Mitre Corp. will open an experimental h-f link between its headquarters in Bedford, Mass., and the Naval Electronics Laboratory in Point Loma, Calif. The link, called Discol—for digital sounder computer link—will use sounders to explore the sky-wave mode of communications in the h-f range, from 2 to 30 megahertz.

"The link will be developed along the lines of a consumers' cooperative," says Wilfred A. Fordon of Mitre. "If others want to use the test bed, they can get into the cooperative simply by paying for their own terminal and equipment."

Mitre, systems engineering adviser to the Air Force, works principally for the Electronic Systems Division at Hanscom Field, Mass., which manages development of military communications systems throughout the world for the Defense Communications Agency. The division put up about \$100,000 for the Mitre terminal; the Navy is financing its own station at Point Loma.

The basic goal is to investigate long-haul communications techniques for the military.

Big audience. Closely watching the progress of the test bed are the Strategic Air Command, which relies partly on h-f links, and the managers of programs like 484L, the project to develop secure, ground-air-ground voice and high-speed Teletype links.



Experimental high-frequency link presages new interest in ionospheric bouncing.

Out of Discol may eventually develop new antennas and other devices for h-f.

In h-f systems, the channel depends strictly upon the ionosphere, which bounces signals from the transmitter to the receiver. The ionosphere consists of several layers of ionized gas 100 to 500 kilometers above the earth. Efficient reflection of a specific frequency is determined by the height, thickness and ionization levels within these layers—and these change from day to night, month to month and year to year throughout the sunspot cycle.

At present, optimum frequencies are chosen on the basis of three-month advance predictions which define only average conditions. The most effective use of h-f is made by veteran radio operators who have learned the h-f medium by long experience.

Fine tuning. The defense communications system is evolving into an adaptive network in which computers will automatically switch to optimum frequency, power and routing. Where h-f links are used, an adaptive network will require storage of data on the changing status of the ionosphere.

Discol will use synchronized,

stepped-frequency oblique sounders at each location to measure characteristics of the propagation path for point-to-point communications. The sounder transmitter and receiver both employ electronically controlled frequency channels in exact time synchronization. This is established by locking the timing circuits of individual equipment to a very stable quartz clock capable of maintaining synchronization to within a few millionths of a second.

At preset time intervals, the transmitter and receiver initiate a frequency-scan sequence in which they are tuned synchronously across the h-f band in steps of about 10 frequency channels per second.

Shape of the pulse. Within the band in which the sounder signals are detected, the ionosphere distorts the shape of the pulses, sometimes stretching them to many times their original length. This and other effects are seen in an ionogram recorded by the receiver.

A typical ionogram tells the communicator the full range of frequencies then usable, how much pulse-stretching is present and at what frequencies this distortion is most severe. The communicator knows at what frequencies he can expect

reliable communications on that circuit at that time.

The test link across the continent is planned in order to build up an extensive collection of data on seasonal variations along that path at least. Other links may be added soon.

At Mitre the work will be tied to other communications projects, such as block error-coding techniques. Says Fordon: "The current revolution in digital error control, the development of solid-state digital devices and the rapid movement in the military toward digital communications systems are all part of the renewed interest in h-f."

Fast talker

Another sign that h-f manufacturers haven't thrown in the towel despite the growing threat from satellite communications is the continuing research on h-f data modems.

The General Dynamics Corp.'s Electronics division in Rochester, N.Y., for example, is developing data modems for the Air Force which the company says will transmit digital data at 4,800 bits per second, about twice the rate of the best h-f systems now available.

The reason for such speed, says a General Dynamics engineer, is "frequency differential phase shift keying. The next best system uses time differential phase shift keying." General Dynamics says its system is less affected by h-f multipath problems and randomly varying signal phase or drifting phase over the transmission path.

Dual tone. Its data modem transmits two tones during one time interval rather than a single tone in successive time intervals (the time differential method). Since the tones are close together (a cycle or two apart) they are similarly affected; and the phase shift between the tones, which carry the data information, remains the same. The tone times are also made very long so that signal smearing due to the multipath effect is a small percentage of the total signal time.

According to General Dynamics,

From another angle

How well do the Russians make out with h-f?

Many United States communications specialists think they do very well [Electronics, Oct. 4, 1965, p. 136].

One theory is that the Russians are in a better geographical position to achieve a low angle in launch of their signals and are less affected by auroral activity.

There is also some speculation that they use some form of ducting. The use of ducts, or natural waveguides in the atmosphere, has been investigated for years in the U.S.

The Air Force plans this year to launch ionospheric communications satellites which will test h-f and vhf guided propagation in the lower ionosphere. Designed by the Raytheon Co., the satellite-to-satellite communications system will investigate the whispering-gallery effect—the existence of natural waveguides in the ionosphere which transmit radio waves from one place to another as the curved reflecting surfaces in some large cathedrals transmit sound waves from one end to the other.

the high data rate modem opens a new field of digital data transmission. If the data modem is set to operate at 4,800 bits per second and transmits data at 2,400 bits per second, the extra capacity can be used to encode additional information. At the receiver the operators can use a computer to determine errors and make corrections. In this way, General Dynamics says, error rates of one in a million are possible.

Laying the groundwork

As the time approaches to choose a contractor in the Pentagon's fast-moving effort to build and put up a tactical communications satellite, work is going on to develop the essential ground terminals.

To meet the tactical needs of all three services, terminals must be compact, inexpensive, lightweight and highly mobile. The terminals are being built around communications gear already developed in order to make the 1968 target date for the satellite system.

In contrast with present portable satellite ground stations that need several trucks to haul them from one site to another, the new terminals will have to be small enough to ride in the back of a Jeep, aboard a crowded Navy ship or tucked away in a small aircraft.

The Navy last month received proposals from companies interested in the contract-definition phase for shipboard terminals. The development effort will investigate the tactical satellite's two frequencies—ultrahigh frequency (300 to 3,000 megahertz) and X band (5,200 to 10,900 Mhz). At first the Navy will contract for only a handful of the shipboard terminals, but the size of the over-all market is expected to be significant because of the large number of terminals that ultimately will be needed.

Suitcase variety. One of several companies working on the ground terminals and said to have bid on the Navy work is Electronic Communications, Inc., of St. Petersburg, Fla., which has put together a terminal to work with the tactical satellite using equipment it developed earlier. Calling it a "small suitcase variety," the company says that the terminal, including antenna, weighs only 210 pounds and occupies just 6 cubic feet. It needs 4 kilowatts of power.

The company is planning a package that can be used by all the services.

The Electronic Communications terminal is made up of a receiver, transmitter, control box, modulator and demodulator. A special antenna developed by the company is an omnidirectional loop V design. Horizontally polarized, it is about 1¼ feet in diameter and is more compact than a directional dish, the company says. For aircraft use, it could be placed under a radome. The gain of the loop V antenna is on the order of 4.5 decibels.

The most important parts of the terminal — recently demonstrated for the military—are the URC-65 demodulator and the URC-66 modulator. Both are solid state and 90% of their circuits are made up of monolithic integrated circuits.

These units provide the time-frequency modulation scheme used by

Electronic Communications to combat transmission problems such as multipath fading and to optimize modulation. In the time-frequency method, each bit is transmitted serially, and utilizes bit, time and frequency redundancies.

Because equipment development is essentially complete, a company official says the terminal could be delivered soon. With it, up to 50 users could share a satellite link simultaneously. The terminal transmits teletype only, but vocoded voice can be added.

Antijam feature. Electronic Communications has a general development program "not necessarily tied to the satellite ground terminal" on a high-speed, frequency-hopping digital synthesizer. Such equipment could improve the multiple access and antijam features of the future satellite terminals, the official says.

Also in development at the Florida company is a building block line of modems for the operational satellite communications terminal. A good part of the microwave equipment is already developed—such as the URC-65 and URC-66. One or two other units will be added to the completely adaptive system for such things as 60 word-per-minute teletype and 4,800 bits-per-second vocoded voice.

The terminal is designed to work with near synchronous-altitude or synchronous-altitude satellites. Working with a satellite precessing at a rate of 30° to 50° a day, a soldier would have to adjust the electronic communication antenna only once every two to three days.

Moving fast. The Pentagon is in a hurry to get the first tactical satellite up. It is skipping the contract-definition stage [Electronics, Aug. 8, p. 61] and is selecting the contractor team to build the demonstration satellite from proposals that were submitted by industry in early September. Indications are that selection of the builders may come as early as late October or November.

Because of the tight timetable and the Pentagon requirement for existing equipment, it appears that the proposal accepted will be based on experience with an operational satellite.

Some of the companies that are understood to have bid on the tactical communications satellite include the Hughes Aircraft Co. with the Syncom and Early Bird satellites; the Boeing Co. with the Lunar Orbiter satellite; TRW, Inc., with the Orbiting Geophysical Laboratory; the Philco Corp. with the Initial Defense Communications Satellite, and General Electric Co. with the Nimbus spacecraft.

Industrial electronics

Tooled for economy

It's like driving a tack with a sledge hammer to go through a complex

program such as the Automatically Programmed Tool (APT), or any of its cousins, to generate tapes for numerical control machining of just a few parts. Now, for two-dimensional operations at least, a system has been built that generates the tapes directly from optically traced drawings. Developed by Tridea Electronics of South Pasadena, Calif., a subsidiary of the Conduction Corp., the system computes cutter offsets to determine the path of the tool and accepts inputs of program instruction to complete data for the tape.

Two of the systems are being built for the McDonnell Aircraft Corp. of St. Louis and according to A.G. Van Alstyne, director of advanced development for Tridea, his company now plans to market the

Operator, right, monitors optical tracer head used to generate numerical-control tape for two-dimensional parts directly from a drawing. Digital display indicates position of tracer head over drawing being traced. Head is mounted on a movable gantry and its position is encoded for the computer that calculates tape data.



industrial systems generally.

Other companies also have indicated interest in the system, mostly aerospace companies. The Boeing Co., for example, submitted an irregularly shaped production part that had taken 80 man-hours to code for APT. On the Tridea system, the same numerical control tape was produced in 2 minutes.

In addition, savings are possible through numerical control machining of some single items. McDonnell Aircraft says a control tape for a template that required 2 man-hours of manual layout was done in 20 minutes on the Tridea system.

Follow the line. The Tridea system consists of a 5- by 12-foot table with a tracing head mounted on a movable gantry, a linear encoding system, a small computer and an operator's console with a television monitor, manual gantry position controls and a data input terminal. Two dual photodiodes in the tracing head scan opposite sides of the line they are following. They pick up reflected light on each side of the line and can be set either positive or negative so they will be compatible with either black-on-white or white-on-black drawings. The photodiodes can be rotated to maintain their alignment. Feedback signals from the photodiodes go to a resolver, which controls two d-c torque motors; one drives the gantry along the tracing table, the other drives the tracing head across the gantry.

A tracer scanning only a single side of a line is likely to follow crossing lines but the dual photodiode scanner sees both sides of the line and is less likely to be diverted to one side or the other. The resolver drive is continually converging on the line center from both sides to lock the scanner on the line. Some problem areas, such as a Y line junction, must be controlled manually by the operator. By watching the monitor, which shows which line the tracer is following, the operator sees when the tracer has made a mistake and he switches to a manual mode. Using a joy stick on the console, he can slew the head back to the point where the error started and man-

ually redirect the head onto the correct line.

A delay of about 30 seconds between reading the position of the head and punching the control tape occurs in a buffer memory. This allows time to erase and correct an error before it gets on the tape. When the operator makes a correction, all of the data in the memory, back to the error point, is automatically erased.

Head position is read by photo-sensors that scan precision stainless-steel tapes marked off 500 lines to the inch. One tape lies along the gantry's line of travel and the other locates the position of the tracer on the gantry. A linear encoder, made by Sheffield, Ltd., Scotland, converts the linear measurement directly into digital form.

Tight tolerance. Tridea's Van Alstyne claims that through optical interpolation of the position tapes, the system can duplicate the drawing onto the numerical control tape with a tolerance within 0.0005 inch. The buffer memory stores line segments as one point and a slope—the slope being determined from the preceding point. Adjacent slopes are compared to determine if the line is straight or curved. If it is curved, the computer calculates how many points are needed to keep within the specified tolerance of tangential error and then determines the cutting tool path.

A Tridea-designed interface converts the decimal output of the encoder to the binary coded decimal form required by the DDP 116 computer, made by the Computer Control Co., used for data processing.

Continuous check. The tv monitor at the control console is fed by a General Electric TE-21A camera, fitted with a beam-splitter mirror. Reflecting the drawing being traced, the mirror also superimposes a circle representing the cutter diameter.

Fingertip control

A late model car last month cruised slowly along a deserted country road 80 miles outside of Columbus, Ohio. The trip covered only a few miles, enough to convince a team of

Ohio State University engineers that a control stick they were working on could become one of the elements of an electronically controlled car.

The stick, which worked as well on the road as it had in the lab, replaces a car's steering wheel and gas and brake pedal. It also contains a device that signals the driver more accurately and more surely than his eyes that the distance between his car and the car ahead is changing.

Accordion effect. With a headway-warning system, explain the Ohio State engineers, cars can safely track closely behind other cars even at superhighway speeds. The system also prevents what highway engineers call the accordion effect, in which cars bunch up, then spread out, then bunch up again because drivers fail to maintain constant headways.

By maintaining headway, says the university engineers, superhighways can be packed more densely and the cars can move along faster with no loss of safety.

"We're still far from the development of a car that you can drive onto a superhighway and let drive itself," concedes Robert E. Fenton, a staff member of the school's Communications and Control Systems Laboratory and manager of the control stick project. But he does see the control stick as an interim step.

The headway indicator is built into the top of the stick, where the driver rests his hand to control the car. When the car moves closer than a predetermined distance to the car in front, a finger-like section in the stick juts forward, pressing against the driver's fingers. When the driver feels this he pulls back slightly on the control stick, signaling a special-purpose analog computer in the car's trunk to ease up on the throttle. The farther back the stick is pulled, the more the throttle is eased; if the stick passes a certain point, the computer commands braking. When the proper distance is found again, the finger-like section slides back.

On the other hand, when the car is falling back, the finger-like section slides in the opposite direction, pressing against the palm of the

hand, and a forward motion of the control stick then speeds up the test car.

Quick response. The tactile warning system was chosen, says Fenton, because when a driver is concentrating on the highway, his eyes scanning the scene ahead, it's best to have a signal that alerts another of the five senses to guarantee quick response.

Fenton explains that with the control stick a subject can maintain a 70-foot headway at 70 miles an hour with only a one-foot error; without the control stick the best drivers score a 10-foot error. Obviously, notes Fenton, "we are dealing with changes in motion which are considerably below the visual threshold."

So far the Ohio State engineers haven't bothered about the problem of actually determining the distance between cars. "We'll do that later; right now we want to prove that the control technique works reliably," Fenton points out.

"For the moment we program a ghost lead car into the computer; later we'll use a second car with a retractable wire strung between cars to measure the headway distance."

When the time comes to develop the headway sensors, Fenton says, three approaches are likely: an optical or a radio-frequency radar system or a system of magnetic sensors under the pavement which cars would trigger. Fenton says the magnetic system holds the greatest hope because it's relatively cheap and nearly foolproof.

Other experts, however, say that radar will never work in this application, that a laser device is a pipe dream, but that an infrared detector could work efficiently. Integrated circuits now make such a device economically feasible, they add.

The ultimate objective, according to Fenton, would be to use some roadside or under-the-pavement device to control the control stick, taking the steering, acceleration and braking function out of the driver's hands—and away from his feet.

That, he says, is still many years away.

The long green

Express buses in New York State may eventually have the traffic lights all their own way if a feasibility study now being concluded gets into the hardware stage.

Airborne Instruments Laboratory, a division of Cutler-Hammer, Inc., is studying, under a \$15,000 contract from the state's Department of Public Roads, whether traffic lights can be turned from red to green by infrared signals emitted by a gallium arsenide junction diode mounted in express buses. Under the plan bus drivers could aim the light beam at red traffic lights from as far away as 1,000 feet.

An infrared detector in the traffic-light pole would sense the signal from the oncoming bus and produce an output that would begin cycling the light from red to green. After the bus had passed, the traffic light would resume its normal operating cycle.

All green. By giving express buses a perpetual green light, New York is hoping to make travel by bus faster and more attractive to commuters. If it becomes attractive enough, travelers may leave their cars at home. A decrease in private cars would reduce congestion on

the highways.

Problems being considered by Airborne Instruments include the effect such an override on traffic lights will have on roads feeding into the bus routes, the best beam-width of the diode signal and its range.

The company has already built a breadboard model of a junction diode signaling system but this was for a contract from the National Academy of Science's highway research board. If a hardware contract is let by New York State for the bus system, first tests will probably take place in either Rochester or Buffalo.

Medical electronics

Bedside companion

A visual and audio communications system will give hospital patients reassurance in time of need and save valuable steps for overworked nurses.

Besides providing communication between nurses and patients, the system furnishes entertainment, closed-circuit television and can



Patient can easily move and tune the 5½-pound receiver, which is supported by a gravity-free arm attached to the bed.

monitor physiological probes that measure pulse and heart rate.

The system consists primarily of a tv camera and receiver. When the portable camera is at the nurses' station and the receiver by the patient's bed, the patient can see the nurse. When the equipment is reversed, the nurse can tune in on the patient.

For installation convenience the system operates with a single coaxial cable only $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter. By contrast, most hospitals have a tangle of wires for tv and intercoms — always an inconvenience and sometimes a hazard in a patient's room. Some nurse-call systems need as many as 40 wires in the walls just for audio connections.

Low voltage. In addition, the system, made by Bell Hospital Services, Inc., of Bridgeport, Conn., operates on low voltages. Instead of consuming 300 watts as a conventional receiver does, each receiver operates on 12 volts d-c and uses only 8 watts.

Each receiver has a 5-inch screen and is suspended on a counterbalanced, articulated arm attached to the patient's bed. The patient can easily move and tune the set, freeing the nurse for other duties. He hears the sound through sterilized, disposable earplugs, eliminating the nuisance tv often causes in hospital rooms with several beds.

The system uses modified transistorized receivers manufactured by the Sony Corp. Bell removes power supplies and speakers and adjusts a few circuits. The resulting weight reduction simplifies balancing the receiver on the gravity-free arm. The $5\frac{1}{2}$ -pound sets are also light enough to be mailed back to Bridgeport for repairs.

Emergency. The control system for entertainment and closed-circuit tv contains a master antenna, radio tuners, amplifiers, mixers and a power supply. Individual amplifiers for each channel furnish impedance matching and automatic gain control for signals from the master antenna. Amplified signals are then mixed and relayed to coaxial distribution lines. When additional outlets are installed, amplifiers' settings are changed to com-

pensate for added line loss.

Power converter. The built-in power supply converts the hospital's a-c to regulated d-c to operate the receivers.

Both power and entertainment signals flow through the single coaxial line.

Instrumentation

Miss calculation

When missile men conduct target practice against expensive drone planes, their aim is to miss—although not by very much—so the drone can survive and fly again another day. To determine the effectiveness of the shot, the missile men must know how close they came. For this job, missiles are re-fitted with radio-frequency equipment to measure the miss-distance; but weight distribution and aerodynamic problems result. Now, the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. is developing an electro-optical system to replace the miss-distance electronics on the missile with a dab of paint. All of the measuring and score-transmitting electronics will be packed into the recoverable drone.

The scoring system, being developed for the Air Force Systems Command at Eglin Air Force Base, Fla., will have an accuracy within 1 or 2 inches over its range of 100 feet. Radio-frequency systems such as pulsed radar or tracked beacons usually have accuracies within 5 and 10 feet over the same range. Continuous-wave radar boasts better accuracy—1 or 2 feet over a 100-foot range.

Time function. ITT's Federal Laboratories, Los Angeles, has already demonstrated and tested the optical concept with a bread-boarded system. In this model a gallium arsenide diode generates the light, which is directly modulated by radio-frequency tones of very stable frequencies. The modulated beam is collimated and aimed at a reflective target, such as a dab of paint. The difference of phase between the transmitted and re-

flected beam is a function of time, hence, a function of the distance between the light source and the target.

Obviously, if the phase shifted 360° it would be seen as a zero shift and would indicate a direct hit. To eliminate ambiguity within the desired range, two widely separated r-f tones are used. Somewhat on the principle of a vernier, a 5-megahertz tone provides the coarse measurement, which is equivalent to a 200-foot wavelength, and a 40-Mhz tone provides the fine measurements of less than 5 feet. If a range greater than 200 feet were required, an appropriate tone of a frequency lower than 5 Mhz would have to be modulated onto the light beam.

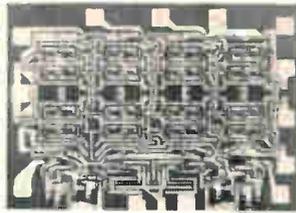
Stay in phase. The reflected 5- and 40-Mhz signals are received by a photomultiplier sensor and mixed with offset frequencies, which are phase coherent to produce two low-frequency carriers that retain the phase information proportional to the distance. The phase of the low-frequency signals are compared and combined to provide a single binary range word that is transmitted back to a scoring station on the ground.

One problem that had to be overcome was the error caused by doppler shift, which would also appear as phase shift. A counter frequency detects whether the modulated frequencies on the light beam have changed value and by how much. The amount of phase shift attributable to frequency change is calculated and canceled from the phase-shift information, leaving only that shift caused by distance. If desired, frequency information could be used to measure relative speed between the target drone and the missile.

All sides. Although the bread-boarded system does not provide a way of detecting targets approaching from all angles, several ways of doing this are being investigated.

In an operational system, many diodes and sensors could be attached on all sides of the drone so it can monitor all possible directions of a missile's approach by electronically sweeping the light beams through an arc. Another pos-

OTHERS TALK I. C. MEMORIES



Transitron's been delivering

For over 6 months Transitron has been delivering HLTTTL 16-bit 10 M.C. monolithic memory cells for 0°C to 75°C temperature range. This circuit family has now been rated for -55°C to +125°C operation and is available for quantity shipment from Transitron.

- The Transitron 16-bit, 10 MC, bit-oriented IC memory elements, utilizing advanced HLTTTL technology, are being shipped in quantity.

- Available for -55°C to +125°C operation, these high-speed units are making possible the design of fast buffer and scratch pad memories for modern digital computers and systems which extend system capability significantly.

- Each memory element consists of 16 two transistor flip-flops, arranged in a 4 x 4 matrix, which provide the information storage. Two write and two sense amplifiers are also built into the element.

- Both data and data complement are available at the sensing outputs, which can be paralleled for use in larger arrays. Addressing, read and write levels are compatible with other HLTTTL circuitry.

- The design results in a non-destructive readout element exhibiting typical delays of 20 nSec. between addressing and read or write, making extremely high-speed operation possible.

TMC 3162 40 mA Output current sinking 0 to 75°C
TMC 3163 20 mA Output current sinking -55 to 125°C
TMC 3164 20 mA Output current sinking 0 to 75°C

- All memory elements are available in 14-lead flat packages or 14-lead dual in-line (plug-in) packages.

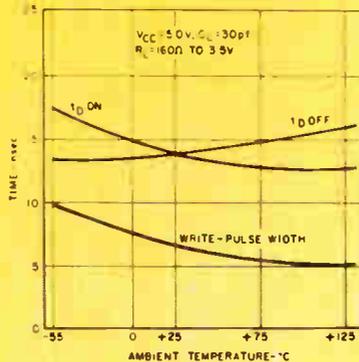
QUAD LINE DRIVERS FOR ADDRESSING MEMORY CELLS

HLTTTL Quad, 2-input, line and lamp drivers are now available from Transitron.

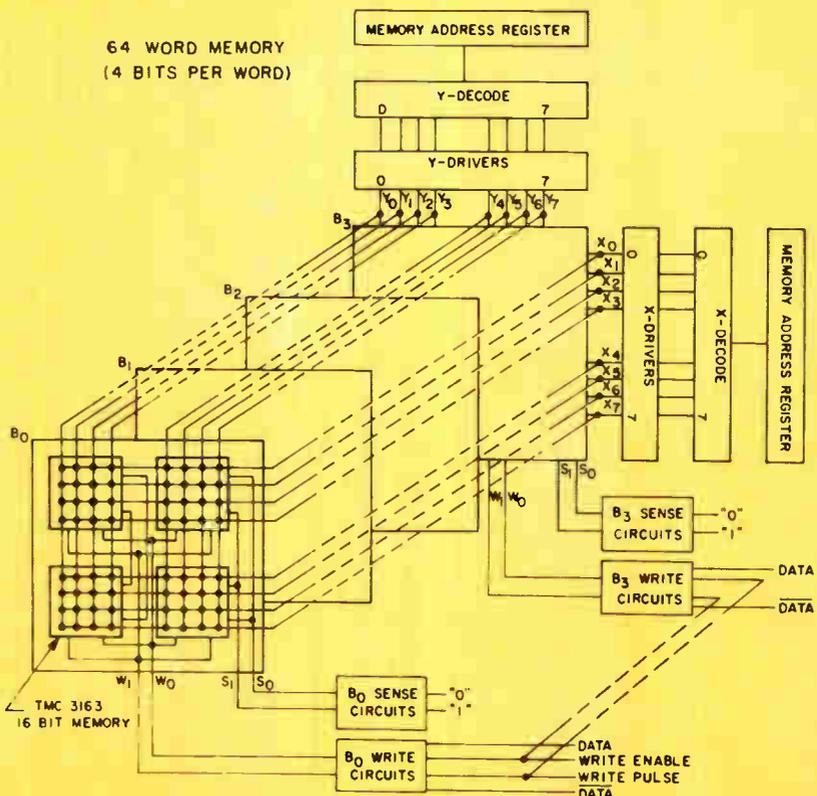
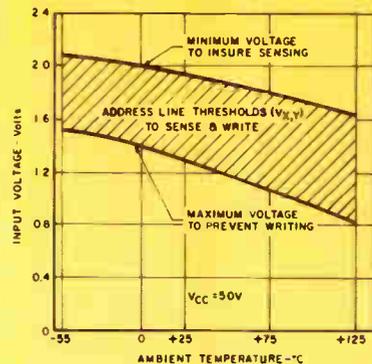
TNG 5611-5614 Quad, 2 input line driver.
TNG 5811-5814 Quad, 2 input lamp driver.

The quadruple line driver is especially useful in addressing the memory element or providing high fanout in other applications. These units are available in 14-lead FP or dual in-line package. Write for data.

TYPICAL WRITE & ACCESS TIMES



TYPICAL ADDRESS LINE THRESHOLD VOLTAGE LIMITS



Write today for complete specifications and data on these new IC memory elements. Also, request literature on Transitron's full HLTTTL line.

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Wakefield, Massachusetts

sibility, say ITT engineers, is a single diode and sensor mechanically rotating through 360°. Careful optical fanning of the beam might also be considered, but this would seem less desirable since part of the electro-optical system's advantage is narrow beamwidth.

The narrow beamwidth prevents interference between the transmitted and received signals and eliminates the need for frequency separation, such as required in secondary radar. Narrow beamwidth, coupled with high beam density, effectively rejects stray signals and maintains inherent system accuracy.

In addition to missiles, the ITT system could be effective in scoring miss-distance of bullets or any other painted projectile.

Various other uses are also possible. Because of its high accuracy, the electro-optical system might assist space docking and aircraft landings. The system might serve as a proximity fuse.

Computers

Faster Fourier

A new algorithm for Fourier analysis can reduce the computer time for performing the analysis by a factor of hundreds or thousands, which means that these problems can be solved in seconds instead of hours.

The new algorithm was worked out by James W. Cooley of the International Business Machines Corp. and John W. Tukey of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, and is included in a package of about 70 programs for the IBM 360.

With Fourier analysis, any function of time, such as a periodic but irregular voltage wave, can be expressed as a series of sines and cosines. The series can be infinite, but in any practical application only a finite number of terms in the series is used. The larger the number of terms, the closer the series approximates the desired function. To perform the analysis on a digital computer, the function must be

sampled at a number of points, the analysis performed at each point and the results added.

Many samples. If the function is sampled at n points, then at least n terms of the infinite series must be used in the analysis. Therefore the analysis must be carried out for n terms of the series at each of the n points, for a total of n^2 multiplications and additions. This is the classical approach that takes hours, even for a high-speed computer, for large values of n .

The Cooley-Tukey algorithm is a method of expanding an analysis at $n = 2$ points into an analysis at n points using only n operations. Then by carrying out the analysis for $n = 2$, and repeatedly doubling the value of n , an analysis at any arbitrarily large number of points can be obtained. The process can also be made to work if n is not a power of 2, but for practical applications the power of 2 is good enough. The number of points must be doubled $\log_2 n$ times to obtain the required value of n ; each doubling requires n operations; therefore the total number of operations is $n \log_2 n$. The ratio of improvement is $n^2 / (n \log_2 n) = n / \log_2 n$. If n is set arbitrarily at $2^{16} = 65,536$, then this ratio is $2^{16} / 16 = 4,096$; and if n^2 operations takes 10 hours, then the improved time is $10 / 4,096$ hours or about 10 seconds.

Space electronics

Resourceful satellite

The Interior Department, traditionally concerned with such matters as water resources and protection of the American Indian, has become the fourth civilian organization in the United States to have its own space program. The program is called Eros for earth resources observation satellite. Government officials explain that the word Eros is derived from the Greek, meaning to yearn for scientific knowledge and does not have anything to do with the Greek god of love.

Like two of its predecessors in space—the Communications Satellite Corp. and the Environmental Science Services Administration—the Interior Department will have the National Aeronautics and Space Administration launch the satellites.

Higher the better. The department has been working with the space agency for two years to determine just what satellites could do in the way of resources measurement and whether they could do it better than airplanes. NASA issued two study contracts to the department's Geological Survey—\$550,000 to study geology and hydrology from space and \$625,000 to study geography and cartography. The results indicated that only a satellite system could provide global observations at reasonable cost.

During this time NASA scientists weighed a resources satellite program of their own but could never get approval from their top management because of tight budgets.

The department's decision to take to satellites was announced last month by Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall, who immediately named William T. Pecora, director of the Geological Survey, to head the project. Udall also hinted he would like other Federal agencies to share the project cost by pointing out how useful the satellite resources data would be. He specifically mentioned the Agriculture Department, which has a \$900,000 NASA contract to study how satellites could help it.

Potential. In discussing potential benefits of the satellite system, Pecora said it would cut the cost of updating topographic maps by \$100 million a year. He also listed such applications as assessing the health and distribution of crops, discovering mineral deposits associated with geological faults, warning of volcanic eruptions by discovering the slight swelling of the earth caused by lava and gases prior to an eruption, mapping the antarctic ice cap and spotting folds in the earth's crust that may contain petroleum deposits.

Pecora considers Eros an evolutionary program, beginning with a relatively simple satellite carrying a couple of television cameras and,

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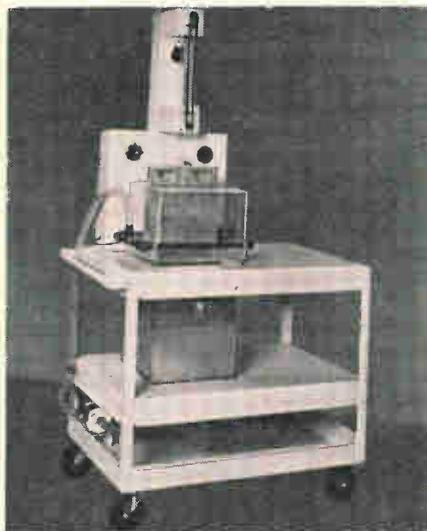
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Electronics Review

if weight permits, a data-collection system to record environmental data. He envisions flying the first satellite in 1969. Total cost of launching the first craft will be \$20 million, he said.

William Fischer, research coordinator at the Geological Survey and the man directly responsible for the Eros project, explained that the satellite will carry two 2-inch vidicon camera systems. Each will have picture resolution of 4,000 lines, or good enough to distinguish objects on the ground smaller than 100 feet. The best performance to date has been the two Nimbus weather satellites' 1-inch vidicon systems, with their 800-line resolution that distinguishes objects a quarter-mile across. One of the Eros cameras will be sensitive to the red or near-infrared spectrum for the best viewing of vegetation; the other will operate in the green spectrum and primarily observe the ocean.

Call for bids. The next major step is to ask electronics and aerospace companies for bids on building the satellites. Present plans call for the satellite to resemble the successful Tiros weather craft—a definite advantage for the Radio Corp. of America's Astro-electronics division of Princeton, N.J. The division built that satellite for NASA and the Environmental Services agency and sent the space agency an unsolicited proposal for a similar earth-resources satellite built around the Tiros concept.

Since Eros will be an operational satellite—as opposed to a strictly research craft—all electronics will be within the present technology, Fischer emphasized. The satellites will be launched on improved versions of the workhorse Delta vehicle and will use the tracking stations of the space agency's Satellite Tracking and Data Acquisition Network, where Geological Survey personnel will gather and retransmit data.

When industry can expect a request for bids depends on how soon the department can find the money. The request could go out almost immediately if Udall decides to reprogram money for the project from the current fiscal year's bud-

get. But Fischer thinks the money will probably come from the budget to be submitted to Congress next January. In that case the request would not go out until after fiscal 1968 begins next July 1.

On the right track

Preliminary data from the Gemini 11 flight indicates that future spacecraft may be able to dock automatically by detecting the ion-electron wake of a spacecraft and centering on it.

In one experiment on the Sept. 13-16 flight three sensors mounted on the target docking adapter at the bow of the Agena measured the concentration of electrons and ions in the ionosphere. The Gemini was then maneuvered in five different modes ahead of the Agena to determine the effect of the craft's wake on the sensors.

Four of the sequences took place while Gemini was separated from the Agena and one was carried out at the apogee of the 800-mile orbit while the vehicles were docked.

"From the telemetered data we observed obvious wake effects," said David B. Medved of Electro-Optical Systems, Inc., Pasadena, Calif., which developed the sensors for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The company is a subsidiary of the Xerox Corp.

Tracking a man. Medved said the sensors even detected astronaut Richard Gordon Jr. during his walk in space, as charged particles stuck him and bounced into space. "When he was in a favorable position we could actually monitor his movements," Medved said.

He noted that the data could not be properly evaluated until it had been analyzed along with radar and photographic data from the flight. "However, the data seems good and we see no obstacle in using the wake as a way of achieving rendezvous."

The wake was measured by a comparison of the voltage and current relationships of the ion and electron particles as they moved through the sensor apertures onto

collecting plates or grids. Incoming signals were averaged by a processor aboard the Agena and fed to an analog-to-digital converter in the Agena telemetry system for real-time transmission.

Medved said the equilibrium electrostatic charge on Agena was also measured and found to be roughly -2 volts. He noted that some scientists had thought that the electrostatic charge might cause problems during docking.

During the powered space flight of the two docked vehicles the charge seemed to change to positive, he said, but declined to say what the voltage was.

Little nudge

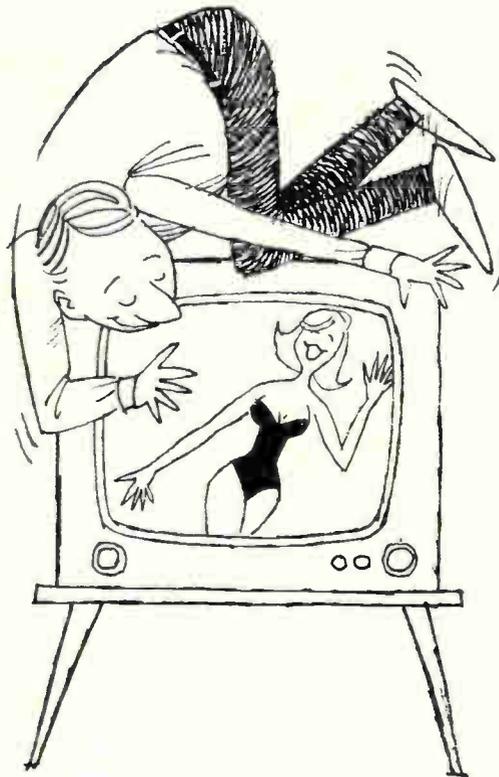
Design techniques successfully tested in a new power conditioning and control unit are being used to develop what is expected to be the first ion engine for operational use. The power conditioner and control was part of a complete flight model electric propulsion system that recently made a record 1,183-hour vacuum test run at Electro-Optical Systems, Inc.

Johns Hopkins University's Applied Physics Laboratory in Scagsville, Md., is working on the design of a new satellite, believed to be a synchronous craft, for the Naval Air System Command. While no one will discuss details of the satellite, its mission or timetable, it is understood that the spacecraft will include two sets of ion engines to provide thrust at two levels—10 and 100 micropounds to keep the satellite on station.

Despite several successful flight tests and extensive ground tests with electric propulsion systems, the Pentagon and NASA have displayed slackening interest. This is particularly true for larger engines—with thrusts of thousandths of a pound—where neither agency feels it has any mission requirement at present. But activity has picked up somewhat in recent months on smaller engines, with thrusts of millionths of a pound, for attitude control and station-keeping of orbiting satellites.

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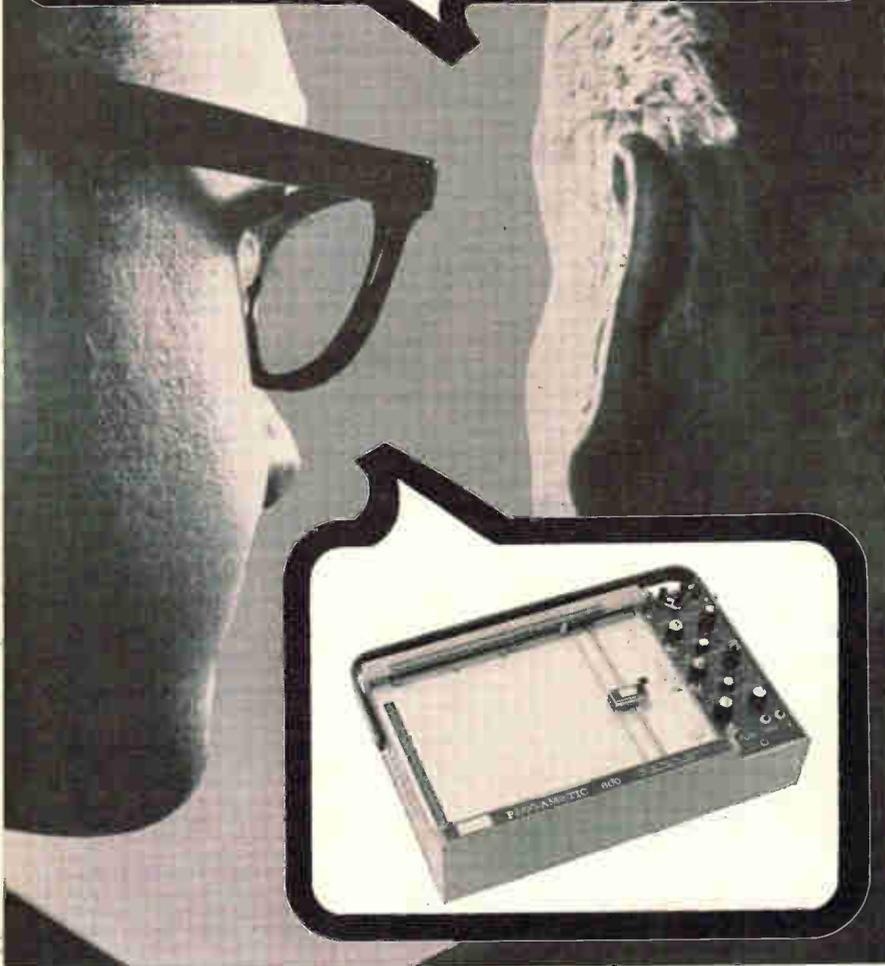
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which was said to be designing and building the operational ion engines for the Applied Physics' satellite, ran the record test with a zero-G fuel feed, a beam neutralizer, a cesium contact engine and the power conditioner and controls. The power subsystem, however, ran for a total of 3,000 hours without failure before the company shut down the test. This included 1,814 hours with an ion engine simulator—or dummy load.

John Davis, manager of electric power systems at Electro-Optical, spelled out the test's significance: "Reliability, compatibility and weight of the power conditioner and electronic circuitry previously have been considered the main stumbling blocks to the use of electric propulsion on actual space missions."

Power unit weight was reduced to about 35 pounds, a power-to-weight ratio of 12 pounds per kilowatt. This furnishes three times the power at ½ the weight of the power equipment in earlier ballistic flight test versions, he says. The power-weight ratio is also 33% less than the 18-pound-per-kilowatt goal required for the test by the customer, the Air Force Aero Propulsion Laboratory, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.

The electronic subsystem and all circuitry is compatible with automatic operation of the thruster and fuel systems, and the test showed that such a system can run continually for two years, Davis says. The company has already operated ion engines "considerably in excess of 5,000 hours," he adds.

Redundancy. The power conditioner and control unit converted 56 volts of d-c input to the five different a-c and d-c power levels needed to operate the engine. Providing the power in space to run the engine at 5-millipounds thrust would require a 1,200-watt solar cell array. The power system was designed for a 3,000-watt system, but Davis doesn't feel that running it 50% derated subtracted from the significance of the test. "I don't think running it at 3 kw would cause less reliability," he maintains.

All system electronics were ex-

posed to the vacuum so that volatile materials from potting compounds would not contaminate the circuits. And no electronics were sealed in pressurized containers. Sealing is the best way to eliminate high-voltage breakdown, Davis says, but it is hard to maintain pressures for long periods.

Remove gases. All circuits also were baked at about 100° C for a couple of days, to remove any gases or impurities.

By designing in switching transistors operating at 10 kilohertz, the company eliminated iron-core magnetic amplifier units and reduced over-all power conditioner weight by 25%.

Electro-Optical also furnished some circuit redundancy. Parts more likely to fail—or about 25% of the total—were duplicated in the system. But this circuit redundancy was not needed in the 3,000-hour test, Davis notes.

The engine uses liquid cesium for fuel that is vaporized and forced through hot porous tungsten. This strips an electron from the cesium to supply ions. Electric fields accelerate and eject these electrically charged particles out of the engine to provide thrust.

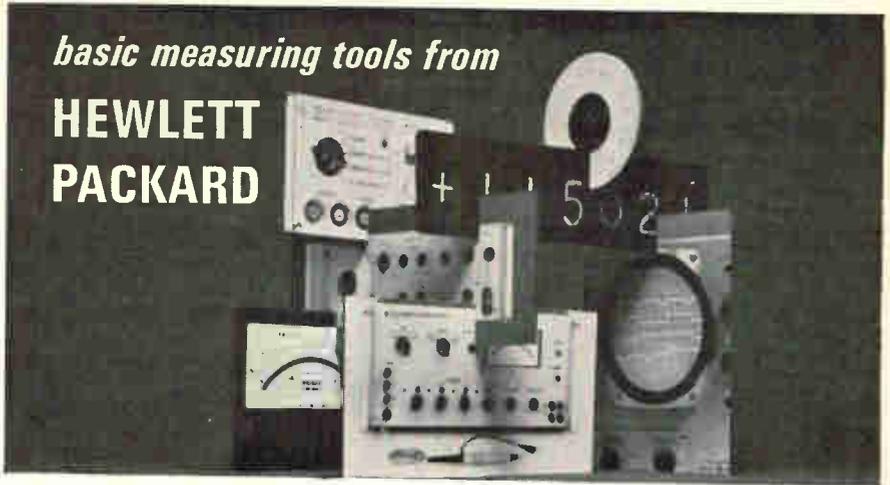
Electronics notes

- **Super gyro.** All major parts of a super-accurate gyroscope now under development for the Navy will be made of ceramic. In Norwood, Mass., the precision products department of Nortronics, a division of the Northrop Corp., is working on an inertial navigation gyro for the next generation of missile-carrying nuclear submarines. It is intended for use in the ship's inertial navigation system. Precision fabrication techniques include metal to ceramic brazing, ion sputtering of metals on ceramic and machining of ceramic gas spin bearings. In a parallel program at North American Aviation, Inc.'s Autonetics division, engineers are exploring approaches to a super-accurate gyro.

- **More traffic control.** San Jose, Calif.'s three-year-old experiment

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to control its traffic by a central digital computer has been so successful that it is ordering an International Business Machines Corp. data-acquisition and control system. The \$200,000 system, due in November, will replace an older and more expensive IBM 1710 which has been on loan from the company [Electronics, Nov. 29, 1965 p. 30]. Initially, 59 traffic signals in the city of 365,000 will be tied directly to the computer but this number will be gradually increased to include many of San Jose's 235 signals. IBM's approach to traffic control is also finding favor in Wichita Falls, Texas. That city of about 102,000 is installing an IBM 1800 for traffic control.

- **Homegrown.** The Autonetics division of North American Aviation, Inc., has decided to use its own inertial navigators, multimode radars and signal converters in the Mark II avionics systems it is developing for the F-111A tactical fighter and FB-111 strategic bomber under an initial \$40-million contract.

- **In the vanguard.** Industrial customers of Texas Instruments Incorporated's Semiconductor division will soon be able to get advice about applications at their doorsteps. It is outfitting a 25-foot-long trailer with a variety of equipment and a large stock of semiconductors for trips to plants between Detroit and Minneapolis.

- **Sold American.** The tactical air navigation equipment that the Hoffman Electronics Corp. developed with its own funds and then sold to the British government for the Phantom aircraft will also be going on the United States Air Force's C-5A transport. The award, amounting to more than \$3 million for 58 aircraft, was announced by the prime contractor, the Lockheed Aircraft Corp.'s Georgia division.

- **Water watch.** Thirty-eight water-quality monitoring systems are being supplied by Honeywell, Inc., to the U.S. Geologic Survey. The systems, to be installed along 12 rivers, will be able to monitor automatically as many as 10 water-quality parameters, including temperature, conductivity, dissolved oxygen, chlorides and acidity.

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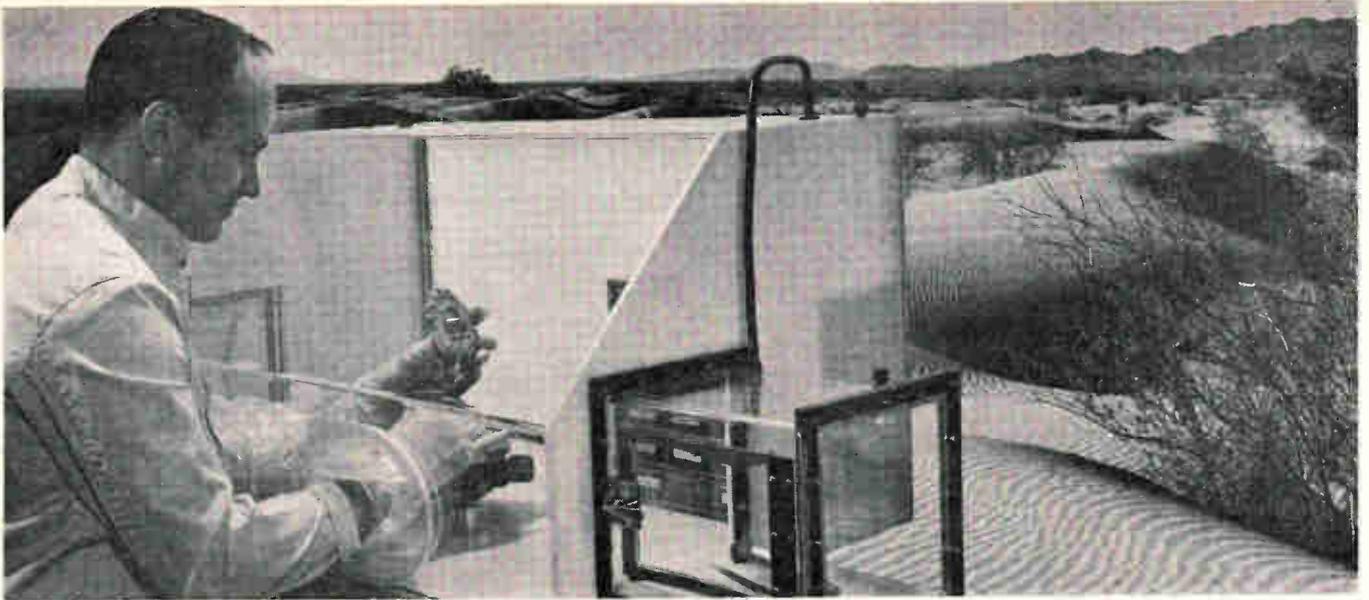
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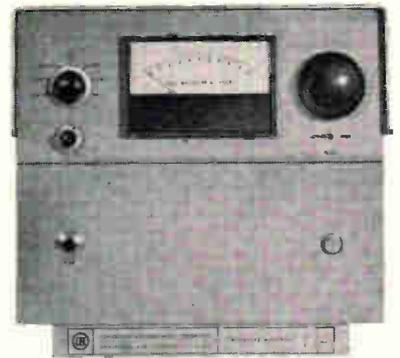
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Get acquainted with Babcock...our service and the complete Babcock line of high reliability and general purpose relays. Write Babcock Relays, Division of Babcock Electronics Corp., 3501 Harbor Blvd., Costa Mesa, Calif.; (714) 540-1234.



SITUATION WANTED



Young trimming potentiometer seeks small ($\frac{3}{8}$ " opening in electronics firm. Accurate, dependable worker. Good background. Will accept low pay for chance to prove ability and help company grow.

Hire Helipot's $\frac{3}{8}$ " cermet trimmer for the jobs too tough for wirewounds

Got a big job for a small, square trimmer? Sign up the new Helipot® Model 63P trimming potentiometer. Smallest of its class in size and price, the tough little 63P offers essentially infinite resolution, with ruggedness and reliability twice as high as you'd expect.

No wonder. Beneath its sealed $\frac{3}{8}$ " x $\frac{3}{8}$ " x $\frac{3}{8}$ " molded plastic housing, the 63P has a heart of cermet. No other resistance element can match its combination of high power rating, essentially infinite resolution, freedom from sudden failure, resistance stability, and wide 10 ohm to 2 megohm resistance range. Wirewounds or carbon won't even come close.

References? This new trimmer just graduated from Helipot. It's been thoroughly checked out and tested again and again.

It meets or exceeds requirements of MIL-R-22097B. We'll vouch for it... and so will you, once you've tried it. Send now for full details, or ask a Helipot sales rep to introduce you.

RESUME

GENERAL

Ambient temp. -65 to +150°C
Power rating, watts... 0.5 at 85°C, derating to 0 at 150°C
Adjustment turns, nominal..... 20

ELECTRICAL

Standard res. range, ohms..... 10 to 2 meg.
Resistance tolerance $\pm 20\%$
Resolution essentially infinite

MECHANICAL

Stop..... clutch action, both ends
Starting torque, max..... 5.0 oz-in.
Weight, approx. 1 gm.

Beckman®

INSTRUMENTS, INC.

HELIPOT DIVISION

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What drives design engineers wild?



Faulty electronic connectors. They are a nuisance to any circuit design engineer and there's no reason why you should tolerate such aggravation any longer.

Switch to CAMBION® *cage-type* jacks and forget about uncertain reliability. Your circuit interconnections are practically fail-safe . . . even in severe environments of high humidity, vibration, shock and contaminated air.

CAMBION's own "wear out" tests performed under applied current and simulated environmental conditions show no significant difference in contact resistance after as many as 40,000 insertion/extraction cycles.

Take a close look at a CAMBION *cage-type* jack and you'll see the reason. Three beryllium-copper spring leaves curve inwardly and are shaped to distribute a firm contact pressure over a large surface area. You get full pressure contact with up to 70% of the plug circumference as compared with 5% or 10% in competitive connectors.

To meet the growing demand for modern, miniaturized and airborne electronic equipment, CAMBION *cage-type* jacks

and matching plugs are available in .025-.040- and .080 inch sizes along with hundreds of other standard sizes and shapes each carefully engineered for quick, tight, space-saving connections. Because CAMBION connectors meet common millimeter and decimal measurements, they are compatible with engineering requirements throughout the world.

Restore your equanimity. Specify CAMBION connectors. They're guaranteed for dependable performance and they're available from stock. Our new Catalog #700 including supplement is packed with facts. Write for your free copy today. Cambridge Thermionic Corporation, 401 Concord Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138. Phone: (617) 876-2800. In Los Angeles, at 8703 La Tijera Boulevard 90045. Phone: (213) 776-0472.

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Standardize on CAMBION . . . 21,541 guaranteed electronic components

A BILLION STANDARD POTS AND TRIMMERS?

(well, would you believe 211,209,077?)

Of course a number like two hundred million needs explaining. But if you study the Spectrol Catalog and count up such options as mountings, gangable combinations, resistance values, terminal variations, and other available features, you will find that Spectrol offers you 211,209,077 standard potentiometers and trimmers to choose from. But even as one of the industry's leading sources for "standards,"

Spectrol still maintains technical leadership in the design and production of "specials." And, the Spectrol double-edged capability doesn't stop there. For no one else can offer you a broader series of miniature rotary selector switches designed for direct printed-circuit-board application, or more accurate, more readable turns-counting dials.

Still don't believe? Sorry about that. But make your own count. Write for a Spectrol Catalog... or pick one up at our Wescon Booth 1201-1202.

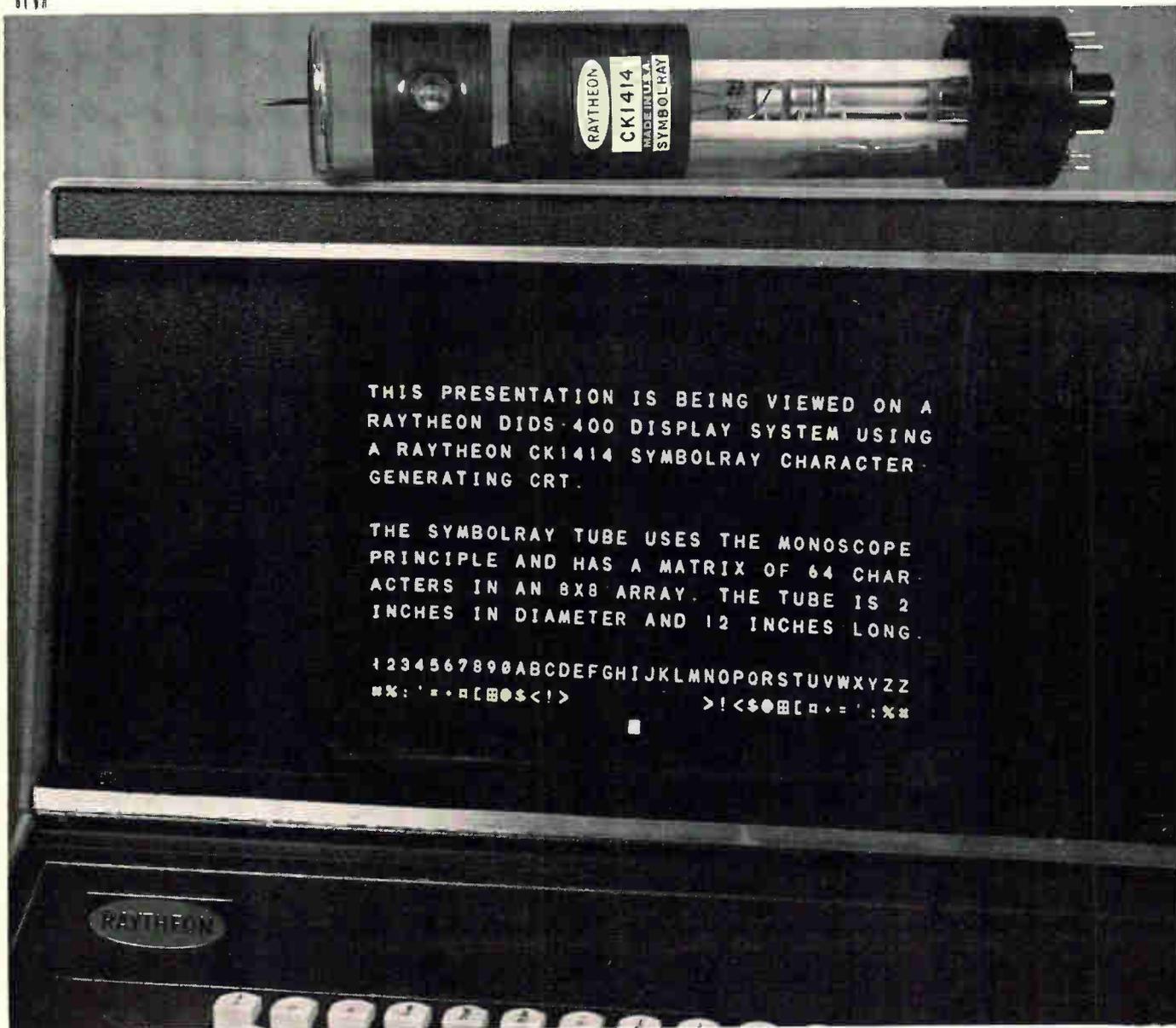
Spectrol Electronics Corporation
17070 East Gale Avenue
City of Industry, Calif. 91745

spectrol





Data Display Devices from Raytheon



The presentation you see above was generated by a Symbolray* Cathode Ray Tube identical to the one lying on the console. A new type of monoscope, the Symbolray can generate alphanumeric characters from electrical signals for cathode-ray display or for hard copy print-out. The presentation here is shown on a Raytheon tube (CK1415) used in a Raytheon DIDS-400 display system.

An economical method of generating characters. Priced at less than \$100 in quantities of 1,000, the Symbolray provides a more economical method of generating

electronic displays than using large numbers of circuit cards.

The output of the Symbolray operating as a monoscope is obtained by electrically deflecting the electron beam to desired characters on the target and scanning them sequentially with small raster. The display cathode ray tube on which this output is viewed is scanned in synchronism. When the Symbolray method is used in conjunction with buffer-memory techniques, full messages can be displayed—as shown above. The Symbolray tube uses electrostatic deflection and

focus, and is available in designs with 64 and 96 character matrices.

Raytheon's wide range of Data-ray* CRTs cover the screen sizes from 7 to 24". Electrostatic, magnetic and combination deflection types are available for writing alphanumeric characters while raster scanning. Raytheon also offers combination deflection or "diddle plate" types and all standard phosphors. Or, Raytheon can meet your special CRT design requirements.

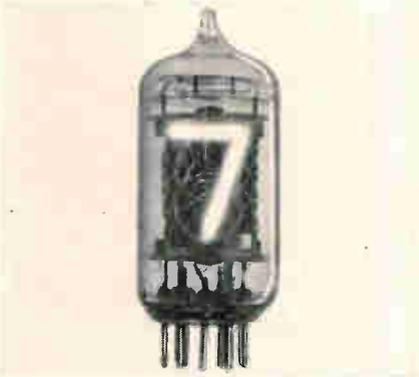
For more information—or a demonstration—call or write your Raytheon regional sales office.



New Raytheon Projectoray* Tube produces more than double the light output of standard projection-type cathode ray tubes. The tube's light output is 38,000-foot lamberts, which results in a light level of 15-foot lamberts on a 6' x 8' lenticular screen.

The tube's expected minimum operating life is 500 hours — 20 times the life of a standard projection tube.

The Projectoray's high light output and long life are due to its novel design. The design incorporates liquid cooling of the phosphor backplate. This allows the phosphor to be energized with a very intense electron beam. At high beam levels, very high peak light output is obtained. The light image is projected through a 5" optical window in the face of the tube. The electron gun is set at an angle to the phosphor and the deflection system compensates for keystone effects.



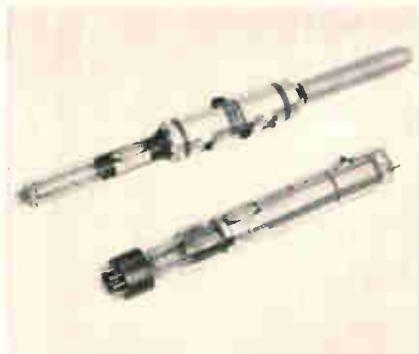
Datavue* Side-View Tubes. New Type CK8650, with numerals close to the front, permits wide-angle viewing. These side-view, in-line visual readout tubes display single numerals 0 through 9 or preselected symbols such as + and - signs. Their 5/8"-high characters are easily read from a distance of 30 feet. Less than \$5 each in 500 lots, they also cost less to use because the bezel and filter assembly can be eliminated and because their mating sockets are inexpensive.



Datastrobe* EM7 Readout Subsystem can display up to 60 messages (in characters, symbols, and schematics) at a cost of less than \$5 per message, when purchased in production quantities.

These messages can be one line of eight to ten characters, two lines of 40 characters, or three lines of 105 characters. A typical display area measures 1/2" high by 2 3/4" wide. Model EM8 Datastrobe has twice the display capacity — can display 120 messages, either singly or two messages simultaneously. Other formats are easily accommodated.

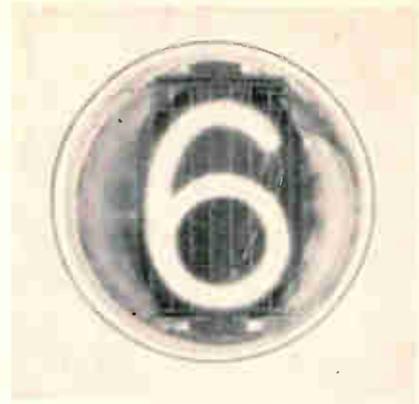
A complete digital readout subsystem compatible with integrated circuits, the Datastrobe includes decoding, driving and display functions.



Recording Storage Tubes. The miniature tubes shown here are Raytheon's single-gun (CK1516) and dual-gun (CK1519). They provide high resolution, long storage, and fast erase capability.

Raytheon electronic input-output storage devices feature the above capabilities and immediate readout. Information can be written and stored by sequential techniques or by random-access writing. Complete, gradual or selective erasure is possible.

Raytheon storage tubes are readily available for applications in radar scan conversion, slow-down video, signal processing, signal enhancement, time delay, and stop motion.



Datavue* End-View Tubes. These tubes are easily read in high ambient light — do not wash out like other displays. Erroneous readings due to segment failure do **not** occur because the characters are fully formed. Raytheon Datavue End-View Tubes fit existing sockets and conform to EIA ratings. Models include round (CK8421) and rectangular (CK8422). Ultra-long-life types are designed for 200,000 hours or more of dynamic operation.



Send Reader Service Card for literature on the:

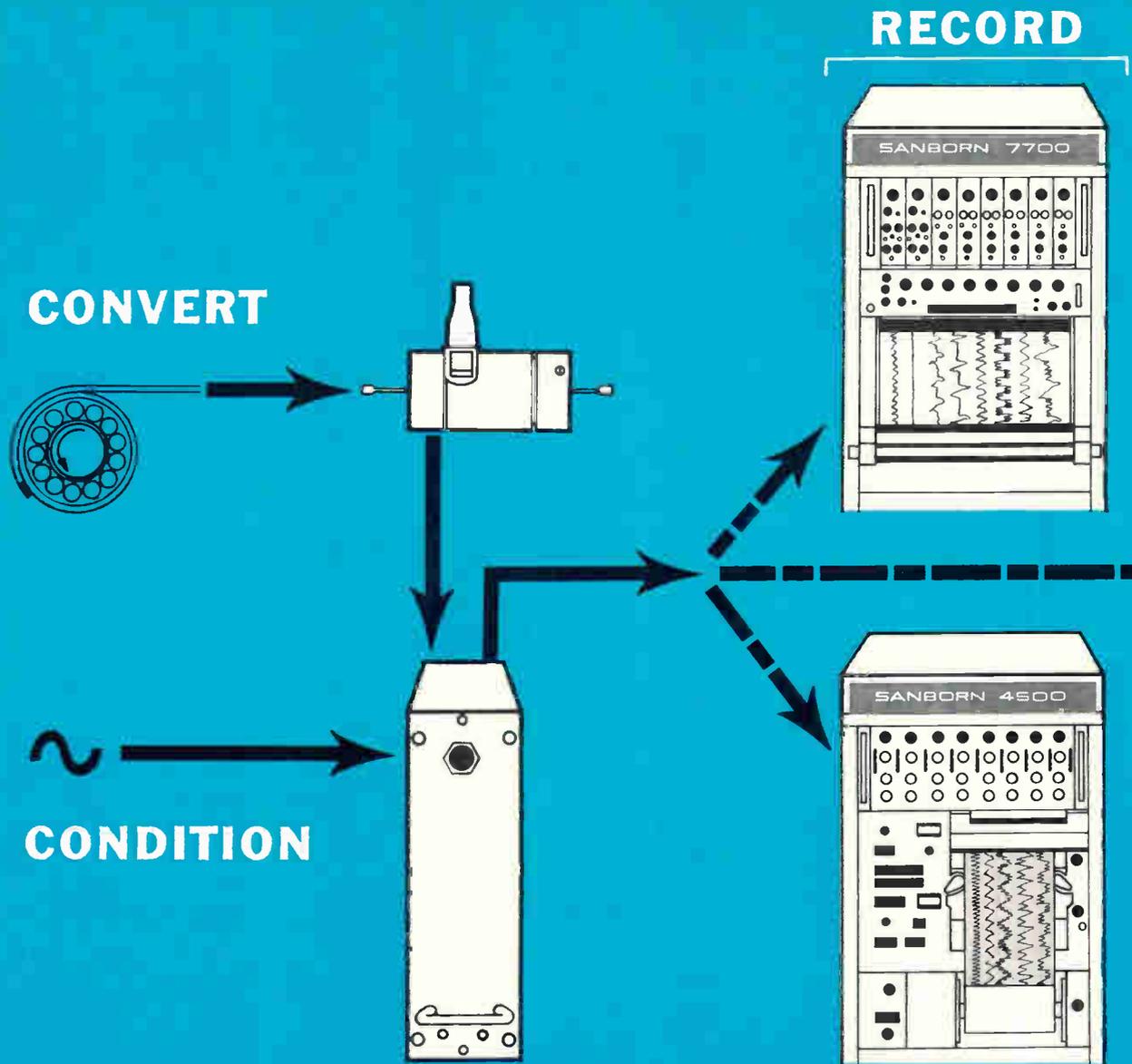
Symbolray CRT	486
Projectoray CRT	487
Recording Storage Tubes	488
Datastrobe Readout Subsystem	489
Datavue Indicator Tubes	490
Dataray CRTs	491

Or call your Raytheon regional sales office. Or write to Raytheon Company, Components Division, 141 Spring Street, Lexington, Mass. 02173.

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Put your data in the form most useful to you

Reliable Sanborn instrumentation puts your data in the form most useful to you, with minimum set-up time and simple, straightforward operating control. Only a few of the many possible functions and versatile variations of these compatible instruments are shown here—for measurement and data handling applications in scientific and industrial research, production and environmental testing, quality control, communications, telemetry and process control.

To translate and signal-condition variables, Sanborn makes a wide range of compact, low-cost linear motion, velocity, pressure and force transducers of the differential transformer type . . . wideband and narrow band dc data amplifiers with floating inputs isolated from floating outputs . . . and individual signal conditioners,

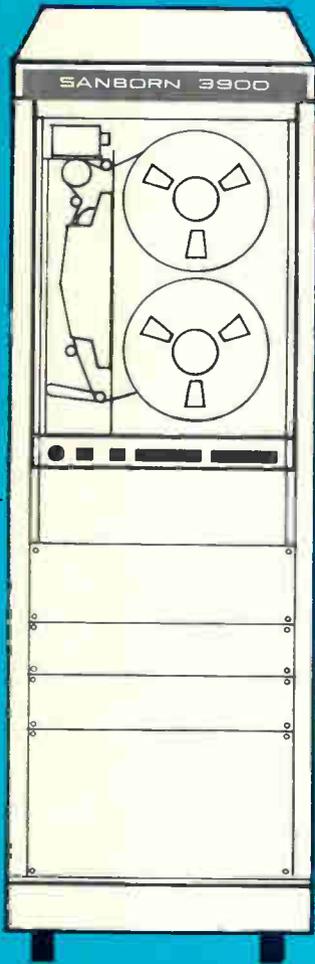
for use in Sanborn systems or as unit amplifiers to drive scopes, meters, etc., in general purpose dc, carrier, phase-sensitive demodulator, logarithmic, high gain, frequency meter, frequency deviation and accelerometer types.

To get clear, permanent proof of dc to 150 cps test or measurement results in graphic, analog form—with rectangular coordinate traces of 4 cycles/mm resolution even at small amplitudes—Sanborn thermal writing oscillographs give you complete freedom of choice in number of channels, signal conditioning flexibility, packaging and price. Wide choice of plug-in signal conditioners equip any channel to your specific inputs . . . or when individual-channel flexibility is not needed (e.g., up to 8 channels of strain gage or low level DC signals), systems can be equipped with low cost 8-

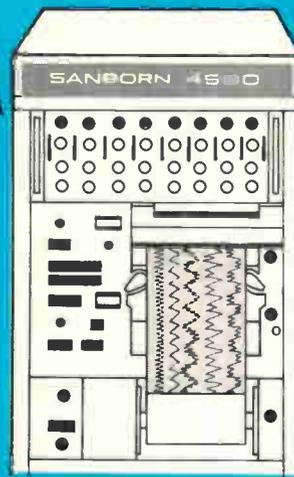
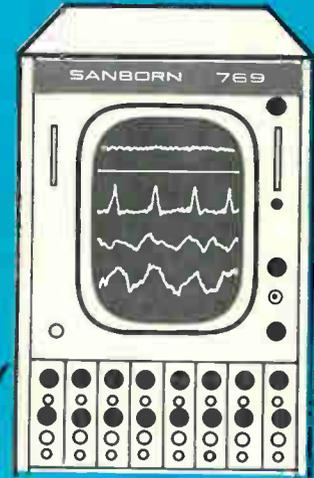
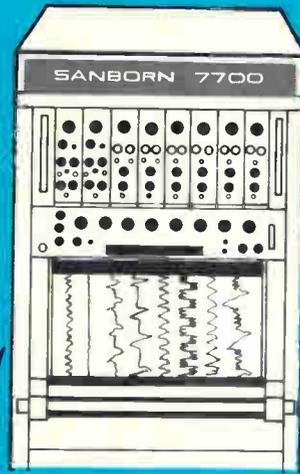
amplifier-channel modules on a single chassis. Systems range from portable 100 mm wide chart single-channel models to 6- and 8-channel systems with all-solid-state plug-in signal conditioners. Most have response range from dc to 150 cps within 3 db, at 10 div p-p. Max. sensitivity depends on signal conditioner used, can be as high as 1 uv/div. Two chart speeds in 1-channel systems, four in dual-channel systems, nine in 4- to 8-channel systems (all electrically controlled, except dual-channel systems).

For immediate readout of dc to 5 kc signals, high frequency optical oscillographs provide up to 25 channels of precise traces on 8" ultraviolet-sensitive charts, with one set of galvanometers. Choice of four types of 8-channel amplifier modules allows recording sensitivities from 500 uv/inch to 500 mv/inch; optional plug-in permits sys-

STORE



DISPLAY



... see Sanborn

Circle 65 on reader service card

tem to drive 3900 Series tape recorders; front panel controls position traces anywhere on chart without mechanical positioning of galvanometer; traces may overlap and occupy full chart width. Paper loading in normal room light, full development a few seconds after exposure, permanency by chemical fixing if desired, and nine paper speeds from 0.25 to 100 inches/sec are additional features of these new 4500 Series optical oscillographs. Complete 8-channel systems from \$6950.

To store data from dc to 250 kc in its original electrical form and play it back with the time base expanded or compressed by ratios as high as 32:1 — on a scope, graphic recorder or numerical readout — new 3900 Series Tape Systems offer IRIG-compatible instrumentation performance at substantial savings. System prices from \$8900 (7-chan-

nel) to \$13,370 (14-channel). All have unique new H-P transport of simple design with high, maintenance-free reliability . . . 6 electrical speeds with no capstan change . . . 40 db or better S/N ratio, 0.2% p-p flutter (0-1 kc, 30 & 60 ips) . . . all-solid-state plug-in electronics, with record and reproduce amplifiers on the same cards . . . integral footage counter accurate to 99.95% . . . easy snap-on reel loading . . . console, rack or portable case housing. Bandwidths available are (at 60 ips) Direct: 100-100,000 cps. Std., 100-250,000 cps Wideband; FM: 0-10,000 cps Std., 0-20,000 cps Wideband. Low-cost 4-channel 1/4" tape systems also available with different transport, same electronics, portable case packaging.

To display variables under investigation — in analog or numerical form — Sanborn 760 Series scopes present up to eight bril-

liant traces simultaneously on a long-persistence 17" screen, allow positioning and amplitude adjustment of individual traces . . . and compact new 5601A Numerical Readout displays three 0.6"-high illuminated numerals and decimal point in each of four channels, with adjustable sampling rate, flashing decimal point for rate display, and capability of driving H-P 562A Digital Recorder for print-out.

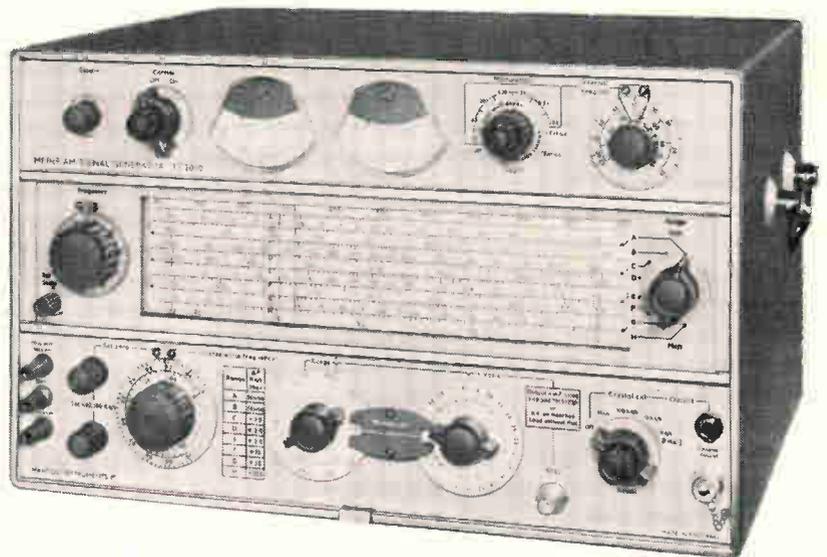
Call your local Hewlett-Packard Sales Engineer for specifications and expert application help on any of these Sanborn instruments, or write: Hewlett-Packard, Sanborn Division, 175 Wyman Street, Waltham, Mass. 02154

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*Immediate
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2002 SOLID STATE SIGNAL GENERATOR



Marconi Instruments Signal Generator Model 2002 covers 10kc to 72mc and is fully transistorized. AM: 20cps to 20kc, 0 — 100%. May be used for manual or automatic frequency control, FM, phase modulation or sweeping above 100kc. Crystal calibrated: 1mc, 100kc, 10kc, 1kc.

READER SERVICE CARD NO. 338

Product Highlights

**FROM MARCONI INSTRUMENTS FAMILY OF
TELECOMMUNICATIONS MEASUREMENT EQUIPMENT**

MODEL NO.	DESCRIPTION	RANGE	READER SERVICE CARD NO.
791D	FM Deviation Meter	4mc to 1024mc	340
1245-6-7	Q-Meter and Oscillators	1 kc to 300 mc	341
995A/2M	FM/AM Signal Generator	1.5 mc to 220 mc	342
2090	Noise Loading Test Set (Transistorized)	Up to 2700 Channels	343
7816	Twelve Channel Noise Generator	300 cps to 3400 cps for mux/demux	344
1313	¼% Universal Bridge	7 Decade Ranges LCR	345
Autospec	Telegraph Error Correcting Equipment	Up to 75 Bauds	346

Available Upon Request
... Marconi Instrumentation. A technical Information Bulletin Issued Quarterly.

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339

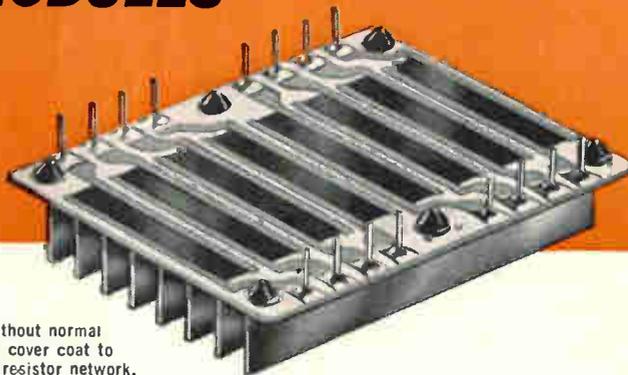


A Good Name for Good Measure

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CERMET RESISTOR MODULES
can open new design
concepts for you!**



Shown without normal insulative cover coat to illustrate resistor network.

Consider these characteristics

- Cermet reliability now available for power applications.
- Compact modular packaging—overall dimensions are only 1.500" by 1.225" by 0.370" with heat sink.
- High power—8 to 20 watts per module depending upon allowable operating temperature, air flow, duty cycle and number of pins used.
- Low inductance—less than 10 nanohenries up to 200 megacycles.
- Layout flexibility—up to 24 external pins on .125" centers can accommodate a dozen or more cermet resistors.
- $\pm 1\%$ standard tolerance from 20 ohms to 1 megohm.
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- Available in quantity NOW—over 250,000 already produced.
- Available with copper heat sink bonded to alumina substrate.
- Dual-in-line staked pins for rapid insertion—can withstand 7.5 lbs. tensile or compressive force.

**770 Series Environmental
Specifications**

Load Life: 9 watts for 1,000 hours at 55°C ambient in 300 fpm air flow	0.4% ΔR max. 0.1% ΔR av.
Moisture Resistance: 95% R.H. at 70°C, 10 days load, 10 days no load	0.2% ΔR max. 0.05% ΔR av.
Standard temperature coefficient of resistance	-50 to +350 ppm/°C
Thermal Cycling: 5 cycles, -60°C to +125°C no load	0.10% ΔR max. 0.03% ΔR av.

Samples are available off the shelf.
Kit of three modules for \$13.00.

order yours today!

Think about it!



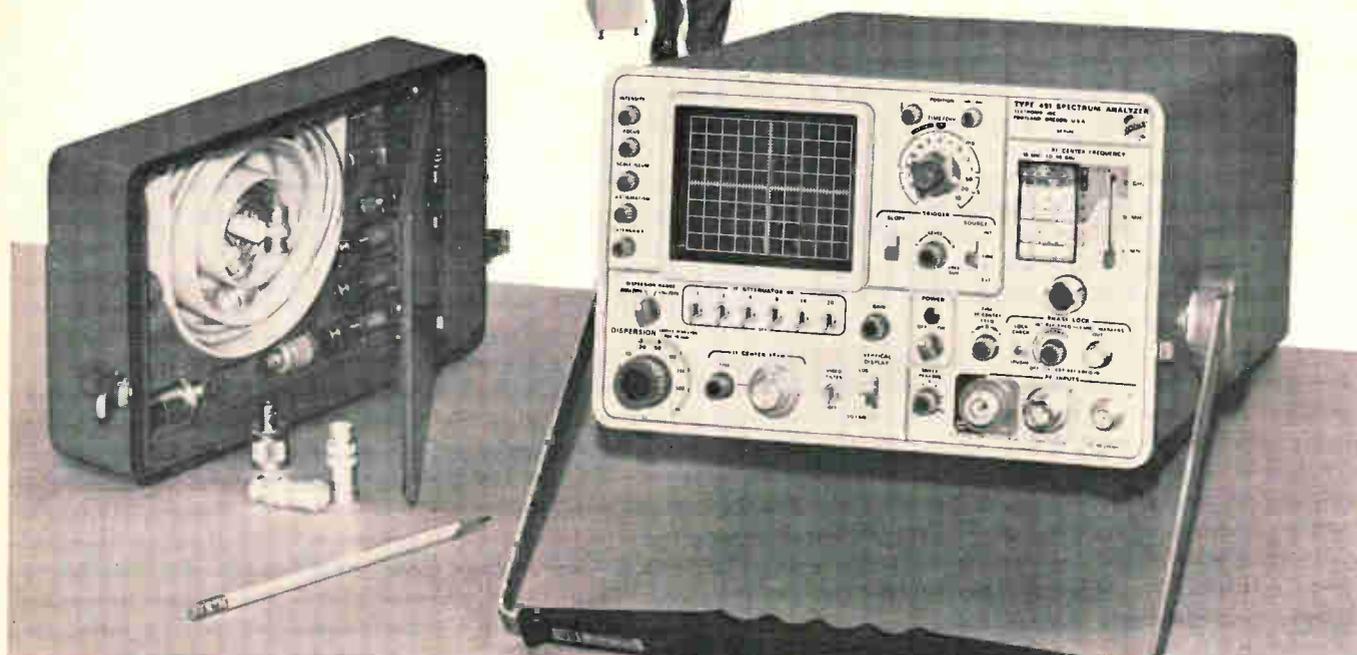
Founded 1896

CTS RESEARCH, INC./LAFAYETTE, INDIANA

Subsidiary of CTS Corporation, Elkhart, Indiana

Tektronix adds a new dimension to spectrum analyzers... now you can take high performance to the job

**new Type 491
10 MHz TO 40 GHz**



You can judge its performance by these features . . . internal phase lock for stable displays even at 1 kHz/div dispersion . . . resolution range of 1 kHz to 100 kHz coupled to calibrated dispersion for operational simplicity . . . dispersion range of 10 kHz (1 kHz/div) to 100 MHz (10 MHz/div) for direct readings of relative frequency from the display . . . CW sensitivity of -110 to -70 dBm depending on frequency . . . and display flatness of ± 1.5 dB over 100 MHz dispersion.

With oscilloscope-type triggering and sweep circuitry, you can trigger from internal, external or line sources, and have wide choice of sweep rates from 0.5 s/div to 10 μ s/div in a 1-2-5 sequence.

Other features include EMI (RFI) suppression . . . trace intensification of high speed segments of the waveform . . . camera compatibility with the Tektronix Type C-30 for easy, high quality photographs . . . bright display, small spot size, long persistence (P-7) phosphor on a new 4-inch rectangular CRT

with 8x10 div (1 div equals 0.8 cm) display . . . and DC-coupled recorder output.

The Type 491 is only 7" high by 12" wide and 22" deep, weighs less than 40 pounds and requires only 55 watts. Yet it has the broad frequency range and high performance you need for most applications. And setup is easy even at waveguide frequencies—just mount one of the external waveguide mixers to your source and couple it to the Type 491 with a flexible cable.

As shown, the carrying handle adjusts for various tilt positions and provides a sturdy support stand. The front panel cover serves as a storage case for the included accessories such as adapters, cables, waveguide mixers and coax attenuators. And the rugged construction of the Type 491 lets you carry it on the toughest industrial and military assignments.

Type 491 (with accessories) \$4200

U.S. Sales Price f.o.b. Beaverton, Oregon

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**Proven in 3rd generation computers —
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 CERMET RESISTOR MODULES
 can open new design
 concepts for you!**



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Standard temperature coefficient of resistance	-50 to +350 ppm/°C
Thermal Cycling: 5 cycles, -60°C to +125°C no load	0.10% ΔR max. 0.03% ΔR av.

**Samples are available off the shelf.
 Kit of three modules for \$13.00.**

order yours today!

Think about it!



Founded 1896

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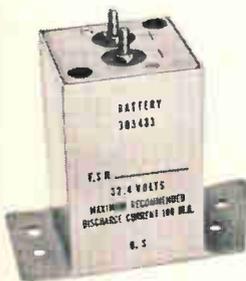
Subsidiary of CTS Corporation, Elkhart, Indiana



McDonnell needed a battery for the Phantom II that pilots could count on!

Mallory made it.

What can we do for you?

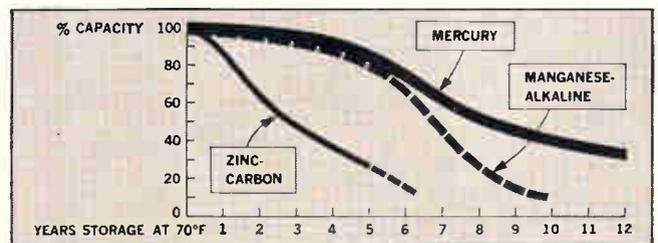


McDonnell needed a battery. A battery that could be relied on when the Phantom II's regular power system failed. A battery that would keep a warning system working in emergencies. A battery able to stand up to the extremes of temperature, vibration and pressure that a supersonic aircraft encounters. McDonnell brought its specifications to Mallory. Mallory made the battery—a mercury battery completely sealed in epoxy resin to withstand these conditions. A battery pilots can depend on!

TWO TYPES OF PATIENT BATTERIES

How long can a battery stand before it's used and still maintain useful capacity? Indefinitely! Some Mallory batteries have their electrolyte stored away from the anode and cathode. They can sit forever until they are needed—then the twist of a screw and they're ready to work.

And normal Mallory Mercury and Mallory Alkaline batteries are distinguished for long shelf life in many applications—emergency transmitters and alarms, cameras and remotely controlled instruments. Mallory Mercury batteries lose only a few percent of capacity per year at normal



temperatures (21°C)—some have been stored for 12 years and still have retained useful capacity. Mallory Alkaline batteries are completely reliable even after two or more years of storage.

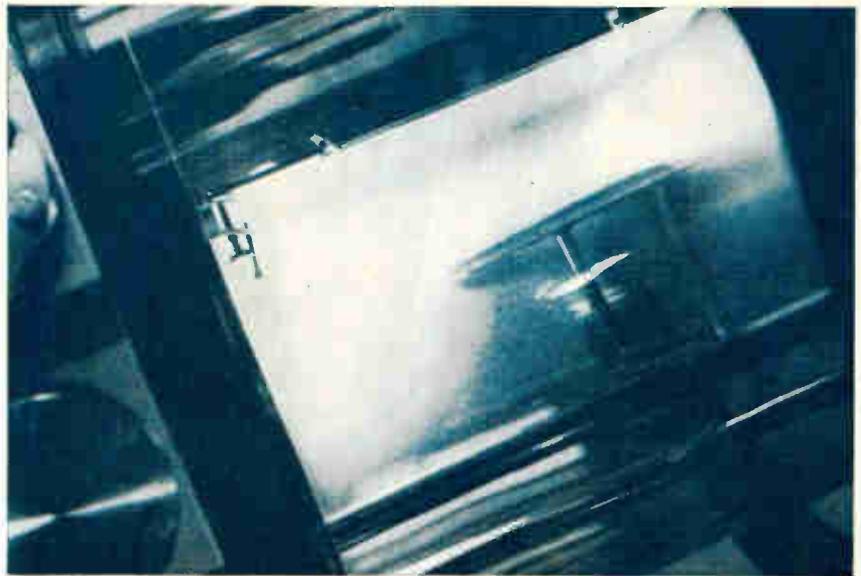
ALL SIZES, ALL CAPACITIES

Mallory is currently producing over 100 batteries of all sizes and capacities. And if we're not actually producing the battery you need, we'll be happy to work with you in designing a new one.

