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OCTOBER 2001

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The Populace Has Spoken; And We Shall Provide...

Many loyal readers have been providing us a wealth of constructive feedback on a regular basis. Thank you, one and all, for your interest in this magazine and your desire to help mold the magazine into a publication that is more enjoyable, educational, and inspiring. Each day we receive scores of letters—electronic and pulp—discussing the content of **Poptronics**. Although it is impossible to meet the requests of every single reader, we shall try our best to entertain as many suggestions as possible. Progress takes time, effort, and dedication from our team, and all we require from the readership is feedback and patience. There you have it, folks. Continue to read **Poptronics** is to provide our readership with a magazine that they'll enjoy reading, time and time again.

So, in this issue you will find a few new items, such as the column "Short Circuits," which offers relatively simple circuits for those of us who just want to get a quick fix. Also, in the tradition of our founder, we will explore some of the technological myths and legends in a column entitled "Science: Fact or Fiction?" Have you seen what we are capable of doing with the aid of advanced electronics?

Future plans include a section discussing basic electronics. Many readers have expressed a need for a basic understanding of the main principles of electronics. After all, not all of us are NASA engineers. Oh, but Scott Savage, creator of the OOPIC, happens to work for NASA; and Mr. Savage will soon be reviving the "Robotics Workshop" column. Robotics is still a major source of interest. Also, this month marks the debut of "TechnoScope"—technology broken down to basics. This column is for those readers who wonder why we never catered to the less experienced hobbyist.

This month we have two construction features that are rather inexpensive to build and introduce beginners to oscillator circuits. The "Pumpkin Safety Light" utilizes an oscillator to control the flickering of LEDs, and the "AM/Short-Wave Converter" uses a Hartley oscillator and mixer to convert any AM radio into a short-wave receiver. Both of these projects should stimulate even the most jaded "solder-jockeys." Well, warm up the iron and turn the page, as we bring you another fine issue.

Happy reading,

Chris La Morte Managing Editor



Schematic Overhaul

Recently, I spoke with Steve Daniels, author of August's "Tremulous Bear" article. He informed us of a few misinterpretations in the schematic on page 33 of the August 2001 issue. Figure 1 shows the corrected schematic for the stomp box project.—Editor

Corrections For Wireless Control Article

The August 2001 issue of **Poptronics** featured an article from author Frank Montegari. Since the original article ran two years ago, prices have changed and so has Glolab Corporation's address. The street address is now Glolab Corp., 307 Pine Ridge Drive, Wappingers Falls, NY 12590. The price for kit KT418S2 is now \$48.75, and the price for kit KR418S2 is now \$72.50. Up-to-the-minute information can be found at www.glolab.com.—Editor

A Dedicated Hobbyist

In reply to Marcus Levy's letter in the July issue asking why electronic hobbyists are giving up on d-i-y electronics, I have to say that I am not. I have been building electronic projects since 1973—the TV Typewriter being one of the biggest I tackled back then. Looking on my shelf of projects waiting to be done or waiting for parts, I see an R/F multiplexer from RE (January 1985) that I have made changes to for a rack-mount unit with modern display, later to be followed by an audio/video multiplexer (1986). Other projects include vu meters for my stereo amp that I built from a kit, a pocket oscilloscope and a match box one as well, a frequency counter and logic probe, a current-sensing AC outlet, a micro messenger LCD text scroller, pocket roulette, a pair of oneinch color LCD displays for use in a VR goggle, and an LED scrolling message display.

I have a few notes for electronic art ideas from some Christmas Ornament projects from EN (1993). Projects for my non-PC computers include LCD glasses interface, hi-speed serial port, printer buffer, midi interface, a speech synth, a computer controller for the r\f mux, a weather station with wall display, caller I.D., and a plug-in compass for my



Fig. 1. Here is the corrected schematic for the Tremulous Bear guitar pedal. Note the following changes: There is now a junction beneath diode D1; capacitor C7 is polarized; resistor R11 no longer ties to ground; capacitor C2 is polarized; and resistor R26 is the source of positive nine volts.

Atari Portfolio palmtop.

Several PIC projects include an infrared keyboard receiver and a switch/LED display mulitplexer. First, I need to build the PIC programmer to program them with my PC. Plus, let's not forget more stuff involving the slow integration of home automation. Just last year I ran all new central wiring for my telephones so I could someday add a pbx type control to them.

Many of these projects came from **Radio Electronics**, **Popular Electronics**, or **Poptronics**, with some issues gong back to the 1960s, in whole or in part. Some ideas come from those I have e-mailed and e-chatted with for years. So I for one have no lack of projects to keep me busy. In addition, I have a file cabinet drawer full of more ideas and information that I will never get to. The biggest problem is that, in waiting so long to decide to do some of them, some parts get very hard to find, as well as finding the time to build the ones that have all the parts.

In many ways, this is the best time for electronic projects because we have computer tools that let us hand design and print circuit board patterns very quickly and easily. So what if they usually cost as much or more than buying an off-the-shelf device? Electronics is my first hobby. Life wouldn't' be as exciting if I couldn't build stuff myself. Therefore, I hope Mr. Levy will keep his hobbyist flame going as long as possible. RICK DETLEFSEN via e-mail

Merging On The Electronics Superhighway

I have been a reader of your publication, **Popular Electronics**, for as long as I can remember. **Popular Electronics** was with me in my electronics class in high school—that was over 30 years ago. So much has changed throughout the years. It's too bad that today's youth does not have the opportunity we had to build

a Heath Kit or a circuit with old TV parts. Today's kids have never even heard of Carl and Jerry. They might think it has something to do with an ice cream.

Your magazine is great, and I am very happy it has survived so many years. What ever happened to NRI? I took one of their courses, and when I finished I no longer saw any more advertisements. One thing I would love to see in **Poptronics** is an article on the many different types of jobs in the electronics market. Maybe once a month a different profession. Also, the many different ways to find education for electronics/ computers. We live in a very fast-changing time, where tomorrow jobs have yet to be created. No longer are there cradle-to-grave jobs, and this would be a great opportunity to expand your reading audience. Keep up the great work. STEVEN NEWMAN

via e-mail

Energy Creation And Conservation

In response to the August 2001 editorial, "The Electronic Renaissance," where it was stated, "part B of my prediction is that the majority of neophytes will be practicing in the discipline of energy creation and storage," you must remember what was written in Faires, 1958. "Conservation of Energy-the law of the conservation of energy states that energy can be neither created nor destroyed. It is a law based on physical observations and is not subject to mathematical proof. In its application to energy transformations on this Earth, there is no known exception, except as mass is converted into energy, and vice versa, and it is therefore an accepted principle and a reliable guide." Therefore, part

KEEP IN TOUCH

We appreciate letters from our readers. Comments, suggestions, questions, bouquets, or brickbats ... we want to hear from you and find out what you like and what you dislike. If there are projects you want to see or articles you want to submit we want to know about them.

You can write via snail mail to:

Letters Poptronics 275-G Marcus Blvd. Hauppauge, NY 11788

Sending letters to our subscription address increases the time it takes to respond to your letters, as the mail is forwarded to our editorial offices.

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Of course, e-mail is fast.

All of our columnists can be reached through the e-mail addresses at the head of each column.

And don't forget to visit our Web site: www.gemsback.com. B of your prediction contains a big surprise indeed. CLAUDE DUMAS, ENG.

via e-mail

Thanks, Hugo

I have procrastinated in writing this. Please forgive me! With 82 years of hindsight I realize that I owe Hugo Gernsback quite a debt.

Back in the late 1920s and early 1930s, shortly after the Hams had been run out of 550–1600 kc into those frequencies about 200 meters, which most people "knew" were "worthless," Hugo, who had been publishing magazines titled **Television** and **Radio**, came out with a new magazine by the name of **Short Wave Craft**. This of course was expected to fail, along with all the efforts to use those worthless frequencies that Hams had been shoved off into.

I was living in the Panama Canal Zone at the time, which was an ideal location for short-wave listening. Eventually along came the new type 30 and 31 tubes, which was a major leap forward over the old battery-eating type 201s.

Hugo was plugging along with Short Wave Craft, reporting new successes achieved on forty meters, twenty meters, and then ten meters. These "worthless" frequencies were becoming exciting! Then, a few Hams broke into the 60 mc areas, and it was not too long before Hugo was reporting on moon-bounce and time delays on these frequencies. We were all going nuts over five meters and no one was making a vacuum tube to work on these frequencies! Hugo and his magazine came to our rescue with a recipe for using a type 30 tube in a receiver and transmitter transceiver.

First, you took a type 30 tube and boiled it in water. Yes, you read that correct—you boiled it in water to loosen the tube base glue and remove the base. Losses in the tube base were so high that to make the tube oscillate at 60 mc you had to remove the base and solder the leads directly into your circuit.

I could spend a lot of time on these early electronic adventures, but will summarize by saying that much of the electronics that I needed in WWII and engineering school I had already learned in my early teens from Hugo Gernsback and his magazine. Thank you Hugo. FRANK B. TURBERVILLE, JR. *Milton, NC*

(Continued on page 38)

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or e-mail: requests@berkshire-is.com

Fiber Tester

The FT300 Fiberinspector (\$3495) is a portable microscope complete with a 2.5-inch LCD display used for inspecting terminations in hardware and patch panels. The device includes a lightweight probe that contains an LED light-source and a CCD video camera.



Technicians can view a fiber endface through the LCD screen, avoiding potential hazards to their eyes. An AC adaptor/battery charge and various probe adapter

tips are included with the kit. FLUKE CORP.

PO Box 9090. Everett, WA 98206-9090 425-347-6100 www.fluke.com

CIRCLE 60 ON FREE

Multi-Function Workstatio

The MBT 250 (\$1680) is an all-inclusive workstation for all of your soldering needs. The unit features the PS-80 Soldering Iron, the SX-80 Desoldering Hand-piece, the TT-65 ThermoTweez, and the TP-65 ThermoPik.

Whether you are working with through-hole boards or surfacemounted components, this PACE kit places all the needed tools at your fingertips.

PACE 9893 Brewers Court Laurel, MD 20723-1990 301-490-9860

301-490-9860 www.paceworldwide.com CIRCLE 61 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD Designed for large electrical contractors who perform power quality testing, particularly for harmonic distortion, the *Ideal Analyzer Model 61-805* (\$2495) provides endless options in one compact instrument. The analyzer contains five testing programs, which can be uploaded on the same unit

Portable Power Analyzer

and operated consecutively. It has an RS232 interface for fast downloading and one MB of internal

memory for longer periods of testing. Included with the analyzer are a number of useful extras, such as three 1000A clamp adapters, voltage leads with four alligator clips, and power and RS232 cables. **IDEAL INDUSTRIES, INC.**

Becker Place Sycamore, IL 60178 815-895-5181 www.idealindustries.com CIRCLE 62 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

Digital Bench-Top Applications

A new DC power supply, the Digital Triple Output Power Supply (\$450) is suitable for many different bench applications, such as service, research and engineering, test, and manufacturing. Using a standard $115-V_{AC}$ outlet as a power source, it provides various voltage outputs between 0 V_{AC} and 24 V_{DC}, and up to .5A at continuous operation. It has a sizeable front-panel-mounted precision digital

meter, along with other control features. **B & K**

PRECISION CORP.

1031 Segovia Circle Placentia, CA 92870-7137 714-237-9220 www.bkprecision.com CIRCLE 64 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

High-Production PVC Bender

Appropriate for a wide range of industries—be they industrial and residential or underground and wastewater treatment—the *HotTube PVC Bender* (\$686) can bend ½-inch to 2-inch PVC conduit. With an adjustable thermostatic control, it is able to simultaneously heat up to five bundles of ½-inch or three bundles of ¼inch conduit without rotating,

scorching, or burning. Easyto-use in any environment, it has lightweight construction, a



low power consumption for standard 120 volt outlets, and an insulated, waterproof housing.

GARDNER BENDER

P.O. Box 3241 Milwaukee, WI 53201-3241 800-624-4320 www.gardnerbender.com CIRCLE 63 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD October 2001, Poptronics

Electrifying Measurements

The CR4100 Series of True RMS Electrical Current Transducers (\$160-\$400) monitor non-linear, AC current electrical loads. Different styles within the series are available for measuring single or three-phase systems of levels up to 60 amps and offer different input ranges. While they are capable of operating over frequency ranges of 20 to 5K Hz, external



current transformers are available to extend the measurement range. The series is calibrated to +/-0.5% accuracy at 60 Hz.

CR MÁGNETICS, INC.

544 Axminister Dr. Fenton (St. Louis), MO 63026 314-343-8518 www.crmagnetics.com CIRCLE 65 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

Logging Nature's Data

The *IQ-TRH* (\$139) and *IQ-TRH-40* (\$169) data loggers are designed for remote, battery-operated measuring of temperature and relative humidity. They can hold up to 31,920 and 64,680 samples, respectively a significant amount of data for both engineering and scientific applications. When the data is complete, the loggers reconnect to a PC and download directly to a Microsoft

E x c e l worksheet. For first-time orders, *IQ-PICK* (\$99)—a special PC Interface Kit—is required to set up and download data. **MEASUREMENT COMPUTING** 16 Commerce Blvd. Middleboro, MA 02346 508-946-5100

www.measurementcomputing.com CIRCLE 68 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD Tired of the pain that comes from using old electrician's scissors? The Low Fatigue Electrician's Snips (\$16) have a large, padded ring for more leverage and spread pressure.

The new design fits your grip better and with an ice-tempered stainless steel construction, you can be sure there will be no rust, peeling, discoloration, or irritation. Serrated strip notches also make for easier cutting.

JENSEN ȚOOLS, INC.

7815 S. 46th St. Phoenix, AZ 85044-5399 800-426-1194 or 602-453-3169 www.jensentools.com

CIRCLE 67 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

Clamp It On

Clamp-On Ground Resistance Tester Models 3711 (\$1995) and 3731 (\$2195) have ten times the resolution of the first two generations of clamp-on ground testers in this series. These tools can measure ground rod and small grid resistance without the need for auxiliary ground rods or disconnecting the ground under test. Both models include new features with better power management for extended battery life, and the Model 3731 also includes an alarm and mem-

ory-logging function. AEMC INSTRUMENTS 200 Foxborough Blvd. Foxborough, MA 02035 800-343-1391 or 508-698-2115 www.aemc.com CIRCLE 66 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

Portable Color Analyzer

From your home theater to a convention center, the CP291 Pocket PC ColorPro Color Analyzer (\$3295) helps to align color tracking and luminance levels on video displays. The graphical interface decreases calibration time, and the CIE and RGB screens illustrate exactly which colors need adjustment. Displays can be modified to fit color temperature, and the analyzer can operate up to four hours on battery charge. Software, such as the Windows-CE ColorPro and ColorPro Generation, are included,

> along with an HP Jornada Pocket PC, Serial Interface Connector and cable, and more.

SENCORE 3200 Sencore Dr.

Sioux Falls, SD 57107 800-SENCORE www.sencore.com CIRCLE 69 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

Don't Get Snippy



For more information go to page 90A

or e-mail: requests@berkshire-is.com

Home Theater in a Box

The IBL Cinema ProPack 600 (\$1199) home-theater package includes a five-disc DVD changer, a Dolby Digital/DTS receiver, and a 5.1-channel speaker system, plus a full-function remote con-



trol and all required cables. The receiver boasts MP3 decoding as well as Logic 7 processing to derive surround sound from two-channel sources and VMAx for virtual surround sound with just two speakers. The speaker system consists of four satellites, a dedicated center-channel speaker, and a 100watt powered subwoofer.

JBL Consumer Products, 250 Crossways Park Drive, Woodbury, NY 11797;516-496-3400; www.jbl.com.

CIRCLE 50 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

Long-Play MiniDV Cam

Canon's ZR30MC MiniDV camcorder (\$999) is the first to offer an extended long play (ELP) mode, allowing four hours of video to be recorded on an 80minute cassette. The camcorder has a color viewfinder plus a 2.5inch LCD view screen. It features a

10x optical zoom lens and 200x digital zoom, image stabilization, digital effects, digital stereo sound, and IEEE 1394 Firewire connectivity. There's a memory card slot for storing still shots to MMC and SD memory cards (an 8megabyte MMC is included).

Its Progressive Photo Mode is said to provide greater clarity and detail, especially when making a print using a computer or photo/video printer.

Canon U.S.A., One Canon Plaza, Lake Success, NY 11042; 800-828-4040; www.canondv.com.

CIRCLE 53 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

Mini Burner

Sharp's CD-RW5000 mini-system (\$599) lets you load up to six CDs in its tray changer and make digital recordings to a CD-R or CD-RW disc. The "towerstyle" center unit includes a CD burner

with the ability to record at twice the normal playback speed, an AM/FM digital tuner with 40 station presets, a 200-watt (total) amplifier, and a cassette deck.The speakers, also

separate amps with two subwoofers.

Sharp Electronics Corporation, Sharp Plaza, Mahwah, NJ 07430; 800-BE-SHARP; www. sharp-usa.com.

CIRCLE 51 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

Toasty Towels



You don't have to stay in a fancy hotel to enjoy the luxury of heated towels. Warmrails heated towel racks (\$105 to \$185) each contain an electrical element that runs the full

length of the rack, heating it to a factoryset, safe, and consistent temperatureusing only as much electricity as a low-wattage light bulb. Space-saving wall-mount models are easy to install in small bathrooms, and freestanding models are available

for larger rooms.

Warmrails. 1165 Augusta Street, Costa Mesa, CA 92626; 877-927-6724; www.warm rails.com.

CIRCLE 52 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

BriteView Calculators

Ease back-to-school blues with one of Royal's Genius Calculators (\$2.99 to \$14.99). Ranging in size from key chain to desktop, each model features the "BriteView" holographic

reflector, which gives the display a greenish glow and makes it

easy to read day or night. Rubberized bodies provide a sure grip and noslip usage.

Royal Consumer Business Products, Olivetti Office USA, 765 Highway 202, Bridgewater, NJ 08807-0945; 908-526-8200; www.royal.com. **CIRCLE 54 ON FREE**

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tower style, feature

GIZMO

Pressure Monitor

Under-inflation shortens the life of tires, reduces fuel economy, and can pose a safety hazard. The Tire Sentry model TMA-04 (\$295) is an electronic system that continuously monitors tire pressure and



warns you when a problem develops or routine maintenance is needed. The wireless system consists of four tire sensors, which fit on the valve stems (replacing existing valve caps). They send signals to the instrument panel, which beeps and displays information to let you know which tire is low.

Fleet Specialties Division, P.O. Box 4575, Thousand Oaks, CA 91359; 818-889-3982; www.usagreen.org/ fleet/.

CIRCLE 55 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD



Aiwa's CSD-NS1 table radio (\$210), with

CD player, tuner, and cassette deck, is an elegant and compact alternative to a minisystem or clock radio. Its solid wood cabinet with top-loading CD player and brushed-silver front panel flanked by brown cloth speaker grilles give it a classic appearance. Features include a digi-

tal tuner, 10-watt-per-channel amplifier, Q-Sound virtual-surround processing, bass boost, clock, and remote control.

> Aiwa America Inc., 800 Corporate Drive, Mahwah, NJ 07430; www. aiwa.com.

CIRCLE 56 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

Digital A/V Preamp

Designed to meet the challenges of today's home-theater installations and those of tomorrow's evolving platform standards, Proton's AS-263 / Dolby Digital/DTS 5. / channel preamplifier (\$800) reproduces six separate audio channels: left, right, center, left and right surround, and an independent subwoofer channel. It offers eight different on-screen surround modes (no surround, large and small room, large and small theater, large and small hall, and stadium) and automatically detects and decodes the input signal format. It provides a full complement of analog and digi-



tal inputs and outputs, and features precise six-channel volume and level controls, adjustable center- and surround-channel delays, and a bass-management system that sets the speaker mode to match your speaker size.

Proton U.S.A., 13855 Struikman Road, Cerritos, CA 90702-1031; 562-404-2222; www.proton-usa.com.

CIRCLE 58 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

Headphones to Go

Altec Lansing's AHP10 headphones (\$19.95) are designed to provide users on the go with high-quality sound from personal stereos; portable CD, DVD or MP3 players; and handheld video games. The phones boast a set of 32mm drivers for full frequency response, an on-cord volume control, and gold-plated stereo mini plugs.

A double adjustable headband and leatherette earpads ensure a comfortable fit.

Altec Lansing Technologies, Inc., Milford, PA 18337-0277; 800-258-3288; www. altecmm.com.

> **CIRCLE 57 ON FREE INFORMATION** CARD

Poptronics, October 2001



FireWire for VME Computers

The VMOD-40/60FW (\$1795) is a VME card that allows data transfer rates of 200Mbit per second by

forming the basis of a high-level system controller. With no interface limitations, the VMEbus systems can now be IEEE1394connected to hard disks, scanners, and multimedia devices, making for many versatile industrial applications. Customized options are also available for individual needs.

Saelig Company; 716-425-3753; www.saelig.com.

Brainstorming Has Become Digital

Do you still do your best brainstorming with a pen and pad of paper? The *IBM ThinkPad TransNote* (\$2849) inte-

grates ink and paper with a mobile computer. Bring it everywhere; this portable portfolio-style computer weighs less than 5.5 lbs. and offers wire-

less systems for quick and reliable communications. Now you can share notes and sketches, as well as organize ideas with an

easy touch screen and digital pen.

IBM Corporation; 888-ShopIBM; www.ibm.com/pc/thinkpad.

