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JULY 1975


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type | Price (p) | 20149 | 40 | 8D124 | 75 | ${ }^{\text {BAP } 15}$, 7 | Type | Price |
| DY87 OY802 | 30.0 30.0 | ${ }^{9} \mathrm{D} 161$ | 38 | BD131 | 45 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { BA } 4.45 & 14 \\ B A A_{*}^{48} & 19\end{array}$ | TAA550 | 499 |
| Ecc82 | 28.0 | 9 D 162 | ${ }_{24} 8$ | 80132 | - 39 | BA-54/201 11 | YaA700 | ${ }^{\text {c } 2.95}$ |
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| ${ }^{\text {PCCC89 }}{ }^{\text {PCC189 }}$ | 40.0 | Q F $1789^{\text {a }}$ | 45 | 8F 167 | 20 | 0490 - 6 | tbas60co | ¢2.40 |
| PCC189 |  | QF180 | 45 | BF173 |  | OA202 7.5 | твa800 | [1. 50 |
|  | 31.5 39.0 | 181 | 45 | 8F178 | 35 | INGOVOAS1 | T8A9200 |  |
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| PCLE5 | 44.5 | 8C109C | 14 | 8F194 |  |  |  | Esch |
| ${ }^{\text {PCLI86 }}$ | 41.0 59.5 | act13 | 13 | 8F195 | 8 | 2HD 950M×1. 960 |  | ${ }_{\text {Each }}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {PLL }}{ }^{\text {P6 }}$ | 55.5 | ${ }_{\text {aC }} 116 \mathrm{~A}$ | 19 | BF196 | 10 | $270950 \mathrm{Mk2,1400}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {PL8 }}$ | ${ }_{25}^{55.5}$ | 3C117 | 14 | BF197 | 12 | 20ak 1500 (i7- \& 19\%) |  | ${ }_{\text {¢1.85 }}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {PLL504 }}$ | 25.0 84.5 | ${ }_{3 C 1258}$ | 15 | ${ }^{\text {BF }} 1988$ | ${ }^{23}$ | 2TAK 1500 ( $23^{\circ}$ \& 24*) |  | C2.00 |
| ${ }^{\text {PLL504 }}$ | ${ }_{67.0} 8$ | 3 C 132 | 25 | BF200 | 25 |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {PL519 }}$ | ¢1.50 | ${ }^{\text {a }} 13135$ | 15 | $8 \mathrm{F218}$ | 30 | EHT MULTPLIERS - Coid | Lour |  |
| PY88 | 35.5 | ${ }^{3} \mathbf{C 1 3 7}$ | 19 | BF224 | 23 | 11 TAOOITT CVCl, 2 \& 3 |  | C4. 50 |
| PY800 | 33.0 | ${ }^{\text {BC138 }}$ | 26 | 258 | 34 | ITN GEC/Sobell |  | c4. 50 |
| PY500A | 85.0 | $3{ }^{142}$ | 23 | 日F336 | 28 | 11 TAZ GEC 2110 |  | [4.85 |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {SC143 }}$ | 25 | BF337 | 35 | 11 Tam Pmilips 68 |  | E4.50 |
|  |  | ${ }^{8147}$ | 11 | 日F355 | 54 | 11730 Phulios 550 |  | £4.50 |
| SEMI CONDUCTORS |  | 3C147A | 11 | $8 \mathrm{Bx} \times 6$ | 28 | 31CW Pye 691/693 |  | 50 |
| Typa | Esch (p) | ${ }^{3 C 148}$ | 10 | BFY50 | 19 | 1 TH Decca 30 Series |  | $¢^{\text {¢ }} .50$ |
| ${ }^{\text {ACi }}$ | 17 | ${ }_{3}^{3 C 149}$ | 15 | ${ }^{85552}$ | ${ }^{20}$ | 1rad decca slatiora |  |  |
| AC141K | 25 | ${ }_{5 C 154}$ | 15 | ${ }_{\text {BTL }}$ | c1.20 | 11 Hat |  | . 0 |
| ${ }^{\text {ACliak }}$ | 25 | ${ }^{3}$ | 14 | BU105/02 | ${ }_{\text {c. }} 95$ | 1 HAB |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {A Cl142K }}$ | 25 | ${ }^{3 C 157}$ | 14 | ${ }^{\text {BU10 }}$ | ${ }^{1 / 29}$ | 1 HAAB Thorn 8500 |  | 4.25 |
| ${ }^{\text {AC151 }}$ | 20 | ${ }^{3} 158$ | 1 | 8408 | c2. 10 |  |  |  |
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120 watt module complete with builtin supply-extra heavy duty $£ 24.75 \begin{gathered}\text { capr } \\ \text { copr }\end{gathered}$