Please write us at the Application Engineering Department, Mallory Battery Company, a division of P. R. Mallory & Co. Inc., South Broadway, Tarrytown, N.Y. 10591. Or call 914-591-7000. In Canada: Mallory Battery Company of Canada Limited, Sheridan Park, Ontario.

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PlasmaVac with RF Sputtering can deposit more materials with better control than any other deposition equipment available today. And, PlasmaVac adapts easily to your production line or laboratory.

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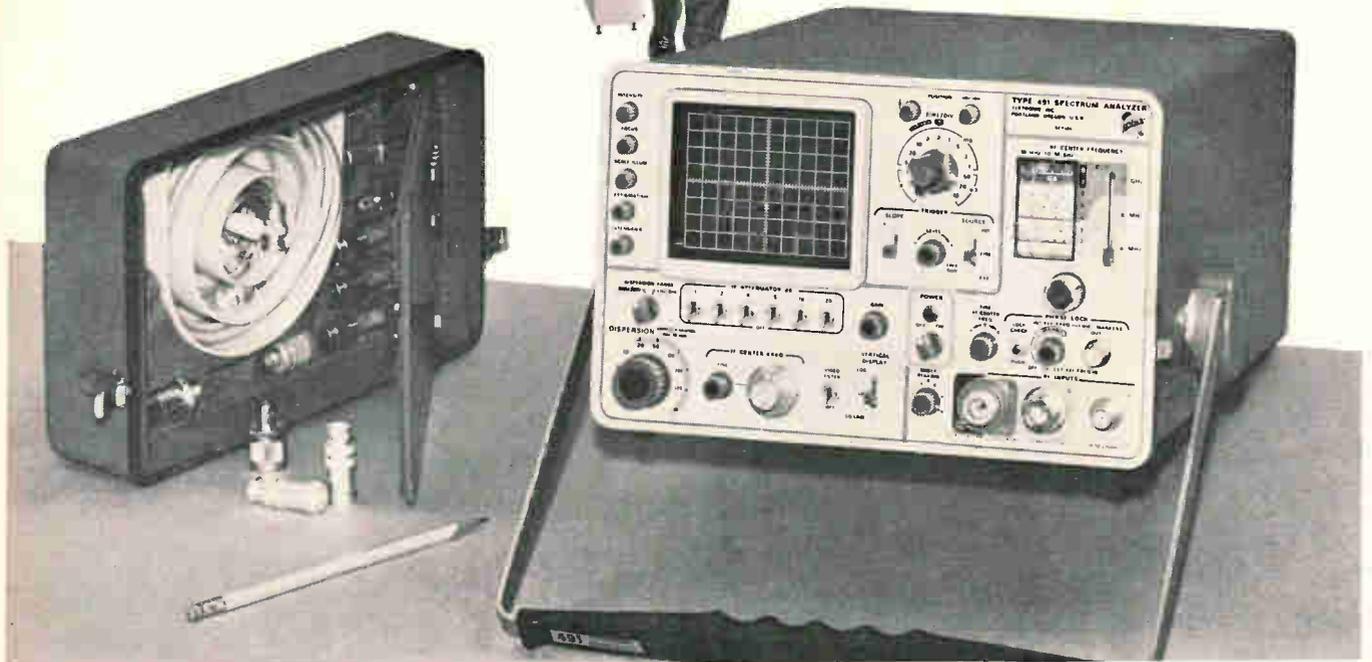
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**new Type 491
10 MHz TO 40 GHz**



You can judge its performance by these features . . . internal phase lock for stable displays even at 1 kHz/div dispersion . . . resolution range of 1 kHz to 100 kHz coupled to calibrated dispersion for operational simplicity . . . dispersion range of 10 kHz (1 kHz/div) to 100 MHz (10 MHz/div) for direct readings of relative frequency from the display . . . CW sensitivity of -110 to -70 dBm depending on frequency . . . and display flatness of ± 1.5 dB over 100 MHz dispersion. With oscilloscope-type triggering and sweep circuitry, you can trigger from internal, external or line sources, and have wide choice of sweep rates from 0.5 s/div to 10 μ s/div in a 1-2-5 sequence. Other features include EMI (RFI) suppression . . . trace intensification of high speed segments of the waveform . . . camera compatibility with the Tektronix Type C-30 for easy, high quality photographs . . . bright display, small spot size, long persistence (P-7) phosphor on a new 4-inch rectangular CRT

with 8x10 div (1 div equals 0.8 cm) display . . . and DC-coupled recorder output.

The Type 491 is only 7" high by 12" wide and 22" deep, weighs less than 40 pounds and requires only 55 watts. Yet it has the broad frequency range and high performance you need for most applications. And setup is easy even at waveguide frequencies—just mount one of the external waveguide mixers to your source and couple it to the Type 491 with a flexible cable.

As shown, the carrying handle adjusts for various tilt positions and provides a sturdy support stand. The front panel cover serves as a storage case for the included accessories such as adapters, cables, waveguide mixers and coax attenuators. And the rugged construction of the Type 491 lets you carry it on the toughest industrial and military assignments.

Type 491 (with accessories) \$4200

U.S. Sales Price f.o.b. Beaverton, Oregon

Tektronix, Inc.



For complete information, contact your nearby Tektronix field engineer or write: Tektronix, Inc., P.O. Box 500, Beaverton, Oregon 97005

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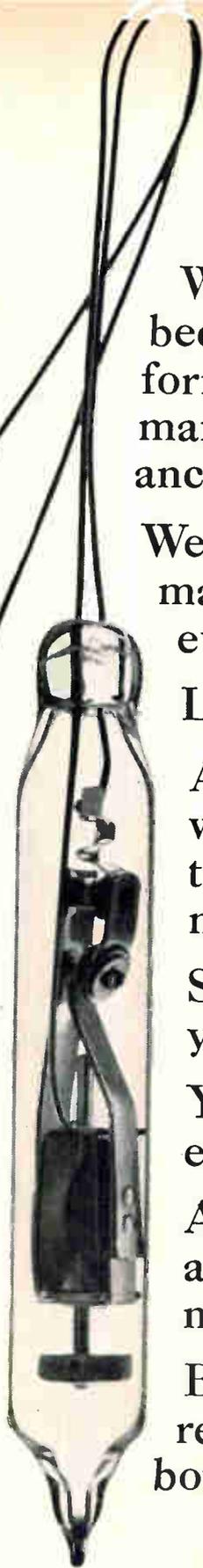
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Circle 71 on reader service card



Three new 400-volt silicon power transistors for military duty:



They're designed for high efficiency inverters, voltage and current regulators, control and switching circuits and high-power communications where extreme reliability is required.

DTS-423M is a NPN 3.5-amp 400-volt device in a TO-3 package, offering high sustaining voltage capability.

DTS-431M is a NPN 5-amp 400-volt device in a TO-3 package, offering higher gain and lower saturation resistance.

2N2580M is a NPN 10-amp 400-volt device in a TO-36 package for extra high power applications. Specifications on all three devices are based on full

mil-type environmental tests performed in an approved military qualification test lab.

Check with our nearest sales office or Delco Radio Distributor for full details.

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DTS-423M	400V	400V	325V (min)	3.5A	2.0A	10 @ 2.5A	0.8 ohm @ 1.0A	100W
DTS-431M	400V	400V	325V (min)	5.0A	2.0A	10 @ 3.5A	0.28 ohm @ 2.5A	125W
2N2580M	400V	400V	325V (min)	10.0A	2.0A	4 @ 10.0A	0.14 ohm @ 5.0A	150W

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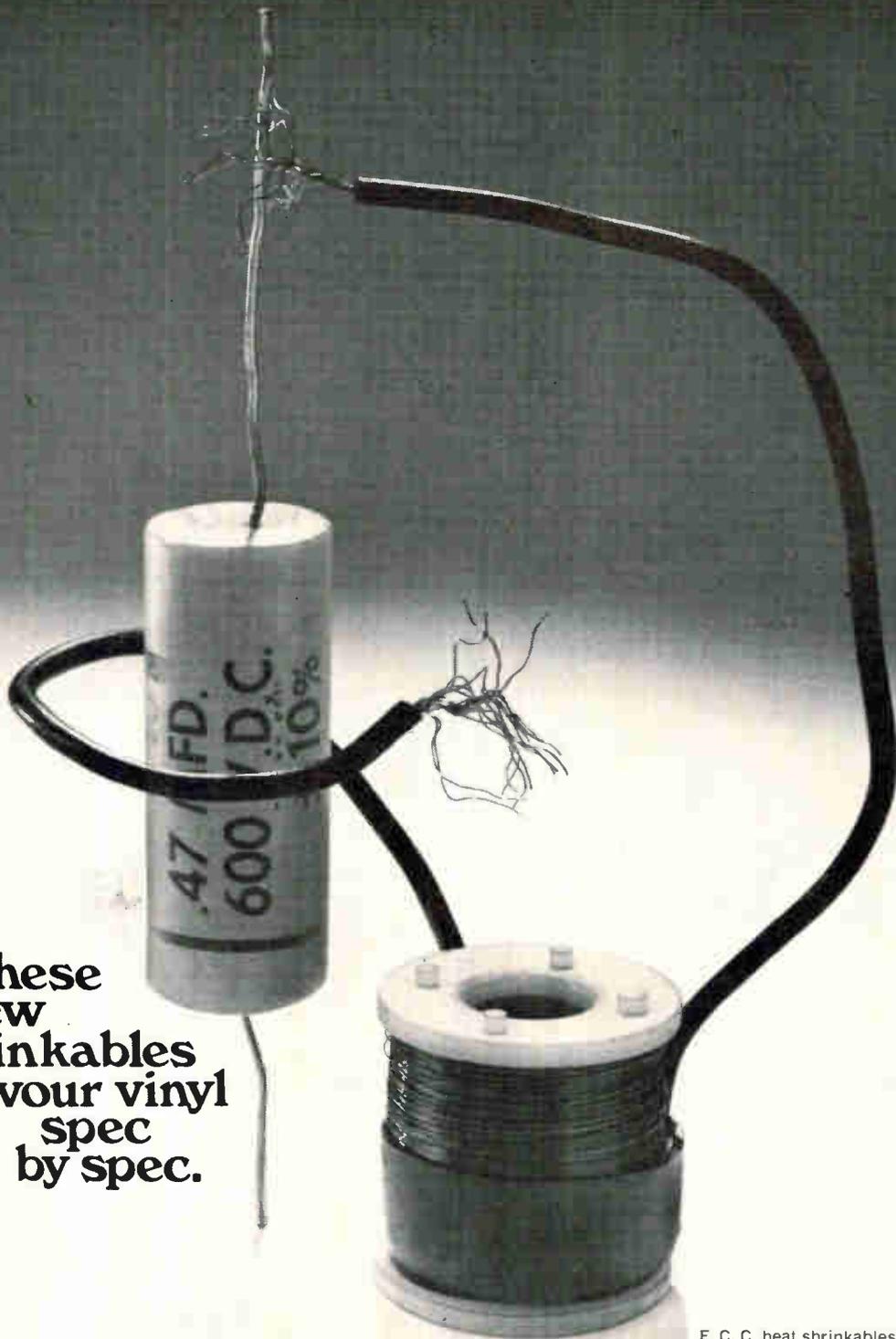
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RT-10		Model 691 P.C. Pin Model 697 Flex. Leads
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RT-12		Model 1680 P.C. Pin Model 1697 Flex. Leads
RT-22		5000 Series – 1/2" square-trim models meet RT-22, made with same basic design considerations shown here.

WRITE FOR CATALOG B – containing specifications on 57 Dale T-Pots including many special models.



DALE ELECTRONICS, INC.



Washington Newsletter

October 3, 1966

**Ilaas endangered
by Vietnam cost . . .**

The future of the Navy's Integrated Light Attack Avionics System (Ilaas) is growing increasingly doubtful. It now appears unlikely that the Navy will equip any of its A-7A Corsair aircraft with Ilaas, which is a computer-controlled complex of radars, displays and guidance package. Because development of the integrated system is running late, early A-7A production models already are scheduled to fly without Ilaas. The latest reevaluation, however, appears to be strictly economic. "It's all a budget matter," a Navy source says, indicating that rising Vietnam expenditures are putting the squeeze on other parts of the defense budget.

Not only is it likely that Ilaas will miss the Ling-Temco-Vought, Inc., A-7A, but the entire program is in danger, according to Navy sources. The current research and development effort is expected to continue, but at a reduced level. However, a firm decision has yet to be made by the Pentagon. The Sperry Gyroscope Co., a division of Sperry Rand Corp., is developing and building four Ilaas prototypes under an initial \$23.9 million contract and has been counting heavily on a big production follow-on program.

If Ilaas development continues, the integrated system may be installed on other upcoming Navy attack aircraft including future versions of the A-7A.

**. . . may be replaced
by black boxes**

An avionics system similar to the one on Douglas Aircraft Co.'s A-4 Skyhawk will probably be aboard the Navy's A-7A aircraft instead of the planned Ilaas complex. The A-4 nonintegrated system is a collection of subsystems and black boxes purchased and installed by Douglas. The Navy estimates it could save about \$230,000 on each A-7A by going to an improved A-24 system rather than using Ilaas.

**Defense awards
keep coming . . .**

A good example of how Vietnam war spending is affecting various defense programs is the planned addition by the Pentagon of 280 more fighter planes for delivery in fiscal 1968. The new orders are good news for avionics producers who will share more than \$150 million in new business. The total \$700 million to be spent, however, will come out of funds earmarked for programs like Ilaas. The money is expected to go for the A-24 Skyhawk, the A-7A Corsair and McDonnell Aircraft Corp.'s F-4 Phantom.

**. . . but a plateau
may be here**

Defense contract awards, which rose \$10 billion during fiscal 1966 because of the Vietnam war, may well level off during the last half of this year and the first half of 1967. Washington experts are predicting that this year's awards will continue at about the fiscal 1966 level of \$37 billion. However, this is an increase in their projection of last spring that defense orders would drop to \$34 billion in fiscal 1967.

**Earlier launch
for next Surveyor?**

The launch date for the United States' third attempt at a soft landing on the moon reportedly has been set by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for January 24. But the schedule may be speeded up

Washington Newsletter

following last month's \$85-million flop of Surveyor 2, which was caused by the failure of one of the small vernier motors to fire during a mid-course correction maneuver. The space agency considered adding a surface sample experiment on the next flight, but the loss of Surveyor 2 may knock it out. In the experiment, which the space agency says still has "candidate" status, the lunar soil would be scratched in front of the television camera to obtain data on the soil structure.

Because of the success of Surveyor 1, instrumentation for three other experiments is being considered for later spacecraft in the seven flight program: a micrometeorite detector, a single-axis seismometer to measure moonquakes and an instrument to analyze the lunar soil by bombarding it with alpha particles and measuring their reflection.

Approval seen for first manned Apollo flight

Despite the space agency's silence, indications are that three astronauts will be on board when the Apollo/Saturn 204 flight lifts off from Cape Kennedy late next month. The NASA Design Certification Review Board, which meets to review and approve flights, is expected to recommend that the next flight be a manned one. The board has examined the results of the August 25 Apollo 202 ballistic shot to determine why the command module fell 200 miles short of the planned splashdown point. Program officials report that the guidance computer was working correctly but that wrong data on the reentry angle was fed into it. If astronauts had been on board the Apollo they very probably could have landed the spacecraft on target.

Space technology tackles football

The space agency likes to show how aerospace technology is being applied to the solution of problems on earth as one way to justify its multibillion dollar budgets. Two such applications will be discussed at next month's annual American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics meeting in Boston: football—a systems challenge; and applications of the systems approach to planning problems of the archdiocese of Washington, D. C.

Air Force set to sign MOL contracts

Before October ends the Air Force will sign contracts with the Douglas Aircraft Co. and the General Electric Co. for the manned orbiting laboratory (MOL). The Air Force will have as much as \$240 million to spend on MOL in the current fiscal year; the total amount depends on how much money it can convince the Pentagon it needs. First launch in the \$1.5 billion program, aimed at a manned launch in 1969, is a Gemini capsule suborbital shot next month to test a heat shield modified for MOL.

Nike missile production may stall again

It appears the Army again will lose its annual battle to proceed with production of the Nike-X antimissile system. With the Pentagon still cool to deploying the system, it looks like another year of research and development. The Western Electric Co., the prime contractor, has received \$273 million for R&D so far this year and will receive another \$170 million before the end of fiscal 1967. This will raise the total amount spent so far on the controversial and long-delayed antimissile program to more than \$2.7 billion.

New Computer Grade Capacitors with proved high ripple ratings



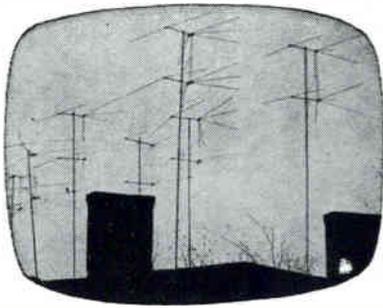
The new line of Mallory CGS Aluminum Electrolytic filter capacitors, designed for 65°C ambient, looks the same as our present CG family . . . same case and top construction, but they're different inside.

A completely new set of specifications for ripple current has been established for this line. The new values are based on Mallory tests of many hundreds of capacitors under a variety of environmental conditions and ripple currents. Maximum ripple values stated for the CGS are the proved currents to which you can design with full confidence of long, reliable life. And they are *higher* than our previous values: for identical case size, about four times higher . . . for identical C-V ratings, over twice as high. ESR specifications are also lower.

Furthermore, you can now get about *twice as much* capacitance in a given case size as was formerly available in Mallory capacitors. Maximum capacitance is now 280,000 mfd at 3 WVDC or 1,800 mfd at 450 WVDC, in the 3" diameter by 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ " case. And there are 880 other standard ratings from which to choose. For complete data, write for your copy of new Bulletin 4-80. Mallory Capacitor Company, a division of P. R. Mallory & Co. Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana 46206.

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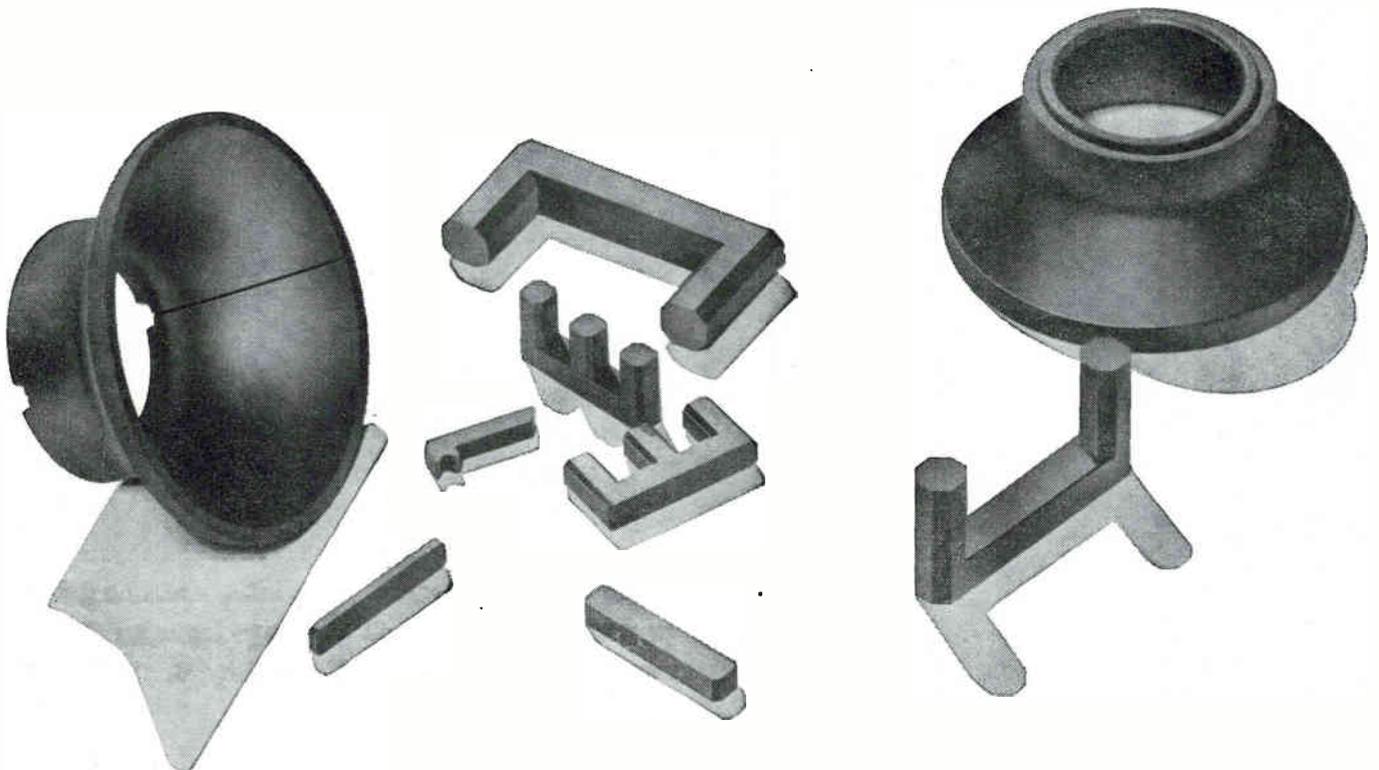
In 1965, Stackpole began supplying Automatic Pincushion Correction Cores, a major advance, for color television receivers. 1964 saw the introduction of Stackpole 90° color components including Flyback, Yoke and Convergence Cores. As far back as 1954, these same components were introduced for the 70° color Deflection Systems.

The list of contributions Stackpole engineering and production know-how has made to the growth of color in television is long and varied. This same capability has been applied to the continual improvement of

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To be first with such items as Horizontal Output Transformer Cores and Automatic Pincushion Correction is not enough. Innovation must stand the test of performance. Stackpole Ceramag® components have, since 1947. Small wonder most manufacturers have come to depend so heavily on Stackpole's experience and quality. Stackpole Carbon Company, Electronic Components Division, St. Marys, Pennsylvania 15857. Phone: 814-781-8521. TWX: 510-693-4511.

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TRW SEMICONDUCTORS



Texas Instruments chooses GAF x-ray film to prove there's not the tiniest mistake



Texas Instruments Incorporated, a prime manufacturer of miniaturized electronic equipment for both industry and government, uses GAF industrial x-ray film to prove zero defects in critical components, assemblies and sub-systems.

Diodes, rectifiers, capacitors, resistors and germanium and silicon transistors, used in everything from hearing aids to missile guidance control systems, are subjected to exhaustive radiographic examination to assure faultless performance and long life.

In the photograph above, Texas Instruments Quality Control Inspector, Mrs. Dorothy Gross, is studying a GAF Industrial 'H-D' radiograph. Industrial 'H-D' is an ultra-fine grain, very high contrast film designed to yield high image definition—even when radiographing minute subjects and very thin materials. Industrial 'H-D' is available in a wide

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Circle 81 on reader service card



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Application: Core memory stack for navigational guidance computer in commercial avionics system.

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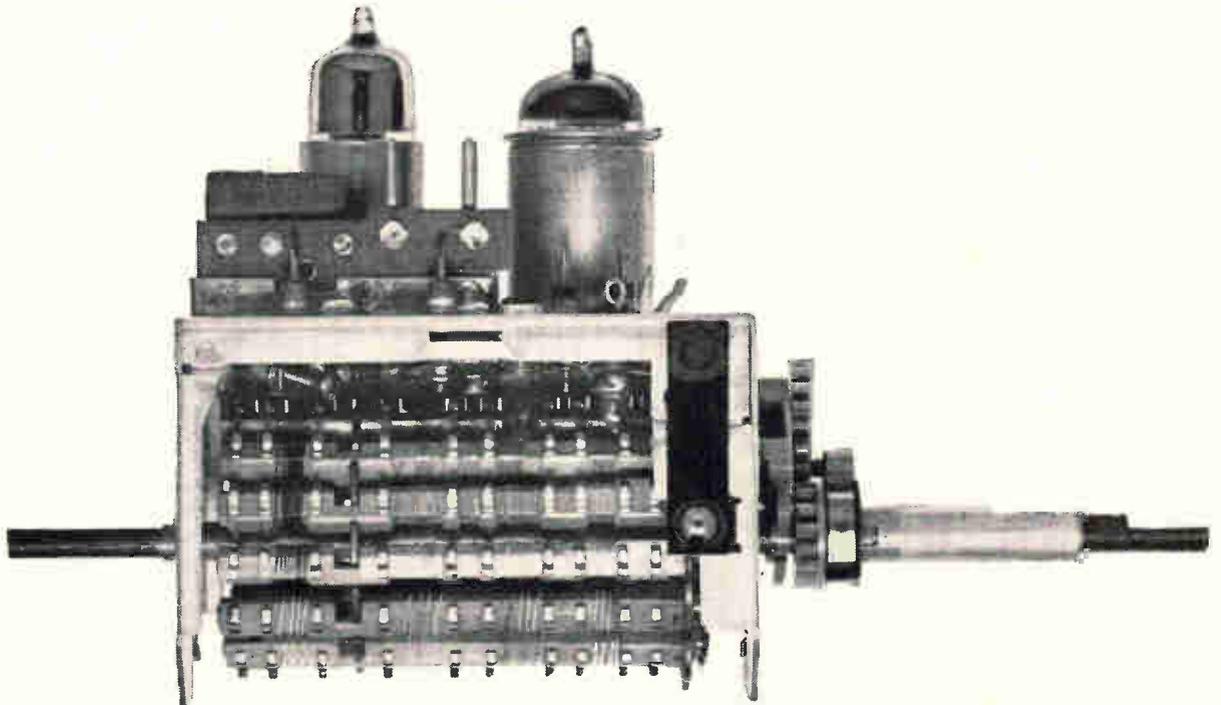
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Circle 83 on reader service card

How nickel silver improves spring contacts for tuners.



Because it has substantially reduced their complaints and service calls to customers, Standard Kollsman Industries, Inc. uses nickel silver for contacts and springs in their TV tuners.

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Nickel silver extends tuner life because of its wear resistance and good spring properties. It provides superior performance in wiping contacts because of its low rate of tarnishing. And nickel silver is practical in cost because of its low material cost, excellent workability and the fact that it eliminates the need for expensive coatings.

Standard Kollsman uses nickel silver alloy CA 764 on 130 contact points. Nickel silver alloy CA 770 is used on the ground spring of the stator board assembly.

Nickel silver—a long-lasting, low-cost alloy of copper, nickel and zinc—can be cold-worked to tensile strengths up to 120,000 psi and has an elastic modulus range of 18,500,000 psi to 21,500,000 psi. It's easy to work, readily lending itself to any conventional forming technique.

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**UNDER 5c
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Whenever a connector application requires both miniaturization and a high degree of reliability, the Cinch "Bow-Pin" is the answer. This versatile little contact can be utilized in strip connectors (as shown), circular connectors or rack and panel connectors.

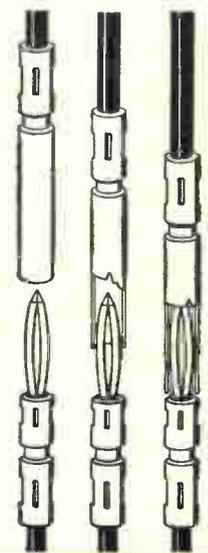
This unique "Bow-Pin" principle provides distinct advantages over conventional miniature contact devices.

Positive contact is assured by the flexing action of the bowed spring wires (unattached at the front end) that results when the contact is inserted into a tube having an ID smaller than the widest dimension of the bow.

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"Bow-Pin" strip connectors are currently available in 6" lengths with either .075" or .100" center spacing.

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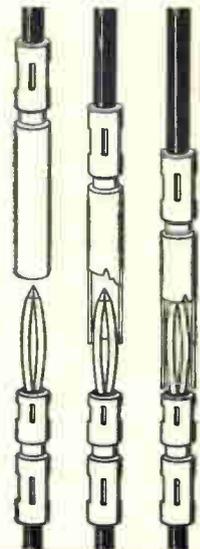
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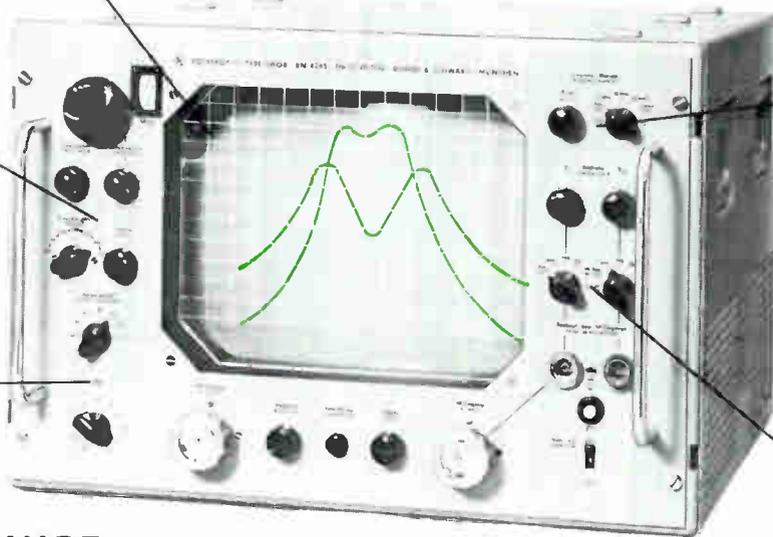
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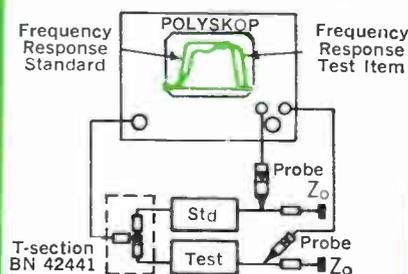
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collage

A random collection of fact, opinion and miscellany... some of it a blatant attempt to peddle the products and capabilities of Motorola's Government Electronics Division.



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No one knows more about S-Band transponders than Motorola.* If you have doubts, ask the people who put together communications and command systems for Apollo, LEM, Ranger, Mariner and like that. They know. But the point is, since we are the number one builders of S-Band transponders, we should also be the number one providers of S-Band test systems. Alas, 'tis not exactly the case. Some people are laboring under the delusion that other people can make the proper test equipment for our units. This, of course, is like taking your Rolls-Royce to a Stanley Steamer dealer for maintenance. So please, Owners of Our S-Band Transponders, at least write to our Aerospace Center for spicy literature on our off-the-shelf, modular, pretty S-Band test equipment. In fact, send for the literature even if you have someone else's transponders. You'll find a mail box on your way to the Stanley Steamer dealership.

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AROD is "Govtalk" for Airborne Range and Orbit Determination, and our Aerospace Center is building about 2 million dollars worth for NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center. This system has a few tricky nuances that are allowing our boys to show some fancy footwork in applying integrated electronics to real live hardware. AROD reverses normal design techniques by putting doppler equipment in the space vehicle and the usually vehicle-mounted transponder on the ground. There are some very good reasons for this reversal, not just an innate perversity on the part of Marshall scientists. If we could afford a few more columns, we'd tell you all about it. For more information, write to our Aerospace Center.

ALOROTOM SPELLED BACKWARDS IS RADAR

Besides being a word that reads the same in both directions, radar is something that Motorola knows inside out... or at least sideways. Our new airborne side-looking reconnaissance radar system, SLR100, gives ample proof. The fruition of 10 years experience in the side-looking field, SLR100 is ideal for aircraft pod-mounting. It will deliver high-resolution terrain mapping and moving-target data recorded on film that can be developed in flight and viewed within seconds. Write Aerospace Center for details.

Also, we have developed an all solid-state radar relay multiplex that, if it weren't so blasted reliable, we'd be telling you how easily maintainable it is. Write to Chicago Center to learn more about this.

WHO NEEDS IT

Can there possibly be a use for a handsomely styled small box that does little else than silently disgorge great quantities of printed paper? Well, Sperry-Rand and NASA seem to think there is because they've ordered a slew of them as readout devices for the UNIVAC 1230 command and telemetry computers used in the Apollo program. The box in question is our TP-4000 high-speed, non-impact teleprinter. It spews out 3000 wpm, is all solid state. AND incorporates I/C design of such reliability you wouldn't believe it. And it's so quiet you can't tell it's working except for the paper flying out. Our Chicago Center has the spew for you. Write them.



Here it is almost the end and we haven't mentioned a single integrated electronics application so far. This would be like GE not mentioning "Progress". So, quickly, here's the word on RIC, an advanced Radar Intercept Calculator developed for Air Force RADC. RIC contains, among other things, some 2800 DTL flat packs... performing about 12,000 logic functions. If we'd built RIC in the conventional manner, it would fill at least three 6-foot relay racks. But this way it occupies only 3/4 of a cu. ft., weighs but 38 lbs., and uses only 200 watts of power. Our Chicago Center would love to send you a shiny new brochure on RIC.



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(well) for it. Both Centers need scientists and engineers of many disciplines. If you don't want to write for our stimulating sales literature, send us a resumé. But don't just sit there.



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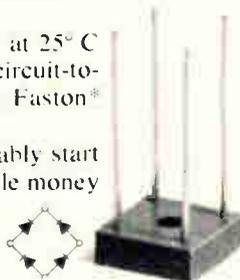
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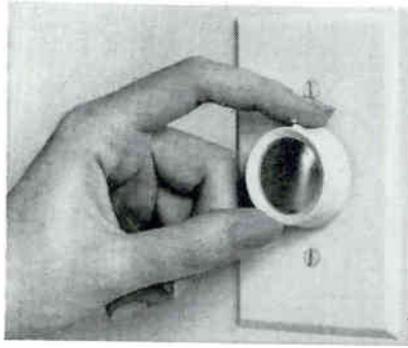
After you've used our EBR's you'll probably start calling them something like those reliable little money savers from Varo.

But cheap and dirty.
Never!



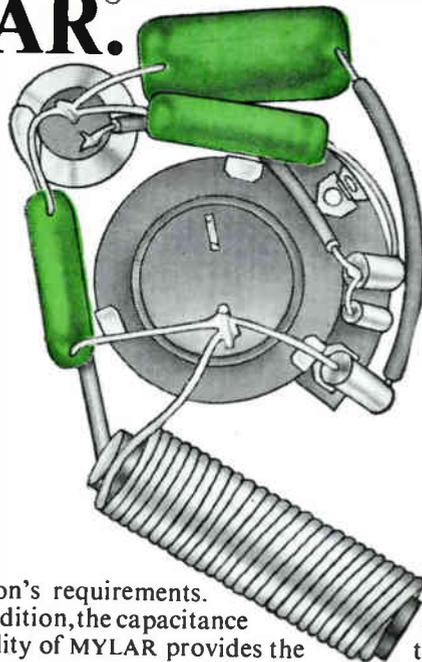
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Lutron's broad line of dimmers is miniaturized to fit single gang boxes for quick, easy installation. Because MYLAR has extremely high dielectric strength in thin gauges, capacitors made from this polyester film can be manufactured small enough to meet

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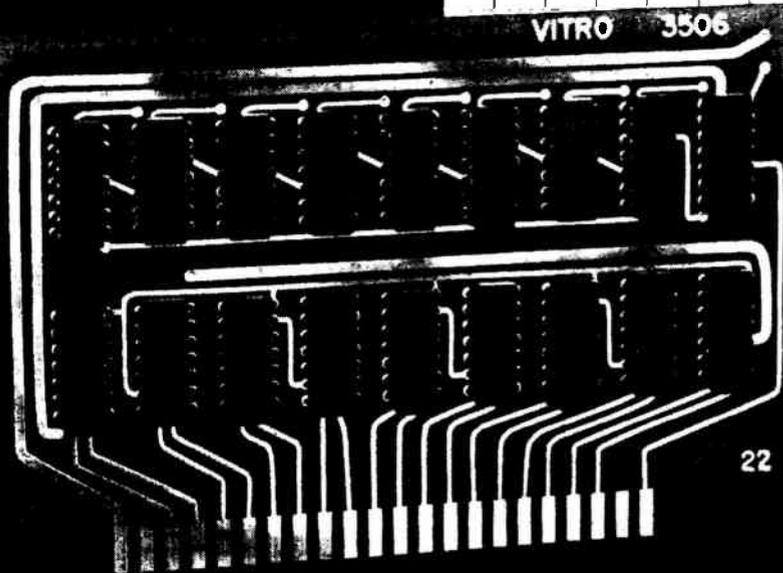
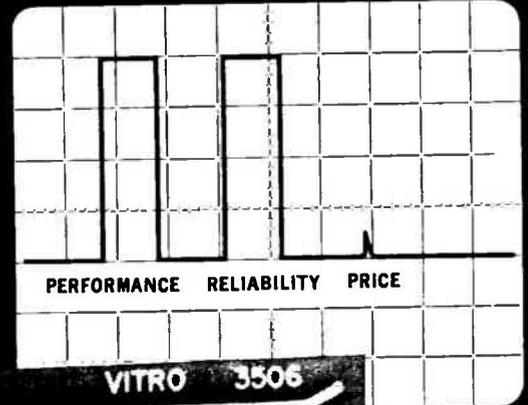
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For further information on the complete line of Vitro microcircuits, mounting hardware, card files, wiring accessories, and power supplies, contact the Micromodule Sales Department, VITRO ELECTRONICS, 919 Jesup-Blair Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910, Phone No. (301) 585-1000.

Vitro ELECTRONICS

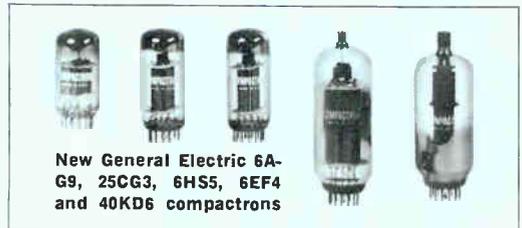
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Color TV life,
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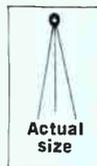
Multifunction G-E compactrons do the job of 2 or more ordinary tubes . . . require less wiring and simplify your circuitry. Now G.E. offers 5 new types. G.E.'s new 6AG9 is the industry's first ultra-high transconductance video output pentode to incorporate other functional elements (in this case, a triode). The 6EF4 is an improved 40-watt, high voltage regulator that protects against destructive arcing.



New General Electric 6AG9, 25CG3, 6HS5, 6EF4 and 40KD6 compactrons

The 6HS5 is a new type of high voltage regulator of the pulse-shunting variety. The 40KD6 and the 25CG3 are series-string versions of the 6KD6 and 6CG3 respectively, designed for 270-volt large-picture sets. Circle **Number 90** for more details.

How tiny can
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Actual size

0.07 x 0.07 x 0.085 inches is all G.E.'s new microtab transistors measure. Yet each delivers precisely the same performance as its larger, conventional-sized counterpart. They're perfect for hearing aids, miniature operational amplifiers and very small instruments . . . or for your hybrid circuits, and linear and analog circuits. Equivalent to 2N930, 2N2484 and 2N918 transistors are already available for less than \$1.00 in quantities. Circle **Number 91** on the magazine inquiry card.

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New high-response
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Switch to the
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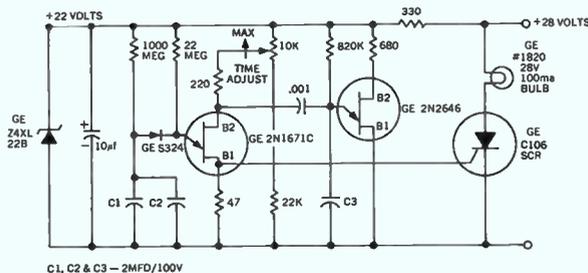
Actual size G-E C106 SCR

MORE



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One call to Sierra will produce an echoing avalanche of relevant data and information. Or write Sierra/Philco, 3885 Bohannon Drive, Menlo Park, California 94025.



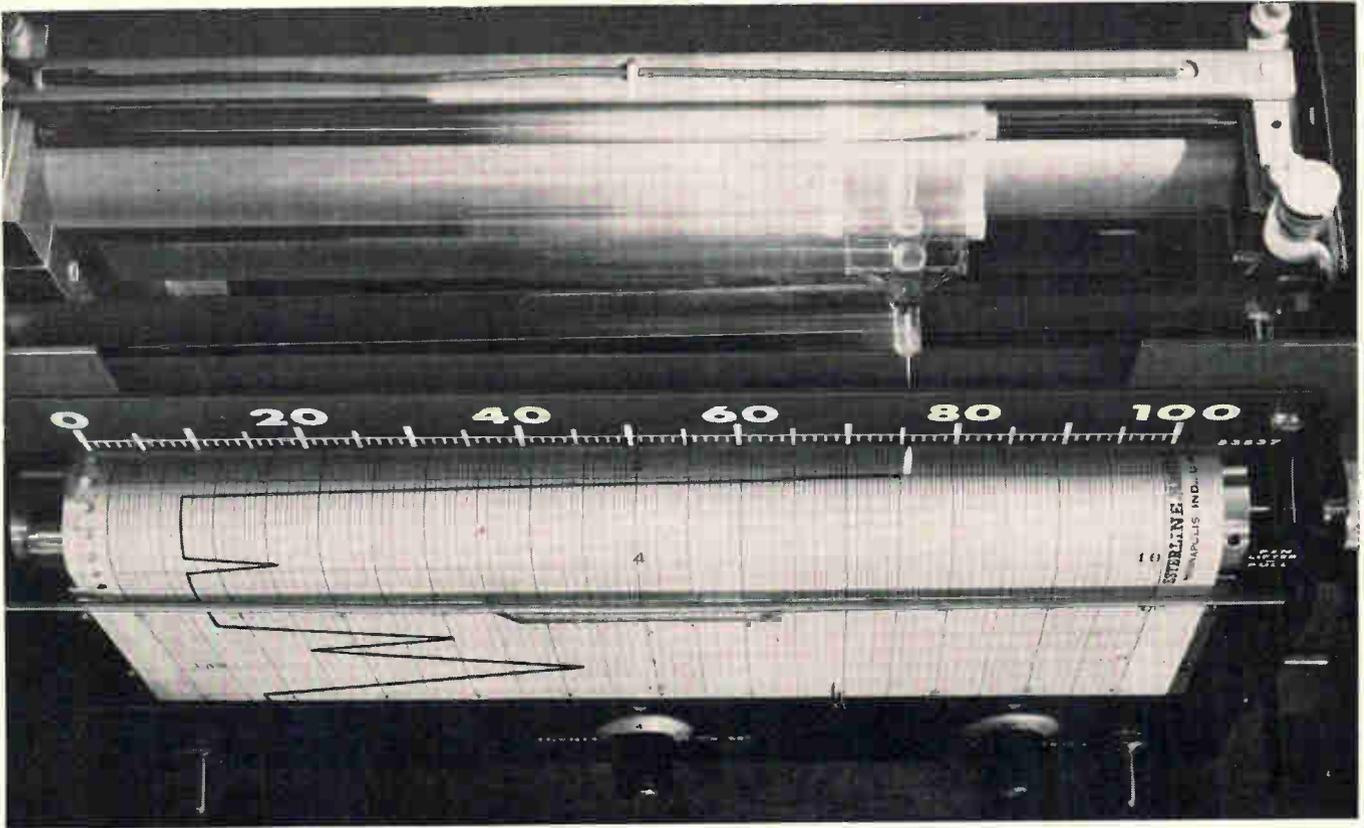
... Four others from Sierra

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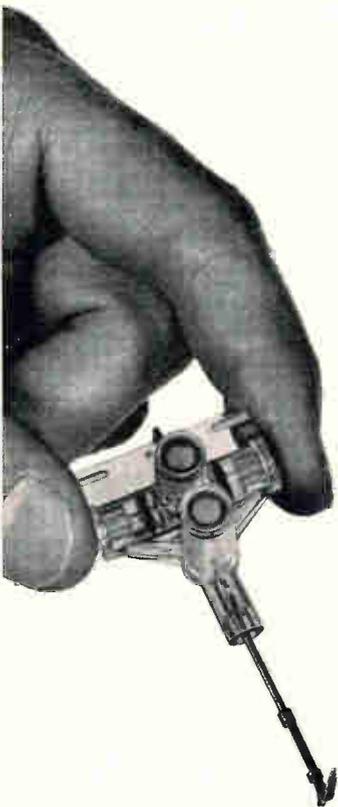
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Technical Articles

FET's call the tune in active filter design:
page 98

When NASA needed a way to reduce transmission power for voice communications to and from space probes on their way to distant planets, engineers searched for filters that were small and had narrow bandwidth and fast response time. The answer proved to be a voltage-tunable filter that uses field effect transistors as the tuning elements.

New dimensions in IC's through films of glass:
page 108



Better glassing methods and new materials allow the best of monolithic and hybrid microcircuits to be combined cheaply. It now seems clear that for many applications, monolithic integrated circuits alone will not be satisfactory. Covering a semiconductor chip with an impervious glass film allows a planar device to be transformed into a three-dimensional structure to do functions

a monolithic circuit can't perform. For the cover, an IBM circuit with 156 components demonstrates the complexity that is possible with new glassing techniques.

Pcm telephone exchange switches digital data like a computer:
page 119

One objection to a pulse-code modulation system in telephony has been the requirement to convert the digital signals back to analog ones before they pass through an exchange. Now an all-electronic system has been developed to switch pcm signals without such a conversion. The center is compatible with the pcm system described in Electronics, Sept. 19, 1966. The advantages include smaller and less expensive exchanges, while good signal quality is maintained.

For a crew in lonely orbit, something to lean on in space:
page 129

The more man learns about outer space as an environment, the clearer it becomes that working and living there will be more difficult than scientists expected. In the manned laboratories being considered, some kind of computer will be necessary as a watchdog, programmer and calculator. Here is how a machine could do this varied and complex job.

**Coming
October 17**

- **Users' guide to integrated circuits**
- **Automatic fault location**
- **Testing integrated circuits on the production line**

FET's call the tune in active filter design

A voltage-tunable audio filter uses field effect transistors as the tuning element instead of inductors; small size and low cost make them valuable in space communications where narrow bandwidth is required

By James M. Loe

Philco Corp., a subsidiary of the Ford Motor Co.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration was searching for a way to reduce transmission power for voice communications from deep space, possibly as far out as the planet Mars. But that meant filters in the transmission equipment had to be small, response time fast and bandwidth narrow.

Conventional current-controlled variable inductors used in filters for tuning were too costly and bulky for space communications.

A solution came from engineers at the Philco Corp., a subsidiary of the Ford Motor Co. They developed a voltage-tunable audio filter that uses field effect transistors (FET's) as the tuning element in place of inductors. The result saved money and space. The conventional filter weighed two pounds and occupied 10 cubic inches. The new filter measures only 1.5 cubic inches and weighs 1½ ounces.

Four of the filters were included in a speech bandwidth compression system Philco delivered to NASA under the terms of a \$60,000 contract. The system permits transmission from space of a narrow band of encoded information that can be converted into synthetic intelligible speech on earth.

Designed for the audio frequency range, the family of high-Q (up to 100) low-pass, high-pass

and bandpass filters can be used up to several hundred kilohertz. The filter frequency is linearly related to control voltages over a 20:1 frequency range; a portion of this range is shown in the curves on page 101.

The new filters respond quickly to changes in control voltages. The rate at which the resonant or corner frequency (frequency at which response is three decibels down from the passband response) changes is a function of the rate at which the FET source-drain resistance varies. This value exceeds 400 Mhz/sec. This tuning rate, though not needed in NASA's application, may be useful in doppler radar systems, sonar systems and high-speed control systems.

Voltage tuning

A field effect transistor can serve as a voltage-variable resistor by keeping the voltage impressed between the source and the drain small.⁽¹⁾ For the FET's used in this design the voltage between the source and the drain is typically 0.1 volt peak to peak at a 10:1 tuning range.

Under this condition, the variable source-drain resistance of the field effect transistor is closely approximated by

$$R_{SD} = \frac{R_o}{1 - K_1 V_{gs}} \quad (1)$$

where R_o = the resistance at zero gate bias,
 K_1 = a constant, dependent upon FET type,
and
 V_{gs} = gate-to-source voltage.

The inverse relationship between the gate-to-source voltage and the source-drain resistance is compatible with active filter designs, which are

The author



James M. Loe is a project engineer at the Communications and Electronics division. He is presently assigned to the Advanced Communications Laboratory where he is engaged in the development of low bandwidth voice encoding equipment.

electrically equivalent to the conventional inductor capacitor (L-C) type of passive filters. Passive L-C filters can be designed to have a wide range of bandpass characteristics. Passive R-C filters are limited with respect to attainable bandpass shapes. The active R-C filters designed with FET's overcome this limitation.

Low-pass filter

The basic active low-pass filter can have a peaked or unpeaked response, as indicated in the diagram below. The response depends upon the damping factor chosen. In the figure above right field effect transistors were substituted for R_1 and R_2 . In the filter design, attenuation at the required corner frequency is initially specified. The required damping factor is selected from the universal two-pole filter characteristics of filter amplitude response versus frequency to obtain the specified corner attenuation rate.

For the low-pass filter circuit, the design conditions to be met are:

$$\begin{aligned} R_{IN} &> 10X_{C2} \\ R_{OUT} &< 0.1X_{C1} \\ R &= R_1 + R_2 \end{aligned}$$

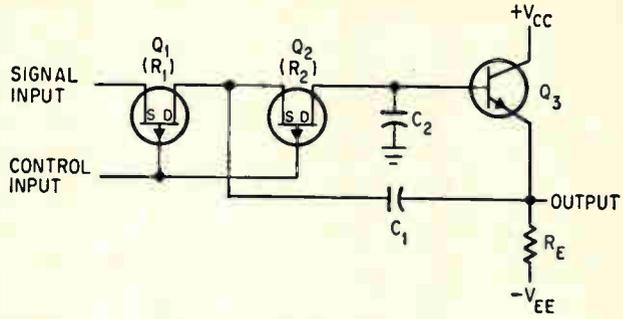
where R_{IN} = input impedance of emitter follower Q_3 , a function of emitter resistor R_E and

R_{OUT} = output impedance of Q_3 .
 R_1, R_2 = source-drain resistance of Q_1 and Q_2 .

The design equations for the low-pass filter are

$$\omega_n = \frac{1}{RMC_2} = \text{resonant or corner frequency} \quad (2)$$

when $M^2 = \frac{C_1}{C_2}$



Matched field effect transistors, substituted for R_1 and R_2 in the basic low-pass filter, give an active voltage-tuned filter.

$$\rho = \frac{1}{M} + \frac{M}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1 - K_2} \right) = \text{damping factor} \quad (3)$$

where K_2 = voltage gain of Q_3 .

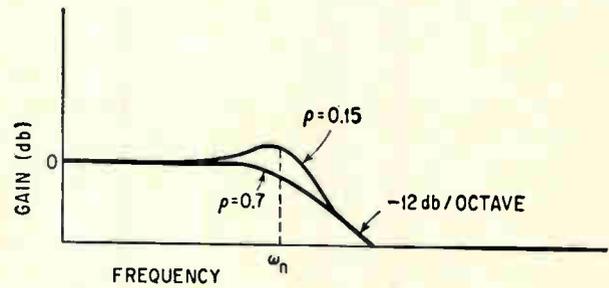
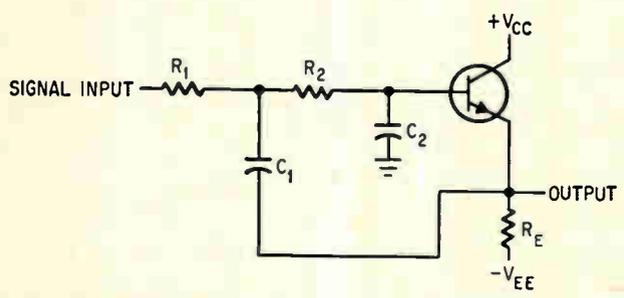
By substituting equation 1 for equation 2, the corner frequency becomes a linear function of the FET gate control voltage,

$$\omega_n = \frac{1 - K_1 V_{gs}}{R_o MC_2} \quad (4)$$

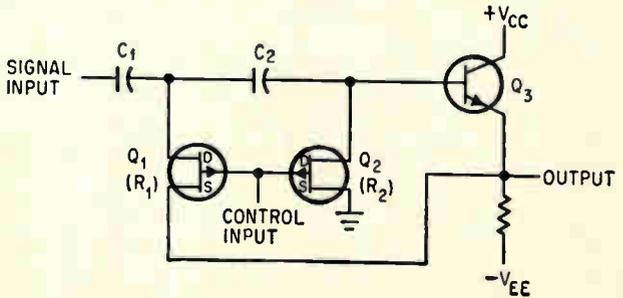
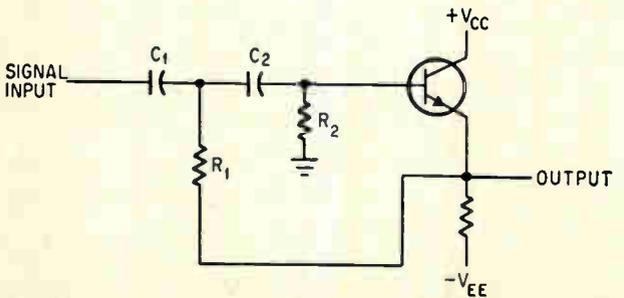
High-pass filter

Similar principles may be applied to produce a voltage-tunable high-pass filter. The circuit is shown below. After selecting the damping factor at a required corner frequency to meet attenuation and overshoot requirements, filter component values are determined. In this case, the emitter-follower parameters are chosen so that

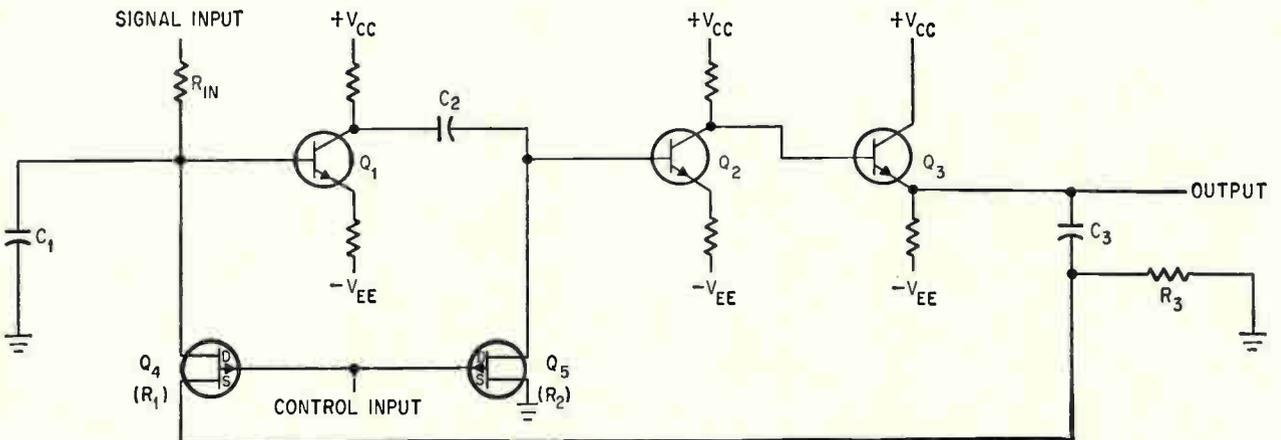
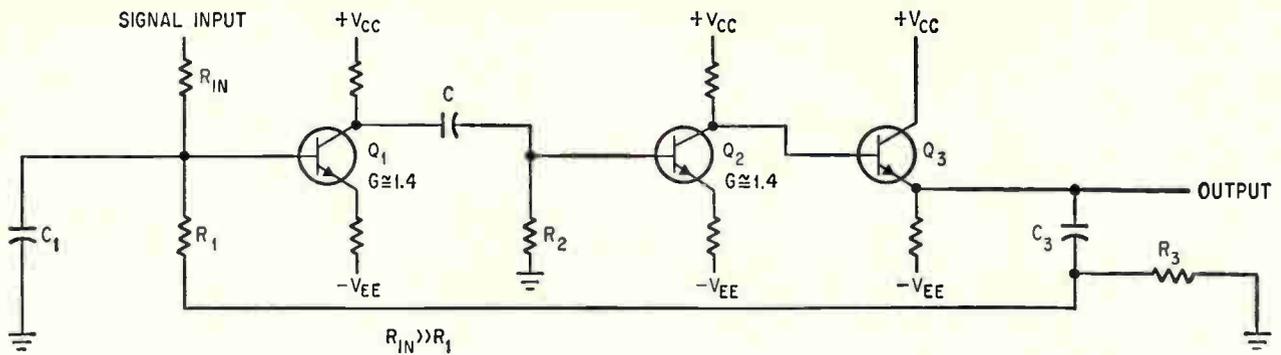
$$R_{IN} > 10R_2; \quad R_{OUT} < 0.1R_1.$$



Basic low-pass filter can have a peaked or unpeaked response depending upon the damping factor.



FET's acting as resistors in the high-pass active filter operate at the same controlling voltage and provide a damping factor of unity.



Active, voltage-tuned bandpass filter, derived from the basic bandpass filter, consists of two cascaded amplifier stages, Q_1 and Q_2 and emitter follower, Q_3 . Equalizing $R_1 C_1$ and $R_2 C_2$ minimizes the required gain for a given damping factor.

The design equations are

$$\omega_n^2 = \frac{1}{R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2} = \text{corner frequency} \quad (5)$$

where $C_1 = C_2$

$$\rho = \frac{1+M^2}{2\lambda M} + \frac{\lambda}{2M} (1-K_2) = \text{damping factor} \quad (6)$$

where $M^2 = \frac{C_1}{C_2}$,

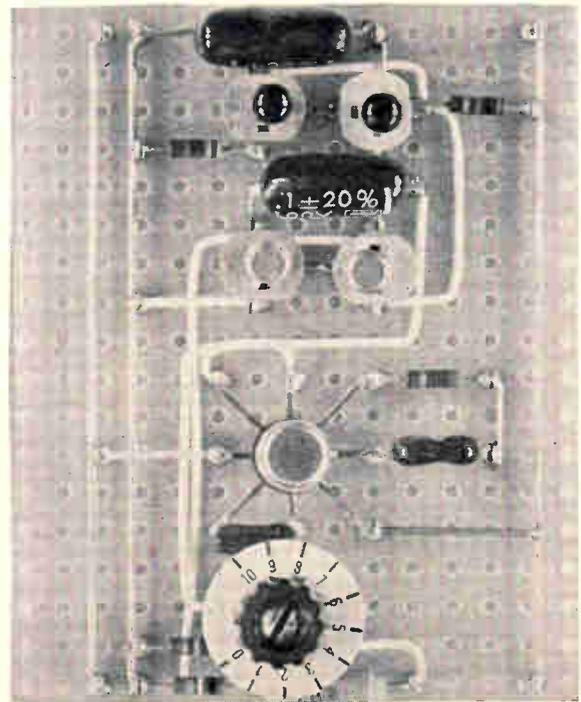
and $\lambda^2 = \frac{R_2}{R_1}$,

and $K_2 = \text{gain of } Q_3$.

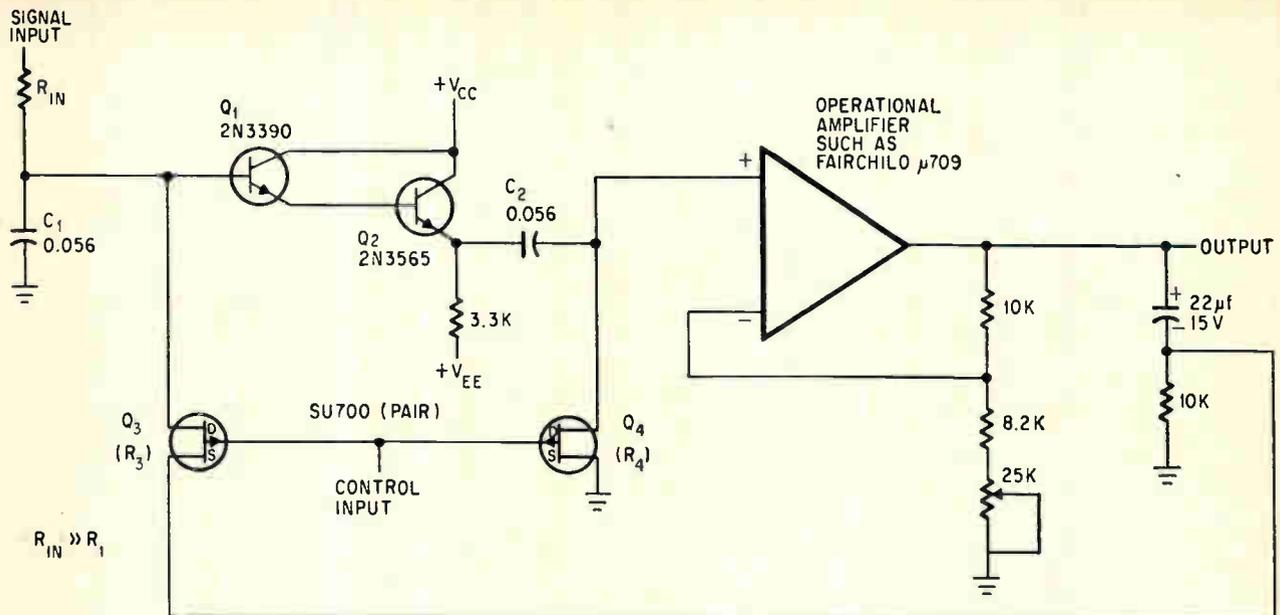
The corner frequency is linearly related to the control voltage. As a practical consideration, both FET's operate at the same control voltage, making the source-drain resistances $R_1 = R_2$. Under these conditions the damping factor is always unity. In certain designs this is not necessarily desirable. The restraint can be loosened, though, by making $C_1 \neq C_2$, but the filter design then becomes more complex.

Bandpass filter

An active, voltage-tuned bandpass filter is basically quite different from the low and high-pass



Experimental breadboard of voltage-tunable audio bandpass filter can be easily compressed into 1.5 cubic inches for space package. Philco delivered four such audio filters to NASA.



An integrated operational amplifier is used in the bandpass tunable filter to insure stability at high values of filter Q .

configuration. A simplified fixed-tuned version shown above, consists of two cascaded amplifier stages with an over-all gain of approximately two. The third stage, emitter follower Q_3 , provides a low output impedance. The frequency selective networks are a low-pass filter made up of R_1 and C_1 and a high-pass filter formed by R_2 and C_2 . The products R_1C_1 and R_2C_2 are equal since this results in the minimum gain required for a given figure of merit, Q . Capacitor C_2 and resistor R_3 provide a-c coupling and a d-c return path to the base of Q_1 .

When field effect transistors replace resistors that determine frequency, component values may be determined by these equations:

$$\omega_n = \frac{1}{RC} = \text{resonant frequency} \quad (7)$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{1 - 0.25G_1^2G_2^2} = \text{figure of merit} \quad (8)$$

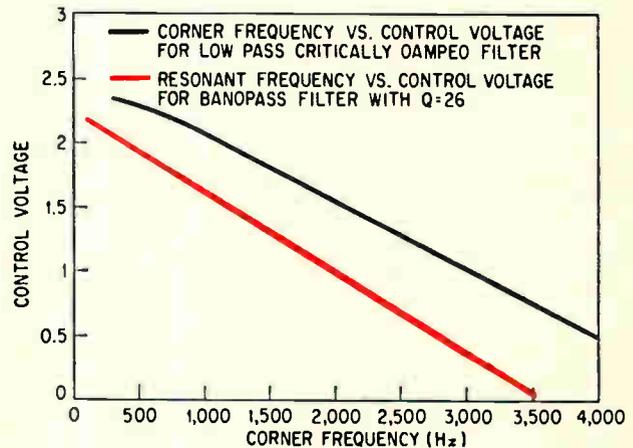
G_1 and G_2 are the voltage gains of Q_1 and Q_2 respectively.

$$R_{IN}(Q_1) > 10 X_{C1}, \quad R_{IN}(Q_2) < 10 X_{C2} \quad (9)$$

R_1 is chosen to equal R_2 and $C_1 = C_2$. In the design of bandpass filters, figure of merit, Q , a function of the damping factor, is the basic parameter. It can be shown that here too, ω_n varies linearly in response to the control voltages.

Practical considerations

When a high Q bandpass filter is required it becomes difficult to satisfy the requirement of high amplifier input impedance and low output impedance. In addition, when the Q is high, slight amplifier gain variations strongly affect the figure of merit. To overcome these problems, an integrated operational amplifier, connected as shown in the



Linear relationship exists between corner frequency and control voltage in the low-pass critically damped filter and between the resonant frequency and control voltage in the bandpass filter.

diagram above is a useful substitute for the output transistor and provides a high range of Q from 10 to 100.

The field effect transistors in the active voltage-tuned filters are matched for operation over the 20:1 frequency range. The resistances at zero gate voltage, R_n , are matched within 5%, the resistances at $4R_n$ are matched within 10%, and at $20R_n$, matched within 20%.

The field effect transistors limit maximum peak-to-peak output signal swing to about 0.1 volt. At greater signal amplitudes the output signal becomes distorted.

Reference

1. James S. Sherwin, "FET's as Voltage Controlled Resistors," Solid State Design, August 1965.

Designer's casebook

Designer's casebook is a regular feature in Electronics. Readers are invited to submit novel circuit ideas, packaging schemes, or other unusual solutions to design problems. Descriptions should be short. We'll pay \$50 for each item published.

FET's produce stable oscillators

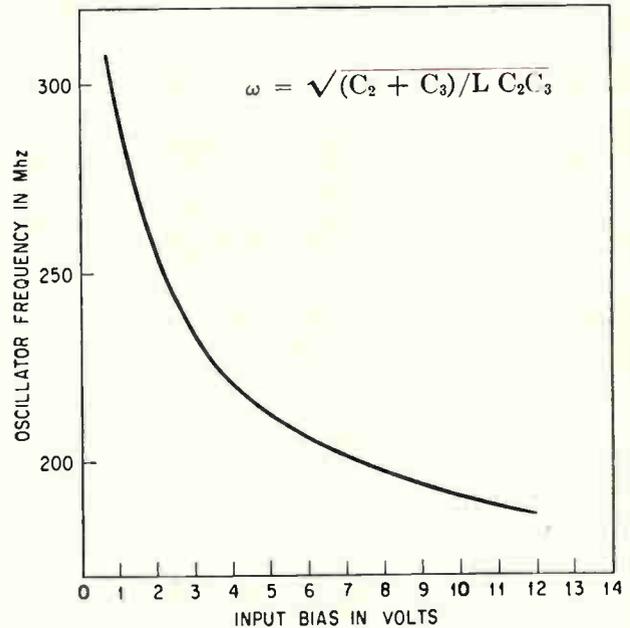
By Tom F. Prosser

Microelectronics Division, Philco Corp.,
Santa Clara, Calif.

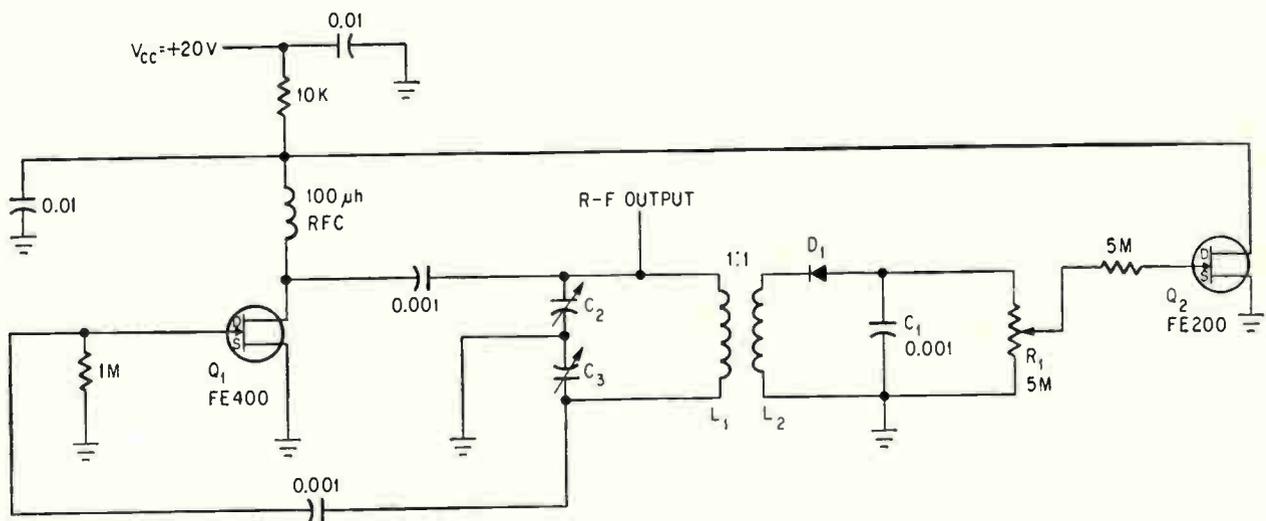
Oscillators that are inexpensive but stable can be made with field effect transistors. The oscillators can be tuned to frequencies ranging from subaudio to near gigahertz and, with modifications, can sweep through a wide frequency range.

An example of the manually tuned type of r-f oscillator is shown in the circuit below. The circuit features load leveling for constant output voltage. Basically, it is a Colpitts oscillator.

The drain-source voltage of one FET, Q_1 , is limited by the variable resistance of a second, Q_2 . Consequently, the oscillator's output voltage is limited. Oscillations occur when the drain-source voltage of Q_1 is as low as 6 volts. Transistor Q_1 , made by Amelco Semiconductor, a division of Teledyne, Inc., has high mutual conductance ($g_m = 5,000$ mi-

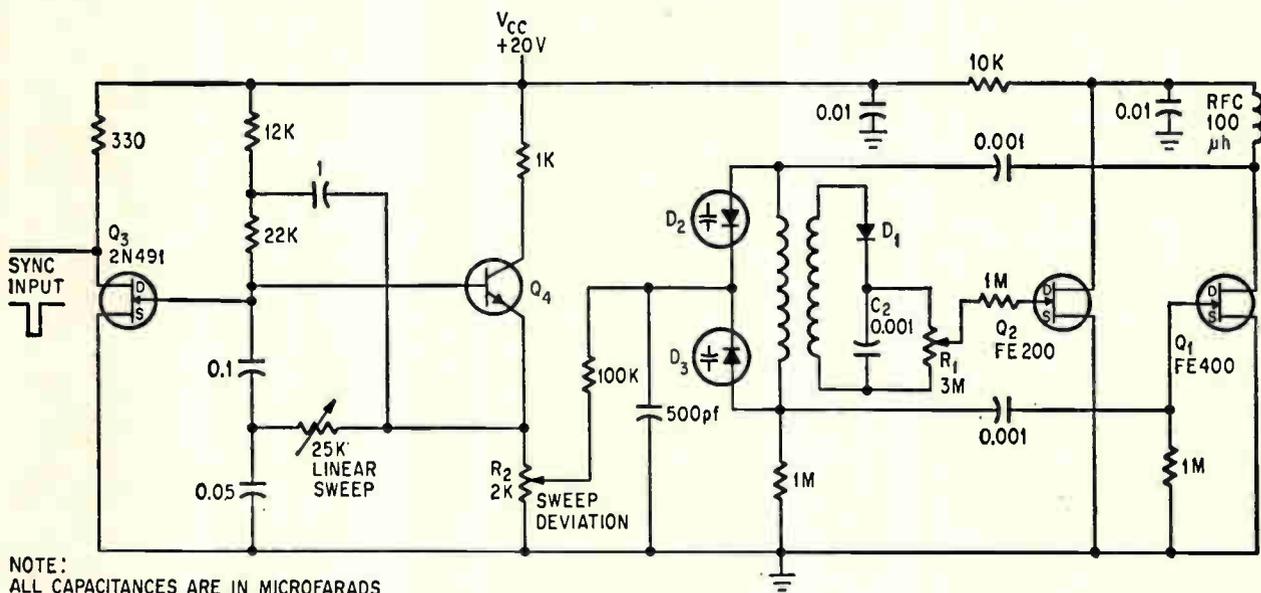


Frequency control characteristics of the sweep oscillator indicate that the oscillator can sweep over more than 100 Mhz in a nonlinear manner, or over a narrow range in a linear manner. The equation indicates the angular frequency of oscillation.



NOTE:
ALL CAPACITANCES ARE IN MICROFARADS
UNLESS INDICATED.

Load leveling is achieved in the oscillator when one FET, Q_2 , acts as a variable resistance. Despite load variations, Q_1 's drain-source voltage remains fixed.



NOTE:
ALL CAPACITANCES ARE IN MICROFARADS
UNLESS INDICATED.

Transistor Q_3 's triangular shaped output sweeps Varicap tuning capacitors D_2 and D_3 and the oscillator frequency via the buffer amplifier, Q_4 . Load leveling is accomplished by Q_1 and Q_2 .

cromhos and generates low self-noise, under 4 microvolts.

The circuit produces an unloaded output voltage of up to 15 volts peak to peak in the 300- to 400-megahertz region. A portion of this voltage is coupled through the transformer, rectified by diode D_1 and filtered by R_1 and C_1 . The setting of resistor R_1 controls the operating point of FET Q_2 and hence the output amplitude. R_1 is set for a full-load oscillator output of 10 volts peak to peak.

A sweep-frequency version of the load-leveling oscillator is shown above. Components D_2 and D_3 are voltage-variable capacitances covering a frequency range from 200 to 300 Mhz. The voltage

output curve of unijunction transistor Q_3 is triangularly shaped. This output voltage buffered by amplifier Q_4 changes the capacitance of the Varicaps and hence the oscillator frequency. Resistor R_2 sets the sweep deviation by controlling the amplitude of the voltage applied to the Varicaps. Depending upon the setting of R_2 , the oscillator can sweep a wide range nonlinearly or a narrow range linearly. C_2 and C_3 refer to the capacitances of D_2 and D_3 in the formula on the graph.

As in the fixed-frequency oscillator, transistors Q_1 and Q_2 respond to output load change with fast leveling action while supplying high output voltages with low harmonic distortion.

Switching amplifier converts unipolar to bipolar pulses

By W.D. Waddle

Texas Gas Transmission Corp., Owensboro, Ky.

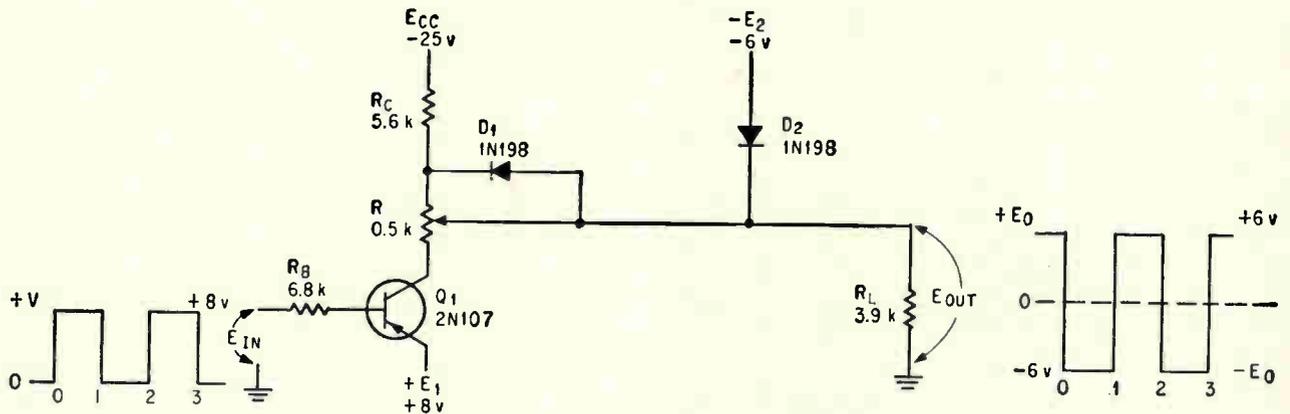
Conversion of positive pulses to positive and negative pulses is accomplished with the circuit on page 104 in both transistor logic circuits and interface amplifiers.

Such unipolar-bipolar converters are often used in business machines and data transmission sets. To achieve the conversion the input circuit is con-

nected directly to the output of a transistorized logic circuit.

When the input of the converter circuit is at zero potential, transistor Q_1 becomes forward biased and conducts heavily. Under this condition Q_1 furnishes a low resistance path for the current from supply voltage E_1 through part of resistor R to the load R_L . Thus, a positive voltage E_o is dropped across R_L .

Variable resistor R (a low value resistor, about 10% of R_o) is set to the limit of the positive pulse swing. During the rise of the input pulse, diode D_1 blocks current. Thus, resistor R becomes part of a voltage divider on the positive output voltage swing. The application of a positive voltage (approximately equal to E_1) to the input of Q_1 causes



During the positive part of the input waveform, Q_1 conducts and produces a positive output voltage, E_o . When the input voltage reaches the value E_i , transistor Q_1 becomes reverse-biased, stops conducting and causes a negative output storage, $-E_o$.

the transistor to be reverse-biased and subsequently cut off.

Now that transistor Q_1 is not conducting, there is a high-resistance path for current from E_1 to R_L . Supply voltage E_{cc} is then free to provide current through resistor R_c , diode D_1 and load resistor R_L to develop a negative voltage across R_L , approximately equal to voltage supply E_2 . Diode D_1 passes current on the negative pulse and bypasses resistor R on the negative output volt-

age swing. Bias supply E_2 and diode D_2 limit the signal when the output swing is negative.

Typical operating values are as shown. The characteristics of diodes D_1 and D_2 are selected according to the switching rate required and the current through the diode on the negative output pulse. A transistorized buffer amplifier added at the input is a simple method of accomplishing the switching action. Resistor R_c is found on the basis of E_o , required on the negative output swing.

Detector stores peaks of video bursts

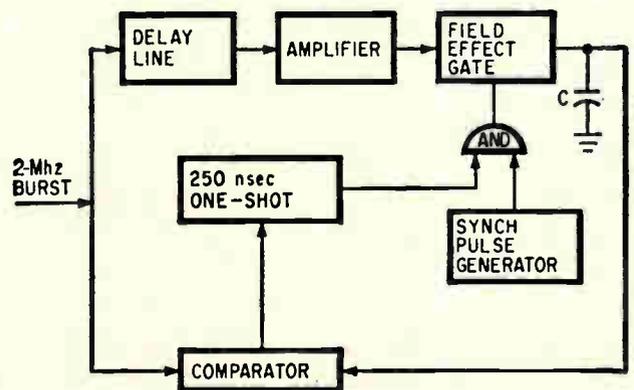
By David S. Greenstein

Honeywell, Inc., Boston

The peak detector shown senses the highest peak of an amplitude-modulated 2-megahertz burst to within 5 millivolts. Peak values from 5 millivolts to 1 volt are stored for approximately 100 microseconds and each time the peak exceeds the stored value a pulse is produced. This detection is useful where position information about a video signal is required. Burst detectors are found in radar, sonar and video and are used for sampling time delay signals.

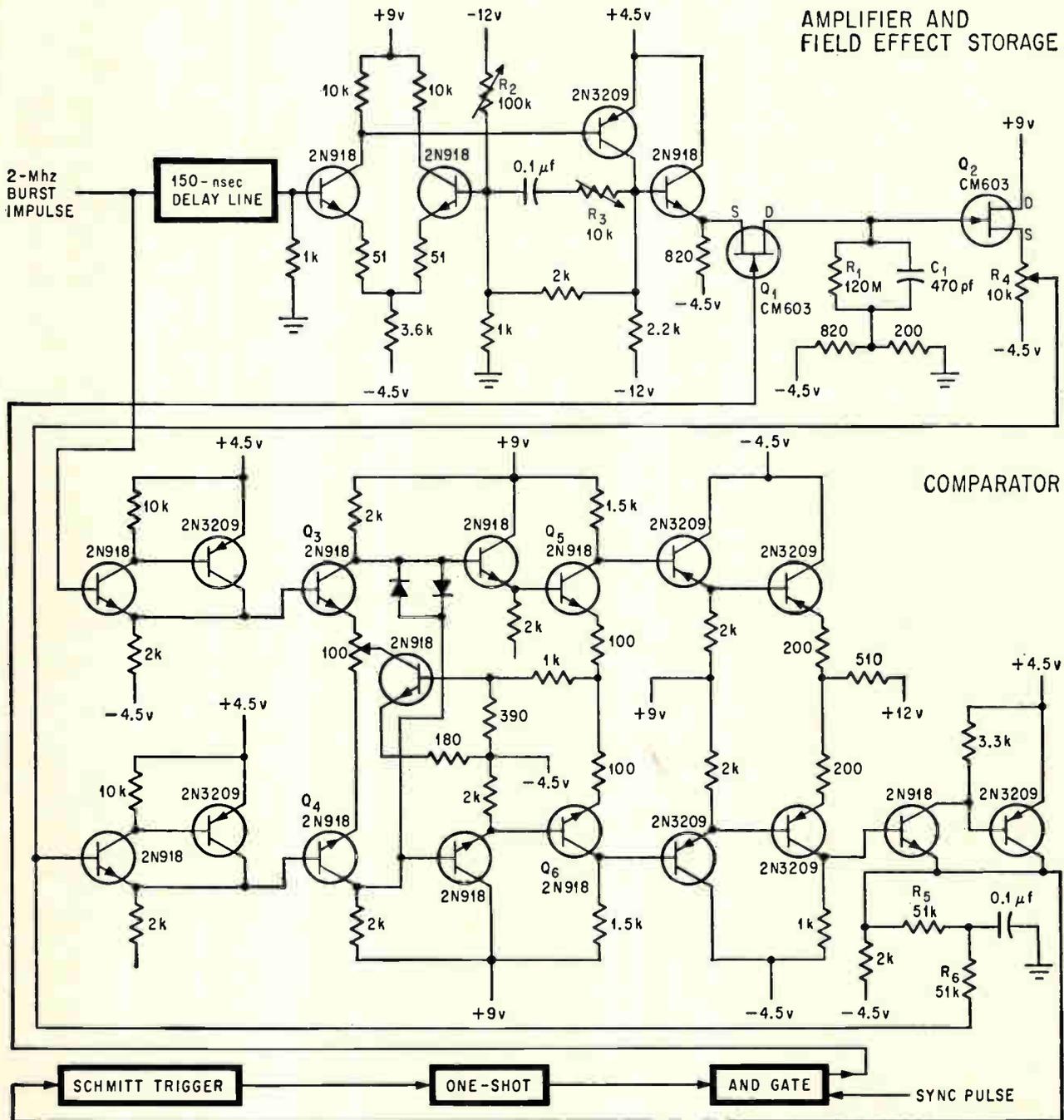
Conventional diode detectors cannot achieve such accuracy or range because diode junctions are sensitive to temperature changes and require large turn-on voltages. Furthermore, conventional detectors don't usually furnish a signal when the storage is updated.

The comparator detects the amplitude of the



Comparator senses when the amplitude of the 2-MHz signal becomes 5 millivolts or more than the voltage stored on capacitor C.

2-MHz signal when it exceeds the voltage stored on capacitor C by 5 millivolts [see block diagram]. On sensing the amplitude, the comparator triggers the 250-nanosecond one-shot multivibrator, producing an output pulse. This pulse, coupled with one from the synchronized pulse generator, turns on the field effect gate circuit, raising the voltage stored on the capacitor to a new value.



The peak is stored for 100 microseconds by capacitor C₁. To assure storage for this period the capacitor must discharge with a time constant of at least 20 milliseconds.

A 125-nanosecond pulse from the synchronized pulse generator ensures that the gate is turned off after 90° of the 2-Mhz sinusoidal waveform. It is essential that the field effect gate be turned off or the capacitor will discharge.

The synchronized pulse generator is not necessary if the 2-Mhz maximums are flatter than those of a sine wave or if the input frequency is much below 2 Mhz. Compensation for the delay in the

field effect gate driving pulse is provided by the 150-nanosecond delay line, caused by propagation delays and the fact that the comparator triggers a one-shot at some time during the first 90° of the 2-Mhz signal.

Over-all gain for the amplifier and field effect storage section shown schematically must be 1 because the output of this circuit is the stored voltage that is compared with the 2-Mhz input;

signal ($V_s = e_s$), V_{BE1} , V_{D1} , V_{D2} and V_{D3} must total zero. Although the junction drops of V_{BE1} , V_{D1} and V_{D2} may not be properly matched, the adjustment of V_{D3} by a potentiometer across diode D_3 will allow for compensation of any voltage-junction drop differences.

When the sampling gate time ends, the voltage on the base of Q_3 equals the emitter's voltage. The equalization cuts off Q_3 and allows the collector node to rise to a positive voltage level of V_1 . The voltage V_1 reverse biases the protection diode D_1 and the isolation diode D_2 , stopping the sampling of the input signal.

Thus transistors Q_1 and Q_2 are cut off. Now, the only discharge or leakage paths for the sampled and stored input signal voltage on capacitor C_1 are: the load impedance in parallel with the storage capacitor; the reverse biased base-to-emitter junction

of transistor Q_2 ; the reverse leakage of the isolation diode and the capacitor leakage. It can then be read out as V_s .

The circuit has several features:

- The sampled signal transfer rate from circuit input to the holding capacitors is equal to the square of the current transfer ratio (h_{FE}^2) of transistors Q_1 and Q_2 . If a beta of 100 is given, the signal transfer ratio approaches 10,000. So high-beta transistors are not required.

- The input impedance of the circuit is given as $h_{FE}^2 R_{in}$ in parallel with R_s . Numerical values of R_s and R_{in} under typical circuit conditions are 10^7 and 8×10^7 ohms respectively. These resistor values yield an input impedance of approximately 8.8×10^6 ohms.

- The driving impedance to the storage capacitor and equivalent loads is less than 900 ohms.

FET stabilizes amplitude of Wien bridge oscillator

By Joseph J. Panico

Technology Division, GCA Corp.,
Bedford, Mass.

When the drain-source voltage, V_{DS} , of a field effect transistor approaches zero, the FET behaves very much like a linear variable resistance, and remains nearly linear at higher voltages below pinch-off. This characteristic makes FET's useful as a stabilizing element in oscillator circuits like the Wien bridge oscillator below.