Internet Copyright Protection

One of the simplest things to do today is create your own Web site. Unfortunately, it has also become quite easy to plagiarize and copy Web text and graphics. The *HTML Guard 2.0* (\$15) is capable of encrypting HTML source codes in order to protect intellectual property. It prevents text selection and disables right mouse saving and the print function within a browser. Compatible with all JavaScript-enabled browsers, its only system requirement is a Pentium PC, with 8 MB RAM.

Andreas Wolf Software; www.aw-soft.com.



Printer Perfect

Perfect for small and mid-size businesses trying to increase productivity while decreasing cost in the competitive marketplace, the *ML*-*1650 Laser Printer* (\$550) is not only PC and Mac com-

patible, but is also equipped with many money-saving options. The toner-save button, for example, reduces toner consumption by 40% while main-

taining a sharp appearance. With a resolution of 1200 dpi and the ability to print 17 pages per minute, this printer turns out a high volume with eye-catching quality.

Samsung; 310-537-7000; www. samsungusa.com/printer.

DVD Diversity

Home entertainment is growing in popularity. For the more advanced aficionados, the new 4.7GB OEM DVD-RAM drives (\$549) are a single, cost-effective solution for developing, storing, and playing theater-quality items. The new enabling features enhance the drive's value and versatility, allowing users to store



two hours worth of video and more than seven hours worth of audio. There are also cross-device options, which per-

mit use of DVD-ROM drives, DVD players, DVD recorders, and all CD equipment.

Panasonic Document Imaging Company; 800-742-8086; www.panasonic.com/storage.

B6; 66; 6

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CD ROM based resources for learning and designing



The internationally renowned series of CD ROMs from Matrix Multimedia has been designed to both improve your circuit design skills and to also provide you with sets of tools to actually help you design the circuits themselves.

Electronic Circuits and Components provides an introduction to the principles and application of the most common types of electronic components and how they are used to form complete circuits. Sections on the disc include: fundamental electronic theory, active components, passive components, analogue circuits and digital circuits.



The Parts Gallery has been designed to overcome the problem of component and symbol recognition. The CD will help students to recognize common electronic components and their corresponding symbols in circuit diagrams. Quizzes are included.

Digital Electronics details the principles and practice of digital electronics, including logic gates, combinational and sequential logic circuits, clocks, counters, shift registers, and displays. The CD ROM also provides an introduction to microprocessor based systems.

Analog Electronics is a complete learning resource for this most difficult subject. The CD ROM includes the usual wealth of virtual laboratories as well as an electronic circuit simulator with over 50 pre-designed analog circuits which gives you the ultimate learning tool. The CD provides comprehensive coverage of analog fundamentals, transistor circuit design, op-amps, filters, oscillators, and other analog systems.

Electronic Projects is just that: a series of ten projects for students to build with all support information. The CD is designed to provide a set of projects which will complement students' work on the other 3 CDs in the Electronics Education Series. Each project on the CD is supplied with schematic diagrams, circuit and PCB layout files, component lists and comprehensive circuit explanations.

PICtutor and C for PICmicro microcontrollers both contain complete sets of tutorials for programming the PICmicro series of microcontrollers in assembly language and C respectively. Both CD ROMs contain programs that allow you to convert your code into hex and then download it (via printer port) into a PIC16F84. The accompanying development board provides an unrivaled platform for learning about PIC microcontrollers and for further development work.

Digital Works is a highly interactive scalable digital logic simulator designed to allow electronics and computer science students to build complex digital logic circuits incorporating circuit macros, 4000 and 74 series logic.

CADPACK includes software for schematic capture, circuit simulation, and PCB design and is capable of producing industrial quality schematics and circuit board layouts. CADPACK includes unique circuit design and animation/simulation that will help your students understand the basic operation of many circuits.

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RDAU'S NEWS A PEEK INTO THE GERNSBACK ARCHIVES



Dateline: October 1951 (50 years ago)

Radio-Electronics highlights the conversion from black and white to color television, along with other related topics, such as new sources of TVI (television interference) and answers to inter-carrier buzz. The cover story is about mobile television service laboratories-the TMU, or Tele-Mobile Unitsthat operate out of Chicago vans. The publication features test instruments, such as the signal launcher, which provides square-wave output for rapid troubleshooting by signal substitution. (Interesting parallels can be drawn between now and a half of a century ago. Today, television once again stands on the threshold of change; this time from analog to digital. And, TVI has been updated to EMI and intermodulation.)





Dateline: October 1971 (30 years ago)

In this issue, Radio Electronics focuses on how to construct a premiere 4-channel stereo hi-fi. As the article explains, using the latest technology of 4-channel pre-amps and amplifiers produces a wonderful sound with little noise interference. The pre-amp has inputs for phono and tape, along with ganged controls, and the amp is 50 watts rms per channel. Also included is a "Service Clinic" on heat sinks and thermal resistance, and "kwik-fix" troubleshooting charts. (There are some die-hard tube fans who still insist that at the 50-watt range, no solid-state amp stands a chance against a vacuum tube driven amp.)



Dateline: October 1991 (10 years ago)

A complete guide to buying in the digital-multimeter marketplace is featured in this issue of Popular Electronics. Since meters can be confusing, it explains how to make an informed choice when buying one. There are three construction articles with step-by-step instructions for building a precision dual-output power supply, a light-beam communicator, and a sound-effects gadget This issue also covers how wireless got its voice, all the way back to Reginald Fessenden's 1906 radiotelephony. (Readers turned to Popular Electronics for their fix of advice, construction projects, and even a little history.)

1991

1980



A LOOK AT TOMORROW'S TECHNOLOGY

Business Buzz

DISPOSABLE CELL PHONES

Need a cell phone only once in a while? Long-term contracts a turn-off? If so, you're a prime candidate for one of the disposable phones soon to be introduced by two different companies. Like prepaid phone cards, and priced from \$10 to \$30, each phone will provide 30 or 60 minutes of talk time before you toss it out. Telespree will offer one-button, voice-activated plastic phones in six cool colors. First-generation models are for incoming calls only. Dieceland's tiny Phone-Card Phone is the size of three stacked credit cards and has a full numeric keypad. Lower-priced versions are for incoming only; plans are in the works for pricier two-way models. The companies expect their phones' low prices, small size, and flashy colors to resonate with seniors, teens, and those who like to keep a cell phone on hand just for emergencies.

WEARABLE WIZARDRY

Charmed Technology, a Beverly Hills-based developer of wearable technology and Internet products, has unveiled a line that includes bracelets that monitor heart rate and temperature, tie clips that store personal information, and a necklace that can store voice messages. While some of those products are still under development, the Charm-It wearable computer is available now. The two-pound, pocket-book-sized device can be connected via a thin wire to a pair of specially equipped sunglasses for video conferencing.

FACE OFF

ETrue's TrueFace 2D facial-recognition technology is being combined with Bio4's 3D facial-recognition system and Symbol Technologies' 2D PDF417 bar-code system to provide the smallest code size and the most accurate facial biometrics-allowing face recognition to be encoded onto per-sonal ID cards. Coupled with Symbol Technologies' PPT2740 pocket-sized com-puter for verification of ID cards, the result is a completely mobile, hand-held, wireless face-recognition system that can be used to ID people boarding airplanes, going through customs, and in military and lawenforcement facilities. A digital camera takes a picture of the person, who presents his ID card to a 2D bar-code reader. The TrueFace and Bio4 technologies match the code for the live face against that on the card.

Gadget-Filled Army Concept Truck



Army designers used the Ford F350 heavy-duty pickup truck to develop the military's latest SmarTruck.

The large, black SUV-lookalike is flying down the road with a couple of other vehicles filled with "bad guys" in hot pursuit. Suddenly, it spreads an oil slick, dispenses a smoke screen, and spews tire-puncturing tacks to stop the pursuing vehicles in their tracks. Sounds like something conceived by James Bond's gadgetry expert, 'Q'? No, it is the SmarTruck from the Army's National Automotive Center in Warren, MI.

Urban Arsenal

Based on a Ford F350 heavy-duty pickup, this military concept truck looks somewhat like the Suburbans used by the Secret Service while guarding the President when he is traveling. The black paint job was chosen because the Army's Special Forces, for whom the truck is designed, is more likely today to operate in an urban environment. Thus, black is more appropriate than the traditional jungle camouflage scheme.

The SmarTruck is filled with countermeasure technology like shock door handles to discourage intruders and pepper spray fired from a roof-mounted canister to disperse unruly crowds. Up front and in the rear, what look like ordinary fog lamps are super-bright lights that can startle and disorient any enemy. These lights are like the ones used at the White House to dazzle intruders.

The rear portion of the roof retracts to expose a turret with a high-powered laser weapon operated with a joystick. Bulletproof glass, ArmorMax armor, and various countermeasures are used to prevent attempts to booby-trap the vehicle with explosives.

High-Tech Security Measures

The SmarTruck's night-vision cameras can pan and tilt a full 360 degrees. Images are displayed on flat-panel video monitors that give driver and passengers a view in all directions. Cameras, cell phone, doors, windows and radio are voice-activated. Mine fields can be cleared using a retractable, remotely operated turret equipped with a highpower laser. Electronic fingerprintidentification systems are used for



Delphi Steering Systems' Quadrasteer allows both better maneuvering and safer high-speed stability.

vehicle-entry authorization and to access the touchscreen that controls the SmarTruck's arsenal of countermeasures. These fingerprint ID systems are supplied by AuthenTec, Inc. and Biocentric Solutions, Inc. Ruggedized "black boxes" record all events and electronic surveillance activities.

The SmarTruck is fitted with Delphi



Biocentric Solutions Inc.'s GuardDog biometric reader, used in the SmarTruck prototype, scans a finger and compares the image to encrypted fingerprint minutiae previously stored on a compact stainless-steel armored iButton token. If a match is made, access is granted. The user can carry the token either as a key-chain fob or on a finger ring. Steering Systems' Quadrasteer all-wheel steering, which probably will be available on some full-size Chevrolet and GMC pickups for 2002. Besides allowing the huge SmarTruck to maneuver like a compact car, Quadrasteer makes for much easier and safer handling on the highway, especially when towing or carrying a heavy load. The SmarTruck even uses a high-tech fuel, Syntroleum Corp.'s ultra-clean synthetic fuel, which is produced from natural gas.

Trickle-Down Technology

While developed for military missions, the technologies found in the SmarTruck could find their way into civilian cars and trucks. Indeed, some, like night vision, already have-you can order it on some Cadillacs, and other upscale brands will offer it soon. The SmarTruck was built by MSX International in the NAC's 21st Century Truck program, which is aimed at developing dual-use military and commercial technology. Integrated Concepts and Research Corporation is responsible for integration of the electronic countermeasures.-by Bill Siuru PT

Mobile Entertainment Center

N o one driving or riding in Rosen Products concept vehicle, a customized Lexus LX-470 dubbed the UV-1, will get bored on a long road trip—and there won't be any fighting over what movie to watch or whose turn it is to play a video game. The UV-1 is equipped with seven flat-panel LCD monitors, two 500-mHz computers, five cameras, a GPS system, three DVD players, two PC gaming stations with both joysticks and wireless remote controls, two RF headphones, and bass seatshakers in the rear seats.

Something for Everyone

The two 8-inch-diagonal, 16×9

Research Notes

FASTER THAN A SPEEDING BULLET

Scientists at Sandia National Laboratories have developed a magnetic field that accelerates dime-sized pellets faster than anything except a nuclear explosion does-20 times faster than a bullet fired from a rifle. "The fastest gun in the world" propels the pellets at a speed of 20 km/sec, almost three times the velocity needed to escape the gravitational pull of the earth. Besides its obvious weapons potential, the Sandia Z accelerator can be used to ascertain the effect of high-velocity impacts, such as those that might occur when flying space junk hits an orbiting observatory traveling in the opposite direction.

"TRAFFIC LIGHT" EASES COMPUTER GRIDLOCK

A "traffic light" for computers, originally developed by scientists at NASA Ames Research Center, increases computing speed and efficiency by prioritizing programs. The Portable Batch System, or PBS, software allows system administrators to specify the order in which programs are processed. NASA Ames' Information Power Grid (IPG) team is working with Veridian Systems, Inc. to enhance the batch-processing system, which operates in multi-platform UNIX environments. The commercial version of the software, called PBS Pro, features improved support for workstation clusters and a new Web-based user interface.

SMARTER "BOMB 'BOTS"

It might not be as cute or personable as Haley Joel Osment's A.I. character. But in potentially hazardous bomb-disablement missions, the wheeled police robot created by researchers at Sandia National Laboratories can make many of the "howto" decisions on its own, freeing its operator to make more critical decisions. Sandia developed and installed its Sandia Modular Architecture for Robotics and Teleoperation (SMART) in a robot built by REMOTEC Inc. The SMART software automates many of the robot's movements without compromising its operator's command of its behaviors. While its most important benefit is the risk-reduction for human bomb technicians, the software is also expected to make police robots faster, safer, easier to use.

Prototype



The UV-1 concept car, a custom Lexus LX-470 sports a rainbow paint job by BASF. The front license plate is replaced by a 14inch LCD monitor.

monitors in the front (along with a rearmounted camera) replace the vehicle's rear-view mirror. The driver-side monitor also allows the driver to view GPS information or other camera feeds without taking his eyes from the road. The passenger-side monitor—the first legal front-seat entertainment system in the U.S.—can be used to watch movies, to view GPS data or instant messaging, or to monitor back-seat activities via the "mom cam." Two 15-inch-diagonal monitors are suspended from the ceiling in front of the rear seats, where passen-



Three of the interior monitors allow DVD movies to be viewed from the passenger seats and video-gaming from the rear seats, and the fourth monitor provides the driver with GPS data while serving as a rear-view mirror.

gers can play separate video games or enjoy their own choice of video entertainment. Another two monitors, each measuring 20-inches diagonal, are installed on motorized mounts that allow them to be raised for viewing at tailgate parties. Finally, a 14-inch-diagonal monitor replaces the front license plate. Besides the rear-view and dual "mom-cam" cameras, there is one focused on the driver's seat and one on the front passenger seat that serves as a vanity mirror.

Virtual Geographic Information System (VGIS)

Researchers at the Georgia Institute of Technology have been working on a high-tech tool for predicting severe weather in a timely and accurate manner. The VGIS (Virtual Geographic Information System) is a platform that receives gathered storm data and converts it into a detailed, three-dimensional model of suspicious storm systems that can be viewed on a personal computer's desktop monitor or projected on a large-screen. Scientists and researchers are hoping that the VGIS will provide ample warning to save lives and property in severe weather environments.

Implementation

Developers foresee this system becoming integrated with local and national weather research facilities in



Prototype

Spotlight on:

Honeybee Robotics

The Flower That Yields The Honey

Now that the busy pollination season has passed, we were able to get the buzz on the past, present, and future of Honeybee Robotics. A recent interview with Mame McCutchin, Public Relations spokesperson for Honeybee, tells the sweet story of this company, which is appropriately located directly above a bakery in Little Italy.

Integral Ingredients

Founded in 1983 by the current President Chris Chapman and Chairman Steve Gorevan, along with a third man no longer working for the company, Honeybee Robotics has expanded both the size of its hive and the number of projects. There are 19 worker bees in the hive: one president, one chairman, one administrator/researcher, one marketing/PR person, and 15 engineers.

Recipes For Sweet Success

The company is currently working on about five flight projects, ranging from NASA to the Air Force, RAT-an acronym for Rock Abrasion Tool-is flight equipment that will be used for NASA's 2003 twin-rover mission to Mars, entitled MER-Mars Exploration Rover. There are two NASA research contracts: Deep Drill, which is testing the viability of dry drilling down 60 feet into rock and String Feeder, which is testing the viability of automated string feeders for 60 foot-long drill string. They are also working on developing flight equipment for the Air Force Research Lab. Their fifth project, W.I.S.O.R., was still being fine-tuned (at the time of the interview) and should be in the trenches by the time this text sees publication. W.I.S.O.R. is an acronym for Wielding and Inspection Steam Operations Robot, New York Citv's Con Edison contacted the unit's designers. The robot has been outfitted with a new camera system that could withstand heat and condensation. His truck has been outfitted with a crane and an onboard control room for his operator. It is important to mention that % of WISOR is at Honeybee and ¼ has been delivered to Con Ed.

More Delicious Delights

► 256k MRAM Chip

Tired of waiting for your PC to boot up and data to load? With its fast read and write speeds, unlimited read and write cycles, and cost advantages, the 256-kilobyte Magnetoresistive Random Access Memory (MRAM) chip developed by Motorola Labs, in partnership with the DigitalDNA Laboratories of the Semiconductor Products Sector, could put an end to such delays. And it just might replace existing memory technologies such as Flash, DRAM, and all but the fastest SRAM. The 256k nonvolatile MRAM is based on a memory cell defined by a single transistor and a single Magnetic Tunnel Junction (MTJ) with read and write cycles of less than 50 ns.

The MRAM chip is designed to allow a computer's programs and data to remain in its local memory, even when the power is off, eliminating the time-consuming process of reloading information into local memory from the hard drive every time the computer is turned on. It can also get rid of delays when powering up cell phones and other mobile electronics. Because MRAM technology allows the integration of multiple memory options within a chip, the necessity and expense of multiple memories can be eliminated and equipment size reduced.

order to embellish storm detection software already in use. Future plans may even include participation from the National Weather Service, who may use the data obtained from VGIS when issuing watches and warnings.

According to Bill Ribarsky of the Georgia Tech College of Computing, "... forecasters will be able to make decisions faster and more precisely. For example, they might see a storm here and make a precise prediction that it's going to affect *this* community in *this* way. Forecasters...will have more information—such as predicting a storm's path based on terrain...and...human activities." Ribarsky also added that the system should be able to predict general areas of severe weather close to six hours in advance.

A Working Prototype

A scaled-down version of VGIS is already being put to work in Northern Georgia. Georgia Tech's Severe Storm Research Center has been pumping the data it receives from the Georgia branch of the National Weather Service to the visual platform. Nick Faust of the Georgia Tech Research Institute explains that the three-dimensional storm models have given new insight into the 3-D nature of storms.

The project is slated for completion in two years and will be ready to obtain information from other stations beyond Northern Georgia. Towns that have been plagued with severe weather, such as tornadoes and flash floods, will hopefully benefit from the VGIS once it is incorporated into the already complex weather research network.





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by Newton C. Braga Sam's Technical Publishing 5436 W. 78th St. Indianapolis, IN 46268-3910 800-428-7267 www.samswebsite.com

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by Carl R. Nassar LLH Technology Publishing 3578 Old Rail Road Eagle Rock, VA 24085 540-567-2000 www.LLH-Publishing.com **\$59.95**

Applicable to both electrical engineering students and as a professional reference, this

book uncovers the secrets of telecommunications from theory to application. Within the text is information on source and channel coding, base-band and carrier modulation, estimation and synchronization, and much more. There is also some coverage of analog communications. The full package contains a CD-ROM, MATLAB tutorials, and an electronic version of the text.

Secrets Of RF-Circuit Design, Third Edition

by Joseph J. Carr McGraw-Hill 2 Penn Plaza, 12th Floor New York, NY 10121 800-2MCGRAW www.books.mcgrawhill.com

\$39.95

Ideal for beginners, RF technicians, or hamradio operators, this stepby-step book deals with building the circuits that make wireless technology what it is. Whether it is designing or constructing receiver circuits or preselectore bridges applicant

lectors, bridges, amplifiers, or sim-

ple-spectrum analyzers, the text is both innovative and comprehensible. In addition to touching upon UHF and microwave components, there is a full parts list and components sources as a resource.

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Many people have reached the potential of their Word, Excel, PowerPoint, and Outlook programs and are now looking for the next step. Office XP offers new features in an easi-

ly understandable language, and this

book explains them all. There is information on the peripheral programs, along with over 125 screen shots and notes throughout the text so that the book becomes a quick guide, emphasizing the most important aspects of XP.



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ies and alarms, and how to use Dynamic HTML—all from the man who has earned popularity and fame from his *www.Webmonkey.com* tutorials. The book comes with a CD-ROM and a complete reference section for all JavaScript objects and functions.



hy David A. De Wolf Cambridge University Press 40 West 20th St. New York, NY 10011-4211 540-567-2000

> www.cambridge.org \$69.95

Highlighting the physical principles behind the mathematical results makes this introduction to electromagnetics simple and straightforward. Beginning with Coulomb's law and basic electrostatics, the author gradually advances to magnetostatics and Maxwell's equations, wave propagation and guides, and even touches upon numerical methods. The book con-

methods. The book contains many exercises and can be used as

a text book for undergraduates.

ESSENTIALS OF

DAVID A. DE WOLF

ELECTROMAGNETICS

FOR ENGINEERING



M-Systems' first consumer proposition, the *DiskOnKey*, has encountered a large market of interest since its release. The DiskOnKey uses the universal serial bus (USB) port for instant compatibility with any Mac 9.0 and higher, Windows 2000, Me, OS, and Linux operating system by acting as

a removable hard drive, It is fully plug-n-play, with the sole exception of use with Windows 98, which doesn't support the

full USB, and so requires a driver to be installed before operation. It is a portable and pocketable personal storage device providing driverless interoperability.

Never Leave Home Without It. For computer users on the run, the lightweight and durable DiskOnKey can ao anywhere and withstand most environmental conditions. It is designed to resemble a miniature pen, fitting in the palm of your hand, with a clip for pockets and a ring for key chains. It is a 82mm imes15mm \times 23mm piece of storage perfection. The actual storage medium is protected within a hard casing, reducing the chance of information damage. This design contrasts to the traditional floppy drive and diskette, where the slide is more susceptible to the outside elements.