THE SA100 MODULE

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Controls: Micvol, bass, treble. Left/Right fade, deck volume, bass, treble, h/phone select, vol, Mains. Size $17 \frac{1}{2}$ in $\times 3$ in $\times 4$ in deep.

## DISCO MODULE $\mathbb{1} 12.50 \underset{\substack{\text { carr. } \\ \text { sop }}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$

Thousands sold of this extremely popular mono Pre-Amp. A mic input may be fitted using the VA30 (see below). Low consumption from a 9 V battery Features the same high standards of reproduction as the Stereo version
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## MULTI-PURPOSE MIXERS

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 Featuring multiples of our VA30 module, the M4HL and M6HL fulfil the requirements of allclubs, groups. ete. where a high quality mixer is required. Each channel has one high and one low impedance input, plus volume, treble and bass controls. Input impedances may, if required, be easily changed, The M4HL has four channels, and one output, and control and two outputs. Either unit may be used free-standing or panel mounted. These mixers will feed all types of amplifier. Recommended for their versatility and high performance, and excellent value for monay.
VA30 CHANNEL 13.90 Carr
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GP91-18C 200 mV at $1-2 \mathrm{~cm} / \mathrm{sec} \quad 21.35$
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The Ell2 Range of Carbon Film Resistors,
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LOW - NOISE CASSETTES C60, 36p; C90, 48p; C120, 60p.

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## BI-PAK QUALITY COMES TO AUDIO!

## AL10/AL20/AL30 AUDIO AMPLIFIER MODULES

| Parameter | Conditions | Performance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Harmonic digtortion | Po $=3$ WATTS $\mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{KHz}$ | 0-20\% |
| LOAD IMPEDANCE | - | 8-18』 |
| INPUT IMPEDANCE | $\mathrm{t}=1 \mathrm{KHz}$ | 100 k , |
| FREQUENCY Response -3dB | $\mathrm{PO}=2 \mathrm{~W}$ ATts | $50 \mathrm{Hz-25KHz}$ |
| SENSITIVITY for Rated o/P | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{B}}=2 \mathrm{~J}, ~ R 1=8 \mathrm{~S}$ ( $=1 \mathrm{KHz}$ | 7 mmV . RMS |
| DIMENSIONS | - | $3^{*} \times 23^{* *}=1^{*}$ |

The above table relates to the AL10, AL20 and AL30 modules. The following table outlines the differences
in their working conditions.

| Parameter | AL10 | AL20 | AL830 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maximum Supply Voltage | 25 | 30 | 30 |
| Power out for $2 \%$ T.H.D. <br> ( $\mathrm{RL}=8 \Omega 1=1 \mathrm{KHz}$ ) | 3 watts RMS Min. | 5 watta RM8 Min | 10 watts RMS Min |