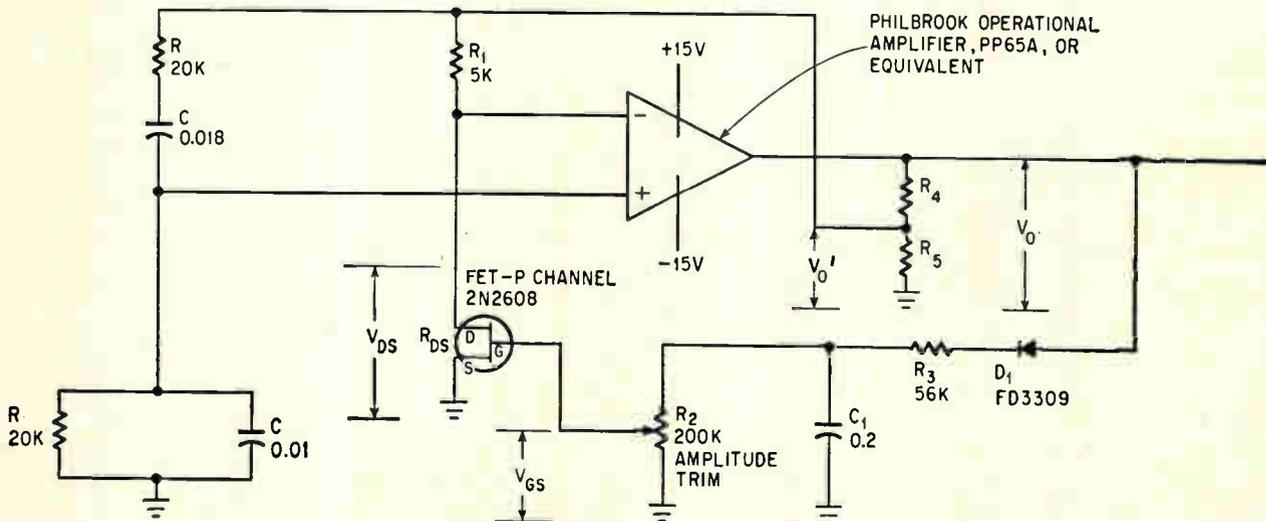
In the circuit, output voltage V_o is rectified by D_1 and filtered by R_3C_1 . Potentiometer R_2 sets the gate-source voltage, V_{GS} , which in turn established the output amplitude.

Oscillations occur when

$$V_{DS} = \frac{V_o'}{3}, \text{ where } V_o' = \frac{R_5}{R_4 + R_5} (V_o).$$

the frequency of oscillation $\omega = 1/RC$.

The circuit provides distortionless output over a frequency range of d-c to 100 kilohertz if the transistor's V_{DS} does not exceed several hundred millivolts. The drain-source resistance, R_{DS} , becomes nonlinear at greater voltages than this. However, by adding a resistor in series with the FET drain, larger amplitudes can be obtained, with low distortion and very little sacrifice in control.



Oscillator output V_o , will be distortionless if it exceeds 10 volts, provided V_o/V_o' is greater than 10 to 1.

New dimensions in IC's through films of glass

Better glassing methods and new materials, such as silicon nitride, may permit the best features of monolithic and hybrid integrated circuits to be combined in bigger, better, cheaper IC's

By John A. Perri and Jacob Riseman

Components Division, International Business Machines Corp.
Hopewell Junction, N.Y.

From the marriage of monolithic and hybrid integrated circuit technology may come a new generation of circuits that will not require external components to function properly.

To pursue the analogy further, the marriage bond is likely to be glassing technology. This encompasses various methods of applying impervious glass films to the basic semiconductor devices and the development of better glasses. Glassy silicon nitride, for example, is now being investigated as a means of improved semiconductor processing and as an insulator that may allow fabrication of more complex, yet more stable, devices.

Covering a chip with an impervious, insulating film allows a planar device to be transformed into a three-dimensional structure. Extra wiring layers can be added—as in the multicircuit chip shown on the

cover—or thin-film passive components, or both, as illustrated on page 114.

The multilayer approach adds two key advantages of hybrid IC's to the attractions of monolithic IC's—more versatility in intraconnection and high-quality passive components. But the circuit remains integral. It is batch-fabricated, not an assembly of devices and wiring. Gains in performance can be expected. For instance, keeping all the passive devices and intraconnections within distances of a few thousandths of an inch is one way to get maximum speed in a logic or memory circuit. Device cost and reliability is improved by the absence of individually fabricated connections and bonds.¹ The use of a single package to house a score or more of circuits on one chip further improves cost and reliability.

The best of two worlds

It has been conventional to consider monolithic IC technology as exclusively a semiconductor field, emphasizing intrinsic technology [see "Extrinsic and intrinsic technologies," right]. The monolithic approach² has also emphasized fabrication of the entire circuit within the silicon crystal.

In the main, this approach exists in the fabrication of complex circuits and IC arrays. However, the arrays represent an important trend—the striving to get the most out of silicon technology by meeting the need for higher device speeds through smaller geometries and better intraconnection and packaging. This trend has focused attention on photolithographic problems and glassing techniques that solve them.

Remaining as a significant disadvantage of monolithic technology is the fact that passive components made of diffused silicon are poor performers

The authors



John A. Perri heads a development group responsible for device metallurgy and insulator technology at IBM's Components division. Since joining IBM in 1958, he has been concerned especially with glass passivation of semiconductors. He has a doctorate in solid-state chemistry.



Jacob Riseman, whose doctorate is in physical chemistry, also joined IBM in 1958 and has held many managerial posts in semiconductor and magnetic development. He is now in charge of silicon and thin-film technology.

compared with discrete and film components. This limits the performance of monolithic IC's, as does the impracticality of designing an IC for best performance of each diffused device. Selecting a diffusion process ideal for one device generally impairs the performance of the others.

A partial solution, effective in some IC's, is to deposit passive thin-film devices on the silicon dioxide coating that passivates the silicon surface and acts as a substrate for the thin-film intraconnections. This is frequently inadequate, if only because the thin-film components are large compared to the active devices and restrict the amount of intraconnection area available. As a result, hybrid IC's must often be used.

Now, the monolithic and hybrid technologies show signs of merging, to gain the best of the two worlds.

Ball-and-solder joints

A good illustration of a hybrid technique that can serve as the jumping-off point for a more advanced IC is the International Business Machines Corp.'s well-known Solid Logic Technology (SLT).³

Chip semiconductors are bonded face-down to a ceramic substrate that carries thick-film wiring and passive components. The chip is coated with glass to eliminate the need for expensive hermetically sealed packages and to allow interconnection by the low-cost, solder reflow method. The method is as reliable as the usual wire bonding.⁴

After diffusion, the devices are coated with 60 microinches of glass by the fired-frit process⁵ described on page 115. Small areas of the lands (thin-film electrodes on the device) are exposed by etch-

ing holes in the glass. The holes are filled with solder and tiny metal balls are placed in the holes, as in the diagram of a transistor on page 112. Then the silicon wafer is sliced into individual devices and soldered to the substrate.

The ball-and-solder joints between the chip and substrate, in the photo on page 112, are clearly the forerunners of the contacts of the complex IC's shown on the cover and page 113. The latter, a 16-bit memory circuit,⁶ is bonded to a module substrate by solder reflow. The glassing techniques have been extended to allow intraconnection of many devices. A similar contact could be used atop the more complex structure on page 114.

Numbers game

On the single SLT devices, the glass protects the semiconductor junctions and contacts, shielding them from mechanical damage during handling and automated assembly of the SLT modules. The glass is the package, but the devices are essentially the same as those packaged in metal cans.

The glass's function changes when the device grows into a monolithic IC. IC's sharply reduce device packaging, handling and intraconnection costs. Since a single package already contains many devices, the economies of glass are no longer as pronounced. Here, the numbers game comes into play—a chip containing a score or more of circuits requires a complex, hermetically sealed package, but since the cost is shared by 100 or more components it is less than one package per device.

Therefore, glass as a package is likely to be of lesser importance in monolithic IC's than glass as a stable insulating film between multilevel wiring. If the wiring isn't multilevel, the amount of integration possible will be severely curtailed.

Levels of wiring

Single-level wiring is the simplest use of glass. One thin film of glass protects the device and the thin-film wiring during solder reflow or thermo-compression bonding.

Two wiring levels require more sophisticated glassing techniques. The glass between the levels must insulate the many wiring crossovers yet allow for vias through the glass to connect the two levels. Vias are used in the circuit on the cover; the closeup photo on page 113 shows them clearly. A top layer of glass protects the upper wiring level and is the mechanical structure for the contacts to the next packaging level. In a sense, the result is a printed circuit board several orders of magnitude smaller than conventional boards.

Multilevel wiring allows more devices or circuits on a chip and reduces resistance and impedance in the lands by shortening the wiring. Typically, an aluminum-film land is 1 micron thick. As an electrode, carrying current from the surface into the device, it has a resistance of at least 0.03 ohm per square. When the land extends over the insulating surface, the added resistance of a 0.3-mil-wide (0.0003 inch) land is 0.1 ohm per mil of length. The

Extrinsic and intrinsic technologies

In the last 10 years, silicon transistor costs have decreased from dollars to pennies while performance, measured by speed, has risen into the nanosecond range.

This cost-performance improvement has resulted largely from developments in what is sometimes called intrinsic silicon technology—the steps required to make a basic semiconductor device. The developments include planar processing that allows a greater amount of batch fabrication; better diffusion methods; high-resolution photolithographic techniques; the use of thin epitaxial layers of silicon and better ways of controlling the distribution of impurities in the silicon crystal.

Of almost equal importance now and of considerably greater importance in the future is extrinsic semiconductor technology—the steps that take place after the semiconductor junctions are formed. These steps include intraconnecting devices and terminals on the same silicon chip, interconnecting the chip to the next packaging level and providing a safe environment for the sensitive semiconductor junctions and the closely spaced metal lands.

Glass has played a starring role in the extrinsic technology during the past five years, allowing more sophisticated device fabrication and packaging techniques.^{27, 28} It is certain to become more important in the future and may well determine the direction of semiconductor technology.

crossovers and vias of multilevel wiring permit the designer to use a shorter, more direct path between devices in most cases. Sometimes the additional substrate area of the extra glass layer offers the option of widening the wiring, thus lowering the resistance by reducing the number of squares in a given length.

Three or more wiring levels further extend electrical capability by adding substrate area that can be used for deposition of thin-film components, as in the diagramed example on page 114, to obtain the precision passive components needed by high-speed digital circuits and linear circuits. The resistor on an intermediate glass film is protected by the glass above it. This is a return to hybrid technology, except that thin-film intraconnections replace external interconnections.

Glass's other job

Although this report is concerned primarily with the extrinsic role of glass—its application after silicon processing—glass has some important intrinsic uses. The prime one is as silicon dioxide formed by the thermal oxidation of the silicon. This glassy phase, without grain boundaries, is a good diffusion barrier. It is etched to form a diffusion mask.

Glassy silicon nitride is being investigated as a diffusion mask for silicon and other semiconductors but its ultimate worth is still difficult to judge. It may prove superior to silicon dioxide as a diffusion mask, allowing smaller device geometries; improve device stability, because of lower ionic drift; and its higher resistance can lead to better dielectric isolation of high-speed devices.^{7,8,9}

Glass is actually the diffusion source in some processes, especially if diffusion is done under oxidizing conditions. Glass containing the diffusant is applied directly to the silicon. A particularly interesting result of this approach is the phosphosilicate glass formed during phosphorus diffusion. The process is not understood well, but the glass enhances device stability.¹⁰

Matching silicon and glass

Because the silicon in an IC is thicker than its glass covering, silicon dominates the extrinsic structure. The closer the glass's thermal coefficient of expansion matches the silicon's, the better the glass grips the silicon.

Mismatches of a factor of 2 can be tolerated if the glass film is thin, about 1.5 microns or less, and the glass is in tension. Greater mismatches can be tolerated if the glass's coefficient is lower than silicon's, placing the glass in compression.

Nevertheless, thermal expansion is a critical property in multilayer structures because the glass films must be thicker than for single-layer wiring. One reason IC designers are considering silicon nitride is its close match to silicon in its bulk coefficient of thermal expansion.

Thermal stability is also important. The glass must not soften or decompose, of course, at process temperatures used after the film is formed, nor during long use of the IC. Good thermal conductivity

helps dissipate heat from the circuit during use. Most dielectrics are poor heat conductors, but silicon nitride is better than silicon dioxide.

Chemical stability is necessary during processing and to allow the glass to withstand adverse environments, such as humid air. Moisture leaches some films, hydrates others, dissolves others and leaves some glass essentially unaffected.^{11,12} The rule—with some startling exceptions—is: the higher a glass's softening temperature, the better its chemical stability. Silicon nitride's ability to withstand long exposure to water at 1,000° C is another reason it is intriguing.

Permeability of the film to the ambient, especially water, is closely related to density. Naturally, the designer doesn't want a glass that is porous, nor one that contains water or contaminants such as partly decomposed organic molecules. Films with grain boundaries are also shunned, because diffusants may attack the semiconductor junctions through the boundaries.

Dielectric constant should be low to hold down parasitic capacitances in the devices. Generally, this isn't a problem because the dielectric area (area between metals acting as capacitor electrodes) is small in IC's. Resistivity of the film should be 10¹⁰ ohm-cm or greater, to insure leakage currents less than normal junction leakage currents—in other words, negligible.

Ionic migration in glass films is a more complex problem. It can lead to electrolytic reactions that degrade thin-film resistors, semiconductor surface properties and crossovers.¹³ Glasses that have a low concentration of diffusing species, such as sodium, and also low mobility are scarce. One of silicon nitride's outstanding features is a low rate of ionic migration; for example, sodium ion migration is, at 200° C, several orders of magnitude lower in silicon nitride than in silicon dioxide.

An essential mechanical property is the ability to remain a good substrate for thin-film deposition after the glass is handled. It must also be machinable by methods fully compatible with silicon technology, so that well-defined contact holes can be formed in the film. In this, silicon dioxide and silicate glasses are outstanding; acid fluorides etch only the glass, not the other device materials.

Other glasses need special masking films, requiring additional deposition and etching steps. This is a major drawback to the use of silicon nitride, even though it is a better diffusion barrier and insulator and can thus be used in thinner layers to obtain smaller devices and contact holes. Etchants for silicon nitride are powerful, so a chromium mask is used to protect areas that are not to be etched.

Glassing techniques

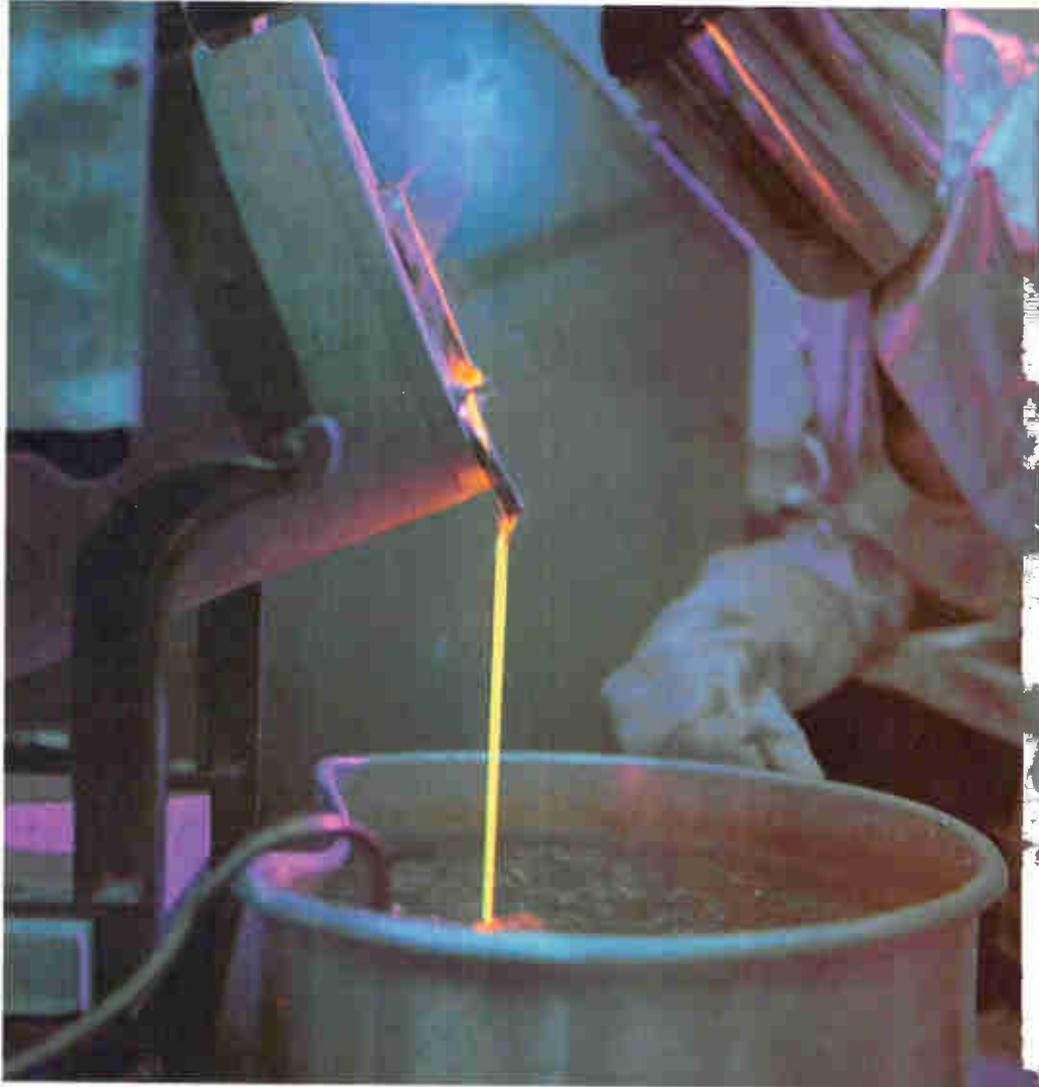
Glass is usually made by rapidly cooling certain liquids, chiefly molten oxides of silicon and boron. This, in essence, is the basis for the SLT glassing process, firing glass particles on the silicon wafer.

Two other basic ways of glassing semiconductors are: chemical deposition, consisting of reactions in

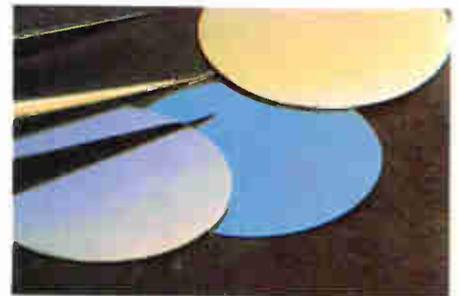
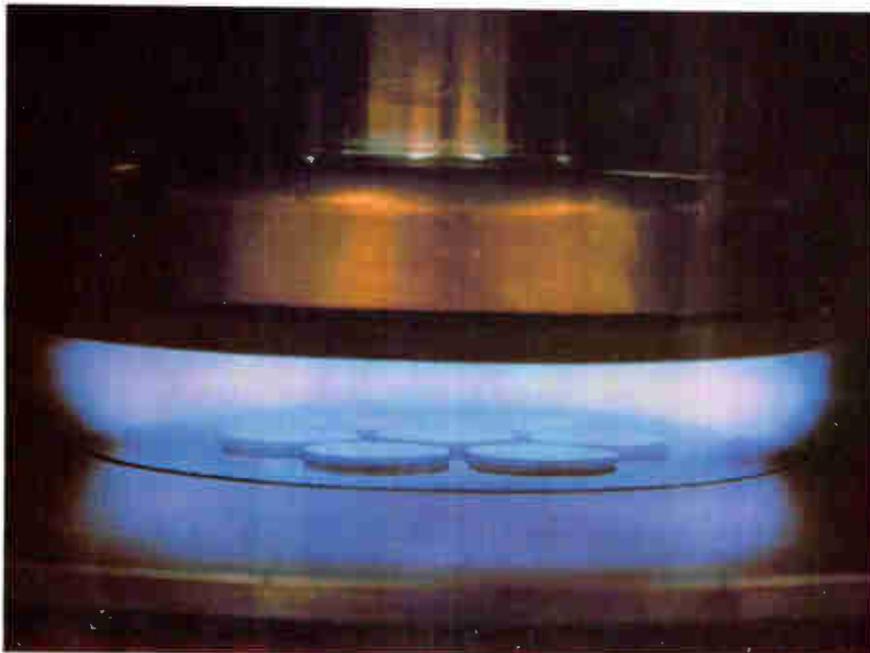
Out of the crucible and into the sputtering chamber

Glass is essential ingredient of multilevel wiring and protective coatings for integrated circuits.

Its composition is easier to control if it is made in bulk and fused or sputtered onto the semiconductor wafers, instead of being deposited by other methods.



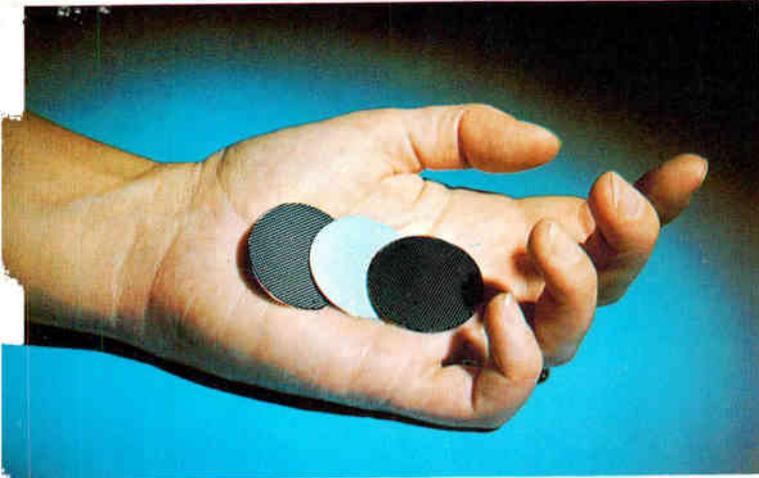
Violet glow discharge bathes wafers in r-f sputtering chamber. Wafers are showered by molecules of glass dislodged from the cathode above by ion bombardment.



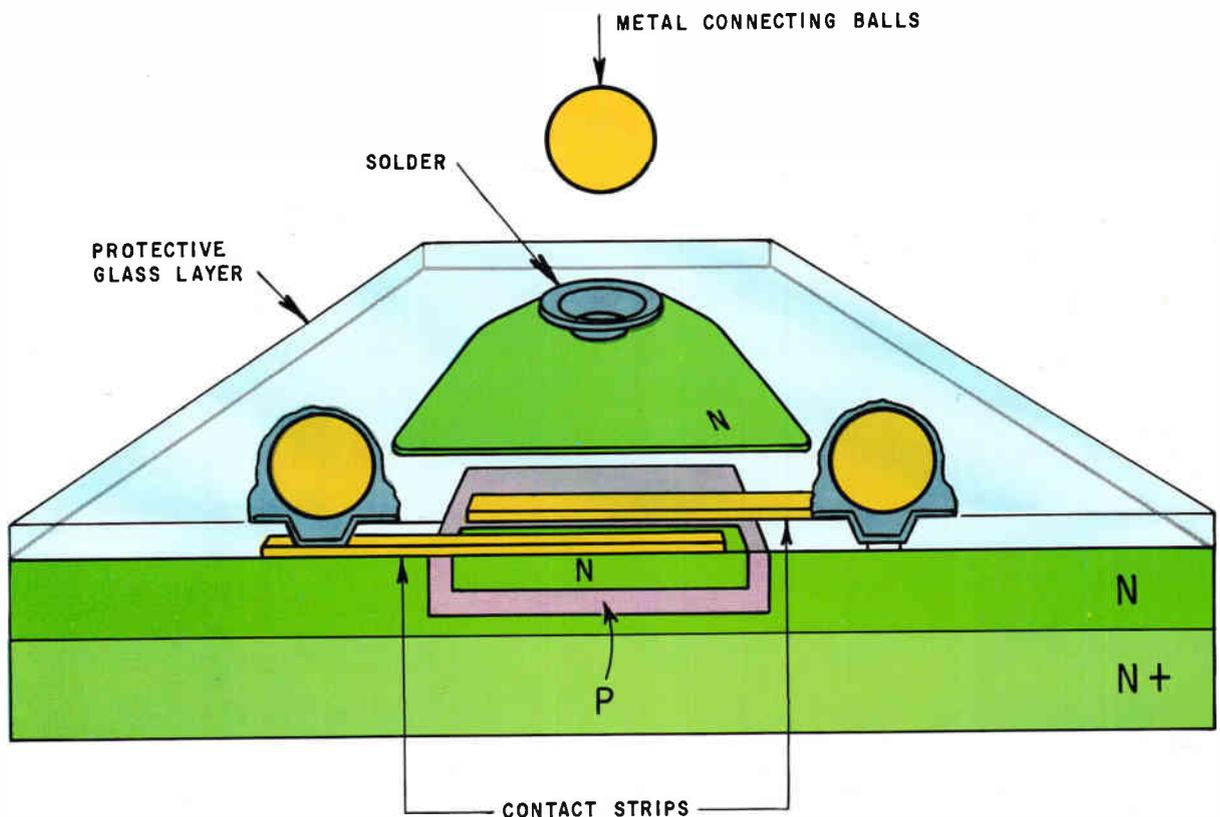
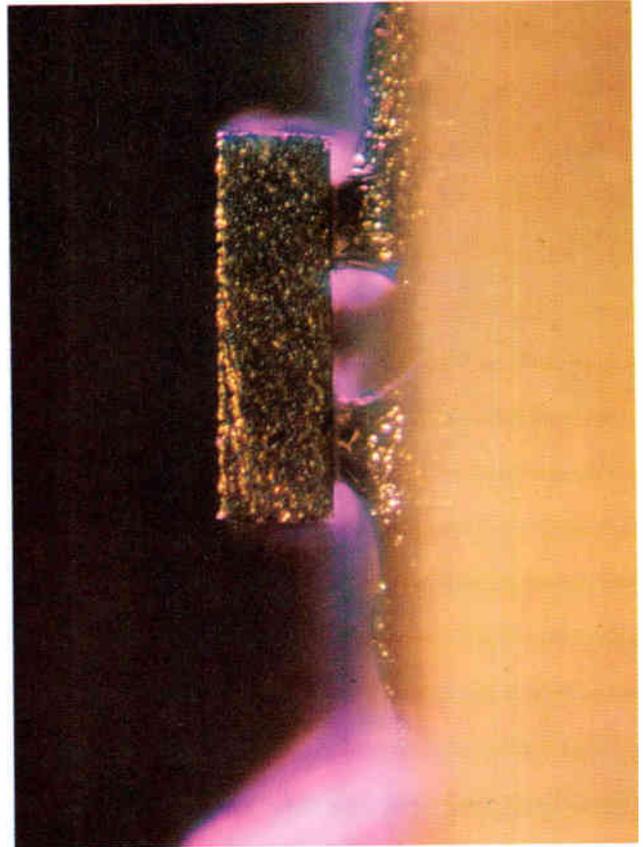
Silicon nitride coats these wafers; it is superior to silicon dioxide as an insulator, but is harder to process. The colors vary because optical interference between light reflected from the silicon and glass surfaces varies with coating thicknesses. Thicknesses are about 2,000 angstroms for the yellowish coating, 2,500 Å for the bluish one and 3,200 Å for the reddish glass. Silicon nitride is shinier than silicon dioxide because it has a higher refractive index.

Ball contacts: three for a transistor and 15 for a 16-bit memory circuit

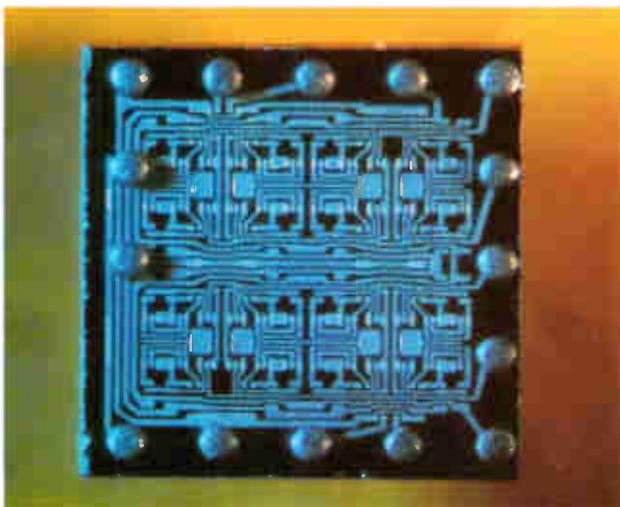
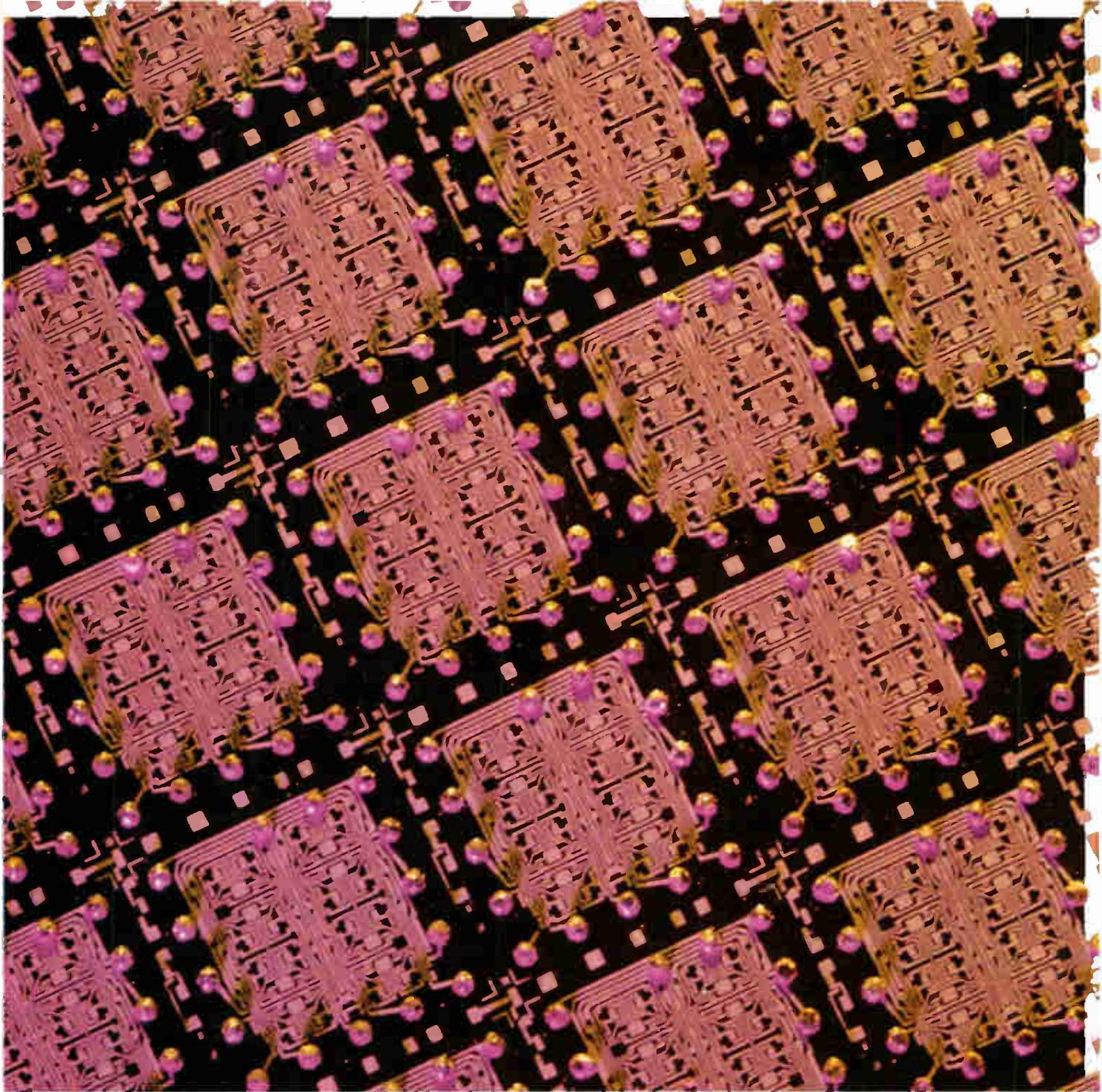
Single-device chip soldered to interconnections on a ceramic substrate. Contacts are the tiny metal balls shown in the diagram below.



Three steps in forming a fired-frit coating are illustrated (left to right) by a silicon wafer bare except for its silicon dioxide coating, a wafer coated with frit and a wafer after firing of the glass.

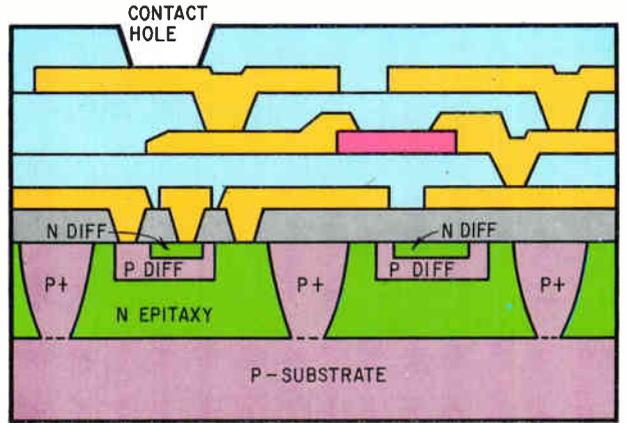
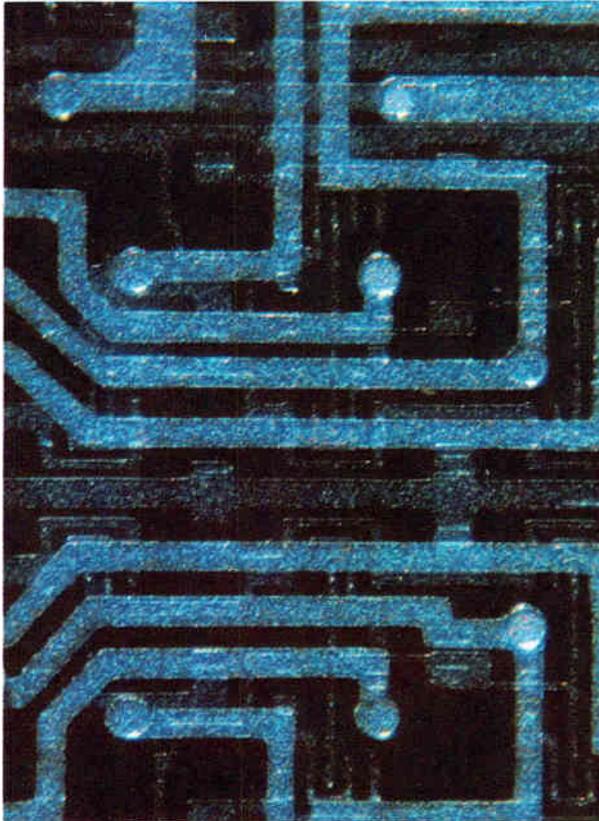


Transistor chip for hybrid integrated circuits has ball contacts fused into contact holes in 60-microinch-thick layer of glass. Glassing permits automation of assembly.



Glass layer protects active area of these 16-bit memory circuits. The glass also holds ball contacts that allow the circuits to be soldered to thick-film interconnections by processes similar to those used to solder the single-device chip. The circuits are produced in groups on a silicon wafer. A single circuit, cut from a wafer is at the left.

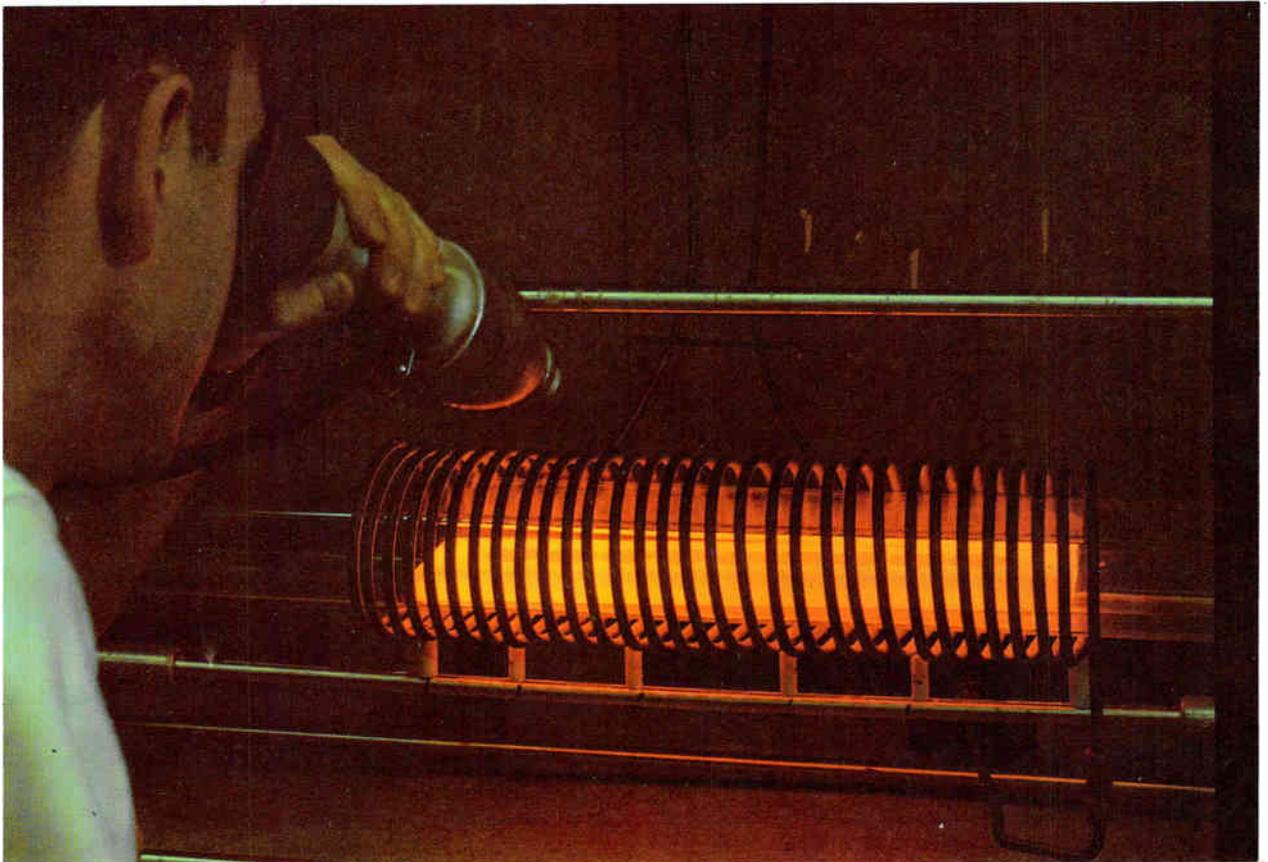
Extra glass means extra circuit performance



LEGEND □ GLASS ■ THIN-FILM RESISTOR ■ N
 □ METALLIZATION ■ GROWN SiO₂ ■ P

Monolithic-hybrid circuit with three wiring levels. Extra layer of glass provides the substrate area needed to deposit and intraconnect precision thin-film part.

Two levels of wiring on monolithic integrated circuit are insulated by glass layer. This is a closeup of part of the IC shown on the cover, a developmental device containing eight current-switch circuits and a total of 156 components. The small spots of metal are vias through the glass, connecting wiring on one level to wiring on the other level.



Optical pyrometer checks temperature of wafers in r-f heated furnace. Wafers, barely visible on a glowing carrier, are being glassed by chemical reaction.

chemical vapors, or reaction at the wafer surface of volatile compounds of the glass's constituents, or both; and vacuum deposition, including evaporation and sputtering. All other things being equal, the ideal glassing process would be the one done at lowest temperature. However, compromises are required to obtain the glass with the best combination of properties and compatibility with other device materials.

Some materials won't form stable glass in bulk form, but will do so in thin-film form. Silicon nitride is one of these, but it cannot be prepared by melting because decomposition occurs at its melting point of 1,900° C—a temperature so high that silicon nitride cannot be supercooled without crystallization. Besides, that temperature destroys diffused devices. Dense films of silicon nitride can be formed by pyrolytic (high temperature chemical decomposition) or sputtering techniques.

Fusing glass frit

The frit-firing method produces pinhole-free glass films of controlled composition and thickness. It is a simple process, well suited to mass production.

The frit is finely ground glass particles, about 0.1 micron in size, suspended in a mixture of ethyl acetate and isopropyl alcohol. The frit is compacted onto the silicon wafer, usually by centrifuging, and then fused to the silicon by firing it at or slightly below the glass's softening point.

Because of the small particle size, a 1-micron-thick film is formed in a few minutes of firing. Thickness of a 1.5-micron film can be held to ± 0.03 micron over a wafer and average thickness from wafer to wafer can be held to ± 0.06 micron. Films thinner than 0.5 micron can be made. The thickness control greatly facilitates the etching of contact holes in the glass; resolution is comparable to silicon dioxide and undercutting is at a minimum, making for low reject rates.

One advantage over other techniques is that the glass composition selected for the powder is the glass deposited—neither chemical complexity nor changes in composition during deposition are factors in selection. Also, the fusion flows the glass, forming an excellent bond to the wafer surface.

The major disadvantage is that the choice of glass is restricted by the allowable firing temperature, which thus becomes the dominant factor. Higher-temperature glasses would be desirable for chemical stability and better thermal expansion match with silicon.

One process boundary is the maximum temperature that metal lands and metal-semiconductor contacts can stand. Metal lands must be used under the glass on most high-speed transistors and monolithic IC's so that electrodes can fan out to conveniently spaced terminals from very small, closely spaced emitter and base contact holes. If the lands are aluminum, the temperature limit is the aluminum-silicon eutectic temperature of approximately 577° C. Lands are not required under the glass on diodes, since the single terminal can be placed di-

Another role for glass

Besides its extrinsic uses on devices made in single-crystal silicon, glass itself is a promising semiconductor material.

Two reports on this newest role of glass appeared in the Sept. 19 issue of *Electronics*. The first, "Looking through the glasses for new active components," [p. 129] also provides additional details on subjects such as ionic migration and the formation of unusual glasses. The second, "Transistors face an invisible foe," [p. 191] tells how one company makes switches, transducers and memory devices with glass films.

If the hopes of researchers pushing glass semiconductor development come true, glass will become a competitor of silicon, not merely its servant.

George Sideris

rectly on the contact area.

Secondly, if gold is used to control carrier lifetime in the silicon, the glass firing temperature must be compatible with the gold diffusion or activation temperature of about 1,050° C. This is not a serious restriction because several glasses can be fired near 1,050° C. These two considerations demonstrate that the frit-fusion method must be made part of the process at the start of device design, not as an after thought.

Chemical deposition

Pyrolytic decomposition and reactions such as oxidation and hydrolysis are closely related chemical glassing methods, similar to the processes that grow epitaxial layers on silicon crystal. The reaction is made to occur at the substrate surface, usually by making the substrate the hottest part of the deposition system. Reaction in the gas phase, an old technique, gives a loose, poorly adhering deposit.

Pyrolysis has been extensively investigated as a way to form silicon dioxide, the simplest silicate glass. Decomposition of ethylorthosilicate, $\text{Si}(\text{OEt})_4$, is an example of pyrolysis; oxidation of SiH_4 illustrates oxidation; and SiCl_4 plus water is an example of the hydrolysis method.^{14, 15} To form silicon nitride, SiH_4 or SiCl_4 may be reacted with NH_3 .⁸

Volatile compounds of the glass elements must be introduced simultaneously into the vapor phase to form more complex glasses, such as a borosilicate or an aluminum borosilicate. The compounds must also react at the substrate surface, in essence forming the glass in situ.¹⁶ Borosilicate-depositing compounds include B_2H_6 , BCl_3 and $\text{B}(\text{MeO})_3$, methylborate. Examples of volatile aluminum compounds are AlCl_3 and aluminum isopropoxide.

In principle, chemical methods deposit high-temperature glasses at relatively low temperatures and at relatively high rates, around 1,000 angstroms per minute. Offsetting these two advantages are several disadvantages:

- The process temperature limitations are the same as those for the fusion method. The composition and the thickness of the film is more difficult to control than in fusion or vacuum deposition. Control depends on vapor-phase composition and uniformity of substrate temperature.

▪ Only the simpler glasses can be deposited. This limits material selection. So does the requirement that the chemicals not attack the semiconductor structure, nor its metal parts.

▪ Reaction products and reactants include water and decomposed organic materials, which can become trapped in the glass layer in amounts that increase as formation temperature goes down.

Sputtering insulators

Straightforward vacuum evaporation of glass gives poor-quality films that vary in composition with thickness. Attempts to evaporate glass result in appreciable decomposition and fractionation. Even a film of simple glass, such as silicon dioxide, is poorly defined, varies in composition (SiO_{2-x}) and is highly stressed and porous.¹⁷

The two vacuum-deposition techniques worth discussing here are direct-current reactive sputtering and radio-frequency sputtering of insulators.

At first, only conductors and semiconductors were sputtered. In d-c sputtering, the target is a metal cathode in a d-c glow discharge. Atoms or molecules are ejected from the target by the impact of ions from the plasma. However, if the cathode is an insulator, the ion bombardment builds up a positive charge on the target surface; the charge can't be neutralized by conduction, so the process stops.

D-c sputtering can be used to deposit insulators by adding to the sputtering atmosphere a gas that will chemically react with the sputtered conductor to form an insulator. This reactive sputtering provides good quality metal-oxide films when the substrate temperature is kept high and the sputtering rate is kept low.¹⁸⁻²¹

Glasses don't deposit as easily as oxide films. To sputter a simple borosilicate glass requires the simultaneous reactive sputtering of boron and silicon. Or, one can be the cathode while the second is introduced by some other method. The second constituent either deposits on the cathode and is transported to the substrate with the first, or the two react at the substrate surface. The latter happens when a volatile boron compound is added to the glow bombarding a silicon cathode.

Composition control is poor and only simple glasses can be deposited. Film quality improves as substrate temperature is raised, but deposition can take place below 500° C.

R-f sputtering transports insulators straight from the cathode to the substrate. Film quality is high and, in principle, films are not limited to simple glasses. The d-c problem of charge buildup is eliminated by applying a high-frequency potential to a metal electrode behind the insulator.²²⁻²⁵ Then, ions and electrons alternately bombard the insulator. The ions provide the energy that dislodges the insulator molecules and the electrons neutralize the surface charge. Deposition rates are increased by an applied magnetic field that increases ion density and confines the glow.

R-f reactive sputtering is a useful process when high-purity insulator cathodes are not available.

Silicon nitride, for instance, can be formed by sputtering a silicon cathode in nitrogen or mixtures of nitrogen and argon.

Fused quartz and many glasses can be deposited by r-f sputtering at high rates, up to 2,000 angstroms a minute. Temperatures can be kept low, compositions are easily controlled and films with properties close to those of fused glass films can be deposited.²⁶ Good thickness uniformity can be maintained. However, large, defect-free cathodes must be fabricated, the equipment is complex and the temperature of the substrate is difficult to control.

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Now comes a new reason for interest in the item. *Proceedings of the IEEE* (54:425, 1966) carries a letter to the editor that beefs up its importance somewhat. Dr. Richard A. Soref of the Sperry Rand Research Center has been inspired to look at it as an erasable optical memory offering random access, high capacity, destructive readout (when the infrared hits it), and several hours of storage time. He comes up with the following estimates, which we hope will be regarded as tantalizing:

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†In combination with electro-optic light deflectors (*IBM J. Res. Dev.*, 8:64, 1964; *Bell Sys. Tech. J.*, 43:821, 1964).

W/cm², 5 x 10⁵ bits of data per second could be serially read out and erased. With 1.06μ Nd⁺⁺⁺ emission, the erasure efficiency should double. Spatially, the phosphor has a minimum element size of 4 x 10⁻⁴ cm². Writing to exploit this packing density would take 0.8W at 0.488μ from an argon ion CW laser, and the reading would take 1.2W of CW Nd⁺⁺⁺ laser light.

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Same address is being kept busier by the discovery that KODAK IRTRAN 4 Optical Material is the top choice in a window material for the CO₂ lasers that have focused attention at 10.6μ in the heart of the great clear 8-14μ atmospheric window. IRTRAN 4 Material contributes virtually no absorption of its own in this spectral region. It takes the necessary optical quality and retains the vital flatness and parallelism at elevated temperature. A drop of rain or sweat won't pit it.

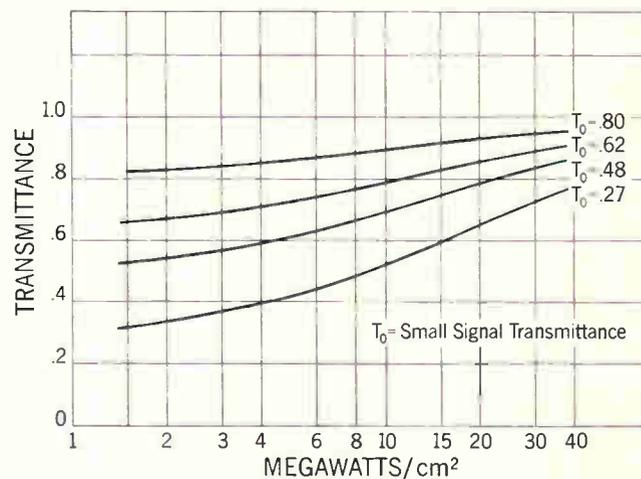
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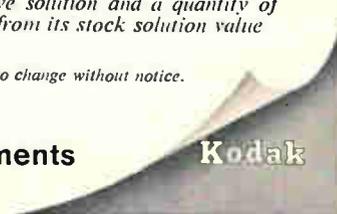
This is the saturable dye which first made possible the achievement of mode locking. Calculations based on this work (*App. Phys. Letters*, 8:174) have shown that it should be possible to concentrate millijoule pulses into gigawatt slugs of infrared only 0.006 cm thick. The following curves of the transmittance of EASTMAN 9740 Solution for 20-nanosecond pulses depict its saturation characteristics:



Further details from Distillation Products Industries, Rochester, N.Y. 14603 (Division of Eastman Kodak Company), which for \$100 supplies 100 ml of the dye solution and a quantity of solvent with which to reduce α from its stock solution value of 25 cm⁻¹.

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Pcm telephone exchange switches digital data like a computer

Voice messages that are pulse-code modulated can now be switched directly through an all-electronic telephone exchange built of logic circuits and a series of memories

By Andre Chatelon

Laboratoire Central de Telecommunications, Paris

Existing telephone networks employing pulse-code modulation within their transmission systems must have the digital signals converted back to analog signals before they pass through an exchange. Now an all-electronic telephone exchange has been successfully tested that switches pcm signals such as those in the transmission system described in *Electronics* Sept. 19, 1966 [pp. 139-148]. The compatibility of the two systems is excellent.

The resulting integrated network drastically reduces the size and cost of an exchange—less equipment is needed while signal quality is kept high. Since digital-to-analog conversion is no longer necessary in the exchange, the crosspoints in the exchange are simple gate circuits, driven by control logic instead of electromechanical switches and relays [see "Telephone exchanges: past, present and future," p. 122]. Savings will further increase as monolithic integrated circuits replace the present discrete circuits in the network designed by Laboratoire Central de Télécommunication (LCT) in Paris. The small size of the transistorized equipment is evident in the photo on the next page.

Computerized calling

The exchange handles digital data much like a computer, storing incoming signals and control information in memories and routing and switching the signals with logic circuits. The coded signals and control functions can be time-division multiplexed, simplifying the interconnections between exchanges and within exchanges.^{1,2} Signaling information, such as "line busy," can also be handled digitally.

Advanced developments in computer technology can be applied directly to the design of the ex-

change. For example, the gate circuits are low-cost computer types. Temperature variations and aging of the circuits do not affect signal quality, making the system reliable.

Also, as in a computer, functional flexibility is high. Often, only the information stored in a memory need be changed—not hardware and wiring—to change the exchange's logic operation and provide new telephone services.

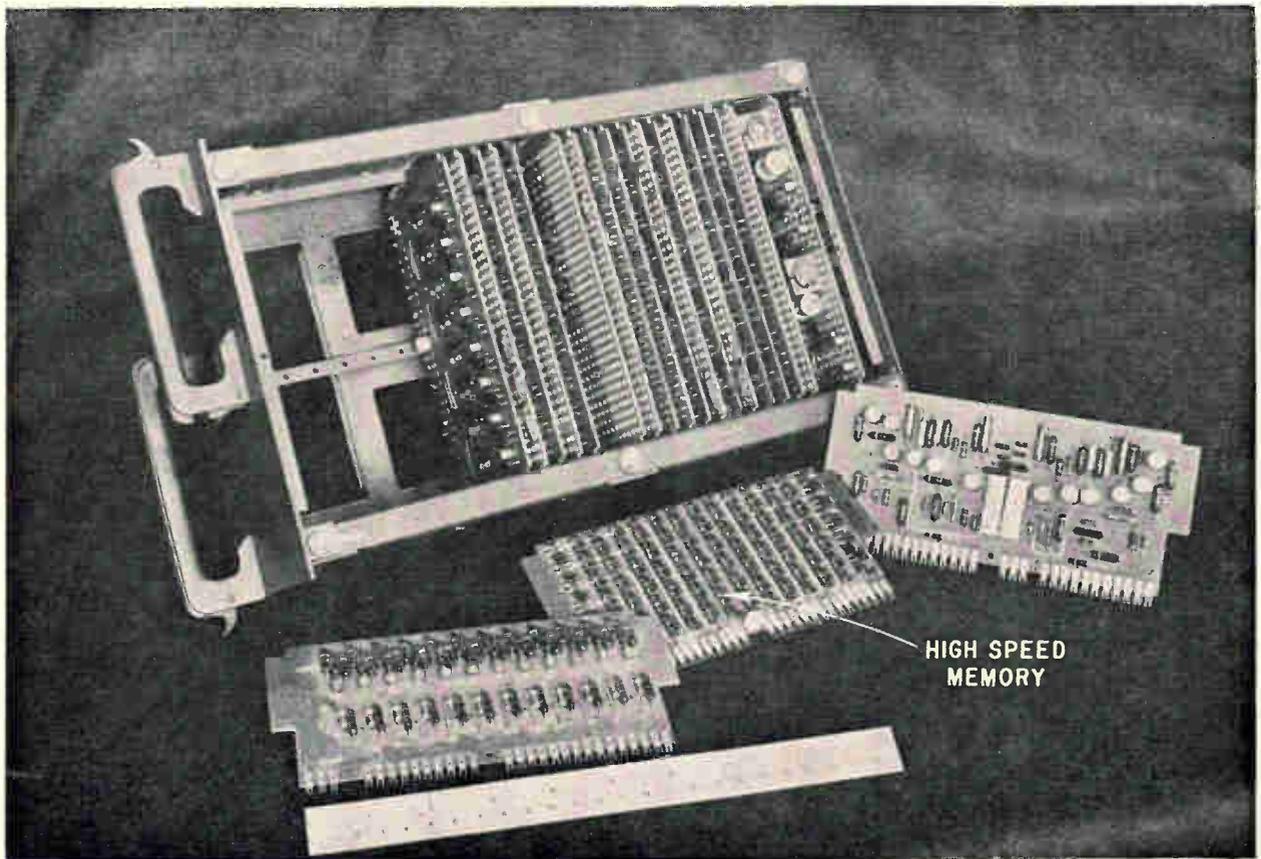
Nevertheless, the difficulties of an all-digital network should not be underestimated. Large exchanges will have to handle many hundreds of millions of bits a second, since each two-way telephone call requires a traffic capacity of 128,000 bits a second. The maximum clock frequency at present is 6 megahertz.

Very fast devices were not used in the prototype exchange to keep costs down. Exchanges require a great deal of redundant equipment because telephone reliability requirements are more stringent than those of computers. The digital circuits are conventional diode-transistor logic or direct coupled transistor logic circuits made of components such as 2N914 and 2N2369 transistors and 1N914 diodes.

Next—integrated circuits

Pcm exchanges utilizing integrated circuits are being designed, however integrated circuits were too costly for commercial exchanges at the time the system described here was being designed. Now that IC's are readily available at low cost, there is no doubt that they will be used in the next generation of telephone switching equipment to further reduce system costs.

The advantages of using IC's in exchanges are expected to be as great as those realized in the



Transistorized logic circuitry and a high-speed diode-capacitor memory are basic elements of experimental pcm exchange. The memory's read-write cycle is 600 nanoseconds and maximum storage time is 125 microseconds.

pcm transmission system, although not necessarily for the same reasons. In the transmission system, for example, they reduce cross talk problems by lowering the switching levels. In the exchange, the greatest advantage is simplifying the interconnections of many parts of the equipment. This, plus smaller size, the expansion of exchange capacity with modular units and better reliability, will make future exchanges more economical.

System interfaces

In designing a pcm integrated network it is necessary to consider the interfaces with analog systems as well as with other pcm terminals and exchanges. Three particular problem areas exist. The first is at an audio interface where there is a pcm-audio conversion. For example, in the diagram upper right, an audio interface exists between a pcm terminal and a subscriber line or between a remote pcm concentrator synchronized to the exchange and a subscriber line. An audio interface also occurs when a pcm exchange is coupled to an existing electromechanical exchange.

A concentrator controls a small group of subscriber lines, multiplexing them onto a single line that goes into the exchange. Since it can be expected that all subscribers will not use their telephones simultaneously, the concentrator's line capacity to the exchange is smaller than the number of subscriber lines to which it is connected.

The second problem is synchronizing the multiplexed pcm signals that pass from one pcm terminal to another. For example, in the lower figure at the right there can be synchronizing problems between the pcm terminal and the pcm terminal exchange or between the pcm terminal exchange and the pcm transit exchange. The more terminals or exchanges the pcm signal must pass through the more difficult the synchronizing problems.

The third problem—switching pcm signals—occurs at all the pcm exchanges.

Audio interface problems are most difficult at the junction between a pcm exchange and subscriber equipment. Various solutions have been proposed for solving the subscriber interface problem;^{3,4} the technique developed by the LCT will use remote and local concentrators, like those outlined in the upper diagram at the right. The interface between the electromechanical and pcm exchange (lower figure), although similar to that at a local pcm concentrator, presents fewer problems because there is no need to send large ringing signals or supply large d-c voice currents.

The main problem at the subscriber interface is not the analog-digital conversion, but the requirement to send ringing signals and large currents for the telephone's transmitter. For example, ringing signals are thousands of times higher than the speech signals transmitted over the same line. In addition, if line amplifiers were used they would

have to be protected from being damaged by the ringing current.

Although multiplexing and analog-pcm conversion equipment is used on pcm trunk lines, it is not economical to use similar equipment for each subscriber line. In a trunk line the equipment cost is shared among many subscribers; equipment for each subscriber line would be too costly. Also subscriber equipment characteristics vary widely, preventing the design of a single pcm unit that could be used on every line.

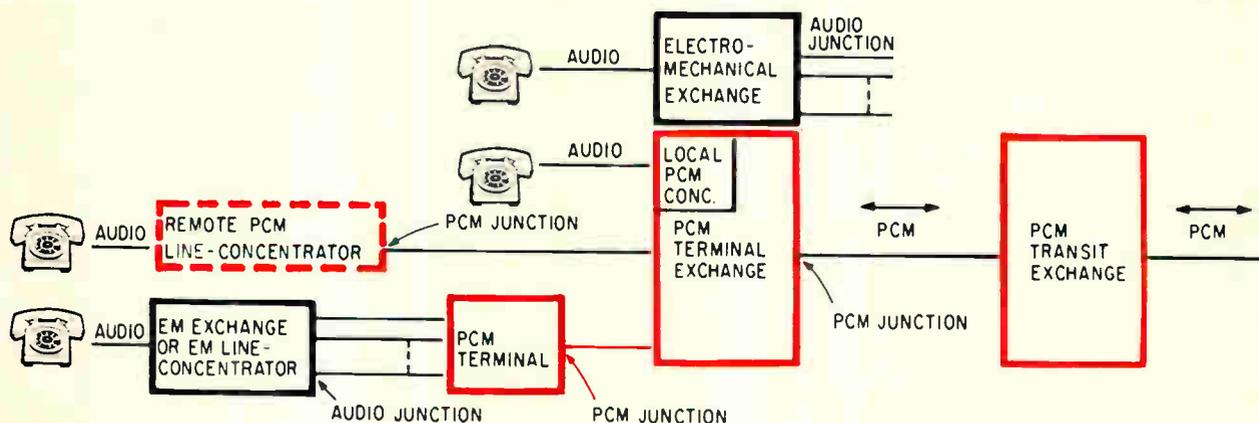
It is fortunate that only one pcm-analog conversion occurs at the subscriber line because this reduces noise problems. Even in difficult cases, the extra cost of installing a hybrid coil and a low-pass filter on the subscriber line is justified. That cost is offset by large savings in other parts of the network. These savings include increased capacity by multiplexing, inexpensive time-division switching and shorter subscriber transmission lines resulting from the use of a concentrator.

In the future, when it will be feasible to use semiconductor amplifiers in the telephone itself, it will be possible to significantly reduce the amount of line equipment needed for analog transmission through the use of microphones that require less power and by incorporating electronic ringing circuits within the telephone.

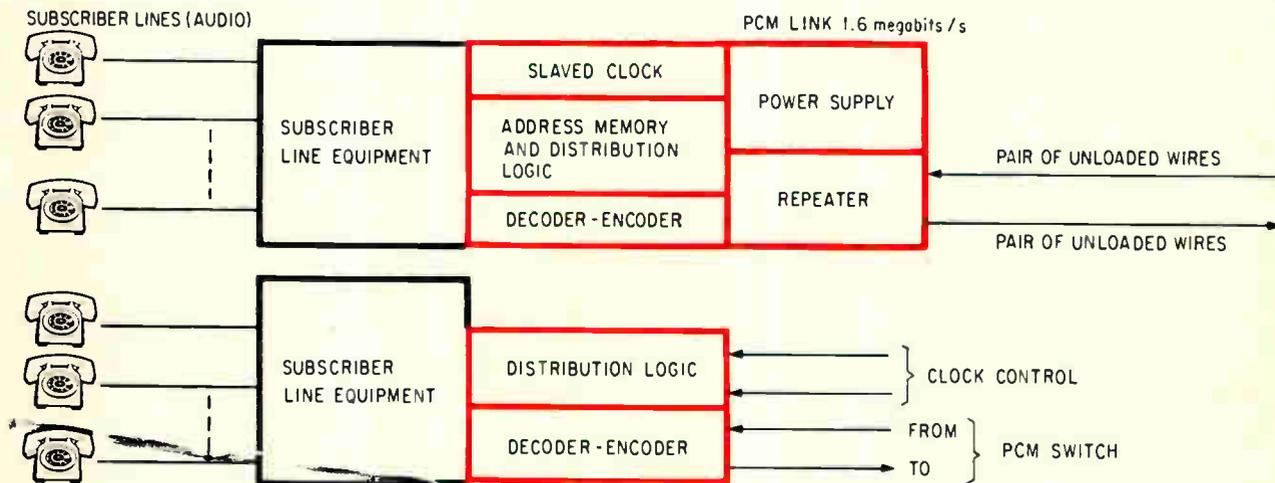
Synchronizing the exchanges

The pcm exchange developed by LCT and illustrated in the block diagram on page 123 has the major advantage of being the most flexible one for telephone switching. In contrast to other systems,⁵ this new system works on a fully asynchronous basis. Clock frequencies may vary considerably without causing a traffic interruption. However, speech quality may be impaired if the clock frequency drifts more than one part in a million from its nominal value.

The purpose of synchronization is to get the incoming digital pulses in time positions that coin-



Mixture of pcm exchanges, pcm terminals and electromechanical exchanges would be typical in any telephone network. Units enclosed in solid color are autonomous pcm units that have their own clocks. The local pcm line concentrator in the exchange is controlled by the exchange's clock. Remote pcm concentrator (dashed colored line) would be slaved to the pcm exchange. Interfacing problems occur at the junction between audio lines and pcm terminals. Synchronization problems exist between autonomous pcm exchanges because their clocks must be synchronized.



Concentrators form the interface at a junction of subscriber's audio (analog) lines and the pcm system. A concentrator can serve many subscribers over a trunk that has limited capacity because telephones are not all used at one time. A pcm concentrator remote from the exchange, (top diagram) provides a more flexible configuration than a local pcm concentrator located in exchange from which it obtains power and clock signals (lower diagram). Blocks in color outline main sections of pcm equipment.

cide with those given by the local clock. Synchronization must be achieved with clock frequencies that vary at remote terminals and with transmission lines that may have varying delays or phase shifts.

Synchronizing incoming signals is a function shared by three sections of the exchange: a synchronizing junction, called synchro-junction equipment, group equipment and common framing equipment. A synchro-junction unit is connected in each line and performs the major portion of the synchronization. Synchro-junction equipment also converts the serial pcm word one pulse after another—into a parallel word—a pulse appearing simultaneously on each of eight lines. Eight synchro-junction units deliver their parallel words and the channel numbers for each word to a group equipment unit. The group equipment stores 192 words that are subsequently switched across the exchange under the control of the central clock.

Framing equipment is shared by all junctions in the exchange; consequently the framing equipment

represents a small portion of the exchange's cost. The framing equipment detects the position of the synchronizing pulses in the incoming pcm signals. It is only used when the equipment is turned on or when the synchronization or the channel position has accidentally been lost. Since the framing equipment is similar to equipment in a pcm terminal, it will not be described further.

Synchro-junction equipment

The main purpose of the synchro-junction equipment is to simultaneously deliver to the group equipment the encoded pcm words for 24 telephone calls and an indication of the channel to which each word belongs. As indicated in the block diagram on page 124, an incoming serial word to a synchro-junction unit is first regenerated—that is the pulses are reshaped. The word is then written into a row of the junction memory. Each of the three rows of the memory is filled consecutively under the control of a three-position writing counter

Telephone exchanges: past, present and future

Electromechanical techniques dominate the design of telephone switching exchanges, even though electronic techniques are commonplace in transmission lines. Only in the past few years have exchanges become electronic and then only on a modest scale.

The lag in development of electronic exchanges has been because of the nature of the signals switched and previous inadequacies in electronic components. Most exchanges switch analog speech information, even though the switching equipment is basically digital in that the routing of the signals is controlled by the on-off operation of electromechanical relays and switches.

Two trends, the increase in complexity of modern telephone exchanges and the development of reliable, inexpensive transistors, have led to the substitution of electronic logic circuits for electromechanical relay logic. However, electronic circuits control the switching; they do not form the switching contacts at the intersection of transmission lines, except in relatively few exchanges such as the one being developed by Laboratoire Central de Télécommunications (LCT).

Even so, electronic control is an important development since control functions represent about half the cost of an exchange. Control circuitry costs less than electromechanical controls because an electronic unit can control many operations on a time-division basis, replacing many slower electromechanical units. This saving and others—such as the ability to change control functions by programing rather than component changes—have been realized with transistor logic. Integrated circuits offer further economies.

Crosspoints. The switching contact itself is another matter. Despite two decades of effort, exchange designers have not found a generally satisfactory electronic substitute for metallic-contact crosspoints to switch analog signals from one telephone transmission line to another.

The analog speech signals may have to go through as many as seven crosspoints in each exchange and pass through many exchanges before reaching their

destination. Therefore, contact losses must be kept low—a requirement met by relays, but difficult to satisfy with electronic components.

Series resistances of closed metallic contacts are only a few milliohms. When the contacts are opened, their capacitances are only a few picofarads and the very high leakage impedance that results helps to reduce cross talk. In contrast, electronic switches have closed resistances of a few ohms and open resistances of generally less than 100 megohms.

Although electronic switches can be very reliable, metallic crosspoints often operate for tens of years without failure. Finally, the cost of a metallic crosspoint is very low.

Incompatibility. Despite the advantages of relay-type crosspoints, they are becoming less suited for telephone switching. The newer, larger exchanges require as many as 20 crosspoints per line, lowering the cost advantage of metallic contacts. As the complexity of the switching system rises, electronic control becomes more necessary.

With electronic control the exchange designer is faced with the problem of matching electromechanical devices to electronic digital circuits. Although relays can switch in 1 or 2 milliseconds, they are slow compared with electronic logic. Also, the electronic circuits require lower power levels than relays, so special driving circuits are needed for the relay coils.

The lack of a straightforward electronic replacement for metallic crosspoints has led exchange designers to seek two other solutions. One, representing a transition between conventional electromechanical switching systems and fully electronic systems, is the development of miniature switches and relays such as reed relays that are designed to be controlled by electronic circuits.

LCT's use of pulse-code modulation in an all digital system exemplifies the other approach. While taking advantage of the added capacity and improved voice quality offered by pcm transmission, it is possible to eliminate the relay and its metallic crosspoint and substitute digital gate circuits.

and a bit counter that are both driven in synchronism with the incoming bit frequency.

By having three rows in the synchro-junction memory, it is possible to avoid overlap between the writing and reading times for a particular word. One word is written into the memory while another word is read out.

Under control of the central clock, the information in the synchro-junction memory is read out as an eight-bit parallel word. During the read cycle the clock also advances the channel counter at the output.

However, since the incoming bit frequency and the bit frequency set by the local clock usually differ, the time at which a given row is read tends to approach the writing time of the same row. An overlap detector measures the interval between the read and write times. If the time difference becomes too small it is stored in the overlap memory until the next synchronizing code arrives. During this synchronizing time slot, the writing counter is shifted in the direction that best separates the writing and reading time. Simultaneously, the channel counter is shifted to maintain agreement between the channel number and the information readout of the synchro-junction memory. Shifting is done only during the synchronizing time slot to prevent losing information in the memory.

Supermultiplexing

The series-to-parallel conversion that is performed in the synchro-junction memory is an important function in a pcm exchange. The logic elements can process parallel pcm signals faster than serial pcm signals. For example, a parallel word can be shifted in the time that it takes to shift a single bit of a serial word. The increase in speed allows a large number of parallel words to be multiplexed onto one channel of the input of a group unit. This is called supermultiplexing.

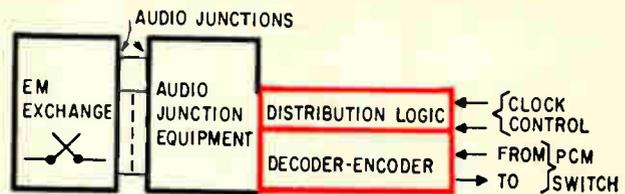
Supermultiplexing reduces the number of common access lines needed for the memories of the group and cord circuits. In a moderate size memory, a reduction in the number of access lines is important because the access equipment of each line, such as registers and address decoders, can represent a large fraction of the memory's cost.

Group equipment

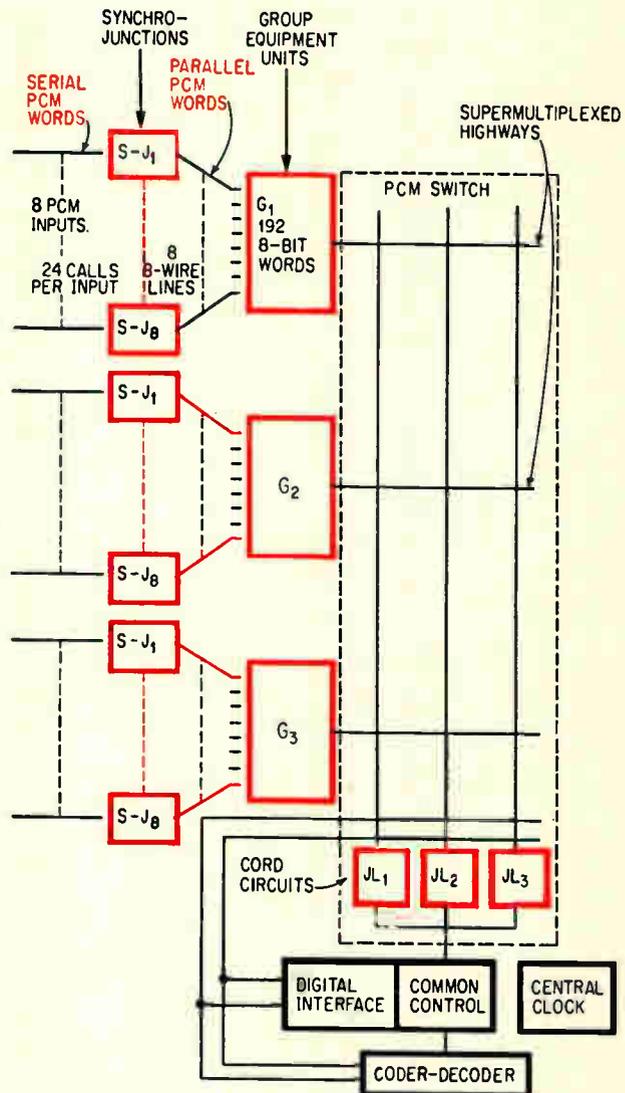
A typical grouping unit, G, such as the one shown on page 126, assembles coded speech from eight synchro-junction units. Since each synchro-junction unit handles 24 calls as shown at the right, the group equipment's high-speed memory stores a supermultiplexed collection of 192 eight-bit words.

Under the control of the exchange's clock the group memory is read out cyclically as parallel words that appear on a supermultiplex highway at an input of the switching unit. The supermultiplex highway is a set of eight wires that carry many multiplexed parallel words from many input channels.

Incoming speech channels are synchronized so



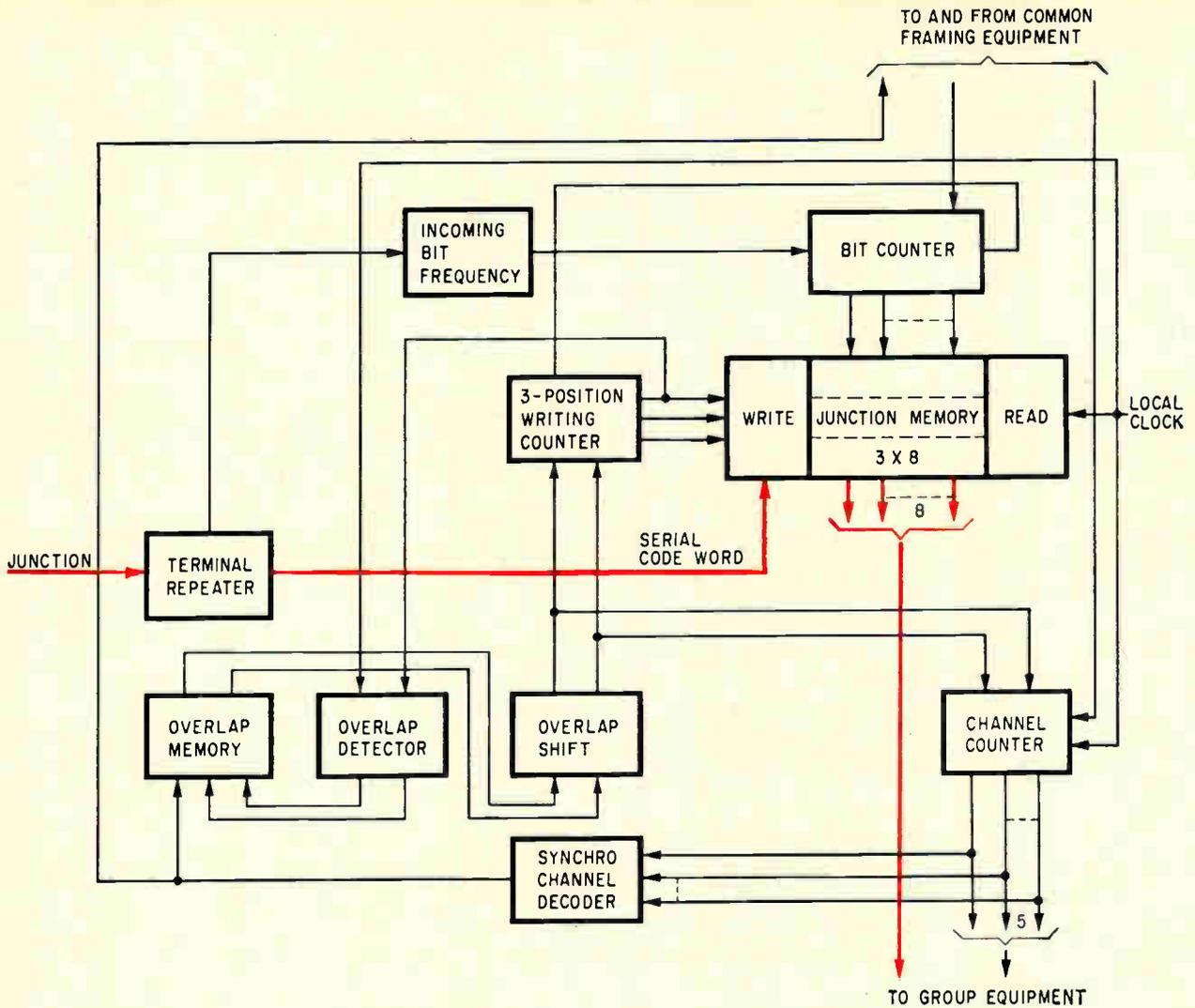
Electromechanical exchange interfacing with pcm equipment is similar to interface of subscriber's line and local pcm concentrator.



Switching configuration in a pcm exchange is a crossbar type that operates with time-division multiplexed signals. Synchro-junction equipment (S-J) converts words from serial to parallel and also helps synchronize incoming pcm signals with local clock. Group equipment (G) gathers coded speech information from synchro junctions to form 192 eight-bit code words. Cord circuits (JL) switch the information to the supermultiplex highways.

that a given channel always appears on the same row of the group memory; consequently when it is read out, a given channel appears on the same time slot at the input to the switching unit. This is an important factor in operating the pcm switching unit.

If only local pcm interfaces are used, the group equipment plays a minor role in synchronization



Synchro-junction equipment regenerates information in the repeater before converting serial input to parallel words. Colored lines show path of main information flow. Discrepancies between the incoming bit rate and local clock are detected and corrected by overlap circuitry. Channel counter indicates channel to which coded speech word belongs. Junction memory stores three 8-bit words.

since the local clock is already controlling the conversion of the audio signal to pcm.

When no pcm signals are being transmitted, it is possible to suppress the synchronizing equipment. Also worth noting is that slave units, such as remote concentrators, greatly simplify the synchronizing problem because they are locked to the exchange's clock.

Cord circuit

A pcm switching system differs from an analog type switching system in that the information to be exchanged through two highways may not be present simultaneously on these highways. Because the pcm exchange deals with multiplexed digital words, the appropriate highways must be connected as the information comes up for switching.

The cord circuit that controls switching of a set of crosspoints is illustrated in the block diagram at the right. Five random memories are needed in the cord circuit to store addresses and coded speech information and to control the operation of the circuit. Information is read into or written out

of these memories during either an even or an odd time slot of the circuit's timing cycle. There are 192 time slots for transferring information.

These memories operate at high speeds because information is exchanged through the highways at a rate of 8,000 times a second. A memory's read-write cycle is 600 nanoseconds and the maximum storage time is 125 microseconds. Diode-capacitor storage is employed to allow the use of inexpensive access circuitry.

When a coded speech word is exchanged it first comes from a group unit and is stored in the speech information memory (IM). Then the coded speech is read out of the information memory and directed to its destination—another group unit.

For the cord circuit to route the information that is extracted from the group equipment, it needs the addresses of the highways through which the information is to be exchanged. These addresses are stored in two memories called the odd space switching memory (SSMO) and the even space switching memory (SSME).

A fourth memory—the time switching memory

(TSM)—stores the time position (channel number) of coded speech signals that are to be exchanged. This memory also stores the address of the row in the information memory into which the coded speech signals are written. A fifth memory (CM) in the cord circuit stores supervisory information.

These memories have 96 rows, half the number of words in a group equipment, because it is convenient to have an equal number of cord circuits and group equipment. During each 125- μ sec sampling period, a cord circuit processes 96 two-way calls, or 192 words.

To switch the 96 calls in 125 μ sec the cord circuit's cycle is divided into 200 timing slots each about 600 nsec long. Only 192 of these time slots are used for speech signals; the remaining eight time slots are used for transmitting synchronizing characters.

Four consecutive elementary logic operations—each 150 nsec long—are performed during each of the 192 time slots:

- The contents of the space switching memory is read.
- This number is decoded.
- Coded speech word corresponding to one subscriber is read out of the information memory.
- The coded speech word corresponding to the other subscriber is written into the same row of the information memory.

Thus by performing control operations during the same time slots in which words are transferred,

one word in the information memory is replaced by a new one every 600 nsec.

Multiple crosspoints—switching points at the intersection of two sets of lines—connect a cord circuit to a highway. The multiple crosspoints are necessary because code words are transferred in parallel and because information transmitted in one direction is handled by one set of crosspoints and information in the other direction by another set of crosspoints.

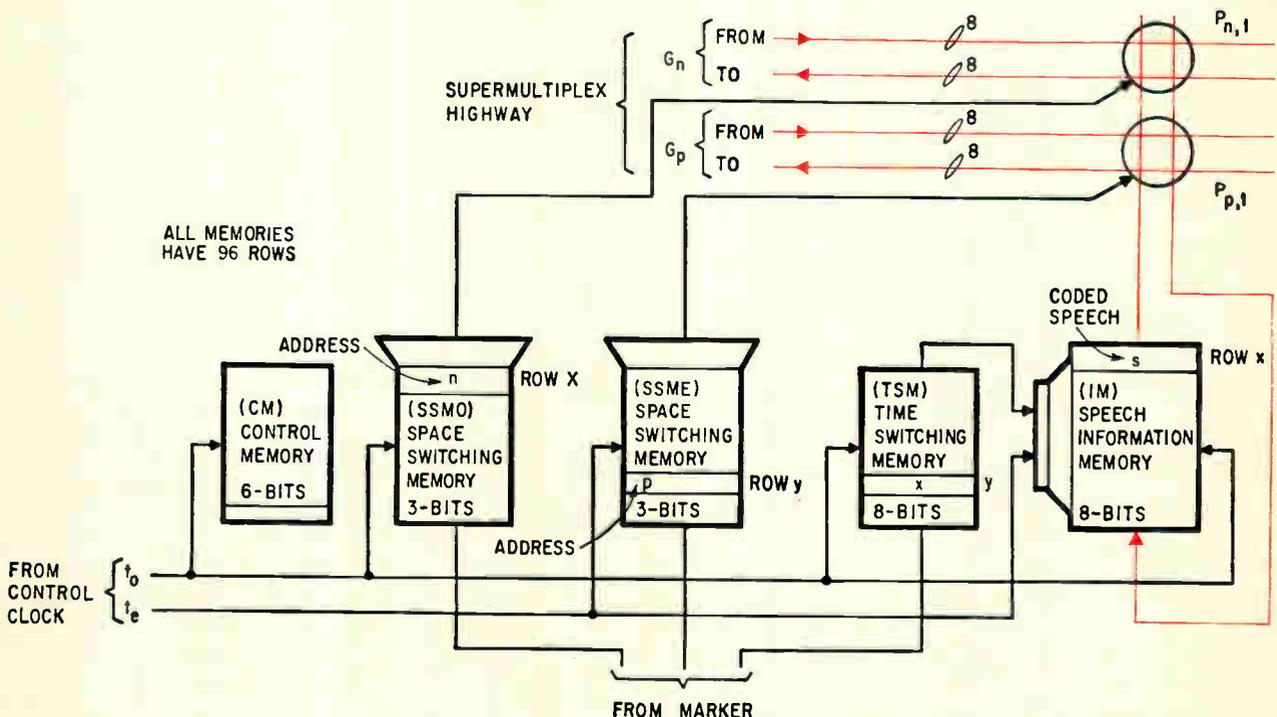
Since the control operations in a pcm exchange are like those in any centralized control exchange, signaling and other auxiliary information may be transmitted over lines similar to the one used for the coded speech. Consequently, as indicated by the exchange block diagram on page 123, the common control receives its information from the junctions through a supermultiplex highway.

A pcm exchange can also send control signals toward the junction over the same path used for receiving. If these signals are not digital, a coder-decoder is used at the interface between the highways and the control equipment.

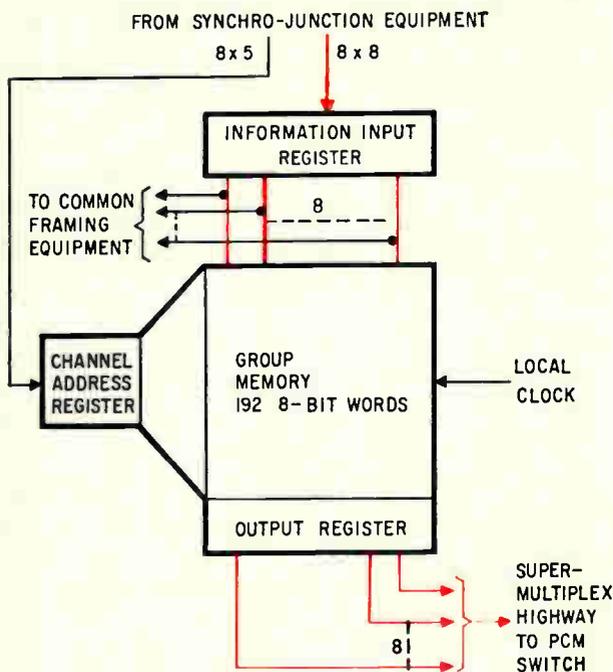
Establishing a connection

Assume that a cord JL_1 in the diagram on page 123 is to connect a channel x in a group G_n to a channel y in a group G_p . The basic requirement for performing this operation in the cord circuit below is as follows:

Information corresponding to the x 'th channel in



Cord circuit controls switching operation in exchange. Diagram represents cord circuit JL_1 in the figure on page 123 so crosspoints are given subscript 1. Only supermultiplex highways from group equipment G_p and G_n are shown with their crosspoints in the pcm switch (color). Space switching memories store addresses of the crosspoints over which speech information is to be transferred. Speech information memory stores coded speech words. Time switching memory stores the time position (channel number) of the speech information to be transferred; during a connection this memory also stores the addresses of the rows into which coded words are written.



Group equipment's high-speed memory gathers 192 eight-bit words and reads these words out to the pcm switch under control of the local clock. Colored lines show flow of coded speech. Eight synchro-junction units each supply 24 eight-bit coded speech words to the group memory.

group G_n will appear on the highway to the cord circuit during an odd time slot, t_{ox} , and will be stored in the information memory. The term t_{ox} refers to an odd time slot during which a code word from the x channel is processed. This information must be transferred to the y channel of G_p during the even time slot, t_{ey} . When information is traveling in the reverse direction, information from G_p appearing in the time slot t_{ey} is transferred to G_n during the time slot t_{ox} .

To start the connection process, the common control sends the address, n , of the $P_{n,1}$ crosspoint to the x 'th row of the odd space switching memory (SSMO). At the same time the y 'th row of the time switching memory (TSM) receives the time position (channel number) of the x 'th channel. Similarly, the common control sends the address p of the $P_{p,1}$ crosspoint to the y 'th row in the even space switching memory (SSME). This transmission of addresses and time positions is done only once for each call, providing no rearrangement is necessary.

Once the addresses are transmitted, the central clock controls the cord circuit's operation. During each sampling period, the cord circuit cyclically processes all 96 calls for which it is responsible.