The configuration is reliable and rugged, allowing for easy transportation. I don't have to worry any more that my storage medium, and therefore information, will be damaged by being carried in a backpack. For businessmen with briefcases and vacationers with suitcases, there is no more concern while traveling. It even operates up to 10,000 feet altitude.

M-Systems DiskOnKey

This compact and portable storage device allows for Mac/PC compatibility and more.

There are no moving parts, no cables, and no batteries required. A USB port (low-power device) is the only needed supply and takes the place of an adapter. The DiskOnKey is the only licensed flash-data-

storage technology using USB format. The read/write power consumption is 80–95 mA, performance is from 12 MBits/sec to 960 Mbytes/sec, and it can be plugged in and unplugged at any time during operation without loss of data or need for restarting. With an onboard CPU that handles data manipulation, there is no burden or energy consumption on the part of the PC.



As shown here, the DiskOnKey is just as portable as your passport. Also, the tough plastic enclosure protects your data from possible damage while inside your pocket.

What's Your Pleasure? No matter what your computer interests are, the DiskOnKey allows for versatile storage. With its own CPU, it is able to download and store a range of

items. For travelers and commuters, eBooks, email addresses, and online magazine and newspaper articles can be brought along on the journey. Photos and videos can

be saved, making for advanced, 21st century family photo albums or a larger graphics selection at work in the office or home. As long as Napster can avoid eeviction and new methods of acquiring songs from the Internet continue to come into the forefront, music lovers can even leave the CDs in the stereo and simply bring along their files.

It offers excellent options for businessmen: privacy, security, and CPU integration, all with a wireless interface. The host computer will instantly detect it and recognize it as a supplementary hard drive; hence, it is easy to use. Just plug it in. Now, there is the freedom of working on another person's computer or laptop without having to save and leave personal files in their system. As a student, I love my PC and will defend it against any Mac, but my school's graphics curriculum is Mac-based and therefore provides only Macs in the labs. I needed a solution to my late-night creativity binges and the desire to work on assignments in the comfort of my room. The DiskOnKey enabled me to begin my projects at home and refine them in the lab.

Shop 'till You Drop. DiskOnKey is ⁶ now available with a storage (Continued on page 38) 21

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ELIZABETH JAMISON

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TECHNO-SCOPE.

WHAT IS THE INTERNET?

More than half of Americans are online everyday; surfing the web, supporting e-commerce with prolific Internet spending, swearing by each daily e-mail, and even entrusting financial account information to virtual banking institutions. In this new millennium, we find ourselves living in an "Internet-Friendly" world, and this extraordinary technology is becoming more widespread by the minute. Each day, approximately 50% of Americans spend hours exploring the Internet. So what exactly is this virtual world?

Confusion about this widespread, virtually unavoidable technology is

often the cause of fear and suspicion in the minds of legions of Internet newbies. What Web-surfing, cookie sending, e-consumer *hasn't* wondered about online security and privacy issues? To some, the land of virtual connectivity is synonymous to a new millennium Big Brother, and his eyes are everywhere.

Not to fear, however. With a little understanding of the WWW, you too can let go of your suspicion and have fun while you surf. You may even discover what millions of individuals already have—that the Internet, with its myriad of capabilities and enor-

INTERNET GROWTH

mous e-commerce potential, is an electronic realm filled with infinite opportunity.

A NETWORK IS BORN

Contrary to popular belief, the driving force behind the development of the Internet was to provide an economical way to connect costly computer resources, not to create a network that would survive potential disasters like nuclear war. Defense measures were actually a small component. According to the Computer Museum History Center, in the 1960s before the word "Internet" was coined, there were

DATE	HOSTS	DATE	HOSTS	NETWORKS	DOMAINS
12/69	4	07/89	130,000	650	3,900
06/70	9	10/89	159,000	837	0,000
10/70	11	10/90	313,000	2,063	9,300
12/70	13	01/91	376,000	2,338	-,
04/71	23	07/91	535,000	3,086	16,000
10/72	31	10/91	617,000	3,556	18,000
01/73	35	01/92	727,000	4,526	
06/74	62	04/92	890,000	5,291	20,000
03/77	111	07/92	992,000	6,569	16,300
12/79	188	10/92	1,136,000	7,505	18,100
08/81	213	01/93	1,313,000	8,258	21,000
05/82	235	04/93	1,486,000	9,722	22,000
08/83	562	07/93	1,776,000	13.767	26,000
10/84	1,024	10/93	2,056,000	16,533	28,000
10/85	1,961	01/94	2,217,000	20,539	30,000
02/86	2,308	07/94	3,212,000	25,210	46,000
11/86	5,089	10/94	3,864,000	37,022	56,000
12/87	28,174	01/95	4,852,000	39,410	71,000
07/88	33,000	07/95	6,642,000	61,538	120,000
10/88	56,000	01/96	9,472,000	93,671	240,000
01/89	80,000	07/96	12,881,000	134,365	488,000
		01/97	16,146,000		828,000
		07/97	19,540,000		1,301,000

Information provided by Computer Museum History Center

Table 1. The table above lists the amount of hosts, networks, and domains that existed between December 1969 and July 1997.

only about 10,000 computers in the entire world. They were primitive and difficult to program, contained just a few thousand words of magnetic core memory, and were priced in the hundreds of thousands of dollars. This first large-scale network provided a way to connect these computers.

Although there are conflicting theories regarding the actual date the Internet was invented, October 29, 1969 is most commonly referenced as the birthday of the Internet. This first network component grew out of funding by the U.S. Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA), later named the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), to develop a communications system among government and academic computer research laboratories.

In 1985, the National Science Foundation (NSF) created NSFNET, a series of networks that would facilitate research and education communications. Based on ARPANET protocols, the NSFNET was responsible for the creation of a national backbone service that was provided free of charge to any U.S. research and educational institution. Regional networks were simultaneously constructed to link individual institutions with the national backbone service.

As people began to realize the potential of this network, NSFNET grew rapidly and new software applications were created to make access easier. Corporations like Sprint and MCI began to build their own networks, which they linked to NSFNET. Today, commercial firms and other regional network providers have taken over most of the operation of the Internet, and the National Science Foundation has withdrawn from the backbone industry.

The Internet wasn't always a vast mecca of Web sites and business advertisements. It was originally designed for electronic mail, file transfer using ftp (file transfer protocol), bulletin boards, and newsgroups. The World Wide Web, which is one component of the Internet, enables simple navigation of Web sites through a graphical interface. During the 1990s, people started using Web sites to advertise and to create a new form of business—e-commerce. Today, the "Web" is the most important part of the

"In the Beginning, 🐭 ARPA created the ARPANET. And the ARPANET was without form and void. And darkness was upon the deep. And the spirit of ARPA moved upon the face of the network and ARPA said, 'Let there be a protocol,' and there was a protocol. And ARPA saw that it was good. And ARPA said, 'Let there be more protocols,' and it was so. And ARPA saw that it was good. * *** *** ~ And ARPA said, 'Let there be more networks,' and it was so."

- Danny Cohen

Although some may picture the Internet as a force unto itself lurking somewhere in the vast reaches of cyberspace, the reality is not nearly as intriguing. Simply put, the Internet is an interconnected network of computers. It's not just any network, though. It is The Network to beat all others, and it's growing larger and more complex by the second. This super-network is based on a common addressing system called TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol). Transmission Control Protocol splits large files into numerous small files, or packets, and assigns each with sequencing and addressing information. Upon arrival at their final destination, the packets are reassembled into their original file. Internet Protocol consists of a hierarchical addressing system that controls the routing of these packets.

COMMON TERMS

For people who were not born with a silver mouse in one hand, it is easy to confuse certain terms and products with the Internet itself. In fact, it is not beyond many "experienced" cybertravelers to misunderstand how particular aspects of the Internet fit together. Before you hook up your modem and connect with the rest of the world, it is important to understand the basic facets of the Net. The more you know about it, the smoother your ride and the clearer your vision will be of where you want to go. Here are some common internet terms and a brief description of each.

Internet Service Provider: An Internet Service Provider (ISP) is not the Internet. It is a company that provides access to the Internet, like an on-ramp leads to a highway. For most ISPs, there is a monthly fee ranging from \$9.00-\$20.00, and for this we get access to the Internet. There are innumerable companies that provide Internet access. Some include major telecommunications firms like AT&T, or local telephone companies. A company such as Earthlink, which provides just online access, not telephone service, can also connect you to the Internet. One of the faster ways to surf the Web is through your local cable company, which provides access over cable lines (much faster link telephone than connections). Whichever you choose, just remember that your ISP is not the Internet-just the door that will take vou inside the Web.

- Online Service Provider: An online service provider, which offers much more than just access to the Internet, is like an ISP but with a kick. AOL (America Online) is one such example. AOL provides proprietary content like games, access to sports, news and research and chat rooms. These little extras are meant to be used with the online service and are usually not available to the general users of the Internet.
- Web Browser: Like a vehicle on a superhighway, the browser is the transmission that propels us on our journey throughout the Web. For your computer to view the information and documents found on the Internet, you first need to load a browser. While various navigational tools are available, the two most popular are Netscape Navigator (Netscape Communications), and Internet Explorer (Microsoft Corporation). Both enable the Web surfer to view Web pages, and both support Java (high level programming language developed by Sun Microsystems), JavaScript, (a sim (Continued on page 52)

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Lots of Choices in Video Cards

O ne of the biggest benefits of mcdular computer design is that you can upgrade specific areas of a PC without having to replace the entire computer. That's really what this column is all about, not only gaining, but maintaining, Peak Computing capability through selective upgrades.

The one area of a PC that seems to get upgraded the most often is the video card. The reason for this is pretty simple—no other subsystem (except, perhaps, the CPU itself) continues to advance in capabilities so rapidly. The major video chipset vendors, including Nvidia and ATI Technologies, seem to be bringing out a new generation of chipsets every six to eight months. Each generation provides not only better performance than the previous one, but improved graphics capabilities.

It wouldn't really matter much, except that game developers are quick to take advantage of these improved capabilities. Since game players make up a large percentage of those PC users in the market for video-system upgrades, a new video card every six, eight, or twelve months seems to be pretty common.

You don't, however, have to be a rabid game player to start wishing for a new card. The enhancements and improvements haven't been just in the area of better game play. This time around, we'll take a look at a trio of some of the new offerings for all kinds of video enthusiasts.

PUTTING THEM TO THE TEST

Testing a video card can be done several ways. Some testers use a



The Hercules 3D Prophet Ultra features a GeForce2 Ultra chipset. 64 MB of DDR RAM, and a processor whose core clock speed equals 259 MHz. Included in the software is 3D Tweak that allows the processor to be overclocked; hence the enormous fan for cooling the board.

frame rate capability that's built into games such as *Quake*. From the game's Console, you simply issue a command like TIMEDEMO 0, and the game will run and calculate the displayed frame rate.

This is fine if all you are interested in are full-out frame rates. A more comprehensive set of video benchmarks is available from a company with the unlikely name of MadOnion. Previously called FutureMark, this vendor produces a professional-level set of DirectX 8-based video benchmarks called the 3DMark2001 Benchmark. A free copy similar to the one we use is available for downloading from MadOnion's Web site (*www.mado nion.com*), if you have the time. It's a 40-MB file, so even with a broadband Internet connection it takes a while to download. The Professional version of 3DMark2001 adds a few features, like the Result Browser that enables you to examine several cards' results sideby-side.

The 3DMark2001 Benchmark does have a frame-rate test. In fact, it has several, with "demo" games of varying complexity programmed to simulate a variety of gaming scenarios. The benchmark also automatically captures rendered images from the video card during the testing. A set of reference images is included, so you can compare the captured images with the reference images and check for artifacts and aliasing, as well as color anomalies.

In fact, the 3DMark2001 Benchmark performs 20 different tests, and can be set to run once, continuously, or a specified number of times.

A SMALL WORLD AFTER ALL

Of the three cards we tested, two have chipsets from Nvidia. In the past year, a number of popular chipset and video card vendors have gone belly up. Diamond Multimedia was acquired by S3 (now SONICblue) and, while still in business, is out of the video card market. 3dfx, which once had a good share of the market with its Voodoo cards, bought STB, and then went under itself.

Matrox Graphics is still in business, as is ATI Technologies. Both of these are Canadian companies, with ATI having the greater share of the market. Right now, Matrox builds its own cards using only its own chipsets. ATI supplies many of the video chipsets used in laptops, but until recently reserved its RAGE and RADEON desktop chipsets for its own branded products. The company has recently announced that it will start to supply video chipsets to other vendors, hoping to eat into some of Nvidia's popularity in the OEM market.

Nvidia doesn't actually produce video cards, only the chipsets for them. The very latest video chipset from this vendor is its GeForce3. At the moment, however, GeForce3 cards are hard to come by, and expensive when you can find them. The GeForce3 chipset builds on the GeForce2's hardware handling of transform and lighting (T&L) by providing programmable vertex shading and pixel shading. By allowing a software developer to determine, from within the application, exactly how this will take place, the GeForce3 promises to deliver outstanding performance and even more realistic 3D graphics. In fact, Microsoft has selected the GeForce3 chipset to provide the graphics in its upcoming XBox game console.



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The downside of the GeForce3 is



ATI Technologies presents the RADEON ALL-IN-WONDER, which offers 32 MB of RAM, a RADEON chipset, and multiple I/O option: including S-Video, audio, and composite video. Another feature built-in is a cable-ready tuner that allows users to plug their PC into their cable box and enjoy scanning any unscrambled channels.

that software has to be specifically written to take advantage of these new features. Otherwise, the performance is pretty much along the level of the less expensive GeForce2 Ultra. Most games written to take advantage of the GeForce3 won't be out for several months. Given Nvidia's past history, it's likely that by that time, a newer version of the GeForce3 will be available. That's why we tested cards with the more affordable GeForce2 chipset.

INEXPENSIVE IS NICE

The GeForce2 chipset actually comes in three versions, each providing a higher degree of performance. At the entry level is the GeForce2 MX. This is designed for less expensive video cards, but still offers hardware T&L and the GeForce2 architecture. A step up in performance is the GeForce2 GTS. At the top of the line is the GeForce2 Ultra.

One entry-level card, using the GeForce2 MX chipset, is the \$99 MagicVideo 3DMX from I/OMagic. This vendor has a large presence at retail—with products ranging from a high-end MP3 jukebox to CD-RW and

SOURCE INFORMATION

ATI Technologies, Inc. 905-822-2600 www.ati.com

Hercules, Inc. 514-279-9960 www.hercules.com

VOmagic Corporation 714-953-3000 www.iomagic.com DVD drives. We had some initial problem with the 3DMX, simply because it did not come with DirectX 8 drivers, which the 3DMark2001 benchmark requires to run. After downloading the Nvidia reference drivers from Nvidia's Web site, we were up and running.

For the very reasonable price, the MagicVideo 3DMX is a pretty basic card. It has only a DB-15 VGA output. While it does come with 32 MB of video RAM, this memory is SDRAM, rather than the faster DDR RAM. There's also no DVD player included, though the one that came with our DVD drive worked just fine.

At the same time, the MagicVideo performed very nicely, both on the 3DMark2001 tests as well as when actually playing real games. It doesn't have some of the fancy features that the other cards we tested offer, but for the price, it's a great way to upgrade a video card that's a year or two old.

PLAY IT TO THE MAX

On the other side of the performance and feature scale is the Hercules 3D Prophet II Ultra. As this is written, the price on the card is still around \$400, but as more GeForce3 cards become widely available, you can expect the price to drop precipitously. Hercules was one of the first companies to produce a graphics card for then new IBM PC. Over the years, the company fell into financial difficulty and eventually went belly up. Canadian card vendor Guillemot bough the rights to the name, and relaunched Hercules with a line of new products to great success.

The most obvious feature of the Hercules 3D Prophet Ultra is the GeForce2 Ultra chipset, which has a fan mounted on the RAMDAC to keep it at a comfortable operating temperature. That's especially necessary, as the card comes with a utility called 3D Tweak that lets you overclock the chip for increased performance. Performance is hardly sluggish to start with, as the Ultra has a core clock speed of 259 MHz compared to the 150-MHz speed of the GeForce2 MX. Also included on the 3D Prophet Ultra is 64 MB of fast DDR RAM.

At this price level, you expect a premium card, and the 3D Prophet Ultra delivers. It has outputs for VGA (a standard DB-15 connector), DVI (the

(Continued on page 58)

REID GOLDSBOROUGH

SURVEYING THE DIGITAL

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Supercomputing Enhanced: Make A Power Play With Your Computer

Wouldn't it be something if you could combine the power of your computer with those of hundreds, thousands, even millions of others? If you're connected to a local area network at work or the Internet at home or the office, you're already experiencing the benefits of computer connectivity. Typically, though, you're just sharing information, programs, or storage space with other computers. You're not pooling the processing power of each PC.

"Distributed computing" takes the network one step further. In many ways, it's an out-of-this-world concept, and it's thus fitting that the first popular distributed computing project involves the search for intelligent life elsewhere in the universe.

SETI SOFTWARE AND OTHER OPTIONS

SETI@home, at http://setiathome. ssl.berkeley.edu, has been attracting volunteers since May 1999. Already, a whopping three million have opened their computers through the Internet to the Space Sciences Laboratory of the University of California at Berkeley, helping the lab analyze radio signals from outer space for signs of intelligence.

It's all very, well, far out. Yet, it's very logical as well. By breaking down a huge computational project into smaller tasks and distributing them to many different computers, the work gets done faster. The process itself is painless. You download a small program that typically acts as a screen-



Each day, thousands of computers partake in one of the world's largest distributed computing projects—SETI@home. The above photo was retrieved from SETI@home's Web site, http://setiath ome.ssl.Berkeley.edu, and it shows a graph analysis of the night sky, which has been analyzed with the help of volunteers' home computers. Free software can be downloaded from this site in order to lend your machine's CPU power to a most promising cause—finding evidence of extraterrestrial intelligence within the cosmos via radio contact.

saver—Windows, Mac, and Linux users can all play.

The screensaver kicks in when you're not using your computer, so it doesn't interfere with your work. Every few days it gathers together data and sends it back to the mother ship, that is, the Berkeley lab. You don't need a high-speed Internet connection—a 28.8 modem works fine—and for disk space all you need is ten spare megabytes.

To promote security, the SETI@ home software is designed to download and upload data only from the Berkeley lab. For similar reasons, the Berkeley lab hasn't publicly released the source code of the software.

SETI@home has received a lot of attention, but it's not the only option available in digital altruism. If you're a more down-to-earth type, you can participate in cancer research through the United Devices project, at *www. ud.com*, which was developed in conjunction with Britain's Oxford University and is supported with funding from computer giant Intel. Nearly half a million people so far have joined this effort. The process is similar to that with SETI@home, but instead of analyzing radio signals from space, your computer analyzes molecules for their suitability in the formulation for anticancer drugs.

Helping others is great, but it you're more attuned to doing well rather than to doing good, a number of companies have begun to offer distributed computing services that can harness your organization's existing computers to solve complex business or research problems. Entropia, at *www.entropia. com*, has the bottom line firmly in mind with its offerings, which it suggests for use in areas such as financial analysis, Web testing, bioinformatics, or computational chemistry.

The company doesn't ignore social responsibility, however, allowing individuals to download its software for what it describes as "cause computing." You can currently sign up for two projects. The first, in conjunction with the Scripps Research Institute of La Jolla, California, involves the study of drug resistance and drug design in the fight against AIDS. The second, in conjunction with the University of Rochester's Simon School of Business, involves the study of world market volatility.

All this is very impressive sounding, and some of the rhetoric inevitably gets more than a bit grandiose. United Devices enthuses: "We all get to feel terrific because we are changing the world." Not to be outdone, Entropia claims to "quite literally build a computer the size of planet Earth."

Still, the numbers, if not yet the results, really are impressive. SETI@ home's three million volunteers collectively have created a relatively inexpensive distributed supercomputer with greater raw processing power than the fastest discrete supercomputer. SETI@home contends its network of computers is rated at 15 teraflops and has cost just \$500,000, while IBM's ASCI White supercomputer is rated at 12 teraflops and costs \$110 million.

DON'T GET BURNT!

Distributed computing does have its limitations, however. Unlike discrete supercomputers such as IBM's, it's not effective with problems such as weather forecasting in which individual cal-

culations affect each other. With dis-



Products such as American Power Conversion's PowerManager offer protection above and beyond the standard circuit-breaker equipped power strips. This particular unit features a sitewiring-fault indicator, noise filtering, and fusedbased surge protection from disasters, such as nearby lightning strikes.

tributed computing, as currently developed, the calculations must be independent of one another.

Although it has great potential, distributed computing is still too new to have scored any significant achievements. SETI@home, for instance, has not detected any radio signals that indicate the presence of extraterrestrial intelligence. Yet the search, and the development of ever more sophisticated computer technology, continues.

While computers are gaining power and sophistication, most people don't think twice about the electric current flowing into a PC until something disturbs that flow. Electricity is your computer's gasoline, the fuel that moves the moving parts; and it can be equally explosive. In the event that lightning threatens, electrical disturbances can cause the bits to bite the dust, bigtime, and negate any and all progress made from computer connectivity and distributed computing.

A few years ago, a nearby lightning strike zapped my computer during a crucial stage of an important work project. It toasted the hard drive controller,

POINT AND CLICK

American Power Conversion www.apcc.com

Entropia www.entropia.com

Seti@home * * * http://setiathome.ssl.berkeley.edu *

Tripp Lite www.tripplite.com

United Devices www.uniteddevices.com a backup floppy disk in the floppy drive, and the modem. I was lucky, however. The lightning didn't total the PC, sparing the hard disk and my work. I did, however, spend a hairpulling day waiting for the computer repair shop to inform me of this.