During the odd time slots, t_{ox} , the following operations are performed:

- The address, n , in the x 'th row of SSMO is read and the decoded output activates a multiple crosspoint, $P_{n,1}$.
- The speech information, S_{ox} , in the x 'th row of the information memory (IM) is read. This information, which is one of the speech signals to be transferred, was previously obtained from the

y channel of the G_p group (see last step under even time-slots below).

- The parallel eight-bit speech word S_{ox} is transferred toward the G_n group through the activated crosspoint $P_{n,1}$.

- The information on the supermultiplex highway coming from G_n is transferred to the x 'th row of the speech information memory where S_{ox} has just been extracted.

In the odd time slot, t_{oy} , the address x in the y row of the time switching memory is read. This information is stored in the access circuit of information memory where it is decoded. It is used during the next even time slot, t_{ey} .

In even time slots t_{ey} , the following operations are performed for the y channel in the G_p group.

- The address p in the y 'th row of SSME is read and the decoded output activates a multiple crosspoint $P_{p,1}$.

- The coded speech information S_{ex} of the x 'th row of the information memory is read. This information which came from the x 'th channel of the G_n group, was sent to the information memory during the previous t_{ox} time slot.

- The parallel eight-bit speech word S_{ex} is transferred toward the G_p group through the activated crosspoint $P_{p,1}$.

- The information on the supermultiplexed highway coming from the G_n group is transferred to the x 'th row of the information memory from which S_{ex} has just been extracted.

Performing these operations exchanges the speech information of channel x in group G_n and channel y in group G_p . When a single pcm switching stage is used, the digital information must be converted from parallel to serial words before transmission. When no pcm transmission is involved the parallel digital words may be converted directly to analog.

Coded signals on the transmission line are regenerated as needed and decoded for subscriber-line transmission as conventional analog signals.

The rearrangement process⁶ may be used to avoid blocking in the switching stage. Blocking occurs when a new call cannot be routed. In a pcm exchange this can occur when an incoming call has no access to outgoing lines that may be free. A rearrangement process can provide the access by changing the row in the cord circuit memory to which the call is assigned. In such a system, the memories must have 192 rows.

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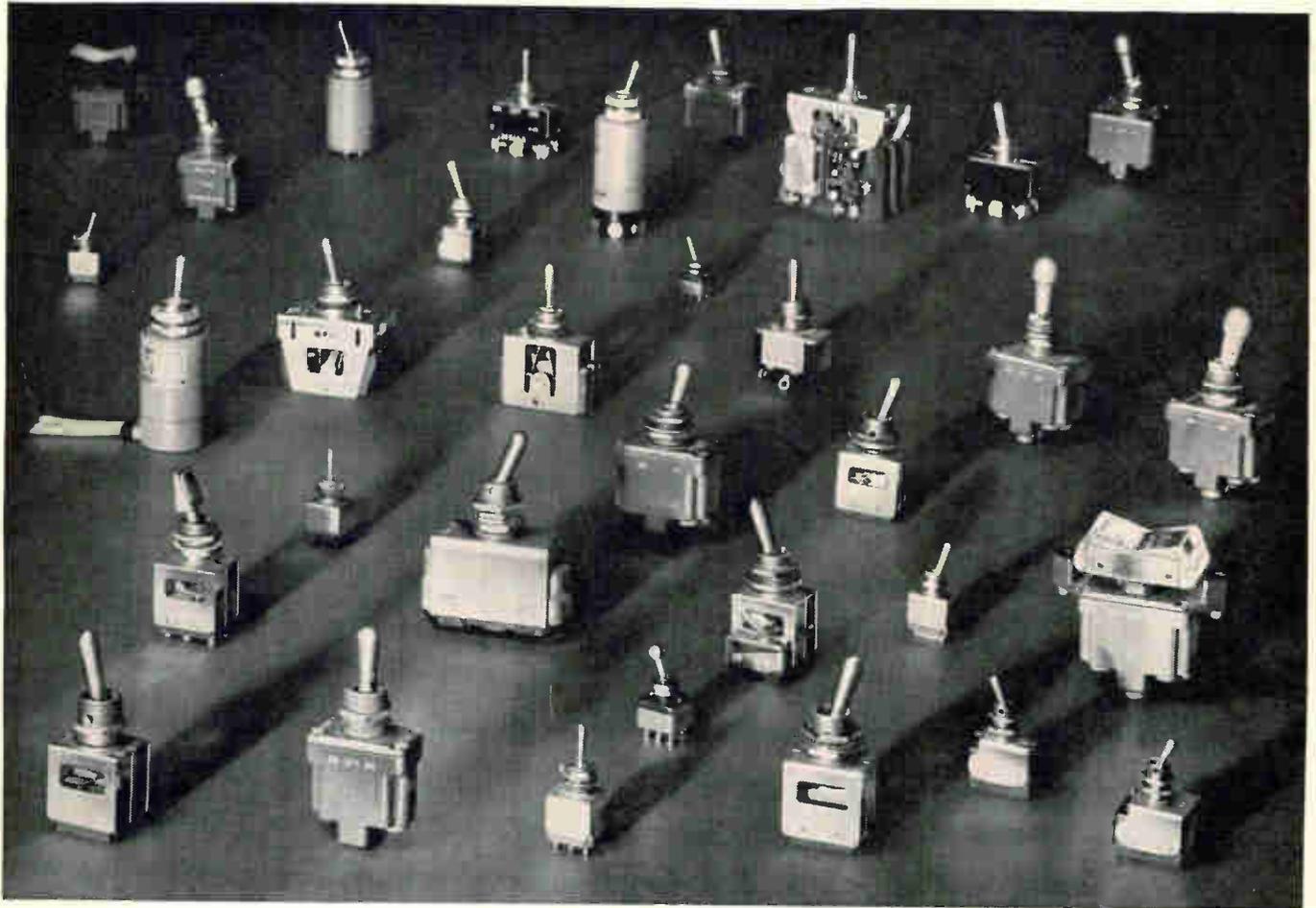
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amp. 1 or 2 pole.

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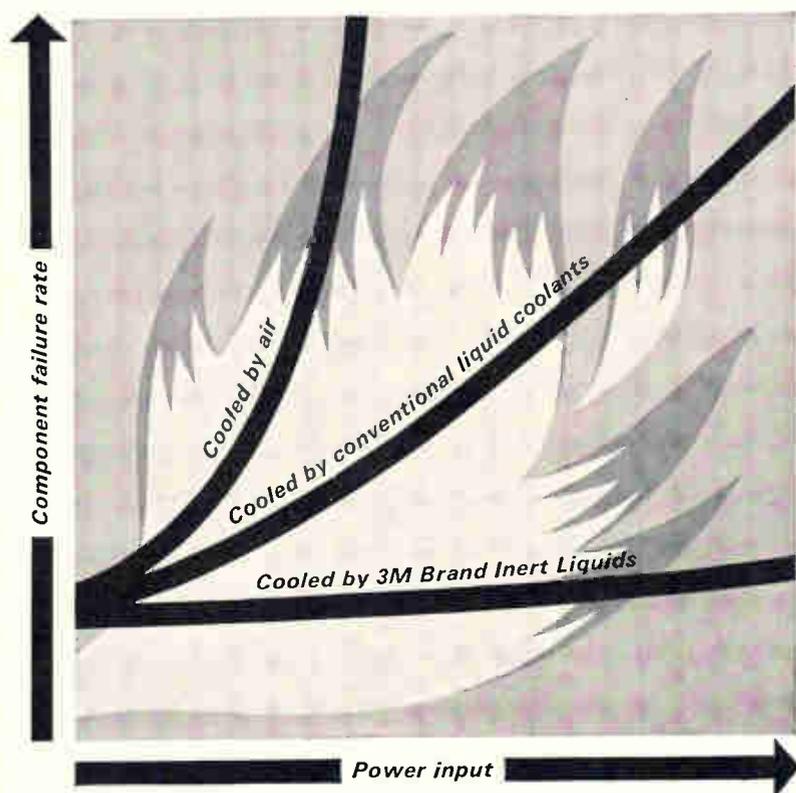
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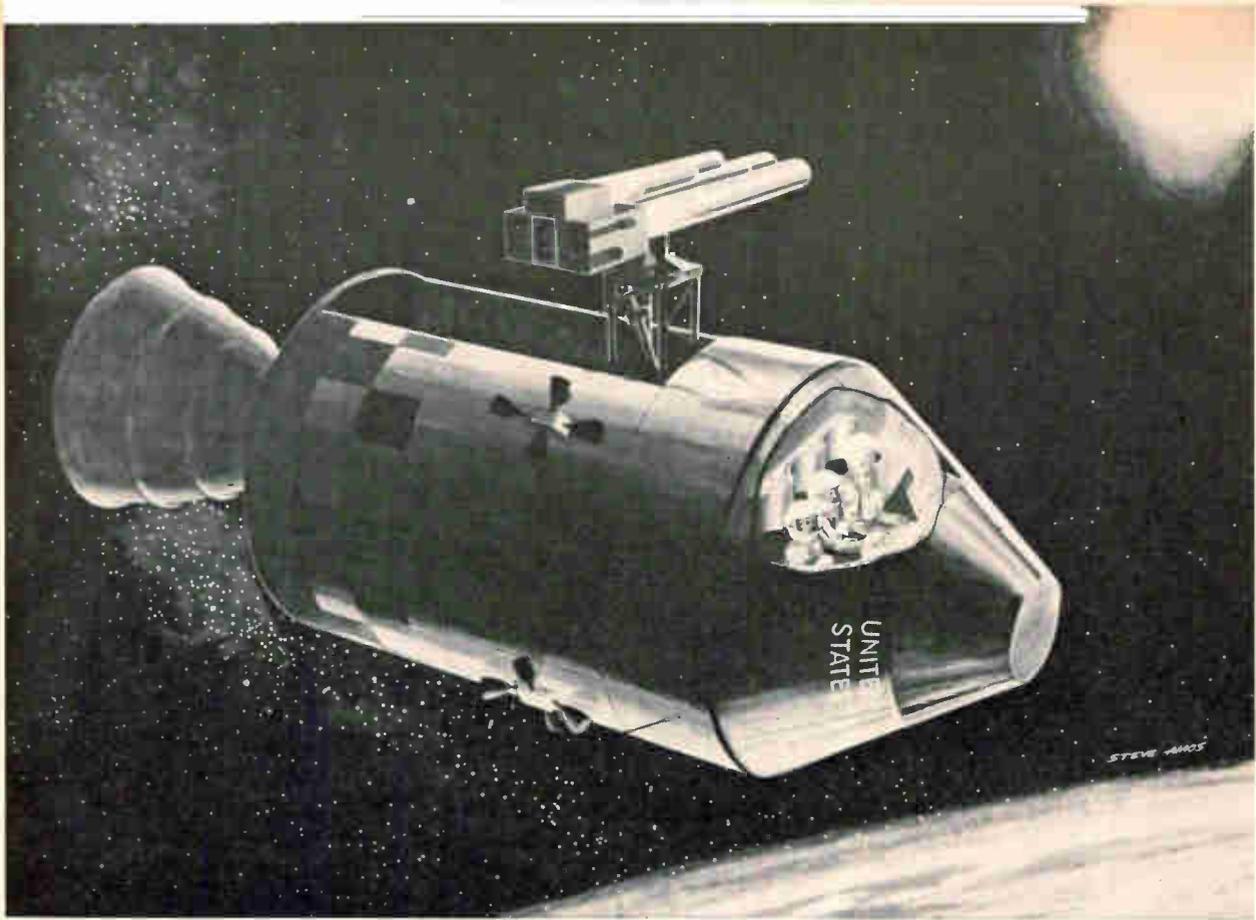


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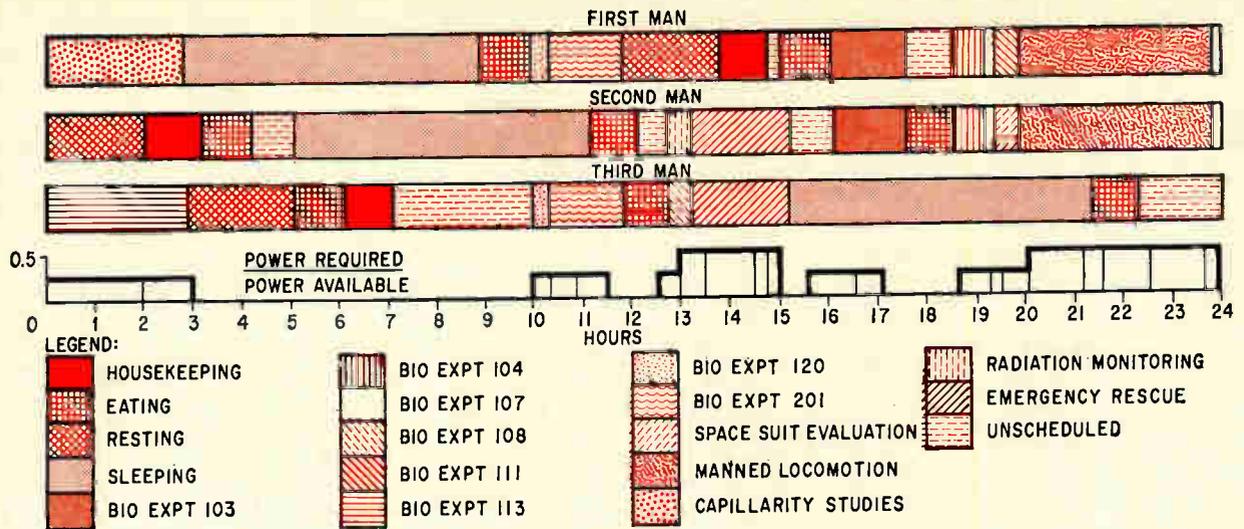
By Andrew Adelman and Jack Cohen

International Business Machines Corp., Bethesda, Md.

In an orbiting space laboratory a scientist-astronaut seated at a console enters the name of the star Alpha Centauri into a computer. A large telescope mounted outside the spacecraft swivels on its mount and comes to rest pointed at that star. Inside the spacecraft a cathode-ray tube driven by the computer displays the strength and wavelength of the star's spectroscopic lines.

Another astronaut puts on his pressure suit, steps

into space through an air lock, and begins to assemble parts of a large antenna. As he labors, the same computer gathers data on the amount of work that a man can do in space before becoming dangerously fatigued. The scientist at the console monitors the computer as it analyzes the astronaut's physiological responses, such as pulse rate, body temperature and breathing rate. Suddenly the computer detects a sharp increase in heart rate and



Flight schedule for one day of a typical three-man mission emphasizing biomedical experiments.

flashes an alarm. The scientist calls the man working outside, using a spacecraft-to-suit telephone, and learns that the alarm was false—the astronaut's wrench had slipped while he was tightening a bolt, causing him to spin in space and become momentarily disoriented.

Meanwhile the computer continues to perform other duties. It distills data on the effects of space radiation on plants and insects, runs routine tests on the operation of the telemetry link to earth, acts as navigator and types out a status report on the spacecraft's power supply and expendable materials. If one of the men in the spacecraft becomes ill, it prepares a new work schedule so that all essential procedures can continue until a replacement for him arrives on the next ferry rocket from the ground.

Exploitation, not exploration

This is a brief portrait of a computer that in years to come will help man exploit space, building upon the explorations of the Mercury, Gemini and Apollo projects. The computer has not yet been built, but computers that approach it in complexity and capability are being designed and developed for the first manned space laboratories. Their configuration will be very much like the system diagrammed on page 137, which was designed to be compatible with the electronic systems on the Apollo spacecraft.

The system is not merely a computer, it is the operational center of the orbiting laboratory and the link that joins men and equipment in space to men and equipment on the ground. As a processor, it helps guide and navigate just as do the systems in spacecraft today. In addition it checks out systems and experiment equipment, supports the performance of experiments and manages experimental data.

To do these things the spaceborne portion of the system must be more flexible and have greater capability than any other system ever flown. What's

needed is a general-purpose computer designed from scratch that can be applied to all the tasks expected in many expeditions and to some unexpected tasks as well. If a flight carries special equipment, then modular interfaces can easily be designed to adapt the general-purpose computer to the equipment.

A computer has been designed by the International Business Machines Corp. to deal with problems of a manned space laboratory [Electronics, June 13, p. 25].

Onboard checkout system

Manned space flights are now relatively short, so in-flight maintenance of electronic equipment is unnecessary. But long space laboratory missions will not succeed unless the crew can repair subsystems in space. The effect of in-flight maintenance on the reliability of a mission is estimated in the graph on page 131, which assumes that a single spare for each replaceable module is carried on board. The graph was developed during a simulation of a spaceborne data-processing run using the computer designed at IBM for the Saturn V rocket.

In space, continuous monitoring of subsystems and experiments would require sampling hundreds of signals periodically during static and dynamic testing. The subsystems include, for instance, miniature electrocardiographs, astronomical equipment, radiation-measuring equipment and micrometeorite detectors. The processor would communicate information on the status of the system to the astronaut and to the ground as it checks subsystems, experiment equipment and itself. These diagnostic tests guide maintenance by detecting and isolating faulty subsystems and interfaces. The test programs that exercise the subsystems by means of analog or digital data channels can be loaded by the astronaut or called in by the computer from an auxiliary magnetic-tape memory included in the data-processing system.

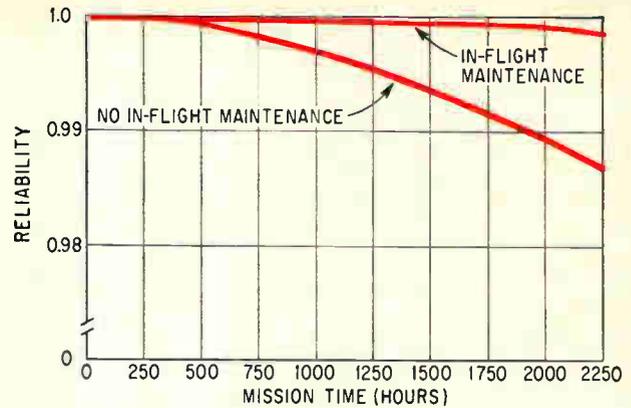
Supporting the experiments

The onboard data-processing system schedules the experiments, equipment use and the crew members' time; processes and displays data as the experiments proceed; and prepares the results for recording or telemetering.

Scheduling is important because the number of experiments will be large and the spacecraft's equipment and the crew's time must be used effectively. Scheduling must take into account subsystem monitoring, data and program setup (or housekeeping), experiment priorities and, for earth-oriented experiments, special requirements such as geographical location and amount of illumination. And of course the crew members must eat and sleep too.

Part of a schedule for a three-man spacecraft, shown at left, indicates the tasks to be performed during one typical day and shows the operating profile for a typical subsystem—the electrical power system. This flight carries many biomedical and behavioral experiments; the numbered experiments include automatic urinalysis, the response of the circulatory system to stimuli, and measurement of senses and perception. Schedules like this would be prepared for any mission, whatever experiments were planned.

And the onboard computer must alter them if unforeseen circumstances arise. If an experiment runs longer or uses more material than had been planned, or if a crew member is injured or ill, the computer must determine the best use of the remaining time and material.

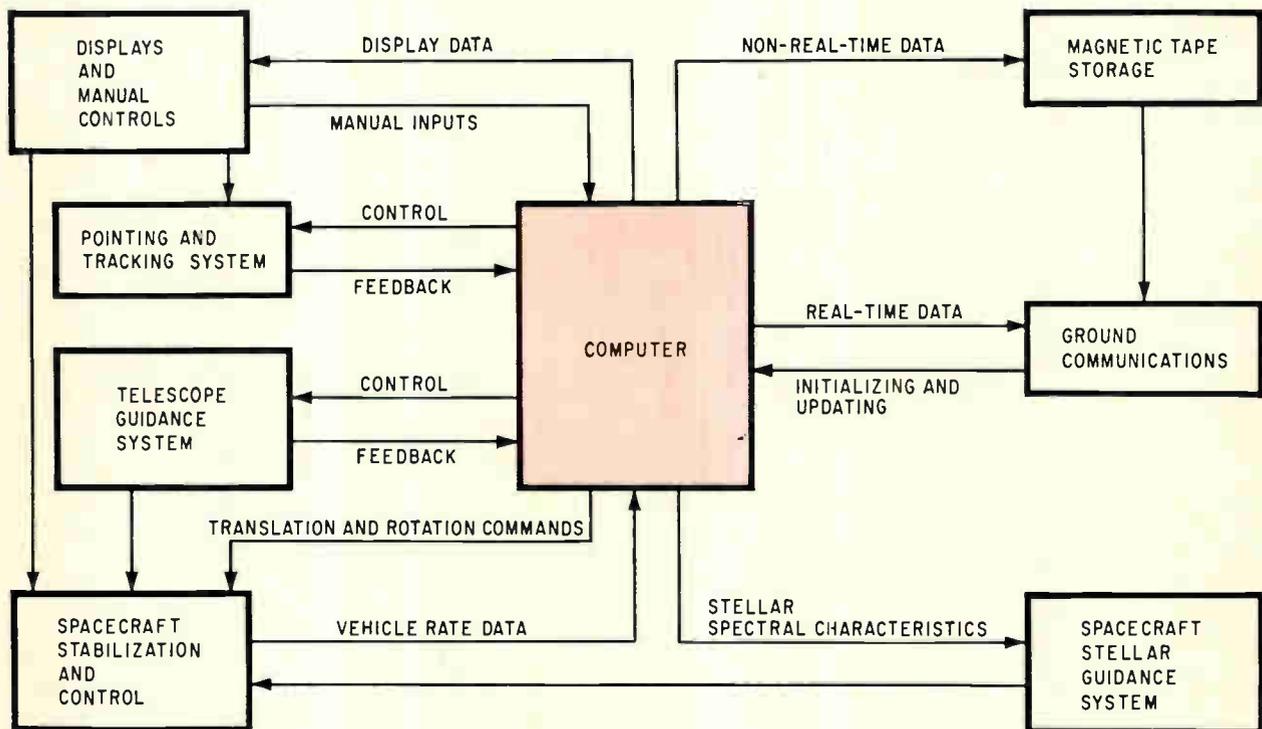


Reliability of a space laboratory can be greatly improved if spare parts are available so that astronauts can make repairs in space. Reliability is the probability of mission success.

Controlling the equipment

In the Mercury and Gemini programs, and in hypothetical mission profiles, the crew's time usually limits the number of adjustments that can be made in an experiment. The onboard data processor can ease the crew's work load and therefore speed up experiments.

The astronauts normally must physically install and connect the equipment for each experiment. Then the computer can go to work, beginning with calibration tests. In these, known inputs to the experiment equipment produce responses that are recorded for comparison with predicted values and the results of tests before launch. Later analysis



Data-processing system supports an astronomical telescope experiment by pointing the telescope, coordinating its guidance with the spacecraft stabilization, reducing data and storing it for ground communication.

Computer requirements for a telescope experiment

	Add times per second	Memory requirements (8-bit bytes)	
		Instructions	Data
Executive and diagnostics	180	1,510	760
Automatic telescope scan	1,100	900	200
Initialization	1,500	720	720
Sensor calibration	520	430	150
Integration	2,010	430	150
Fine-guidance drive control	3,500	210	130
Coordinate transformation	3,250	1,120	3,200
Sun angle computation	200	80	40
Spacecraft attitude commands	200	20	50
Precision pointing	4,270	100	320
Image motion compensation	400	90	40
Celestial body catalog storage and search	200	20	5,000
Total	17,330	5,360	10,760

of the experiment output data also demands comparison with the calibration data.

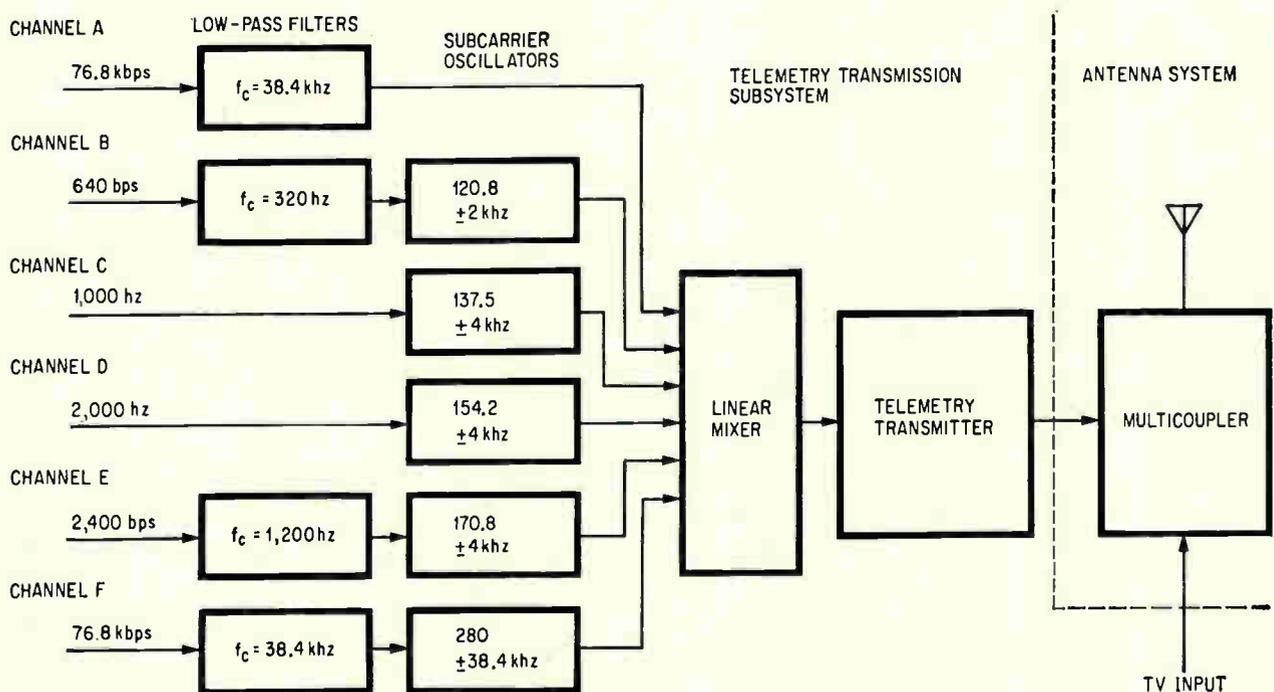
A typical experiment

Planned for the Extended Apollo Program is an astronomical telescope package like the one shown at the bottom of page 131 with its integration into the data-processing system.

The data-processing system supplies guidance in pointing the telescope and other sensors, compensates for errors in pointing, generates signals for the servo drive, compensates for the spacecraft's motion, provides displays for the astronauts and allows for manual control by the astronauts.

By means of the pointing and tracking system the astronaut initially aims the telescope and sets up its cameras and spectrometers. With inputs from the pointing and tracking system the computer generates signals to keep the telescope aimed correctly, converting from the spacecraft's inertial coordinates to the telescope's equatorial or other coordinates. Closed-loop operation of the fine-guidance controls together with the stabilization controls insures that the vehicle will not be disturbed during the operation. The computer automatically inserts a sunshade over the telescope when it's pointing almost directly at the sun.

Photographic recording of stellar and galactic objects requires three-axis stabilization so that the image won't move and cause blurring. To insure stability the entire telescope is mounted on its own gimbals and is independently stabilized against pitch and yaw as shown in the typical mounting arrangement on the opposite page.



Telemetry subsystem would include filters to transform digital signals into analog for the mixer, subcarrier oscillators to make the signals separable at the receiver and provision for a television input at the antenna. The f_c numbers are center frequencies, which are within the bandwidths specified for the subcarrier oscillators.

Data display

The astronauts will frequently be guided by displays while performing many kinds of experiments over a range of scientific and technical fields. The crew members are not expected to rely on memory in performing experiments, even though they undergo extensive training before launch.

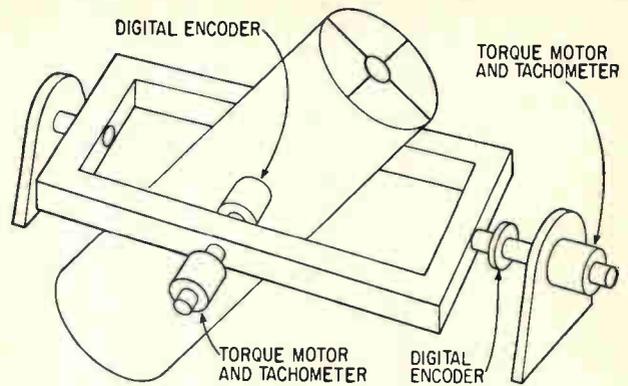
Small quantities of data to back up experiments can be prepared in printed manuals. Larger quantities for other experiments will be placed on microfilm, which permits the computer to select and sequence the data. For some applications, the data will be generated in real time—for example, the instructions for pointing the astronomical telescope.

In many cases the display data will be a by-product of the computations. For example the computer determines error signals for redirection of the astronomical telescope from the original pointing data.

To support an astronomical telescope experiment, a processor must be capable of doing many things, as shown in the table at the left. In preparing it, manual inputs, inputs telemetered from the ground and generation of control commands to the telescope were all taken into account. The estimates are based on programs written for experimental programs on the ground, simulation of spaceborne projects and the characteristics of data-processing systems.

The analysis assumes that:

- The computer is a hypothetical design with architecture and logic structure compatible with the IBM System 360.
- The computer performs all navigation and onboard checkout tasks needed for the experiments.
- The basic program, which in general is re-



The mounting of an astronomical telescope on a spacecraft must have its own set of gimbals and controls to stabilize it independently of the spacecraft.

peated over and over, requires one second for each execution.

“Add times per second” refers to the length of time required to perform each detail function (the horizontal rows). The time required to add two numbers is sometimes taken as a typical elementary function in a computer. The time required to do something could be specified as so many microseconds, but this would depend heavily on the exact design of the computer. Specifying it by add times is less dependent on the design and serves as a better index of time.

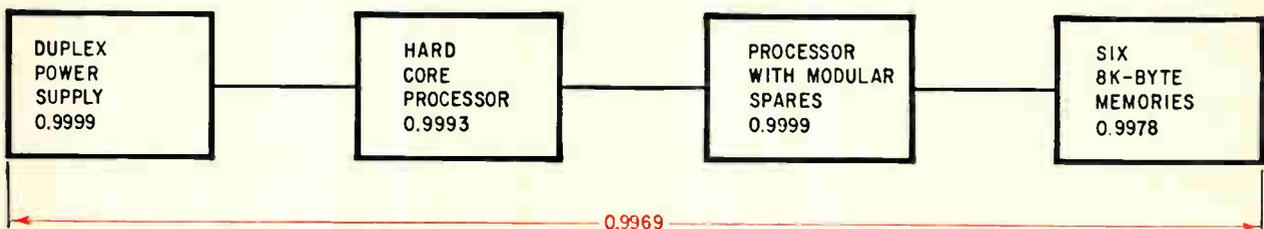
For instance, in one second of program execution time the executive and diagnostic functions take as long as the adding of 180 pairs of numbers; initializing (setting up at the start of a run) takes as long as 1,500 additions, and so on.

Storage requirements are based on estimates of the number of instructions required for each function and on the amount of data required. As in

SIMPLEX CONFIGURATION



REDUNDANT CONFIGURATION



Reliability of a computer with redundant subsystems is improved by a factor of 75 over that of a simplex system (one without redundancy). The numbers in the blocks are the reliabilities or probabilities of nonfailure of each component; the numbers in color represent the reliability of the entire system, as obtained from the component reliabilities.

The IBM System 360, storage is expressed in terms of the number of eight-bit bytes; each byte corresponds approximately to one alphabetic character or two numeric digits. System 360 instructions are either two, four or six bytes long, depending on the operation.

Both the execution times and the storage requirements are estimates, so that ample margins for error or contingency must be allowed. A 10% margin for execution time puts the total at about 19,000 operations per second; a 25% margin for storage requires about 20,500 eight-bit bytes.

If the data-processing system supports more than one experiment at a time, it must have additional capability. The astronomical telescope experiment alone requires 20,500 eight-bit bytes; if other programs or data require "live" storage at the same time, it must be provided. Likewise, if other experiments are running, the system must be capable of executing instructions for them in addition to the 19,000 instructions per second required for the telescope.

What the program does

Tasks required of the laboratory experiment program include:

- Calibrating sensor performance and correlating it with experiment data.
- Identifying experiment data by time, spacecraft position, crew status and other operational data.
- Displaying quick-look performance data for evaluation by the astronaut.
- Compacting data and eliminating redundancy on board the spacecraft.
- Buffering or temporarily storing data in the process of recording it or transmitting it to the ground.

Because they are intermittent tasks, calibrating sensors and recording operational data do not overburden the data-processing system. Data display and data reduction are continuous, but requiring the computer to perform them lightens the load on the communication system, which would otherwise have to transmit a large amount of superfluous data to the ground.

Processing requirements from one experiment to the next will vary considerably and in some the data load may be quite heavy. Before each mission the data processor size and complexity must be evaluated against the complexity of the data-communications systems and the time required for the transmission of data to receiving stations on the ground.

Data-buffering requirements for a hypothetical Apollo Applications Program mission illustrate the magnitude of the data-handling task, as shown in the table on page 136. This mission includes biomedical and behavioral measurements with an on-board centrifuge, X-ray spectroscopy, a life-support system test, radiation environment monitoring, an astronomical telescope, a test of wideband r-f transmission and a solar-cell test. The biomedical and

Welcome backseat driver

Without computers on board manned spacecraft could still orbit the earth and take long rides through space on trajectories computed and controlled by earth stations. John Glenn proved it in the first Mercury flight.

But the worth of putting a computer at the disposal of the space crew is being underlined by Gemini, the present phase of the manned space program. Gemini computers are showing a spectacular ability to plan and control split-second maneuvers, which will help astronauts cope with unexpected flight conditions.

Gemini computers have had a checkered past, but the one on Gemini 11, the flight in September, did fine. It helped the crew rendezvous and link up with the Agena target on the first orbit. On the last orbit, it guided Gemini 11 into a hands-off reentry and landing virtually down the stacks of the recovery ships.

Without assurance of such precision in landing and rendezvous, it would be foolhardy to send men to the moon. The Lunar Excursion Module of the Apollo program has to descend safely as well as take off and rendezvous with the command module for the long trip home. At each step, guidance and navigation computers will be directing the hands on the controls.

Orbiting laboratories. Spacecraft designers are already planning stations that could remain aloft several years. As the accompanying article makes clear, the computers in these laboratories will have much to do besides flight control.

The first full-scale space lab is expected to be the Air Force's Manned Orbiting Laboratory (MOL). A modified Gemini spacecraft hitched to a 25-foot-long laboratory module will probably be launched into orbit by a Titan-3C rocket. Little can be said about the electronic equipment because MOL is classified.

However, the computer may resemble the design outlined in the main article. It is a general design based on concepts developed by the International Business Machines Corp. and others during feasibility studies that took place before the MOL project. These included the Air Force's Orbiting Space Station Study and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Apollo Applications Program and the Large Orbiting Research Laboratory.

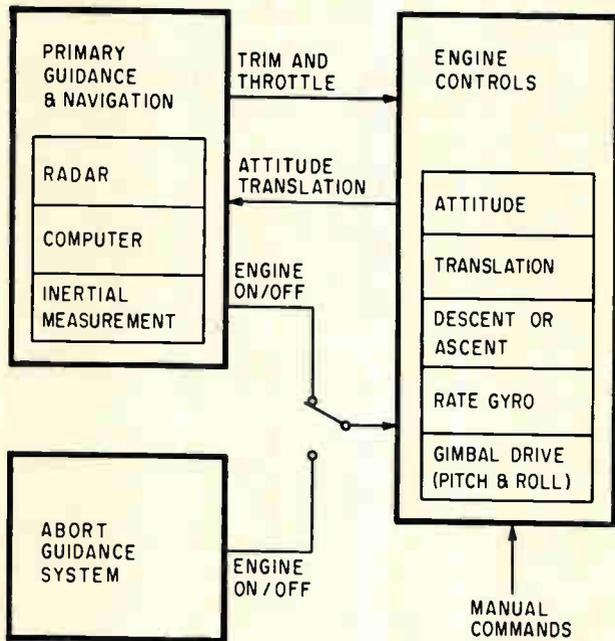
NASA's ideas include orbiting a 22-foot sphere either at an altitude of 200 miles, or at a seemingly stationary position 22,500 miles high. Crews would be ferried to the station in Gemini or Apollo spacecraft.

A grander concept of the space agency is a giant cylinder, 33 feet in diameter, 120 feet long and weighing over 100 tons. Once in orbit, the craft would unfold into a huge, three-bladed, propeller-like structure that would remain in orbit five years.

A start in Gemini. Although the Gemini computers are highly flexible [Electronics, May 3, 1965, p. 71], they are not versatile enough for space labs.

The Gemini computers can be programmed for many maneuvers. Taped programs can be loaded into the newer models by the astronauts; older models were programmed on the ground. With his control panel, the astronaut can insert data manually and select the operating mode: prelaunch, ascent, orbital maneuver, rendezvous or reentry. Seven dials, resembling an automobile odometer, verify data inserted from a keyboard or display data taken from the memory.

The amount of thrust needed in each of three axes



Lunar excursion module for Apollo will have its own guidance and navigation system.

for a particular spacecraft maneuver is displayed by the computer on an incremental-velocity indicator. As the astronaut operates the thrust controls, the computer continually recalculates and displays the additional thrust needed. When the readings reach zero, the astronaut shuts off the motors.

Acting on the stored programs, the computer processes the data serially, one bit at a time, with discrete-component diode-transistor logic circuits. Only one of the Gemini computers seriously malfunctioned. Data in the Gemini 4 computer became garbled because of a power-supply difficulty, not a computer flaw, and

the craft had to be brought down under ground control.

Apollo's computer. Because the Apollo flights are longer and more difficult, the Apollo computer will have more things to do than Gemini's. Also, the new computers are being built with integrated circuits.

In the Apollo command module, the computer will monitor the performance of the guidance and navigation subsystems and warn the crew of malfunctions. Periodically, it will calculate course corrections and update the inertial navigation system with the aid of celestial data obtained with an optical subsystem. Gemini's inertial reference is established before launch.

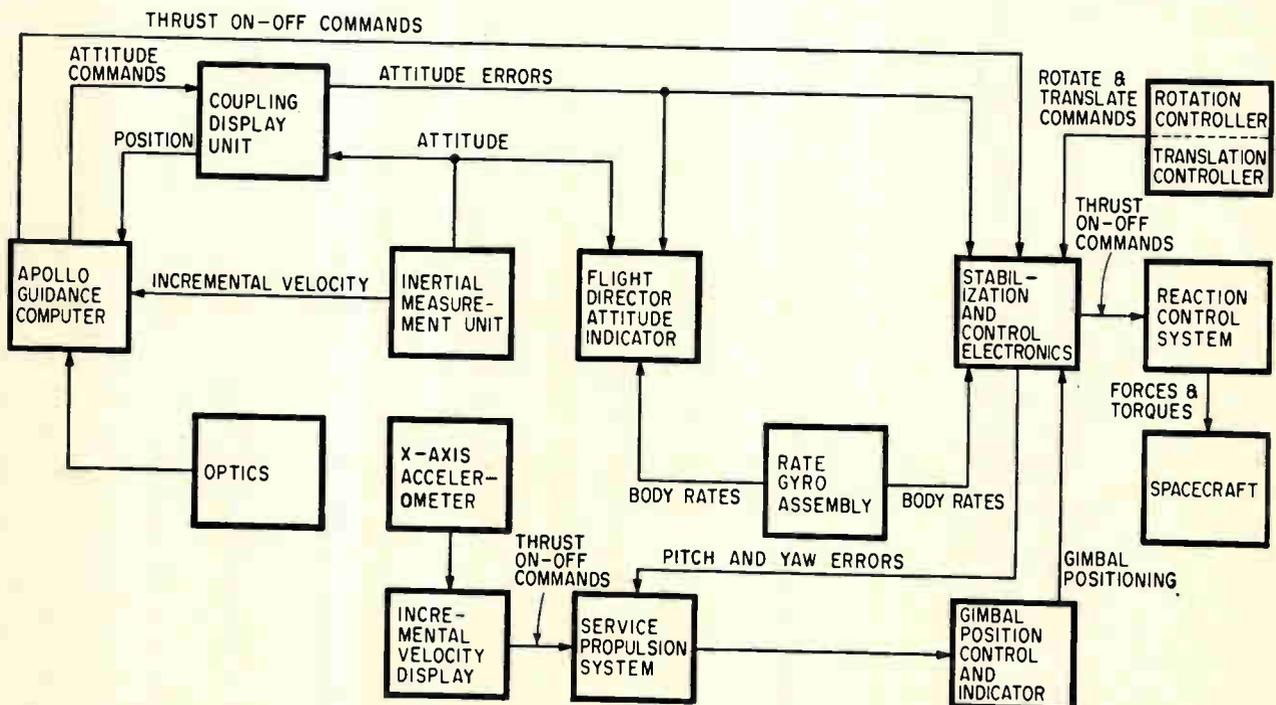
The celestial system is a little brother, in some ways, to the astronomical telescope experiment described on page 132. An Apollo crew member will find a star or lunar landmark with a telescope, steering the spacecraft if necessary to widen his field of view. At the instant a sextant is on target, a mark command will make the computer take in the angle and time data needed to calculate velocity and position of the spacecraft. The astronaut won't need the navigational tables that sailors use. A fixed memory in the computer will store essential data.

Landing control. Once they reach the moon, two of the Apollo crew will get into the lunar module, which also has a guidance and navigation computer. The computer will depend on radar for most of its data.

During descent to the moon, a landing radar will provide altitude and altitude change-rate information. Converted into engine commands, these will allow the module to settle gently. After takeoff, data that helps the lunar module rendezvous with the command module will be provided by another radar.

After rendezvous, the guidance and navigation computer in the command module will get fresh celestial and landmark fixes, plot the trajectory to home, aim the spacecraft and send it on its way.

Wallace B. Riley
George Sideris



Apollo spacecraft will have a computer-controlled guidance and navigation system.

Typical data buffer needs					
Samples per second	Number of channels			8-bit bytes per second	
	Engineering		Bio-med		
	Digital	Analog	Analog	Digital	Analog
1/60*	2	48		.03	1
1/30*		8			.25
1/10*	12			1.2	
1	21	9	15	21	24
2	5	5		10	10
5	3		12	15	60
10	5	4	1	50	50
20			5		100
100			2		200
200			4		800
300			2		600
400			2		800
1,000			1		1,000
1,500			2		3,000
Totals	48	74	46	100	6,645

* The first three sample rates are respectively 1, 2 and 6 per minute

behavioral experiments impose the major data-processing load, with sampling rates as great as 1,500 per second for an electrocardiogram. Engineering experiments require lower sampling rates, from 10 per second for a spectrometer to one a minute for telescope gimbal angle. Assuming that all analog outputs can be digitized into one eight-bit byte per sample, which allows a maximum res-

olution of one part in 256, the total processing requirement is less than 7,000 bytes per second. This estimate does not allow any margin for error as was allowed in the estimate of the size of the processor.

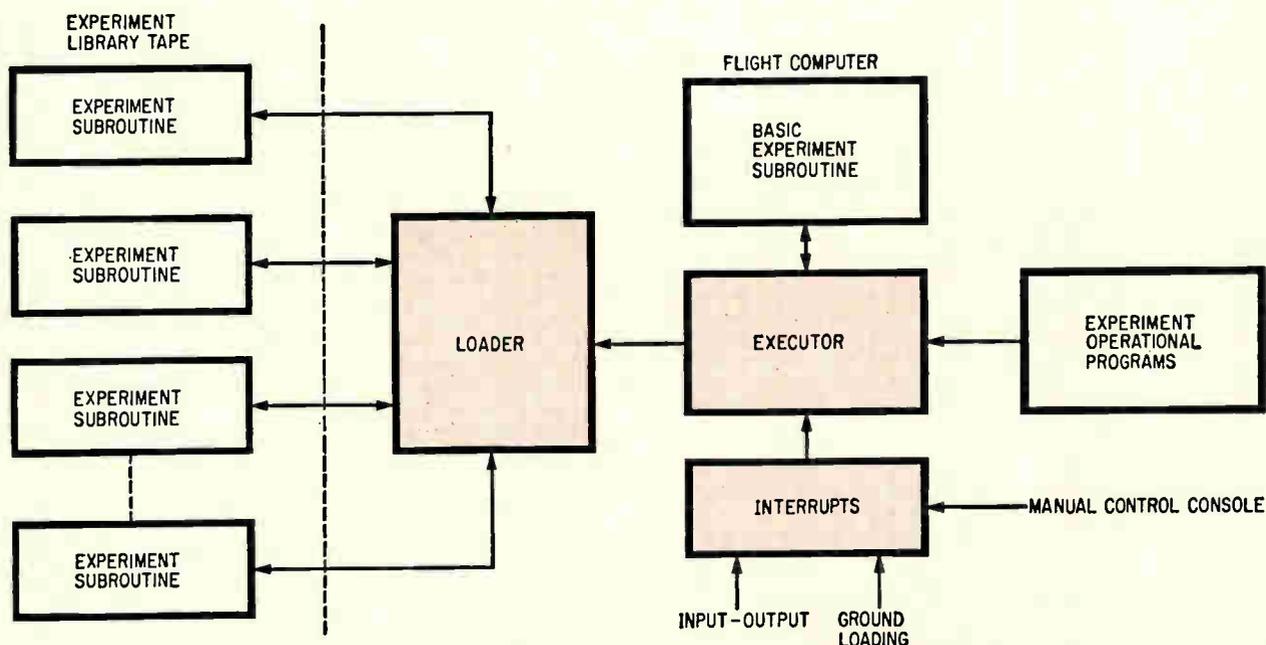
Ground support versus onboard processing

To conserve power and weight the onboard computer should be used only to monitor experiments and other operations, to obtain experimental results that are needed in real time—that is, during or immediately after the experiment—and to reduce other data before telemetering it to receiving stations on the ground.

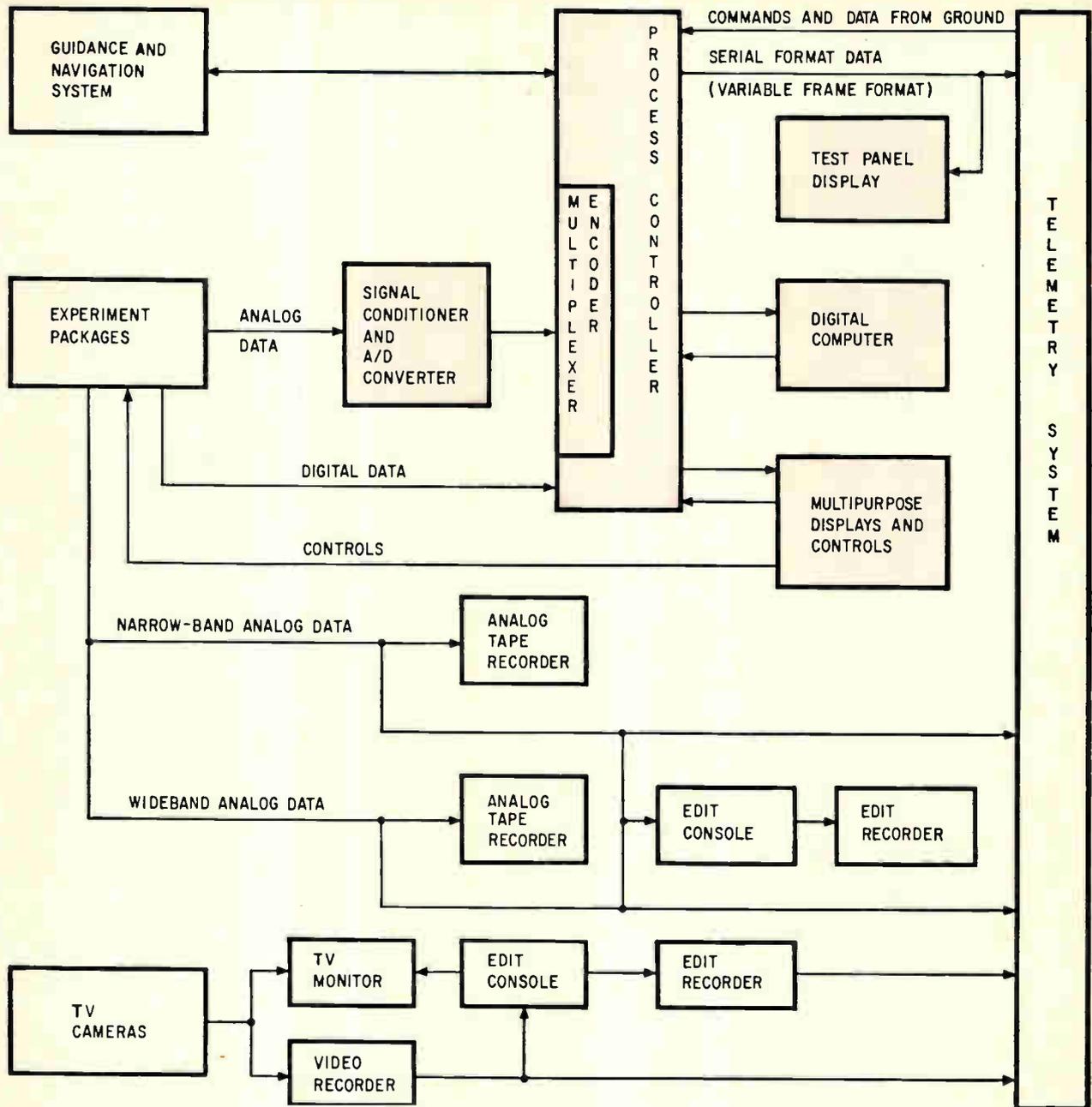
Telemetered data is recorded on magnetic tape at tracking and data-acquisition stations for later analysis. Data-reduction stations process some of the data immediately, particularly that from data-acquisition stations in North America, for quick-look analysis and evaluation.

The telemetry system includes equipment for time- and frequency-division multiplexing, analog-to-digital conversion, programing and transmission of information from the spacecraft to the ground. The system also receives and demultiplexes data telemetered by astronauts or unmanned systems outside the spacecraft.

Both pulse-code-modulation and frequency-modulation systems are used. The pcm systems acquire data through addressable multiplexers, which are time-shared with data processing and computing systems. Functions to be telemetered are sampled under program control to permit switching between different modes of operation and variable formats. All the data generated for telemetry transmission while the spacecraft is out of range of ground sta-



Programs for various experiments in the space laboratory are in the form of subroutines that can be called in by an executor and loader program, which supervises the operation of the entire data-processing system.



Data-processing system for a space laboratory. This organization is compatible with the Apollo project; the layout would be similar for a general-purpose system.

tions is recorded on magnetic tape.

A typical telemetry system provides f-m sub-carriers for continuous analog signal transmission and high-data-rate pcm/fm channels for digital transmission as shown in the diagram on page 132. Six telemetry channels with input rates from 640 to 76,800 bits per second modulate subcarrier oscillators at different frequencies. A television channel is added at the antenna multicoupler stage, and all seven signals are transmitted in the same primary frequency band.

Backup on the ground

The program of experiments in an orbiting laboratory must be planned on the ground and all experiments must be monitored from the ground.

These are special requirements of orbiting laboratories, and they call for an experiment management and a control facility that generates detailed test plans, sequences and procedures. The facility also must estimate the probable results of experiments as a guide and monitor and support all operations during the laboratory's flight. It would determine in advance how much equipment would be required for real-time processing and data reduction on the ground and how much for later exhaustive analysis and evaluation.

Some voluminous data that is not easily reducible on board and is not needed immediately on the ground can be photographically recorded on board, perhaps under computer control. These records would be available for analysis only after the mis-

sion was over. Because of its high storage density, film has a recording capacity greater than any other data recording or transmission system. High-resolution film can record as much as 300 bits per millimeter on a linear scale or 90,000 bits per square millimeter.

Data systems configurations

Variations of experiment equipment and operations from flight to flight and the time-phasing of operations during long missions require a general-purpose computer with a configuration similar to that of a large commercial and scientific ground installations.

The following design criteria are essential for manned space missions:

- A high-speed memory capable of modular expansion in increments of about 8,000 words.
- Compatibility upward between configurations of different sizes—so that a bigger model can run a program written for a smaller one.
- Compatibility with ground-based computers.
- Floating-point arithmetic, which automatically keeps track of the decimal (or binary) point.
- Built-in parity checking to detect errors.
- Rapid-access bulk storage for data not actively involved in computation.
- Modular input-output capability which permits real time data channels to be added or withdrawn as needed.
- Software packages—special programs to assist in the preparation of application programs, to check out the equipment, to perform utility functions and to control over-all operation.

For compatibility with ground-based computers the spaceborne computer must have an instruction repertoire that is a subset of the ground-computer repertoire and that operates identically. This compatibility would enable the experimenter to write, operate, simulate and debug his flight program package on the ground and know that it will operate in space. Compatibility also permits coding in Fortran-like, problem-oriented languages using existing scientific and data-processing subroutines and simulating flight hardware on existing commercial equipment.

The data processor that IBM has designed for real time space systems is built with advanced microelectronic technology to meet the requirements of light weight, low power consumption, small dimension and high reliability.

Most missions will require high data-processing speeds. The telescope experiment calls for 19,000 operations a second, or one operation every 52½ microseconds, and that experiment will not necessarily demand the fastest operation. The data-handling demands of experiments and laboratory housekeeping carried out simultaneously can increase the rate considerably. But a computer that can add two numbers in one microsecond will probably have ample speed.

The spaceborne computer, if it is to be reliable throughout a long mission, requires redundancy in

every major subassembly. Extra banks of memory, with distributed crossbar switching, will furnish the necessary memory redundancy; for instance, a 32,000-byte memory might be made of six 8,000-byte blocks, including two redundant blocks. Redundancy in the central processor is provided by means of switches between prime and spare modules. Backup supplies can be switched in if any of the main supplies fail.

The effect of redundancy on the reliability of a typical computer configuration for a 30-day mission is shown on page 133. The numbers in each block represent the probability of success; an increase here is equivalent to a decrease in the probability of failure by a factor of about 75.

Programming the flight

Experience with ground computing systems for data-processing functions and loads that vary as do those in a space laboratory shows that the spaceborne computer should have a flexible programming arrangement with an executor-loader arrangement as shown on page 136.

Experiment and operations subroutines are first written in a problem-oriented language compatible with the ground support system; they are stored aboard the spacecraft on magnetic tape.

An executor program controls the entire system, bringing appropriate subroutines into the main memory of the processor, combining the subroutines and controlling the input and output functions to produce a flight-program package as experiments proceed. Input and output devices can interrupt the executor, as can a ground-to-space command link that updates programs and information. The astronaut can override the executor manually.

This arrangement provides the flexibility that a space laboratory requires in flight, and accommodates the variations in experiments and supporting equipment from flight to flight.

The authors

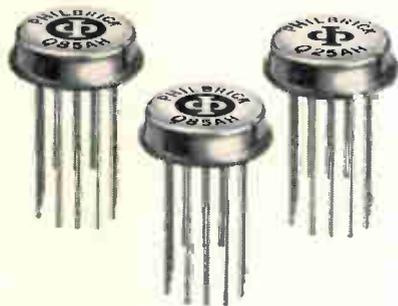


Jack Cohen is the manager of Advanced Manned Space Programs for IBM's Federal Systems division. Previously he worked for NASA on Project Mercury and Project Apollo.



Andrew Adelman is a senior engineer in the Advanced Space Programs department at IBM. He has been with IBM since 1954 and has worked on many types of digital computer systems.

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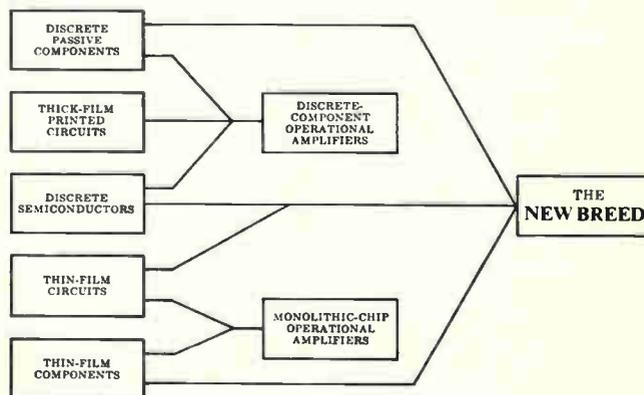
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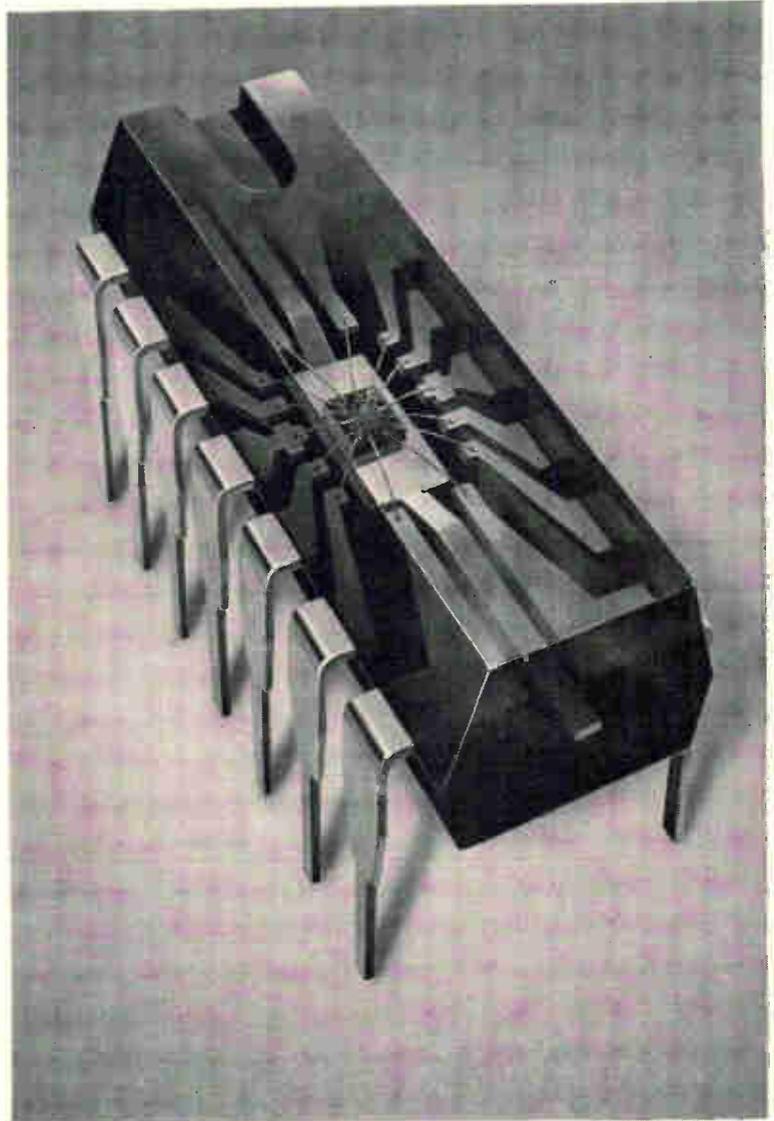
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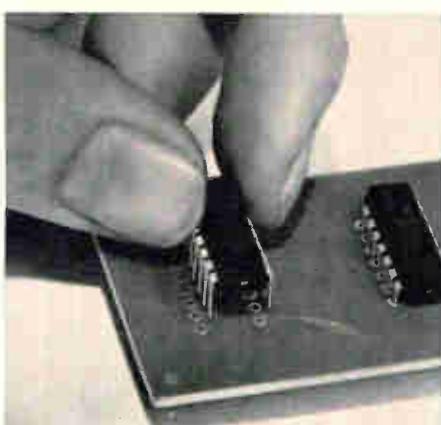
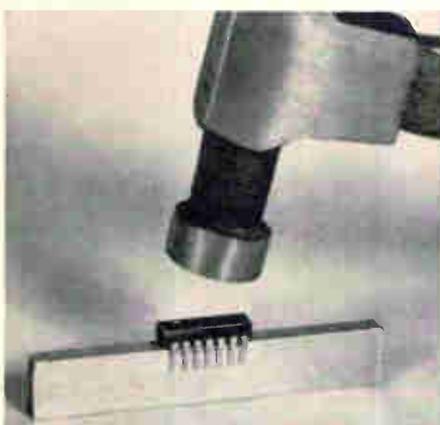
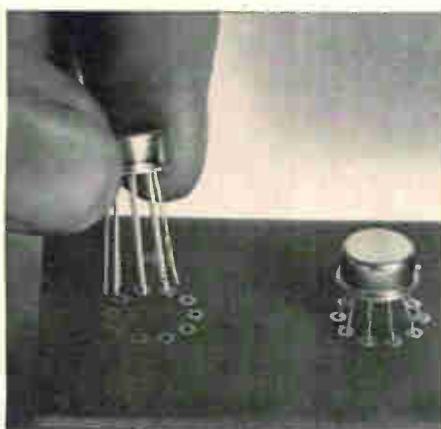
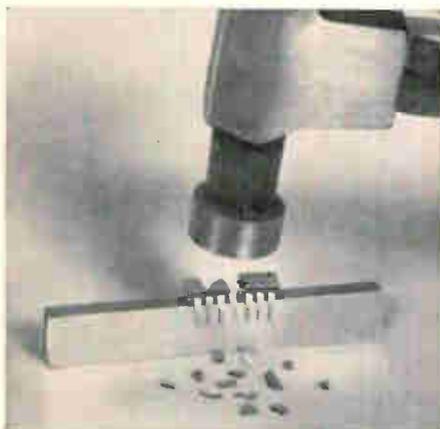


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SN7450N	Expandable Dual AND-OR-INVERT Gate	SN15830N	Dual 4 Nand Gate
SN7451N	Dual AND-OR-INVERT Gate	SN15831N	RS/JK Flip-flop
SN7453N	Expandable 2-input 4-wide AND-OR-INVERT Gate	SN15832N	Dual 4 Buffer
SN7454N	2-input 4-wide AND-OR-INVERT Gate	SN15833N	Dual 4 Expander
		SN15844N	Dual 4 Power Gate
		SN15845N	RS/JK Flip-flop
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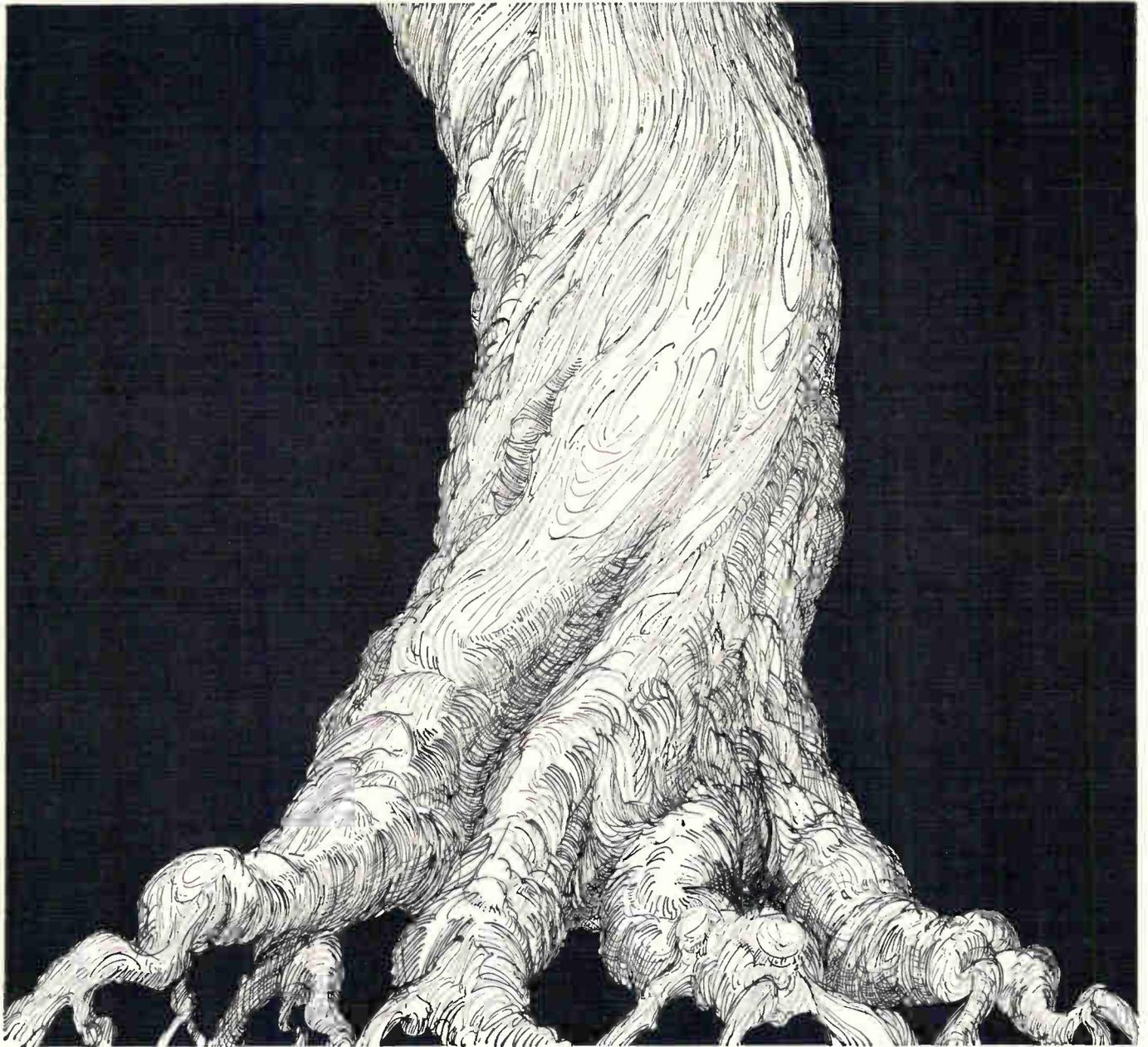


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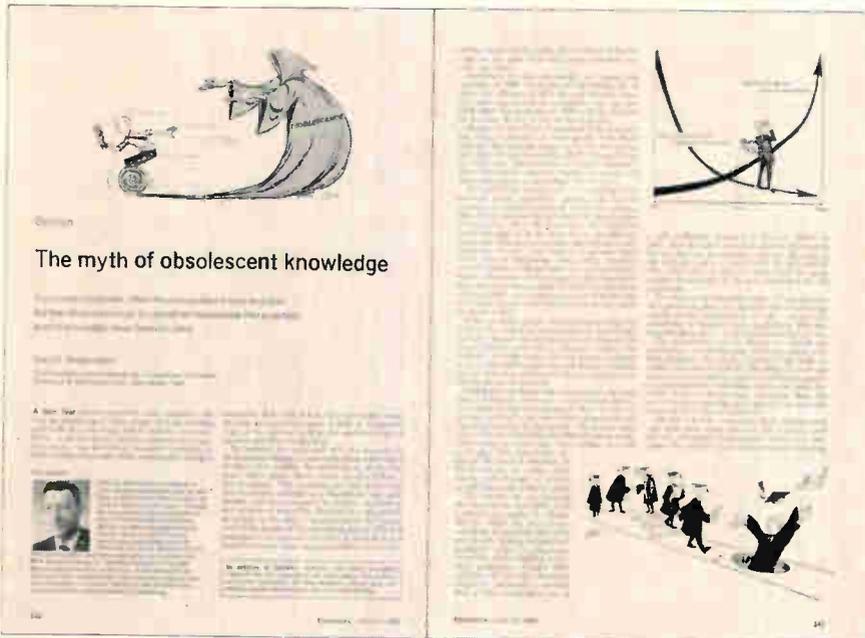
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Plain talk about obsolescence



In the June 13, 1966 issue, pages 142 to 146, *Electronics* published "The myth of obsolescent knowledge" an opinion article. Its author, Gerd D. Wallenstein, tried to lay to rest the engineer's fear of obsolescence of knowledge. He suggested that a certain kind of knowledge never loses its value and proposed a theory of perspective. Clearly the article stimulated a lot of thinking on the subject. Many readers wrote applauding his thesis; some disagreed with the concept and the way Wallenstein would face up to technological progress. Here are some of the dissident letters which the editors feel contribute substantially to the discussion of obsolescence of knowledge.

I. Blaming management

Management should investigate research areas in which technological change can affect the company, then train its engineers.

Gerd D. Wallenstein's article "The myth of obsolescent knowledge" is correct as far as the statement that all knowledge has value, that a person builds on his knowledge by adding new knowledge, and that an individual has a responsibility to do so. But an engineer has difficulty determining just what new skills or knowledge should be acquired to make him valuable to his company. It is especially difficult for him to develop skills in anticipation of a technological advancement because management will determine if it will adopt any particular technological innovation.

Thus, management has to be alert to possible technological advancements or changes. Managers should investigate research areas in which technological changes can affect company goals. They should attempt to predict or anticipate the effect any such change will have and to make policies redirecting the company's procedures and aims accordingly.

The problem of staff obsolescence in an organization lies on management's doorstep. The fact that employees are not qualified for their assigned tasks of the future is the fault of top manage-

ment. If the management of an organization is alert and dynamic in its perspective, it will be capable of handling what the future will demand by training its personnel to meet the needs caused by changes in technology. Advances in technology most certainly demand new skills and knowledge. Management should welcome such change rather than fear it.

Inertia is resistance to change, and often management settles in a state of inertia. This is why "management by crisis" occurs in an organization that does little or no planning for the future. Top management's role is to lead, but if the leaders are not alert to change, they are just as obsolete as the scientists and engineers they accuse of being obsolete.

Does it make sense to spend \$5,000 recruiting a specialist with a particular skill and to fire the individual he is replacing when, by planning for technological ad-

vances, the presently employed engineer can be trained for the same skill for \$2,000? In addition, this is no way to build morale and loyalty in an organization.

Training is the answer to the obsolescence of scientists and engineers, and training is the responsibility of management. When the management of a company complains constantly and bitterly about its personnel being unqualified for their tasks, investigation always

shows that this particular company has little or no training program. If a company is not growing, it is dying; for a company to grow, it must train its personnel for the future.

Technological advancements and changes are not easy to predict or ascertain. This fact alone makes it doubly difficult to evaluate training needs. Training is expensive and time-consuming, but it can solve the most vexing problems, one of which is meeting the demands and

needs of knowledge and skills for the future. Top management's responsibility to the company is leadership. If it does not cope with the problem of change in technology by preparing company personnel for such a change, it is not meeting the challenge of its obligations and does not earn the right to lead the company.

Robert A. Sinclair

Illinois State Water Survey
Urbana, Ill.

II. Rationalizing antiquity

Progress comes from a critical, not appreciative, evaluation of the past

An excellent case can be presented against "The myth of obsolescent knowledge," and it is unfortunate that its author did not do so. Like many who take the overview approach, Gerd Wallenstein restricts himself to favoritism, and this limited viewpoint defeats the perspective he claims.

The verities of truth, beauty, and human nature are ubiquitous as well as eternal, and are not found best expressed in those esoteric examples he cites. Bertrand Russell's social projectivity has been bypassed by mass communication falling on the base of a peasant's r-f stage. We learn more of human nature from Bill Cosby than from Franz Kafka. Beauty is more widely appreciated in a Wescon design winner than in old Chinese art.

The rules of electron flow do not vary, whether governed by space charge or minority carriers, integrated or segregated. However, their application in economies of design—the eternal verity of sound engineering—change with available tools.

The philosophic trap which can really lead to intellectual obsolescence, and the one which Wallenstein springs on himself, is that of attempting to validate antiquarianism: archaic examples, like old trees, obscuring the forests of knowledge. Truth, beauty, and hu-

man nature abide—they are time-proved. Their application in old art, old literature, and old circuitry are transient—they are time-worn. Creativity and progress can come only from a critical, not appreciative, evaluation of the record of the past. Total skepticism is necessary to sift the truth from its provincial and temporal chaff.

Henry Stude Jr.

Newark, Del.

The author replies:

If I understand him correctly, Stude believes that eternal verities of beauty, truth, etc., are directly accessible at all times. If this were so, then there is nothing to be learned from their manifestations of the past. Each new design, invention, work of art would automatically obsolete any previous one. But, this thinking is the epitome of the obsolescence syndrome.

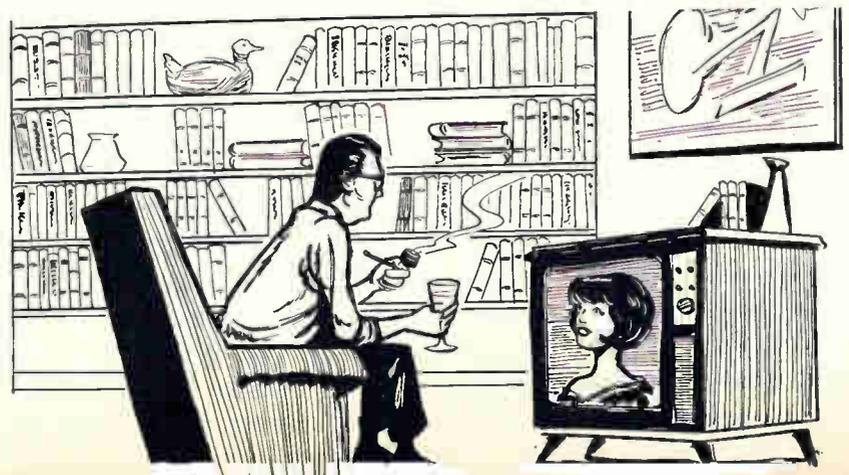
Integrated circuits have not been found in a naive fundamentalist search for the most compacted circuitry possible with new tools, but by extension of knowledge and experience developed with the vacuum tube, transistor and printed circuit technology.

For examples of nonobsolescent knowledge, the reader is welcome to seek his own. One can substitute Rembrandt or Picasso for Chinese Sung painting, without departing from the concept of lasting values on which our culture is built. Examples by themselves do not matter, it is rather the contributions of our knowledge and culture made by those who produced them.

Skepticism and appreciation are inseparable companions—without some appreciation one would have no reference to use skepticism against. Total skepticism would deny value to the Wescon design winner as much as to anything else. If no achievements of the past have value to him, how will Stude go about finding truth, beauty, human nature? And where will he be 10 years from now when his present examples will have become past?

Gerd Wallenstein

Lenkurt Electric Co.



III. Shirking responsibility

An engineer claims that technical men do become obsolete and the fault usually lies with their companies

Gerd D. Wallenstein presents a strong case for being philosophical but ignores an important question: how did obsolescence happen to conscientious, hardworking, studious and experienced scientists and engineers? He discusses obsolescence as if it were a state of mind rather than a fact of life.

With such an outlook, the author misses a key point: many engineers do fall prey to industrial obsolescence. To me, the real burden of preventing obsolescence lies with industry. Few working engineers have the breadth of view of economics and the market place to recognize which obscure scientific phenomenon will grow into tomorrow's bread-and-butter technology. Management should if it is doing its job.

According to Wallenstein's argument, the fear of obsolescence is the major factor to avoid. An engineer or scientist can avoid obsolescence by merely revising his thinking to acquire an understanding of history so that the distant past and future acquire less importance than the immediate past and future. Thus the engineer realizes he can learn without fear of obsolescence.

Such a view, to me, is existentialist philosophy but has little bearing on the engineer's problem. According to a writer and philosopher, William Barrett, "One final and central point common to the existentialists is their emphasis upon time and history as fundamental dimensions of human experience. Our lives become meaningful to the degree that we bind together tomorrow, today and yesterday in an active whole."

Engineers, like most other professional people, endeavor to learn and to grow. Obsolescence comes not from a lack of engineering incentive but from a change of industrial objective.

The problem is inherent in the very definition of engineer: a

person concerned making properties of matter and sources of energy useful to man in structures, machines and products. This is quite different from the definition of a scientist, which might be considered as a person concerned with observation and classification of facts and especially with the establishment of verifiable laws. Thus the success of an engineer's job can be directly measured in terms of his company's profit as reflected by the marketability of its products.

Since the average engineer designs specific solutions to concrete problems, he is affected the most by changing technology.

One scientist, Theodore N. Ferdinand, has identified three kinds of obsolescence: professional obsolescence, aerial obsolescence and ex officio obsolescence. He defines obsolescence this way: "Obsolescence exists when an individual uses viewpoints, theories, concepts, or techniques that are less effective in solving problems than others currently available in his field of specialization." He explains that professional obsolescence occurs when one does not have a broad grasp of his discipline; aerial obsolescence when one does not have a thorough knowledge of his immediate specialty; and it is ex officio obsolescence when an administrator does not have the technical knowledge required for the position he holds.

Some engineers never fall into any of these classes of obsolescence, but more because of circumstances than philosophy.

Those who demonstrate superior technical ability are inevitably assigned to engineering in the new technologies and are afforded the latitude to become expert in them. Those who have the freedom to attend schools or pursue independent studies study those technical areas or disciplines which become important to their companies. And those whose administrative and ex-

ecutive ability are more valuable than their engineering talent can follow the broad development of new technologies rather than specializing narrowly.

On the other hand, circumstances can make another category of engineer obsolescent in several ways, but the three most common are:

- A company assigns an engineer to an area for which he is not trained or has not considered as consistent with his career objectives, background or training.

- Conflicting outside responsibilities or lack of availability of schools prevent the engineer from continuing his studies. When younger engineers, who are paid less, come along with knowledge of the new technology, the older man is made obsolete by economics.

- An engineer pursues his studies diligently, learning all he can about a specialty, even becoming an expert in that specialty, but his services are not needed when the specialty becomes obsolete. Or to put it another way, the industry becomes obsolete and the engineer is obsolete.

In real life, it is easy for an engineer to become wedded to a narrow specialty. As an engineer strives for success, he measures his progress in terms of money, status, or both. His company rewards him commensurate with his contributions, urging him to produce in such a way that the company stays competitive. Under corporate prodding, the engineer reads and studies material which is related to his work; he does not study unrelated subjects except as a hobby or avocation. If he's fortunate, he might pursue a field in a new technical area as an avocation that would allow him to switch his working specialty, but such an occurrence is a rarity. Broad technical reading can be accomplished only during the time reserved for vocational study. Unfortunately there is not enough time for such reading. Usually, the engineer has only enough time to study his specialty or he becomes noncompetitive and the company stops rewarding him.

Thus, the responsibility turns back to the management of a company. Although some companies do allow their engineers to take ad-

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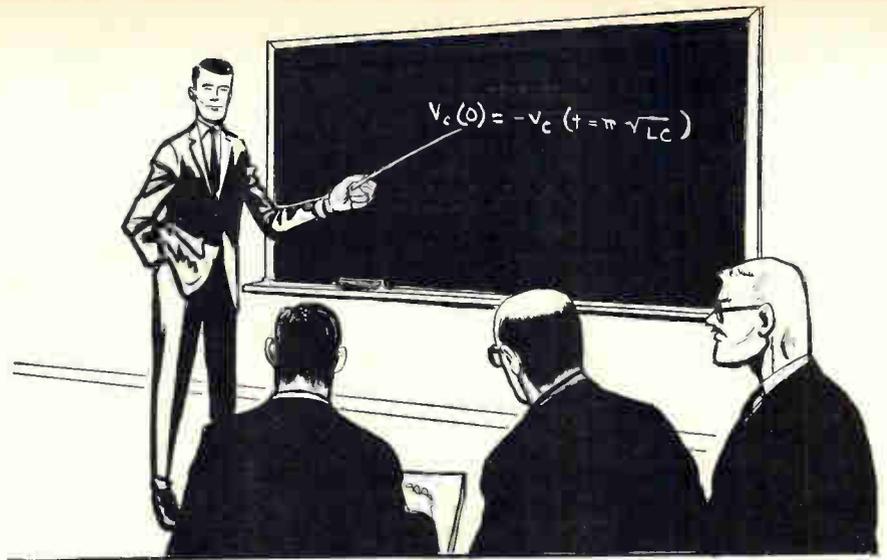
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vanced courses and broaden themselves professionally, most restrict the courses to those that are strictly applicable to the engineer's present assignment. Management should provide the opportunity for engineers to do enough studying so they do not become obsolete. Unfortunately most firms do no such thing because they themselves have become obsolete or are in a state of advanced decay.

A company and an industry grow old in a subtle fashion, usually not discernible to those who are responsible for its growth. Generally, as long as profits remain at some predetermined level, members of management believe they are successful. When profits drop, the usual prescription is to tighten belts and "send the salesmen out." Rarely will the company do something as basic as review the product line or how the company is meeting five- or ten-year goals.

Only when profits or sales volume fall substantially below accepted levels for successive years does a product review start. By that time, the company concludes it is noncompetitive and the only way to become competitive is to hire a new team of technical specialists or merge with a company that has capability in up-to-date technologies. In either case, an unsuspecting engineer who has been performing in acceptable fashion suddenly finds his services are no longer needed. He's become obsolete.

Because a company cannot provide employment in anticipation of future work except for a few key employees, it normally shifts the burden of readjustment to its employees. When applied to engi-

neers, such a process is extremely wasteful. Engineering experience is a valuable business resource, though a perishable one. When a company replaces its engineering staff, it loses a team that has known how to meet objectives within the company's organizational structure.

The real tragedy is that this kind of an upset is not necessary. There are many unexploited opportunities that have not materialized because the electronics industry has lacked willingness to risk product development. Atomic energy, solid-state physics, computers, rocket propulsion, low-temperature physics and game theory were in obscurity for a generation before economics demanded that many companies obtain a working knowledge of these subjects. Only recently have schools started teaching through interdisciplinary departments.

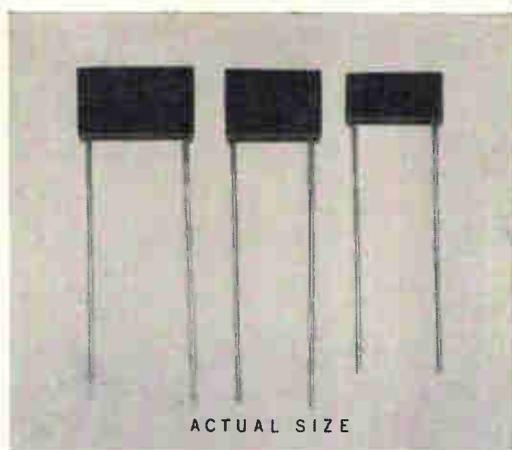
Another approach to keeping a company competitive uses both the specialized knowledge of a young engineer and the experience of a professional engineer. The brainchild of a Harvard University professor, Theodore Levitt, this technique would have a specialized group in the company to receive ideas, work them out, and follow them through so that management receives planning information in a useful and timely manner.

I would agree with Wallenstein that engineers need not become obsolete. But I feel that the responsibility for avoiding obsolescence is not only the engineer's but also his company's. Most companies fall far short of their end of the bargain.

A.W. Reickford

Princeton, N.J.

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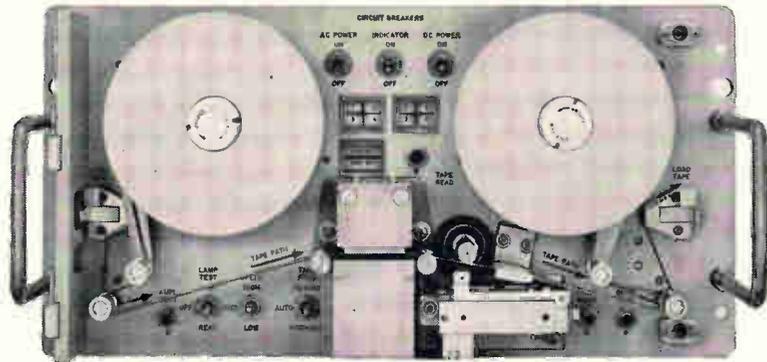
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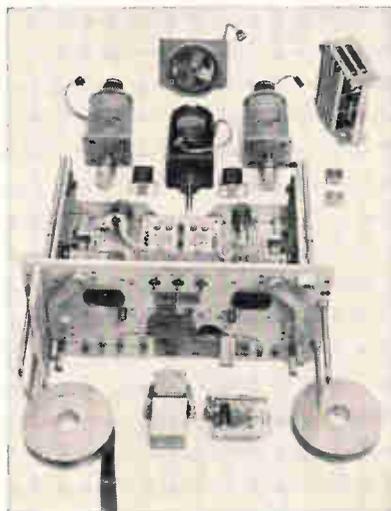
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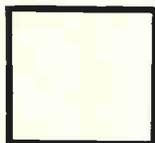
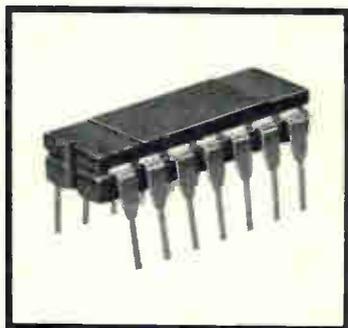
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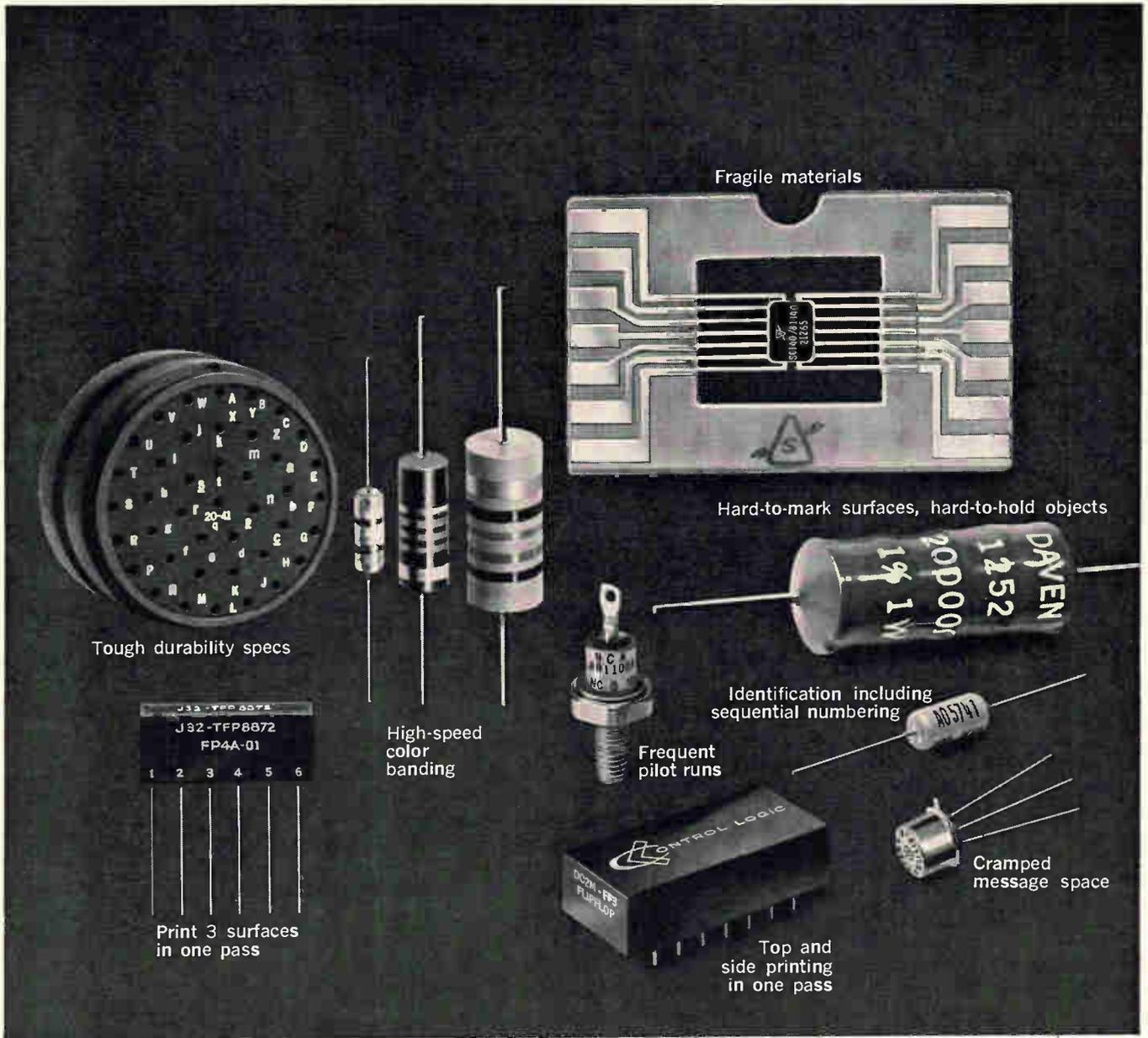
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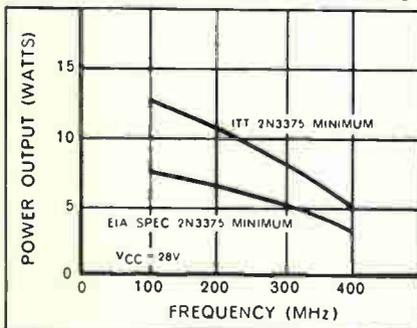
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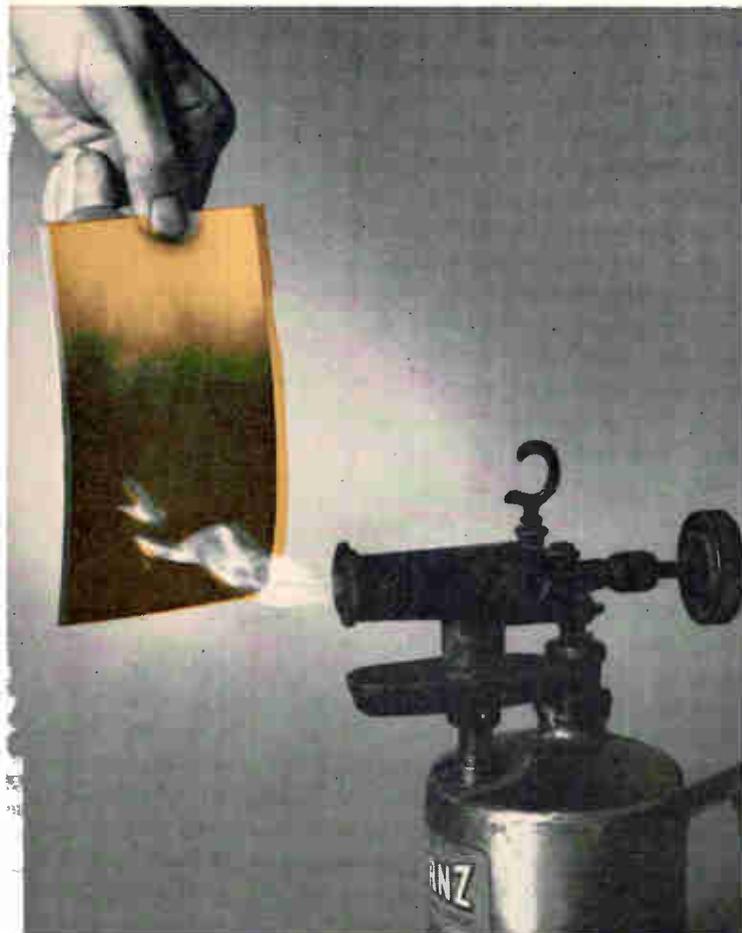
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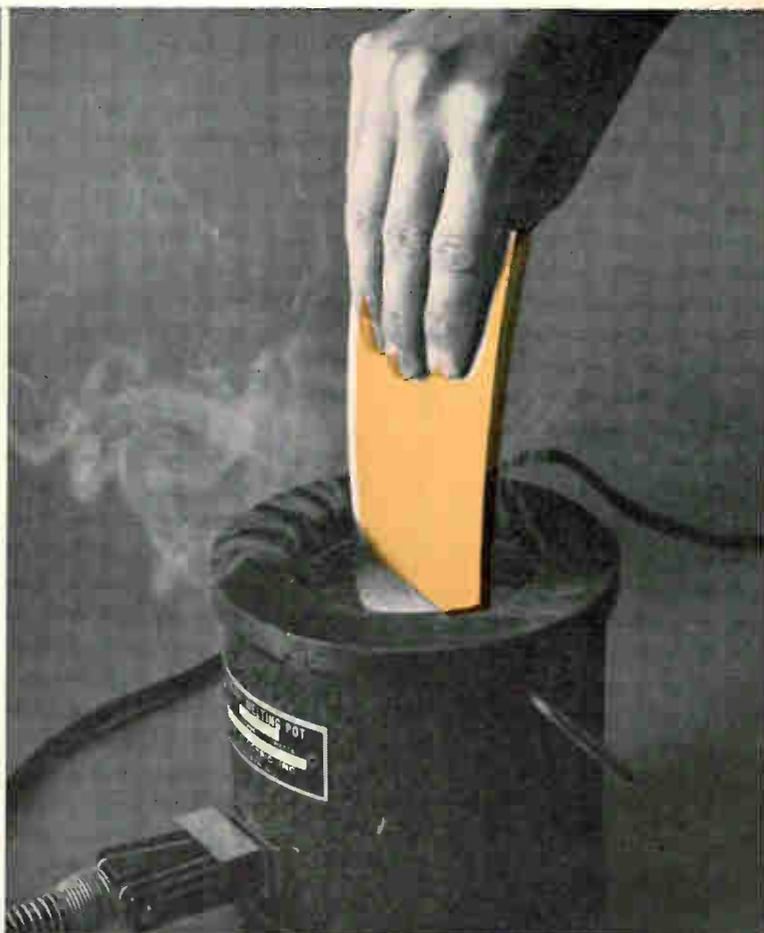
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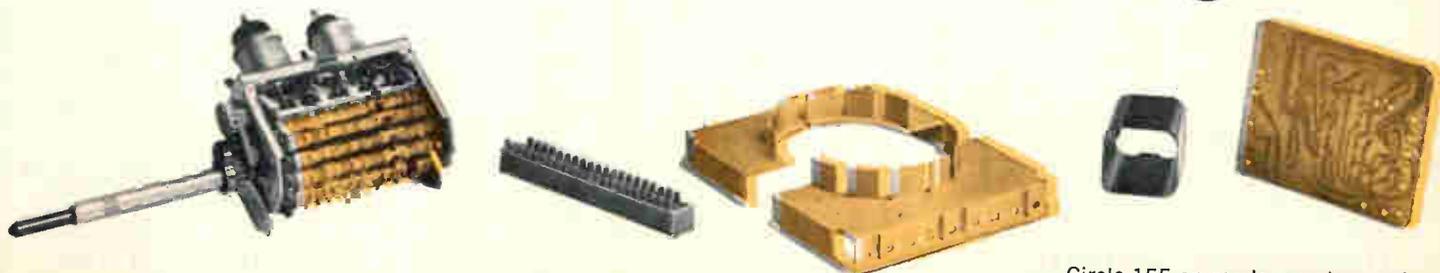
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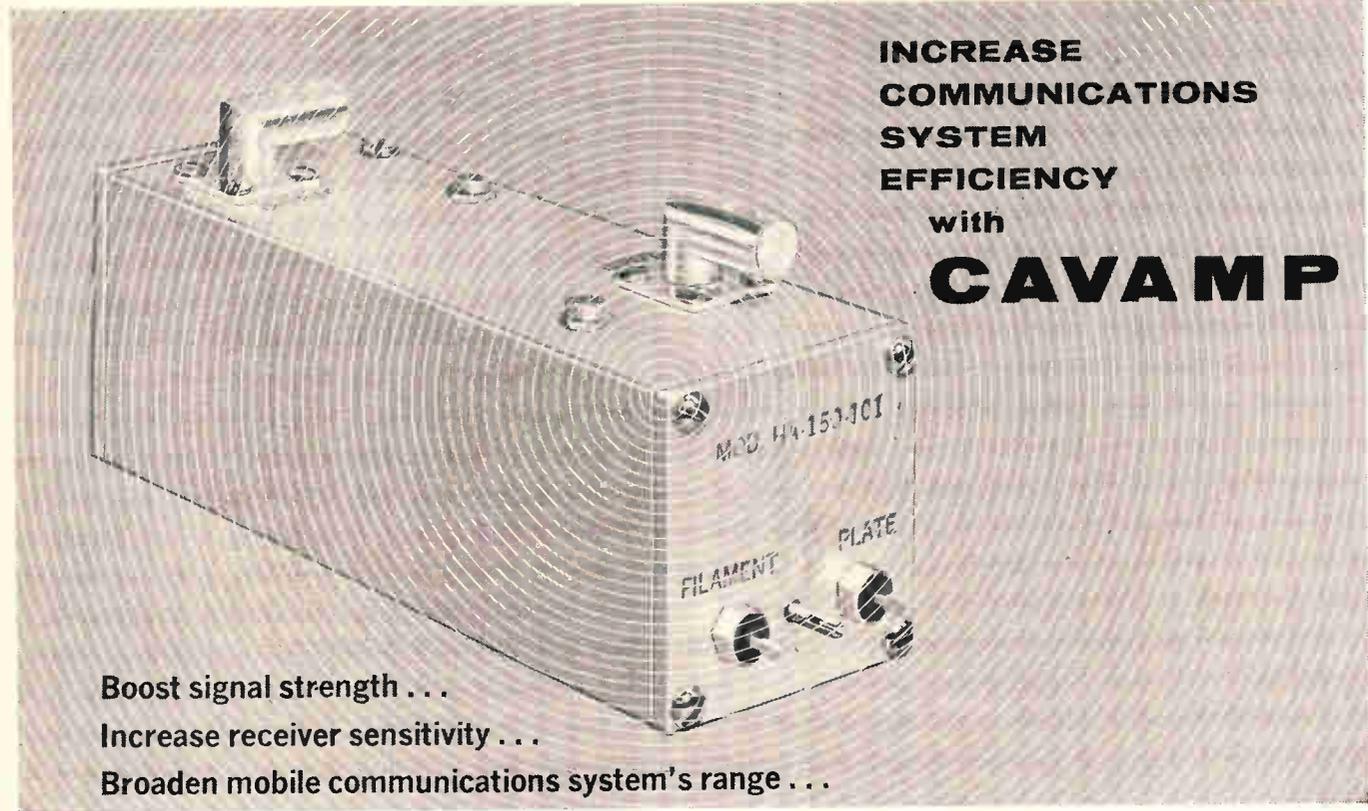
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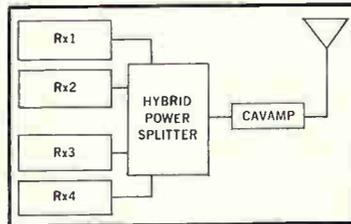
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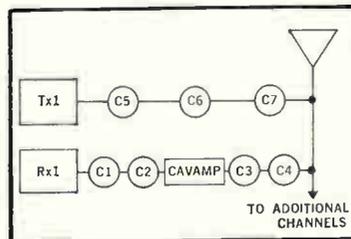
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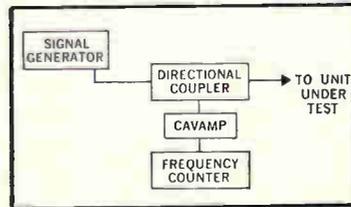
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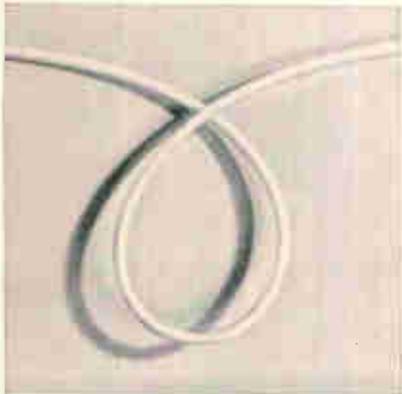
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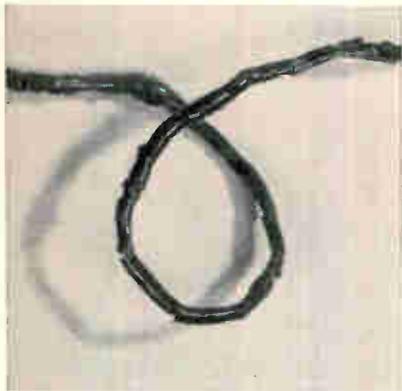
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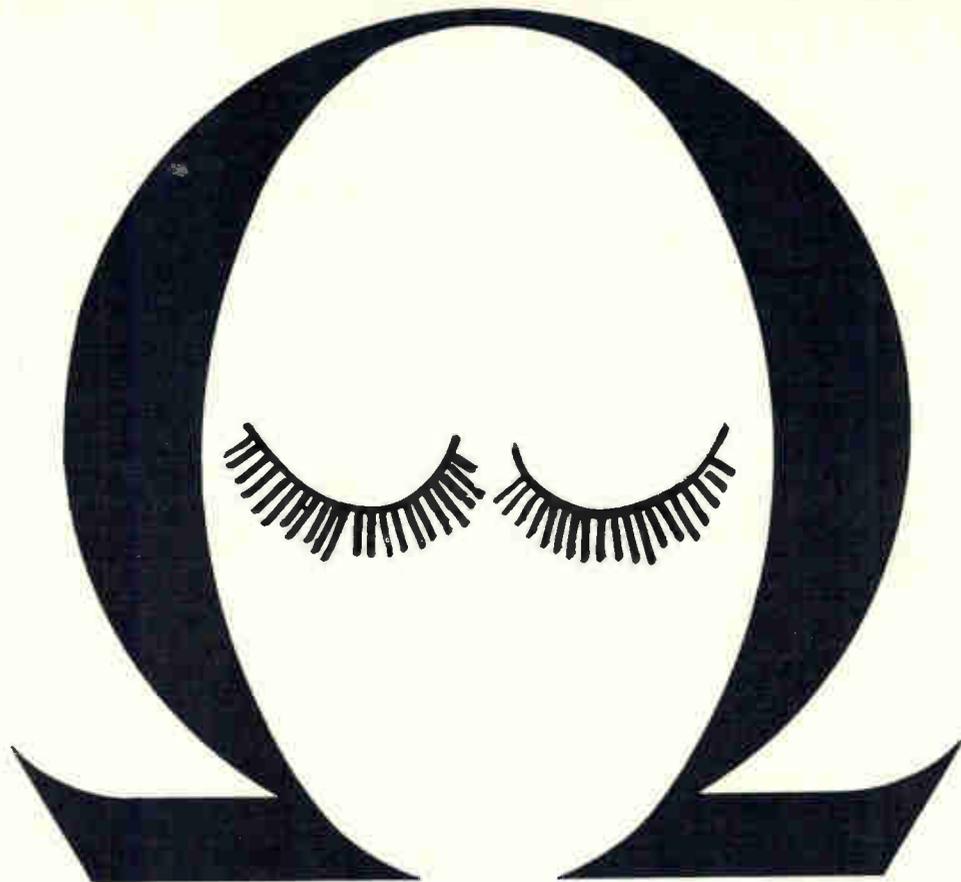
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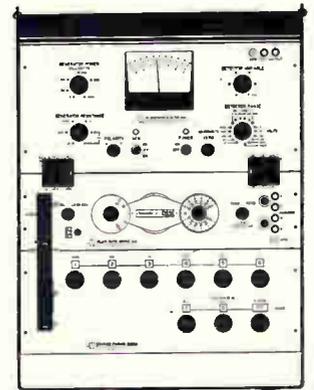
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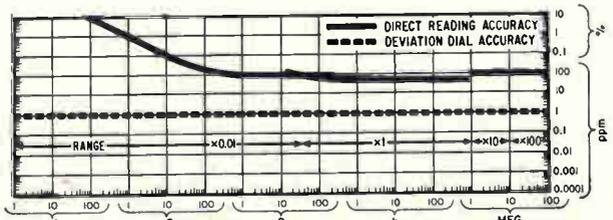
We can't promise The Absolute Ohm in resistance measurements. But with the 242, we do offer The Definitive System. ESI, 13900 NW Science Park Drive, Portland, Oregon (97229).



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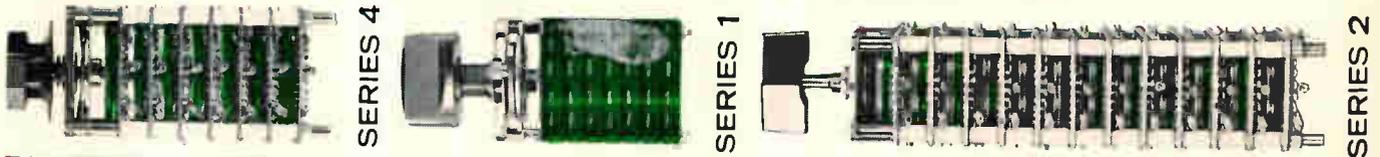
The legal residence of The Absolute Ohm is Washington, D.C. — at the National Bureau of Standards.



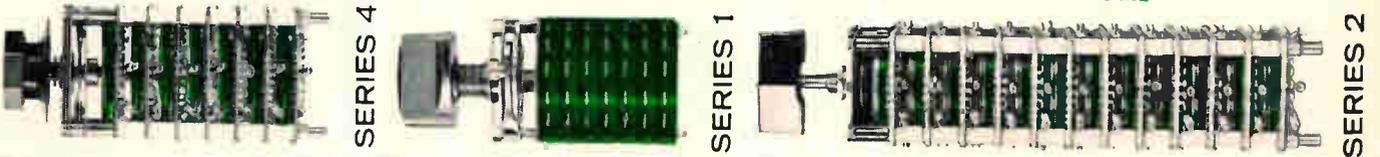
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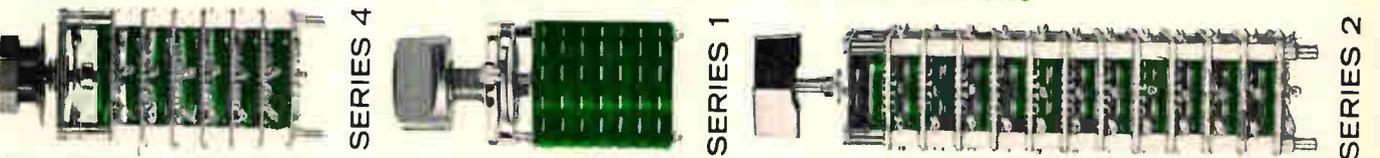
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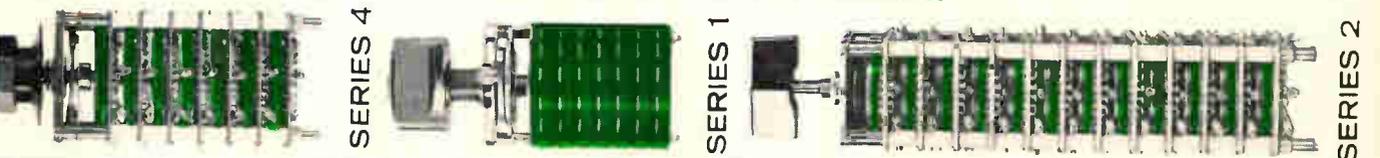
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LOWER TOTAL COST — INITIAL COSTS ARE NORMALLY LOWER (often 25 percent or more) than those for rotary switch counterparts claiming comparable quality. **INSTALLATION COSTS ARE REDUCED** by easily wired flared terminals (identified for location) and rugged construction features that virtually eliminate switch damage during harnessing. **MAINTENANCE AND REPLACEMENT COSTS ARE REDUCED** to the vanishing point by: (1) 50 in/lb stop strength ratings, (2) multiple contact wipers (for reliable circuit "making"), (3) positive action long life detents, (4) dust protection for internal switch parts, and (5) material-design combinations that reduce voltage breakdown and insulation

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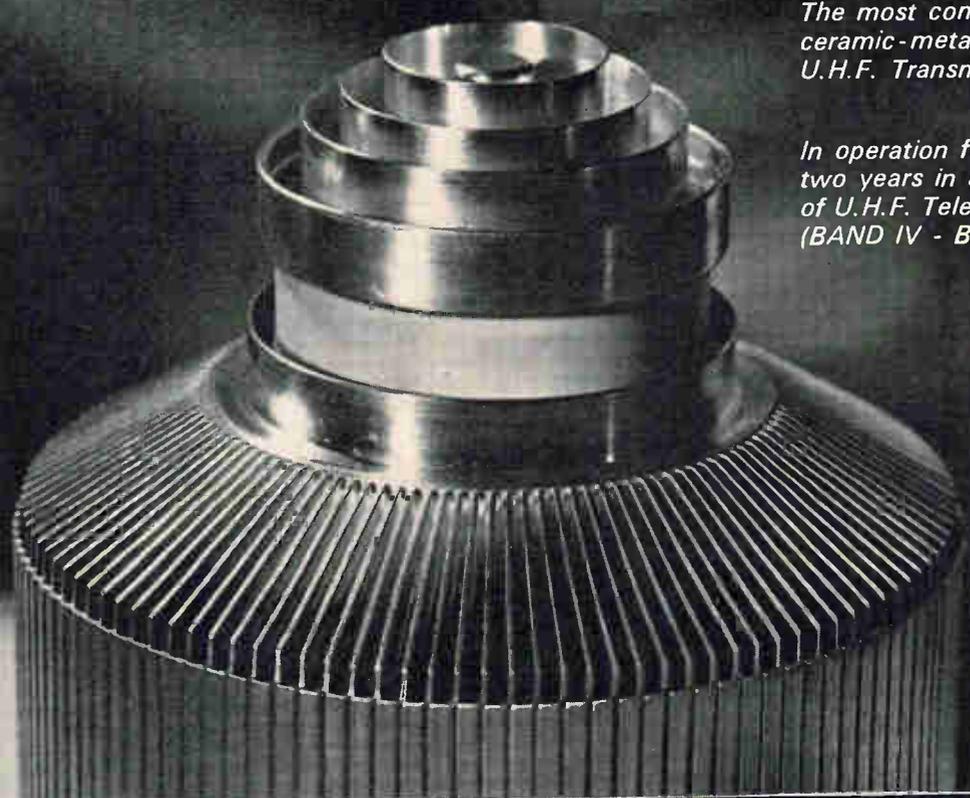
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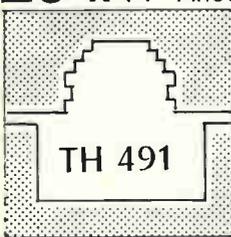
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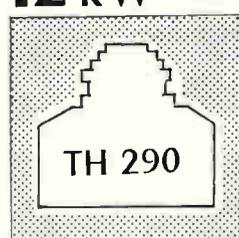
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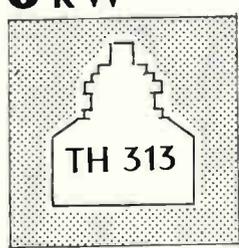


12 kW

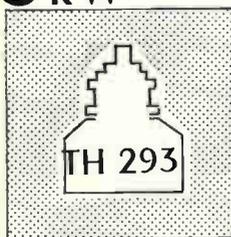


New

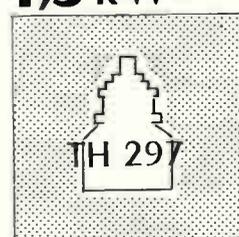
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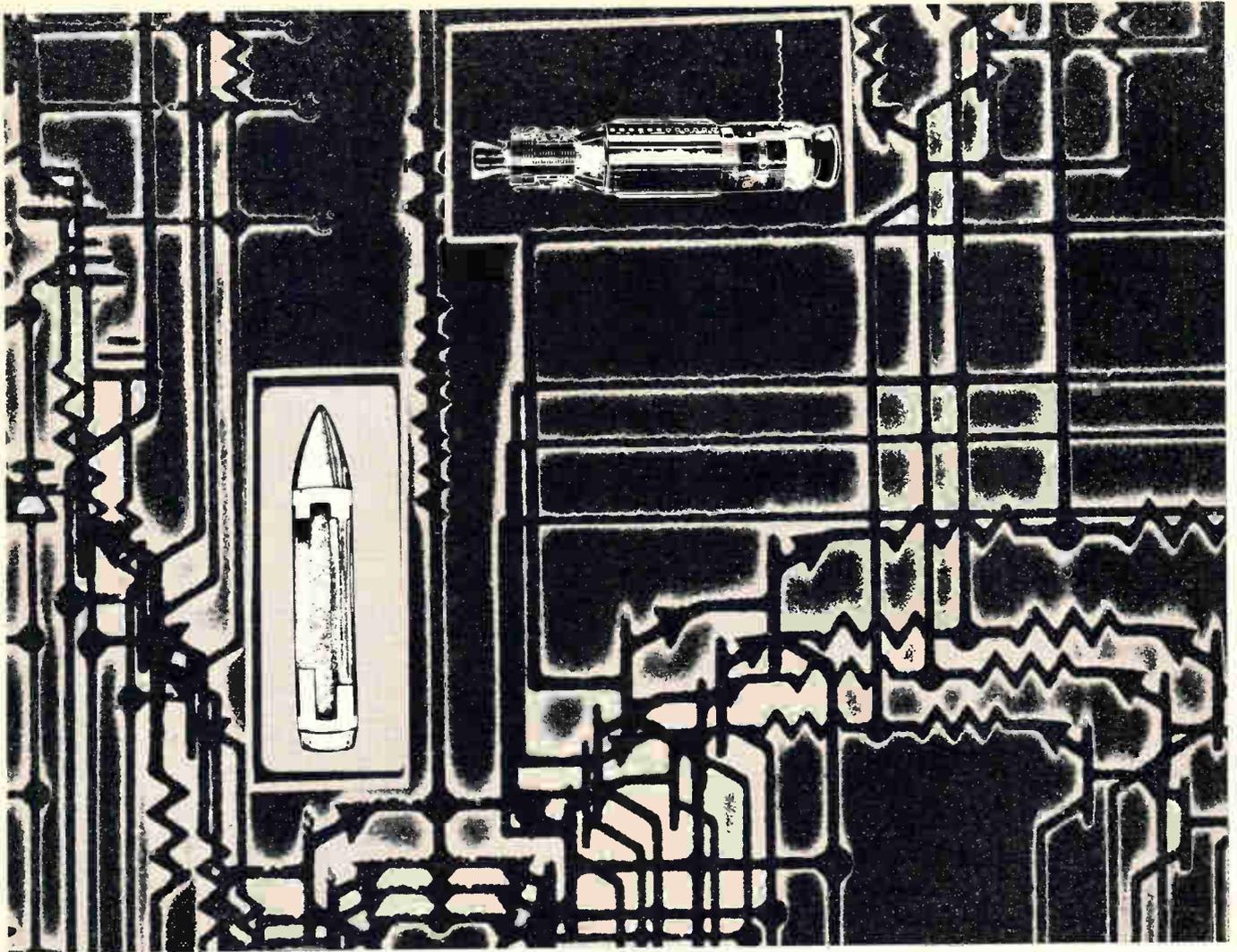
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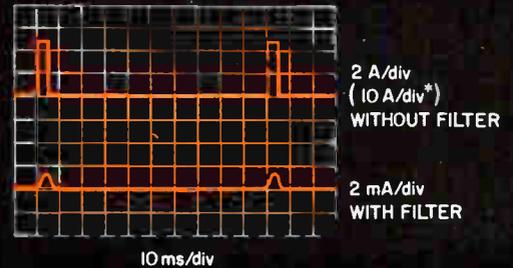
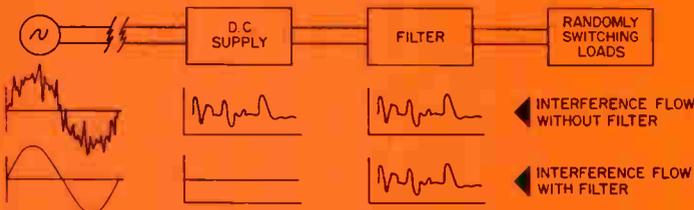
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Allen-Bradley Active Filters, which offer a 60 db attenuation over the range of 10Hz (3Hz*) to 100KHz



Allen-Bradley active filters can provide as much as a 50 to 1 reduction in size and a corresponding reduction in weight over conventional passive elements.

The diagram below and performance curve at right illustrate how Allen-Bradley active filters prevent current fluctuations in the power distribution system above 10Hz (3Hz*), developed by pulse modulated communications equipment, such as teletypewriters and other randomly varying loads.



Typical example of A-B Active Filter performance

Directly as the result of some new ideas applied to the field of ElectroMagnetic Compatibility, Allen-Bradley has been able to produce a new *active* low pass filter that provides an attenuation of greater than 60 db over the range of 10Hz (3Hz*) to 100KHz. The maximum dc component of the load current is 5 amperes.

The primary purpose of this filter in the above application is to prevent impulses generated by rapid load fluctuations, which may be carrying information of a confidential nature, from being reflected back through the power supply and into the power distribution system.

These new filters are designed to satisfy specific requirements. For instance, power line filters are under development for 60Hz and 400Hz power frequencies. Here, a sharp pass band is afforded the power frequency while greatly attenuating all other frequencies.

Allen-Bradley active filters produce a far greater attenuation of unwanted signals than is possible with a filter composed of conventional passive elements, occupying the same volume. By using the A-B *active* filter, a size reduction of 50 to 1 is attained, together with corresponding savings in weight. These filters employ solid-state circuitry. No external power source is required other than that supplying the power to the load. In addition, complete inrush and short circuit protection is provided.

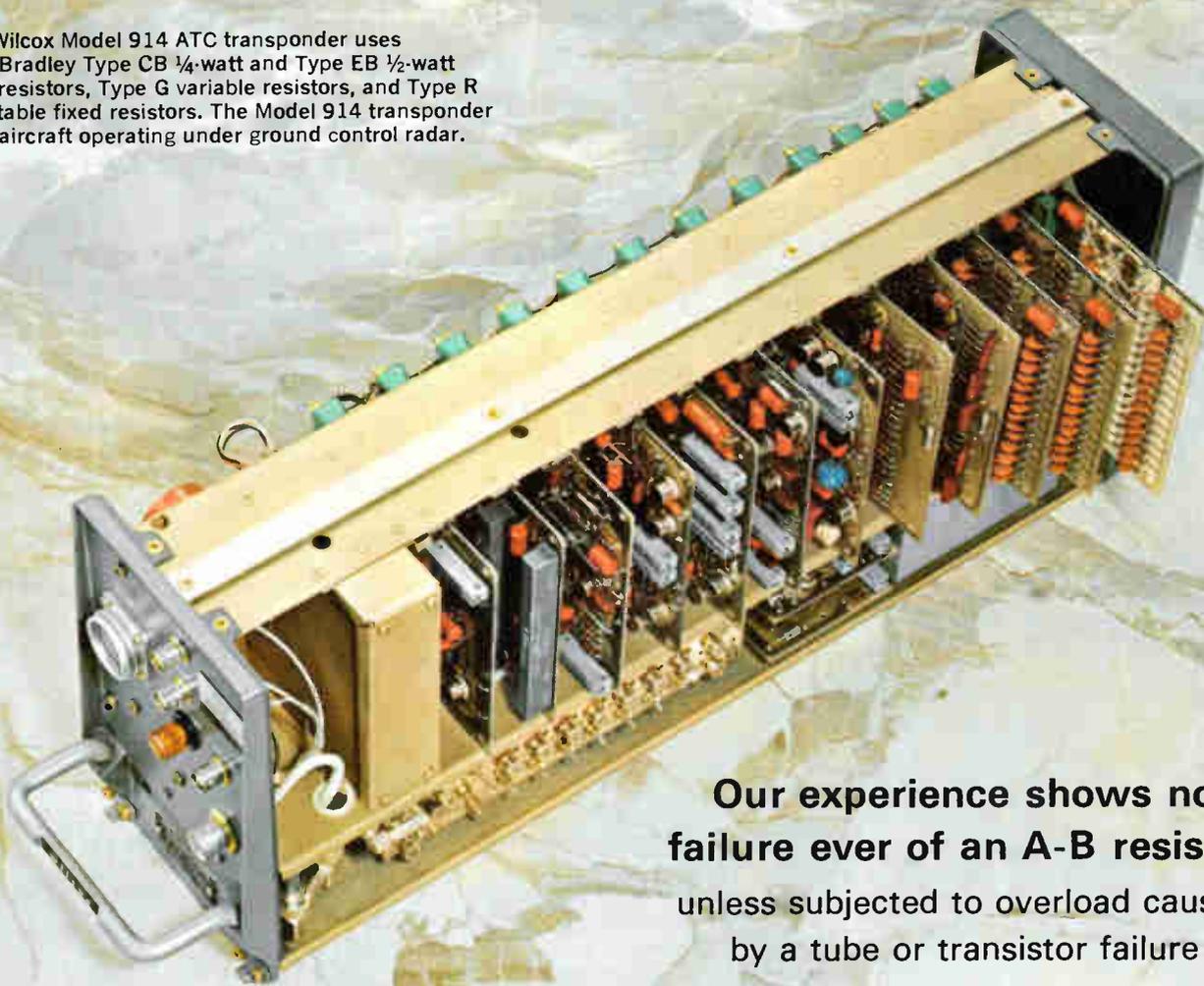
Allen-Bradley specialists in filter engineering are available to discuss with you such problems for which these new active filters might offer the best solution. Please write: Allen-Bradley Co., 222 West Greenfield Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis. 53204. In Canada: Allen-Bradley Canada Limited. Export Office: 630 Third Ave., New York, N. Y., U. S. A. 10017.

* WITH EXTERNAL CAPACITOR



ALLEN-BRADLEY
QUALITY ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS

This Wilcox Model 914 ATC transponder uses Allen-Bradley Type CB ¼-watt and Type EB ½-watt fixed resistors, Type G variable fixed resistors, and Type R adjustable fixed resistors. The Model 914 transponder is for aircraft operating under ground control radar.



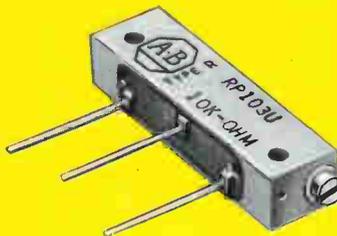
Our experience shows no failure ever of an A-B resistor unless subjected to overload caused by a tube or transistor failure

Wilcox Electric Co., Inc.

Prompt shipment of HOT MOLDED FIXED RESISTORS in all standard EIA and MIL-R-11 resistance values and tolerances. Values above and below standard limits can be furnished. Resistors are shown actual size.

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TYPE CB 1/4 WATT	MIL TYPE RC 07
TYPE EB 1/2 WATT	MIL TYPE RC 20
TYPE GB 1 WATT	MIL TYPE RC 32
TYPE HB 2 WATTS	MIL TYPE RC 42

Type R Hot Molded Adjustable Fixed Resistors are rated ¼ watt at 70°C. Supplied in resistance values from 100 ohms to 2.5 megohms.



Type G Hot Molded Variable Resistors are rated ½ watt at 70°C. Resistance values from 100 ohms to 5.0 megohms.



“No failure ever” is an impressive record, especially since Allen-Bradley fixed and variable resistors have been used in Wilcox transponders for around ten years.

The reason for this consistently high performance is the unique hot molding process developed and used only by Allen-Bradley. In fixed resistors, it produces such complete uniformity that long term A-B resistor performance can be accurately predicted. Catastrophic failures don't occur with Allen-Bradley hot molded resistors.

Use of the hot molded resistance element in the Allen-Bradley Type G variable resistors assures very smooth operation—there are never any abrupt changes in resistance during adjustment. The Type G controls have

a very low initial noise factor, becoming lower with use.

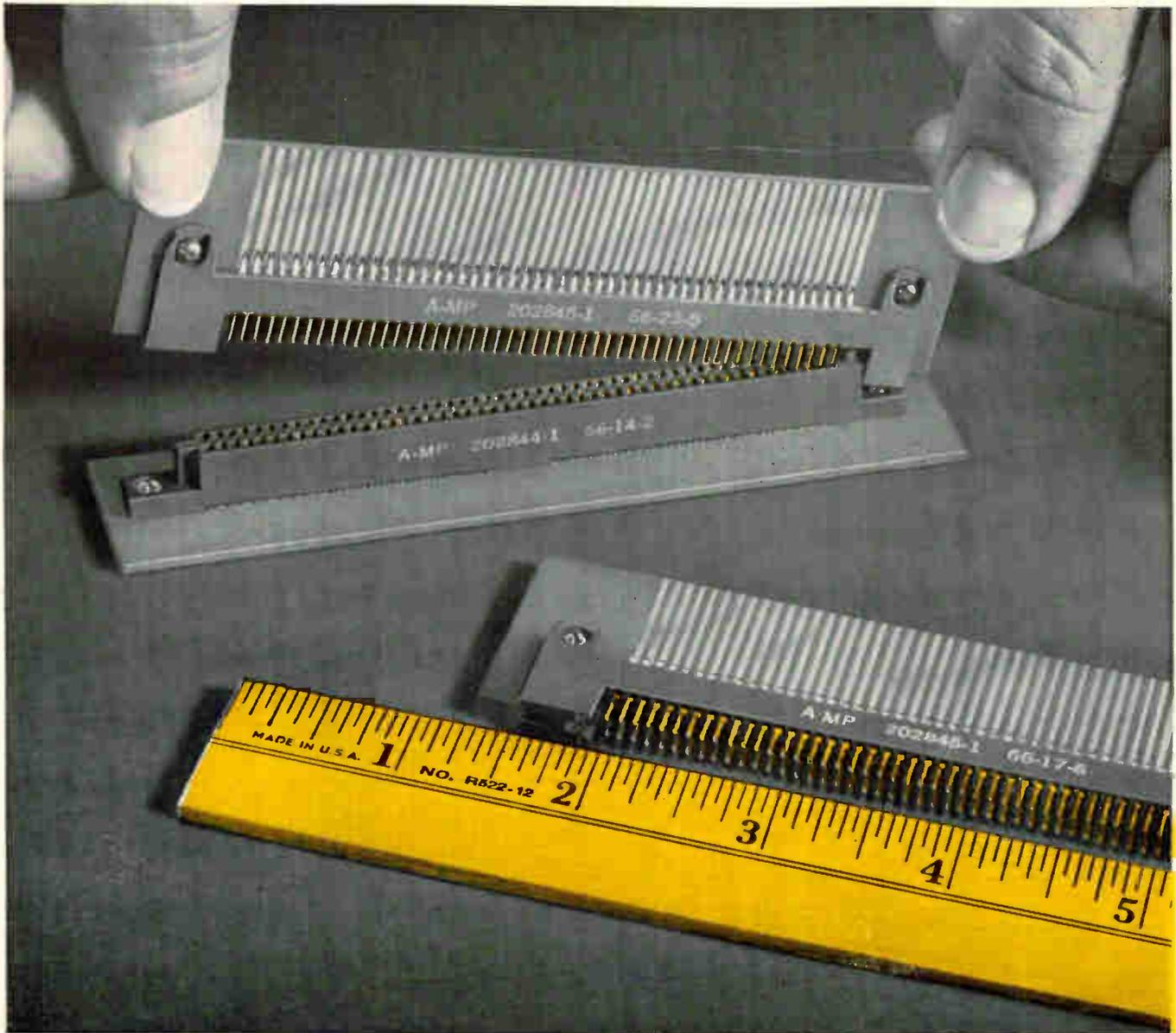
Type R adjustable fixed resistors also have a solid molded resistance track. Adjustment of resistance is so smooth, it approaches infinite resolution. Settings will remain fixed under severe vibration or shock. The Type R molded enclosure is dustproof and watertight—it can be potted after adjustment.

For more complete details on the full line of A-B quality electronic components, please write for Publication 6024: Allen-Bradley Co., 222 W. Greenfield Ave., Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53204.

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Between the ears of the A-MP* 750 Series Box Contact Connector are 100 contacts in a space of less than 4 inches—that's pretty dense! Yet this connector offers you the industry's lowest per line applied cost for a highly reliable two-piece printed circuit connector—that's economy plus Installed Quality*!

High density is achieved with two rows of 50 box contacts located on .075" centers. Receptacle contact tails are staggered to permit larger spacing between printed circuit wiring paths. Headers contain channel shaped pins which are latched in the header and have flat tails for easy connection to daughter boards.

The 750 Series Box Contact Connector provides economy in overall applied cost. Socket contacts are highly flexible allowing wide margins of misalignment of pins and eliminating the need for costly precision card guides. Low insertion and extraction forces permit mating of a large number of contacts without mechanical screws or cams. The 750 Series connector has contacts which can be easily replaced without removal of the connector.

High electrical integrity is assured by four elliptical spring beams arranged at right angles forming a box. These beams provide four areas of contact on the mating pin, whether it is square, round, rectangular, or channel shaped. The walls of the housing limit spring deflection and prevent overstressing of the contacts, even when subjected to severe shock and vibration.

This adds up to a rugged, tolerant miniature connector for your most demanding applications. Examine these unduplicated features:

- Contacts on .075" centers
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- Four redundant contacts for high reliability
- Resistant to vibration and shock
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If your design calls for tight specifications requiring a tolerant, reliable, high density connector—all with an eye on economy, then the A-MP 750 Series Box Contact Connector is for you. Write immediately for complete details.

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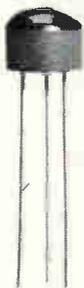
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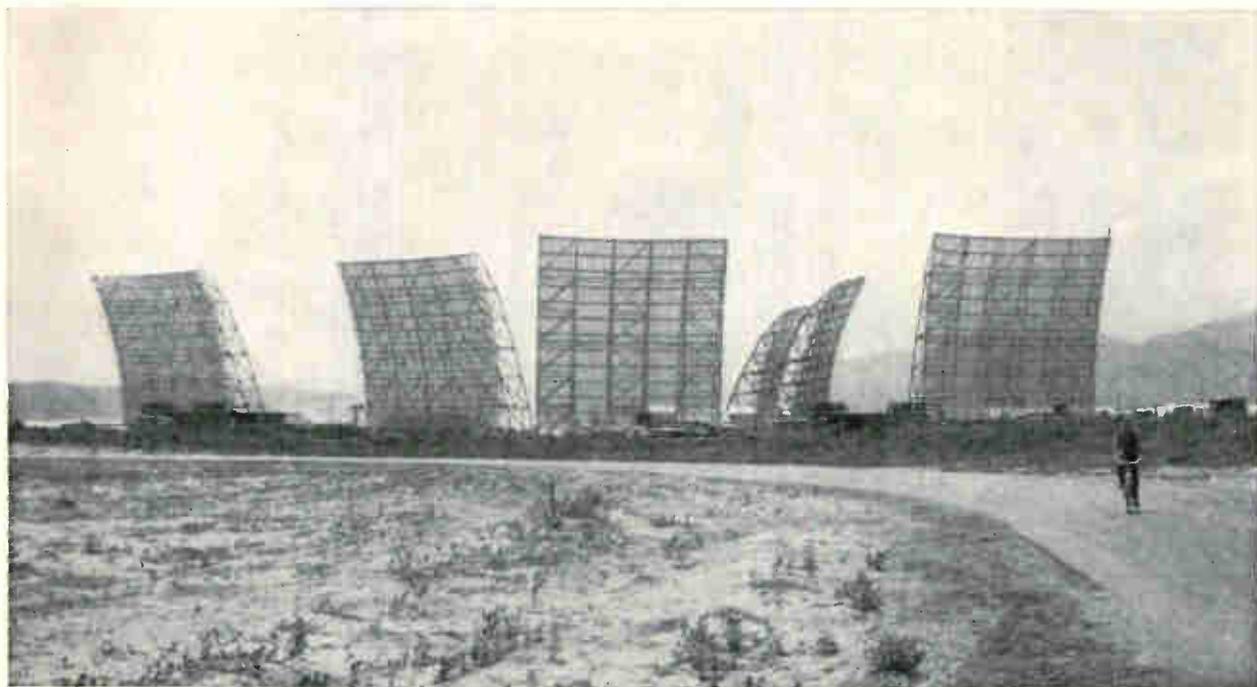


2N4360 Typical Specifications:

Equivalent Input Noise Voltage	0.02 μ V/Hz @ f=100Hz
Equivalent Input Noise Figure	0.1db @ f=100Hz
Gate to Source Breakdown Voltage (BV _{gss})	20V min.
Forward Transadmittance (Y _{fs})	4000 μ mhos @ f=1kHz
Drain Current (I _{DSS})	10mA
Gate Reverse Current (I _{GSS})	0.15nA

Probing the News

Military electronics



To improve tropo transmission over short-haul links, frequencies are being changed from 1 Ghz to 2 Ghz on some of the 60-foot billboard antennas like these at Nha Trang. Elsewhere, 120-foot billboards and a variety of parabolas, up to 60-feet in diameter, are being installed.

Vietnam communications network growing into Southeast Asia's best

Building communications terminals in a war zone is tough, but the U.S. is completing a permanent tropo network in Vietnam and Thailand and doing it on schedule

By William Hickman

Washington Electronics Bureau

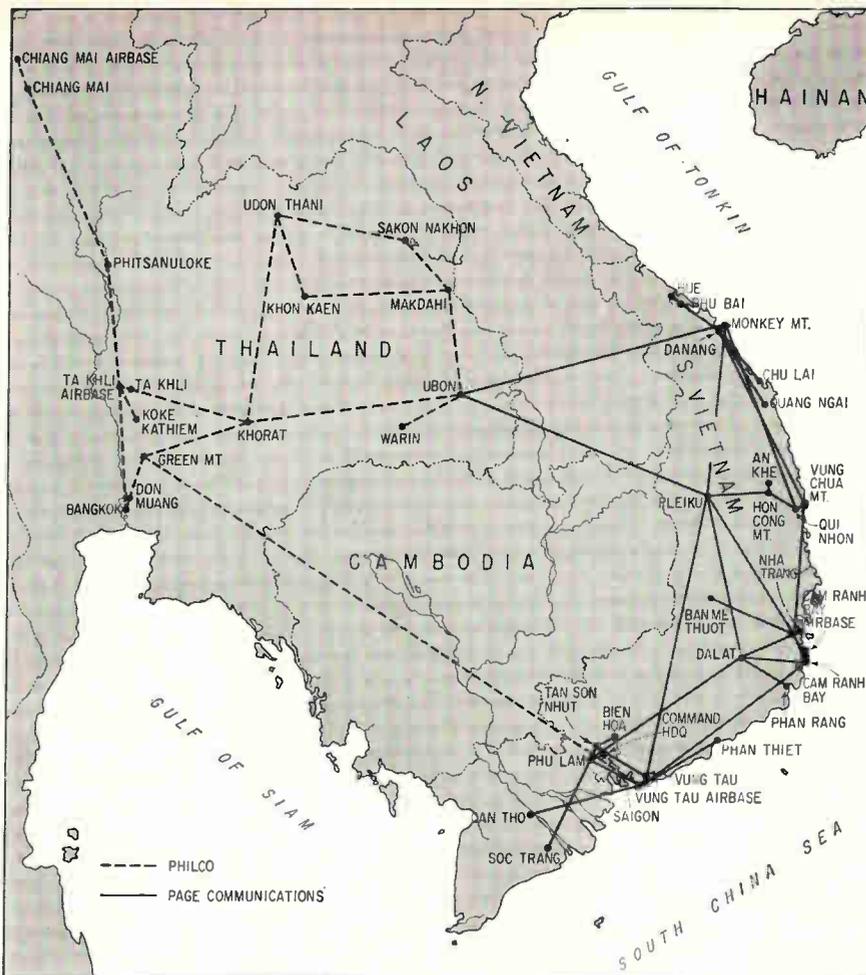
The amazing engineering feat of building a gigantic, sophisticated communications network in the middle of a war continues unabated in South Vietnam and Thailand with \$50-million worth of new contracts ready to be signed. The cost of this backbone network, known officially as the Integrated Wideband Communications System (IWCS), is thus passing the \$175-million mark and there will probably be more contracts.

This month, the first portion of the upgraded tropospheric/scatter and microwave network will be turned on. By May, 1967, all of it will be ready, providing more sites and three times as many channels as at present.

The links now handle from 48 to 72 channels. The upgraded links will carry 300 channels and in some cases as many as 600.

New antennas. The upgraded IWCS will have 24 additional

billboard reflector antennas—12 are 60 feet high and 12 are 120 feet high. There will be 59 new parabolas: twelve 60-foot, fourteen 40-foot, twenty 30-foot, six 15-foot and seven 10-foot dishes. The tropo equipment used with the billboard antennas—the exciters, amplifiers and receivers—is being built with solid-state equipment wherever possible. It's the first time the United States military has used solid-state components in tropo-



Integrated Wideband Communications System ties together bases in South Vietnam and Thailand with over a quarter of a million miles of troposcatter and microwave voice links. Page Communications is prime contractor for the system in South Vietnam, Philco in Thailand.

spheric scatter equipment.

In addition, some of the existing 60-foot reflectors are being modified. Short-haul transmission links will be changed from the standard 1 gigahertz to 2 Ghz to improve transmission. The 120-foot billboards, which provide only long-haul links, will all operate at 1 Ghz.

The parabolic antennas operate with the opposite technique. Rather than using 2 Ghz for short-haul, the higher frequency is being used for the longest tropo link in Southeast Asia, from Vung Tau at the southern tip of South Vietnam to Green Mountain near Bangkok. Some experts say this may be why the long parabolic link isn't too good.

I. Blending civilian and military

Installation of the IWCS is being supervised by the Army Strategic Communications Command, under the direction of Major General Richard J. Meyer. Prime contractors are the Page Communications Engineers, Inc., a subsidiary of Northrop Corp., for the work in

South Vietnam, and the Communications and Electronics division of Philco Corp., a subsidiary of the Ford Motor Co., for the work in Thailand.

Page's contracts have already hit \$70 million, with \$30 million more in new contracts soon to be signed. Philco has received \$50 million so far and will get \$20 million more.

New areas. The new contracts will take Page to the Mekong Delta, south of Saigon, to install tropo and microwave terminals and Philco to new sites in Thailand to support the growing number of U.S. troops there.

Lockheed Electronics Co., a division of the Lockheed Aircraft Corp., has recently been given a role in the IWCS. Under four cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts totaling more than \$5 million, Lockheed will monitor the installation of the equipment, evaluate its performance, and make recommendations regarding each portion's acceptability.

The system is managed by the

Defense Communications Agency and operated by the Army Strategic Communications Command.

II. System grows stronger

The communications system has been built with great speed and, according to Army officials, there have been no significant cost overruns or schedule slippages. And it should be noted that civilian engineers are working in a war zone. IWCS also is noteworthy in several technical areas:

- The circuits meet the quality standards of the Defense Communications Agency, which are roughly comparable to those of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. in the U.S.

- No more than 10 to 12 minutes of outage per year is permitted per circuit.

- A tropo link spanning more than 450 miles without repeaters is installed—the longest tropo link in Southeast Asia. All the links form a 250,000-mile chain.

Hardware. While the equipment specifications to both Page and Philco were identical, the contractors chose different approaches. Page picked billboard antennas, and Philco selected parabolas.

Page adopted REL 2600 tropo transmitters and receivers built by Radio Engineering Laboratories, Long Island City, N.Y., a division of the Dynamic Corp. of America. The equipment is solid state, provides 300 voice channels and has high reliability; it exceeds the signal-to-noise ratio of 55 decibels that had



W.D. Carter, assistant director of engineering at Page, is responsible for the firm's work in Vietnam.

been the previous military standard.

The Government gave Philco its own LRC-3 transmitting-receiving equipment which Philco had manufactured and sold to the Government some years ago for the Military Assistance Program. The equipment was intended for Indonesia, but when U.S.-Indonesian relations cooled it was never sent. When the IWCS program came along the Army pulled the equipment from warehouses on the West Coast and furnished it to Philco.

For microwave equipment, Page bought an AN/FRC-109 radio system from the Lenkurt Electric Co., Inc., San Carlos, Calif., a subsidiary of General Telephone and Electronics Corp. Philco used some AN/FRC-109 equipment and some of its own CLR-2 series gear.

Lenkurt supplied Page with AN/FCC-17 multiplex equipment. And Philco bought its multiplexers, the AN/FCC-18, from General Electric Corp.

One new piece of equipment is the technical control center, located at each site. Each center is equipped with patch panels to switch calls and serves as an interface for tactical transmissions. It is also equipped with automatic fault finders that display malfunctions.

Each technical control facility keeps open a few channels for tactical use and provides the necessary signal converters. Since IWCS is composed of fixed stations, all signaling is done at 2.6 kilohertz. Most tactical military radio equipment is set at 1.6 khz.

Only two points in the IWCS network link Page's system in Vietnam to Philco's system in Thailand: at Ubon in Thailand and Vung Tau in South Vietnam. A much discussed, but highly classified, cable system to link the Bangkok area with the Saigon area is believed to be going in.

III. Enemy uses network too

Although the fixed communications sites are protected by U.S. forces, they are still very vulnerable to attack. Surprisingly, no damage has ever been inflicted by the enemy on the backbone communications system. U.S. communications veterans from Vietnam tell of seeing fierce fighting around the com-



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munications sites with the stations never receiving a hit.

According to some U.S. officials who have served in Vietnam, the main reason the enemy hasn't touched the network is because they are using it too.

The South Vietnamese Army has the use of two channels throughout the system and the army is infiltrated by the Vietcong.

Vietnam veterans say a Vietcong agent in the South Vietnamese Army could easily use the system as a command and control network. As one American officer who has served in Vietnam said: "When two Vietnamese are talking to one another, neither I nor any other officer I know of can tell whose side they are on."

American officials resign themselves to this fact of life, saying philosophically that it's better for the enemy to use the system than to destroy it.

After the war. Another reason the Vietcong or North Vietnamese communist forces haven't touched the network is its permanence. Since 120-foot antennas embedded in concrete can't be moved easily, South Vietnam is in for a fine civilian communications network when the war is over. "It will be the envy of the Far East," says W.D. Carter, assistant director of engineering for Page.

An Army official doubts, however, that the Vietnamese government will be financially able to operate it? If the U.S. forces stay on, as they have in Korea, the engineers working for Page and Philco might have life-long careers.

Jamming threat. Much of the IWCS equipment is also vulnerable to jamming, officials admit, but they are not particularly concerned with this possibility in the near future. They say the enemy does not now have the technical know-how or equipment to jam the signals. The possibility of jamming does exist, however.

The IWCS link from Green Mountain near Bangkok to Vung Tau on the coast of Vietnam crosses over Cambodia for much of its 450-mile hop. Officials say jammers along this route, where allied forces aren't allowed, could be damaging.

The communications network also crosses Laos, but this nation

is friendly to the U.S. and South Vietnam. American aircraft are based in the country and engineers are currently putting in a communications link there.

IV. Reaching outside Asia

Communications to outside the IWCS area is handled mainly by the 60-channel Wet Wash submarine cable, built by Page, that runs from Nha Trang to the Philippines. There, commercial cables are available to send messages on to California.

Two Syncom synchronous-altitude satellites are also available, but they have only two voice channels each and do not provide much relief for the Wet Wash cable.



Maj. Gen. Richard J. Meyer, left, heads up the Army Strategic Communications Command (Stratcom) which is directing the construction of the Integrated Wideband Communications System in Southeast Asia and will operate it. **Colonel Joyce B. James**, deputy chief of staff for operations for Stratcom, will be in charge of operating the system when it's completed.

The Initial Defense Communications Satellite project, with seven satellites in orbit and plans for several more, can assist some, but each satellite's channel capacity is also set at two.

There are other alternatives to reach outside Asia—mainly high-frequency radio. However, h-f radio is dependent upon atmospheric conditions and does not offer the necessary reliability. The h-f links feed terminals in Ethiopia, Guam and Formosa.

When the military has its tactical satellites in operation in about two years another alternate means will be available. The IWCS equipment is being built to interface with these Tacsats.

Satellite in sight for airlines

Comsat's newest customer will be commercial airlines; they'll have a satellite of their own in 1968 for communications over the Atlantic

By Robert Henkel

Electronics Washington Bureau

Comsat is moving again after bogging down last summer in its plans to put up a communications satellite for commercial airlines. It now looks as though a satellite to demonstrate this new role will be operational in 1968—more than a year behind the original schedule.

The technical hitches that delayed the project are "close to a satisfactory solution," says Edward J. Martin, head of advanced systems for the Communications Satellite Corp.

▪ The design approach for the spacecraft's very high frequency, antenna, the major stumbling block, has been selected.

▪ Another earlier problem was the difficulty in designing the satel-

lite within the payload limitations of the launch vehicle. This apparently has been solved by switching to a more powerful booster that will lift 10% to 30% more payload into the 22,300-mile synchronous orbit.

The satellite—called Aerocon—will be located over the equator between Africa and South America. It will relay aircraft transmissions to two ground stations—one in North America and the other in Europe—over existing 4-gigahertz and 6-Ghz satellite frequencies. Communications between the satellite and the aircraft will be on the present aeronautical uhf band.

The airlines are enthusiastic about the new communications

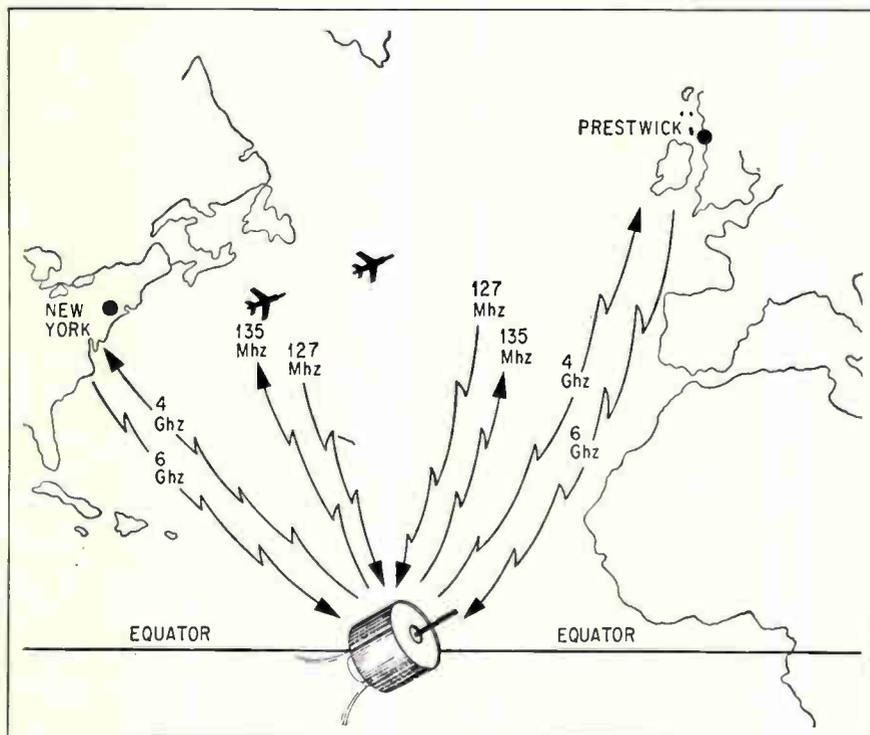
link. W.W. "Buck" Buchanan, director of systems planning for Aeronautical Radio, Inc. (Arinc), says that no development in airline operational communications since the radiotelephone "has offered so much promise or generated as much enthusiasm and support from the airlines."

Not only is the service needed now, but it will be essential when the supersonic transports start flying in the 1970's. While Comsat is now sure it can provide the service by 1968, there are still some engineers who say satellite aircraft communications are feasible as an experiment but not as an operational system. Besides communications for transatlantic aircraft, Aerocon is also expected to provide technical and operational experience needed to expand the service on a global basis. Three satellites would be required. One is estimated to cost \$5.2 million, two would be about \$8.6 million and three would run about \$13 million.

I. System limitations

Transatlantic airliners will communicate with the satellite on the 118 to 136 Megahertz band. Currently a pilot can reach a ground station on vhf only within line of sight—about 300 miles. Beyond this, he must switch to high-frequency radio, which was a much poorer quality because it is affected by deep fading, severe static and magnetic storms. "We are woefully far behind in providing adequate long-range, air-ground communications," admits Buchanan. "All long-range aircraft operations over the oceans and over land masses that lack radio communications are now vitally dependent on high frequency."

Tough road. Feasibility of satel-



Aerocon, Comsat Corp.'s satellite will be stationed over the equator in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean to provide commercial airlines voice communications with both sides of the ocean. To avoid interference, different frequencies will be used for ground-satellite and satellite-aircraft links.

SCIENCE/SCOPE

New lightweight shipboard satellite communications systems developed by Hughes will enable shipboard commanders to communicate directly with each other, though separated by continents. One of seven such sets scheduled for delivery to the U.S. Navy by November was demonstrated at the August Western Electronics Show and Convention (WESCON) in Los Angeles. The system is designed to transmit and receive voice and teletype messages through DOD's random-orbiting military satellite network. Its mast-mounted antenna is unaffected by ship's pitch and roll or winds up to 75 knots.

First installation of the Phoenix missile control system in a U.S. Navy F-111B interceptor was completed August 16, 30 days ahead of schedule. In its first guided launch (from an A3A Skywarrior), the Phoenix located a tiny jet target drone at long range and destroyed it with a direct hit.

Newborn storms will be detected quickly by a new cloud camera aboard the first Applications Technology Satellite (ATS), scheduled to be put in a synchronous orbit over the equator later this year. The ATS will be stabilized by spinning on an axis parallel to earth's, enabling the new "spin-scan" camera to scan the earth from west to east on a latitudinal parallel. It will complete a 2000-line picture every 22 minutes, covering nearly all of North and South America and broad expanses of the Pacific and Atlantic. By comparing successive pictures, meteorologists will be able to position and track cloud elements, and thus spot rapidly developing disturbances. Camera was developed by Santa Barbara Research Center, a Hughes subsidiary.

New Hughes system for welding insulated wires, designated the HMT600, eliminates separate stripping, cleaning, and welding operations. It uses a heated electrode to melt insulation...removes it only in immediate area of weld. Welding current is triggered automatically after insulation is penetrated.

Canadian Westinghouse Co., Ltd. has recently been awarded a contract by Hughes Ground Systems Group estimated at 1.6 million dollars. The contract calls for the manufacture of electroluminescent display panels for Naval Tactical Data Systems (NTDS), which Hughes is developing for the U.S. Navy. Award of the contract to the Canadian firm is in support of the objectives of the Canada-U.S. defense production sharing program begun in 1958. Hughes is actively pursuing other contracts in Canada for similar programs.

Interest in the Army's new anti-tank weapon system, TOW, brought military men from nine Free World nations to Hughes this summer. Representatives of Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Italy, The Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden, and West Germany came at the invitation of the U.S. Army.

One Hughes employee out of four is either a scientist or an engineer (just six years ago it was only one in eight). And still our need continues to grow. If you're interested in our advanced programs, please write Mr. J. C. Cox, Hughes Aircraft Company, Culver City, California. An equal opportunity employer.



.. although very high frequency won out, work on ultrahigh-frequency should not stop ..

lite communications for aircraft was proved in January, 1965, when an airliner communicated with Camp Roberts, Calif., via the space agency's Syncom III satellite at 136.47 Mhz. But it's "obviously a tortuous road between a demonstration and an international operating system," says Buchanan.

Because of problems the first time around, Comsat is sensitive about discussing when it expects to issue the request for proposals and when the system will be operational. There is no general agreement even within Comsat on when the request for proposals will be mailed to prospective contractors, but it will probably be close to mid-1969. Mid-1968 has been discussed as a completion date, but one Comsat engineer involved in the project says, "I'd be surprised if it is operational by then. Sometime near the end of 1968 would be more like it."

II. More tests

This schedule will give Comsat enough time to work in initial test data from aircraft communications tests with the vhf transponder on the Applications Technology Satellite-B to be launched later this year. At least 200 flight hours should be accumulated by mid-1967 in aircraft transmissions with the satellite, which will be placed in synchronous equatorial (stationary) orbit over the Pacific Ocean. The satellite transponder will receive signals on 149.2 Mhz with an 8-element phased array and transmit on 135.6 Mhz with an effective radiated power of 200 watts.

Airinc, which is coordinating the ATS-B tests, says that aircraft will be equipped for conducting voice and low-speed data tests with airborne and ground instruments measuring signal characteristics. At least three different types of aircraft antennas will be evaluated. Data from the tests will be used to design a data link and other future equipment not planned for the initial Aerocom.

The Aerocom satellite will only handle voice transmissions to provide integration with existing operating environment. Also, further

analysis of satellite-aircraft propagation path characteristics is needed before a data transmission system can be designed. Aerocom's double channel simplex mode means that aircraft pilots will talk on a party-line basis—the same way they do today. The number of ground stations having access to the system will be limited so that coordination is not expected to present any difficulties.

Disagreement. There were different viewpoints on vhf versus uhf but vhf was selected. The uhf frequencies discussed—the 1,540- to 1,660-Mhz band—pose no particular problems for the satellite designer, but do for aircraft electronics.

In the first place, Buchanan says, new aircraft equipment would be needed and airborne antenna problems that are difficult enough at vhf exceed the state of the art at uhf. He believes this would mean a technical development period of 5 to 10 years.

Because of these problems, a vhf plan will be presented to the November meeting of the International Civil Aviation Organization. The plan will call for two segments in the existing vhf band, each 200 khz wide and separated by 7 Mhz to be made available by mid-1968 for satellite communications systems. This would provide eight voice channels for the aircraft-satellite link, which Buchanan says would be adequate for the operational-evaluation period. The plan should have no trouble gaining approval of the international organization.

Uhf should not be forgotten, however, says Comsat's Martin. At the same time vhf is being initiated, he believes an aggressive research and development program should be started to determine the potential of the uhf band.

III. One year later

The Aerocom program started moving inauspiciously about a year ago. Comsat made several studies and discussed requirements and feasibility with Airinc, the airlines and the Federal Aviation Agency. Comsat issued a re-

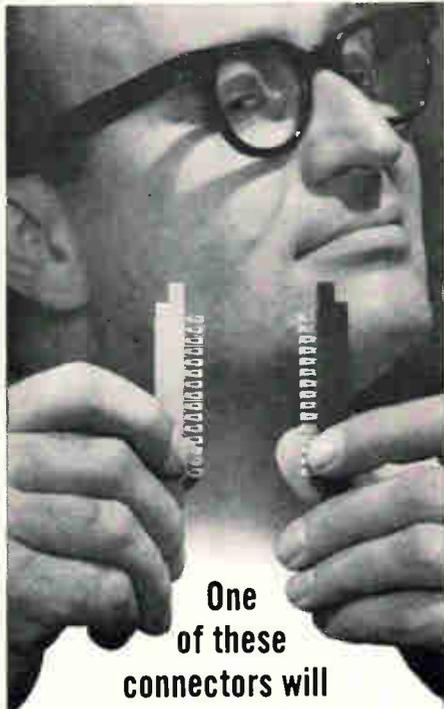
quest for proposals in March. The specifications were based on the Applications Technology Satellite and Comsat's Intelsat-2 satellite, built by the Hughes Aircraft Co.

By using an improved Delta booster and the Surveyor spacecraft's third-stage motor, weight of the spin-stabilized satellite was set at 474 pounds on the launch pad and 210 pounds in orbit. Minimum effective radiated power was to be 25 decibels above one watt for vhf and 11 dbw for 4 ghz. Also specified was a circularly polarized vhf antenna that was essential to eliminate vhf signal fading. Conceptual designs for such an antenna on a spinning satellite were available but no test models had been built.

Comsat invited exceptions to these specifications to get more companies to enter the competition, Martin notes. But only one of the 69 companies invited to bid responded—Hughes [Electronics, June 27, 1966, p. 25]. And even the Hughes proposal didn't guarantee key specifications because of the difficulty of designing a vhf antenna, he says. The antenna was also the primary concern to many of the other prospective contractors. Because of this poor response, Comsat felt it could not proceed and it notified the FAA it planned to resolve these technical questions before going any further.

Design. Martin says only one design approach has offered any promise for early use. This antenna is a circular array of equivalent loop-dipole antenna elements properly phased to provide a directive beam oriented toward earth. Within the next few months, Comsat expects to have an efficient design in line with its weight requirements. This design will have been shown experimentally to meet gain and polarization requirements. This data will come from independent work being done by several companies and from a Comsat-sponsored design study being performed by Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., which currently is developing electronically despun microwave antennas for both NASA and the Air Force.

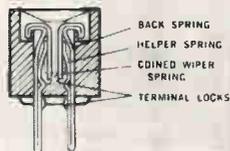
Comsat expects to have the results of the Sylvania study by December. The electronically despun system will probably consist of two 8-element vhf antennas



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mounted on each end of the satellite, Martin says. One wavelength at vhf measures about 8 feet so the elements will be arranged in a circular 8-foot array. ATS-B has dipoles in an 8-foot array but it is a single array of eight elements with linear polarization. No decision has been made on where to mount the microwave antenna on AeroCom. Comsat hopes to get some answers on this from bidders. The antenna could be mounted on the satellite's midsection, located on one end or built out from the satellite body.

IV. Weight problem

Progress to date on the vhf antenna has been encouraging. Comsat now feels the design approach under study can meet specifications on the critical element, although at a heavier weight than originally estimated.

"We were figuring a weight of about 12 pounds or so for the vhf array, but this was optimistic," Martin says. Another study indicated the weight would be more like 60 pounds, but he believes this is pessimistic. He says antenna weight will be somewhere between the two.

Total satellite weight has to be within the lifting capability of the long tank Thor first-stage booster, he points out. The one year postponement of the AeroCom launch makes it possible for Comsat to use a booster with more payload capacity.

Triple trouble. There are three vhf propagation problems that must be considered in designing the AeroCom satellite: fading caused by Faraday rotation, ionospheric fluctuation and sea-water multipath fades.

The polarization plane of a signal passing through the ionosphere rotates proportionally to the integrated electron density and the square of the wavelength; this phenomenon is called Faraday rotation. The method for eliminating this fading is to make the antenna insensitive to signal polarization or to use a circularly polarized antenna at both ends of the transmission path. With Comsat close to a design solution on the satellite antenna, a proven design approach is needed for the aircraft vhf antenna. If this aircraft an-

tenna can perform comparably with the anticipated spacecraft antenna, fading can be reduced to a "few tenths of a db," Martin says.

The ionosphere also causes amplitude fluctuations for short periods of time. Much more operating experience is needed over a variety of flight paths before the detailed impact on vhf satellite voice-link performance is known, according to Martin. But, he says, there is enough data to indicate that this fading will not be catastrophic and that the effect will be observed only a very small part of the time. The design philosophy to counteract this problem would be to include a system margin of a few decibels for the more likely fading periods. Decreases in the voice channel signal-to-noise ratio should be accepted for the rarer periods when such a margin proves inadequate, Martin believes.

The third propagation problem arises when a sea-reflected signal cancels the phase of the direct satellite-to-aircraft signal. Again, circularly polarized antennas at both ends of the link are needed. A look at preliminary results of airborne experiments made by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Lincoln Laboratories confirms the magnitude of this fading problem if linearly polarized, unshielded aircraft antennas are used, Martin notes. While the reflected signal undergoes a reversal in polarization isolation at the aircraft receiver with a circularly polarized antenna, complete circular polarization can never be achieved by the antenna. Thus additional protection is needed. This is accomplished by suppressing the aircraft antenna radiation pattern at angles below the horizon. Based on FAA's vhf antenna work, some 3 db of fading must be accounted for in the satellite design.

V. Definition search

Comsat faced a rather muddled definition of requirements for ground-to-air voice channel performance during mid-ocean operations. The best definition it has received so far is that circuit reliability must be much better than high-frequency radio and quality must be such that the voice is highly intelligible. This has been interpreted in several ways. Martin

says a simple link calculation shows about 10-db margin above single channel preparation on the critical satellite-to-aircraft path. This assumes vhf output power in the Aerocom specifications, aircraft receiver performance now understood to be available in prototype form, and a zero db aircraft antenna. This margin, he says, can be applied to increase channel capacity and handle possible persistent multipath fades. The remainder can be assigned as a safety margin for the occasional transmission degradation.

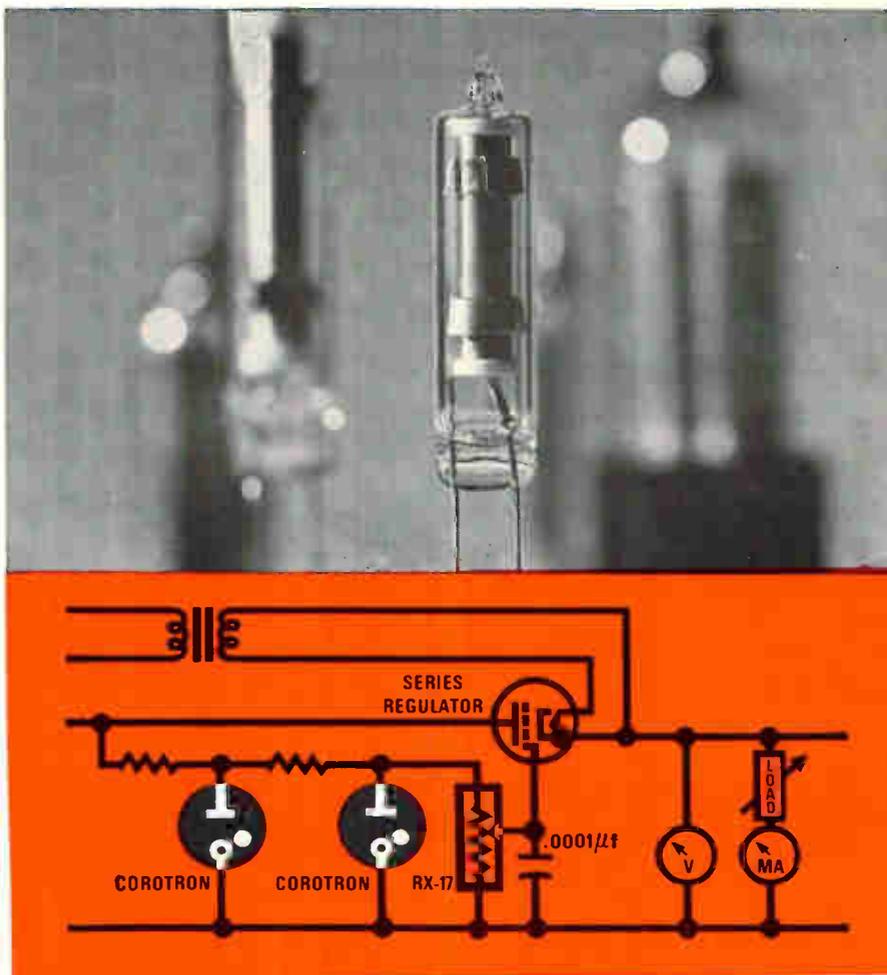
The demonstrated performance of aircraft antennas, however, will be the primary factor in determining this margin.

Hardware. Arinc's Buchanan agrees, stating that the aircraft antenna currently is the most pressing aircraft hardware design problem. He notes aircraft antennas used for vhf service lack adequate gain, power-handling capability and suitable radiation characteristics for satellite communications. He says the Boeing Co., the Douglas Aircraft Co., Dorne and Margolin, Inc., the Bendix Corp., the Collins Radio Co., the FAA and others are struggling with this problem. Some prototype designs have emerged and have been tested on a limited basis and prototype production is near on other designs. One of the continuing problems is that to keep up with the current system schedule, the antenna must fit on existing aircraft without structural modification.

The aircraft electronics for the satellite system is expected to cost approximately \$12,000 for each aircraft. Bendix equipment, now in prototype production, has worked in a number of flight tests. This includes a low-noise receiver, which is needed because signal levels from the satellite are far below the level required for most receivers now working in the 118- to 136-Mnx band. Bendix has also developed a 500-watt vhf transmitter amplifier and a frequency modulation-phase modulation modulator. The use of constant amplitude signals, such as f-m, is necessary because of the power limitations of the satellite repeater.

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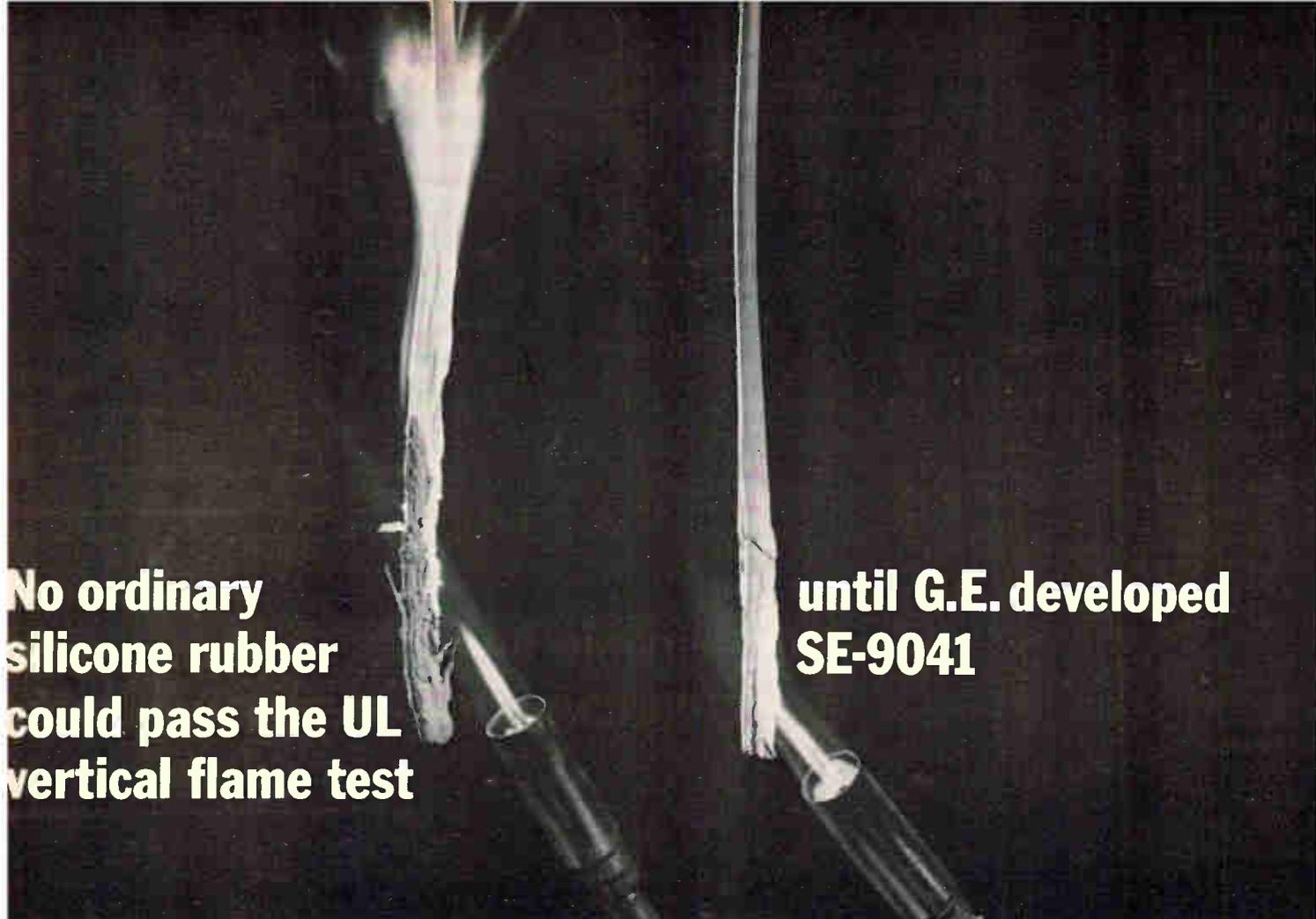
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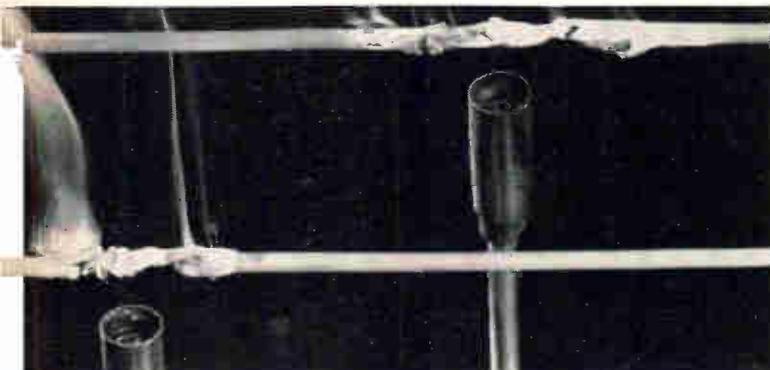
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West Germany steps into space

Despite over-all budget cuts, Chancellor Erhard's government set aside \$60 million for space this year; about 30% of it will go for electronics

By John Gosch

Bonn News Bureau

Long after the West German economic miracle had changed from a postwar rebuilding effort into a scramble for prosperity, government planners in Bonn gave short shrift to space programs. The planners felt that space projects would tie up capital and siphon off skilled manpower needed to keep established industries flourishing.

Now, there's been a turnabout in official thinking. And as a result, space research and development has turned into one of the fastest growing industries in West Germany today.

Worried that the country might otherwise find itself hopelessly outdistanced in advanced technology within a few years, Chancellor Erhard's government this year jumped space spending to \$60 million, 66% more than last year's figure and nearly five times more than was spent only three years ago.

And the upward trend in space spending is expected to continue for a long time. Gerhard Stoltenberg, head of the Federal Ministry for Scientific Research, recently spoke of "increasing funds considerably." Stoltenberg didn't say how much, but there's talk in government circles of an outlay of some \$450 million over the next four years.

Electronics will get a good slice of the business. An official of the Ministry for Scientific Research in Bonn, which coordinates and finances German space efforts, estimates that about 30% of the money available for space will be spent on electronics.

And most of the major electronics companies in Germany share in the business. Siemens and Halske AG, the AEG-Telefunken group and Standard Elektrik Lorenz, a subsidiary of the Interna-

tional Telephone and Telegraph Corp., have an approximate equal share in design and development of communications, guidance and telemetry equipment. Bodenseewerk GmbH, an affiliate of Perkins-Elmer Corp., and Teldix GmbH supply instrumentation, navigational platforms and sensors. Teldix is a joint venture of Telefunken and the Bendix Corp. Boelkow GmbH and Telefunken are developing computer systems. Telefunken is now working on a small

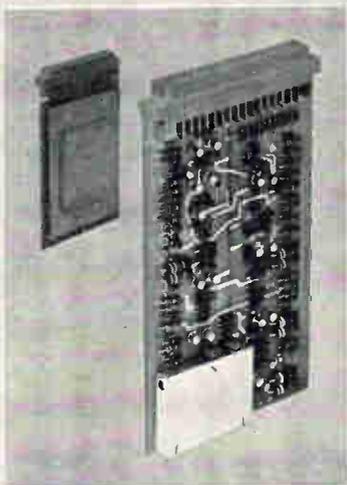
hybrid computer for space applications.

Niche. The West German effort, of course, looks puny when compared to the massive programs mounted by the United States and the Soviet Union. This year's German space budget, for example, adds up to only a little more than 1% of what the National Aeronautics and Space Administration will spend. But West Germany nevertheless expects to find her place in space, largely through in-



Third stage of Europa 1 rocket goes into vacuum chamber for final test. Boelkow and Erno will build 24 third stages for ELDO flight test program.

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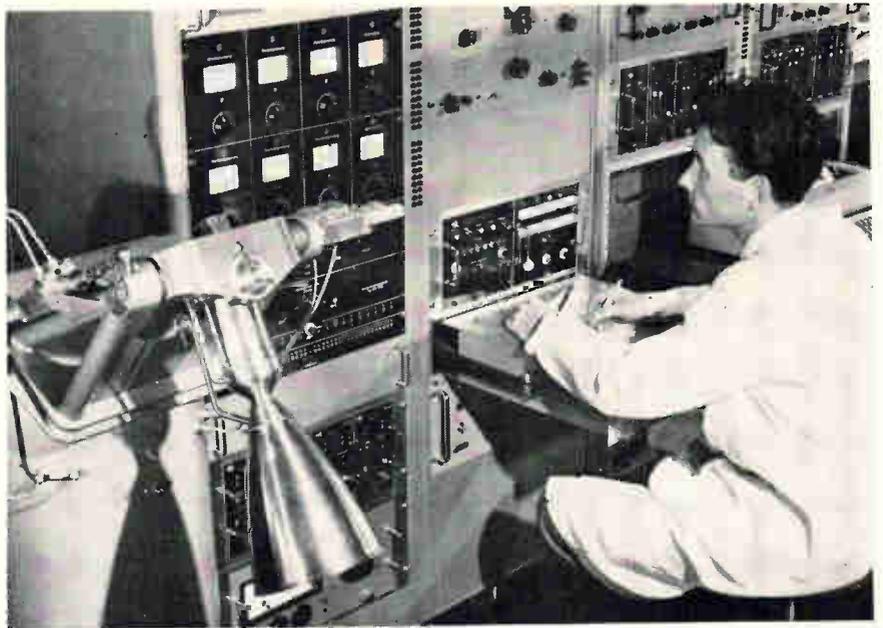
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Boelkow developed complex test bench to monitor performance of Europa 1 third stage. Here, technician checks third-stage control unit.

ternational projects.

Currently, the industry's bread and butter comes from a pair of international efforts. For the European Launcher Development Organization (ELDO), West Germany is handling the third stage of the three-stage ELDO Europa I rocket. A German company is prime contractor for an experimental satellite ordered by ELDO's sister organization, the European Space Research Organization (ESRO). And joint U.S.-German space projects lie ahead.

The Germans have also mounted a modest national program that will fill some of the holes in space research left when the U.S. cut deep space probes from its program because of heavy spending for Apollo—the project to put a man on the moon by the end of the decade. And studies have started for commercial satellites that would put Germany in the space communications business.