KEEPING POWER UNDER CONTROL

One misconception about electricity is that lightning never strikes twice. In actuality, it could zap my home office equipment all over again in the same way or worse. If you're not prepared, your PC could be an accident waiting to happen, too. Another misconception is that a surge suppressor will protect your equipment against lightning. Truth is that lightning can surge past even the best surge suppressors, also called surge protectors, that are typically used in home and small business settings. The same is true with uninterruptible power supplies, also called backup power supplies, which typically incorporate surge suppressors.

A surge suppressor, however, is helpful in protecting delicate computer electronics from smaller but much more common surges that inadvertently emanate from other office machines or household appliance and from surges caused when the power comes back on after an outage.

An uninterruptible power supply (UPS) is helpful at the onset of a power outage as well. If the lights go out, a UPS will provide juice to your PC long enough for you to save any unsaved work and power down properly, preventing files from getting corrupted. In areas of rolling blackouts or where the local electric company for other reasons can't keep the electrons streaming dependably, a UPS is a must have.

Don't wait until you're sadder but wiser. If you haven't already done so, invest in either of these pieces of equipment, which can be thought of as the equivalent of air bags in a car. They may not save you in the worst crash, but you're a lot safer with them. You should plug modem and network lines into the unit as well or buy a separate phone-line surge suppressor. Don't scrimp by buying a cheapo power strip instead of a full-fledged surge suppressor or UPS. Just because you can plug multiple devices into it doesn't mean

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(Continued on page 38)

BROOKE A. BERLIN

SCIENCE: FACT OR FICTION

HAARP: PROGRESS OR MIND-CONTROL?

The U.S. military has been experimenting with ways to understand and control the upper atmosphere for about 50 years. Beginning with Project Argus in 1958, when the U.S. Navy exploded three fission and two hydrogen bombs in order to assess the impact of high-altitude nuclear explosions on

radio transmission and radar operations due to an electromagnetic pulse (EMP), it continues today with HAARP—an acronym for High-frequency Active Auroral Research Program—which was jointly initiated by the U.S. Air Force and U.S. Navy in 1993.

Since the introduction of HAARP, there have been many theories as to its intended use and misuse. The military boasts improvements in communications, defense, and environmental conservation. Others

have speculated that there are more negative consequences from this program than the military wants the public to know about. Such theorists have come out with the possibility of mind-control and environmental manipulation and devastation.

The Logistics

Our atmosphere is divided into three major sections-the troposphere (sea level-16 km), the stratosphere (16-48 km), and the ionosphere (48-50,000 km). HAARP researchers are studying the properties and behavior of the ionosphere, specifically at an altitude of 100-350 km, through the use of a research facility in Alaska. The 23-acre facility located 200 miles east of Anchorage consists of two main partsan ionospheric research instrument (IRI) and a scientific suite of other instruments. The IRI is a high-power transmitter and antenna capable of producing up to 3.6 million watts used to excite a confined area a few hundred

meters thick by a few tens of kilometers in diameter. Other instruments are used to observe the resulting physical processes taking place in the excited area.

The intensity of the signal being transmitted is less than three microwatts per cm²—tens of thousands of times less than the sun's natural electromagnetic



radiation and hundreds of times less than the sun's natural ultraviolet energy. While the concentration of radiation is minor compared to natural levels, observations can still be made about the sun's stimulation and, therefore, provide information about the dynamics of plasmas and the process of solar-terrestrial interactions.

Sitting On The Fence

Many of the applications that HAARP—the most versatile and largest radio-frequency-radiation transmitter in the world—can be used for have debatable ethics and morality. Many of its functions are positive in nature, but can be taken to a negative extreme. The emphasis of the project is to understand, enhance, and ultimately achieve control of communications—be they inter-party or third-party. It is an integral part of space research and military development.

The ability to manipulate radio waves can be achieved in different ways, such as electron acceleration of infrared (IR) and other optical emissions, generating geometric field-aligned ionization, and using oblique heating to broaden ionospheric enhancement technology. The U.S. Navy can generate extremelylow frequency (ELF) waves, which will allow for military communication with submerged submarines.

These techniques can be applied to a system of surveillance for both defense and civilian purposes, in which the U.S. Air Force can then deal more effectively with such things as terrorist groups and crowd control. However, this would be achieved by producing mild to severe physiological disruption or perceptual distortion or disorientation. U.S. Air Force documents revealed that a system for interrupting and exploiting human mental processes through pulsed

radio-frequency radiation over large geographical areas is feasible and desirable

By creating and directing balls of energy at lightning speeds, it could be possible to manipulate the minds of people by altering the electrical energy already present in their brains. Imagine, if you could, the ability of a police force to soothe a rioting mob with a pulse of electromagnetic force or perhaps the ability to render the same crowd docile and subservient. If today's society can be monitored and controlled by means of influencing public behavior, the threat of a highly-dominated technosociety is a real prospect.

Weather Warfare

HAARP is most likely to be marketed to the public as a space shield against incoming weapons and a device for repairing the ozone layer. Through molecular modifications in the atmosphere and by constructing particle lenses or focusing devices, claims have been made that it will be possible to alter wind pat-29



This is an aerial view of the HAARP antennae located in Gakona, Alaska. Down the road from the antenna farm is where the main control facility is located. The site offers stunning views of Mt. Sanford and Mt. Drum within the Wrangell Mountain Chain.

terns and solar absorption patterns. Simply stated, it will be possible to control the weather. This means that while natural disasters may be able to be tracked and contained, they will also be able to be used in environmental warfare.

The ability of the HAARP/Space lab/rocket combination to deliver nuclearbomb-like energy to anywhere on earth via laser and particle beams will bring geophysical warfare to a magnitude comparable with biochemical warfare. The key to geophysical warfare is the identification of environmental instabilities to which the addition of a small amount of energy would release vastly greater amounts of energy.



30

This photo of Wardenclyffe was obtained from the Wardenclyffe Project Homepage at www. teslascience.org. This organization hopes to one day acquire the property in Shoreham, New York for the purpose of establishing a museum dedicated to Tesla's work. The impressive 180-foot tower no longer stands at the site, but the building seen in the photo has been preserved.

THE TESLA CONNECTION

Perhaps no scientist's career is shrouded with more conspiracy than that of Nikola Tesla. His lab on the grounds of Wardenclyffe on Long Island, still to this day is the subject of controversy. A classic tale told around the test bench is Tesla's tie to the explosive incident that occurred in Tugunska, Siberia in the early twentieth century. Causes for the widespread damage have been linked to a meteor, an atomic bomb, and a death ray. The death ray was a common legend that had been buzzing throughout the pre-war science community.

Nikola Tesla announced his plans for his own death ray at a symposium of New York based electrical engineers. Truth soon melds with fantasy as the following details are discussed. Word was that J.P. Morgan was interested in investing a bit of his empire into Tesla's Wardenclyffe laboratory. Tesla claimed that his 180-foot tower could transmit energy waves to any point on the globe. He explained how this energy could be used for communications, power grids, or ultimately-destruction. A feisty Edison, as rumors have it, wanted the cash of Tesla's investors for his own energy production plans, and so he set forth in luring the likes of Morgan away

Using power-beaming transmitters of this type would enable individuals to trigger earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Not only would there be negative effects on human health and stability, but there would also be a profound influence on the migration patterns of fish and wild animals that rely on an undisturbed energy field to find their routes. Intensive and increasingly destructive programs like this one could do more harm than good to the longterm environment.

Additional military benefits would be seen if large regions of the atmosphere could be lifted unexpectedly to higher altitudes. Missiles would then encounter unplanned drag forces and be ineffective. History repeats itself, though, and those looking at the detriments possibly caused by heating areas in the ionosphere—whereby electromagnetic waves bounce back to earth penetrating everything, both living and dead—turn towards such events as the 1962 Project Starfish. There, testing disrupted the lower Van Allen Belt and created a new, extended radiation belt. In 1990, there from the "mad" Tesla.

Supposedly, in an attempt to win over his prospective investors, Nikola Tesla organized and executed a onetime test of his death ray. The result is in the miles of destruction in a secluded forest in Tugunska, according to some theorists. As history shows, Tesla soon fell out of favor with Morgan, and the lab at Wardenclyffe was sold for scrap. The plot thickens, when Tesla dies and "men from the government" allegedly filter through the scientist's notes and steal away with his writings related to the death ray (among numerous other writings). Nearly a century later, people still are inquiring about the mysterious work at Wardenclyffe and its ties to weapons of mass destruction. The lab at Wardenclyffe still stands today. It is in the town of Shoreham on Long Island, New York. The tower is gone, but the brick building that housed the lab remains. According to the Environmental Protection Agency, previous tenants had rendered the sit hazardous due to the dumping of silver nitrate from photo processing. The site is strictly off limits to the public and a guard is posted to deter home-grown investigators. And so, the mystery continues...

was a government document that indicated that the radio-frequency power zaps would drive the ionosphere into unnatural activity

Conspiracy Theories

Many people feel that the suspicious motives behind HAARP are validated by the project's association to secret patents. The technology provided—by both the actively participating organizations and the links to non-active organizations—can be traced back by different paths to some very questionable people.

The prime contractor for HAARP is APTI—Arco Power Technologies, Incorporated—whose parent company is ARCO—Atlantic Richfield Company one of the largest oil companies in the world. APTI owns the Eastlund Patents, and much of Bernard J. Eastlund's work was based on the information provided by Nikola Tesla in the early 1900s. In 1994, ARCO sold APTI, patents and all, to E-Systems, one of the biggest intelligence contractors working with the CIA, defense intelligence organizations,

(Continued on page 52)

AM/Short-Wave Converter

BILL DONOFRIO

f you ever wanted to listen to, or were just curious about, what's on the short-wave bands, this is just the circuit you have been looking for. For a few bucks and a couple of hours of work, you can build your own AM/Short-Wave Converter that has good performance and won't empty your wallet.

About eight years ago I was sent to Japan on an assignment.

After listening to Japanese and broken English for ten hours a day, six days a week, for two weeks, it was a relief to turn on my shortwave converter and listen to someone speaking unbroken English. If you think these were long days, the average Japanese work-er (salarymen) works twelve hours a day, five days a week, and eight hours on

Saturday. The converter I built

so many years ago was only slightly different from the one described here. Its performance was almost as good as some of the cheap shortwave receivers on the market. When I decided to build the

circuit, I wanted to build something that was simple, but had good performance. By building a converter, I was able to design a simple circuit that could convert shortwave signals to ones that

could be received by any AM radio. While this is not a novel idea, it eliminated the expense of designing IF, detector, and amplifier circuits. This idea was put to good use during the 70s when converters where used to convert AM car radios to FM receivers.

Circuit Description. The converter circuit consists of a Hartley oscillator and a mixer. In this circuit, the fre-

quency of the incoming signal is combined with the signal from the oscillator in the mixer. The signals are heterodyned, and an intermediate frequency is produced. For example, if the incoming signal was

6600 kHz and the oscillator was set at 5000 kHz, the intermediate frequencies would be 1600 and 11600. The lower frequency intermediate signal would now be in the frequency range for any AM radio to receive. Usina this method, any high-frequency signal can

convert to a lower frequency. If the AM radio was tuned to 1600 kHz. it would pick up the 1600 kHz intermediate frequency and reject the other.

The oscillator was designed around a FET transistor, Q1, A field-

effect transistor was used instead of a bipolar, because the high impedance permits the design of a high-frequency stable oscillator. A Hartley oscillator

was used in this converter and can be recognized by its tapped coil. The resonating capacitor (C1) was placed in parallel with the entire coil winding. The frequency of oscillation is approximately

3.5-9 MHz and is determined by the tuning coil (L1) and the 150-pF capacitor (C1).

The mixer is essentially a common emitter amplifier with a gain of three. Resistors R4 and R5 provide volt- 31

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Discover The Thrills Of

Short-Wave Radio By Building

A Coil-Tuned Converter



Fig. 1. This is the schematic for the AM/Short-Wave Converter circuit. As the author explains, the main components of the circuit are a Hartley oscillator and a mixer. Capacitor C1 acts as the resonating capacitor within the Hartley oscillator, which is also composed of Q1 and L1.

age-divider bias. Oscillator and input signals are fed in to the base of the transistor (Q1), where they are heterodyned. The intermediate frequencies are fed to the transmitting antenna and received by the AM radio.

Construction. In order to save money I constructed the circuit on a piece of perfboard, inserting 22gauge wire in the holes to form wire

paths for the components. Then, I
soldered the components to the
wires. In many ways this form of
construction resembles a printed
circuit board with surface-mount
components.

The coil was wound around a 2inch long by ‰-inch in diameter core with an adjustable ferrite slug. Around the coil form were wound 20 turns of 22-gauge enamel wire tapped 10 turns from

PARTS LIST FOR THE AM/SHORT-WAVE CONVERTER

SEMICONDUCTORS

Q1-2N3819 field-effect transistor, N channel Q2-2N3903 or 2N3904 NPN transistor.

Using a 2N3904 will only slightly degrade performance.

RESISTORS

(All resistors are 5%, ¼-watt units unless otherwise noted.)
R1—2.2K-ohm
R2—1-megohm
R3—680-ohm
R4—22K
R5—3.3K
R6—330-ohm
R7—1K

CAPACITORS

C1—150-pF, ceramic disc \pm C2—.001- μ F, ceramic disc C3 and C6—.1- μ F, ceramic disc C4—10- μ F, 10-volt electrolytic capacitor C5—330-pF, ceramic disc

ADDITIONAL PARTS AND MATERIALS

S1—SPST switch Perf board, wire, 9-volt battery, AM radio

The inductor-coil was wound around a 2inch long by $\frac{1}{6}$ -inch in diameter core with an adjustable ferrite slug. Around the coil were wound 20 turns of 22-gauge enamel wire tapped 10 turns from the top. See text.

the top. To remove the enamel from the wire, sandpaper was used. While you may not be able to obtain a coil form with these exact dimensions, oscillator performance won't be severely affected. Coils up to %-inch in diameter were used with 30gauge wire. Good sources for these coils are grab bags, old TVs, radios, and even computer moni-



These coils were actually used in the above circuit. As you can see, various coils can be used.



The AM/Short-Wave Converter was constructed inside an index card-filing box. On the left-hand **32** side is the tuner that is just a coil with an adjustable ferrite slug.



Fig. 2. The graph above shows the radio spectrum. Short-wave broadcasts are heard at a nominal 1700 kHz to 30 MHz. The band generally exists from the upper portion of the AM band up to the mid-HF band, taking into consideration the numerous conditions that affect the signals at this wavelength (e.g. time of day and solar activity).

tors. The transmitting antenna was made up of approximately six inches of 22-gauge wire. The circuit was then mounted in an inexpensive plastic card file box, which can be obtained for about \$1.50. Though a subminiature phone jack was used in the prototype circuit to connect the receiving antenna and the ground, it's optional. It was only used to make these items easier to transport when the converter was moved.

Operation. To operate the converter, connect the Earth ground to a cold-water pipe, radiator, or other suitable ground. String out about 20-30 feet of wire across the floor to form an antenna. Any type of wire can be used for an antenna. I used 20 feet of speaker wire. A good antenna and around are required to obtain maximum performance. Place the transmitting antenna next to the AM radio you wish to use and set the tuner to a place where no stations are broadcasting. This can be any place on the standard broadcast band. Usually, there are no stations at either end of the band. Adjust the tuning coil until a station comes in. That's all there is to it.

Conclusion. You can receive stations from approximately 120- to the 31-meter band. Reception is best at night. Usually, the later into the night, the better the reception.

Listening to short-wave radio broadcasts (SWLing, if you're savvy) is a hobby enjoyed by millions around the globe. Tuning in to a

distant station, or DXing, is one of the more popular pastimes of listeners. The actual task of tuning in the stations from far-off lands on a portable radio takes practice and patience. Broadcasts are heard anywhere between 1700 kHz and 30 MHz. Reception of the signals relies heavily on environmental factors, such as temperature, amount of sunspot activity, and any sources of Electro-Magnetic Interference (EMI). Heralded as a source of alternative media. short-wave radio offers music and discussion from all across the spectrum. Many stations program English broadcasts that are specifically targeted to North American audiences, A good source of radio station information is (ironically) the Internet. Check out Mare's Short-Wave Frequency List Of Broadcasts (http://Detroit.freenet.org/mare/S WBCSkeds.html) for a comprehensive list organized into world regions and the various stations that offer English broadcasts. Another site to consider when starting out is DXing.com (www.dxing.com). Here, visitors will find all sorts of useful information pertaining to DXing and scanners.

Utility-stations, or utes, are transmitters operating in a near-jamming manner. These utes can range from government users, private users such as contractors, or just your typical ignorant transmitter operator who has no tact. Devoted SWLs consider the practice of overbearing a viable station rude and in some extreme cases, unlawful. Yet, some listeners try to intentionally monitor the utes instead of the

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"official" short-wave stations. You never know what or who you might here between 1700 kHz and 30 MHz.

One of the challenges of the DXing hobby is receiving QSLs. QSLs get their name from the golden days of radiotelegraph operators, when QSL was code for "I confirm." Now, QSLs are tokens of acknowledgment from short-wave stations. Listeners, who are fortunate enough to tune in a distant station, can often send in a report to the station and receive a traditional postcard or certificate QSL in return. Most reports state the time the station was heard in UTC, the quality of the signal, some details on what they heard in order to verify they were actually listening, and comments or criticism. Die-hard radio operators still use a system known as SINPO. This stands for Strength of signal, Interference, atmospheric Noise, and Overall signal quality. Each factor is rated on a scale from one to five—a SINPO of 55555 being the highest possible rating. The AM/Short-Wave Converter should provide a good introduction to the band. Р



PUMPKIN SAFETY LIGHT

THOMAS A. BARKER

Light your Halloween Jack O' Lantern with this flickering LED circuit.

very Halloween, my children and l would carve a variety of designs and figures on to our pumpkins. At night, we would insert candles and watch the light flicker in the cool night air. When the children were young, I would light the candles for safety and on Halloween night make sure that the pumpkins were out of the trick-ortreaters way, so that their costumes would not get too close to the candle flames. As always the children would want their pumpkins to be lit several nights, and after the second night of having a lit candle, the pumpkin would get soft and take on an overripe smell. As an engineer I knew there must be an electronic alternative to a lit candle, and there is. I call it the Pumpkin Safety Light.

Concept And Design. The original design was nothing more than some small light bulbs and batteries, but the batteries would only last a few hours. Then I experimented with LEDs. The batteries lasted longer, but there still wasn't enough light. Along came the super bright T-1 ⁴/₄ size LED (I used the ones by QT Optoelectronics, which have a minimum output of 1600m candles), and now the design was beginning to show

some real possibilities. The design progressed with the addition of a 74HC00 to function as an oscillator for flashing and drivers to the new low-current, high-intensity LEDs. Now, this design would last for several nights on a single set of batteries. It was a very simple design that worked. I knew I could go one step further by incorporating battery management within the circuit. The addition of Maxim's step-up DC-DC converter,

34 MAX751CPA, enables the circuit to run for over 30



hours of continuous use out of a set of batteries; and the LEDs maintain a constant brightness. By the time the unit finally shuts down, the batteries have drained down to less than half a volt each. This is truly getting as much power out of the batteries as possible.

Circuit Description. As can be seen in Fig. 1, the Maxim MAX751CPA (IC2) takes the output of the three "AA" batteries, B1, B2, and B3, and converts their com-



Fig. 1. This is the schematic for the Pumpkin Safety Light. The MAX751 receives the input of the three batteries and converts their combined voltage to 5 volts. Sections A and B of the 74HC04 Hexinverter and R1, R2, and C7 form an oscillator that controls the frequency of the blinking LEDs.

bined voltage to 5 volts. According to the manufacturer's specifications, the MAX751CPA will work down to an input voltage of 1.2 volts. There are three "AA" batteries in series in this circuit, so this converts to 0.4 volts for each battery. LED 5 and LED 6 are both directly driven through R5 to give a steady yellow light. Sections A and B of the 74HC04 (IC1) along with R1, R2, and C7, form an oscillator to provide the blinking of LED 1 and LED 2 alternately with LED 3 and LED 4. By



Here is the solder side of the circuit. The circuit could also be breadboarded or direct-wired. The author's prototype was etched with the aid of press-on film.

changing the value of R1 and C7 the frequency of the blinking red LEDs may be changed. Driving the LEDs in pairs requires that the current-limiting resistors be only 56 ohms, so as to minimize the amount of wasted power.