I. Third stage first

By and large, the companies that stand to benefit most from the burgeoning West German space effort are young, team-oriented outfits that have sprung up since the war. Perhaps the most prominent is Boelkow GmbH, headquartered in Ottobrunn on the outskirts of Munich. Ludwig Boelkow, now 54, started a three-man consulting office in Stuttgart 18 years ago. Today, Boelkow heads a 3,000-man

company that last year had sales of \$50 million.

Almost half the 3,000 people are engineers and scientists, often called the Boelkow Eierkopfen (eggheads). As you'd expect, they have a hand in the third stage for Europa I—West Germany's first major space effort. Boelkow designed and developed the attitude control and operational monitoring systems for the stage. It is also responsible for design integration, check-out, reliability and testing.

For the third stage, Boelkow is working with another fast-moving aerospace company, Entwicklungsring Nord (Erno). Erno is a joint venture of Vereinigte Flugtechnische Werke GmbH and Hamburger Flugzeugbau GmbH.

Two American companies—indirectly—have a piece of the action. The Boeing Co. bought a 25% stake in Boelkow for \$2 million two years ago and has also advanced an additional \$1 million for plant investments. The United Aircraft Corp. has a 30% holding in Vereinigte Flugtechnische.

Together, Boelkow and Erno will build two dozen Europa I third stages; 10 have been completed.

II. Highly eccentric

Additional experience in building space hardware under international auspices is coming from the HEOS-A satellite (for Highly Eccentric Orbit Satellite) that ESRO has slated for a late-1968 launching.

HEOS-A, if all goes well, will measure the energy distribution of charged particles in interplanetary space. It will orbit out to an apogee of 138,000 miles for the interplanetary readings and then dip back to a perigee of 120 miles—inside the earth's magnetosphere—to take readings there since the charge distribution in space depends on the earth's magnetic field.

In the ESRO competition for the contract to build this satellite, a European group headed by Junkers Flugzeug und Motorenwerke AG came out the winner. Junkers is a subsidiary of the old-time plane maker Messerschmitt. In on the HEOS-A project with Junkers are Etudes Techniques et Constructions Aérospatiales of Belgium, Société Nationale d'Etude et de Construction de Moteurs d'Aviation of France and the British Aircraft Corp. The Lockheed Corp. is advising the group.

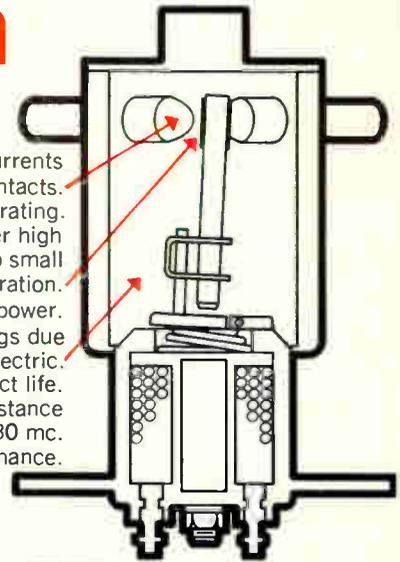
Junkers has over-all responsibility to ESRO for the \$6.4-million HEOS-A satellite and Junkers engineers say their main design pre-occupation is keeping the satellite free of magnetism. To meet the specifications, the magnetic field of the spacecraft must be smaller than 10^{-5} gauss, or less than one hundred thousandth of the earth's field. As a result, basic construction materials for HEOS-A will be aluminum and magnesium alloys. And Junkers has set up a special magnetism laboratory for the project at a spot 24 miles outside Munich where the earth's magnetic field is relatively low.

By Jupiter. Along with cooperative projects with European partners, joint efforts with the U.S. seem almost certain to give a lift to the fast growth of the West German aerospace industry. So far there's no firm program, but the foundations for U.S.-German cooperation in deep space probes were laid when Chancellor Erhard met with President Johnson last December.

With funds from the German science ministry, both Boelkow and Erno have made feasibility studies pointed toward probes at Jupiter [Electronics, March 21, p. 222]. Boelkow looked at three possibilities with spacecraft ranging from 770 pounds to several tons. Erno's Jupiter probe plan calls for a 1,430-

A vacuum relay:

- Carries high rf currents due to large surface area of contacts.
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- Operates faster than other high voltage relays due to small contact separation.
- Will interrupt high dc power.
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Jennings vacuum relays are unexcelled for use in high voltage communication systems particularly in aerospace, land, or marine vehicles that cannot tolerate heavy weight and have limited space. Within their size and voltage range they also have no equal for switching dc or pulse forming networks.

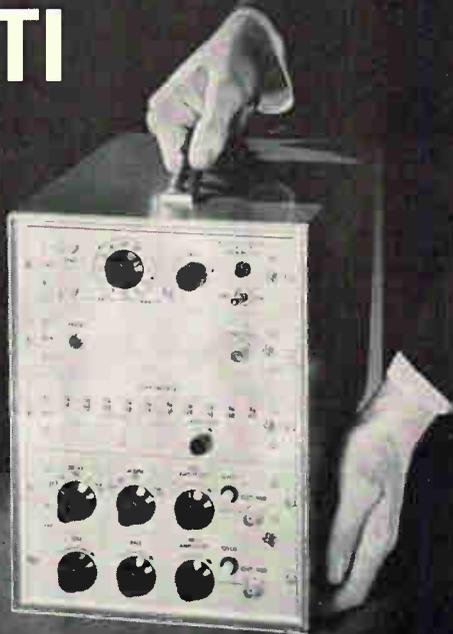
Thorough knowledge of the characteristics of vacuum relays is a most useful tool in any electronic engineer's hands. It can easily be obtained by requesting Jennings new vacuum relay catalog No. 103.

Jennings Radio Manufacturing Corporation, a subsidiary of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, 970 McLaughlin Avenue, San Jose, California 95108.

						
	RJ1A	RJ2A	RF10	RB7A	RB1E	RB4
Contact Arrangement	SPDT	SPDT	SPDT	DPDT	SPDT	4PDT
Test Voltage (Peak KV)	5	18	20	9	18	17
Operate Voltage (Peak KV) (16 mc)	2	8	10	3	8	10
Continuous Current Amps RMS (16 mc)	7	15	30	4	6	6
Interrupt DC Power (KW)	N/A	1	50	1	1	1
Contact Resistance (Max. ohms)	.010	.012	.012	.020	.012	.010

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The probe would reach Jupiter after a flight of some 850 days and then carry out a batch of experiments as it flies by. Along with readings on the atmosphere around Jupiter and its magnetosphere, the probe would send back television pictures of the planet and its satellites. For transmission back to earth, Erno proposed a transmitter with 14-watts output operating on a frequency of 2,295 megahertz.

III. On their own

Although international space efforts will remain a mainstay of the West German aerospace industry for a long time, more emphasis is in the offing for the national program. This year, for example, 42% of the science ministry's space funds were earmarked for the national effort compared to 34% last year.

To be sure, West Germany hasn't set her sights yet on membership in the space club—countries like the U.S., the U.S.S.R., France and soon Japan, that have the rockets to put their own satellites into orbit. But German space officials feel that their national satellite program (NASA will handle the launches) will strengthen the industry in competition for ELDO and ESRO contracts. So far, West Germany has contributed more to the international programs than has come back to the country in contracts.

Shaping up. Despite the backseat it's had so far, the national program is shaping up quite well. Backbone of the program is the so-called "620 series" projects, which involve an experimental satellite, manned space transporters and high-altitude recoverable rockets.

Most ambitious and furthest along of the series is the 625A-1 satellite project managed by the German Society for Space Research GmbH. Boelkow is doing the project studies for the satellite, which is designed to take readings of electron and proton energy spectra in the Van Allen belt, to study the auroral zone and to check variations in the solar-particle spectrum during sun flares.

Three 625A-1 satellites are now in development, a prototype for testing and two flight units. NASA has agreed to launch the 625A-1

with a Scout rocket at the Western Test Range in the fall of 1968.

Recovery. Also in the national space lineup is project "621", aimed at developing recoverable high-altitude sounding rockets. Dornier System GmbH last year made a successful low-altitude recovery with a paraglider that unfolds its wings for descent. Next step in the program is recovery from an altitude of 24 miles. For the Dornier paraglider a telemetry and control system has been designed by Telefunken AG and Standard Elektrik Lorenz, an affiliate of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp.

Boelkow has designed a fixed-wing rocket—intended for ionospheric studies—that can be recovered from 48 miles. The pivotal element in the electronic recovery system is a rocket-mounted search antenna with lobar characteristics. The antenna is defocused 30° from the axis of the rocket so that when the rocket rolls the axis of the antenna describes a cone. As long as the rocket points directly toward the homing transmitter on the ground, the unmodulated signal received at the antenna remains constant. But if the rocket points off the line of sight, the signal is amplitude-modulated at the rocket's roll frequency. The modulation is detected by a receiver on the rocket to develop an input for the control system that actuates the rocket's spoilers.

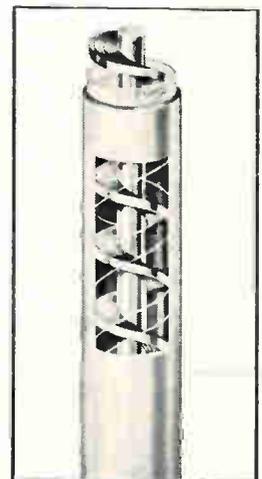
Blue sky. The science ministry has added a touch of blue sky to its program with feasibility studies for manned space transporters that would cost \$500 million or more to develop. Both Junkers and Erno have submitted schemes to the ministry but there's no question at the moment of earmarking space money for manned transporter hardware.

Much more likely to get a substantial chunk of the additional funds the government plans to spend for space over the next few years is a project still not officially on the ministry's program—a communications satellite called "Olympia." Boelkow made headlines this summer with a proposal that West Germany put Olympia up in time for live tv broadcasts of the 1972 Olympic Games at Munich [Electronics, July 25, p. 230].

phystable *

* A word we have coined to dramatize exactly how unique physically stable Phelps Electronics Styroflex coaxial cable actually is. Essentially an air dielectric cable, Styroflex inherently exhibits lower attenuation and higher propagation than solid dielectric types. The effect of temperature cycling on attenuation is minute and results from changes in metal resistivities amounting to less than 1% per 5°C temperature change. Continuous support assures perfect centering of the conductor during the load cycling.

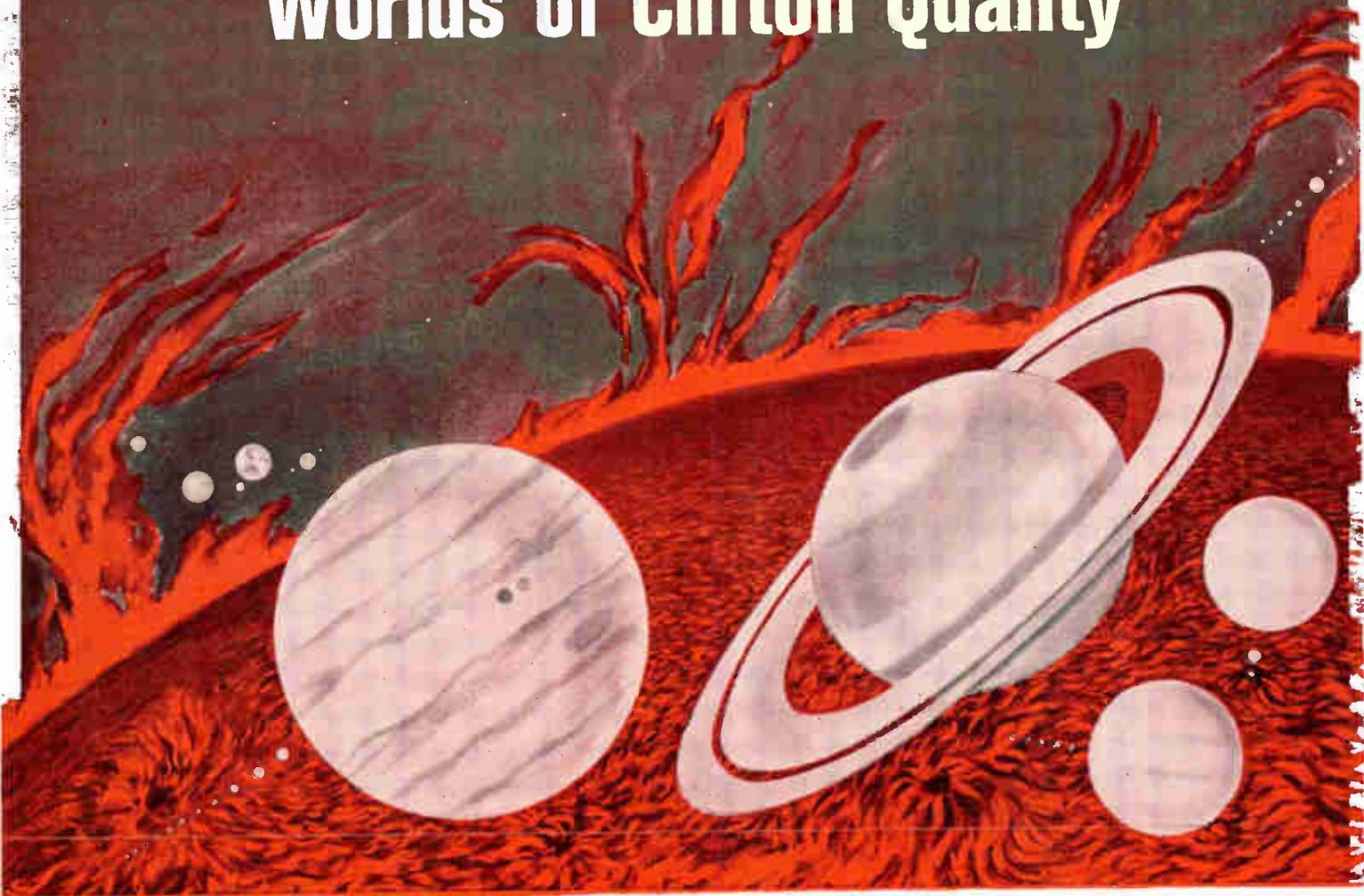
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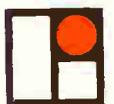
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More power in space

Giant solar cell arrays are under development to provide power in kilowatt level for satellites of the future

By John Rhea

Electronics Washington Bureau

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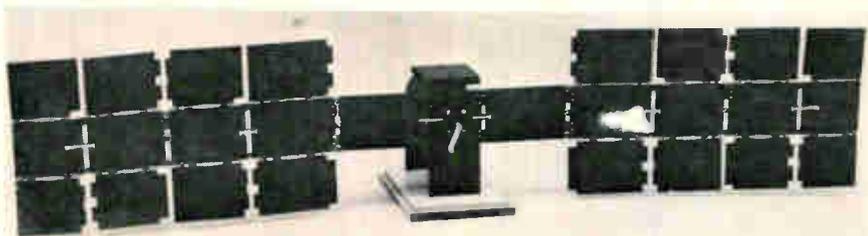
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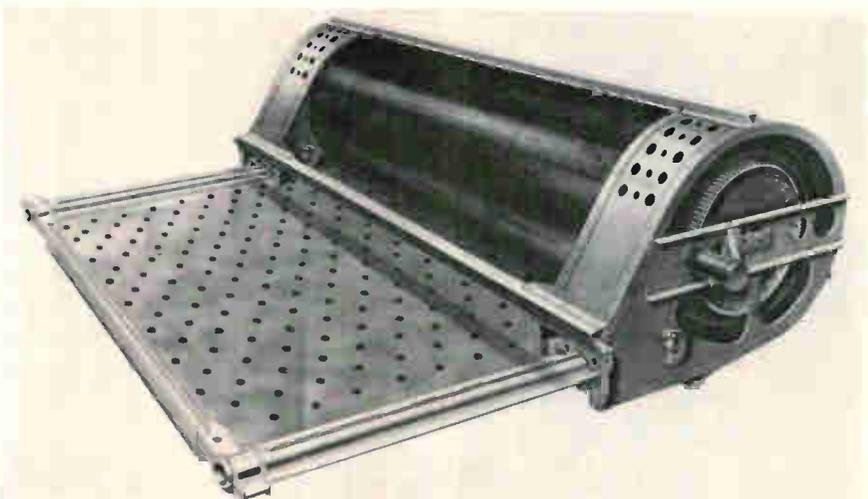
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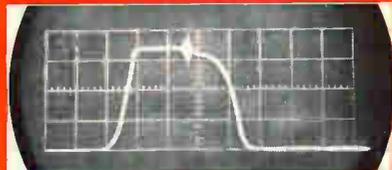
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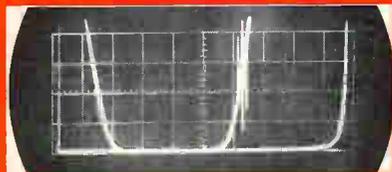
C Same crystal filter as in (B) above, with 1/10 the sweep width (100 Hz/Div.).



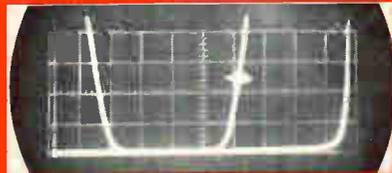
D Five minutes later, no significant drift; bird's marker is 100 Hz wide.

New solid-state power supplies for the 1001 provide exceptional frequency stability of 100 Hz for short term operation (1 min.), and 5 kHz over long term (1 hour). Calibrating and adjusting are minimized, test results more dependable.

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SWEPT RANGE	100 kHz - 20 MHz
SWEEP WIDTH	
Narrow Range	200 Hz - 200 kHz
Intermediate Range	1 kHz - 2 MHz
Wide Range	10 kHz - 20 MHz
SWEEP RATE	
Variable	0.01 - 60 Hz
Line-Lock	50/60 Hz
OUTPUT	1 VRMS into 50 ohms
STABILITY	
Short Term (1 min.)	100 Hz
Long Term (1 hour)	5 kHz
HARMONIC MARKER	1 MHz
VARIABLE MARKER, RANGE	100 kHz - 20 MHz
VARIABLE MARKER, WIDTH:	
Narrow	100 Hz
Intermediate	1 kHz
Wide	10 kHz

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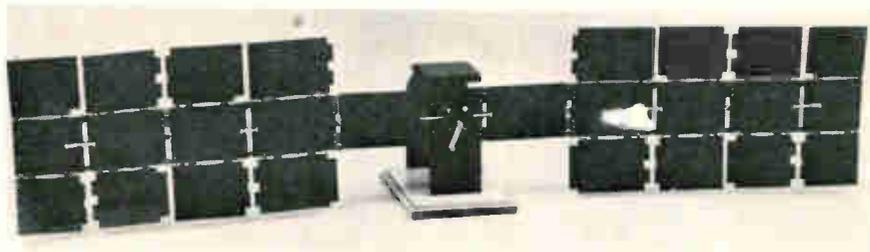
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The agency's solar cell research budget has been running around \$9 million a year for the past three years, most of it aimed at developing the large arrays and reducing the per unit costs through better manufacturing techniques such as automation.

II. Neatly packed

The biggest contract for developing the arrays went to the Boeing Co., Seattle, in May. A \$5-million, three-year effort calls for the firm to build a solar array nearly 60 feet long using beryllium for the structure and mounting 8-mil-thick solar cells with epoxy fiberglass. The array consists of individual panels, each 8 by 13 feet, and must be strong enough to survive a launch folded into a spacecraft's protective shroud. It then must unfold in space like a giant road map. A smaller program to develop folding arrays is being conducted by Electro-Optical Systems, Inc., Pasadena, Calif., a subsidiary of the Xerox Corp.

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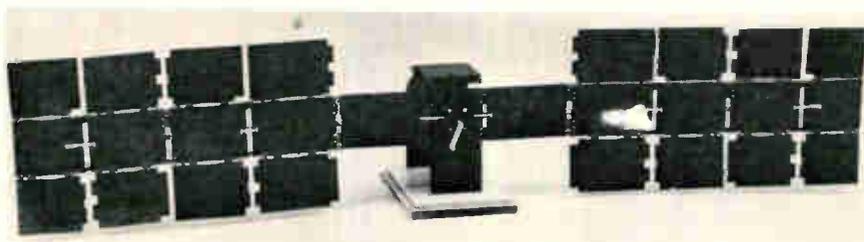
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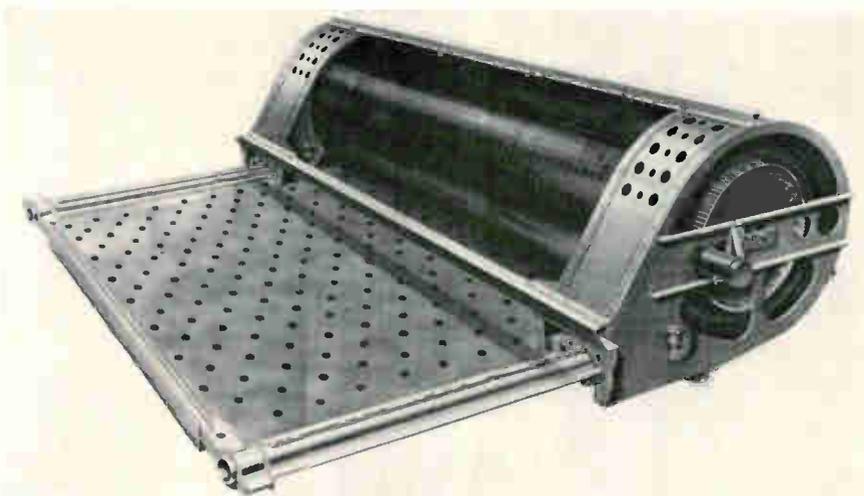
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pounds per kw with 4-mil cells.

New materials? Despite years of intensive searching for new materials, the single crystal silicon solar cell still dominates the field and will continue to do so for at least 10 more years, according to William Cherry, head of the space power technology branch at the agency's Goddard Space Flight Center.

Gallium arsenide was once considered the great hope, but this material has never consistently achieved efficiencies much above 6% in space and the cells were a 100 times as costly as silicon cells. Other materials that never caught on include indium phosphide, cadmium telluride, silicon carbide, gallium phosphide and selenium.

Cadmium sulfide shows great promise since the connection problems caused by moisture were solved by deposition and encapsulation techniques.

The agency's Lewis Research Center in Cleveland recently claimed a major advance in weight reduction with a thin-film solar cell made by depositing a cadmium sulfide on a light metallized substrate. The cells were built for Lewis by the Clevite Corp., also of Cleveland. Although these cells were less efficient than conventional types—the average was only 5.2%—the reduced weight resulted in a ratio of 10 pounds per kw, according to Adolph E. Spakowsik, head of the center's photovoltaic fundamentals section. A major test program is under way there.

With so many solar cells needed for higher power, a major goal is to reduce the cost of each. This is strictly a manufacturing problem, Smith says, and automation is essential. Manufacturers are moving to production-line techniques—particularly in the elimination of hand soldering.

On the line. One technique, fabrication of silicon solar cell junctions by heavy ion bombardment instead of chemical diffusion [Electronics, April 19, 1963, p. 26], has moved from the laboratory to the assembly line. Ion Physics Corp., of Burlington, Mass., a subsidiary of the High Voltage Engineering Corp., has begun production of the ion-implanted cells, and the first ones were flown on a secret Air Force satellite launched last month.

Why IEE rear-projection readouts make good reading

Not the kind of good reading you'd curl up with on a rainy night. But a more important kind if you're designing equipment that requires message display. Reason is that IEE readouts are the most readable readouts around. If you've seen them, you know this to be fact. If you haven't as yet, here is why our readouts make such good reading:



WIDE-ANGLE READABILITY

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INFINITE DISPLAY VERSATILITY

Because our readouts use lamps, lenses, film, and a screen, they can display literally anything that can be put on film. That means you have up to 12 message positions with each readout to display any combination of letters, words, numbers, symbols, and even colors!



EASY-TO-READ CHARACTERS

Since IEE readouts can display anything that can be put on film, you're not limited to thin wire filament, dotted, or segmented digits. Order your IEE readouts with familiar, highly legible characters that meet human factors and Mil Spec requirements. This section from our sample type sheet gives you an idea of the styles available that offer optimal stroke/width/height ratio for good legibility.



FIVE SIZES TO PICK FROM

IEE readouts now come in five sizes providing maximum character heights of $\frac{3}{8}$ ", $\frac{5}{8}$ ", 1", 2", and 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ ". The smallest is the new Series 340 readout that's only $\frac{3}{4}$ " H x $\frac{1}{2}$ " W, yet can be read from 30 feet away. The largest, the Series 80, is clearly legible from 100 feet away.

BALANCED BRIGHTNESS/CONTRAST RATIO

The chart below is a reasonable facsimile of character brightness and how



it affects readability. The background is constant, but the brightness increases from left to right. You can draw your own conclusions, armed with the fact that IEE readouts give you up to 90 foot lamberts of brightness. Brightness, however, isn't the sole factor in judging readability. Background contrast is equally important—a fact we've simulated below, reading from left to right.



Obviously, brightness without contrast or vice versa, doesn't do much for readability. A balanced ratio of both gives you the crisp legibility of IEE readouts.

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IEE readouts are available with voltage requirements from 6 to 28 volts, depending on lamps specified. Commercial or MS lamps may be used, with up to 30,000 hours of operation per lamp. Lamps may be rapidly replaced without tools of any kind.

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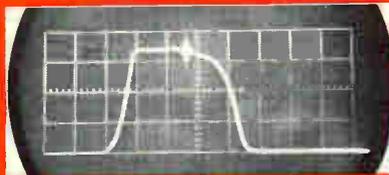
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TELONIC'S NEW MODEL 1001 SOLID-STATE SWEEP/SIGNAL GENERATOR DELIVERS UNMATCHED FLEXIBILITY AND PERFORMANCE FOR FREQUENCY AND CW TESTING FROM 100 kHz TO 20 MHz

ULTRA-WIDE SWEEP RATIO



A. Frequency response of broad-band video amplifier, 100 kHz to 20 MHz.

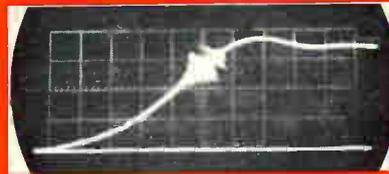


B. Crystal filter response, 3 db bandwidth is 2.8 kHz wide at 10.7 MHz center frequency.

ULTRA-STABLE

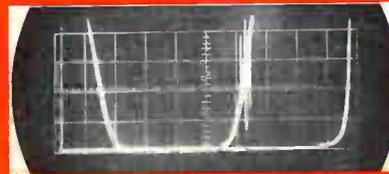


C. Same crystal filter as in (B) above, with 1/20 the sweep width (190 Hz Div.).

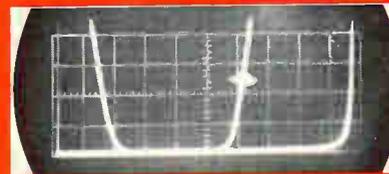


D. Five minutes later, no noticeable drift; bird's marker is 100 Hz wide.

ULTRA-NARROW MARKERS



E. Location of bird's marker is difficult to determine on screen.



F. Tilted marker permits precise frequency determination.

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THE

1001

SWEEP/SIGNAL GENERATOR

100 kHz - 20 MHz



SPECIFICATIONS

CENTER FREQUENCY	100 kHz - 20 MHz
SWEPT RANGE	100 kHz - 20 MHz
SWEEP WIDTH	
Narrow Range	200 Hz - 200 kHz
Intermediate Range	1 kHz - 2 MHz
Wide Range	10 kHz - 20 MHz
SWEEP RATE	
Variable	0.01 - 60 Hz
Line-Lock	50/60 Hz
OUTPUT	1 VRMS into 50 ohms
STABILITY	
Short Term (1 min.)	100 Hz
Long Term (1 hour)	5 kHz
HARMONIC MARKER	1 MHz
VARIABLE MARKER, RANGE	100 kHz - 20 MHz
VARIABLE MARKER, WIDTH:	
Narrow	100 Hz
Intermediate	1 kHz
Wide	10 kHz

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IC's to hit the road in 1968 model automobiles

Experts predict a 10-million-a-year demand for integrated-circuit voltage regulators by 1969 and say the automotive market will eventually be the second biggest

By Lewis H. Young

Editor-in-chief

U.S. automakers will put the first integrated circuits into 1968 models, thus opening a market which many IC experts see as their second biggest—behind computers.

The pioneering application will be a voltage regulator made of a hybrid IC—that is, transistor and diode chips mounted on a ceramic substrate with thick or thin-film passive elements. They will be installed in luxury models produced by the Ford Motor Co. and the Chrysler Corp. and in trucks made by the General Motors Corp.

Official statements from auto executives have tended to minimize the impact of IC's on the auto industry. But informed engineers who have followed developments closely agree that pessimistic talk about IC's is a smoke screen, designed to conceal developments and throw the competition off guard. "It's definitely go on IC's for 1968 models," one auto executive confided.

Circuit cost. At the semiconductor companies, key executives have already seen the quantities required for 1968 and have agreed on prices. Each of the big three automakers wants 100,000 IC voltage regulators for 1968 models. Ford and Chrysler will pay about \$3 per circuit for the regulator to be installed in the Thunderbird, Lincoln, most expensive model Mercury and top-of-the-line Chrysler. General Motors will pay about \$3.30 for a sturdier model for a truck.

By 1969, the IC regulator will be installed across the board in all models according to current plans.

Target cost for 1969 is \$1.40 a circuit. Experts are predicting a demand for 10 million IC regulators a year for 1969 and 1970. Then the market will grow sharply.

Firm orders for IC regulators for 1968 model production will soon be in the hands of the Westinghouse Electric Corp. and the Fairchild Semiconductor division of the Fairchild Camera & Instrument Co. Also bidding for a share of the starting business are Motorola Inc. and the Philco Corp., a subsidiary of Ford.

I. Second biggest market

Semiconductor men are saying that the auto industry may be the second biggest market for integrated circuits, after the computer industry which is the largest. One engineer who studied possible applications believes that an auto eventually will contain more than 100 integrated circuits.

Automen believe that the IC now makes it economically feasible to consider replacing all the electro-mechanical controls of an auto with electronic devices to save space, money and power. "Many applications that now use a relay will eventually have IC's instead," said one executive.

IC's will turn up in devices that drivers and engineers never expected to see go electronic at all, for example, the automatic transmission. Currently the automatic transmission is switched by hydraulic fluids that are slow and relatively inefficient. Electronic switching could be faster and more

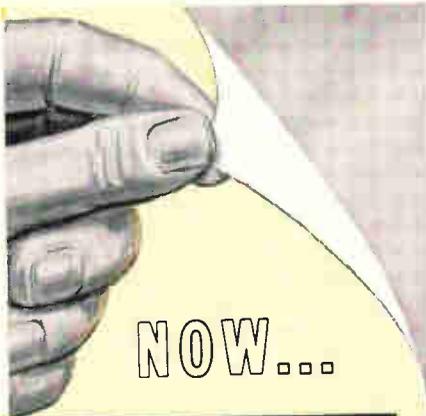
efficient, improving gasoline consumption. Chevrolet, a division of General Motors, has already installed an electronically controlled transmission in the Chaparral racing car with spectacular results. It, of course, has discrete components.

Safety checks. Another possible application is a tiny multiplexing system that would scan up to 50 key variables such as water temperature, oil and tire pressure and whether the doors are closed and seat belts fastened. It would also warn the driver if a critical or dangerous situation existed. Ford has developed a rotating drum on which are mounted many driver messages—such as "check oil and water"—which could work with the electronic multiplexer. Elsewhere in the industry, study is under way to produce a tiny cathode-ray tube to display similar warnings to the driver when the electronic system detected a critical situation.

But if such applications are several years away, some others will follow close behind the integrated-circuit voltage regulator.

Philco, for example, has already designed a car radio with five hybrid circuits in it, each a so-called Philco electronic module. Ford has not yet decided whether this radio will go into 1968 models or not; the decision will depend on economics. If Ford can envision the cost of the IC's dropping enough to make the new radio as cheap as a conventional transistorized one or cheaper, the company will go ahead.

Siliconix, Inc. and Motorola also have hybrid IC's for auto radios



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ready for 1968 models.

Transistorized ignition. Most automen believe the transistorized ignition system will be the next successful application of integrated circuits in the auto. In it, an IC preamplifier and amplifier would magnify the signal generated by a magnetic pickup but a discrete power transistor would switch the high voltage.

Up to now, the transistorized ignition system has not been a commercial success, except on racing cars, because it costs too much. Consumers will not pay a \$65 to \$75 premium for such a system, particularly when the average driver cannot see the benefits.

At Chrysler, engineers predict they can build an ignition system with an IC preamplifier and amplifier costing a premium of only \$5 to manufacture. The consumer will then pay only about \$20 more than for a conventional system.

Incidentally, with IC's, the auto companies can build an ignition system with no distributor points and thus eliminate a maintenance problem. To do this previously required a preamplifier and amplifier with so many discrete components, its cost was out of line. But in an IC, components are so cheap, their cost no longer is restrictive.

Engineers at Ford are studying a variable reluctance magnetic pickup instead of breaker points; Chrysler engineers prefer a light source and a photo cell.

II. Moving the radio

IC's seem likely to solve one other problem that automen say is critical—electronic tuning for the radio so it can be moved out of the dashboard. With electronic tuning, the auto designer can put the radio almost anywhere—in the trunk, behind the seat or even in the roof or floor. "The dash is so crowded we have to move the radio out," explained one auto company executive. "In addition, if the safety people have their way, we will move the dashboard farther from the driver, so far he won't be able to tune the radio mechanically."

Because of the performance requirements of auto radios, particularly the demand for high tonal quality even when the volume is turned high, and the demand for a cost competitive with a mechanical

tuner, the electronic tuner has proved to be a major stumbling block. Philco, for example, is trying three different approaches, but none is on the verge of success.

Immediate future. Over the next five years, IC's are likely to appear in many places in the automobile. These are some examples close to acceptance.

■ Temperature controller for the passenger compartment.

■ Headlight dimmers.

■ Electronic speedometers and odometers more accurate than current models. Ford has done a lot of work on this project and is running an electronic speedometer at its Advanced Development Laboratory in Dearborn, Mich.

■ Electronic tachometer. Ford and the Stewart-Warner Corp. are jointly developing such a device.

■ Windshield wiper controls. Electronic regulation would mean the driver could choose any speed of operation from barely moving to top speed instead of being limited to only two or three. In addition, electronic control would dissipate less power and not heat up as rheostats do now.

■ Optimum performance control. A closed loop system can vary the timing of the spark to produce optimum performance for the speed the engine is running.

■ Small motor controls. Cars are adding more and more d-c motors and each needs a speed control. The Chrysler Imperial, for example, has 36 motors to do chores from running windshield wipers to moving seats.

III. Emphasis on safety

In the past year, the auto companies have been taking their lumps from Congress on safety. With electronic devices made economically feasible by integrated circuits, automen believe they can make driving much safer. For example, a pressure gauge consisting of a tiny silicon transducer and a signal processing amplifier on a chip, can be placed in the gasoline tank to weigh the fuel accurately and read out on the dashboard in gallons or be placed in a tire to read out air pressure.

One reason auto companies are moving to integrated circuitry so fast is growing pressure from top executives to develop devices that

contribute to safer driving.

At Ford, the chairman of the board, Henry Ford II, is personally prodding the work. The company's subsidiary, Philco, has been given the responsibility to develop new automotive electronics. A laboratory for this purpose is being established at Philco's facility in Blue Bell, Pa.

At the Delco-Remy division of General Motors there was no interest in integrated circuits for autos as recently as last March. But during the spring, conditions changed and Delco now has several IC programs in progress at its Indianapolis plant.

Other auto suppliers who are working on IC devices are the Prestolite Corp. in Toledo and the Leeco-Neville Co. in Cleveland, primarily developing voltage regulators and transistorized ignition systems for police cars.

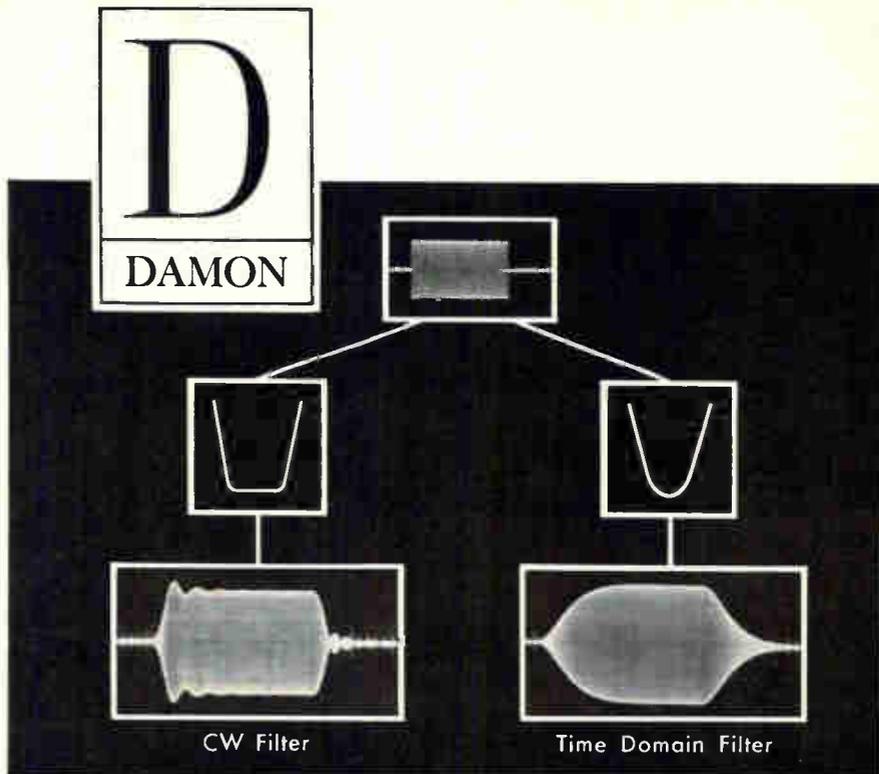
Impact of hybrids. To many semiconductor specialists the role hybrid circuits will play in auto equipment is surprising. Many of them were ready to bury hybrids only a year or so ago [see p. 23]. But in auto applications, hybrids appear to have the inside track for many years to come. The reason is simply economics.

One auto executive explained, "With hybrid circuits we don't have to pay all the costs of mask-making required for monolithic IC's. Our volumes are not nearly as large as the computer makers' and we can't afford such costs now."

Proof of how cheaply and quickly the hybrids can be put together comes from an experience at Fairchild, which did not even make a hybrid circuit when Ford asked it to submit samples about seven months ago. In fact, Fairchild ignored the first request. After Ford persisted, the company decided the potential in the automotive market warranted its entering this part of the business.

Late this summer, when Fairchild submitted its latest batch of samples, seven out of ten circuits met the auto company's specifications, a performance automen consider fantastic in such a short time.

Although the regulator is still considered a trial balloon by auto executives, they will accelerate development of other IC devices for autos throughout 1967.



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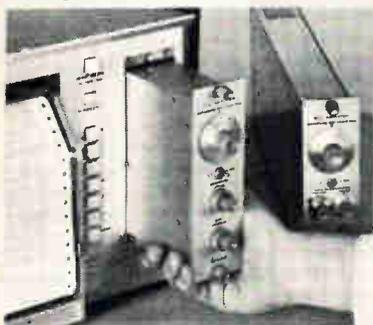
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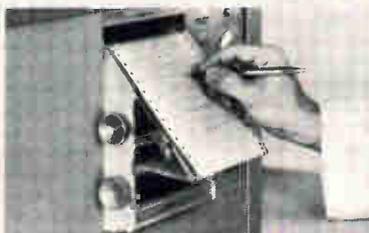


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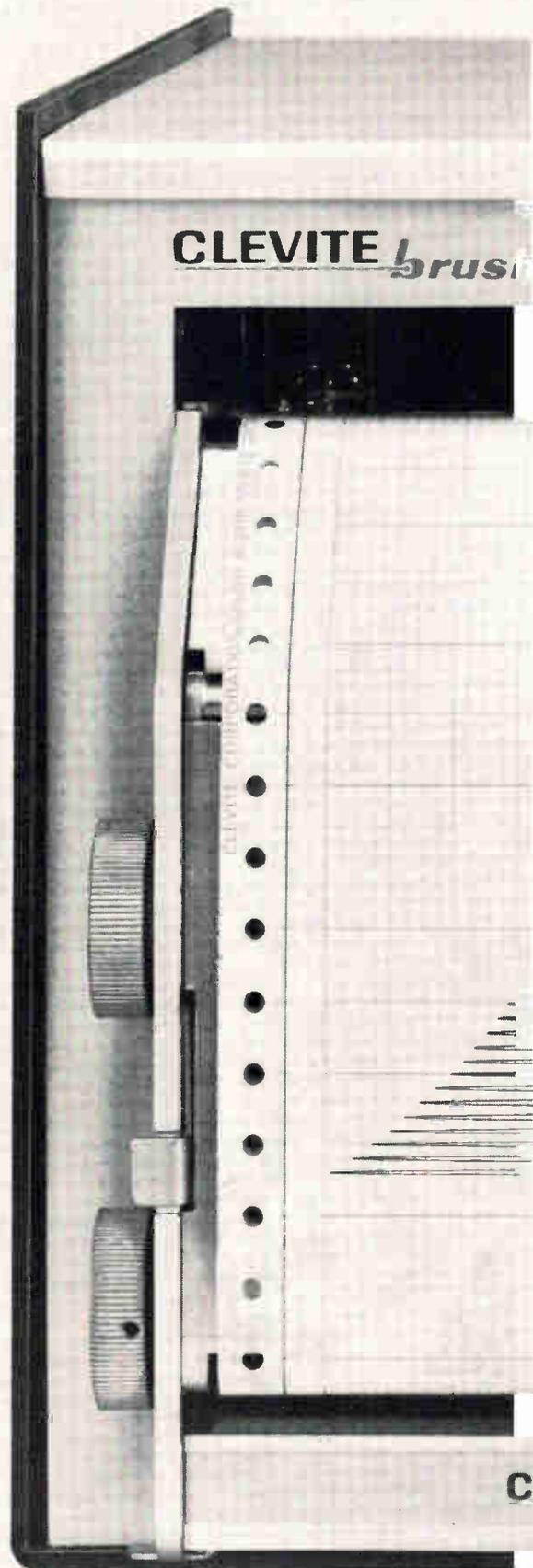


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contribute to safer driving.

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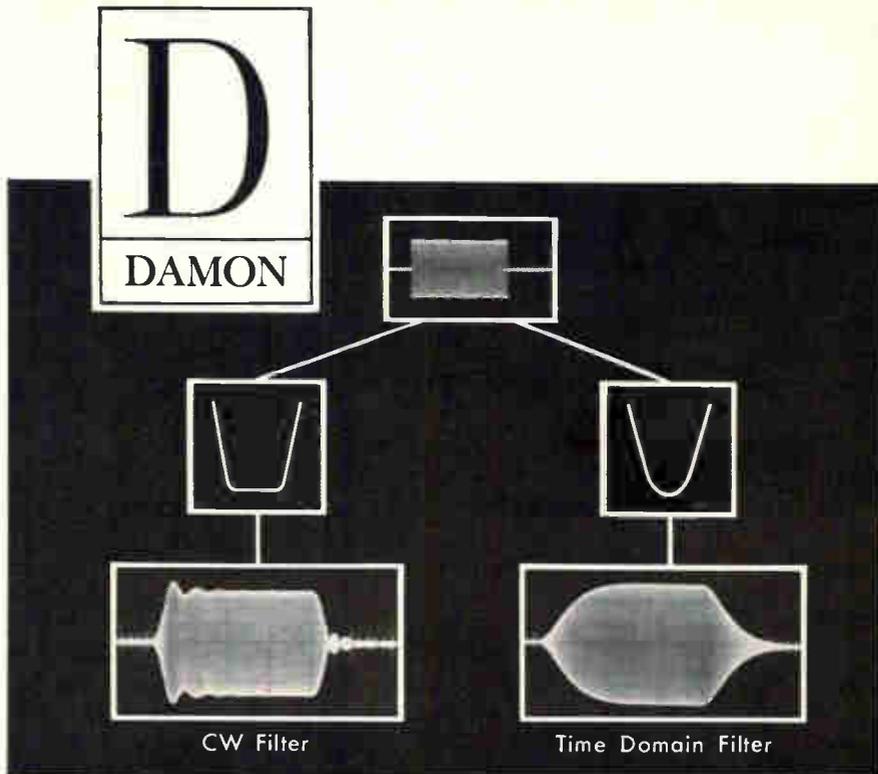
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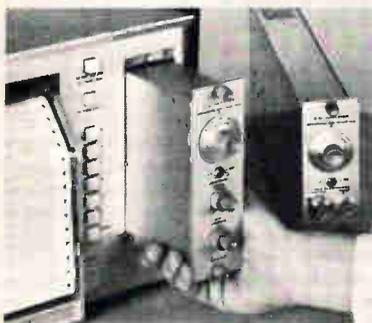
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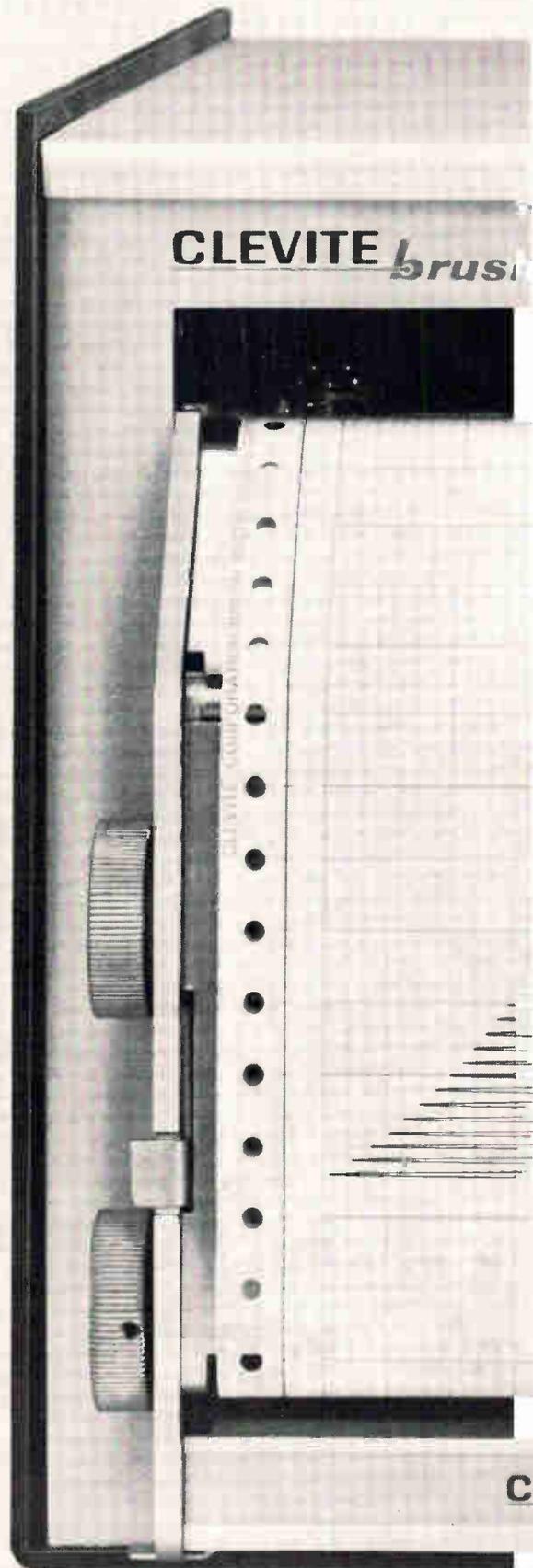


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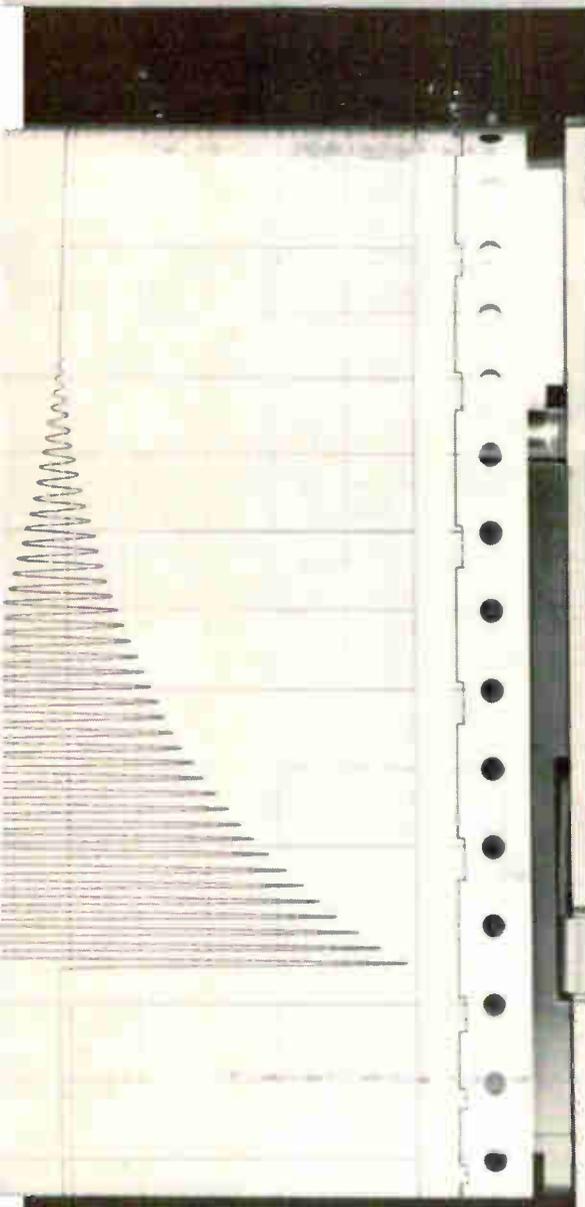


chart speed
inches/sec

inches/min

5

2

1

.5

.2

.1

stop

paper
F
E

power

D.C. AMPLIFIER

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10 50 100 200 500 1000 0/1

x 1 x 1000

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1 mv

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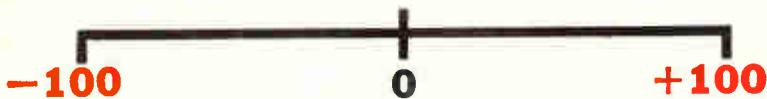
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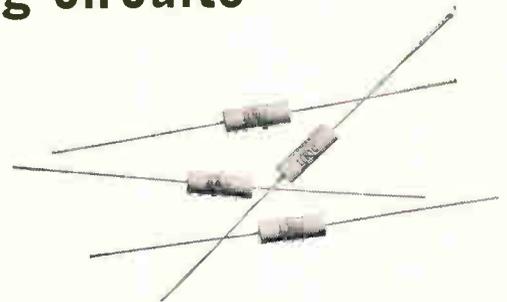


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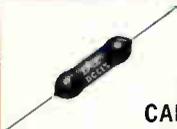
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STD. TOLERANCES	0.1, 0.05, 0.025%

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Feedback circuit conquers oscillator drawback

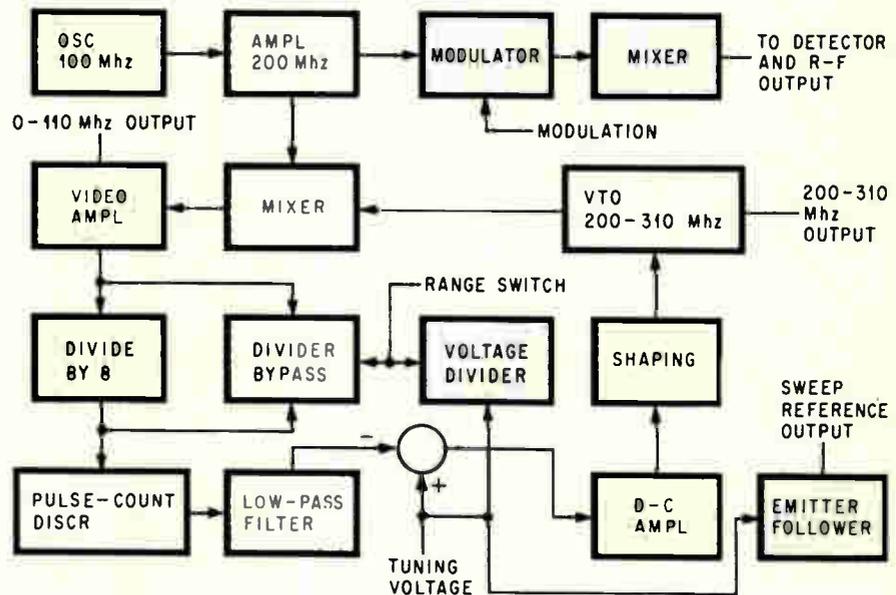
Solid-state oscillator maintains accuracy of 1% from 100 kilohertz to 110 megahertz by converting frequency to voltage

The heterodyning technique that is the basis of most low-frequency sweep oscillators has a serious drawback—inaccuracies that may be relatively small at microwave frequencies survive the mixing process undiminished in absolute value and are thus proportionately much greater at the final frequency. However, the Hewlett-Packard Co. will soon introduce a unit with special feedback circuitry to maintain frequency accuracy of 1% from 100 kilohertz to 110 megahertz. The unit plugs into the company's model 8690 main frame oscillator.

The new oscillator, model 8698A, obtains its frequency range by beating the second harmonic of a 100-Mhz crystal oscillator against a 200- to 310-Mhz voltage-tunable oscillator. The 4-Mhz variation that would result from a $\pm 1\%$ inaccuracy in the voltage-tuned oscillator's frequency would be disastrous in the lower range. In fact, this so-called residual frequency modulation normally determines the minimum sweep in low-frequency instruments, the company says. To reduce residual frequency modulation, the H-P unit has a feedback circuit whose main components are a second mixer similar to the first, a video amplifier, a binary divider, a pulse-count discriminator and a differential amplifier.

The video amplifier is necessary to make up the mixing loss. The signal then goes to the divider, where its frequency is reduced by a factor of 8, and then to the discriminator—basically a one-shot multivibrator that generates a fixed-width pulse whose voltage is a function of frequency.

This pulse is one input to the differential amplifier. The other is a tuning voltage of 1 to 5 volts. If these two voltage ramps differ, the amplifier produces an error signal that is fed back to the voltage-tuned oscillator (vto).



"What we've done," says designer Doug Gray, "is to lock the vto to the discriminator to achieve linearity and accuracy." The specified linearity is $\pm 0.5\%$. Gray demonstrated it by mixing the radio-frequency output with that of a 10-Mhz crystal, producing a zero beat and a marker on an oscilloscope waveform every 10 Mhz. The markers appeared directly over the graticule lines on the scope.

Residual frequency modulation is less than 100 hertz from 100 klz to 11 Mhz and less than 360 hertz at from 1 to 100 Mhz. The frequency ranges overlap because the binary divider is only in the loop to bring the radio-frequency signal down to a frequency where it can be handled by the multivibrator. At the lower frequency range, the binary divider is switched out.

"We originally tried a phase-lock approach, which is very 'in' these days," Gray says, "but we found that while we got good stability that way, the frequency accuracy was poor. With the pulse-count discriminator, we sacrificed a little stability for linearity and accuracy."

The 8698A joins a family of seven

other plug-in units that covers a range of 1 to 40 gigahertz. These units all contain backward-wave oscillators; H-P had to switch to heterodyning for the new unit because bwo's do not operate well under 1 GHz. H-P hopes to modify the new circuitry to build a plug-in to cover the remaining gap, from 110 Mhz to 1 GHz.

Because the new unit is used with the 8690 main frame, it has all of the latter's flexibility. Most low-frequency sweepers operate in the delta-F mode, sweeping a variable bandwidth on either side of a given frequency. With the 8690, start-stop frequencies, as well as interim marker frequencies for looking at a particular part of the spectrum, can be dialed. The unit also operates continuous wave.

Priced at \$950, the 8698A is not a piece of production-line test equipment. H-P does expect it to be of use in sweeping intermediate-frequency amplifiers, in determining filter characteristics and in similar low-frequency applications.

Hewlett-Packard Co., 1501 Page Mill Road, Palo Alto, Calif.

Circle 350 on reader service card.

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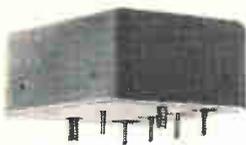


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New Components and Hardware

Miniature switch boasts high capacity



A rotary switch only 1 inch in diameter has an exclusive indexing mechanism and molded, high strength plastic stators. The manufacturer claims it has 20% greater switching capacity than existing switches of this size.

The rugged indexing mechanism, called Unidex, consists of a cast housing made of zinc alloy and fitted with simple parts for high reliability. Operational life is said to surpass other indexing systems by many thousands of operations and torque is constant for the full switch life.

Molded stators of diallyl phthalate per MIL-M-14 provide improved dielectric performance even though the maximum number of contacts for the new stators is greater than previous 1-in. switch stators. This is assured by molded insulation barriers between contacts, which increase the dielectric path. These barriers also securely position contacts.

The switch, known as type A, utilizes a newly designed contact, which has a smaller jaw and a larger solder eyelet than previous units. The smaller jaw permits use of 22 contacts on the 1-in. stator vs 18 on older models—a 20% increase in switching capacity with no increase in size. The new contacts have the ruggedness of contacts previously used in larger switches and the larger solder eyelet permits easier wiring. Type A switches meet the requirements of MIL-S-3786. They are available in

almost unlimited configurations. Detent angles of 30, 36, 45, 60 and 90 degrees are possible. Switches with just one section or with more than 12 sections can be supplied. Switching capacity per section is determined by the detent angle and the number of poles.

Contacts are rated up to 1 amp at 28 v d-c (resistive load) or 0.5 amp at 110 v a-c. Other contact types for higher ratings or inductive circuits are available. Torque range is from 8 in.-oz to 30 in.-oz.

Commercial versions of the type A switch have a temperature range of -25° to 85°C ; military versions from -65° to 85°C . Special units are available for up to 125°C temperatures.

Oak Manufacturing Co., a division of Oak Electro/Netics Corp., Crystal Lake, Ill. [351]

Circular pot offers low torque



A low torque circular potentiometer may be used as a sensing element in precision instrumentation systems. The CP39 has applications as a pickoff device for oceanographic current direction sensors and magnetic compass devices. It may serve as a low torque feedback element in a miniature servo system. Other applications include use as an electrical transducer connected to pressure gages, flow meters, scales and so forth.

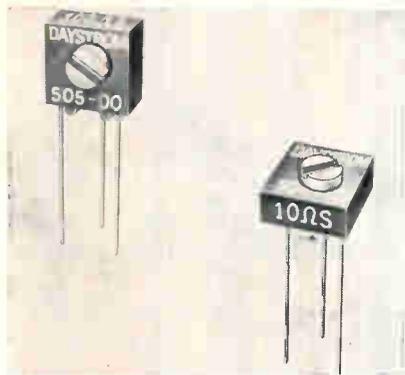
An all-metal case construction and miniature ball-bearing-mounted shaft make the unit rugged and reliable. The standard CP39 has a 10,000-ohm resistance element with mechanical rotation continuous and 355° minimum elec-

trical travel. Starting and running torque is less than 1.0 gram cm. The unit may be operated immersed in silicone fluid.

The theoretical resolution is 0.20° and independent linearity is ±0.5%. The unit will operate in a temperature range of -65° to +185 F.

Humphrey, Inc., 2805 Canon St., San Diego, Calif., 92106. [352]

Trimming pots feature small size



Two trimming potentiometers are only 0.02 cu in. in volume. The Squaretrim pots, designed for commercial or industrial use, feature the same wire-in-the-groove resistance element as the company's line of military pots.

Measuring $\frac{5}{16}$ in. square x 3/16 in. thick, the series 504 (horizontal mounting) and 505 (vertical mounting) pots are 1/6 the size of units with equivalent ratings. Standard resistance ranges of the single-turn pots are 10 ohms to 20,000 ohms, with higher ratings available on request. The power rating is 0.6 w at 70°C, over the entire resistance range. Their tolerance is ±5% and resolution is as low as 0.124%.

Temperature range of the 504 and 505 series is -55° to +150°C and the temperature coefficient is 70 ppm/°C maximum. The pots weigh about 0.5 gram, require 3.0 in.-oz. maximum torque and have plated A nickel leads. The wiper idles at either end and rotational life is 200 cycles.

Load life of the series is 2,000 hours maximum at rated power, continuous at 55°C. Momentary overload rating is 2.5 times the rated power for 5 seconds. Insula-

Short course on how to choose a demineralizer...

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Every plant has different pure-water needs. Your company's raw water, processes and equipment usually differ sharply from the next company's.

2. Look for a demineralizer manufacturer who can advise you with total objectivity.

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THE PROBLEM	THE SOLUTION
Take 10 common minerals out of "average" water.	Barnstead 2-Bed Demineralizers, 50 to 2500 gph and larger.
Get extra removal power for silica, CO ₂ ; ultra-high electrical resistance; constant pH.	Barnstead Mixed-Bed Demineralizers, 30 to 3,000 gph.
Purify water with unusually heavy mineral concentrations; lengthen operating cycles; minimize per-gallon operating costs.	Barnstead 4-Bed Demineralizers, 30 to 3,000 gph.
Eliminate full shutdowns for regeneration.	Two Barnstead 2-Bed Demineralizers, in parallel.
Eliminate manual labor involved in regeneration.	Barnstead demineralizers that automatically regenerate themselves.
Reduce maintenance and equipment investment to absolute minimum.	Barnstead throw-away or regenerable Cartridge Type Demineralizers, 5 to 3,000 gph.
Pretreat water loaded with sediment, organics, coloring, odors.	Barnstead sand, carbon, organic removal filters; coagulant feeders; water softeners; stills.



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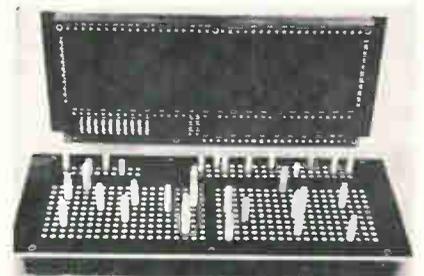


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New Componets

tion resistance is 1,000 megohms minimum at 500 v d-c and dielectric strength is 1,000 v rms for one minute. The equivalent noise resistance is 100 ohms per MIL-R-27208. Weston Instruments, Inc., Archbald, Pa. [353]

Compact program board for matrix switching



A mixed-level matrix program board has been developed to meet a need for a variety of matrix switching all in one board. The unit shown contains: two patch areas with three-deck bussed contacts; one area with a two-deck bussed contact matrix; the fourth area with a two-level matrix having bussed contacts in deck one and isolated contacts in deck two. This mixed-level program board is $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick, and eliminates the necessity for three separate units.

The manufacturer can also provide mixed-level switching in any combination of two through six decks in a single package. The design includes a 0.250 grid for compactness with phenolic block construction for toughness. Contacts may be provided with gold or silver plating, and panels may be supplied blank, silk-screened or engraved per customer's specification.

Prices depend on the specification required. Typical delivery time for mixed matrix units is four weeks after receipt of order.

Co-Ord Switch, 102-48 43rd Ave., Corona, N. Y. [354]

Universal connector for plug-in IC's

A microelectronic connector allows the interconnection of all popular



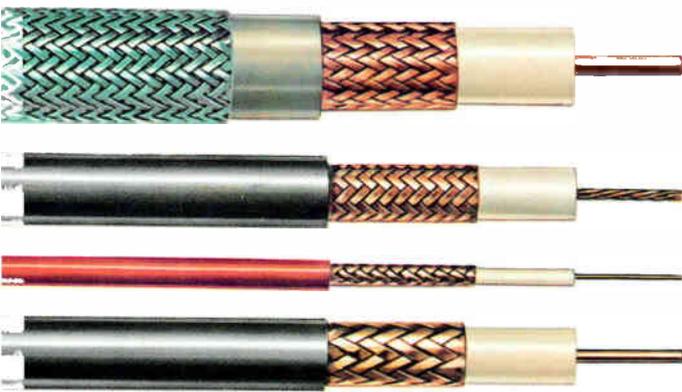
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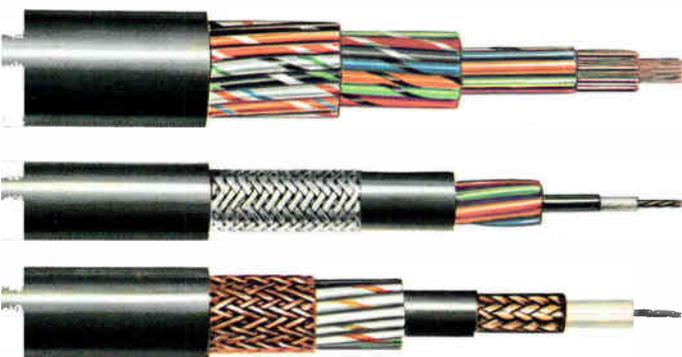
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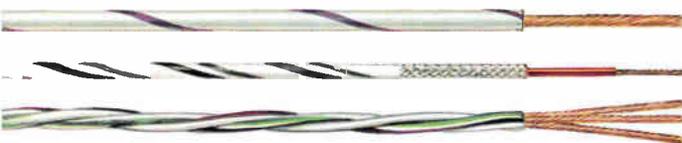


COAXIAL CABLE — Chester Cable Corp. offers a complete line of coaxial cable for military and commercial applications. Manufactured in accordance with MIL-C-17, JAN-C-17 and commercial specifications. Constructions include solid, air-spaced and foam dielectrics with conventional braid shields or flat copper tape shields, having PVC or polyethylene jackets. Custom designed constructions of triaxial cable and high frequency-high voltage cable are also available.



MULTI-CONDUCTOR CABLE — Wide range of custom designs available, manufactured in accordance with such industry standards as MIL specs., U/L, CSA, IPCEA, EIA, IMSA, ASTM, etc.

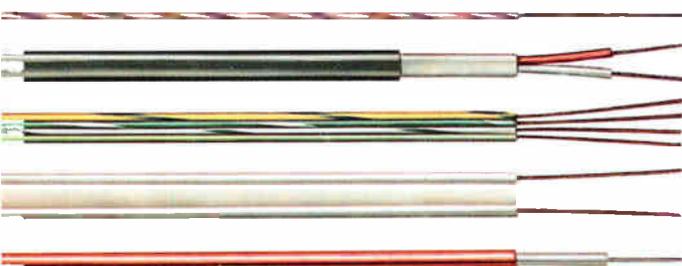
Chester Cable Corp. is a preferred source for quality electronic and electrical cable, insulated and jacketed with thermoplastic materials such as polyvinylchloride, polyethylene and nylon. Custom designs of shielded or unshielded cable include: Control Cable • TV Camera Cable • Missile Cable • Intercom Cable • Computer Cable • Special Hi-Voltage Cable and Parallel Bonded Ribbon Cable.



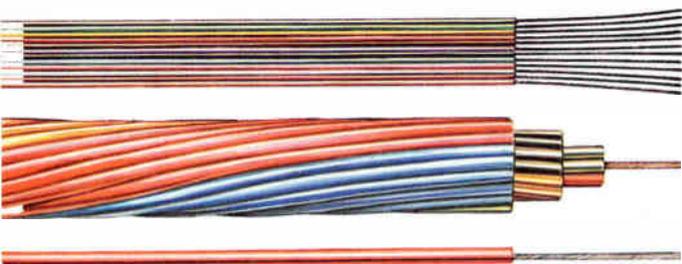
MIL-SPEC WIRE — Made in accordance with specifications MIL-W-16878 (Types B, C & D), MIL-W-76B (Types LW, MW & HW) and MIL-W-5086A for electronic systems. Available in single or multiple constructions, shielded or unshielded, with or without nylon or PVC jackets.



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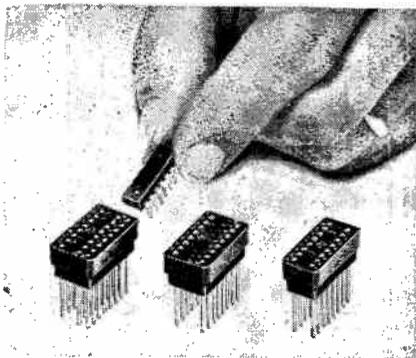
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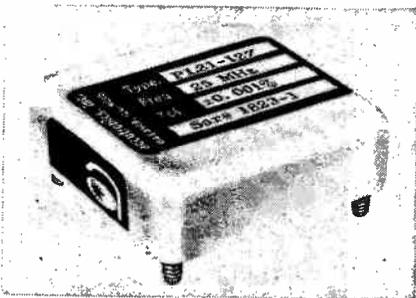


in-line or plug-in flatpack types of integrated circuits with flat or round leads. Called the universal Pin Pack connector, the device permits plug-in and operation of up to 16-position integrated circuit devices for purposes of testing, prototype design and production packaging.

The connector is available with 0.025-in. square wire-wrap terminals or solder tails. Various models are available for 14-lead devices, 16-lead devices, 0.100- by 0.200-in. spacing, 0.100 x 0.300-in. spacing or any combination.

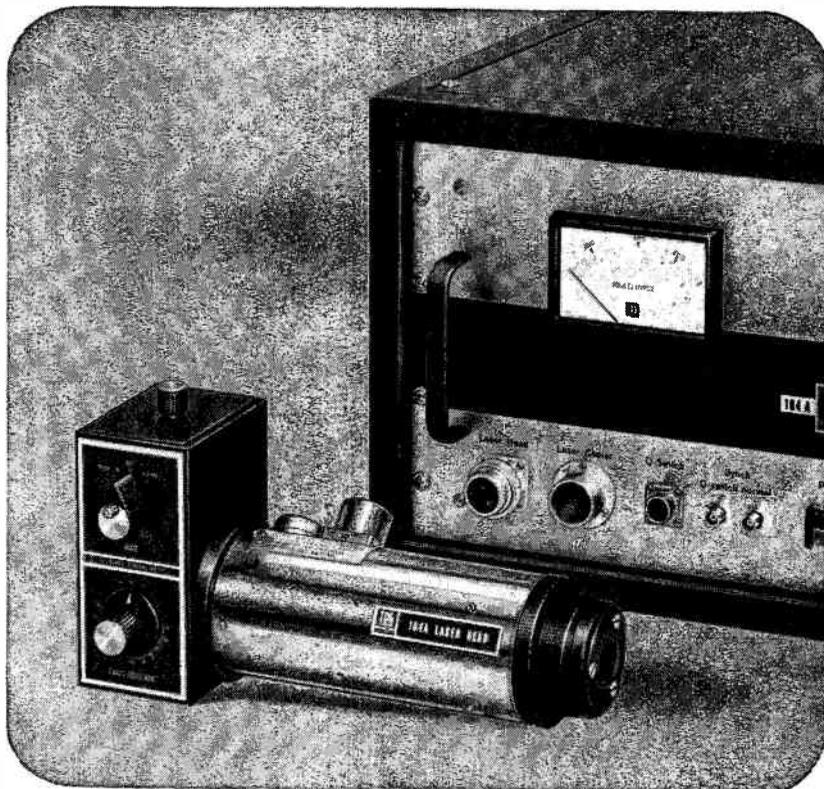
Other features include a Polysulfone body for 150°C operation, choice of press-fit or screw-down mounting, removable contacts, and indexing guide and molded-in numbering of all positions. The connector is rated for multiple insertions. Metals & Controls Inc., a division of Texas Instruments Incorporated, 34 Forest St., Attleboro, Mass., 02703 [355]

Crystal oscillator mounts on p-c cards



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- 104A-5 — Liquid Q-switch
- 109A — Daly-Sims Single-Pulse Accessory
- 109-4A — Baseplate for mounting laser, Q-switch, and 109A accessory.

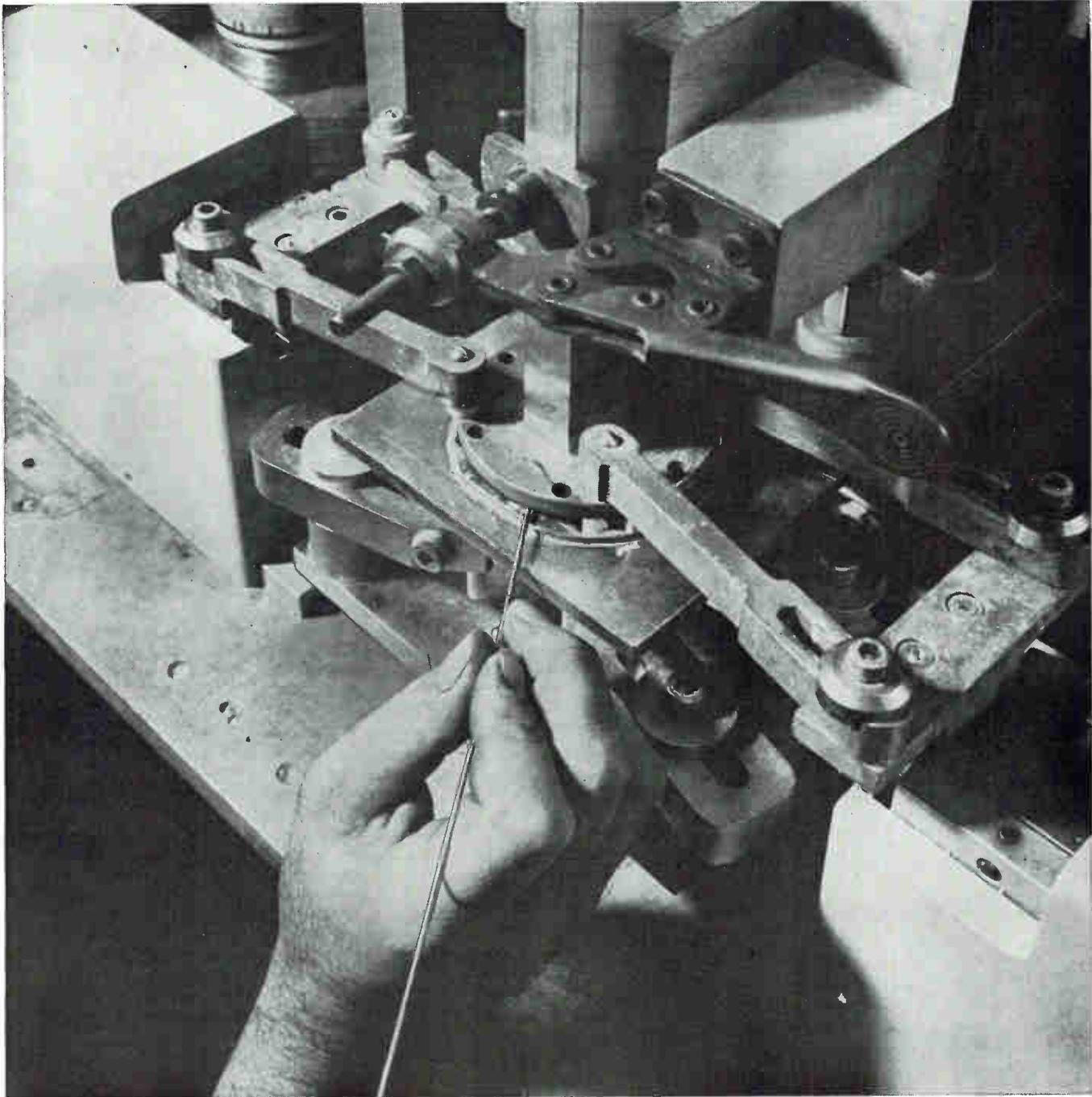
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	Output
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Minimum Recycle Time	...15 seconds

For more complete information write: TRG Inc., Section , Route 110, Melville (Long Island), New York 11746, Tel. (516) 531-6343.



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For complete details on Silvaloy 355 and #1100 flux for a wide variety of brazing applications, write to the Technical Service Department today.

147A

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LAMINATED CONTACT MATERIALS are produced in virtually any combination of precious metals and alloys with base metals and alloys. Types include edge, strip, inlay, spot, single or double-face laminations. Supplied in flat lengths, in strip, coil or fabricated forms.



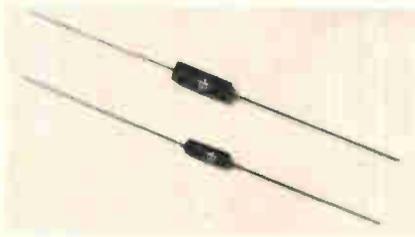
New Components

ances of $\pm 0.001\%$ can be met within the frequency range of 5 Mhz to 100 Mhz.

Available supply voltages of 5 v d-c to 28 v make the unit ideal as a frequency source for integrated circuitry. Typical output voltages are greater than 3 v peak-to-peak square wave with less than 20 nsec rise time and greater than 2 v rms sine wave with less than 10% distortion into a 1,000-ohm load are typical. Various other output and supply voltages are available.

Physical dimensions of the PL series are $2 \times 2 \times \frac{3}{8}$ in. with four No. 6-32 mounting studs. Solder-type pins are used to provide adequate printed-circuit card mounting. Price range is \$71.50 to \$169.75. Accutronics, Inc., 12 S. Island Ave., Batavia, Ill. [356]

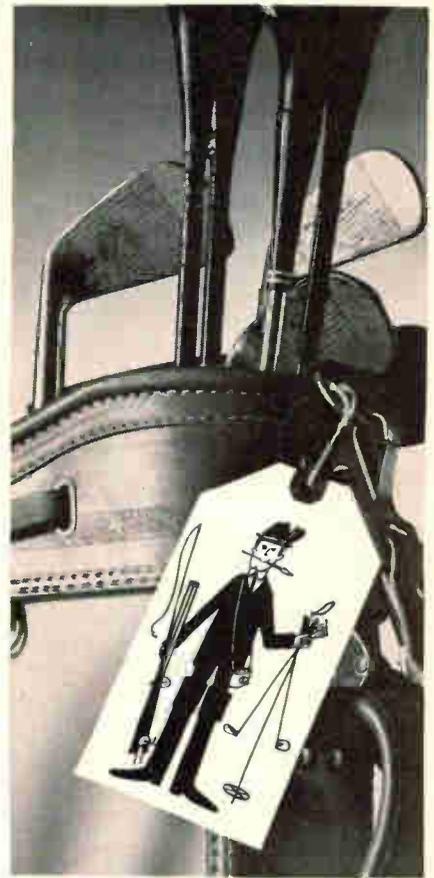
Silicon resistors with axial leads



A line of silicon resistors is available in $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ watt packages. These Durapak encapsulated resistors range in value from 10 ohms to 2,200 ohms and offer a positive temperature coefficient of $+0.7\%/^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Units are available in two series, both having standard tolerances of 20%, 10% and 5%, and are supplied with axial leads of No. 22 Awg nickel-clad copper. Series $\frac{1}{8}\text{S10D}$ through $\frac{1}{8}\text{S2.2KD5}$ has body dimensions of 0.140 in. diameter by 0.406 in. length. Series $\frac{1}{4}\text{S10D}$ through $\frac{1}{4}\text{S2.2KD5}$ has body dimensions of 0.200 in. diameter by 0.585 in. length.

As temperature compensating elements, silicon resistors function to stabilize a given circuit parameter in a variety of electronic circuits. Typical stabilizing applications include: gain in amplifiers,



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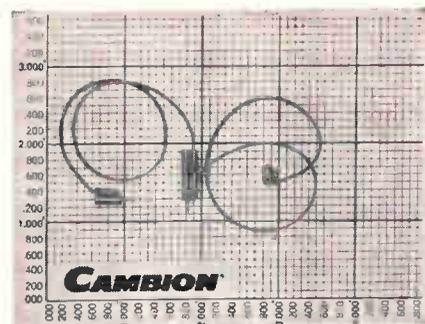
New Components

sensitivity in transducers, frequency in oscillators and pulse width in pulse generators.

These silicon resistors have been designed to operate under military test conditions of temperature cycling, barometric pressure, moisture resistance, vibration, shock, and dielectric strength. The Durapak encapsulant has previously been used in the manufacture of high-voltage rectifiers and has more than 100,000 hours of life-test data behind it.

Dickson Electronics Corp., 310 South Wells Fargo Ave., Scottsdale, Ariz., 85252. [357]

Plug/jack patch cord with molded insulation



The Cambion 3705 plug/jack patch cord is available with molded plastic insulation. The finger-size unit's versatility and flexibility permit multiple patching and component economy. Digital logic can easily be optimized with the aid of these miniature patch cords.

Ruggedness of the molded insulation jacket insures long life even with rough handling. A high dielectric material, molded ABS (acrylonitrile - butadiene - styrene) plastic insulation provides high electrical stability, greater physical strength and resistance to moisture and most common acids.

The configuration of this rugged patch cord permits self-stacking for multiple connections at a single point. The 3705 is made in the popular international 1-mm (0.040 in.) size, providing unlimited applications for prototype and production.

The combination patch cord is

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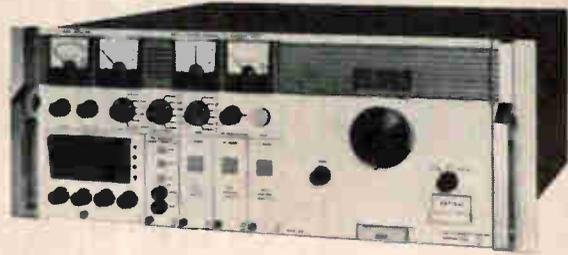
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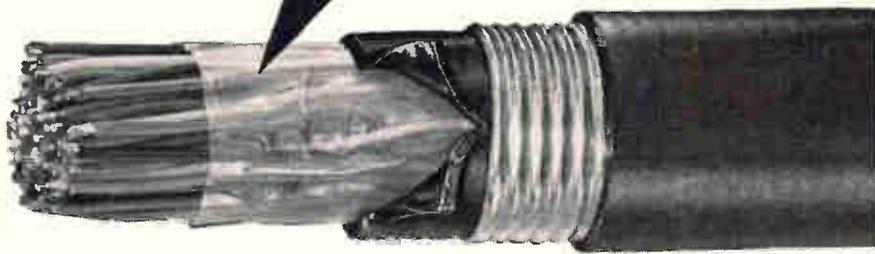
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available from stock and is priced at 53 to 56 cents each in quantities of 500 to 999.

Cambridge Thermionic Corp., 445 Concord Ave., Cambridge, Mass., 02138. [358]

Miniature trimmers use foil dielectric



A series of miniature foil-dielectric trimmers, the C010, is available in four capacitance values—5, 10, 20 and 60 pf—and has a maximum permissible working voltage of 50 v d-c.

The trimmers combine compact size and light weight with high stability and adjustment accuracy. Considering their design and dimension and the fact that they can be operated at frequencies higher than 100 Mhz, the units find wide application in mobile communications, citizens' band, portable radios, car radios and miniaturized industrial equipment. Their low operating torque (less than 150 gcm) and full 360° rotation angle make possible the extremely accurate trimming required.

The trimmer dielectric consists of thin, specially treated, polyethylene foils, which have a high isolation resistance even under humid conditions. Both the foils and vanes are closely stacked on a sturdy plastic base whose structure is highly resistant to vibration. Thus, once the trimmer has been adjusted, no change in capacitance will occur.

Amperex Electronic Corp., Hicksville, L.I., N.Y., 11802. [359]



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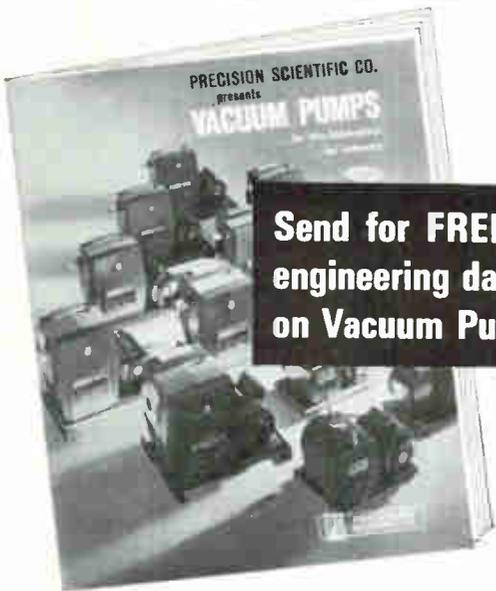
No. 35 comes with a button switch, or with both the button and rocker bar switches.

Write for complete technical data.

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Circle 290 on reader service card



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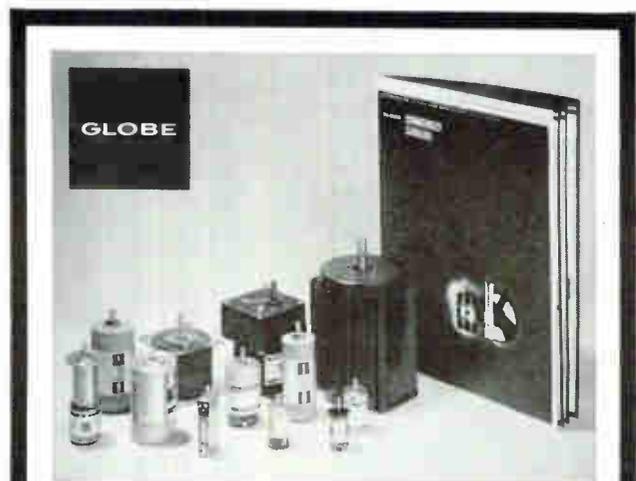
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205

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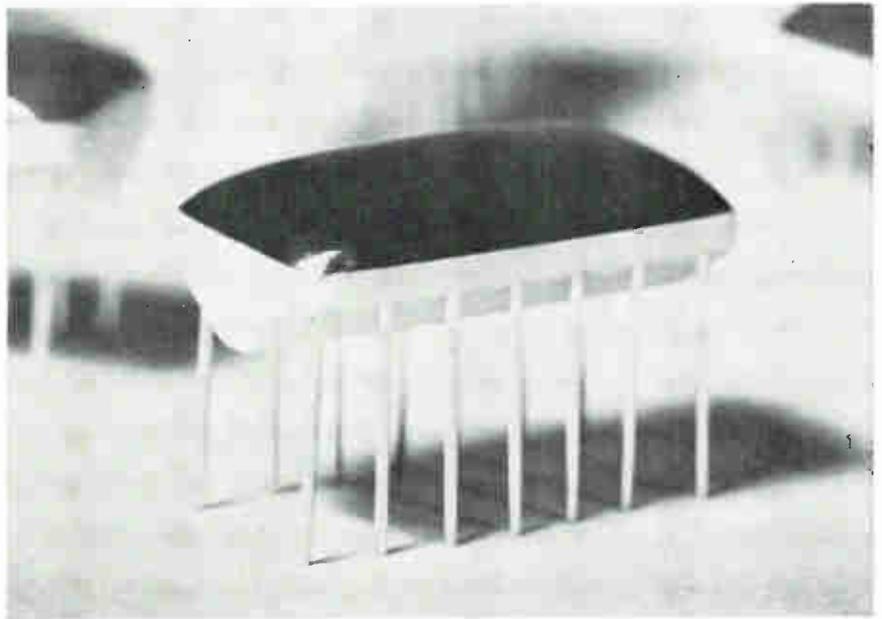
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New York, N. Y. 10017

New Semiconductors

IC's wedge bottom means better fit



Wedge bottoms are the newest shape in dual in-line integrated circuit packages. The wedge acts as a built-in standoff for the package leads, keeping them clear of a printed circuit board during soldering.