Construction. This circuit board was laid out in such a manner so that a $3\% \times \%$ -inch plastic box that electric tape comes in may be used as a water-resistant container that also diffuses the light. The circuit is simple enough that it may be constructed on a perfboard using point-to-point wiring techniques, or you could use the solder-trace diagram in Fig. 2 to create your own printed circuit board. Be sure to observe the polarities of the LEDs, the electrolytic capacitors, and diode D1. Following the parts placement shown on the diagram in Fig. 3 for all of the other parts, carefully assemble the circuit. There is no need for calibration or adjustment upon completion. Simply place the circuit board into the plastic box, turn the switch on, drop into your pumpkin or any other container, and enjoy your

PARTS LIST FOR THE . PUMPKIN SAFETY LIGHT

SEMICONDUCTORS

IC1-74HC04 CMOS Hex inverter IC2-MAX751CPA step-up DC-DC converter D1--1N5817 1A-20V, Schottky diode LED1-LED4-Red super-bright, lowcurrent LED

LED5, LED6—Yellow super-bright, low-current LED

RESISTORS

(All resistors are ¼-watt, 5% units unless otherwise noted.) R1---390K ohms R2---39K ohms R3-R5---56 ohms

CAPACITORS

C1–C3–0.1 μ F,⁸50-WVDC, ceramic-disc C4–4.7 μ F, 15-WVDC, electrolytic C5–0.47 μ F, 50-WVDC, ceramic-disc C6–100 μ F, 16-WVDC, electrolytic C7–2.2 μ F, 15-WVDC, electrolytic

INDUCTORS

СН1—22µН

ADDITIONAL PARTS

S1—SPDT switch, PCB-mountable Battery clips, keystone #92, circuit board, plastic electrical tape box, three "AA" batteries, 8-pin IC socket, 14-pin IC socket

simulated flickering candle. If a tape box is not available, a clear plastic food storage container will work.

Troubleshooting. Even though this is an easy project to construct, there are a few problems that may



Here is the component side of the circuit. Three batteries form a triangle surrounding the main components. The DC-DC converter is located below the switch at the top of the circuit.

October 2001, Poptronics

COMPONENT SUPPLIERS

The following components were obtained from:

Mouser Electronics 1-800-346-6873 www.mouser.com D1-1N5817, PART NO. 625-1N5817 LED1-LED4-Red LED, part no. 512-MV8114

LED6 and LED7-Yellow LED, part no. 512-MV8305 CH1-Inductor, part no. 580-22R223

S1-SPDT switch, 10SP001 B1-B3-Battery clips, part no. 534-092 (six required)

The Maxim Step-Up DC-DC converter MAX751CPA may be obtained from:

Digi-Key Corp. 800-344-4539 www.digikey.com

Arrow Electronics 516-391-1300

Hamilton Hallmark 214-343-5000

The CMOS Hex inverter, resistors, and the capacitors may be obtained from Mouser and most other electronic supply catalogs.

A complete kit of all parts including a PC board, but not the box, may be obtained by sending a check made out to Tomtronics, for \$25.00 plus \$2.00 shipping and handling to: Pumpkin Safety Light, Tomtronics, 63 Jaenicke Lane, Hamden, CT 06517. Please allow 4 to 6 weeks for delivery. If you have any questions or problems regarding the construction of this project, you can correspond via e-mail at tom@mirage.physics. yale.edu. dest.

occur. If the unit does not work at all, check for the presence of 5 volts between pins 7 and 14 of IC1. If the voltage is not there, check the components associated with IC2-especially D1, C4, and C6for proper polarity. If the 5 volts is present, check the yellow LEDs for proper polarity since these are connected directly to the 5-volt line and to the negative side of the batteries through R5. If both sets of red LEDs are out, check the polarities of D2-D5 and C7. If an oscilloscope is available, check that there is a square wave on pin 6, 36 and an inversion of this signal on



Fig. 2. This solder-trace diagram was taken off the prototype. The author used a press-on application to create his prototype. Readers could opt for a direct-wire approach or, perhaps contact the author in order to procure an entire kit.



Fig. 3. Here is the parts placement diagram. The author's prototype fit inside a plastic case that once held electrical tape. As seen by the limited amount of parts, this project should take little more than a night to complete. Carefully construct the unit, using the schematic and parts placement diagram as references.
pin 8. The square wave has a freauency of about 1 Hz and, therefore, a voltmeter should also give an indication of this signal's presence.

Conclusion. This project is an excellent example of how integrated circuits are put to practical use. In this case, IC1 acts as the heart of an RC-controlled oscillator circuit. A daring experimenter could also incorporate the classic 555-timer chip in this role, or perhaps experiment with varying values of R1 and C7 as discussed in the "Circuit Description" section. Here's a suggestion: Try replacing R1 with a variable resistor and C7 with a trimmer capacitor. Imagination and practical safety are the only limits that govern what an eager hobbyist can create from the Pumpkin Safety Light. Р



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		Building and Using VLF Antennas\$2.99
	158	Electro Importing Co. Catalog
		(Circa 1918)
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LETTERS

(continued from page 4)

A State-Of-The-Art System

The November 2000 issue's "Letters" column included a brief letter. "Articles Wanted," from a fellow from Zapata, TX. I agree with that item.

In addition, I need a video-signal color-display-flat plasma about 5 inches in size. More importantly, I need a Doppler Direction-Finding Unit for the VHF, UHF, and microwave bands. Of

HANDS-ON REPORT

(continued from page 21)

capacity of 8, 16, or 32 Mbytes. Using "Options," the 8 MB disk can be ordered as the MemoryKey on the IBM Web site (www.IBM.com) and sells for \$49. For higher memory, the Dell Web site (www. Dell.com) provides all three storage capacities. The 8-MB, 16-MB, and 32-MB disks sell for \$42.95, \$58.95. and \$84.95, respectively. There is also information on the Compag Web site (www.Compaq. com)

DIGITAL DOMAIN

(continued from page 28)

it's providing protection.

Ideally, and forgive the geekspeak here, your surge suppressor should have a rating of 300 joules or more, a let-through factor of 330 volts or less, and a response time of one nanosecond or less. Make sure the unit also has lights to indicate it's still working.

American Power Conversion, at www.apcc.com, and Tripp Lite, at www.tripplite.com, are two power-protection companies I've had good experiences with, whose products receive good reviews in computer magazines and Consumer Reports.

SAFETY MEASURES

Just as it's good practice to keep air in your car's spare tire, you should course, the theory behind a state-of-theart system should be covered at great length. Articles on these subjects would be appreciated.

CHARLES T. GRASSER Toronto, Ontario

Haves & Needs

I would like some help from your readers, if possible. Being an avid reader of Poptronics, I notice how many of your readers have found solutions to

and for future distribution; there is a pending OEM agreement with Apple.

For support, customer the DiskOnKey Web site (www.diskon key.com) is broken down into seven main sections. First, there is product information on capabilities and specifications, with a threestep diagram on how to use the product along with written instructions. Second is a download area with driver installation for older operating systems. There are specific step-by-step instructions deal-

have a recent back-up of your crucial data to get back up to speed if calamity does strike. PCs can be replaced, but sometimes data, when literally smashed to bits, cannot. The safest measure of all is to unplug your computer equipment during an electrical storm. This can be a good move in a home setting, but for computerized businesses it's the equivalent of running out of gas. Most businesses keep going-the smart ones with recent back-ups as insurance.

If you can swing it, you can further protect your computer equipment from stray voltage generated by other equipment by isolating it on its own dedicated electrical circuit. This is a job for an electrician. A device called a power-line conditioner can smooth out harmful voltage fluctuations if you're not getting "clean" power from your

their problems. I have a Regency scanner that was given to me needing repairs. Now it's repaired, I need operating instructions for it. It is a Regency fourband scanner, Model #MX4200-Frequency (30-50)-(118-174)-(406-515)-(800-950) MHZ. Also, what is the best overall antenna (mobile) to use? I will gladly pay for information and shipping. I would appreciate any help you can give me. IIM ERICSON 70 Warner Ave.

Oakville, CT 06779

ing with Windows 98. There is support for frequently asked questions and a registration area to obtain a form for a one-year warranty. There are direct links to the two sites currently selling DiskOnKey, Finally, there is a section entitled "about" which lists how to contact the four different worldwide offices and a general company background.

Р

For more information, contact M-Systems, 8371 Central Ave., Suite A, Newark, CA 94560; 510-494-2090; www.diskonkey.com; or circle 80 on the Free Information Card. P

electric company. Most UPSs include voltage-regulation capabilities.

If you are working inside a PC, first turn off the machine and "ground" yourself. Leaving the PC plugged in, touch a metal surface inside the computer to dissipate static electricity that can zap a PC's tiny circuits.

Finally, it's best to power on a PC when you begin computing on any given day and power off when you're done. Turning a computer off a lot causes a PC's innards to expand and contract too frequently, creating stress that can lead to premature component failure.

Reid Goldsborough is a syndicated columnist and author of the book Straight Talk About the "Information Superhighway." He can be reached at reidgold@netaxs.com or http://mem bers.home.net/reidgold. Р

CHRIS LA MORTE



Experimenting With Audio Circuits

Welcome to the first installment of "Short Circuits"—a column geared towards electrical experimentation. Here you'll find easy-to-build circuits as well as inspiring biographies of pioneering inventors and researchers. Please note that the circuits contained here are for your pure tinkering pleasure and, therefore, there may be some missing values here and there. Consider this column an informal circuit cookbook for your breadboarding needs.



Van de Graaff

Robert Jemison Van de Graaff (1901–1967), was born in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. After graduating from the University of Alabama in 1922, he went on to complete his Ph.D. from Oxford in 1928. Many years of his life were spent researching and teaching at MIT—the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Van de Graaff is best known for his self-named generator, which he developed in 1931 for nuclear physics experimentation. This electrostatic particle accelerator produces extremely high voltages and was initially used in researching atomsmashing and high-energy X-rays. Today, the machine is used to teach audiences about electricity and lightning.

Consisting of a spherical high-voltage terminal mounted atop an insulating column, the prototype stood six feet tall and was able to produce around one million volts of static electricity. A continuous electric charge accumulates from a rapidly moving belt within the column, creating an electrifying emission from the sphere.



AUDIO GENERATOR

Upon completion, this circuit will produce a sinusoidal waveform of approximately 8 volts peak-to-peak at about 500 Hz. This is a sturdy test tone for tracing audio through a sound system or just pestering the neighbors. What would happen if the RC networks were changed? Would this affect the tone?



FEEDBACK OSCILLATOR

In this circuit three RC networks each shift the phase of a signal by 60 degrees. The 180-degree phase shift of the signal occurs between the base and collector of Q1, causing oscillation. This oscillator can be used in conjunction with the previous tone generator for some interesting effects.

Joule

James Prescott Joule (1818–1889) was born in Manchester, England. At the age 16 he was sent to Cambridge University. Throughout his lite he made significant contributions to the fields of heat, electricity, and thermodynamics. He is most widely known for the unit of energy that is named in his honor.

Attracted to the idea of replacing steam engines with electric motors, he invented an electromagnetic engine. While proceeding with this task, Joule studied how to measure the heat generated by electric currents, established an attraction between electromagnets, and showed that electromagnetic properties were different depending on the type of iron in the electro-magnet.

His most important contribution was determining the amount of work necessary to produce a given amount of heat, as well as establishing the cooling effect that occurs when a gas is rapidly expanded. He discovered many laws, including his own—Joule's Law—which states that the heat generated by a steady electric current in a wire is related to the resistance of the wire, the square current, and time.



MORE POWER

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Here is a quick circuit that boosts audio by 20 dB. The values shown provide a plus or minus 3.0-dB response from 120 to over 20,000 Hz. Capacitor C1 can be changed to .1 μ F in order to reduce the low-end roll-off frequency of the circuit. Perhaps the booster can be integrated into the mini-stereo circuit as a power-amp stage.

Gustav Hertz (1887–1975), was born in Hamburg, Germany. In 1911 he graduated from the Universities of Munich and Berlin. He was a professor at Berlin's Technical Institute for a time and later researched the atomic bomb for the USSR. When he returned to Germany, he taught at Leipzig's Karl Marx University.

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Hertz studied infrared absorption of carbon dioxide in relation to pressure and partial pressure and measured the ionization potentials of varied gases. He demonstrated the quantitative relationship between a series of spectral lines and energy losses of electrons in collisions with atoms corresponding to the stationary energy states of the atoms.



POCKET SIREN

Whether you want to startle intruders or just want to tinker with noisy gadgets, this siren circuit can be of use. Transistors Q1 and Q2 are used as sawtooth oscillators. The low-frequency control is accomplished by Q1, and Q2 is the tone generator. This circuit is an excellent example of how an RC constant provides control within a circuit. October 2001, Poptronics

BUDGET PROJECT AND COMPUTER BOOKS

BP294-A Concise Introduction to Micro-soft Works \$6.99. You can use the word processor to your advantage to type, edit, print and save documents. This book explains how Works can be used to build up simple spreadsheet examples, edit them, save them, print them and retrieve them. It informs you how to create simple macros, and to simplify long repetitive tasks and to customize the program to your own needs.

BP350-Electronic Board Games \$6.99. Twenty novel electronic board games that you can build from the plans in this book. Whether you are interested in motor racing, searching for buried treasure on a barren island or for gold in Fort Knox, spinning the wheel of fortune, or doing a musical quiz-there is something for you to build and enjoy!

BP378-45 Simple Electronic Terminal Block Projects \$6.99. 45 easy-to-build electronic projects that can be built by an absolute beginner. Projects are assembled on terminal blocks using only a screwdriver and other simple hand tools. No soldering is required.

BP432—Simple Sensor Terminal Block Projects \$6.99. This book is the next logical step from the above book (BP378), by the same author. This is an open sesame to the practical world of electronics for youngsters or beginners.

BP367-Electronic projects for the Garden \$6.99. Electronics enters the Garden! Gardeners can build simple gadgets to promote success where the elements work against you. Some of the projects are: over/under temperature monitoring, dusk/dawn switching, automatic plant watering, warming cables, etc.

BP368—Practical Electronics Musical Effect Units \$6.99. There is a constant hullabaloo for musical effects projects by the hobbyist community. This book provides practical circuits for several projects that range in complexity and are sure to work. All the circuits are easy to build and use readily-available parts.

BP385-Easy PC Interfacing \$6.99. The built-in ports in your PC provide an easy and hassle-free way of interfacing your circuits. This book provides useful PC add-on circuits including the following: Digital input/output ports; analog-to-digital and digital-to-analog converters; voltage and current measurement circuits; resistance and capacitance meters, temperature measurement interface, biofeedback monitor, and many other useful interfaces.

BP396-Electronic Hobbyists Data Book \$7,99. This book contains details of a modern five-band resistor code or an old color code for a ceramic capacitor, the formula for parallel resistance, and basic data on an NE5534AN operational amplifier.

BP129—An Introduction to Programming the ORIC-1 \$2.99. This book has been written for readers wanting to learn more about programming and how to make best use of the ORIC-1 microcomputer's many powerful features. Most aspects of the ORIC-1 are covered, the omissions being where little could usefully be added to the information provided by the manufacturer's own manual. Starting with simple commands and programs, the more complex topics such as animated graphics and using sound commands are introduced.

BP131-Micro Interfacing Circuits - Book 2 \$3.99. This book is intended to carry on from where Book 1 left off. It is primarily concerned with practical applications beyond the parallel or serial interface to the microprocessor. It is about "real world" interfacing including such topics as sound and speech generators, temperature and optical sensors, motor controllers etc. Like Book 1 the subject is not treated in a purely theoretical manner.

BP298-Concise Intro to the Macintosh System and Finder \$5.99. This book explains: The System and Finder, what they are and what they do; how to use the System and Finder to manipulate disks, files and folders; configuring and printing files from the Finder; getting the most from the system utility programs; and running MultiFinder.

BP316—Practical Electric Design Data \$7,99, A comprehensive ready-reference manual for electronic enthusiasts with over 150 practical circuits. It covers the main kinds of components (from pig-tail leads to surface mount), pinouts, specs and type selection. Basic units are defined and most used formulae explained. Five additional sections are devoted to circuit design, covering analog, digital, display, radio and power supply circuits.

BP345—Getting Started In Practical Electronics \$6.99. This book provides basic essentials for the builder and 30 easy-to-build fun projects with which every experimenter should toy. Printed-circuits designs are included to give your project the professional touch.

BP451—Troubleshooting Your PC Printer \$8.99. Explains the different printer types, their suitability for different tasks, the costs of running them, how to connect them and get the driver software running and, of course, what is most likely to go wrong and what you can do for yourself. Most important of all, it warns you of what you should quite definitely NOT try to do for yourself.

PCP112-Digital Electronics Projects \$10,99. Contains 12 digital electronics projects suitable for the beginner to build with the minimum of equipment-from instrumentation to home security, and a few "fun" projects too. With one exception, all projects are battery powered, and therefore, are completely safe for the beginner or young constructor.

PCP107—Digital Logic Gates and Flip-Flops \$10.99. This book seeks to establish a firm foundation in digital electronics. It is for the user who wants to design and troubleshoot digital circuitry with full understanding of the principles. No background other than a basic knowledge of electronics is assumed.

BP317-Practical Electronic Timing \$6.99. This book provides the time measurement theory and backs it with a wide range of practical construction projects. Each project has how-it-works theory and how to check it for correct operation.

BP325-A concise User's Guide to Windows 3.1 \$6.99. Understand what hardware specification you need to run Windows 3.1 successfully, and how to install, customize, fine-tune and optimize your system. Get into understanding the Program Manager, File Manager and Print Manager. Tips on the word processor, plus how to use Paintbrush. More on the Cardfile database with its auto-dial feature, Windows Calendar, Terminal, Notepad, etc.

BP327—DOS: One Step at a Time \$5.99. There will be times when you absolutely need to use DOS to carry out 'housekeeping' functions. This book starts with an overview of DOS, and later chapters cover the commands for handling disks, directories and files.

PCP120-Multimedia on the PC! \$14.95. Multimedia can do lots of nice things! This 184page book helps you create your own multimedia presentation. Multimedia applications by people like you can revolutionize educational and business applications as well bring more fun, fun, fun into your leisure computer activities.

8P404—How To Create Pages for the Web Using HTML \$7.99. HTML is the language used to create documents for Web browsers such as Mosaic, Netscape and Internet Explorer. These programs recognize this language as the method used to format the text. insert images, create hypertext and fill-in forms. HTML is easy to learn and use. This book explains the main features of the language and suggests some principles of style and design. Within a few hours, you can create a personal Home Page, research paper, company profile, questionnaire, etc., for world-wide publication on the Web.

BP411—A Practical Introduction to Surface Mount Devices \$6.99. This book takes you from the simplest possible starting point to a high level of competence in working with Surface Moint Devices (SMD's). Surface mount hobby-type construction is ideal for constructing small projects. Subjects such as PCB design, chip control, soldering techniques and specialist tools for SMD are fully explained. Some useful constructional projects are included.

BP379-30 Simple IC Terminal Block Projects \$6.99. Here are 30 easy-to-build IC projects almost anyone can build. Requiring an IC and a few additional components, the book's 'blackbox' building technique enables and encourages the constructor to progress to more advanced projects. Some of which are: timer projects, op-amp projects, counter projects, NAND-gate projects, and more

BP401-Transistor Data Tables \$7,99. The tables in this book contain information about the package shape, pin connections and basic electrical data for each of the many thousands of transistors listed. The data includes maximum reverse voltage, forward current and power dissipation, current gain and forward transadmittance and resistance, cut-off frequency and details of applications.

ETT1-Wireless & Electrical Cyclopeia \$4.99. Step back to the 1920's with this reprinted catalog from the Electro Importing Company. Antiquity displayed on every page with items priced as low as 3 cents. Product descriptions include: Radio components, kits, motors and dynamos, Leyden jars, hot-wire meters, carbon mikes and more

BP76-Power Supply Projects \$3.99. Presents a number of power-supply designs including simpled unbiased types, fixed voltage-regulated types and variable voltage stabilized designs. All are low-voltage types intended for use with semiconductor circuits. Apart from presenting a variety of designs that will satisfy most applications, the data in this book should help the reader to design his own power supplies. An essential addition to the experimenters electronics library.

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READERS' QUESTIONS, EDITORS' ANSWERS CONDUCTED BY DEAN HUSTER



Switches

Some of you noticed the obvious switcheroo with the captions in the June 2001 column. I had made some changes and then forgot to switch things around. The captions for Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 are reversed and those for Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 are reversed. Solely my fault on that one.

I also noticed that somewhere in production, a couple of labels were dropped on Fig. 6. The resistor from "INPUT" is R1, a 100K resistor. By the way, both R1 and R2 would be best as 1% metal film types. The capacitor connected to pin 3 is C2, a 10-microfarad electrolytic with a "+" on the pin-3 end. In the text, R4 is obviously the adjustment, not R3.

Carbon Piles

Q I found a carbon pile manufactured by "Beck Bros Phila Pa" (as marked on the end plates), but could not find the brothers on the Web. I would like to know what is the current rating and are devices like this still being used today? This one has $55\ 3\times3\times$ '/-inch carbon plates that are compressed by a lead screw. It has two high-current terminals that can be placed anywhere in the stack. The resistance is too low to measure with a standard DMM. What does one do with a 21-pound thing like this?—Frank, via e-mail

A To those who are not familiar with machined hardware, Frank was referring to a "lead screw," pronounced "leed" and not "led." It's a steel screw machined with threads that won't allow it to bind.

Carbon piles (I'll ignore the potential humor here), originally known as compression rheostats, are normally used in high-current, high-power circuits. At one time, large ones were used for motor speed controls in electric fork lifts and small ones for adjusting vacuum tube filament voltage in radios. Many of the original circuits using them have been replaced by modern electronic control circuits. Today, you'll still find them used in automotive battery and electrical system testers. They're used to place heavy loads on circuits, drawing up to 1000 amps, and they dissipate a lot of heat. Some are forced-air cooled. They all have very short duty cycles in this application, typically used as a load for 15 seconds and then given a long time to cool down before repeating the cycle. Also, in these uses, the adjusting screw is spring-loaded so that the pile returns to a high resistance when the technician's hand releases the control knob.

A carbon pile is a very low value, variable resistance. As the screw is tightened and the plates are compressed together, the resistance gets lower. Resistance values are often less than one ohm, many times getting into the low milliohms. They are not very precise devices and the same setting will produce a different resistance each time. Their main function is variability and high power dissipation as opposed to repeatability.

In 1903, Lynde Bradley and Dr. Stanton Allen formed the Compression Rheostat Company, which was renamed Allen-Bradley in 1909. A-B and Clairostat both produced compression rheostats in the early years of electronics.

Solid-State vs. Hollow-State

Q In a reply regarding phase splitters ("Q & A," June 2001), you said that it is "still a common practice in tube amplifiers that are sold for ridiculous prices to unsuspecting consumers. Ab, but that's another story." I realize that y'all aren't Paul Harvey, but I would be interested in having you elaborate a bit on this comment. What is the rest of the story? Tube equipment has a HUGE following. Are all of these people just imagining that tubes sound better?—B.T., via e-mail

A I knew that comment was going to trigger some discussion. Here's the direction that I come from on this issue. If I want to record a sound, I want the recording and the subsequent reproduction of that sound to result in an exact duplicate of that sound. I don't think that any clear-thinking individual could argue with that goal. To make this recording, I want the best microphone, the best recording equipment, the best reproducing equipment, and the best speaker, all with infinite frequency response and zero distortion. Anything else, and the reproduction is not faithful, whether the subject is a bird call, a telephone conversation, or the Oklahoma City Philharmonic Orchestra.

I will assume that the recording that I have, whether LP, cassette, or CD is perfectly rendered, and I need only to reproduce it with absolute fidelity so that what I hear is what was originally recorded. If my playback device and amplification system have zero distortion, then all I need to worry about is the speaker system and the room acoustics, both of which are the weakest links in the system anyway. To arrive at a solid conclusion, let's either eliminate the speakers and acoustics or consider them perfect.

To this end, I want an amplifier with zero distortion and infinite frequency response, whether it be of solid-state or vacuum-tube design. As a general rule, you're not going to find that in a tube design. Most use one or more transformers in the signal path which limit frequency response in both directions. Most have a lot of distortion products, which designers often deliberately enhance to make the amplifier sound more "warm." Why? Was the orchestra "warmer" than what was recorded on the CD? How would you know that? Why would you want to modify the sound from the original?

Are tube amps better? Just ask an electric guitar player. He'll say that a tube amp sounds better. I can't argue with that. The difference is that the guitar player is CREATING a sound, originating a sound, making a sound just like he wants. Good gravy, he'll even use a fuzz box and other devilish accessories to inject unheard-of distortion into his sound. Hoever, he's not reproducing something that already exists. He's an artist who is rendering his work in sound.

Are all of these people just imagining that tubes sound better? No. They sound better to THEM. The tube circuits create the sounds they want to hear, and it doesn't matter if it's off from the original by 17%. It just sounds better to them. When you look at any reproduction equipment, you have to wonder: If faithful reproduction is the desire (and the tube-huggers will swear that their equipment is more faithful in reproduction), then why do all of our systems have tone controls, filters, and equalizers? Because nobody wants a system with flat response. We have room acoustics and lousy speakers to deal with. Our knobs let us compensate and think we have it perfect. Too bad that none of us knows what perfect is.

Another point deals with the folks known to have "golden ears" who claim to be able to tell the difference between \$8000 low-oxygen, spun-copper, ultrareverse-twist, gold-plated speaker cables and zip cord speaker cables as well as other items of sound reproduction. There have been many professionallymonitored "double-blind" tests performed with these "golden eared" folks as the subjects, and they consistently fail to pick out their special cords, reproduction equipment, connectors, amps, or speakers. Most of these folks now refuse to participate in such tests, labeling them as trickery.

Bookmarks to Favorites

Q 1 have an old computer with Netscape Navigator 3 as a Web browser. Now 1 got a new computer with Microsoft Internet Explorer 4 (IE). My question now is how to move all my old bookmarks from my old computer into the new one?—S.T., North Bay, Ontario

A The gurus at PC Mechanic, (*www. pcmech.com*), tell me that in Explorer, you can click on File, then on Import/ Export to import your favorites. This implies that you have your old Navigator loaded on the new machine as well.

Another way might be to load your new Windows onto the old machine as an upgrade, do the above with the Import/Export, copy the Favorites folder onto a diskette, and then copy that diskette into the new Favorites folder on the new machine.

Any time you start with a fresh machine and new software, it's always a hassle to move old files to the new sys-

tem. I've always been under the impression that it was easier to work with the Bookmarks in Navigator because the URLs were easy to see. You could just print that list of URLs from the old machine and manually enter them into the IE address line and then Save the favorites. One thing about doing it manually is that it gives you the opportunity and the incentive to do a little housecleaning to get rid of the URLs that you don't really need anymore.

At http://belp.netscape.com/kb/consumer/ 19980914-23.html you can find a way to go the other direction with your favorites. At www.zdnet.com/dowloads/sto ries/info/0,,000PEC,.html (watch those commas in that URL) you can download a program that will allow you to share bookmarks/favorites between IE and Navigator if you use both browsers.

Uses For Old Computers

LCDR Horace Lassel, USN, wrote to list some uses for old computers in response to the question in the May 2001 column. Where I was discouraging the use of boards away from the motherboard because of the hassle of interfacing, Horace's suggestions are for using

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On the Internet: See our Web site at www.poptronics.com for information and files relating to Poptronics and our former magazines (Electronics Now and Popular Electronics) and links to other useful sites.

To discuss electronics with your fellow enthusiasts, visit the newsgroups *sci.elec tronics.repair*, *sci.electronics.components*, *sci.electronics.design*, and *rec.radio.ama teur.homebrew.* "For sale" messages are permitted only in *rec.radio.swap* and *misc. industry.electronics.marketplace.*

Many electronic component manufacturers have Web pages; see the directory at www.hitex.com/chipdir/, or try addresses such as www.ti.com and www.motoro la.com (substituting any company's name or abbreviation as appropriate). Many IC data sheets can be viewed online: www.questlink.com features IC data sheets and gives you the ability to buy many of the ICs in small quantities using a credit card. You can also get detailed IC information from www.icmaster.com, which is now free of charge although it formerly required a subscription. Extensive information about how to repair consumer electronic devices and computers can be found at www.repair fag.org

Books: Several good introductory electronics books are available at RadioShack, including one on building power supplies.

An excellent general electronics textbook is *The Art of Electronics*, by Paul Horowitz and Winfield Hill, available from the publisher (Cambridge University Press, 800-872-7423) or on special order through any bookstore. Its 1125 pages are full of information on how to build working circuits, with a minimum of mathematics.

Also indispensable is *The ARRL Handbook* for *Radio Amateurs*, comprising over 1000 pages of theory, radio circuits, and ready-tobuild projects, available from the American Radio Relay League, Newington, CT 06111, and from ham-radio equipment dealers.

Back issues: Copies of back issues of and past articles in Electronics Now, Popular Electronics, and Poptronics can be ordered on an "as available basis" from Claggk, Inc., Reprint Department, P.O. Box 12162, Hauppauge, NY 11788; Tel: 631-592-6721. To ensure receipt of the correct material, readers must supply complete information on the article or issue that they wish to buy.

Poptronics and many other magazines are indexed in the *Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature*, available at your public library. Copies of articles in other magazines can be obtained through your public library's interlibrary loan service; expect to pay about 30 cents a page.

Service manuals: Manuals for radios, TVs, VCRs, audio equipment, and some computers are available from Howard W. Sams & Co., Indianapolis, IN 46214; (800-428-7267). The free Sams catalog aiso lists addresses of manufacturers and parts dealers. Even if an item isn't listed in the catalog, it pays to call Sams; they may have a schematic on file which they can copy for you.

Manuals for older test equipment and ham radio gear are available from Hi Manuals, PO Box 802, Council Bluffs, IA 51502, and Manuals Plus, 130 N. Cutler Dr., N. Salt Lake, UT 84054.

Replacement semiconductors: Replacement transistors, ICs, and other semiconductors, marketed by Philips ECG, NTE, and Thomson (SK), are available through most parts dealers (including RadioShack on special order). The ECG, NTE, and SK lines contain a few hundred parts that substitute for many thousands of others; a directory (supplied as a large book and on diskette) tells you which one to use. NTE numbers usually match ECG; SK numbers are different.

Remember that the "2S" in a Japanese type number is usually omitted; a transistor marked D945 is actually a 2SD945.

Hamfests (swap meets) and local organizations: These can be located by writing to the American Radio Relay League, Newington, CT 06111; (*www.artl.org*). A hamfest is an excellent place to pick up used test equipment, older parts, and other items at bargain prices, as well as to meet your fellow electronics enthusiasts—both amateur and professional.

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an intact, but older, computer. One suggestion is to use the sound card, which is basically an A/D and D/A converter, to control a laser light show by driving voice coils attached to the corners of a mirror. He also uses an old machine as a juke box, playing back MP3s and has 2500 tracks digitized onto 200 CDs.

Horace also suggests using a voicerecognition software package with an X-10 computer control interface for voice control of household functions, a subject that came up in the May 2001 installment of "Q & A." The sound card could also mimic a doorbell or any alarm function. I wouldn't get too carried away with household computer control, myself. Several years ago, Steve Ciarcia of Byte and Circuit Cellar INK fame created such a system that monitored and controlled virtually everything in his house. Then one day, he accidentally locked himself out. He wrote an entire article describing his process of getting back in without triggering the computer to call every emergency service in the city.

On the subject of voice recognition for lighting control, Curt Mavity wrote to mention that Dennis Shepard wrote an article on that subject in the December 2000 issue of Nuts & Volts magazine.

For myself, I'm putting together a DOS computer, combining several older machines to get a fairly fast (for DOS) 586 platform, a 2 GB HD, CD-ROM, and two sizes of floppy drives with the idea of using it for DOS applications that I have, such as PCBoards, an EPROM programmer, a laser printer, an RS-232 program for interfacing to a Tektronix digital scope, and similar "utility" programs. I won't have any form of Windows installed at all.

I just realized that this is the first time I've dealt with a Naval officer where I didn't have to salute!

Expanded-Scale Meters

Q I am somewhat ashamed to ask, but could you present a circuit and some theory behind expanded scale voltmeters? This would help with one of my little projects. There are still some slow events, still too fast for a digital meter, that can be viewed by the swing of a needle on an analog meter.-M.B., Hartford, AL

No need to be ashamed. That's not A exactly a topic that you find in elec-

tronics textbooks, especially new editions. I should write a pamphlet about using analog meter movements and digital panel meters for various applications. Your application would be a good one to include. A normal meter indicates from zero to some maximum voltage. If we're interested in a specific, small voltage range, a traditional meter will not allow us to see small differences in voltage while an expanded-scale meter will "spread out" the voltage window of interest. More on that when we wrap up.

Let's set up a traditional voltmeter as a review of the basics of meter design. I pulled a 1 milliamp ammeter from my box of meter movements. To design a voltmeter, I need to know the voltage drop of the movement when it has the full-scale current flowing through it. To do this, I zero the meter movement with the mechanical zero on the front. Then I set up a simple circuit with a variable power supply, a resistor, and the meter movement in series, as shown in Fig. 1. The resistor was calculated to give a current of 1 milliamp with the supply set at 10 volts, where R equals 10 volts divided by 1 milliamp-which is 10K ohms. Next, I adjust the power supply voltage until the meter indicates full-scale deflection: 1 milliamp. I use a digital multimeter to measure the voltage drop across the movement itself. In this case, I came up with 43.3 millivolts.



Fig. 1. A simple series circuit with a currentlimiting resistor is used to determine the voltage drop of a meter movement.

If I want my voltmeter to indicate 16 volts full scale, the series resistor in Fig. 1 must drop all but the 43.3 millivolts that the meter will drop when it's at full scale and 1 milliamp is flowing through the circuit. The resistor will have 16 volts minus the 43.3 millivolts or 15.9567 volts. We won't worry about my scientific misuse of significant figures and rounding here. The value of the resistor will be 15.9567 volts divided by 1 milliamp or 15.9567K ohms, replacing our experimental 10K ohm resistor. The new resistor and the meter movement

make up a zero-to-16-volt-full-scale voltmeter. If we set the power supply to exactly 16 volts, the meter will indicate full scale. The final step would be to remark the entire scale according to the new range. In a voltmeter circuit, the series resistor is called a "multiplier resistor."

The trick to an expanded scale voltmeter is to keep the meter from indicating anything until a certain threshold voltage is reached. This is an ideal job for a zener diode as shown in Fig. 2. The zener is in series with the meter movement and R1, a multiplier resistor for setting the range of the meter. A zener diode isn't perfect and may have a rounded knee voltage, and it will change its voltage drop slightly when in breakdown. Since you can't use most original meter scales for an expanded scale meter anyway, a redrawing of the scale will correct any added non-linearity caused by the zener.



Fig. 2, A zener diode in series with a more traditional voltmeter circuit creates an expanded scale voltmeter.

Let's suppose that you want a meter for an automotive application that will monitor the 12-volt system and be able to catch 4 volts on either side of a center value of 12 volts. This means that the low-end voltage will be 8 volts. I'll choose a standard 1N756A zener diode to use for D1, which has a zener voltage of 8.2 volts. Place the zener in series with the meter and the multiplier resistor, using 10K ohms as an experimental value for the resistor. Connect a variable supply to the circuit similar to that in Fig. 1, adjust the voltage until the meter reads half-scale (500 microamps), and measure the voltage across the zener to get its exact value. Mine came out to be 8.06 volts.

When this meter is reading 12 volts, it should be at half-scale so that 8 volts will be at the "0" point and 16 volts will be at the "1" point on the original scale. When the movement is at half-current like that, only half of the 43.3 millivolts will be dropped across it or 21.65 millivolts. The voltage across the multiplier resistor will be the applied 12 volts 45 minus the zener drop of 8.06 volts minus the meter drop of 21.65 millivolts. This calculates out to be 3.91835 volts. When at half-scale, 500 microamps is flowing in the circuit. The value of the resistor will be 3.91835 volts divided by 500 microamps or 7.8367K ohms. The nearest standard 1% resistor would be 7.87K ohms. The last step is to remake the scale by opening up the meter and applying 8.5 volts, 9 volts, 9.5 volts, etc. and marking the scale wherever the needle falls. You can be as coarse or as detailed as you want, depending upon the application.

Normally, a voltmeter is calibrated (or the multiplier resistor is calculated) for a full-scale reading. In the case of this expanded scale meter, I wanted the center value of 12 volts to be the most accurate, not worrying about the actual voltage on either side of that center value.

Our original "standard" meter had a 2inch scale that covered 16 volts. Each volt is spread out over about 0.125 inch, so you can't read the voltage with much precision. Our expanded scale meter uses the same 2inch scale to measure over an 8-volt range and spreads each volt out over 0.25 inch, allowing twice the precision in reading.

In this age of digital meters, the expanded scale meter has met its doom except for those few cases where you need an analog indicator. A digital meter is expanded by simply improving the resolution of the analog-to-digital converter and adding more digits to the display. Note that expanding a meter, whether a digital or analog meter, does not necessarily improve the accuracy but only the precision (or resolution) of the measurement.

Harry's Homebrew

Between the time the copy was submitted and the time of publishing in the July 2001 issue, the URL for "Harry's Homebrew Messageboard" changed because of problems with his provider. This was one of the general electronics forums cited in that column. Such is the fluid way of Internet addresses. His new URL is http://members3.boardhost.com/ sm0vpo/. Note that the last six characters are his Swedish ham radio call letters with zero as the third character.

Open Collector Logic

46 What does "open collector" mean?— 46 K.W., Acton MA A Most TTL devices have what is known as a "totem pole" output, consisting mainly of two transistors that force the output either HIGH or LOW as shown in Fig. 3. To the left of this output circuit is the control logic,



Fig. 3. The "totem-pole" output of a standard TTL gate will pull the output HIGH or LOW.

whether it be the logic for a 4-input NAND, XOR, or JK flip-flop, and that logic tells this output circuit when to go LOW or HIGH. Figure 4A illustrates the components that pull the output LOW; the parts that aren't shown are effectively open-circuited. The only thing in the current path is the transistor, and that's why a totem pole output can "sink" a lot of current. Figure 4B



Fig. 4. The active components in a "totem-pole" output are (A) Q2 only when LOW and (B) a combination of Q1, a resistor, and a diode when the output goes HIGH.

shows the output going HIGH. Notice that besides the transistor, there is a resistor and a diode in series with the output and the power supply. This is why a logical HIGH is never +5 volts at an output and also why a HIGH output cannot source as much current. Current is limited primarily by the resistor.



Fig. 5. An "open-collector" TTL output has a single grounded transistor, making it a very versatile output for driving loads or changing logic levels.

The open collector (OC) output is a lot simpler. As shown in Fig. 5, it still has the same control logic, but the output is nothing more than a transistor whose emitter is internally connected to the ground pin of the chip. The collector is the output. The only thing that an OC output can do is pull the output LOW. There's no way that it can go HIGH. It can only release its grasp on a LOW.



Fig. 6. A variety of loads can be driven by an "open-collector" output.

In use, an OC output is usually connected to the supply through some type of device. In this way, the transistor in the IC serves as a switch to ground, allowing current to flow through the external device. As shown in Fig. 6, you can have a variety of external devices. If the device is some sort of inductive load, such as a relay, solenoid, or motor, a diode should be placed across the inductive load so that the high voltage generated by the inductance when the transistor turns off is shunted through the diode rather than applied across the transistor junction, which could destroy it.

You are not limited to the standard (Continue on page 64)

JOHN IOVINE



Braitenberg Vehicles

n 1984 a book written by Valentino Braitenberg entitled *Vehicles—Experiments in Synthetic Psychology* was published. In his book Valentino describes a number of wondrous vehicles that exhibit interesting behaviors based on the use of a few electronic neurons.

Similar in concept to Grey Walters's seminal neural work with his robot tortoises, Valentino's vehicle behavior is more straightforward, making it somewhat easier to follow, both theoretically and logically, and thus easier to implement into real robotic designs.

In this article we will build a Braitenberg-type robotic vehicle using the PIC microcontroller to simulate a few electronic neurons.



Fig. 1. This simple schematic shows the basic design of a neuron-controlled motor circuit. A light-sensitive device connects to the neuron, which in turn controls a motor.

At the heart of Braitenberg vehicles is a description of a basic neuron setup, as shown in Fig. 1. At the front end we find a sensor. In this illustration the sensor detects the intensity of light and outputs a proportional signal. Consider the sensor connected to the neuron as modular and interchangeable. Other sensors can be incorporated to detect any number of environmental variables, for example: heat, pressure, sound, vibration, magnetic fields (compass), electrical fields, radioactivity, gases (toxic or otherwise), etc.

The neuron reads the output of the sensor and activates a motor in relationship to the sensor output. What that output "relationship" is between the sensor and motor may be one of many



Fig. 2. This graph shows positive proportional transfer function. As the sensor output increases, the motor output also increases.

things. This is one of the variables we can program into our robot. In addition, the motor, like the sensor, represents a singular example of an output module. Other output modules may include a second neuron (or neural layer), electric circuit, switch, light, etc.

In this article we are only demonstrating the most simple and basic neural set-ups. In most neural networks many inputs (or sensors) are connected to neurons. The neuron performs a summation of the inputs (both positive and negative) and outputs a signal based



Fig 3. Here is a graph showing negative proportional transfer function. In this case, as the sensor output increases, the motor output decreases. upon a threshold and a transfer function. The neurons are typically aligned in two-dimensional matrixes (X by Y) called a layer. Most neural networks are multi-layered. As you can see, neural network schemes can become complex





pretty quickly. Again, we will not be creating complex networks. I did want to point out that neural networks can be and are far more complex and expansive than we have the time to delve into now. Keep in mind the results we are receiving in our Braitenberg-type vehicle with just a few simulated neurons.





Fig. 5. Here is a graph depicting Gaussian function. As the sensor output increases, the motor output follows a smooth curve.

Neural Activation

When the neuron is stimulated, it generates an output. There are a number of relationships (called transfer functions) that can exist between the sensor input and the neuron's output. Let's examine a few of them.

Positive Proportional—as input from the sensor increases activation (RPM) of motor, it increases in proportion, see Fig. 2.

Negative Proportional—as input from sensor increases activation (RPM) of motor, it decrease in proportion, see Fig. 3.

Digital—as input from sensor output exceeds a predetermined (or programmed) threshold (may be positive or negative), motor is activated, see Fig. 4.

Gaussian—as input from sensor increases, output passes through a Gaussian function for motor activation, see Fig. 5.

Vehicles

Using a basic neural set-up, we can construct a few simple vehicles that exhibit interesting behaviors. Figure 6 illustrates two vehicles labeled A and B.

Both vehicles use the Positive Proportional



Fig. 6. The Braitenberg Vehicles can be wired direct, as in A above, or crossed, as in B above. Varying the wiring scheme will change the movement of the vehicle.

neural setup with a light-intensity sensor.

Vehicle A, if both sensors are evenly illuminated by a light source, will speed up and, if possible, run into the light source. However, if the light source is off to one side, the sensor on the side of the light source will speed a little faster than the sensor/motor on other side. This will cause the vehicle to veer away from the light source, see Fig. 7.

Vehicle B, if both sensors are evenly illuminated by a light source, will speed up and, if possible, run into the light source, (same as Vehicle A). If the light source is off to one side, the sensor on the side of the light source will run a little slower than the sensor/motor on other side. This will make the vehicle turn toward the light source, see Fig. 7.

If we use a "Negative Proportional" neural set-up, the vehicle would show the opposite behavior of the "Positive Proportional" neurons.