Inside the epoxy package is the Philco Corp.'s new line of diode-transistor logic (DTL) circuits, which are packaged and tested at a new plant in Taiwan. Philco's Microelectronics division says that prices per gate function of the line are among the lowest offered. In quantities of 100 to 999 circuits, prices range from \$1.40 for a dual four-input expander to \$2.80 for a JK flip-flop.

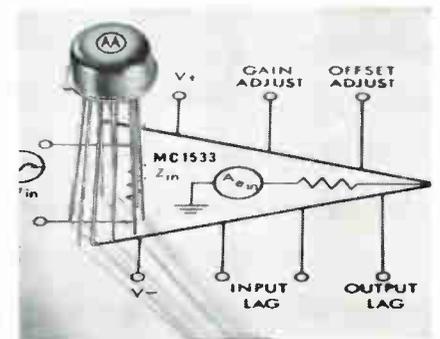
Called the E-Line, the circuit family includes the standard 930 series of gates, buffers, line drivers and expanders. Typical toggle rate for the JK flip-flops is 25 megahertz. Fan-out and noise immunity levels are equivalent to those of circuits in hermetically sealed packages at temperatures of 0° to 75°C, according to Philco.

The packages have round Kovar leads, with the standard dual in-line spacings—100 mils between lead centers and 300 mils between lead ranks. The shape of the package makes it adaptable to automatic insertion into circuit boards

and the materials are immune to cleaning solvents, the company says.

Philco Corp., Microelectronics division, 2920 San Ysidro Way, Santa Clara, Calif. [361]

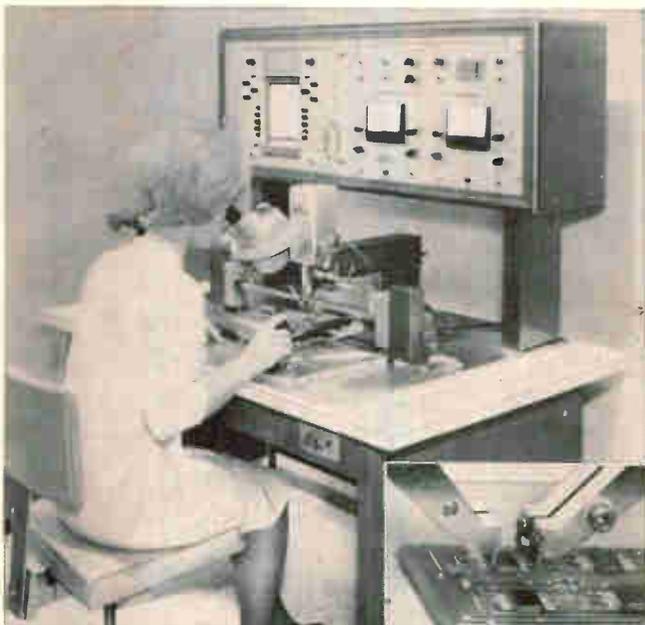
Operational amplifier features high gain



High gain and temperature stability are combined in an integrated circuit operational amplifier whose offset voltage and closed-loop gain are adjustable.

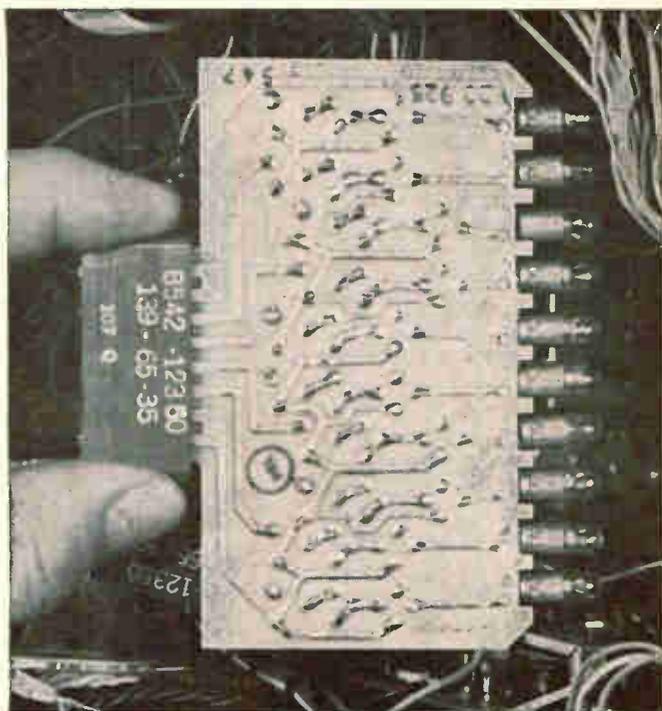
The amplifier, model MC15336, has a minimum open-loop voltage gain of 40,000; the typical figure is 60,000. The maximum input offset voltage at 25°C is 5 millivolts. The offset voltage shows relatively little change with temperature. With an

Solder 14 Flatpack Leads In 2 Seconds!



Weltek's new semi-automatic MODEL 900 solders all 14 leads of a flatpack to a p.c. board in just 2 seconds. A proven product, capable of full automation. Send for details.

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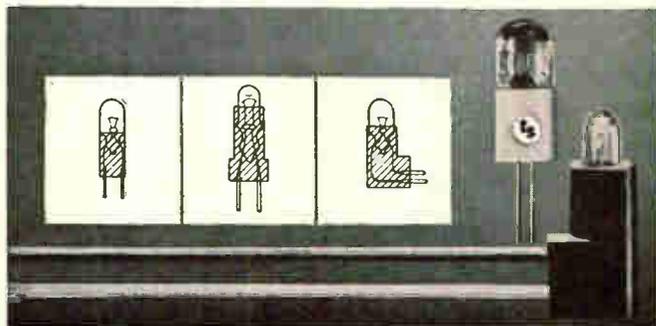
Where Tung-Sol Tu-Pin Subminiature Lamps help hold down Computer Assembly costs

Electronic Associates, Inc., Long Branch, New Jersey, manufacturer of analog, hybrid and digital computers, is a major user of Tung-Sol Tu-Pin molded base lamps. EAI has found that ease of assembly and the negligible reject rate with Tung-Sol lamps contribute substantially to production economy.

Designed especially for computer applications, these self-mounted lamps provide transistor-like installation convenience. Tu-Pin lamps have a molded nylon encapsulation instead of a cemented-on base. No mounting socket is needed. Lamps are soldered directly into the circuit board. Assembly may be done with automated equipment.

Molding provides almost unlimited latitude for base configurations. Bases may be color-coded for accurate identification.

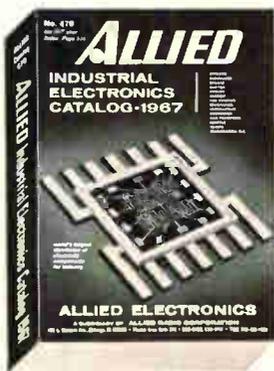
More information about Tu-Pin lamps and other molded base subminiature types will be supplied on request.



Molding permits extreme flexibility of base configuration.

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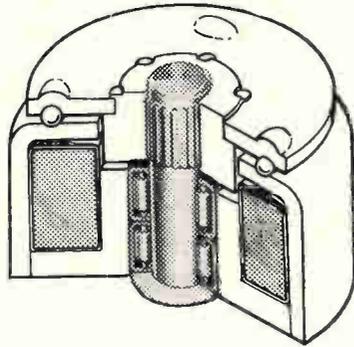
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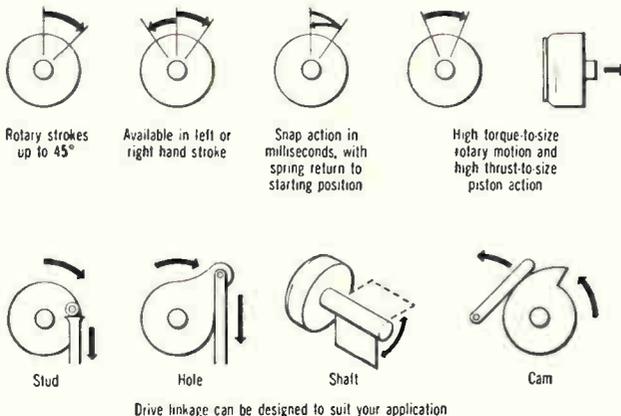
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external resistor, the offset voltage can be adjusted to zero.

Input offset voltage temperature coefficient from 25° to 125°C is typically 3 $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$ and from -55 to +25°C is typically 5 $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$. Input impedance is 500 kilohms minimum, 1 megohm, typical. Output voltage swing is ± 12 volts minimum, with ± 15 volt power supply and 10-kilohm load resistance. Typical common-mode rejection ratio is 100 decibels.

The 14-transistor device is constructed on a monolithic silicon substrate and is packaged in a TO-5 can. It can be used as a summing amplifier, an integrator or a high-gain amplifier with operating characteristics determined by external feedback components.

The amplifiers sell for \$34 each for lots of 100 or more and delivery is immediate.

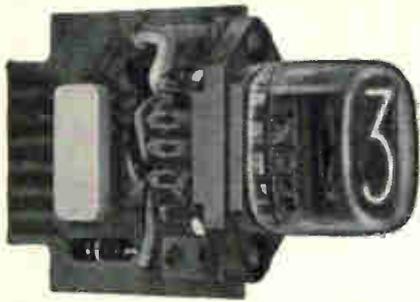
Motorola, Inc., Semiconductor Products division, Box 955, Phoenix, Ariz. 85001 [362]

Thermistor packaged in hard glass



A solid-state, positive-temperature-coefficient thermistor is announced. The silicon 1/8-watt Sensistor is packaged in hermetically sealed, hard glass. Designated TG1/8, it is suited for temperature-sensing and temperature-compensating applications in electronics circuitry, such as transistor-bias control.

Previously, Sensistors were available in axial molded packages and in TO-5 cans. The TG1/8 package is a hard-glass (borosilicate) sleeve sealed on each end to molybdenum plugs. The resulting hermetically sealed package is only one-third the volume of the molded package, making it especially useful for mi-



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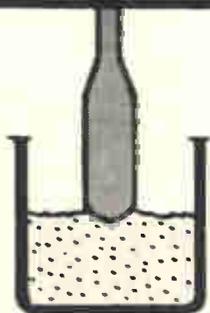
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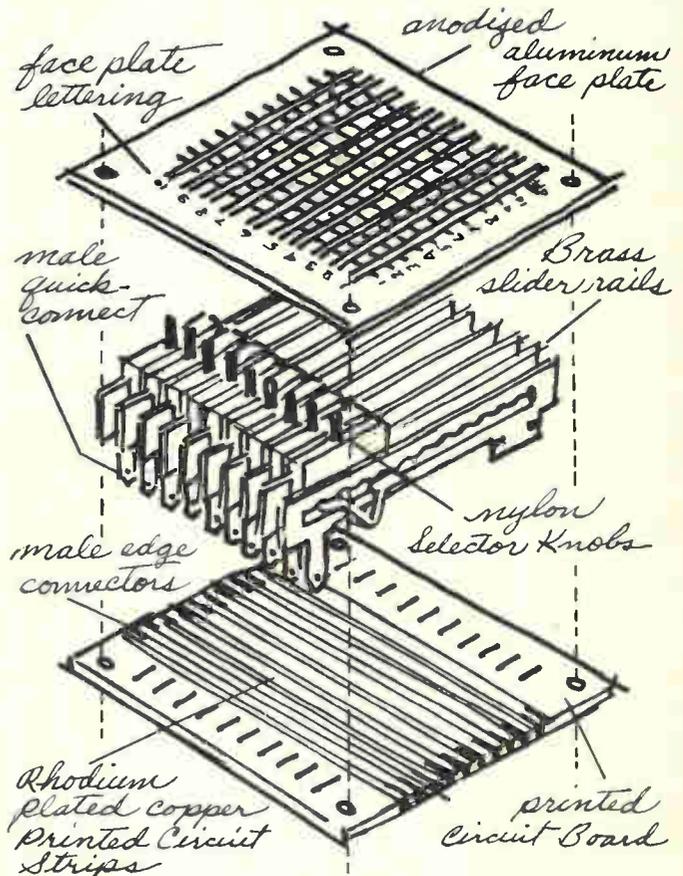
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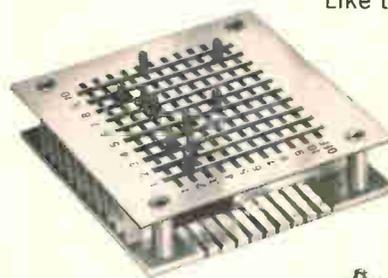
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NEW CHERRY SELECTOR SWITCH CONNECTS ANY ONE OF 48 INPUT CIRCUITS TO ANY ONE OF 58 OUTPUT CIRCUITS—to program practically any device. And it does it *without* costly time-consuming soldering or slow, involved assembly work—and with complete visual clarity.

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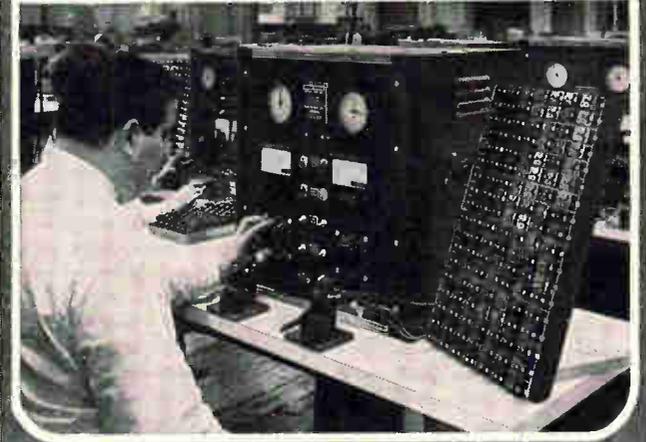
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The above photograph shows a Thermal Circuit Breaker Calibration Test. All units are adjusted to trip within specified trip bands and hold 100% of rated current with ultimate trip at 135% of rated current. Transfer of auxiliary contacts for remote indication is also checked during this test.

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The TC1/8 Sensistor features a linear resistance curve at temperatures between -55° and $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$ and has a large positive temperature coefficient of approximately $0.7\%/^{\circ}\text{C}$. It can accurately retrace its resistance-vs-temperature curve over this range within a $\pm 2\%$ tolerance. The thermistors also feature uniformity in characteristics from lot to lot, making continuing circuit recalibrations unnecessary.

This Sensistor is designed to meet or exceed electrical and mechanical requirements of MIL-T-23648A, including moisture resistance, shock, vibration and immersion. It is available in 32 ohmic values, ranging from 10 ohms to 2.7 kilohms, in both 5% and 10% tolerances.

An example price is \$2.80 for 1,000 to 4,999 units (10% tolerance, 10 ohms to 2.7 kilohms.)

Texas Instruments Incorporated, 13500 North Central Expressway, Dallas, Texas. [363]

Power transistors offer fast switching

The SDTS800 series of high-voltage, fast switching, silicon npn planar power transistors can dissipate 100 watts at 100°C case temperature. They are suitable for military, commercial, and industrial uses.

The devices, in a TO-63 package, are capable of collector-to-emitter sustaining voltages as high as 300 v, with 10-amp gains of 15 to 45 and typical beta of 50 at 5 amps. The gain curve is virtually flat from 10 ma to 2 amps. Saturation voltage collector-to-emitter is typically 0.6 v at 10 amps with gain-bandwidth-product of 40 Mhz. Switching times are in the micro-second range.

Soliton Devices, Inc., 1177 Blue Heron Blvd., Riviera Beach, Fla. [364]

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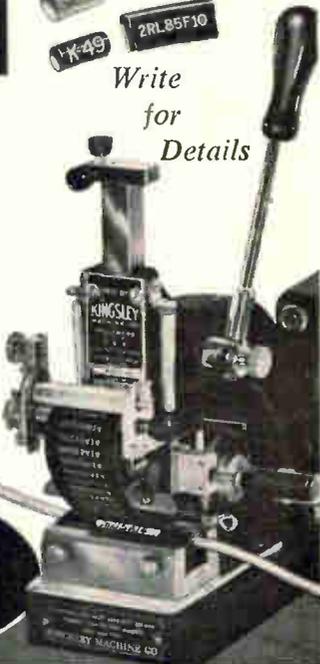
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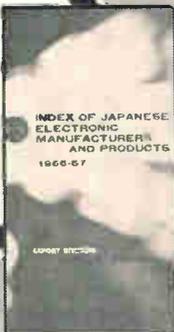
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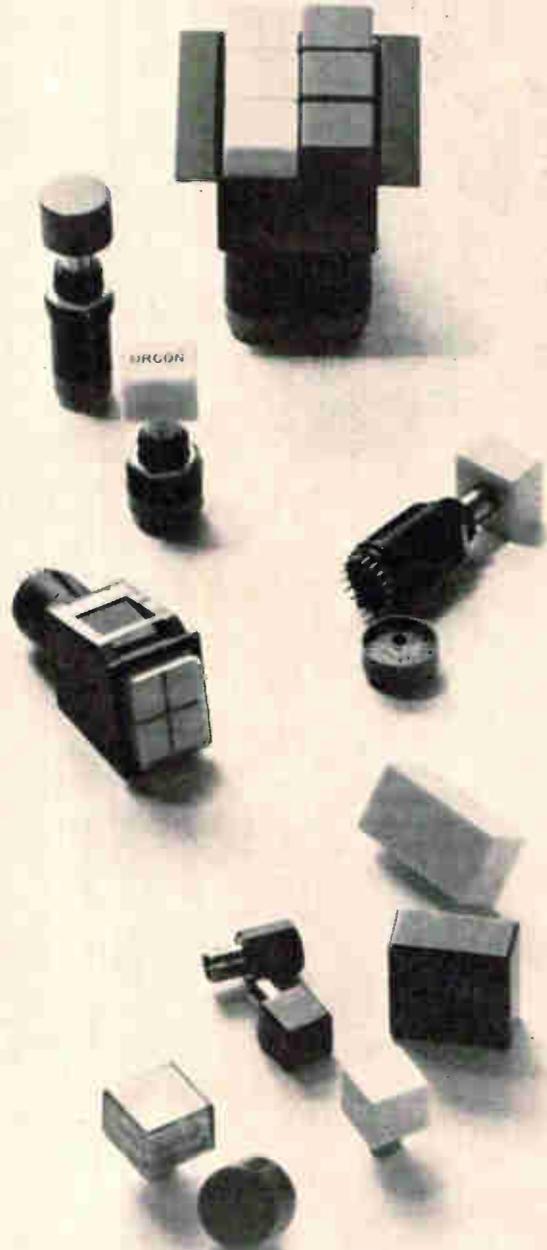
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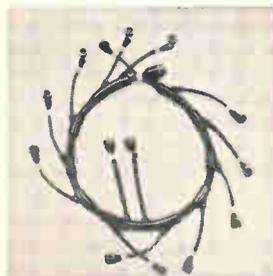
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Here's what happens when Times takes on the job of getting your cable assembly problems off the ground:

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We have the staff and facilities to solve your problems—from design through manufacture. And the know-how to answer questions like:

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For immediate assistance you are invited to call and discuss your problems with our Product Engineers, and to send for our helpful Assembly Design Check List.

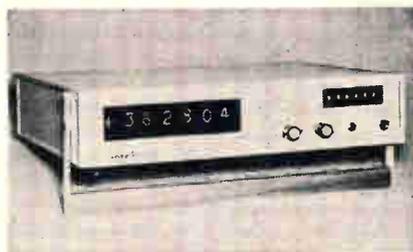
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New Instruments

Bidirectional counter reverses rapidly



An absolute accuracy, high-speed bidirectional counter display, the model 650 series, will count in either direction and reverse at any rate between zero and 5 Mhz. It uses highly reliable silicon integrated circuits. The unit accepts quadrature or pulse input signals. Sine waves may range from 1 v to 30 v peak to peak, and square waves can have peak-to-peak amplitudes of 500 mv to 15 v.

This counter display is directly applicable for use with a wide variety of commercially available incremental position encoders. Optional axis-crossing detection modules may be ordered to multiply encoder resolutions by factors of 1, 2 and 4 (depending on system requirements). Up to 17 decimal decades can be accommodated by the cabinet illustrated. Single or dual in-line counters are also available.

Model 650 provides polarity sensing and indication; the model 630 is a complementary counting instrument. Other options include electrical outputs for digital recorders or computers; d-c to d-c converters for portable operation from standard batteries or system power supplies; and a power supply to energize associated encoders. "Pre-set", "start count", "stop count" are available. Units are available without displays for electronic data-processing applications. Many other options are available for complete system versatility.

Operating temperature range is 0° to 50°C (32° to 122°F). Size is 3½ in. high x 17 in. wide x 14 in. deep.

Price range is \$1,095 to \$1,695;

delivery, 6 weeks after receipt of order.

Janus Control Corp., 296 Newton St., Waltham, Mass. [372]

Plug-in unit improves scopes



A spectrum analyzer plug-in has been announced for the company's type 530, 540, 550 and (with adapter) 580 series oscilloscopes. Type 1L5 plug-in unit extends laboratory display capabilities of the scope to include calibrated vertical deflection to measurements of spectrum analysis in the frequency range of 50 hz to 1 Mhz.

Permitting simple and accurate measurements directly from the crt display, the type 1L5 offers such features as dispersion range of 100 hz (10 hz/cm) to 1 Mhz (100 khz/cm) in nine steps and variable; resolution range of 10 hz to 1 khz coupled to calibrated dispersion; analyzer sensitivity of 10 μv (rms)/cm to 2 v (rms)/cm; center frequency range of 50 hz to 1 Mhz; and display flatness of ±0.5 db at 10 mv/cm to 2 v/cm, and +0.5 db, -3 db, 10 μv/cm to 50 μv/cm.

A recorder output is available for providing a d-c coupled analog output of the spectral display for chart recorders or other uses—with 10 mv/cm deflection, linear with input voltage (d-c coupled from 600-ohm source impedance).

In addition to its use for spectrum analysis with the oscilloscope, the type 1L5 can also be used for conventional displays at a bandwidth of ≤10 hz to 1 Mhz with

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Synthane Corporation makes and stocks a large supply of copper-clad laminated sheets in popular grades, thicknesses and foil thicknesses. All produced under clean room conditions. We probably have what you want ready to ship. If not, we can make it quickly from our equally large inventory of semi-finished materials waiting only to be pressed. Try Synthane first for copper-clad laminates. Synthane Corporation 36 River Road, Oaks, Pa.



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Circle 297 on reader service card

What's NEW in laminated plastics?
Synthane FR-16!
It's a lower-cost flame-retardant, glass epoxy laminate
Designed specifically for printed circuits used in computers

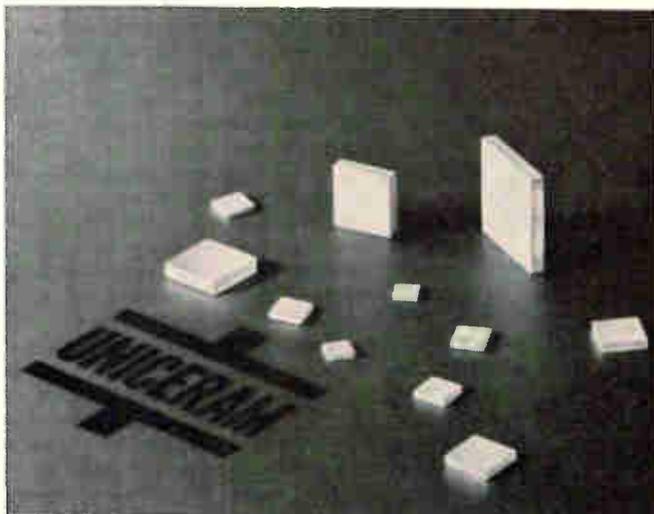
Write for FR-16 Engineering Bulletin to Synthane Corporation 36 River Road, Oaks, Pa. 19456.



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Capacitors shown enlarged 30%

JFD Uniceram

Uniceram monolithic High Q ceramic fixed capacitors are now available as multi-layer wafers with metalized edges. Leads are eliminated—so is the associated lead inductance.

Uniceram wafers combine the ultimate in Q with exceptional stability and reliability. Offered in over 1,000 models with capacitance values from 0.5 to 3000 pf.

Uniceram wafers are ideal for high speed switching and for operation at VHF and higher frequencies where low inductance is essential. These wafers, or chips, can be used in hybrid integrated circuits, can be soldered directly to printed circuit boards or used as discrete components.

Write for Catalog UNM 65-2



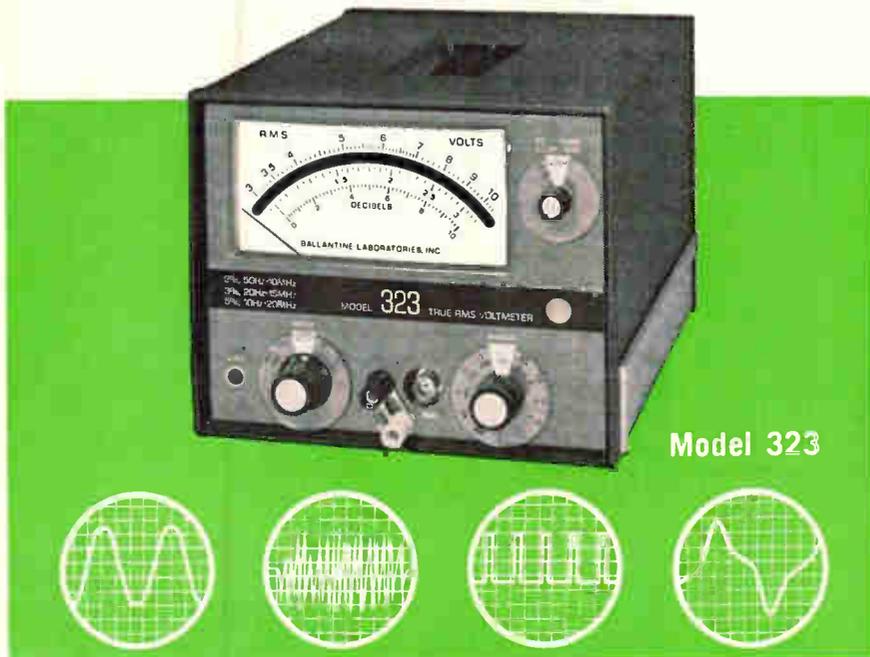
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JFD ELECTRONICS CO. / COMPONENTS DIVISION 15th Avenue at 62nd Street Brooklyn, N. Y. 11219 / Phone 212-331-1000 • Sales Offices—Arcadia, Calif. Chi., Ill. / Balt., Md. / Saxonville, Mass. / Bklyn., N. Y. / New Hartford, N. Y. Cinn., Ohio / Phila., Pa. / Pitts., Pa. / Paris, France / Azor, Israel

Circle 213 on reader service card

213

New! -- Ballantine Solid State True RMS Voltmeter



Measures from 10 Hz to 20 MHz regardless of Waveform

Ballantine's new Model 323 is a rugged, all-solid-state voltmeter for True RMS measurements for 10 Hz to 20 MHz . . . and for a wide variety of waveforms. Use it as a completely portable instrument isolated from line effects (due to built-in rechargeable batteries), or plug it into the power line. (Model 323-01 is for use on power line, only.)

FEATURES:

- ★ Measures True RMS of sine waves, square waves, noise voltages and a range of pulses
- ★ Frequency range of 10 Hz to 20 MHz
- ★ Voltage range of 300 μ V to 330 V. (As null detector to 70 μ V)
- ★ Unmatched accuracy: 2% of indication, 50 Hz to 10 MHz; 3% of indication, 20 Hz to 15 MHz; 5% of indication, 10 Hz to 20 MHz. Ballantine's accuracy of 2% means 2% of the actual indication, whether at the top or bottom of a scale
- ★ Operates from built-in rechargeable batteries or line power
- ★ Ideal for recorder applications — DC output of 0.1 to 1.0 V for each range simultaneous with meter reading
- ★ Crest factor: 5 at full scale to 15 at down scale
- ★ Separate isolated signal and case grounds
- ★ Optional 80 dB Attenuator Probe, Model 1301, for operation up to 10,000 V

Prices: Model 323, \$520 (Battery & Line)
Model 323-01, \$485 (Line only)

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CHECK WITH BALLANTINE FIRST FOR DC AND AC ELECTRONIC VOLTMETERS/AMMETERS/OHM METERS, REGARDLESS OF YOUR REQUIREMENTS. WE HAVE A LARGE LINE, WITH ADDITIONS EACH YEAR. ALSO AC/DC LINEAR CONVERTERS, AC/DC CALIBRATORS, WIDE BAND AMPLIFIERS, DIRECT-READING CAPACITANCE METERS, AND A LINE OF LABORATORY VOLTAGE STANDARDS FOR 0 TO 1,000 MHz.

New Instruments

sensitivity of 1 mv/cm to 100 v/cm.

Price of the 1L5 is \$950. Availability is expected after October. Tektronix, Inc., P. O. Box 500, Beaverton, Ore., 97005. [373]

Constant-amplitude lab phase shifter



Model C phase generator, for laboratory measurements and experiments, will produce a constant-amplitude phase shift which may be continuously varied between 0° and 360°. The resulting phase-shift is directly indicated in degrees on a dial face. Absolute accuracy is within 30 minutes of arc. Phase accuracy and zero position will not be affected by loads that vary from open circuit down to 10,000 ohms.

Use and application of the phase shifter are similar to those of commonly employed RC networks, except that the inconvenience of various amplitude and phase-shift calculations have been eliminated.

Input for the Model C is 115 v, 400 hz (other models available to handle signal frequencies 60 hz to 5 khz). Output is variable from 0 v to 35 v by means of a 10-turn pot.

Price is \$550; delivery, 4 weeks. Theta Instrument Corp., Saddle Brook, N.J., 07662. [374]

True rms voltmeter covers 300 μ v to 330v

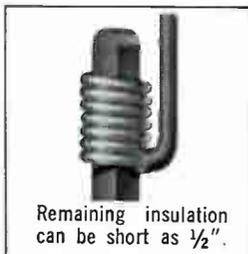
A solid state, true rms voltmeter, model 323, is available with built-in rechargeable batteries for battery or line use. A version for line operation is also available. Both have a range of 300 μ v to 330 v

For solderless wrapped connections, a new automatic wire stripper

The Model 841 Solderless-Wrap Wire Stripper offers high speed preparation of 20-30 AWG solid conductor wire for insertion in a wrapping tool. It cuts wire to lengths of 1" to 50' and fully strips 1/8" to 1 9/16" from each end without nicking or scraping, whether the insulation be PVC or something as tough as Mil-Ene, Teflon or Kynar. With optional assemblies, you can also use it for shorter stripping of 10-32 AWG stranded wire. Write for information on this and other Eubanks wire strippers.



Wire is fully stripped, ready for wrapping tool.

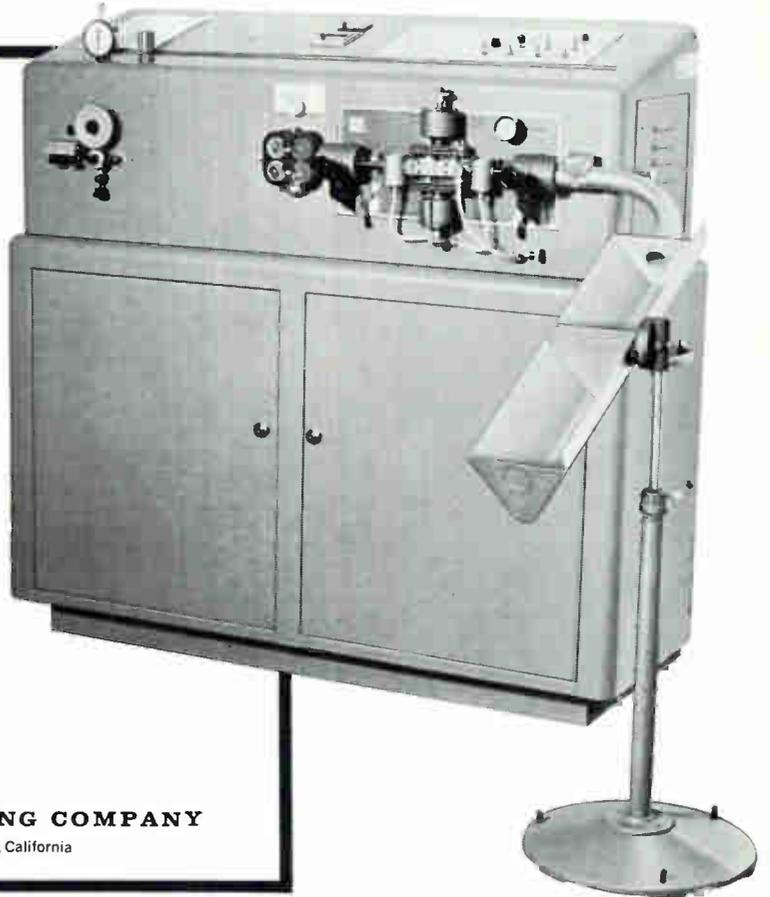


Remaining insulation can be short as 1/2".



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Voltages : 100v, 200v, 400v, 600v DC.

Type MFL

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Capacitance
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Voltages : 35v, 50v, 100v, 200v DC.

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Non-Inductive Construction.
Capacitance
Range : .01 MFD to .22 MFD.
Voltages : 100v, 200v, 400v, 600v DC.

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Mylar Wrapped Semioval
With Epoxy End Seal.
Capacitance
Range : 1 MFD to 10 MFD.
Voltages : 50v DC.

SOLID TANTALUM CAPACITORS

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Sealed with Epoxy Resin.

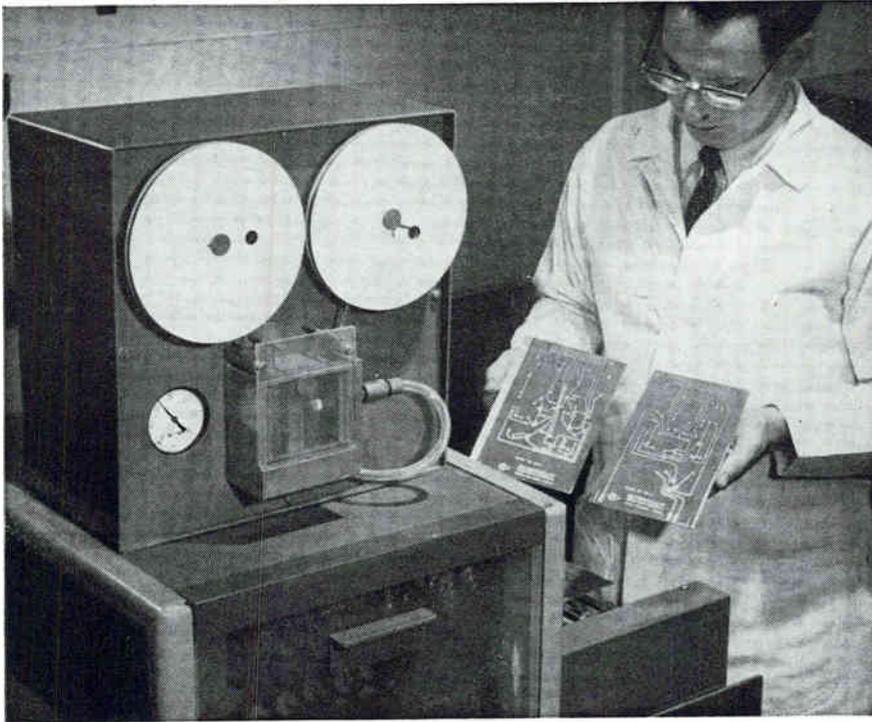


Capacitance
Range : 1 MFD to 220 MFD.
Voltages : 3v, 6v, 10v, 15v, 20v, 25v, 35v DC.

Type TAX.
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New Automatic Conveyor Control assures uniform etching of printed circuits regardless of length of production run

This new Automatic Conveyor Control monitors and adjusts etching time to make sure that the last piece to come off the etcher is exactly the same as the first. Variations in quality due to etchant depletion are eliminated, and no boards are lost due to over or under etching. You get complete use of the etchant to economical depletion. The machine operator, freed from in-process qc testing, can give full attention to overall production.

This new control system is available as optional equipment on Chemcut models 502 and 1000 horizontal conveyorized spray etchers. Since operating voltages for the system are obtained from the control panels supplied with 502 and 1000 etchers, the Automatic Conveyor Control can easily be retrofitted to etchers already in service.

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New Instruments



with a sensitivity of $70 \mu\text{v}$ for null measurements. Frequency range is 10 hz to 20 Mhz.

The instrument has an accuracy of 2% of indication at midband. Five-inch log voltage scales provide high uniform accuracy and resolution over their entire length. A 10-db scale is also provided. D-c output for a recorder is 1 volt for each db range.

The instrument occupies half of a standard 19-in. rack. Power requirement for the model 323 is built-in batteries, or 115/230 v, 50 to 420 hz; and for the model 323-01, it is 115/230 v, 50 to 420 hz, only. Ballantine Laboratories, Boonton, N.J. [375]

Test set measures transistor noise

Transistor noise figure test set, model 340, directly measures the noise figures of transistors and FET's at radio frequencies. It is designed to use plug-in filters and is available with test frequency heads of 455 khz, 1 Mhz or 10 Mhz.

The unit has a noise figure range of 0 to +30 db; base resistance range of 50, 100, 200, 500, 1,000, 2,000, and 5,000 ohms; collector voltage range of ± 1 to 30 v; collector current range of 30 μa to 30 ma.

Model 340 offers transistor manufacturers and users the opportunity to measure the noise figures of transistors at the actual frequencies at which they will operate, before they are assembled into finished products.

Quan-tech Laboratories, 43 South Jefferson Road, Whippany, N.J. [376]

New Subassemblies and Systems

Laser needs no adjusting



Mirror alignment is so critical for laser action that even lasers with built-in mirrors must be carefully adjusted before use. However, a technique has been developed by a West Coast glass-blowing company to align the mirrors and lock them into position during the manufacturing process, making possible a helium-neon laser that needs no adjustment. It's switched on like a light bulb.

The device has been dubbed the Lasertron by the new company that will market it, University Labora-

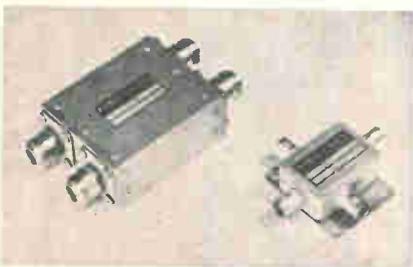
tories Inc. The alignment and locking technique was developed by Western Scientific Apparatus of Berkeley, Calif.

Since the finished tube can be put into a protective housing and does not have to be bent, it can be coaxial. The extra space is a reservoir for a supply of helium-neon gas that gives the tube a guaranteed life of 1,000 hours. The laser's wavelength is 6,328 angstroms.

The Lasertron runs off its own regulated, filtered d-c power supply, which can be plugged into 110-volt current. Operation is in the uniphase mode (TEM₀₀), with an unpolarized output power of more than 0.3 milliwatt. University Laboratories' president, Richard A. Jaenicke, says he expects the device will be used for industrial alignment tasks, as well as for classroom demonstrations.

The laser will be available next month and will be priced at \$195, with a power supply and mounting costing an additional \$100. University Laboratories Inc., 1740 University Ave., Berkeley, Calif. [381]

Hybrid junctions cover audio to microwave



The HJ and HJ-K series of broadband hybrids are four-port networks featuring high isolation, low vswr and low insertion losses. Typical applications include in-phase or out-of-phase signal dividers, signal combiners, phase comparators, impedance comparators, reflectometers, balanced mixers and steering and tracking systems.

The HJ series covers the frequency range of 10 khz to 400 Mhz. The HJ-K series provides overlapping coverage, ranging from 200 Mhz to 2 Ghz. In both series, power applied to any of the four ports is split equally between two other arms while the fourth arm is isolated.

Models in the HJ series include the HJ-17, covering 2 to 32 Mhz; HJ-55, covering 10 to 100 Mhz; and HJ-200, covering 100 to 300 Mhz. Specifications for all three models are identical, including 30 db isolation; 0.2 db amplitude balance; phase equality of $0/180^\circ \pm 1^\circ$; vswr, 1.3:1; impedance, 50 ohms; insertion loss, 0.5 db and power to 5 watts average. All three models are priced at \$135 in small quantities.

Typical HJ-K models include HJ-0.3K, covering 200 to 400 Mhz;

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operation at
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is designed for application where temperatures run as high as 1200°F. Constructed of closely woven 100% fiberglass, it provides maximum abrasion resistance and great flexibility. It is specially treated to remove all organic matter and to make it fray-resistant. Because dielectric strength is determined by the space factor, Thermoflex is available in regular, double or special construction in various wall thicknesses. Especially recommended where high flexibility is required. Write for samples, data and prices.

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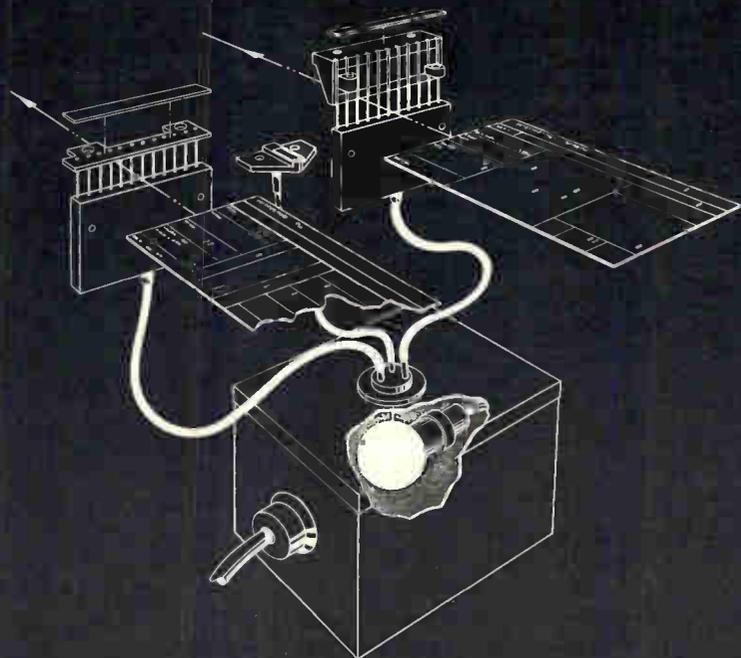
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The sensing units in the IBM 59 Card Verifier have been changed from a mechanical to an optical system, utilizing Bausch & Lomb Light Wires®. Result? Speed and reliability are increased. Plus . . . no mechanical failures, no parts to wear out.

The IBM development uses three Light Wire bundles connected to a common light source. The fibers in two of the bundles are each divided into twelve separate output points corresponding to the hole locations of the data cards. When cards are in reading (or sensing) position of the Verifier, light is transmitted through the punched hole, via the Light Wires, to an attached photo cell. Non-punched areas, being opaque, do not transmit. The other assembly, the emitter, serves as a timing mechanism.

Because of their unique properties, Bausch & Lomb Light Wires can do many things—simply and efficiently. Light Wires transmit light from a single source to multiple receptors. Pipe beams over and around obstacles. Bring light into tiny openings. Transform the shape of a beam. Monitor CRT tubes and radar screens. Illuminate explosive areas safely.

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**Bausch & Lomb Light Wires are incoherent fiber optics that transmit light. We also manufacture Flexiscope® which transmits images through coherent fiber optics.*

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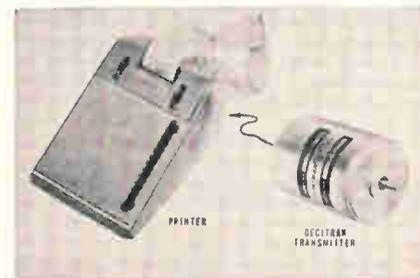
Visit our Booth #619 at the National Electronics Conference, Chicago, Oct. 3-5.

New Subassemblies

HJ-O-375K covering 250 to 500 Mhz and HJ-0.75, covering 500 to 1,000 Mhz. These models also have identical performance characteristics, including isolation typically 40 to 50 db; 0.3 db maximum insertion loss; vswr, 1.35:1; impedance, 50 ohms; amplitude balance, ± 0.15 db; phase balance, $180^\circ \pm 1^\circ$ for E arm feed, and $0^\circ \pm 1^\circ$ for H arm feed and power to 100 watts average. All three models are priced at \$195 in small quantities.

Merrimac Research and Development, Inc., 517 Lyons Ave., Irvington, N.J. [382]

Shaft encoding system produces 115 v, 5 amps



The high-power series of Decittrak shaft encoders produces a direct-decimal output of 115 v d-c, 5 amps by means of its scr logic system. Capable of actuating almost any parallel entry digital printer and digital display, performance of new Decittraks will not be affected by distances of 10,000 ft between encoding transmitter and readout.

In addition to its high-power level, the new encoding system features on-the-fly output. Data may be taken, without effect upon life, while the encoder shaft is turning at a rate of 1,000 rpm. Conventional brush encoders are severely limited in the amount of current which can be passed through the brushes during rotation.

Intended for such applications as a tracking antenna indicator, weighing scale digitizer, and table readout, the system features a direct decimal output so that expensive conversion from computer codes is unnecessary.

Transmitter size is 2½ in. diameter, 4 in. long. Available ranges

are 0 to 3,599, $\pm 1,799$, and 0 to 9,999. Accuracy is 1 part in 10,000. The Theta Instrument Corp., Saddle Brook, N.J., 07663. [383]

D-c power conditioner with regulated output

High power silicon microcircuit power conditioners have been developed to replace d-c power supplies. These units operate from 115v, 47 to 63 hz. They are intended to supply 1 v to 32 v d-c power to equipment employing microcircuits or any d-c load requiring precision regulation.

Model PD units employ almost entirely digitalized microcircuit components, resulting in extremely small size and high reliability (with a 100,000 hour mean-time-between-failure). A 50-watt module is only 1.5 in. x 2 in. x 3 in. in volume.

The manufacturer has available 184 standard units to 1 kw. Specials to 10 kw are also available.

Price ranges from \$200 to \$800 each.

General Power Corp., 6050 W. Jefferson Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif., 90016. [384]

Batch counters use solid state circuits

Electronic batch counters, series SC-A12, feature high-speed counting (up to 2,000 counts per minute), solid state circuitry, modular construction, direct dial presetting from 1 to 99, visual readout, and rapid automatic and manual reset.

A number of optional features are offered, including choice of inputs, energized, contact, or photoelectric, dual preset and choice of mounting methods. There are but two moving parts in the process, both long-lived and easily replaceable.

Because of its versatility, the SC-A12 is a direct replacement for counters of the electromechanical type. It measures 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide x 5 $\frac{1}{16}$ in. high x 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. deep without its cabinet. Prices start at \$112.

JMR Electronics Corp., 2133 Boston Road, Bronx, N.Y., 10460. [385]

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- IN YOUR TAPE TRANSPORT
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DC Control = Immediate Response



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If you would like full information on Inland's Torque Motors used as a capstan drive in a tape transport application or engineering assistance on a particular servo design problem, let us know...we'll be glad to help.



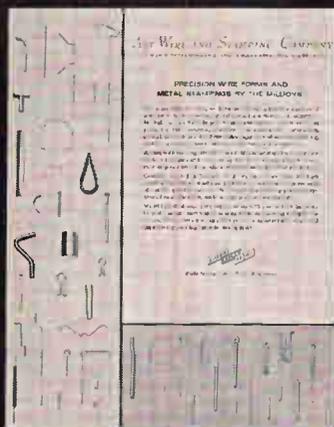
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New Microwave

C-band magnetrons are voltage-tunable



A line of voltage-tunable magnetrons may be obtained throughout the 4 to 7 GHz frequency range with 1 GHz of electronic tuning capability.

There are six standard packages available. For the 5.4 to 5.9 GHz range, minimum power output is 5 to 10 watts. For the 4 to 5 GHz, 4.5 to 5.5 GHz, 5 to 6 GHz, and 5.5 to 6.5 GHz ranges, minimum power output is 5 watts for each. For the 6 to 7 GHz range, minimum power output is 2 watts.

The units feature high efficiency (35% for the 5.4- to 5.9-GHz unit), flat power response, linearity, and shielded magnet construction. Size is 2½ in. x 2½ in. x 2¼ in. Price is \$1,350; delivery, three weeks. Micron Inc., 265 Osborne Road, Albany, N.Y., 12211. [391]

Amplifier provides logarithmic limiting



A logarithmic-limiting amplifier for use in microwave receivers simultaneously provides a logarithmic video output and a limited i-f out-

put, with a 50-db input dynamic range. When used in place of the usual automatic-gain-controlled i-f amplifier, improved performance is achieved in reception of high-speed pulses.

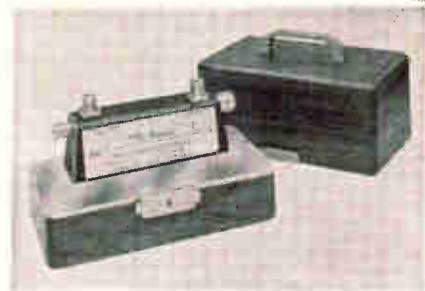
The limited i-f output is +3 dbm, ±½ db, for a range of input signals from -60 to -10 dbm. Video output is proportional, within ±1 db, to the logarithm of the input, over a 50-db input range of -60 to -10 dbm.

The standard model, known as the ITL3, is available at 30-MHz center frequency, 3-MHz bandwidth. The amplifier is designed to operate in a 50-ohm i-f system. The logarithmic video output is a negative pulse of 50 mv per db, delivered to a 1,000-ohm load. Noise figure is less than 9.5 db.

Dimensions are 6⅞ in. x 1¼ in. x 3 in. Weight is 20 oz. Power required is 0 to -10 v agc bias. Price of the ITL3 is \$750; availability, six weeks.

Varian Associates, LEL division, Akron St., Copiague, N.Y. 11726. [392]

Reflectometer coupler measures vswr's



The 3070 series of reflectometer couplers are precision instruments designed to provide a continuous comparison of incident and reflected power.

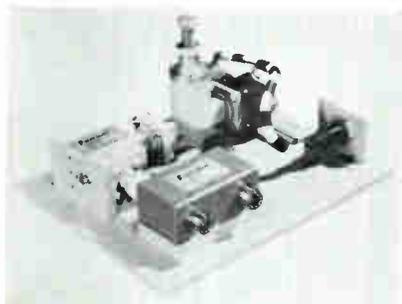
High directivity of greater than 40 db in the models 3072 and 3073 allows measurement of vswr's less than 1.02 in the frequency ranges of 0.95 to 2.2 GHz and 1.7 to 4.2 GHz respectively. With the model 3074, which has a directivity of greater than 35 db, vswr's of less than 1.035 can be measured in the frequency range of 3.7 to 8.3 GHz. In the 7.0 to 12.4 GHz range, the

model 3075 has a directivity of greater than 33 db thus allowing vswr's of less than 1.05 to be measured.

Each reflectometer coupler is mounted in a wooden case and is equipped with a 7 mm to type N male, 7 mm to type N female and a precision 7 mm short. Price of each of the models, 3072 through 3075, is \$975 complete with case, precision short and two 7 mm to type NM and NF transitions.

The Narda Microwave Corp., Plainview, L.I., N.Y. [393]

Parametric amplifier available in 4 models



A range of parametric amplifiers is offered with improved low noise performance at room temperature. Four models are available covering the range 1 to 5 Ghz.

Typically, model VCA/S22 covers the frequency range 1 to 2 Ghz, with a noise temperature at 70°K. It has a tuning range of 150 Mhz and a 3-db bandwidth of 20 Mhz at 20-db gain. The amplifier uses approximately 10 mw of pump power at a frequency of 16 Ghz.

Amplifiers are supplied with a four-port circulator and pump klystron. Price is \$6,000; and availability, 100 to 120 days.

Ferranti Electric, Inc., East Bethpage Road, Plainview, N.Y., 11803. [394]

Small, lightweight mixer-preamplifiers

Miniature mixer-preamps are designed for militarized environments and for use in radar, communications and electronic countermeasure systems.

The mixers, which incorporate replacement diodes, are mounted to the cast aluminum housing of the

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unbeaten in its bouts with heat.
From IMC, "The Boxer."**



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Contact IMC Magnetics Corp., Eastern Division, 570 Main St., Westbury, N.Y. 11591. Phone 516 334 7070 or TWX 516 333 3319.

If you need data sheets for reference or consideration for future projects, write IMC's Marketing Division at the same address.

Circle 301 on reader service card

**Push-pull, push-pull, push-pull, push-pull,
push-pull, push-pull, push-pull, push-pull.
That's the monotony of reliability.**

Monotonous reliability characterizes IMC's solenoids, even at 4 millisecond speeds. There's a whole catalog of them in stock at IMC's Western Division, in sizes and configurations for avionics, instrumentation, computer peripherals and other systems.

If you need to push-pull, or to Indicate, Measure, and Control using steppers, synchros, resolvers, flag indicators or solenoids, contact the Applications Section at 6058 Walker Ave., Maywood, Calif., 90270. Phone (213) 583-4785 or TWX 910 321 3089.

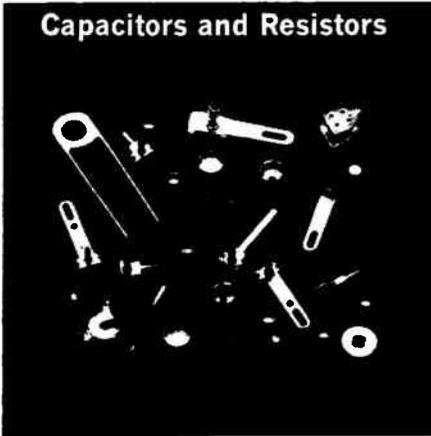
For the catalog or data sheets contact the Marketing Div., 570 Main St., Westbury, N.Y. 11591 or circle the inquiry number.

IMC

Circle 221 on reader service card

221

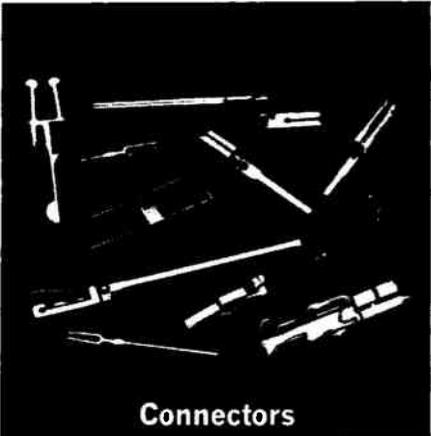
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Our parts go into everything electronic



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Producers of *all types* of electronic components have their reasons for relying on Volkert Stampings. It comes out in the extra things Volkert does. Like converting a multi-piece design to a single stamping. Or consistently using high-speed equipment to reduce per-part costs.

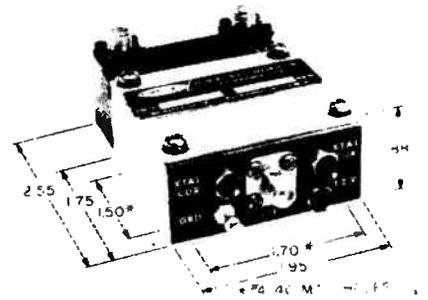
Write or call Volkert Stampings, Inc., 222-35 96th Avenue, Queens Village, L. I., New York 11429. Telephone 212-464-8400.

Volkert STAMPINGS, INC.

Subsidiary of The Stanley Works

Circle 302 on reader service card

New Microwave



preamp. The housing thus combines rigid lightweight construction and excellent r-f shielding, according to the manufacturer.

Standard models are available in frequencies from 0.25 to 12 Ghz, gain at 20 to 25 db, and typical noise figure of 10 db or better. Dimensions of typical units are 2.55 in. x 1.95 in. x 0.88 in. Post amplifiers are also available on special order.

RS Electronics Corp., 795 Kifer Road, Sunnyvale, Calif., 94086. [395]

Airborne radar microwave assembly

A lightweight microwave assembly has been developed for airborne radar applications. The unit combines the company's Air-Strip technique for low-power miniature circuits and standard waveguide components for higher-power applications in a compact package.

The Air-Strip section contains two phase-coherent, low-noise balanced mixers; an automatic frequency control mixer; a single sideband generator; and a local oscillator network, including a newly developed 0° to 180° differential local oscillator phase shifter, two isolators preceding and one following the single sideband generator and variable attenuators in the local oscillator input and automatic frequency control signal arms.

The high-power waveguide components, as well as the local oscillator, mount directly on the Air-Strip package. The entire assembly operates over the temperature range of -54° to +125°C, and withstands full airborne shock and vibration environments.

Micro-Radionics, Inc., 14844 Oxnard St., Van Nuys, Calif., [396]

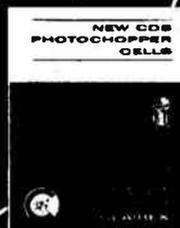
New CDS Type 6C PHOTOCHOPPER CELLS

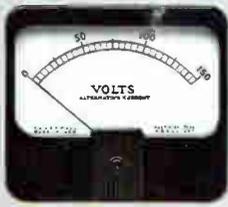
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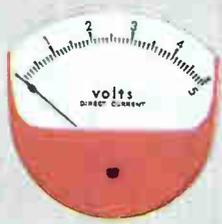
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4-page Bulletin
110/170 866





Make sure Honeywell's revolutionary new Auto-Torque mechanism is inside. It's the first substantial improvement in meter technology

in ages — a new kind of band-type meter — first to be machine manufactured. Auto-Torque is more reliable (since there are 50% fewer parts, you can practically wave



good-bye to service problems). Auto-Torque is more durable (since the moving system is suspended on metal bands under tension, there's no friction and wear). Auto-Torque is more accurate (since the mechanism is self-shielded, it can be mounted on any panel without special calibration — without worrying about "sticks", either).

Auto-Torque is more economical (quantity-order prices for volume buyers are below comparable pivot and

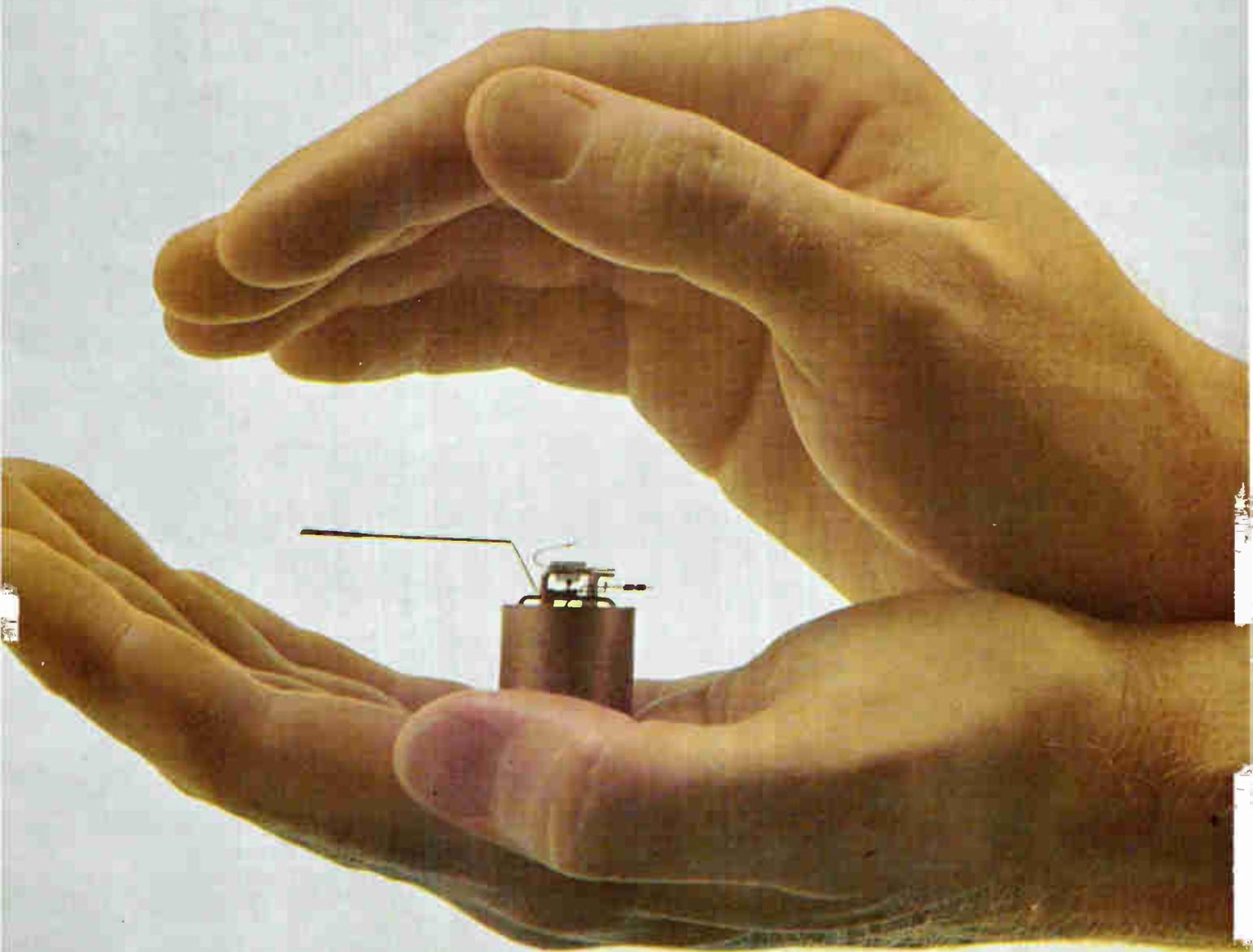


jewel meters). Auto-Torque is under the hood of the world's smartest-looking meters. And there are plenty of styles to choose from. In fact, Auto-Torque meters come to you in the widest selection of band-type meters available today . . .

For more information on Auto-Torque, write to Honeywell Precision Meter Division in Manchester, N. H. 03105.

Honeywell
Auto-Torque Meters

**Before you
pick out a new meter,
better look under the hood.**



Analog Computing

G/M Magnetic Components have been proven superior in thousands of commercial, space and military applications. They conform to MIL-T-27A and MIL-E-5400 specifications and provide a ready solution to problems involving solid state, micro circuit, analog computer design. Call or write for Bulletins.

Micro "Mag Mods"®

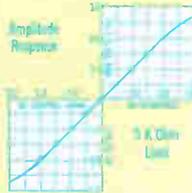
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"MAG MODS"® provide four quadrant operation, extreme stability with negligible change of phase, gain and zero position over a wide temperature range. Design is simple, featherweight and rugged—with no vacuum tubes, semiconductors or moving parts to limit life. These Modulators are available in micro, miniaturized and standard sizes depending on requirements, and feature an essentially drift-free, wide-band width circuit with superior phase and gain stability.

FEATURES:

- Greatest Reliability—Unlimited Life
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- Wide Band Width
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REQUEST BULLETIN MM 101X

Magnetic Division Modules

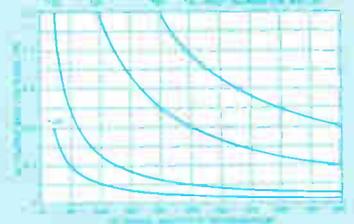
ACCURACY OF 1% OR BETTER!



These Analog Division Modules employ a concept which eliminates high gain operational amplifiers and logarithmic circuitry used in electronic dividers. The result is fewer components, excellent stability, micro-miniature size, lower cost. The combination of magnetic and semiconductor circuitry results in analog division accuracy of 1% or better.

FEATURES:

- Micro-miniature Size
- Completely Solid State
- Low Power Consumption
- Wide Numerator and Denominator Ranges



REQUEST BULLETIN MM 110

THERE IS NO
SUBSTITUTE FOR
RELIABILITY



Circuit and Fundamental Principles of Magnetic Modulators are covered by U.S. Pat. No. 2758162

New Production Equipment

Heated within, welder strips wire



Closer control over the welding of insulated leads to components is obtained when the welding electrode that melts the insulation is heated internally, according to the Hughes Aircraft Co. So, in its HMT-60 welder, the company put the heater into a removable capsule that fits inside the electrode and also squeezed in a thermocouple

for temperature control.

The machine can weld an insulated lead to a component in less than a second. Insulations such as Formvar, Thermaleze, Solderze, varnish and some types of vinyl don't have to be stripped from the wire because the heated tip of the electrode penetrates the insulation and bares the metal at the weld spot.

Hughes says that inside heating and temperature monitoring has several advantages over external heating. Eliminating the air gap between the heater and electrode improves heat transfer. This allows closer temperature control and reduces temperature fluctuations whenever contact with the workpiece draws heat from the electrode. Closer control helps prevent

Specifications

Heater temperature range	Ambient to 1,000°F
Dwell time	0.5 to 3 seconds
Power input	105-125 v, 1 amp, 60 hz, single phase
Pulse time	2-10 msec.
Head welding force	8 oz to 20 lbs
Dimensions	6½ × 9 × 7¾
Weight	10 lbs
Price without power supply	\$715.00
Delivery	Two weeks after receipt of order

deformation of the workpieces.

Mechanically, internal heating is advantageous, the company adds, since it allows great flexibility in the external shape of the electrode. Nor can the heater interfere with the application of the welding electrode. The electrode acts first as a hot stripper, penetrating and melting the electrode for a preset dwell time. Then the welding power supply is automatically triggered and a normal weld schedule is followed.

The HMT-60 system includes a VTA-60 precision weld head, an HMT-540 electrode heater control,

with Magnetic Microblocks

ALL UNITS SHOWN ACTUAL SIZE

Analog Voltage Multiplier

WORLD'S SMALLEST, MOST RELIABLE



Available as small as 0.1 cubic inch and weighing as little as 0.1 ounce, Micro Magnetic Multipliers feature extreme stability with negligible change of product over wide temperature range, high shock and vibration proof. Band-width may be extended into the kilocycle range. Low milliwatt power consumption; four quadrant operation.

FEATURES:

Four Quadrant Multiplication or Squaring Monolithic Micro Circuit Block for Analog Voltage
Multiplying of DC and AC Voltages

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division and Extracting a Root of Many Voltage Variables may be Handled by one G/M Magnetic Microblock

Product Accuracy of up to 0.2% of Full Scale, with very slight Degrading over a Wide Temperature Range



REQUEST BULLETIN MM 109

Magnetic Demodulators

HIGH RELIABILITY — SMALL SIZE!



The new G/M Magnetic Demodulator is a solid state circuit for converting phase reversing AC signal voltages into phase detected polarity reversing DC voltages. The amplitude and polarity of the DC output are directly proportional to the phase and amplitude of the AC signal. High reference impedance results in very small reference power requirements.

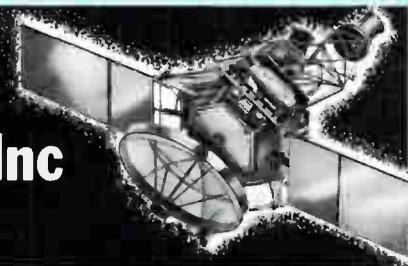
FEATURES:

- Output as High as ± 10 v. DC in Present Units
- Very Low DC Offset Null Voltages (As low as 0.1% of full scale)
- Operation Over Wide Environmental Conditions
- Completely Solid State—No Moving Parts



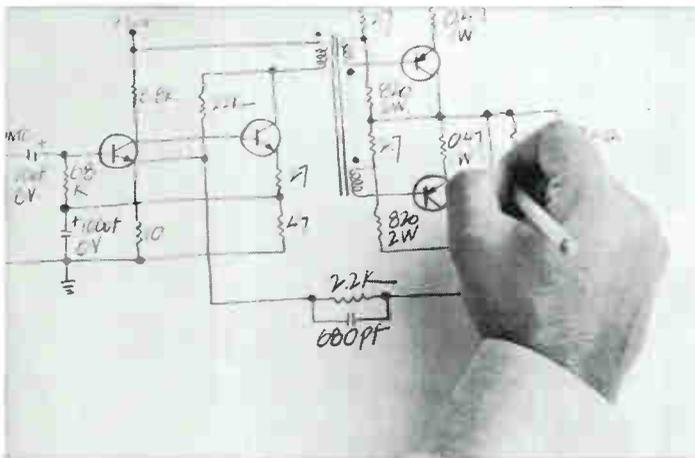
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General Magnetics • Inc

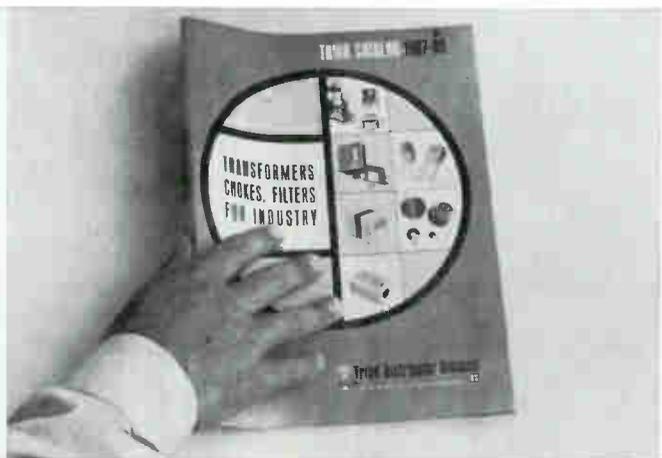


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Circle 303 on reader service card



When your design is just an idea, don't specify a special transformer...



Until you've checked your TRIAD catalog.

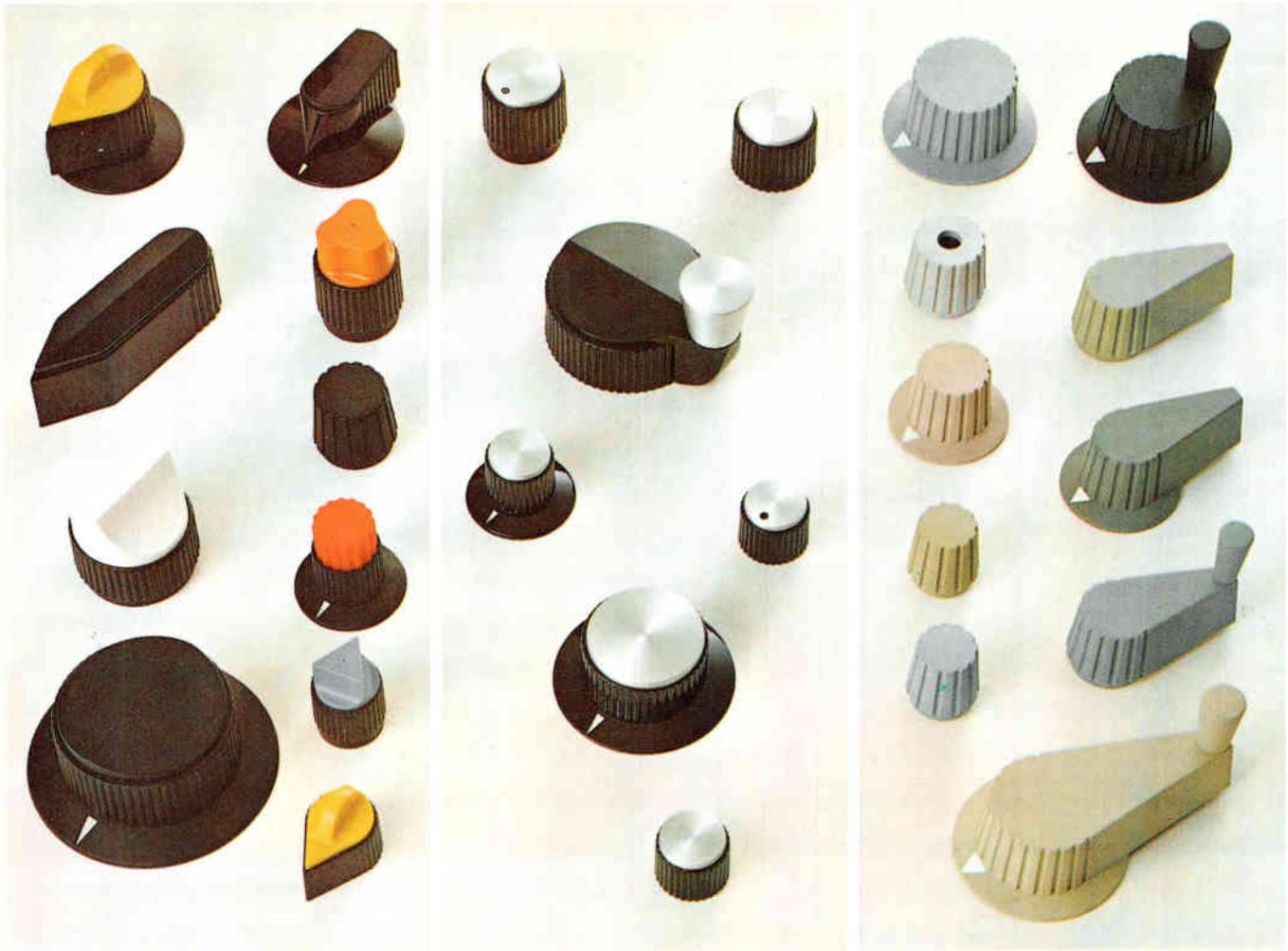
You'll find more than 1700 transformers ready off-the-shelf for immediate delivery. One may fit your need, cut costly sampling, and get prototypes on their way faster. Try TRIAD first for standard transformers—and custom made items, too. TRIAD has the resources and the skill to solve your transformer, inductor and filter problems. And make your ideas pay off. TRIAD Distributor Division, 305 North Briant St., Huntington, Indiana.

Circle 225 on reader service card

Triad Distributor Division of Litton Industries



CONTROL KNOBS FROM RAYTHEON



Military knobs, aluminum cap knobs, color knobs for every panel requirement

You can meet military specs, select styles and colors that harmonize or contrast with any panel design and decor — when you specify Raytheon control knobs.

Because, Raytheon offers the largest selection of military and commercial knobs. And *makes them promptly available to you through distributors from coast to coast.*

Meet MS91528C Military Specifications from more than 300 standard types. Raytheon has custom designed over 2,000 "specials."

Every knob in the Standard Series is functionally designed. All styles have an integrated design to give uniformity to your panel. And each knob meets MS91528C for resistance to flame, torque, temperature and humidity extremes, salt spray and

ultraviolet radiation. Colors include black, red, gray or to your special order.

Or, specify aluminum-cap knobs. These handsome knobs are made of strong plastic with satin finish aluminum caps. Raytheon aluminum caps are treated with an epoxy coating for corrosion resistance. Colors: black, gray, or to your order.

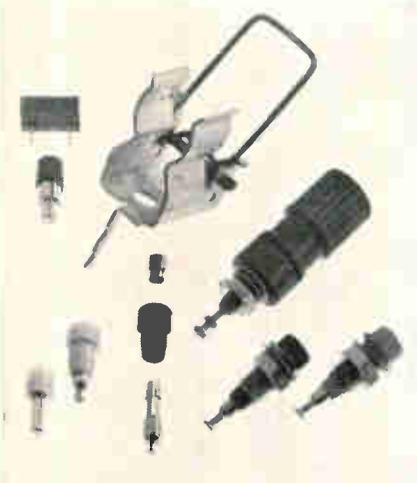
Color knobs highlight panels. Choose from eight colors plus black — in ten styles — to harmonize or contrast with commercial equipment design. Raytheon makes these 400 Series Knobs of durable high-impact ABS.

Call your distributor or nearest Raytheon regional sales office for catalogs and data sheets. Or, circle the reader service card. *Raytheon Company, Components Division, Lexington, Mass. 02173.*

Raytheon Components Division — A single source for Transistors/Diodes/Integrated Circuits/Industrial Tubes/Control Knobs/Panel Hardware/Circuit Modules/Display Devices



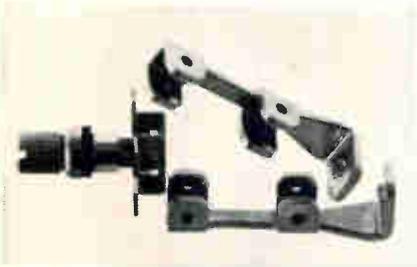
RAYTHEON MECHANICAL COMPONENTS



Select from Raytheon's broad line of panel components. Binding posts and all standard and subminiature test jacks and printed circuits meet military specifications. Fuse and resistor clips meet BuShips Spec 16E4 and MIL-E-16400.



Raytheon knob and shaft locks provide smooth locking action with simple adjustment—prevent slip in control settings or adjustments—meet military specs.



Select Raytheon panel hardware for reliability, economy. Terminal board brackets meet MIL-E-16400A, MIL-E-5400, MIL-P-11268. Unique captive hardware assembly meets MIL-E-16400.

For more information, call your distributor or Raytheon regional sales office. Or write: Raytheon Company, Components Division, 141 Spring Street, Lexington, Mass. 02173.



Production Equipment

actuator and mount, costing a total of \$715. For a complete setup, one of four Hughes welding power supplies can be added at a cost ranging from \$550 for a supply that delivers 50 watt seconds to \$1,265 for a 550-watt-second model. Copper wires as thin as 0.002 inch and as thick as 0.020 inch have been welded.

Hughes Aircraft Co., Vacuum Tube Products division, 2020 Oceanside Blvd., Oceanside, Calif. [397]

Probing system tests semiconductor chips



A probing system for testing semiconductors is fully automatic from first test through complete wafer. Model 2818 features wafer contact stepping, which is monitored by a detector head, eliminating excess stepping beyond the wafer area while accommodating $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. chips to 2-in. diameter wafers. The wafer moves to contact probe points, thus reducing over-all mass movement of the probe head. X and Y stage travel are both automatic and manual for rapid aligning.

A sensor indexing system incorporates a grid mask, which is used together with a photodetector to obtain a higher degree of stepping accuracy. This precision is determined in the mask accuracy, which is estimated at ± 0.5 micron. The device registration that results is within approximately 0.0002 in., thus eliminating the accumulated tolerances that occur with conventional use of lead screw indexing. The system has a speed of less than 250 msec, or more than 4 steps per sec, based on chip center-to-center spacing of 0.0250 in.

Model 2818 is provided with the

Coil winding engineers...

what do you want in Dielectric Tubing?

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offers you...

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and combinations for your specific requirements.

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for your arbor and core laminations.

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to eliminate production headaches.

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on the latest equipment to exacting requirements.

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and tubing for abrasion and humidity resistance.

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to flow smoothly into your production schedule.

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to make sure you get what you want!

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Send for Dielectric Tubing Material-Selector Guide and Tubing Data Sheets.

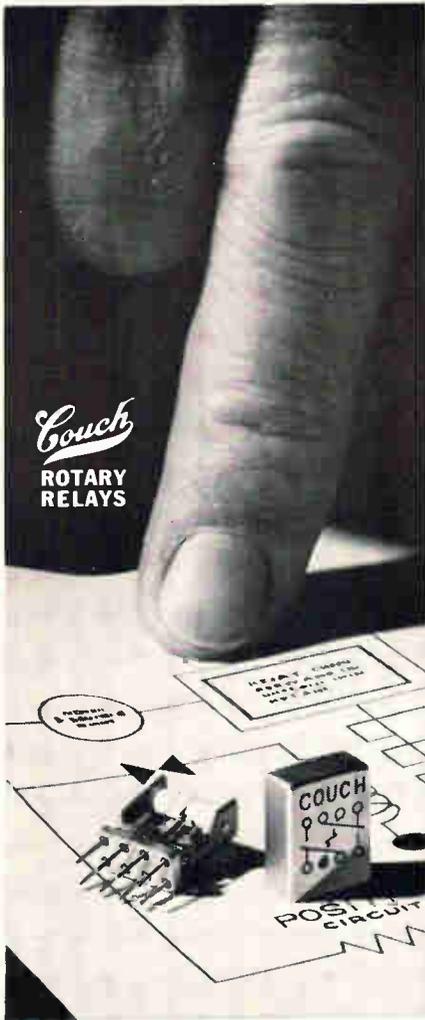


Precision PAPER TUBE COMPANY

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Long Distance, 312-537-4250



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RELAYS

Cramped for space?

Use Couch 1/7-size Relays

Space/weight problem? The new Couch 2X 1/7-size crystal can relay gives you tremendous savings in space and weight. 0.1" grid — plus many outstanding specs — *all in microminiature*. Thoroughly field-proven in electronics and space applications.



ACTUAL SIZE

	2X (DPDT)	1X (SPDT)
Size	0.2" x 0.4" x 0.5"	same
Contacts	0.5 amp @ 30 VDC	same
Coil Operating Power	100 mw 150 mw	70 mw 100 mw
Coil Resistance	60 to 4000 ohms	125 to 4000 ohms
Temperature	-65°C to 125°C	same
Vibration	20 G	same
Shock	75 G	same

Broad choice of terminals, coil resistances, mounting styles. Write for detailed data sheets.

RUGGED ROTARY RELAYS Dynamically and Statically Balanced

COUCH ORDNANCE INC.

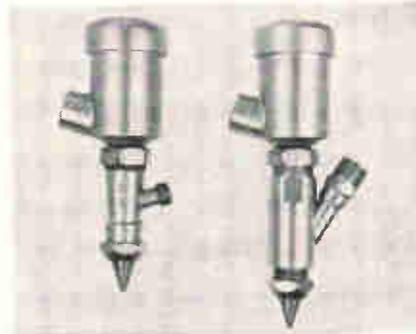
3 Arlington St., North Quincy, Mass. 02171, Area Code 617.
Cypress 8-4147 • A subsidiary of S. H. COUCH COMPANY, INC.

Production Equipment

company's patented memory marking system, which eliminates the need for mechanical inkers. Cards are punched when the tester signals a reject. The card is then placed over a tested wafer and is marked by inking through a punched card. Marking is rapid, positive and will not damage the device. The punched cards then provide a permanent record.

Micro Tech Mfg. Inc., 703 Plantation St., Worcester, Mass., 01605. [398]

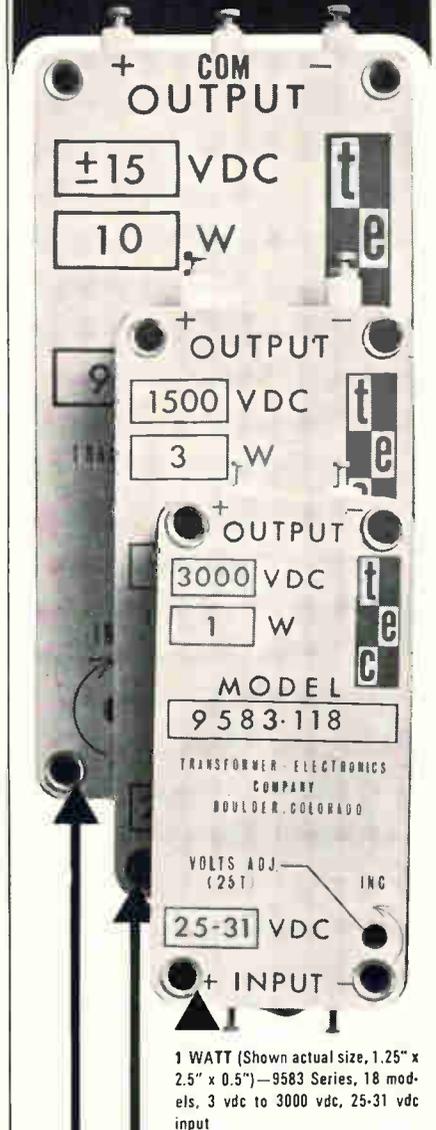
Gun applies solder and brazing paste



The FE-70, an automatic solder and brazing paste applicator gun, operates on a pneumatic principle. Like its smaller counterpart, the US-70 (see photo), the gun is air operated but mechanically controlled. Air pressure, acting on both a piston in the upper chamber of the applicator gun and on the paste, can be regulated to control accurately the size of deposit dispensed onto the assembly being joined. Working on a positive displacement, positive cut-off principle, the deposit rate ranges from one deposit per hour to 20,000 per hour.

The new applicator gun, for use in conjunction with the patented fusion automatic applicator, incorporates several new design concepts. First, the inside diameter of the fluid body has been increased to accommodate more paste alloy and flux. The result is that the paste to be deposited is in closer proximity to the nozzle orifice, and therefore can be more accurately controlled. Second, by reducing the angle of the paste inlet tube from 75° to 40°, the alloy can be moved

MINIATURE REGULATED POWER SUPPLIES



1 WATT (Shown actual size, 1.25" x 2.5" x 0.5")—9583 Series, 18 models, 3 vdc to 3000 vdc, 25-31 vdc input

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10 WATT (Shown actual size, 2" x 4" x 0.8")—9584 Series, 23 models, 5 vdc to 5000 vdc, 25-31 vdc input

Cost-Performance Optimized • Reduces System Design Effort • Meets Extreme Environments

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C

See For Yourself By Testing Sankyo's Family of Time Switches, Timing Motors and Elec- tro-Mechanical Parts!



TS60-S



DFC

TS60-S.....Spring wound time switch, 60 minutes, 100 to 240 VAC, 50 or 60 cps. 5 amp. Other models for 5, 15 and 45 minute timers are also available.

DFC.....Automatic defrost timer for refrigerators. Defrost time 30 minutes for every 12 hours. Other specifications are available. 100 to 240 VAC, 50 or 60 cps. 1 to 5 amp.



GMD



ATM

GMD.....Synchronous type timing motor. 100 to 240 VAC, 50 or 60 cps. 2 to 3W, 3 550 to 3.6 rpm. 0.2 to 3 kg-cm torque. Other model GMC, GME (Synchronous types) and GMA (Inductor type) are available.

ATM.....DC motor driven automatic tuning mechanism for radios. Rated voltage is 6 VDC. Used for AM & FM radios of portable, home and car radios.

TS-2H.....AC motor driven time switch, 2 hours, 100 to 240 VAC, 50 or 60 cps. 5 amp. Other models are available upto 24 hours interval.

DFS.....Automatic defrost timer with thermostat for refrigerators. Defrost at fixed time and terminate at fixed temperature. 100 to 240 VAC, 50 or 60 cps, 5 amp.

ATA.....Spring wound automatic tuning mechanism for radios.

ITH.....Tape counter for tape recorders.