Building Vehicles

Okay, it's time to put the paper theory to the test and see if it really works. First, let's gather the materials needed



Fig. 7. Here is an artistic interpretation of how the movements of the vehicles differ according to how the sensors are wired. Note the movement of the wheels. In A, the right wheel spins forward at a fast rate, while in B the left wheel spins fast in reverse.

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Fig. 8. This diagram shows the assembly of the wheel support. The wheel should spin freely on the threaded-rod axle.

to build a vehicle. The base of the vehicle is made of a sheet of aluminum eight inches long, four inches wide, and ¼ inch thick. We will use two 918D 100:1 gearbox motors for propulsion and steering and one multi-directional front wheel.

We will try a new construction material and method building this robot.

Instead of securing the 918D gearbox motors with machine screws and nuts, we will use an industrial 3M doublesided tape. This double-sided tape, once cured, is as strong as a pop rivet or solder. 3M had offered a sample of two metal plates secured to one another using its double-sided tape. I tried to separate two flat pieces of metal secured



Fig. 9. This is the schematic for the electronic circuit that controls the vehicle. A PIC serves as the neuron.

PARTS LIST

1 16F84 Microcontroller 1 4.0-MHz crystal 2 22-pF capacitors 1.1-µF capacitor 2 10-uF capacitors 2 .022-uF capacitors 2 330-ohm, ¼ watt resistors 1 4.7K ohm, ¼ watt resistor 2 CdS photoresistor cells (see text) 2 100:1 gearbox motors (918D) 2 2N3904 NPN transistors 2-1N914 diodes 2 2.25-inch diameter wheels 1 mulitdirectional wheel 1 1.M2940 voltage regulator (low dropdown voltage-+5 volts)

Misc.: 6-inch length of 3mm hollow tubing, aluminum $-8 \times 4 \times \%$ inches thick, 2 solderless breadboards, 3M doublesided tape, battery holder for 4 D batteries, 3 inches of ¼-20 threaded rod, 2 machine screw nuts

with the tape using pliers-it was impossible. The tape, according to 3M, requires 24 hours to reach full strength. In my experience using the tape, although I found it to be strong, it never reached the strength demonstrated with the 3M sample.

The 918D gearbox motor has a flat bracket that is perfect for securing to the vehicle base. The tape is cut lengthwise to fit the bracket of the gearbox motor. The exposed side of the tape is immediately secured to the gearbox motor bracket. Then the motor is positioned on the bottom of the vehicle base, the protective covering of the tape is removed, and the gearbox motor is firmly placed onto the bottom of the vehicle base.

The second gearbox motor is secured to the other side in a similar



The 918D gearbox motor is shown above. The motor conveniently comes with a mounting bracket.

October 2001, Poptronics



The undercarriage of the vehicle is where the wheels are mounted. Notice the drilled holes for passing the wire through to the top of the vehicle.

manner.

Next, we need to mount the drive wheels to the gearbox motor. The rubber wheels used in this prototype are made to friction fit a 3mm (.118 inch) shaft. The shaft diameter of the 100:1 gearbox motor is about 2mm (.078 inch).

To solve this size problem, I placed a 1.5-inch-long length of 3mm hollow metal tubing onto the shaft of the gearbox motor. I used a flat-head screwdriver and hammer to secure the 3mm tubing to the 2mm shaft. First, support the motor's shaft and tubing onto a hard



This is the multi-directional wheel that is mounted to the front of the vehicle. Eight separate rollers allow for fluid movement on most terrains.

(inetal) surface that allows you to place force directly on to the shaft without causing any strain on the gears or motor. Next, place the screwdriver head on the shaft-tubing assembly and hit it sharply with the hammer. This force causes the



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Here is a Braitenberg Vehicle ready to go. The batteries are docked at the rear.

PICBASIC COMPILER program

'Braitenberg Vehicle 1 start: pot 1, 255,b0 'Read CdS Cell # 1 pot 2, 255,b1 Read CdS Cell # 2 If b0 = b1 then straight if b0 > b1 then left if b1 > b0 then right

straight:

high 3: high 4
goto start

left:

		b2 = b0 -	b1	'Compare	numerical values +/- 15
		if b2 > 15	5 then left1	'If greater	than 15 turn left
	goto stra	ight	'lf not go	to straight	subroutine
left1:	'Turn Lef	t			
	high 3: Io	w 4	'Motor co	ntrol	
	goto star	t			
	right:	'Compare	e numerica	I values +/	/- 15
		b2 = b1 -	b0	'If greater	then 15 points
		if b2 > 15	then right	:1	'Turn toward the right
	goto stra	ight	'if not go	straight	
right1:	'Turn righ	nt			
high 4: lo	w 3	'motor co	ntrol		
goto start 'Do again					
End					

tubing to collapse onto the shaft making a strong friction fit. Strike the 3mm tubing in one or two locations for insurance.

If one looks closely at the gearbox motor shaft, there is a key-way (flattened cutaway on the shaft) cut into the shaft. If you strike the 3mm hollow tubing at that location and collapse the tubing into the key-way, you will create a very secure fitting between the motor shaft and tubing.

The drive wheel is mounted by pushing it onto the 3mm tubing. The friction fit of the wheel is strong enough to drive the robot without any slippage. If one wishes to mount the wheel permanently (something I have not done) to the shaft, I would mix slow-setting epoxy glue and coat the 3mm shaft before mounting the wheel onto it.

Front Wheel

Steering is accomplished by turn-

ing on or off the gearbox drive motors in the back. For instance, turning on the right one while the left gearbox motor is off will turn the vehicle to the left, and vice versa. In similar vehicles many times the robotist will forego a front wheel entirely and use a front skid instead. This allows the vehicle to turn without concern for the front wheels pivoting in the proper direction

The Multi-Directional wheel accomplishes much the same thing as a skid, but does so with less resistance. It is constructed using rollers around its circumference that allow the wheel to rotate forward and move sideways without turning.

The multi-directional wheel is attached using a basic U-shaped bracket, see Fig. 8. The bracket is secured to the front of the vehicle base using the 3M (Continued on page 64)

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TECHNOSCOPE

(continued from page 24)

ple programming language developed by Netscape to enable Web authors and designers to create interactive sites), and Active X. Browsers can be downloaded free on the Internet and are provided free of charge by ISPs.

- Search Engines: No, we're not talking about V-8s, but just one more helpful tool to make life on the Web easier. A search engine consists of software that was created to help people seeking information find what they need. Similar to the card catalogue in your local library, but infinitely faster, search engines make it possible to find information on virtually any topic-instantaneously. Some of the most popular search engines include Excite, HotBot, Yahoo, AltaVista, and Google.
- E-mail: The most common use, and main source of mystery regarding the Internet, is in the Internet application of Electronic mail, better known as e-mail. When pressing that send button, have you ever wondered where your letter is going

before it reaches your Aunt Mildred? According to Kathy Hendershot, President of Virtual Impax.com, E-mail is "...an application, something we do online. When vou address an e-mail, it's a lot like addressing a snail-mail letter. It works like this: Your e-mail is sent out via the computer that is connected to the Internet. The ISP sees the information as a message for someone at another computer by looking at the second part of the email. This is the @yourdomain. com part. The computer in your office or home can call the computer where your mail server lives and ask it to "deliver" your new email."The route that your e-mail takes is similar to a road map; there are hundreds of paths and just as many roadblocks. Just like you may encounter a detour on the way to work, your e-mail can run across a cyber-block and be forced to go a different way. For a quick way to find out the path your messages took before reaching your inbox, go to the "File" tab, click on "Properties" and then "Details". This will show you exactly where your email has been.

Web Sites: Have you ever wondered where your Web site

www.baarp.alaska.edu is jointly managed by the

U.S. military and the University of Alaska,

Fairbanks. A typical site put out by the project

managers, it boasts positive results and gives

encouraging information. Text includes such

topics as Data From the Site, Research Activity,

opposite side of the spectrum, visit www.emtb-

pulse.com Providing articles entitled, "Vandalism

in the Sky," "Ground Based Star Wars," and "

"Killing Politely," it also has information on

related materials such as Nikola Tesla and flash

points. Other Web sites can be found with more

fuel for the conspiracy theories, along with

information applauding or condemning

them into different projects, one of

high-powered involvement, questions

arise as to the final applications of this

new technology and the hands that will

With so much hidden activity and

For a site beaming information from the

and the lonosphere.

which is HAARP.

1

"lives"? Don't be embarrassed; you are not alone. Web sites reside in servers-a computer that "serves" files. Each server has its own IP address, an identifier for a computer or device on a TCP/IP network. For example, if your IP address is 209.15.41.225, the numbers 209.15 stand for the network to which it is connected. The last numbers act as a secondary address-kind of like a "back door." Some servers are so busy that they have 3-4 "other doors." A domain name is an easy way for people to remember IP addresses. It is much easier to remember www.yourdomain.com than it is to remember 209.15. 41,225. When you type in a domain name at the top of your computer screen, look at the bottom of your browser and you will see it searching for the IP address.

THE WEB AWAITS YOU

When you understand all the components of the Internet, this virtual land becomes a much more user-friendly place. Although this knowledge isn't necessary to surf the Net, those who take the time to learn will find that the Web becomes much less mysterious and a lot more fun. Ρ

SCIENCE: FACT OR FICTION (continued from page 30)

and others. E-Systems was subsequently bought out by Raytheon, one of the world's largest defense contractors.

Viktor Schauberger, one of Germany's most ingenious scientists was brought over during WWII to work with scientists at the National Atomic Research Laboratory, known today as the Brookhaven Labs, located in eastern Long Island, New York. By 1972, the Brookhaven scientists were fully immersed in the Montauk Project-understanding how the mind works, learning to control the mind, and in turn, using the mind to control time. Schauberger's patents, inventions, and ideas, were signed over to those working on the Montauk Project;

THE PLAYERS AND CRITICS

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The official home page for HAARP, HAARP.

> Angel's Don't Play This HAARP: Advances In Tesla Technology is a book that gives information on the conspiracy and further connects the work of Nikola Tesla to the project. In the text, authors Jeane Manning and Dr. Nick Begich' attempt to uncover the veil of secrecy enveloping the HAARP program 11 Mar

"ray

Peter Moon is an author who has written a series of books on the Montauk Project, tracing it though time and into the present. His collab-, oration with people directly linked to Brookhaven and Montauk gives astonishing insight into the inner workings of the project, along with historical reference to others. The, complete series is published by Sky Books, Box 769, Westbury, New York, 11590-0104.

operate it. More than a hundred years of ideas and work have been incorporated into HAARP, with the ability to indirectly trace it back as far as Tesla's Magnifying Transmitter and Aleister Crowley's interdimensional travel. Ρ

52 and the U.S. military has incorporated

SAM GOLDWASSER



Electronic Flash Troubleshooting And Repair

Before opening ANY electronic flash or strobe, thoroughly read and follow all safety guidelines published in last month's Service Clinic or at my Web site, www.repairfaq.org. DO NOT attempt to implement or use the information contained in this article unless you are experienced in the construction and safety considerations that apply to high-voltage devices of this nature. Although all possible measures have been taken to ensure the accuracy of the information presented, Gernsback Publications Inc. is not liable for damages or injuries, misinterpretation of directions, or the misapplications of information,

This month we will deal with some of the common types of problems with electronic flash units and close with a case study where a partial transplant turned out to be the best solution for a dead flash.

Problems With Battery-Or AC-Adapter-Power

 Power source: dead or weak batteries or defective charging circuit, incorrect or bad AC adapter, worn power switch, or bad or corroded connections.

Symptoms: Unit is totally dead, intermittent, or has excessively long cycle time.

Test and/or replace batteries. Determine if batteries are being charged. Check for continuity of power switch or interlock, and inspect for corroded battery contacts and bad connections or cold solder joints on the circuit board.

Power inverter: blown chopper tran-

sistor, bad transformer, or other defective components.

Symptoms: Unit is totally dead or loads down power source when switched on (or at all times with some compact cameras). No high-pitched audible whine when charging the capacitor. Regulator failure may result in excess voltage on the flash tube and spontaneous triggering or failure of the energy-storage capacitor or other components.

Test main chopper transistor for shorts and opens. This is the most likely failure. There is no easy way to test the transformer, and the other components rarely fail. Check for bad connections.

Problems With AC-Line-Power

WARNING: Line-powered units often do not include a power transformer. Therefore, none of the circuitry is isolated from the AC line. Read, understand, and follow the safety guidelines for working on line-powered equipment. Use an isolation transformer while troubleshooting. However, realize that this will NOT protect you from the charge on the large high-voltage power supply and energy-storage capacitors. Take all appropriate precautions.

• Power source: dead outlet or incorrect line voltage.

Symptoms: Unit is totally dead, operates poorly, catches fire, or blows up. Spontaneous triggering may be the result of a regulator failure or running on a too high line voltage (if the unit survives).

Test outlet with a lamp or circuit

erieganadiohistory com

tester. Check line voltage setting on flash unit (if it is not too late!).

 Power supply: bad line cord or power switch, blown fuse, defective rectifiers or capacitors in voltage doubler, defective components, or bad connections.

Symptoms: Unit is totally dead or a fuse blows. Excessive cycle time.

Test fuse. If it is blown, check for shorted components like rectifiers and capacitors in the power supply. If the fuse is ok, test for continuity of line cord, power switch, and other input components and wiring. Check rectifiers for opens and the capacitors for opens or reduced value.

Common Problems

WARNING: The amount of charge contained in the energy-storage capacitor may be enough to kill-especially with larger AC-line-powered flash units and high-power studio equipment. Read and follow all safety guidelines with respect to high-voltage high-power equipment. Discharge the energy-storage capacitors fully and then measure to double check that they are totally flat before touching anything. Don't assume that triggering a flash does this for you (especially for automatic units). For added insurance, clip a wire across the capacitor terminals while doing any work inside the unit. Better to blow a fuse than you if you should forget to remove it.

• Energy-storage capacitor: dried up or shorted, leaky, or needs to be "reformed."

Symptoms: Reduced light output and 53



Fig. 1. This is a schematic representation of the Minox ME1 camera's inverter and energy-storagecapacitor circuit. Even a tiny camera, such as this one, can pack a wallop. Always take care when working near capacitors and transformers.

unusually short cycle time may indicate a dried-up capacitor. Heavy loading of power source with low frequency or weak audible whine may indicate a shorted capacitor. Excessively long cycle time may mean that the capacitor has too much leakage or needs to be reformed.

Test for shorts and value. Substitute another capacitor of similar or smaller μ F rating and with at least equal voltage rating, if available.

Cycling the unit at full power several times should reform a capacitor that has deteriorated due to lack of use. If the flash intensity and cycle time do not return to normal after a dozen or so full intensity flashes, the capacitor may need to be replaced or there may be some other problem with the power supply.

 Trigger circuit: bad trigger capacitor, trigger transformer, SCR (if used), or other components.

Symptoms: Energy storage capacitor charges as indicated by the audible inverter whine changing frequency and increasing in pitch until ready light comes on (if it does), but pressing shutter release or manual test button has no effect. Spontaneous triggering may be a result of a component breaking down or an intermittent short circuit. itor and continuity of the trigger transformer windings. Confirm that the energy-storage capacitor is indeed fully charged with a voltmeter.

• Ready light: bad LED or neon bulb, resistor, zener, or bad connections.

Symptoms: Flash works normally, but either there's no indication from ready light, or ready light is on all the time or prematurely.

Test for voltage on the LED or neon bulb and work backwards to its voltage supply—either the trigger or energy-storage capacitor or inverter transformer. In the latter case (where load detection is used instead of simple voltage monitoring), there may be AC across the lamp so a DC measurement may be deceptive.

• Trigger initiator: shutter contacts or cable.

Symptoms: Manual test button will fire flash, but shutter release has no effect.

Test for shutter contact closure, clean hot shoe contacts (if relevant), inspect and test for bad connections, test or swap cable, clean shutter contacts (right, good luck). Try an alternate way of triggering the flash like a cable instead of the hot shoe.

Xenon tube: broken or leaky.

Symptoms: Energy-storage and trig-

ger capacitors charge to proper voltage, but the manual test button does not fire the flash even though you can hear the tick that indicates that the trigger circuit is discharging.

Some xenon tubes have "getters"silver or dark silver coatings of a highly reactive metal, deposited on the inner surface of the flash tube at one end or sometimes both ends. Less frequently, a getter may be found on a metal surface such as one of the electrodes inside the tube, but not on the tubing inner surface. The getter "gets" any traces of air or water vapor in the flash tube. If a flash tube with a getter is broken or leaky, the getter will be corroded into a powdery gray-white form. If there is a getter and it is corroded badly, the flash tube is no good. Please note that unrelated glass discoloration or staining that resembles corroded getters can occur in a heavily used or moderately abused flash tube that still works.

Inspect the flash tube for physical damage. Substitute another similar or somewhat larger (but not smaller) flash tube. A neon bulb can be put across the trigger transformer output and ground to see if it flashes when you press the manual test button shutter release. This won't determine if the trigger voltage is high enough, but it will provide an indication that most of the trigger circuitry is operating.

Death By Storage

The unit may be totally dead or take so long to charge that you give up. For rechargeable units, try charging for the recommended time (24 hours if you don't know what it is). Then, check the battery voltage. If it does not indicate full charge (roughly $1.2 \times n$ for NiCds, $2 \times n$ for lead-acid where n is the number of cells), then the battery is likely expired and will need to be replaced.

Even for testing, don't just remove the bad rechargeable batteries—replace them. They may be required to provide filtering for the power supply even when running off the AC line or adapter.

For units with disposable batteries, of course, try a fresh set, but first thoroughly clean the battery contacts.

The energy-storage capacitor will tend to deform, resulting in high leakage and reduced capacity after long non-use.

54 Test for voltage on the trigger capac-

However, you should still be able to hear the high-pitched whine of the inverter.

Where the unit shows no sign of life on batteries or AC, check for dirty switch contacts and bad internal connections. Electrolytic capacitors in the power supply and inverter may have deteriorated as well.

If the unit simply takes a long time to charge, cycling it a dozen times should restore an energy-storage capacitor that has deformed but is salvageable. This is probably safe for the energy-storage capacitor, as the power source is current limited. However, there is no way of telling if continuous operation with the excessive load of the leaky energy-storage capacitor will overheat power-supply or inverter components.

Transformer Replacements

While not as common a problem as many people believe (the hardest to find part must be at fault, right?!), the transformers in electronic flashes do fail occasionally, probably due to faulty manufacturing—damaged fine wire in the secondary which eventually breaks or a shorted secondary from arcing through an insulation layer.

Line-voltage transformers: Most AC-line-powered flash units don't have any transformer so this isn't generally a problem. For those that do (higher speed or other special types of strobes), it shouldn't be difficult to match up the secondary voltage and find a standard replacement that will be acceptable. These may be cobbled together from the power transformers for vacuum-tube equipment (yes, they can still be found), small isolation transformers with multiple windings, and possibly the addition of some additional lower voltage windings in buck or boost phase to adjust the output voltage.

For safety reasons, I don't recommend attempting to repair transformers connected to the AC line, though this may be a possibility if all else fails.

Inverter transformers in batterypowered flash units: There is virtually no chance of successfully repairing any of these. The secondary winding uses wire so fine that it's almost impossible to even handle it. With a decent coil-winding machine, a new spool of #45 or so wire, proper insulating tape (these are wound in 10–20 separate layers), and a few days of patience, it can be done but doesn't rank up there on my "fun things to do list." Furthermore, it's almost cer-



Fig. 2. Here is the schematic for the ME 1 trigger circuit. that activates the camera's flash. A 5megohm variable resistor is used to calibrate the circuit.

tain the core got destroyed in attempts to get at the windings. Thus, replacement is the only viable option.

There is NO chance of getting one of these from an electronics distributor as they are all custom. Since it's almost a certainty that the original manufacturer will have little interest in selling you a new one, salvage from other flash units is the best hope. These can be \$1 garage sale specials (other 35 mm, 126, or similar cameras), disposable camera flashes, or shoe-mounted units, depending on the physical size and energy (guide number) rating of your broken flash. The main problem will be the number of turns on the primary. If you can match those up by adding or removing turns to your replacement, there is a good chance it will work since they all seem to have roughly the same number of secondary turns (probably around 1600-2000). Even if the primary is buried, you can still add turns on top of the secondary in the appropriate direction to adjust the total net turns. Once it's running, adding or removing an additional turn or two may be needed to tweak the output voltage.

Another option is to transplant the entire inverter if one can be found that operates on the same input (battery) voltage. I've done this successfully without problems as described below.

Trigger transformers: Fortunately, these are fairly standard. Just match up the input voltage and select one that has an adequate output voltage for your strobe—4–5 kV for most small strobes should work. The only remaining thing that needs to be determined is the wiring polarity. While the strobe may work with either polarity of the trigger pulse, one may result in reliable operation. Electronics distributors like DigiKey and Mouser should have a suitable replacement, if a garage sale or disposable camera isn't handy.

Restoring A Minox ME1 For A Minox B Camera

This is a three-part unit for one of those teeny-tiny Minox spy cameras. I volunteered to attempt to repair it following pleas from the owner about its sentimental value. I was contacted about this rig via e-mail from someone named Stan and attempted to walk him through the diagnostic and repair process. With such an old device, any rechargeable battery was almost certainly dead, and any electrolytic capacitors would also be highly suspect.

Since the unit acts totally dead both from its battery as well as the AC adapter, I first suggested replacing the NiCd cells. Having accomplished this, and letting it charge overnight, there is now at least some quiet whining to indicate that the inverter is running. However, the ready light still does not come on even after several minutes (cycle time should be under 10 seconds). I next suggested that Stan should attempt to measure the voltage on the battery as well as the energy-storage capacitor to determine how far-if at all-it is charging. I warn Stan to take extreme care around the cap-those can be lethal!

The report isn't promising. On battery alone, the battery voltage is stable at 2.45 V_{DC} and the cap only charges to 48 V_{DC} or so; on AC to 170 V_{DC} . Even the latter is much less than the expected minimum of 300 V_{DC} . What is going on?

Since Stan noted that the capacitors \vec{e}_{i} retain their charge for hours, it is unlikely that they are bad—leaky—but just in case, I suggest just replacing them with 55 any sort of capacitor with similar μ F rating and at least equal voltage rating (for testing only)—those from disposable cameras would be most appropriate and **FREE** if you know where to ask!

No change at all. At this point, Stan suggests that he is over his head on this one and is about to give up. So, I volunteer to look at the unit if he pays shipping both ways.

A Few Days Later....

The flash head itself is about as big as the entire camera with the power supply and charging adapter being somewhat larger. Actually, the power supply is a lot larger. I don't suppose spies generally like to use electronic flash in covert operations too often anyhow!

My first step is to reverse engineer the circuit. I don't expect anything particularly unusual, but this will make any troubleshooting a lot easier. See Fig. 1 for a schematic of the Minox's inverter and storage capacitor circuit.

The Flash Intensity switch, S2, selects between 12 watts and 24 watts. There are actually three positions. Apparently, you are supposed to pause in the middle one called "Hold 1 Sec" when switching between power levels for at least 1 second (surprise, surprise!) to allow the capacitor voltages to equalize! I would assume that the reason for this is to prevent damage to the switch contacts.

The flash head is separate from the power supply and appears to be very much like any of the other strobes. However, note the adjustment for the ready light!

I was not willing to completely disassemble this unit, so some of the actual components and wiring were guessed.

The wall adapter/charger provides both the current to charge the two-cell NiCd battery and a high-voltage AC output (CCAC) to power the flash when plugged into an outlet regardless of the state of the batteries. When operating from the wall adapter, D1 and D2 in the power supply unit, in conjunction with C4, form a voltage doubler that takes the 130 V_{AC} (>80 V peak) output of the adapter and produces over 300 V_{DC} to charge the energy-storage capacitors.

Some interesting features I was not aware of previously—which might have helped to narrow down the problem (and possibly give up—as you will see):

²optronics. October 2001

56 • It is a dual-energy flash—a switch

selects between low- and high-power modes. There are two energy-storage capacitors. This really doesn't affect anything, but at least explains why Stan was referring to two large capacitors.

• The AC adapter generates the high voltage directly via a clever little voltage doubler in the power supply and its own isolated $130 V_{AC}$ transformer winding. This is significant. Having two basically independent means of powering the unit both be messed up implies a problem on the secondary side of the inverter, since there is nothing else in common.

Since the capacitors (and other sources of leakage) have been eliminated, on a wild guess, I decide to replace the highvoltage rectifiers. They are marked "BAY90" which crosses to 1000 volts, 2.5 amps (probably less but that is what my ECG book says). Replacing with suitable diodes and...no change at all.

There is only one other thing that can prevent the capacitors from charging from the AC adapter-an open inverter transformer secondary. This would not be fun. Indeed, all efforts to check its resistance failed. The transformer is bad. Can it be repaired? I don't think so-not unless the break is at the end of the winding on the outside. No such luck. In fact, after unwinding all 1950 turns of #46 wire, I never did find it-probably one of the 50 or so times I thought I broke this super fine wire in the process, it was already broken. No way to get that back together anyhow and the ferrite core was in several pieces as well.

Go To Plan B...

I tell Stan to see if he can locate another similar unit at auction or elsewhere to use for parts—even if it doesn't work. Within a half hour, he replies that an eBay on-line auction lists an identical model—with the identical symptoms and it was still available at \$37. No way I said, it may have the same problem as well and thus not be repairable! (That unit finally sold for \$83—Yikes!—and it could be a dud.)

I Volunteer To Perform A Transplant...

There is nothing particularly unusual about the requirements—charge some large caps to around 300 V_{DC} . Any vanilla flavored pocket camera needs to

basically do this. However, just any unit would not necessarily work.

- It runs on a pair of NiCd cells totaling 2.4 volts, so the circuitry out of a disposable camera is not appropriate, as it's designed for 1.5-volt operation.
- The inverter may need to run continuously. For this reason as well, the disposable camera solution is unacceptable since they usually are activated by a push button and may only be designed for short duty cycle operation.
- AC operation must not be affected.
- The circuitry must fit in the case.

Checking the schematics for the flash units from typical disposable and pocket cameras, the one found in the Keystone pocket camera might work if it could accommodate the 2.4-volt NiCd rather than 3.0-volt alkaline battery it expects. This is often the case, since alkaline voltage is not really constant at 3.0 volts, but drops gradually as they are used up (NiCd voltage is nearly constant until the charge is exhausted). Therefore, it probably should work down to about 2.0 volts (but with longer cycle time). The lower effective series resistance of NiCds would partially offset the lower initial voltage. I have a couple of the Keystone units, so it is easy to try. Figure 2 shows the trigger circuit for the camera's flash.

A simple test jumpering four wires confirmed functionality. The actual inverter portion of the Keystone flash occupies a volume of about $1 \times 1\% \times \%$ inches, or just slightly more than that of the original dead inverter transformer! Some quick action with a hacksaw and nibbling tool resulted in a cute little circuit board that could be tucked into the available space. Some electrical tape assured that there would be no nasty short circuits. The chopper transistor was left exposed, so any heat from it would have somewhere to go.

The excised circuit was attached to the positive terminal of the battery, the negative (center) at the switch, and the two secondary leads of the inverter transformer, taking care to get the polarities correct (the waveform out of the inverter is asymmetric and it would not work well if reversed). Except for T1 (dead) and C2 which I removed, all other components were left in place since they shouldn't affect anything.

It seems to work fine on both power settings and on battery or AC. The voltage on the energy-storage capacitors stabilizes at about 315 to 325 V_{DC} in all cases. The battery charges fine. What more can you ask?

At first, I thought there was one slight problem: When plugged into an AC outlet with the power switch in the on position (meaning the inverter is also running —the flash operates from AC with this switch off), I was afraid the voltage will eventually climb beyond the safe limits of the capacitors. Then, about 3 AM the next morning I realized there was a missing plastic piece that Stan had not sent me to prevent the switch from being moved into the on position with the adapter plugged in (or vice-versa).

Wrap-Up

Well, now you have no excuse not to go dig out all those dead flash units and restore them to fully operational condition. Much more information on flash technology and repair can be found on my Web site, www.repairfag.org, under: "Notes on the Troubleshooting and Repair of Electronic Flash Units and Strobe Lights." Even more xenon strobe stuff can be found at Don Klipstein's Strobe page: http://www.misty.com/peo ple/don/donflash.html. As always, I will be happy to reply to questions or comments via e-mail to sam@repairfaq.org. (Sorry, I cannot answer snail mail.) See you next time. Ρ

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PEAK COMPUTING

(continued from page 26

digital video interface that some flat-panel LCD displays use), as well as an S-Video output. Hercules even includes a copy of PowerDVD for playing DVD discs (if your PC has a DVD drive.)

If you're an avid game player, looking for a game-oriented upgrade but not yet ready to spring for the GeForce3, take a close look at the Hercules 3D Prophet Ultra.

IT'S IN THERE

The third member of our trio is from ATI Technologies and uses that vendor's newest RADEON chipset. The RADEON is very similar in features and performance to Nvidia's GeForce2 chipset, and the RADEON ALL-IN-WONDER fell somewhat between the MX and Ultra-based cards in much of our formal testing, though with 32 MB of fast DDR RAM, it provided excellent game play on real-world games.

Where the \$299 card really shines, however, is in the video features it provides. The name that ATI uses---ALL-IN-WONDER—is appropriate. For starters, the card provides a multitude of video inputs and outputs, including S-Video and composite, as well as video capture and audio I/Os. All of these are available on an extension cable as well, so you don't have to hunt around on your PC's rear panel to make use of the card's features. A standard DB-15 VGA is not offered. Instead, an adapter is included that connects to the DVI jack to provide analog output to a standard monitor. This works just fine.

Also central to the card is a cableready TV tuner. Attach an external antenna or connect it to your cable outlet, and you are ready to surf through any unscrambled channels on your cable system. The software that is

included with the ALL-IN-WONDER really lets you get use out of the card's features. This bundle includes an interactive program guide that you can update weekly over the Internet, and automatic recording software that turns the ALL-IN-WONDER into a personal digital recorder. There's also software to perform video capture and editing, as well as a copy of ATI's DVD Player.

PLENTY TO CHOOSE FROM

If none of the above cards strike your fancy, there are plenty of others to choose from. Nvidia-based cards are available from other vendors including ELSA, VisionTek, and Creative Labs. Matrox has cards with its own chipset, and ATI offers more basic cards, including the RADEON VE. Whatever your budget constraints, you are sure to find a choice that will let you enjoy many of the benefits this newest generation of video cards has to offer.

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f it's electronic or electrical and portable, it requires batteries! What batteries are the most economical and the best choice for a particular application? If we go by what the battery manufacturers tells us in their advertisements, we would be convinced that all makes are equal and any make would be just fine. Not entirely so! The most popular disposable batteries used in electronic devices are alkaline. Two players in the battery manufacturing game produce the majority of the disposable batteries consumed in the U.S. However, new batteries are showing up daily from across the pond with all kinds of life and quality claims. Prices vary all over the place with some much cheaper than the top U.S. brands and others at, or near, the same cost. How can we intelligently take advantage of a less expensive battery and know that it is truly equal to, or better than, one of the top dogs? Easy, we'll life test batteries from several producers and compare the results to determine just what is the best battery for the money.

How Do We Do That?

That's an easy task. Place a fixed resistive load on the battery and monitor the voltage until it drops to about 60% of its initial voltage. Beyond this point, very little life remains in an alkaline battery.

The most popular size of battery in use today is the AA cell. One widely used electronic item is the digital camera, which has a healthy appetite for battery power. I know from personal experience that my digital camera would break me if it were not for rechargeable batteries. With luck, I get through 20–30 shots on a new set of four AA batteries. If I'm limited to using disposable batteries. I certainly want to use the brand that offers the most amp-hours per dollar.



CHARLES D. RAKES

Fig. 1. This schematic shows how a load test is performed on a battery. Here, a 1.5-ohm resistor acts as the load.

PARTS LIST FOR THE BASIC DISCHARGE CIRCUIT (FIG. 1)

Test battery, voltmeter, load resistors

Load testing a battery will give a good indication of its true value for a given application. Batteries used to supply power for high current demand applications like flashlights, digital cameras, and other current-hungry devices should be load tested at or near their operating current level. The actual operating current level can be checked and matched with a fixed resistive load; however, in inany applications this is not easy.

A good average resistive load for AA batteries in high current applications is a 1.5-ohm, 5-watt resistor. (See Fig. 1.) This load can be a single 1.5-ohm resistor or ten 15-ohm, ½-watt resistors in parallel. For less power-hungry applications, a 10-ohm resistor will do for comparing one brand to another. Lighter load applications may be tested with a resistive load near the value offered by the battery-operated device.

The resistor value is easy to determine. Measure the operating current and plug the value into Ohm's law formula—E/I. The resistor's power requirement is determined by multiplying $E \times I$. However, for the majority of battery comparisons, the 1.5-ohm and

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the 10-ohm loads will give the raw data necessary to determine which battery to use in a given application.

Keeping Track Of Time

Loading the battery is the easy part of the process; however, keeping track of the voltage versus time can be a real problem. A voltmeter, digital preferred, connected across the battery will indicate the voltage, but it will not give out



Fig. 2. Figure A shows a basic circuit using the 339 quad-comparator, which contains four independent voltage comparators. Figure B shows an open collector NPN transistor—this is what lies at the output of each comparator.

PARTS LIST FOR THE BASIC 339 COMPARATOR CIRCUIT (FIG. 2)

IC1—LM339 quad comparator IC R1—1000-ohm, ¼-watt, 5% resistor R2—10,000-ohm, ¼-watt, 5% resistor LED1— Light-emitting diode, any color or size



Fig. 3. This battery-monitoring circuit incorporates a piezo buzzer that beeps as the LED lights in order to alert the user that the voltage has dropped below a pre-set reference.

PARTS LIST FOR THE SINGLE BATTERY MONITOR (FIG. 3)

SEMICONDUCTORS

IC1—LM339 quad comparator IC IC2—7809 9-volt regulator IC LED1—Light-emitting diode, any color or size

ADDITIONAL PARTS MATERIALS

R1—1000-ohm, ¼-watt, 5% resistor R2—10,000-ohm potentiometer S1—SPST toggle switch PZ1—Piezo sounder, RadioShack part #273-065 or 273-078, or any similar type

an alert when the critical discharge voltage occurs.

Even while life testing batteries at the high current-discharge level, it can take over an hour to reach the critical discharge voltage. Keeping a constant watch on a voltmeter(s) for an hour is not easy, especially if an hour of constant attention is just not possible. Here's where our electronic hobby gives us a leg up on everyone else—we can design and build our own voltage monitor.

We'll Do It This Way

The 339 quad comparator is a very handy little IC that's inexpensive, widely available, user friendly, and just what we need for our voltage-monitoring job. Inside the 339 IC are four independent voltage comparators, which are designed to operate from a single power supply. The output of each comparator, see Fig.

2B, is an open collector NPN transistor. A simplified comparator circuit is shown in Fig. 2A, with the negative input connecting to a reference voltage and the positive input tied to the battery under test.

Here's how the comparator circuit in Fig. 2A operates as a voltage monitor. As long as the voltage at pin #5 is more positive than the reference voltage at pin #4, the LED will remain dark. When the battery voltage has barely fallen below the reference voltage, the LED turns on indicating the critical discharge voltage has just occurred. Now, are we to watch an LED in place of a meter? NO! NO! This is only the **BASIC** circuit that will be used in our full-blown monitor circuit—have some patience, please.

A Single Battery Monitor

A single battery monitoring circuit is shown in Fig. 3. A single comparator is used to monitor the battery voltage, just as in our previous circuit, with the addition of a regulated reference voltage source and an audible alert sounder. R2 sets the discharge reference voltage, which is kept constant by the 7809 voltage regulator IC. The LED and the piezo sounder remain off until the test battery voltage drops below the pre-set reference voltage. At that time, the LED and sounder turn on.

Comparing two different brands of batteries at a time can be easily accomplished by doubling the circuit in Fig. 3, with the following exceptions. The reference pot, R2, and the 7809 regulator IC need not be added for the second monitor circuit. Connect the negative input of the second comparator to pin #4 of the comparator in Fig. 3. CAU-TION! Connect all unused 339 inputs to ground. If they're left unattached, bad things can happen to your circuit.



Fig. 4. This schematic shows a load box that can be used to test batteries at different load currents. A three-position switch is used to choose from 1-, .15-, and .068–.0123-amps.



A load box, see Fig. 4, can make it easier for life testing batteries at different load currents. Three different switch positions allow for load currents of 1amp, .15-amp, and .068-.0123 amps. The actual resistor values may be selected for special testing currents or load applications. It is very important to keep the internal resistance of the load box as low as possible. Use large wire (#16) and pick a selector switch that is a high-current (15-amp), low-loss type. Two load boxes are required when using the dual comparator circuit.

Why not use all four of the comparators in the 339 and build a quad battery life tester? Why not, indeed? Take a gander at the circuit in Fig. 5 and that's what you will see. Granted, with all of the battery brands available, there is no reason not to investigate as many as we can and become better educated on what is the best battery buy.

Each of the positive inputs of the 339 comparator connects to a battery under discharge testing. The reference voltage is set for all batteries for the same discharge voltage level with R5. Testing four batteries also takes four load boxes or load resistors. Always be sure that the electrical connections to the battery are solid and without ohmage loss. Invest in good metal battery holders, and if necessary apply light pressure at the terminal

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Fig. 5. This is a quad-monitoring circuit that also uses the 339 IC. Four separate batteries can be tested at once. Each battery has its own switch to control testing.

ends with a heavy-duty rubber band. It's an easy task to check for resistive losses by connecting a digital voltmeter, set on the lowest voltage range, across the battery to terminal junction and across the closed switch contacts on the load box while the circuit is in the discharge state.

If more than a few millivolts are present across any of the contact junctions, check the connections and be sure they are clean and solid. Any large error here can make one battery look much better than it actually is and give it a false edge over the other batteries.

Quad Tester

Now, let's take a closer look at the quad-monitoring circuit in Fig. 5 and see how it operates. As previously stated, the 339's positive inputs go to the positive terminals on the test batteries. The negative terminal of each test battery goes to circuit ground. The output of each comparator is connected to the input of a NAND gate, which inverts the low output signal to a high. This high output turns on the LED and sends a positive output voltage through a 1N914 diode to an on/off switch. On the other side of each of the on/off switches is a piezo sounder that gives out an audible tone when any one of the batteries drops below the pre-set lower voltage limit. The pooped-out battery can be identified by which LED is on and that corresponding switch can be turned off, silencing the sounder until the next battery failure occurs.

The electronic testing equipment is just a part of what is needed to come to a sound decision on which battery is the best value. Keeping accurate track of the discharge time of each battery is a must for a meaningful outcome. Also if a noname, low cost, battery does exceptionally well in the life test, then repeat the

PARTS LIST FOR THE QUAD BATTERY MONITOR (FIG. 5)

SEMICONDUCTORS

IC1-LM339 quad comparator IC IC2-4011CMOS quad NAND gate IC IC3-7809 regulator IC LED1-LED4-Light-emitting diode, any color or size D1-D4-1N914 silicon diode

ADDITIONAL PARTS AND MATERIALS

R1-R4-1000-ohm, ¼-watt, 5% resistor R5-10,000-ohm potentiometer C1-...1-μF, ceramic disc capacitor S1-S5-SPST on/off switch PZ1--Piezo sounder type, same type as used in Fig. 3

test. If the results are similar, go buy the batteries and take advantage of your electronic expertise.

Next visit we're going to look at life testing other types and sizes of batteries. Also, we'll have a pulse-timing discharge circuit for expended life testing. So tune in again next month same station for the continuing battery saga.



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This is the day we discovered the ocean.

And I learned je lyfish aren't made of jelly. And my brother laughed so hard he swallowed the sea.

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Q&A

(continued from page 46)

TTL +5 volts for the external power connection. If using a resistor as the pull-up device and connecting it to another voltage as shown in Fig. 7, you can have an effective logic translator from TTL to some other logic system, as long as that system has zero volts as its logical LOW.

You cannot connect totem pole outputs together, for they would fight over control of the output if one wanted to go HIGH and the other wanted to go LOW. OC outputs can be connected together with no problem at all, and this is the normal way that you'd connect the OC outputs of multiple 7489 RAM (random-access memory) chips. If any one of

AMAZING SCIENCE

(continued from page 50

double-sided tape. The multi-directional wheel is secured inside the U-Bracket using a small 2.25-inch piece of ¼-20 threaded rod and two machine screw nuts.

With the motors and the multidirectional wheel mounted, we are ready for the electronics. I drilled a ¼-inch hole in the aluminum plate to allow wires from the gearbox motors underneath the robot to be brought topside. The schematic for the electronic circuit is shown in Fig. 9. I built the circuit on two small prototyping boards. You can do the same or solder the components to a PC board.

CdS Cells

Two critical components used in this

the transistors is turned on, the output will go LOW and none of the other devices can do anything about it. All connected transistors must be off before the output will go HIGH.

The main disadvantage of open collector logic is that it is slow compared to a totem pole output. OC logic has a much lower frequency of operation and slower switching speeds than the totem pole version of the same logic.

Writing to Q&A

As always, we welcome your questions. Please be sure to include:

(1) plenty of background material,

(2) your full name and address on the letter (not just the envelope),

circuit are the CdS photoresistor cells. The CdS cells I used in this prototype have a dark resistance close to two megohms. In low light the resistance is approximately 50K ohms. As the light intensity increases, the resistance of the CdS cell continues to decrease till it reaches light saturation at around 500 ohms.

If possible, one should measure the resistance of a few CdS cells and select two that are closest matched.

PIC 16F84 Microcontroller

The 16F84 microcontroller used in this robot simulates two neurons. Each neuron's input is connected to a CdS cell. The output of each neuron activates one gearbox motor.

In the program I put in a fudge factor, or range, so that the two CdS cells can deviate from one another in resist-



Fig. 7. Logic levels can be shifted to CMOS levels for automotive applications using an "opencollector" output and a pull-up resistor.

(3) and a complete diagram, if asking about a circuit; and

(4) type your letter or write neatly.

Send questions to Q&A, **Poptronics**, 275-G Marcus Blvd., Hauppauge, NY 11788 or to q @a@gernsback.com, but do not expect an immediate reply in these pages (because of our backlog). We regret that we cannot give personal replies. Please no graphics files larger than 100K.

ance readings and still be considered equal. If the robot doesn't travel straight ahead when the two CdS cells are equally illuminated, you can increase the range until it does.

Testing

For power I used four "D" cell batteries. I left the full length of the leads on the CdS cells. I pointed one CdS cell to the left and the other to the right. To test the robot's function I used a flashlight. I was able to steer the mobile platform around by shining the flashlight on the CdS cells.

Avoidance Behavior

The way the robot is wired it is attracted to and steers toward a bright light source. You can reverse the wiring going to the gearboxes and create the opposite behavior.





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