Sankyo

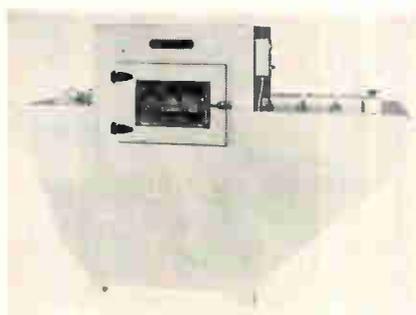
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SANKYO SEIKI MFG. CO., LTD.: Shimbashi, Tokyo, Japan Tel: 591-8371

into the fluid body under less pressure. Because the paste is a semi-solid, semiliquid substance, this reduction in pressure virtually eliminates the chance of separation typical of material of this consistency.

As a further improvement, the piston rod has been increased in size from $\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $\frac{3}{16}$ in. This new rod makes it possible to deposit a larger amount of paste at the joint area, and also to insure proper seating at the nozzle orifice.

Fusion Inc., 4658 East 355th St., Willoughby, Ohio. [399]

Automatic blast unit deflashes components



A dry blast unit has been developed for the automatic high production rate deflashing of capacitors and resistors. It has been designed to eliminate costly, conventional manual procedures for removing excess plastic flash.

The complete installation consists of a blast cabinet with an interior air blow-off vestibule and integral dust collector through which a conveyor is moved. The unit measures 84 in. long x 76 in. deep x 72 in. high. Within the blast cabinet, eight suction type blast guns are mounted on an adjustable device. Each gun is fed abrasives through a common manifold with individual controls. This allows appropriate blast coverage for the areas to be finished. The air blow-off vestibule is a baffled compartment within the blast cabinet which serves the purpose of removing residual abrasive from the work-holding fixtures and conveyor.

The conveyor is a roller chain driven by a variable speed drive supported throughout its entire horizontal length on impregnated hardwood rails. Different types of

ELGENCO Noise Generators



Model 610A

SOLID STATE NOISE GENERATORS

Model 602A 5 cps to 5 mc, 3 Ranges \$ 290

Model 603A 5cps to 5 mc, 3 Ranges \$ 495

Model 610A 5 cps to 5 mc, 8 Ranges \$1,175

Series 624 (Fixed frequency) 5 cps to 500 kc \$245 to \$490. Write for details on frequency ranges and spectral flatness.



Model 312A

VACUUM TUBE NOISE GENERATORS

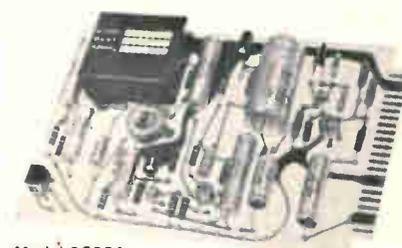
Model 301A DC to 40 cps \$1,995

Model 311A Two outputs DC to 40 cps and 10 cps to 20 kc. \$2,395

Model 312A Two outputs DC to 120 cps and 10 cps to 20 kc. \$2,495

Model 321A DC to 120 cps \$2,095

Model 331A 10 cps to 20 kc. \$1,275



Model 3602A

NOISE GENERATOR CARDS

Series 3602, 3603, and 3606 \$144 to \$389

Various frequency ranges and output flatness available. Size: $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1''$. Write for details.

ENCAPSULATED NOISE SOURCE MODULES

Series 1602, 1603, and 1606. . \$95 to \$340

Various frequency ranges and output flatness available. Size: $1\frac{3}{4}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{3}{4}''$. Write for details.

ELGENCO INCORPORATED



1550 Euclid Street
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Phone: (213) 451-1635
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DEMONSTRATOR MODELS AVAILABLE
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CRYSTAL FILTERS

MODEL P119BA



Microsonics manufactures crystal filters that provide high selectivity with excellent temperature stability and a wide range of frequency characteristics. Center frequency of the filters range from 10 KC to 150 mc. Bandpass, band reject, and linear discriminators are produced to the highest standards including qualification to MIL-F-18327.

Microsonics has unique ability to design and measure actual phase characteristics of crystal filters to a tolerance of a fraction of a degree. For example the characteristics of our Model P119BA are shown below:

SPECIFICATIONS

Center Frequency 10.7 mc ± 1 kc
 Bandwidth at 1 db47 kc min
 at 3 db50 kc ± 1 kc
 at 60 db100 kc max
 Differential phase between two filters over 3 db bandwidth $\pm 3.5^\circ$ max
 Phase slope over the 3 db bandwidth $\pm 400^\circ$ approx.
 Insertion Loss 3 db max
 Ripple 0.5 db max
 Z in / Z out 400
 Operating Temperature Range -45°C to $+85^\circ\text{C}$

Write for Bulletin 4350, P119BA



MICROSONICS, INC.

a subsidiary of the
SANGAMO ELECTRIC COMPANY

60 Winter Street
Weymouth, Massachusetts 02188
Area Code 617 337-4200

Production Equipment

work-holding fixtures may be mounted on the chain, depending upon the size and shape of the work to be finished. In the greatest number of applications involving capacitors and resistors, the parts to be deflashed are mounted on a chipboard card. The chipboard card is then manually loaded onto grip spring type fixtures, passed through the blast cabinet, and returned to the operator for unloading.

Pressure Blast Manufacturing Co., Inc.,
27 Pleasant St., Manchester, Conn.
[400]

Production bonder depends on ultrasonics

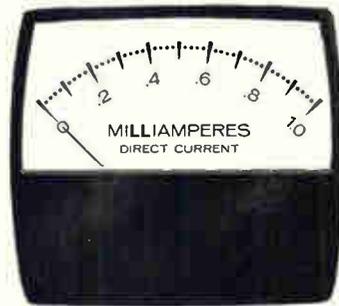


An ultrasonic production bonder, model 2905, is designed for wire bonding of hybrid circuits. It also offers improved features for bonding and die mounting transistors and integrated circuits.

The ultrasonic wire bonder features a work station that can move over an area of 1.10 in. x 1.10 in. using a micromanipulator with a reduction ratio of 5 to 1. Two push-buttons on the positioner allow the work station to be rotated 360° in either direction, and templates may be used below the positioner for rapid location of bonding points. The bonder handles aluminum and gold wire sizes from 1/2 mil to 2 mils.

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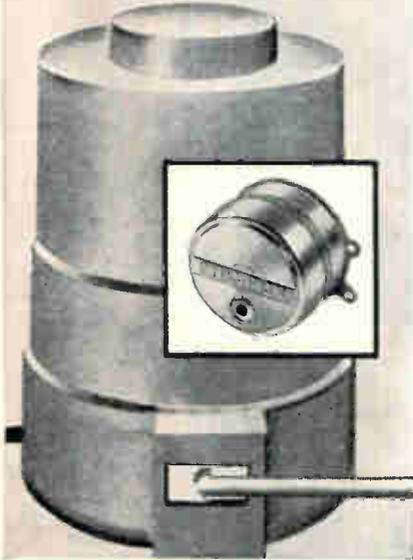
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at higher production rates.

Basic price of the model 2905 is \$4,100 without optics.
Hughes Aircraft Co., Microelectronic division, 500 Superior Ave., Newport Beach, Calif. [401]

Work-viewer system
aids p-c production



This SteroRama work-viewer system is a 3-in-1 combination instrument designed to aid electronic production and facilitate zero reject programs. The multiple optical tool offers a complete work and inspection station comprising a precision lens head and illumination source, both mounted on a free-swinging (panoramic) arm. It provides a large work-viewing area (over 40 sq. in.), with ample distance between lens and work material for the free use of hands with microwelding, microsoldering or other instruments. One of the chief applications of this work-view station is in the production of printed circuit boards.

The manufacturer says the depth of field of the precision lens head eliminates the need to make frequent adjustments. Work remains in sharp focus as it is moved freely through all focal point depths and distances—up and down, or sideways. This eliminates eye strain and fatigue which commonly accompany the use of an ordinary magnifying lens, according to the manufacturer.

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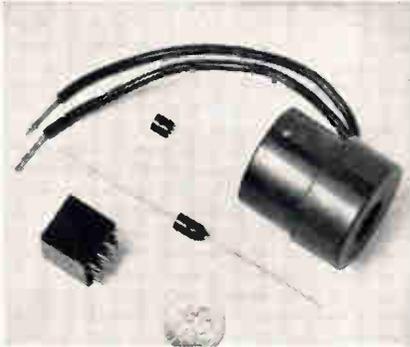
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*Texas Instruments, General Electric, IBM, Motorola, Philips, Fairchild Semiconductor, Siemens & Halske—to name a few.



H-36

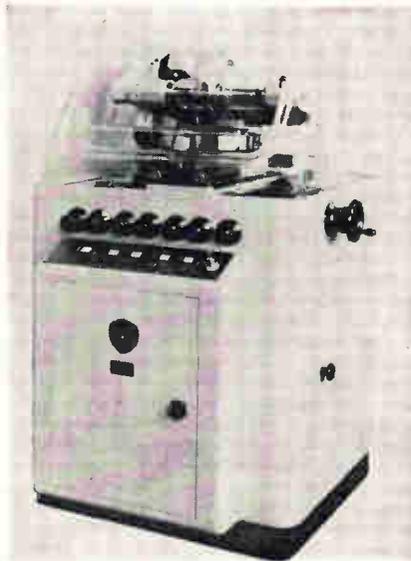
Production Equipment

from the working surface and it extends 19 in. from its main pivot. This enables it to travel in a complete circle over a large lighted area. The small, high-intensity, air-cooled floodlight attaches to any part of the arm.

Price is \$179; delivery, immediate.

The Ednalite Research Corp., 210 North Water St., Peekskill, N.Y. [402]

Slicing machine is fully automatic



Type TS3 machine is designed for fully automatic slicing of germanium and silicon for transistor production, also for sawing quartz, ruby, glass, tungsten carbide and ceramic materials. It makes possible the most precise and clean cutting-off jobs, using relatively thin diamond-charged cutting blades, to obtain laminations of 0.15 to 15-mm thickness. This will enable savings in material and time, according to the manufacturer.

All combinations of motions performed by the machine are automatically actuated by an electrohydraulic control unit. Feed rates being infinitely adjustable. A limit switch will stop the machine after it has completed its operational cycle.

The work piece is fixed onto a rotary table 200 mm in diameter,

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Mūl'ti-Vi'dēr, *noun*.

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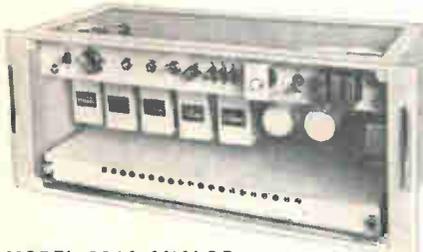
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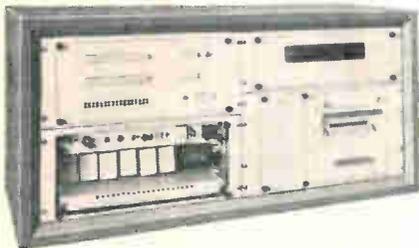


MODEL 834A ANALOG TO DIGITAL CONVERTER

Well-suited for telemetering or process control
Long life and high stability
All solid state, silicon semi-conductors

SPECIFICATIONS

Method: successive comparison.
Digital output: B.C.D. 12 bit parallel. Stability: $\pm 0.2\%$ /6 months. Conversion time: approximately 240 μ s. Operating temperature: -10°C to $+50^{\circ}\text{C}$. Width: 480 mm. Height: 199 mm. Depth: 225D mm. AC input: 100/110/220/240V $\pm 10\%$ 50 or 60 c/s.



MODEL 198C DATA LOGGING SYSTEM

All solid state
Random access analog scanner
High reliability and accuracy
Operates over large temperature ranges
Low cost

SPECIFICATIONS

Scanning capability: 16 channels. Scanning speed: up to 5 channels per second. Accuracy: 0.1%. Output: printing paper tape. Logging cycles: 10 seconds to 1 hour (specify on ordering). AC input: 100,110,220/240V $\pm 10\%$ 50 or 60 cps (specify on ordering).



MODEL 507C DIGITAL VOLTMETER

All solid state and high speed.

SPECIFICATIONS

Measuring range: (1) 0.001 to 1,599 volts
(2) 0.01 to 15.99 volts
(3) 0.1 to 159.9 volts
(4) 1 to 1,599 volts

Accuracy: 0.1% of full scale. A/D conversion time: 600 μ s. Max. repetition rate: 1 kc. Reading mode auto: 100 c/s repetition rate.

Digital output:

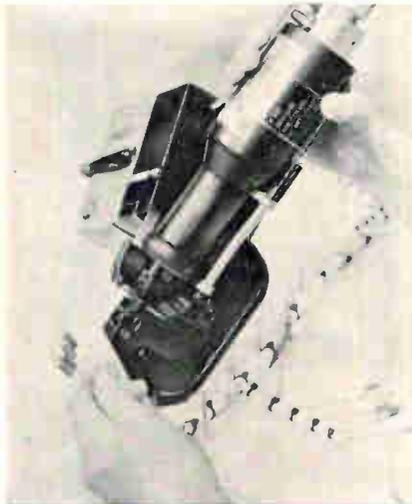
4 digit decimal 10^{C} . parallel code connectable to the line printer Operating temperature: D to 40°C . Width: 480 mm. Height: 199 mm. Depth: 350 mm. Weight: approx. 13 kg. AC input: 100/110/220/240V 50 or 60 cps.

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Tokyo, Japan

which can be rotated to 360° and tilted to 15° . Setting is read off a vernier to 3 minutes-of-arc accuracy. A fine-adjustment table, with reading to 1 minute-of-arc, can be supplied if so required. The work table has 260-mm longitudinal travel and 160-mm step-wise cross motion.

Falcone Engineering Inc., 487 Orange St., Newark, N.J., 07107. [403]

Automatic tool installs terminals



An automatic-feed tool can install solderless terminals on wire at a rate of over 1,000 per hour. A portable hand model and a bench-mounted model are available.

A Mylar plastic belt holds the terminals as they are fed into the compression dies, which are self-aligning and self-adjusting and can be snapped in and out. Based on straight-line action, the terminal installation tool will not release the terminal until the proper amount of pressure has been applied. Inspection integrity dots are embossed on the terminal automatically to indicate visually that the proper installation has been made.

The tool has only five moving parts, meaning long service without the need for maintenance. The tool operates on 90 to 100-lb air pressure. The bench model (No. 11907) is mounted on a hand rubbed $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. birch plywood base with four friction feet to prevent movement. The lightweight portable model (No. 11906) is for panel and harness board wiring. The Thomas & Betts Co., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth 1, N.J. [404]

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AFTER TEST**
(UP TO 100,000)



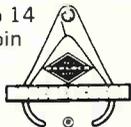
Unique contact design gives Chemelec test sockets their extra, long-term reliability—makes them ideal for in-and-out service. In each pin hole are three beryllium copper leaves that bow in toward the center. Every time a lead is inserted, the leaves deflect to let it slide in easily, but press firmly against it to assure good contact.

Tapered entry holes and low insertion force (less than 1 oz. per lead) make them easy to plug into, and a built-in barb prevents accidental pull-out of the contact assembly.

The gold-over-nickel-on-beryllium-copper contacts in TFE fluorocarbon plastic bodies—to appropriate MIL specs—create sockets you can safely use in heat sinks or cryogenic environments, as well as in normal applications.

Three body sizes, with 3 to 14 contacts, in .100 to .325 pin circles.

For more information, write for Bulletin ST-1.



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New Materials

Leak-detecting fluid foams white



A leak-detecting fluid, called Formula No. 577-V, is designed for vacuum testing. Its simplest application is to the connections and seals of a vacuum system that can easily be pressurized. Any leakage down to 1/10 of a standard cubic centimeter in three hours will be pinpointed by a white foam. If the vacuum is impossible to pressurize, then 577-V applied to the outside of the evacuated system will penetrate any leak and foam will be evident internally when viewed through ports in the system.

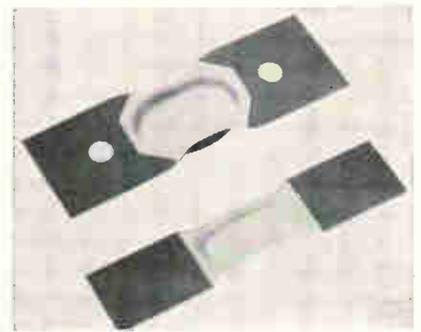
Formula 577-V may also be used for vacuum box weld testing and for locating leaks in small electronic components containing gas. In the latter case, the parts are dipped in 577-V and placed under a glass bell jar. Upon evacuation, foam forms wherever there is any leakage.

Additional properties of 577-V include low outgassing, high electrical resistance and excellent penetration of pinholes, hairline cracks and porous welds. Residue content upon evaporation is extremely small and the material is noncorrosive and nontoxic.

Leak-Tec division, American Gas & Chemicals, Inc., 511 E. 72nd St., New York, N.Y., 10021. [406]

Nonporous-coated evaporation sources

Aluminum-oxide-coated evaporation sources are used for the contamination-free deposition of thin films. They find application in the field of optics, microcircuitry, semi-



conductor and thin-film deposition industries.

Characterized by the application of high purity (99.9%) Al_2O_3 applied to a refractory metal base of molybdenum (99.9% pure), these devices will operate up to 1,900°C. The Al_2O_3 coating prevents the evaporant from alloying with or attacking the refractory metal and according to the manufacturer results in longer product life, impurity-free deposition, high operating temperatures and greater deposition control.

The aluminum-oxide is nonporous and is applied to the refractory base material in such a manner as to avoid chipping, cracking or peeling. This enhances the life of the evaporation source and allows the vacuum engineer to deposit a variety of materials such as gold, Inconel, Chromel, Kanthal, Nichrome and many others.

Designated the PB series, these sources come in a variety of sizes and configurations, and cost from \$5.85 to \$7.95 each, with off-the-shelf delivery.

Evaporation Apparatus Inc., 2208 South Wright St., Santa Ana, Calif., 92705. [407]

YAG crystals available for laser work

Yttrium-aluminum garnet (YAG) crystals are now available for use as essential components in lasers. They are offered with up to 1.5 atom % doping of Neodymium, and are guaranteed to lase.

The crystals are available in three standard rod sizes as raw blanks, with ground ends, polished ends, or as finished components

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SINE/SQUARE OSCILLATOR

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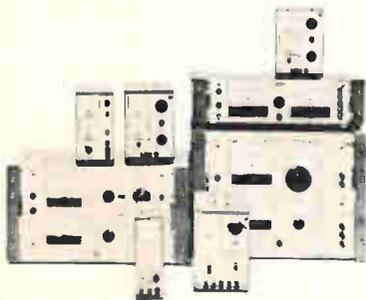
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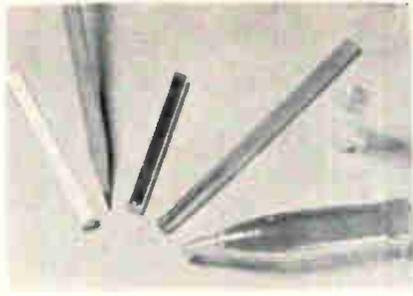
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521A	1~18V	0.5A	±20mV	41.50
541A	1~35V	0.25A	±20mV	46.50
543	1~35V	0.5A	±20mV	73.50
531B	0~35V	1 A	±10mV	84.00
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with dielectric coatings on both ends. Standard 3 mm diameter YAG crystals are 30, 50, or 75 mm long.

A typical 30 mm YAG crystal with dielectric coatings on both ends and guaranteed to last costs \$815.

Aremco Products, Inc., P.O. Box 145, Briarcliff Manor, New York, 10510. [408].

Fluorinated liquid cools flashtubes

Designed to withstand high energy pulses from xenon flashtubes, a fluorinated liquid can be used as a laser and flashtube coolant.

The transparent FC-104 flashtube coolant provides wide liquid range (less than -80°F to approximately +215°F); and improved heat transfer capabilities compared to other conventional coolants such as silicone oils. Its dielectric strength is greater than 35 kv per 0.1 in. The nonflammable liquid has high temperature stability (greater than +600°F) and is compatible with construction materials.

3M Co., 2501 Hudson Road, St. Paul, Minn., 55119. [409]

Fluid epoxy system bonds Mylar films

A two-part fluid epoxy system, known as X-11964, may be cured at room temperature or in 30 minutes with 100°C. The cured system is said to be very flexible and resilient with excellent adhesive property.

The X-11964 was formulated particularly for good adhesion to Mylar film material such as Mylar coated components and panels; however, it is an excellent adhesive for wood, glass, plastics, and ferrous and nonferrous metals.

Kenics Corp., One Southside Road, Danvers, Mass., 01923. [410]

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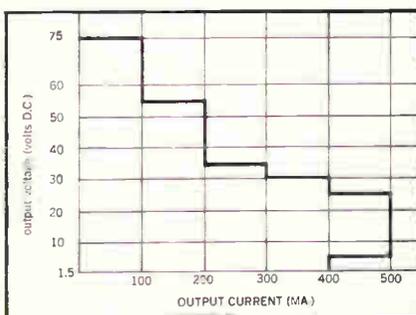
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New Books

Switching theory

Introduction to Switching and Automata Theory
 Michael A. Harrison
 McGraw-Hill Book Co., 499 pp., \$16.50

In the title the word "introduction" should not be taken to imply simplicity. This is a textbook—and by no means for beginners. The theory is difficult enough to warrant clarification and explanation, and the selection of topics is wide enough for development along several avenues.

Problems at the end of each chapter make the book suitable for an undergraduate. However, the material is sophisticated enough for graduate study. Afterward the book could serve as an excellent reference.

The treatment lies between the fields of engineering and mathematics, never entering fully into either. This is not necessarily a detriment; the book can serve as a guide into either field according to the reader's desire. A good bibliography allows pursuit of specific areas.

The author attempts to develop a permanent basic theory and then expand it with almost entirely abstract mathematics. There is little discussion of practical equipment.

Harrison ranges from Boolean algebra to probability theory. To cope with the many subjects, he has introduced a large collection of short word forms, abbreviations and mathematical symbols. A glossary of these would have made reading easier. A related problem afflicts the appendixes, since they rely heavily on textual developments. The table of minimal switching circuits, for instance, is coded without being explained, leaving the reader to find the meanings of the designations in the text.

A preliminary section on mathematical background contains a good collection of basic thoughts on number theory, abstract algebra and mapping—material which provides a good, quick reference source. The description of Boolean algebra, slanted toward the classical theory rather than practical operations, helps the reader to understand the role this algebra

plays in the well-ordered mathematical structure that the author develops.

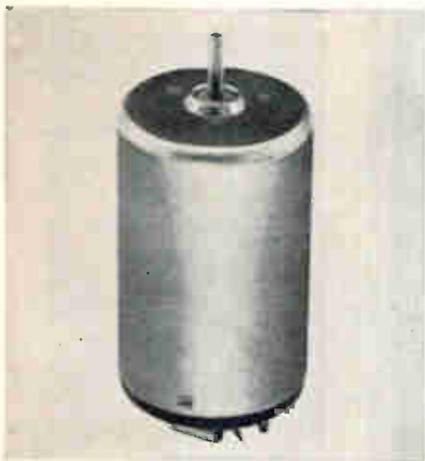
Development of the structure splits the rest of the book into sections called "combinational" and "sequential." In the combinational section, logic circuits are introduced, which is unfortunate since they date the text and do not impart enough information to be of any value to a circuit designer.

Harrison's treatment of minimization is noteworthy because the graphical Karnaugh map and the more mathematical Quine's algorithm are both presented. The dissertation on Quine's method is difficult to follow without previous background. An important part of minimization's role—reducing cost—is mentioned, but no further reference to cost functions is undertaken.

A highly advanced chapter on transformation and equivalence of groups of switching structures is concerned mainly with reduction of functions—it helps to give understanding to the tables of functions listed in the appendixes. The use of matrixes to transform Boolean functions is described clearly.

A good descriptive and manipulative discussion of tree networks is given (the practical consideration of "sneak paths" is one of the exercise problems). Also presented are an algorithm for constructing uniform contact folded trees and the Lyapunov tree, which is possibly more economical. The author includes an interesting discussion on the upper and lower bounds of the number of contacts needed to define a function of n variables.

Some studies into the reliability of two-terminal contact networks are made, but simplified by assuming independent element and non-time-varying probabilities. Borrowing terms from chess (opening, middle and end game), the author outlines a procedure for designing a known reliability factor into a switching network. In addition, arguments are presented on the probability bounds of the networks. The text assumes some prior knowledge of probability theory, but the background need not be extensive.



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In the section devoted to sequential machines, a completely new set of symbols is used to characterize the memory or state capabilities of this class of networks. Numerous diagrams and examples help develop the structure of sequential machines in a mathematical sense and the machines' responses to input stimuli. Machine states are investigated first without considering output and then with output.

As in the combinational section, the reader is led into areas of analysis, synthesis, equivalence and minimization of sequential machines—although not necessarily in that order. The definition and behavior of a probabilistic sequential machine is given in some detail. Reference is made to reliability, but it is not dwelled upon.

As a final attempt to touch upon all the basic branch studies pertaining to automata (in the sense that the author uses that word), context-free languages are given consideration. Whether it is because the subject matter deals with a new fundamental philosophy and therefore the reader has little experience to draw on or because the text requires more development, the presentation does not provide an adequate introduction.

Robert C. Joseph
 Airborne Instruments Laboratory
 Deer Park, N.Y.

Recently published

Introductory Computer Programming, Frederic Stuart, John Wiley & Sons, 155 pp., \$5.95

The Challenge of the Computer Utility, D.F. Parkhill, Addison-Wesley Publishing Co., 207 pp., \$7.95

High-Power Electronics, Vol. 2, edited by P.L. Kapitza and L.A. Wainstein, Pergamon Press, 117 pp., \$8

Circuits, Devices, and Systems, Ralph J. Smith, John Wiley & Sons, 776 pp., \$11.95

Antenna Analysis, Edward A. Wolff, John Wiley & Sons, 514 pp., \$25

Mathematics for Electrical Circuit Analysis, D.P. Howson, Pergamon Press, 170 pp., \$3.50

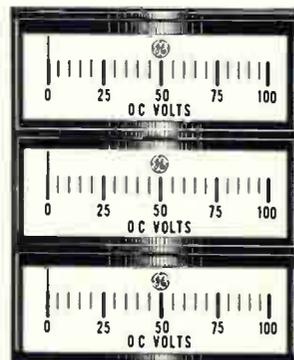
Electronics: A Bibliographical Guide—2, C.K. Moore and K.J. Spencer, Plenum Press, 369 pp., \$18

Signal Detection Theory, John C. Hancock and Paul A. Wintz, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 247 pp., \$11.95

Applications Manual for Computing Amplifiers: for Modelling Measuring Manipulating & Much Else, Philbrick Researches, Inc., Dedham, Mass., 116 pp., \$3

Zero Defects: A New Dimension in Quality Assurance, James F. Halpin, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 228 pp., \$10.50

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Technical Abstracts

Interplanetary computers

Logical design techniques
for error control

Jack Goldberg, Stanford Research
Institute, Menlo Park, Calif.

Failure probability of only about 1% is all that will be allowed for the computers that will be carried on spacecraft setting out on journeys lasting six months to three years. Since each computer may have as many as 100,000 active devices, any of which might fail, the reliability goal is virtually impossible to achieve on the basis of inherent device reliability.

Therefore, the computers will need a high degree of automatic self-diagnosis and, since elements will inevitably fail, the ability to reassign functions among the elements that still work. Present redundancy techniques are inefficient and unsuited to reconfiguration—that is, they don't have the flexibility needed to make full use of fault-free elements as faults accumulate.

To illustrate the problems in system organization and network design, a reconfigurable computer is hypothesized. It is a general processor for counting, index-register storage and arithmetic and micro-program control.

A given processing step is done by combining the data in a selected register with data in the accumulator and distributing the result to a register or the accumulator. Selection and operation is under external control. Information is exchanged with the external system via a commutation switch. To bypass a faulty column, the switch must be able to direct n' bits to any subset of size n' among the n columns.

Each module of the processor can decode the selection and operation control signals, reducing the types of modules and the number of terminals. Information transfer between adjacent modules is restricted to a single bit from a selected register, transmittable in either direction, and a carry bit for arithmetical operations, transmittable in only one direction. Bypassing a stage for lateral information is accomplished simply by bussing cor-

responding transverse input and output lines in both directions.

To communicate around internal faults, a sequential network is proposed. It is essentially an asynchronous shift register of $2n$ stages, with parallel inputs to the first n stages and parallel outputs from the second n stages. Information on data channel quality is stored at cells corresponding to each channel. Data propagates toward higher index stages and comes to rest in a stable configuration. Symbols from valid source channels are collected in a contiguous string. Cells corresponding to faulty channels are skipped.

Although the system has inherent delay, it requires no internal clocking. For some switch sizes, it is more economical than the equivalent combinational network.

A directory table and a routing switch can also be used to program data commutation. The table identifies receivers by function and location. The stored identification is added to a data message, to route the message through a switch. For ordinary logical transfers, this method is time-consuming, although it has the advantage of flexibility. It is a convenient way to shift blocks of data out of a memory when failures in the access switch make portions of the memory unusable.

Faults in networks may be diagnosed by comparing redundant signals from the networks and duplicate networks, but this is costly and subject to error under multiple-fault conditions. Actually testing a given network is better. Despite recent advances in fault diagnosis, important problems in both analysis and synthesis remain. At present, methods of designing short test schedules are inadequate for combinational networks larger than 100 gates, multiple-output combinational networks and sequential networks.

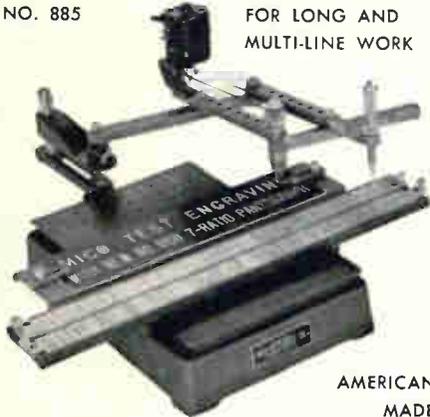
Before reconfigurable computers can be built, advances are needed in analyzing the reliability of redundant networks, diagnosing faults in complex networks and synthesizing modular, programmable and easily diagnosable networks

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Technical Abstracts

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D.R. Muss, C.S. Duncan and S. Souro
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A unique, closely packed array of gallium arsenide laser diodes arranged as a series stack proves to be a highly efficient source of pulsed light in the near infrared. It is capable of peak powers greater than 300 watts at repetition rates below 200 pulses per second. The emission is nearly monochromatic at about 8,450 angstroms from a luminous area 0.05 by 0.05 centimeters; the beam emerges as a cone about 0.01 steradians when operated at 77°K.

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Efficiency of the stacks is measured in terms of the peak light "current" out (assigning one electronic charge for each photon measured) divided by the peak drive current. The highest efficiency attained is 20%, with a drive current of 130 amperes. Peak output power is 380 watts.

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New Literature

Pressure transducers. Robinson-Halpern Corp., 5 Union Hill Road, West Conshohocken, Pa., 19428, has issued a four-page technical bulletin on its line of P40 series standard and high accuracy pressure transducers. Circle 420 on reader service card.

Electronic filters. Spectrum Instruments, Inc., Box 474, Tuckahoe, N.Y., 10707, offers a short-form catalog providing comprehensive technical data and specifications on its complete line of tunable electronic filters. [421]

Capacitance/inductance meter. Boonton Electronics Corp., Route 287 Parsippany, N.J., 07054. A technical bulletin describes the model 71A, an instrument that provides instant, direct-reading measurement of three-terminal capacitance and two-terminal inductance over ranges of 0 to 1,000 pf and 0 to 1,000 μ h, respectively, at 1 Mhz. [422]

Indicator lights. Dialight Corp., 60 Stewart Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y., 11237. Catalog L-201 presents complete data, drawings and new catalog number designations for the company's subminiature and miniature press-to-test indicator lights. [423]

Servo components. Inland Motor Corp., 501 First St., Radford, Va., 24141, has published a six-page, d-c direct-drive servo components condensed selection guide. [424]

Noise suppressors. Weinschel Engineering, Gaithersburg, Md. A two-page data sheet describes the model 936 noise suppressors for microwave test systems. [425]

Phase angle voltmeter. North Atlantic Industries, Inc., Terminal Drive, Plainview, N.Y., offers a two-page data sheet on its model 214, a four-frequency phase angle voltmeter. [426]

General-purpose relay. Sigma Instruments, Inc., 170 Pearl St., Braintree, Mass., 02185. A catalog bulletin covers the 4 pdt a-c and d-c series 67 miniature general-purpose relay and mounting sockets. [427]

Solid-state switches. TRW Equipment Operations, 23555 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, 44117. A four-page brochure explains solid-state, automatic a-c bus transfer switches that feature speed, dependability, and maintenance-free operation. [428]

Relay selector chart. Cornell-Dubilier Electronics, 50 Paris St., Newark, N.J., 07101, has published a four-page selector chart describing its relay product line. [429]

Angular divider. Theta Instrument Corp., Saddle Brook, N.J., 07662, announces a four-page bulletin describing an angu-

lar divider for testing synchros and resolvers. [430]

Laminated tube sockets. Connector Corp., 6025 N. Keystone Ave., Chicago, Ill., 60646. Technical bulletin 40A contains eight dimensional drawings and 76 photos of laminated assemblies, as well as two dimensional drawings and one photo of electrolytic mounting plates. [431]

Magnetic shielding. Magnetic Shield division, Perfection Mica Co., 1322 N. Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill., 60622. Short form catalog No. 67 illustrates and describes various permanently stable, nonshock sensitive Netic and Co-Netic magnetic shieldings. [432]

Power transformers and inductors. Ferrocube Corp. of America, Saugerties, N.Y., has published a 32-page engineering reference manual on procedures and techniques for the design of power transformers and inductors. [433]

Relays. Solid-State Electronics Corp., 15321 Rayen St., Sepulveda, Calif., 91343, has issued a 28-page catalog providing data on miniature, solid-state optoelectronic and reed relays. [434]

Cylindrical substrates. American Lava Corp., Chattanooga, Tenn., 37405. Bulletin 667 describes AlSiMag 531 and AlSiMag 614 cylindrical substrates for discrete film resistors. [435]

Resolvers. Reeves Instrument Co., a division of Dynamics Corp. of America, Garden City, N.Y., offers two brochures on its compensated and uncompensated Size 15 and 23 resolvers. [436]

Panel meters. International Instruments Inc., 8826 Marsh Hill Road, Orange, Conn., 06477. Bulletin 391 covers a comprehensive line of edgewise panel meters. [437]

Transducer performance characteristics. Cohu Electronics, Inc., Box 623, San Diego, Calif., 92112. An illustrated brochure (5-27) discusses verification of transducer performance characteristics by a digital voltmeter/ratiometer. [438]

Chart recorder. Nesco Instruments, a division of Datapulse Inc., 509 Hindry Ave., Inglewood, Calif., 90306. The recorded chart may be pulled out for review and then automatically rerolled onto a take-up reel in the model 210 transistorized chart recorder described in technical bulletin 210. [439]

Test instruments. The Triplett Electrical Instrument Co., Bluffton, Ohio, 45817. Catalog No. 49-T describes a line of panel and portable electrical and electronic test instruments. [440]

Subminiature relays. Airpax Electronics Inc., Cambridge, Md., 21613. A bulletin

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describes the use of Ugon fast, sensi-
tive, subminiature relays in such appli-
cations as uhf signal switching, meter-
ing relays and instrumentation systems.
[441]

Function generators. Electronic Associ-
ates, Inc., West Long Branch, N.J. A
four-page engineering data sheet de-
scribes two card-programed diode func-
tion generators that minimize setup
time for analog or hybrid facilities.
[442]

Temperature control. Sprague Electric
Co., 35 Marshall St., North Adams,
Mass., 01247. Bulletin No. 89000.2
outlines an economical approach to
precise proportional temperature con-
trol of heaters, ovens and environ-
mental chambers. [443]

Analog power supply. Deltron, Inc., 4th
& Cambria Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.,
19133. Bulletin 202A describes a com-
pact ultraprecision 0.001% power sup-
ply for analog computers with output
range of ± 100 v at 10 amps. [444]

Silicon avalanche rectifiers. Sarkes
Tarzian Inc., 415 North College Ave.,
Bloomington, Ind. A 48-page book on
silicon avalanche rectifiers contains in-
formation on semiconductor theory,
rectifier manufacturing methods and
characteristics, and test circuits [445]

Tape recorders/reproducers. Raymond
Engineering Laboratory, Inc., Middle-
town, Conn., has available literature de-
scribing high reliability tape recorders/
reproducers for rugged environments.
[446]

Industrial coils and chokes. The J.W.
Miller Co., 5917 S. Main St., Los An-
geles, Calif., 90003, announces a 68-
page catalog covering r-f chokes, r-f
coils, i-f transformers and filters. [447]

Digital plug-in modules. Decision Con-
trol, Inc., 1590 Monrovia Ave., New-
port Beach, Calif., has issued a 40-page
catalog, No. 105, describing Versa-
Logic, a complete proprietary line of
digital plug-in modules. [448]

IC logic modules. Wyle Laboratories,
Products division, 133 Center St., El
Segundo, Calif. The series M line of
integrated-circuit logic modules is de-
scribed in a set of detailed specifica-
tion sheets. [449]

Capacitors for transistorized tv. Nu-
cleonic Products Co., Inc., 3133 E. 12th
St., Los Angeles, Calif., 90023, has
published a four-page application note
titled "Metalized Lacquer Film Capac-
itors in the Horizontal Deflection Circuit
of Transistorized T.V." [457]

Synthesized power zeners. Trio Labo-
ratories, Inc., Dupont St., Plainview,
N.Y., offers a technical bulletin de-
scribing a line of 80-watt, 3-ampere
synthesized power zeners, featuring
flatpack encapsulated construction, ad-
justable zener voltages and milliohm
impedances. [458]

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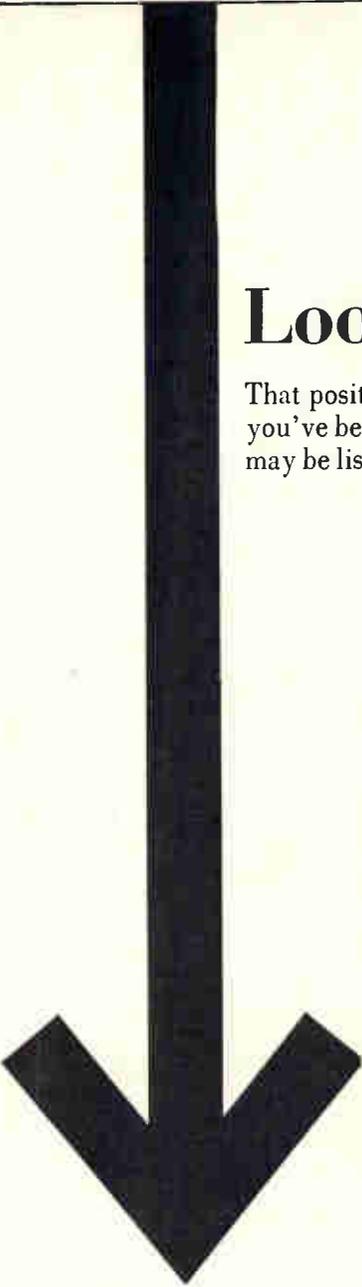
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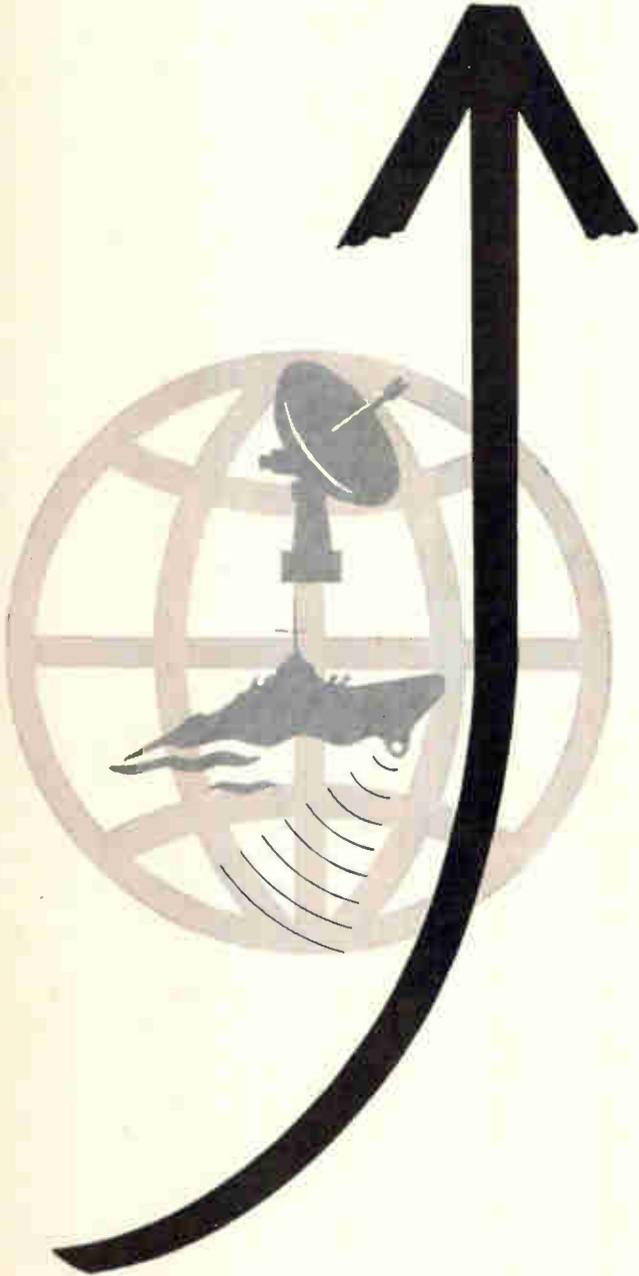
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Newsletter from Abroad

October 3, 1966

Spain jockeying to make the most of color-tv split

Spain intends to turn the split in Western Europe over color television into an advantage for her fast-growing tv industry.

At this summer's plenary session of the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) at Oslo, where a last-ditch attempt was made to adopt a single color-tv standard for Western Europe, Spanish telecommunications officials stayed on the fence. Now they've made it clear they plan to jump into the most profitable pasture.

The government-controlled broadcasting network, Television Espanola, recently sent letters to the developers of the two competing systems—PAL and Secam—asking them to spell out their offers on royalty fees and licensing arrangements. PAL (for phase-alteration-line) was developed by West Germany's Telefunken AG and has been selected by most West European countries. Secam (for sequential and memory) was developed in France and will be used there and in the Soviet-bloc as well.

The right to export color tv sets may be the deciding factor in the Spanish decision. The Spanish industry has its eyes on an "Iberian" market embracing Portugal and Spanish Morocco along with Spain itself. Both presumably will follow Spain's lead in color tv.

In the bargaining for a deal on color tv, Spanish officials will use a burgeoning market as a lure to dangle before Telefunken and the Compagnie Francaise de Television, which owns the rights to Secam. The black-and-white market has grown 20% annually in recent years as Spain's economy has boomed. The Spanish industry expects to turn out between 650,000 and 700,000 sets this year, compared to 550,000 sets in 1965. Television Espanola will make its color tv choice—strictly on a commercial basis—late in 1967. Limited color programming will begin in the fall of 1968. By 1969, when the network expects to have substantial color programming, the market for color sets should number about 70,000. It should reach 150,000 sets annually within a few years.

Italian set makers in color quandary

If it manages to color Spain PAL, Telefunken will partly recoup a setback in Italy, where the expectation of an early lift from color tv has been quashed by Premier Aldo Moro's coalition government. After backing the PAL system and giving the impression that all was set for starting color broadcasts late next year on the state-owned network, the government had to backtrack when the left-wing opposition kicked up a fuss over costs. Now the government says there'll be no color until 1970.

This puts the set makers in a quandary. Most Italian companies can't afford to make capital investments now to gear up for color tv production with no payoff in sight for several years. On the other hand, they're certain they'll be clobbered by imports from other Common Market countries later on if they don't do something now. To make matters worse, dealers already have felt a slowdown in black-and-white replacement sales as consumers, waiting for color, hang on to their old sets.

Japanese selling small computers on installment plan

Japan's six digital-computer manufacturers this month started offering small computers on a time-payment plan. This is a switch from the government-backed rental system and it's aimed at forestalling turn-in of old computers as new models come onto the market.

The scheme applies only to computers with list prices below \$139,000;

Newsletter from Abroad

for larger models, the manufacturers will continue to sell to the Japan Electronic Computer Co., the government-sponsored firm that leases the computers to users. JECC has the right to return computers.

To finance the outright sales to users, the manufacturers lined up two Japanese banks that have pledged to make \$16.7 million available for loans repayable in up to 54 months. The interest rate is a stiff 11.55%, but the computer makers still think time-payments will catch on. Prices will be right. Outright buyers will get late-model computers at 10% discount on the selling price to JECC. For computers introduced before the International Business Machines unveiled its 360 series in April, 1964, the discount is 35%. Anyone wanting an obsolescent computer no longer handled by JECC can get it at 65% off the former price to JECC.

The switch to installment buying for small computers comes when there's a boom in sight for electronic desk calculators. This year's output will reach about 38,000 units. The figure is expected to surge to 59,000 next year and to 80,000 in 1968.

Swedish industry anxious over space

Electronics, communications and aviation companies in Sweden have started a drive aimed at getting the government to set up some sort of space program. But the ruling Social-Democratic party most likely will sidestep the push.

The companies, banded together in a Space Technology Committee, have warned Education Minister Ragnar Edenman that the aerospace industry can't get off the ground without a lift from the government. As a starter, the committee wants a high-level agency established to run the space effort; and the committee is urging an adequately funded national space program.

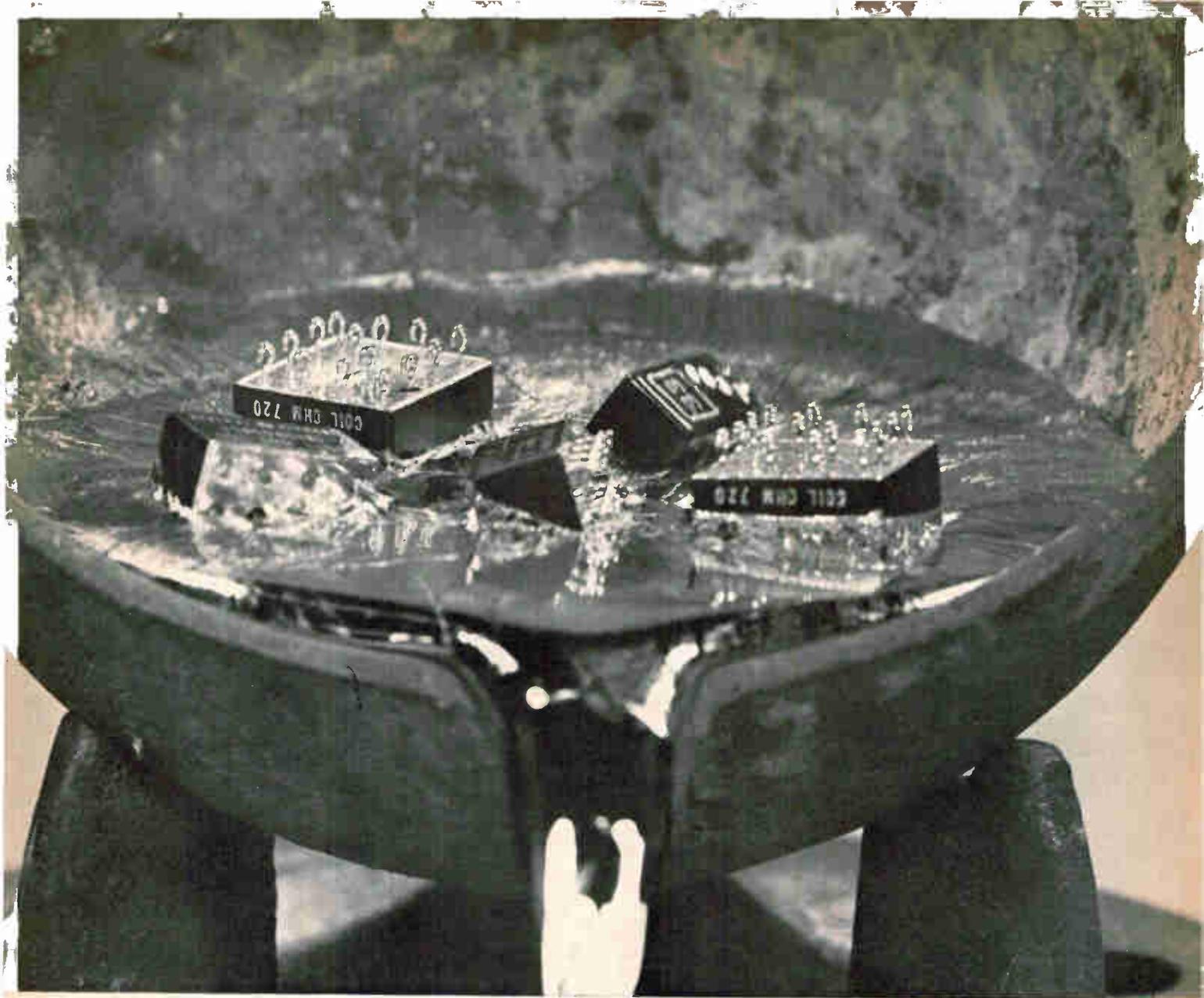
For the Social Democrats, the warning to Edenman came at an embarrassing time—just after the party had suffered severe losses late last month in local elections largely because of inflation and housing shortages. And just two days after the committee sounded its alarm, the European Space Research Organization (ESRO) inaugurated its missile-launching site at the Arctic-circle mining town of Kiruna, putting space—and the industry's plight—into the headlines. The industry insists it's handicapped in getting electronics contracts from ESRO, to which Sweden belongs, because of the government's small contribution.

Beset by inflation, the government can't soothe the industry with more funds for space now. But the Social-Democrats very likely will move soon to ward off any attempt to make space an issue during the nationwide elections in 1968. The probable tactic: a long study that would pigeonhole the issue until after the elections.

Swiss watch U.S. inroads with alarm

The Swiss Federation of Clock and Watch Manufacturers now expects to have the prototype of an electronic wristwatch ready by next April. The date came to light during the furor caused by the takeover last month of a major Geneva watchmaker, Universal AG, by the Bulova Watch Co.

The Bulova-Universal merger, following by a few months a deal in which the Hamilton Watch Co. acquired a Swiss watch firm, provoked outraged howls about U.S. inroads in the industry and charges of a sellout of the Federation's electronic watch development. Universal's president is also a vice-president of the Federation.



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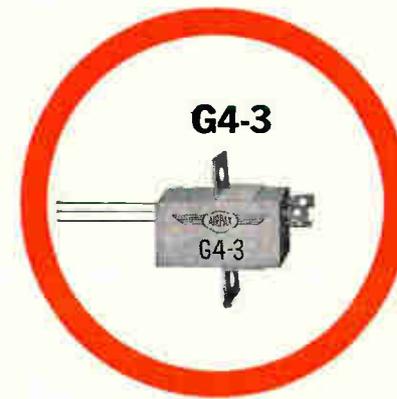
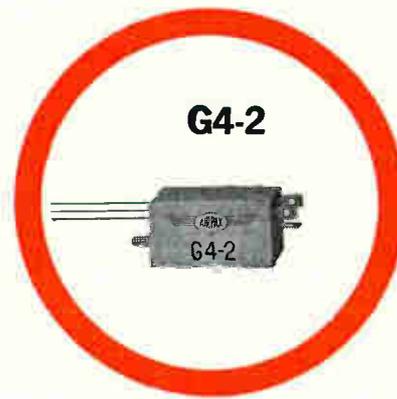
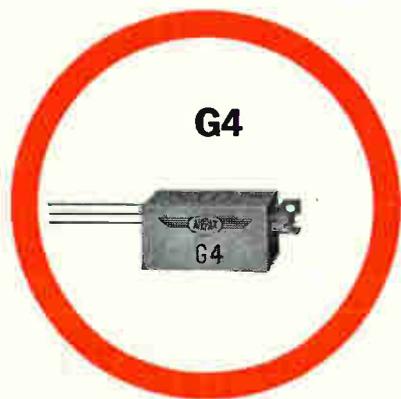
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TRANSFER TIME: 5° minimum
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INSUL. RESIS.: 10 K meg.at 100 VDC
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electronics Abroad

Volume 39

Number 20

and upward

around the stands at the Electronics Show left no doubt that the industry once again was on an upward trend.

The show closed its doors last week after a nine-day run at the international fair grounds, where the industry had in sight a \$2.8 billion, putting it back onto a strong upward trend after last year's slump. Much of the lift is due to an unexpected revival in domestic consumer goods markets, and with semiconductor sales up, components makers have been lifted out of their doldrums. Especially well are silicon wafer producers; they've tripled their monthly output since the first year.

With a better, strong trade winds in prospect for Japanese integrated-circuit manufacturers. This year was the first at which Japanese finished IC's in earnest. And with United States producers fighting for a crack at the market, they were effectively shut out from showing their wares at Tokyo. Products that can be freely imported were allowed; an import ban quietly put into effect in April by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry limited foreign-made digital IC's to near circuits having 35 or fewer elements.

dozen. Judging from the excitement at the after-hours shop talk at the show, the Nippon Electric Co. is the leader among the dozen Japanese companies producing IC's or about to. NEC produces about 60,000 circuits a month, expects to hit a level of 100,000 monthly by next spring.

Working on wafers at Fujitsu Ltd. With IC's on upsurge, Japanese companies have invested heavily in new production facilities.

Much of NEC's production goes into its own computers. The company currently makes diode-transistor-logic circuits for its new Series 2200 Model 50 computer [Electronics, Sept. 5, p. 200]. It also had on display a high-gain, wideband monolithic operational amplifier whose gain can be varied through an external resistor. In development at NEC are 4-bit metal-oxide-semiconductor memories with write-in and readout times of 100 nanoseconds. Early next year, NEC plans to have on the market current-mode-logic circuits with propagation time of 3 nanoseconds and power consumption of 120 milliwatts per stage.

Behind NEC in the Japanese IC ranking comes Kyodo Electronics Laboratories Ltd. [Electronics, June 27, p. 195]. Kyodo expects to have its output of transistor-transistor-logic circuits up to a level of about 60,000 units a month by the end of the year. Following Kyodo is Fujitsu Ltd., which recently poured more than \$1 million into IC production facilities. Fujitsu reports that it's producing 10,000 circuits a month, most of them for its upcoming new generation of computers. But like NEC and Kyodo, Fujitsu is on the lookout for outside customers.

Along with the trio already in substantial production, two other



companies have readied for IC's. Hitachi Ltd. has set itself up with a \$3-million production facility and will start out with current-mode logic circuits for the version of the Spectra 70 computer it builds under license from the Radio Corp. of America.

Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. (Toshiba), too, has a \$2.5 million facility just getting into production. Although digital circuits figure to be the bread-and-butter item for IC makers at the outset, Toshiba showed a two-band amplitude modulation receiver built essentially around three linear circuits. But Toshiba has no plans to put the set into production—the IC's cost too much.

A sixth company, Oki Electric Industry Co., turned up at the show with some digital circuits it has in development, but Oki wasn't ready to talk business.

Color up. As expected, color television captured the spotlight in consumer electronics. Even before the show opened, the Electronic Industries Association of Japan had to revise its forecast made in the spring for color tv sales. From 300,000 sets, the estimate was bounced up last month to 400,000 sets, half of them for export. Some say that the new estimate is still too low and that 450,000 sets seems more likely.

The major drawback for color set producers—a shortage of picture tubes—will soon be eased. Toshiba has just invested \$5.5 million to expand its monthly output to 60,000 tubes by next spring. The other two major manufacturers of color tubes, Hitachi and Matsushita Electronics Corp., will have their monthly outputs up to 25,000 to 30,000 by the end of the year. Matsushita Electronics is a joint venture of the Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. and Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken N.V. of Holland. Ashai Glass Co., which supplies all the bulbs for these tube manufacturers, is set to keep pace. It has added some \$2.75 million worth of production machinery to its plant and by the end of the year will have its monthly capacity boosted from the current 80,000 bulbs to 150,000.

West Germany

A little corner

There's a lot of talk in Germany these days about United States' domination of the country's computer industry—and small wonder. An estimated 85% of the German electronic data-processing market has been gobbled up by American firms or their European subsidiaries. Now, to make matters worse, there are rumors that Germany's oldest computer firm may be sold to an American company—reportedly Control Data Corp.—that wants to strengthen its position in the market.

In a recent speech, former Defense Minister Franz-Josef Strauss had mentioned that the big Swiss electrical equipment maker, Brown-Boveri and Cie., wanted to sell its German subsidiary, Zuse KG. Brown-Boveri acquired Zuse two years ago [Electronics, Oct. 19, 1964, p. 154]. Strauss fears that Zuse may be taken over by an American concern. Although without portfolio, he still wields considerable power as a party leader.

No comment. Strauss intimated that a consortium of German firms or a European group, presumably consisting of French and German partners, should be formed to prevent an American takeover of Zuse.

The board chairman of Brown-Boveri's German affiliate in Mannheim, Dr. Kurt Lotz, reportedly has approached CDC. Brown-Boveri in Mannheim merely says that it has been conducting talks with several firms for some time but it isn't saying with whom. CDC, which would like to get a bigger foothold in Europe, has a share of less than 1% in the German market. Officials at CDC in Minneapolis refused to comment on the report. Brown-Boveri is said to be asking \$30 million for Zuse—twice what it paid two years ago.

Disenchanted. Strauss brought to light something that had been rumored in German computer circles for a long time. Ever since Brown-Boveri took over Zuse things haven't worked out as expected. As one industry observer puts it,

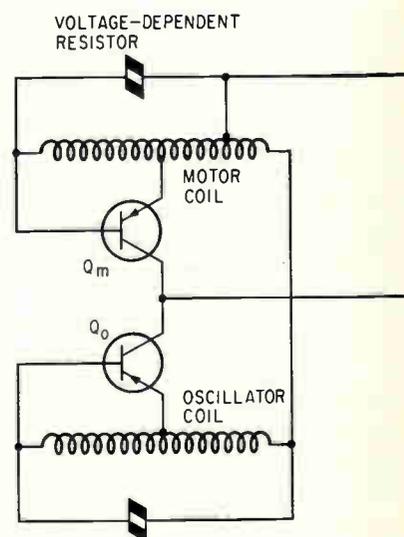
“BBC failed to integrate the company effectively into its own operations.” Zuse engineers became dissatisfied with the Brown-Boveri management. Many people left and general stagnation set in. The result was that Zuse started to lose money. “Now BBC wants to pull out,” says one man in the know.

Transistor time

Clock makers always have a watch out for new ways to cut down friction in timepieces since less friction means more accurate, longer-lasting movements.

One method they've found is to mechanically isolate the time-governing element from the mechanism that drives the hands. But so far this approach has been limited to expensive precision timepieces, such as quartz clocks.

Now, engineers at West Germany's Diehl-Werke in Nuremberg—birthplace nearly 500 years ago of the world's first spring-operated portable clock—have developed a two-transistor circuit that in effect replaces the mechanical links between the balance-wheel and hands in conventional clocks. The company currently turns out 500 Dilectron household clocks a day; retail prices in Germany start at \$12. The clock runs for a year



Two-transistor circuit in Dilectron clock replaces mechanical link used in conventional movements. Output of oscillator coil synchronizes the motor that drives the hands.

volt dry cell with time de-
 less than 10 seconds daily.
 of course, isn't the first to
 the market with an elec-
 trol household clock. But Ameri-
 can companies that beat Diehl in
 onto the market—some by
 as five years—generally
 transistor drive only for the
 wheel.

Transistors. In the Dilectron,
 the balance wheel is fitted with
 an oscillator coil, split
 rotor and driving windings,
 which is placed between the mag-
 netic balance wheel moves
 forward, alternating current
 is fed in the control winding.
 In the negative half of the cycle,
 a transistor Q_0 switches
 current flows through the
 winding. The resulting
 moves the balance wheel a
 keeps it running at 6- $\frac{2}{3}$
 times a second. A voltage-de-
 creaser holds the ampli-
 tude of the driving pulse constant
 as the battery voltage drops.
 The running impulse micro-
 moves the hands of the clock.
 The rotor turning by a circuit that,
 the oscillator circuit, consists
 of a transistor and a voltage-de-
 creaser.

The rotor coil is split into three
 sections—one for transistor con-
 trol, one for driving, and one for
 timing. As the rotor turns,
 the voltage develops across the con-
 ducing ring. In the negative half-
 cycle, the induced voltage switches
 the motor transistor and this
 power pulse into the driv-
 ing winding—one of the two driv-
 ings fed into the motor coil
 for revolution.

The other driving pulse comes
 from the oscillator driving winding,
 which is in series with the synchro-
 nizing winding of the motor coil.
 The oscillator current bucks the
 rotor current to keep the rotor
 synchronized with the bal-
 ance wheel.

It says it could shrink its
 size to wristwatch size. The
 company admits, however, it still
 has a lot of development work to
 do before it will have a competitor.
 The Accutron of the Bulova
 Co. and the X8 of Japan's
 Citizen Watch Co.

Soviet Union

Rx for R&D

In their bid for world leadership in
 science and technology, the Soviets
 have built up a sprawling research
 and development establishment
 that today has about 2.5 million
 people at work at some 2,000 in-
 stitutions. But despite Russia's im-
 pressive achievements in space, the
 country's economic planners all too
 often have found that the sprawl
 meant a stall in the advance of
 technology.

Now, sweeping changes are in
 sight. Last month, the government
 laid down a whole package of de-
 crees designed to tighten the ap-
 plied research and development ef-
 fort.

More money. For one thing, the
 government plans to boost its
 spending on research. The pack-
 age of measures, for example, ear-
 marks up to \$2.75 million for new
 buildings and new equipment at
 each of some 800 research facilities
 affected by the reorganization.

And, taking a cue from the suc-
 cess they've had with profit incen-
 tives in manufacturing plants, the
 Russian leaders will adopt the
 same tack for research institutes.
 The institutes will receive rebates
 of 75% of the profits they make in
 their dealings with state-owned
 business enterprises. Few Soviet
 production outfits run extensive
 R&D programs on their own. Most
 contract the work from specialized
 institutes or, that failing, buy tech-
 nology from Western countries.

In addition to profits for insti-
 tutes, the directives call for bon-
 uses for originators of new tech-
 niques and products.

School ties. Along with money
 incentives to get more mileage out
 of the R&D talent now available,
 the government plans to tighten
 the ties that link colleges and uni-
 versities throughout the 15 Soviet
 republics. Under the new directive,
 all of the country's 754 institutions
 of higher learning will come under
 control of the Ministry of Educa-
 tion in Moscow. Before, more than
 half of them were under the wing

of other government agencies.
 Nearly all the medical institutes,
 for example, previously were under
 the jurisdiction of health ministries
 in the 15 republics.

One of the toughest tasks edu-
 cation officials face with their ex-
 panded responsibility is breaking
 down the long-standing tradition
 among scientists in the country to
 concentrate on fundamental re-
 search. Says a Western observer
 in Moscow, "Research here is com-
 pletely compartmentalized. It is al-
 most never related to production."
 Pravda, the Communist Party or-
 gan, agrees. In an editorial lauding
 the educational reforms it com-
 plained that "scientists of these
 higher educational establishments
 took an insufficient part in investi-
 gations that have important eco-
 nomic value."

Getting status-conscious acad-
 emicians to work closely with fac-
 tory researchers may be more
 easily decreed than done; but as a
 Western economist puts it. "These
 changes definitely get at the basic
 problems of Soviet research."

East Germany

A certain sameness

Among the officials who ride herd
 on East Germany's economy, the
 vogue these days is for "rational-
 isierung" — streamlining produc-
 tion. Judging from this year's Leip-
 zig Fall Fair, the vogue is already
 strong in the electronics industry.

Industry officials at the fair made
 much ado about the results they've
 achieved through a push to stand-
 ardize product lines and automate
 production lines. They say that new
 manufacturing techniques have cut
 production costs by almost \$700,-
 000 so far this year in the 27 East
 German plants that turn out tele-
 communications hardware and test
 equipment. In consumer electronics
 they maintain they've stepped up
 productivity to the point where
 their 29-plant home-entertainment
 industry turns out a television set
 every 24 seconds, a superhetero-



The Donja 1201 is one of 29 different sets produced in East Germany using just three standard chassis.

dyne receiver every 20 seconds and a portable radio every 25 seconds.

Look-alikes. In their effort to streamline production the East Germans have heavily standardized their hardware. In test equipment the same chassis and cabinets turn up again and again. And wherever possible, circuits like input stages and amplifiers are common.

Western observers at the Leipzig Fair were struck by the uniformity in styling; but they rated the equipment high in quality and performance. Among Eastern-bloc countries, East Germany is considered in the forefront in telecommunications and test equipment. About 45% of the industry's output is exported to other countries in the bloc. And East German engineers are directing a bloc-wide effort to develop electronic telephone-exchange equipment.

The same sort of standardization has slashed the number of hours needed to produce consumer goods in East Germany. For television sets, the standardization level now has climbed to 82%; that is, 82 out of every 100 components are common to all the sets manufactured in the country.

As a result it takes only 5.4 man-hours to produce a tv set compared with 27 hours in 1957. The standardization level is even higher—

better than 90%—for table radios.

As with test equipment, the East Germans use only a few standard chassis for their radio and tv sets. There are 29 tv set models, variations on three basic chassis. For superheterodyne receivers there are just four basic chassis but 54 different "models." The goal is even more standardization. In a few years, East German tv plants will all work with a single basic chassis.

Industry officials assert, however, that despite standardization there's enough variation in the sets to satisfy consumers. But for fairgoers from Western countries the sameness in styling in radio and tv sets was just as marked as it was for test equipment.

The Netherlands

End of the lines

Many a traveler jetting around Europe has found that he spends as much time waiting in lines at air terminals as he does in actual flight. And even for long intercontinental flights, passengers' laments stem in large part from outdated, overlong procedures for checking in. [Electronics, Sept. 19, p. 23].

Now the end of the lines is in sight for travelers who enplane at Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport, one of the busiest in Europe. When new terminal facilities there open next April, an electronic data-processing system for ground handling will help whisk passengers onto their planes.

The system, called Airlord (for airlines load optimization recording and display), can handle up to 40 departing flights at a time, enough for projected traffic at Schiphol 10 years from now. Before then, Airlord very likely will be keeping travelers reasonably content at other airports. Although the Dutch airline KLM will be the first to install the system, its developers say that other carriers are sizing up its possibilities. Airlord is produced by Spoorweg Sein Industrie N.V., a subsidiary of Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken N.V.

Tabs. In a central processor and memory Airlord keeps tabs on all the data involved in the ground-handling operation. As each flight comes up for loading, the operations control room feeds in the type of aircraft plus the weight of fuel, crew baggage and company material the flight will carry. To this data is added the weight of freight, mail and the catering department's load.

At the check-in counters (there'll be 22 at the Schiphol installation), passengers won't be limited to one or two counters per flight as they are now. Through their input-unit keyboards, check-in clerks can feed passenger data for any flight into the central processor. The clerks also can query the central processor to see if passengers without reservations have any chance of getting on a flight.

When he processes a passenger, the clerk punches into his keyboard the flight number and destination, plus the weight and number of pieces of baggage. Then he slips the ticket and a boarding pass in a slot in the input unit. If there's been no slip-up in the reservation, the central processor signals back "accepted" and the input unit prints out a boarding pass with the flight number and departure gate number on it. The near-instanta-

neous flow of data between the check-in counter and the central processor slashes check-in time compared to the usual procedure of phoning, list-checking and then writing out a boarding pass.

In view. As each passenger checks in, the central processor calculates in less than a second the new total weight for the flight and the number of seats still available in first class and economy class. A complete up-to-the-second status for each called flight is displayed on panels in the operations room. At other spots around the terminal like the freight department, mail department, catering department and the boarding gates there are displays to show the flight data needed at the spot.

The boarding gate display, for example, shows the number of passengers that checked in for a flight and the number of passes collected as the passengers file through the gate. When the two numbers match, the gate official flashes a "boarding completed" signal to the flight controller.

Although Airlord should bring an end to long lines at Schiphol's check-in counters, travelers there still will have to queue up a second time for seat assignments at the departure gate. Looking forward to eliminating that nuisance, Spoorweg has designed the system so it could be extended to handle seat-allocation at the check-in counter. The system is also set up so that it could be linked to a computer-controlled reservations system. And Spoorweg says Airlord could be tied into self-service check-in counters when electronically readable tickets are introduced.

Keeping track

As Europe becomes more and more a common market, keeping track of freight cars is becoming more and more of a headache. In countries like Belgium, France, West Germany and the Netherlands, foreign freight cars often account for 30% to 40% of the total that carry goods.

To keep track of boxcars, Europe's railroads are turning to electronic data processing. And within

Electronics | October 3, 1966

ity fed with a video-modulated microwave signal. With a 2-milliwatt laser, maximum range of transmission was about 20 miles on a clear day. That works out to a threshold sensitivity of 0.3 microwatt with receiver bandwidth of 10 megahertz, receiver noise figure of

Electronics | October 3, 1966

shipped dismantled and listed on invoices as machinery parts. The look at interference among stations using the 150 to 285 khz band.

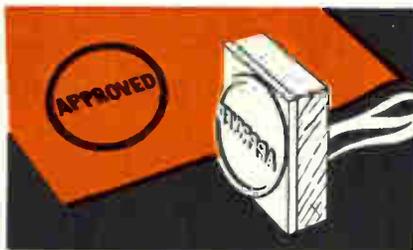
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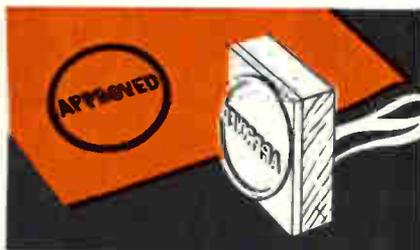
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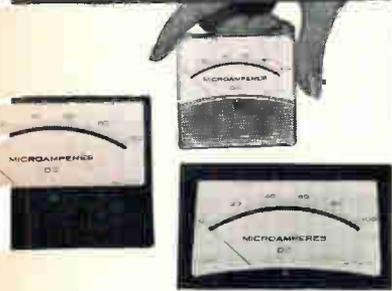
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the next year, the International Railway Union, which sets technical standards for railroad equipment when they affect international operations, will select a system for automatic identification of freight cars as they pass key checkpoints.

A leading contender for the selection is the so-called Wagtag system, developed jointly by Spoorweg Sein Industrie N.V. and the research laboratories of its parent company, Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken N.V. The system now is undergoing field trials in both Holland and France.

After a look at optical systems, Spoorweg couldn't see the light and instead turned to an induction system. Wagtag, Spoorweg claims, can read out faultlessly the standard 12-digit international railcar identification code at train speeds up to 100 miles per hour and transmit the information to a data-processing system.

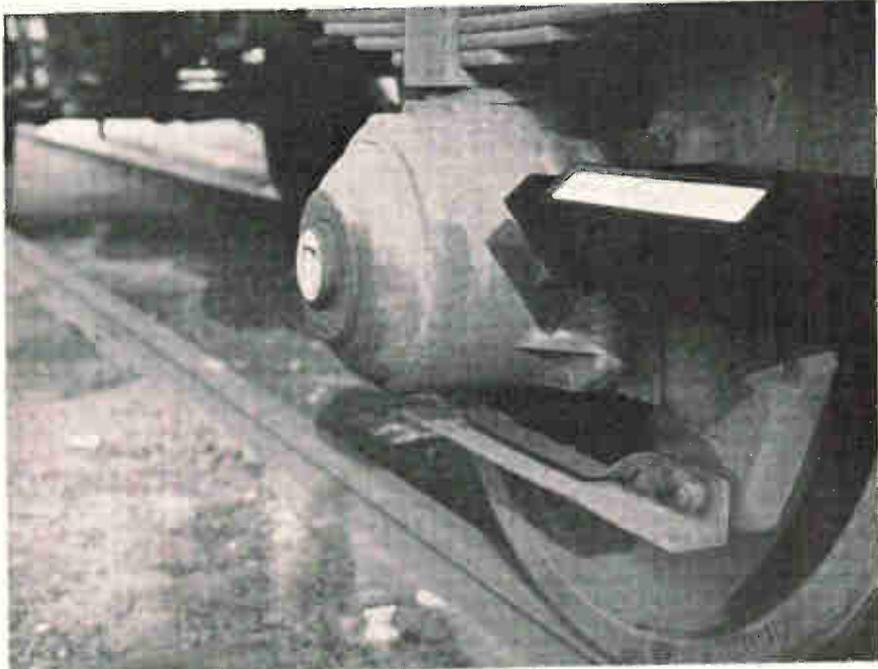
No ambiguity. For the system, each railcar would carry a book-size unit containing five code oscillators, a synchronizing oscillator, a 12-cell ring counter, a pickup coil, and a rectifier. The oscillators, which operate in a frequency range of 50 to 130 kilohertz, drive small ferrite transmitting rods.

Power to drive the oscillators and ring counter is picked up by induction as the boxcar passes rail-side readout units. They put out a 15-khz field that is picked up inductively by the coil in the boxcar unit and rectified.

As the boxcar enters the induction field of the readout unit, all five code oscillators start emitting. And when it receives all five frequencies at once, the railside unit transmits a start pulse that turns on the ring counter. Each cell of the counter has a diode matrix that quenches two of the five oscillators so an unambiguous three-out-of-five digit code is transmitted as each cell goes on in turn. The cells are monolithic integrated circuits each having a transistor and three diodes.

The railside unit thus receives a series of 12 digit codes representing the identification number of the car. To keep the railside receiver synchronized with the boxcar code signals, the synchronizing oscillator is quenched by the diode matrix in every other cell of the counter.

A full readout cycle takes just 25 milliseconds, fast enough to take three readings on each boxcar at speeds up to 100 miles per hour. The three readings are stored in the railside receiver's memory and



Wagtag unit on boxcar automatically transmits series of 12 code signals that identifies the car as it passes railside readout unit.

Electronics Abroad

checked against one another. The correct identification number is extracted by prefixed combining rules and then converted into a telegraph code for transmission into a data processing system.

Great Britain

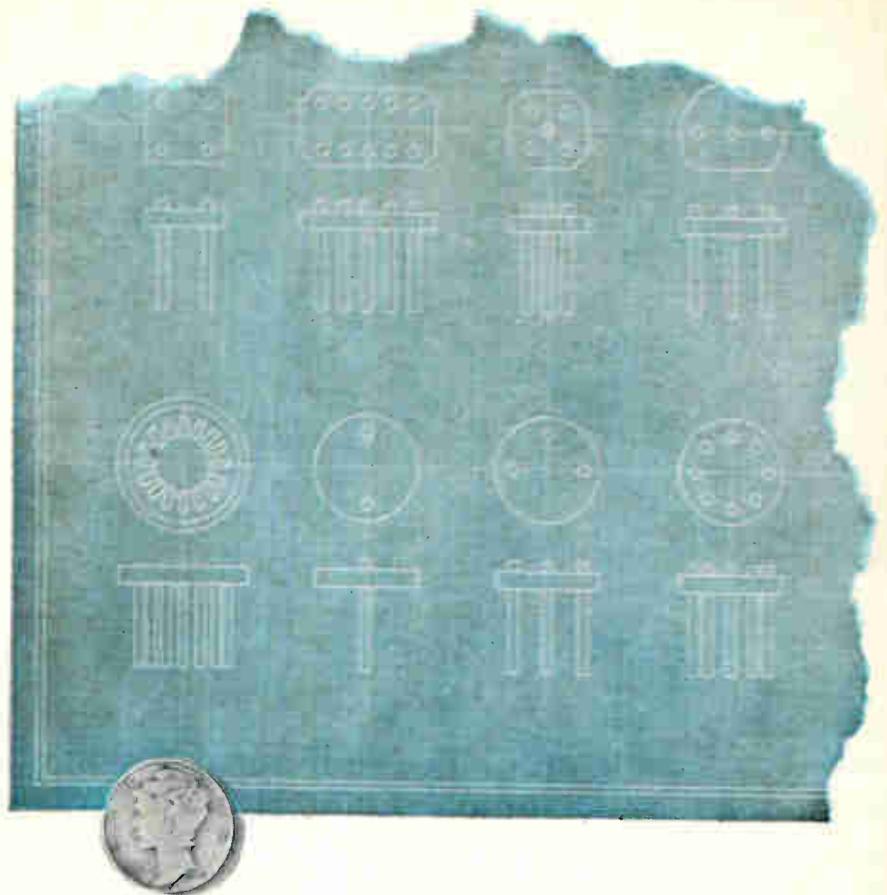
Light touch

Researchers at Mullard Ltd. apparently have pulled abreast of United States technology in microwave phototubes, one of the most promising devices in sight for demodulating laser beams in optoelectronic transmission systems.

Last month at the Sixth International Conference on Microwave and Optical Generation, held at Cambridge, a trio of Mullard scientists reported on an S-band traveling-wave phototube developed under a defense contract. Performance of the Mullard tube comes very close to that of microwave phototubes built by Sylvania Electric Products Inc., the U.S. pioneer in the field. Sylvania, a subsidiary of the General Telephone & Electronics Corp., built its first experimental twp's more than three years ago.

Sensitive. Like its predecessors, the Mullard tube resembles a conventional traveling-wave tube except that a photocathode replaces the usual thermionic cathode. The cathode material is S20 type, which has a quantum efficiency of 6% at the helium-neon laser wavelength of 6,328 angstroms. Equivalent resistance of the twp is 1 megohm and the passband from 2 gigahertz to 4 gigahertz.

To try out its twp, Mullard transmitted standard television test patterns on a laser beam. The beam was modulated by an ammonium dihydrogen phosphate tunable cavity fed with a video-modulated microwave signal. With a 2-milliwatt laser, maximum range of transmission was about 20 miles on a clear day. That works out to a threshold sensitivity of 0.3 microwatt with receiver bandwidth of 10 megahertz, receiver noise figure of



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Electronics Abroad

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Different approach. In its test, Mullard used the twp both as a straight detector and in a super-heterodyne setup. Instead of heterodyning with a pair of laser beams, though, Mullard did it differently. To handle modulation on the laser beam outside the twp's frequency range, a pump signal at a frequency within the passband was applied at the output end of the tube's slow-wave structure. Mixed on the electron beam in the tube, the modulation and pump frequencies combine to produce a microwave output within the passband of the tube.

France

Green light?

Looking forward to the third all-French satellite launching early next year, French officials plan to track the satellite with a trio of lasers. They'll be spotted at St. Michel-de-Provence in southern France, at Hammaguir in the Algerian Sahara and at Athens, Greece.

Plans call for red-light lasers; but chances are by the time the D-1-C is lofted into orbit there'll be a switch to green light. The French laser supplier, Compagnie Générale d'Electricité, has developed an experimental laser unit that converts 1-gigawatt infrared pulses into 300-megawatt green-light pulses with a wavelength of 5,300 angstroms, half the wavelength of the converted infrared pulses. Except to say that the lasing material is neodymium-doped glass, CGE is keeping details to itself.

Because the green beam stands up better than a red beam in long transmission through the atmosphere, CGE has high hopes that government space officials will prefer the new laser. It has much higher power: 300-megawatt pulses compared with 50-megawatt pulses for CGE's red-light ranging laser.

Close. In selling government officials on the green laser, through, CGE may run into some steadfast

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DESIGN ANALYSIS

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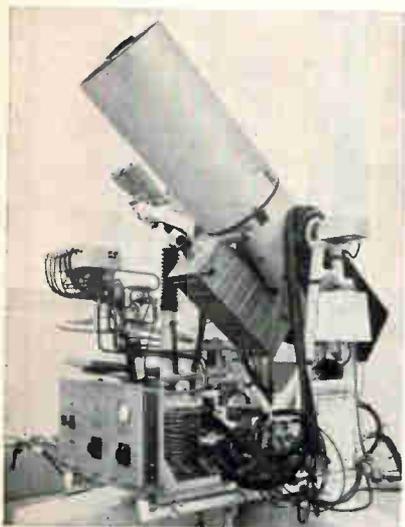
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Around the world

Japan. Police are investigating the illegal export to Russia of transistor production equipment—more than 100 units worth \$4.1 million. Much of the equipment was shipped dismantled and listed on invoices as machinery parts. The

shipments were made between September, 1964, and June, 1965.

Tanganyika. The East African Posts & Telecommunications Administration expects to have operating before the end of the year a thin line tropospheric scatter system linking Mwanza and Bukoba, some 112 miles apart across Lake Victoria. The system will have six telephone channels and unlike conventional high-capacity troposcatter links operate at low power in a narrow frequency range. The solid-state transmitter has a maximum output of 10 watts in the 790 to 960 megahertz frequency range. Antennas are dishes with 30-foot diameter. The Marconi Co. of Great Britain is supplying the equipment.

West Germany. Next year's budget for the Ministry of Scientific Research includes \$2.5 million for computer research and development, the first direct R&D support for the computer industry from the Bonn government. Most of the money will be spent to develop electronic data processing systems for administrative work.

Iraq. The new international airport under construction at Baghdad will get a full kit of radio navigation, communications, meteorological and air traffic control equipment including a blind-landing system. Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd., a British subsidiary of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., has a \$2.5 million contract to supply the hardware.

Japan. Hitachi Ltd. has developed a new type of stereo phonograph cartridge—a stylus-tipped pair of silicon transistors. In the cartridge, small pressure variations applied to the emitter by movement of the stylus are converted into large variations in collector current. Hitachi plans to sell the cartridge for about \$55.

Africa. Telecommunications officials from some 60 countries are meeting in Geneva under the auspices of the International Telecommunications Union to work out frequency allocations for African stations broadcasting in the 525 to 1605 kilohertz medium-frequency band. The officials also will take a look at interference among stations using the 150 to 285 khz band.

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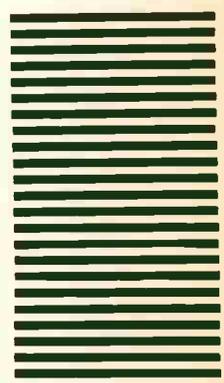
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2	21	40	59	78	97	116	135	154	173	192	211	230	249	268	287	306	325	344	363	382	401	420	439	458	477	496	515	963
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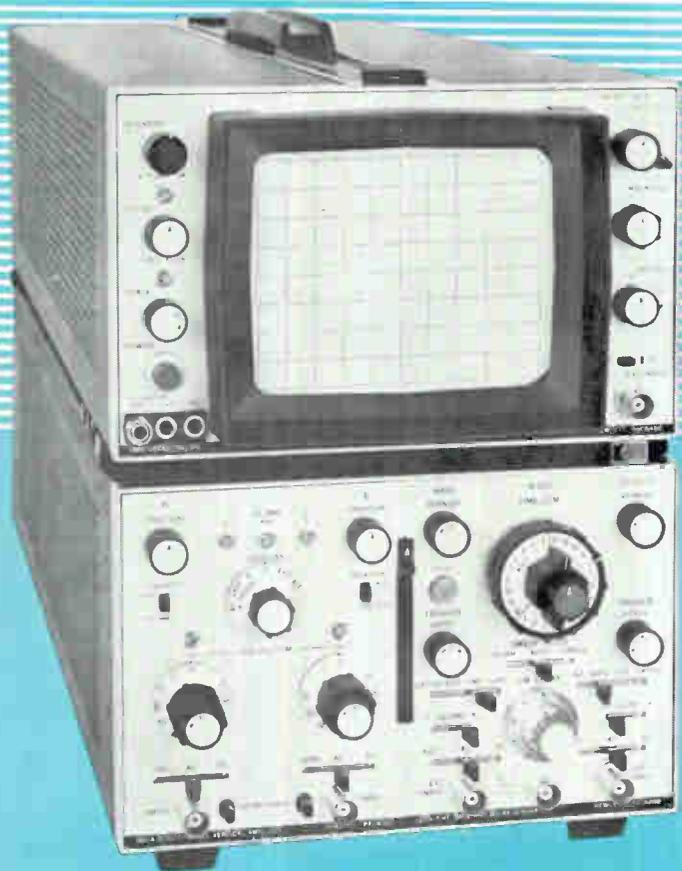
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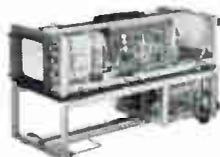
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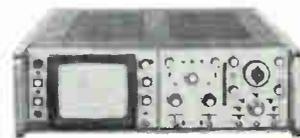


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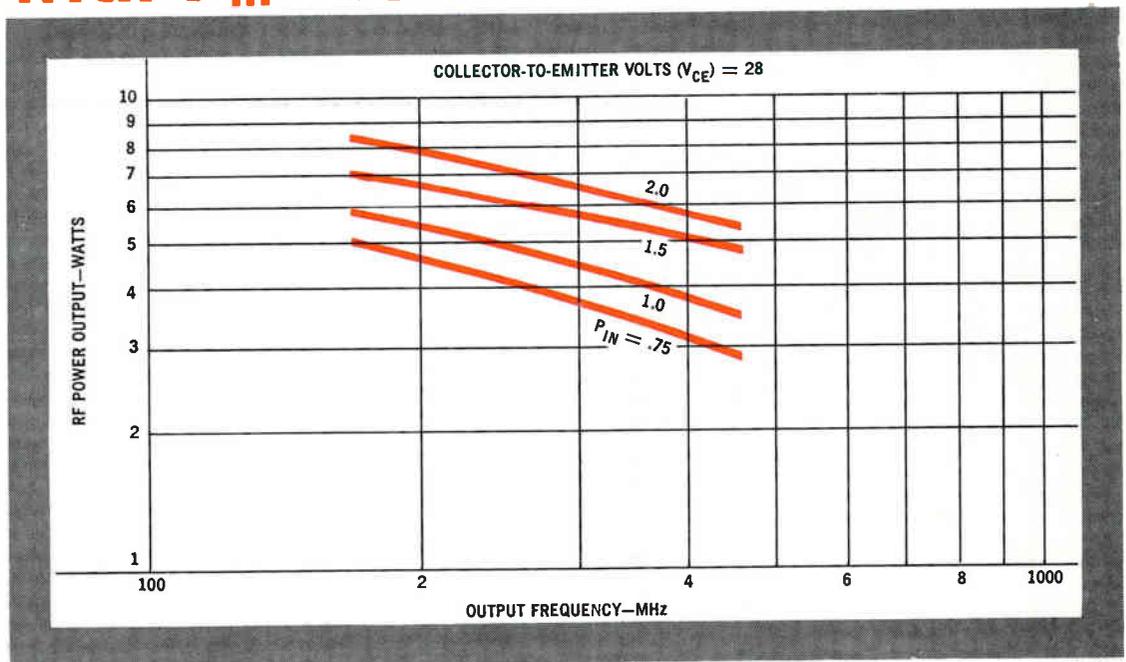
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