## AUDIO AMPLIFIER

 MODULESAL 10. 3 watts
AL ${ }_{30}$ 30. $\quad 5$ watts
10 watts

## POWER SUPPLIES

 FRONT PANELS FP 12 wit) RONT PANELS FP 12 with K nobs

## NOW WE GIVE YOU 50w PEAK (25w R.M.S.) PLUS THERMAL PROTECTION! The NEW AL60 Hi-Fi Audio Amplifier FOR ONLY £4-25

\author{

- Max Heat Sink temp $9 \mathbf{0}^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. <br> - Frequency Response 20 Hz to 100 KHz - Distortion better than $0.1 \%$ at 1 KHz <br> - Supply voltage 15-50 volts
}
- Thermal Feedback
- Latest Design Improvements - Load - 3, 4, 8 or 16 ohms - Signal to noise ratio 80 dB
- Overall size $63 \mathrm{~mm} \times 105 \mathrm{~mm}$ $\times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$

Especially designed to a strict specification. Only the finest components have been used and the latest solid state circuitry incorporated in this powerful little amplifier which should satisfy the most critical A.F enthusiast.


## STABILISED POWER MODULE SPM80

SPM80 is especially deaigned to power 2 of the AL60 Amplifers, up to 15 watt (r.m.s.) per channel simultaneousiy. This module embodiea the lateat component
nd circuit techniques incorporating complete short circuit protection. With the addition of the Maling Trant. former BMT80, the unit will provide outputa of up to 1.5 amps at 3.5 volta, size: $63 \mathrm{~mm} \times 10 \overline{\mathrm{~mm}} \times 30 \mathrm{~mm}$ These unite enable you to build Audio syatems of the bighest quality at a hitherto unobtainable price. Also ideal for many other applications including:- Disco systems, Public Addreas, Intercom Units, etc. Handbook available 100 PRICE £3.25 TRANSFORMER BMT80 £2.75 p. \& p. 40p

## STEREO PRE-AMPLIFIER TYPE PA100

Built to a specification and NOT a price, and yet atill the greatent value on the market the PA100 atereo pre-amplifier has been conceived from the lateat circuit techniques. Deaigned for use with the AL60 power amplifer syatem, this quality fnade unlt incorporates Hess han eight sincon pianar transistors, two of these are apecially selected low noise TPN devices for une in the input stages.
Three switched stereo Inputs, and rumble and scratch Biters are features of the PA100, which also has a STEREO/MONO switch, volume. balance and continuously varlable
bass and treble controls.


ONLY £14.25
MK 60 AUDIO KIT
Comprising: $2 \times$ AL60, $1 \times$ SPM80, $1 \times$ BTM80, $1 \times$ PA 100 , 1 tront panei, 1 ktt of parts to include on-ofl switch, neon indicator, stereo hed phone sockets plus instruction

TEAK 60 AUDIO KIT
Comprising: Teak veneered cabinet aize $16 \mathfrak{t}^{\prime \prime} \times 111^{\prime \prime} \times 33^{\prime \prime}$, other parts include aluminium chassis, heatsink and front panel bracket, plua back panel and appropriate sockets, ete Kit price: 89.95 plus 45 p postage




## AN INDISCRIMINATE TAX

THE electronics constructor has suffered a substantial blow from the April Budget, since the new V.A.T. rate of 25 per cent applies to all electronic parts and accessories which can be used in or with radio, television, or audio equipment, electronic musical instruments, and a wide range of electrically operated domestic appliances. Very few circuit devices will escape this definition; though just how in practice the authorities will determine the finer points of distinction is currently a subject of much interest and speculation.

In fact, the whole scheme for a higher rate of V.A.T. effecting electronic components has been greeted with dismay by the manufacturers, distributors, and retailers alike. Confusion runs rife; already conflicting interpretations are reported from different tax offices up and down the country, and the Chancellor is under pressure from industrial and trade organisations to modify this unworkable and illogical scheme.

As it stands, in the original form, we must assume that very few components will be allowed to slip through at the lower rate of 8 per cent.

Hearing aids and electronic calculators are excluded from the higher rate. But what does the retailer charge for a resistor or semiconductor required to repair one of these instruments? Does he demand an affidavit that this component will not be used to build or service a radio set or amplifier?

Impending or future developments could very well embrace certain components which at this particular moment may not have any plausible connection with the classes of goods that are subject to the higher rate. In terms of technical feasibility there is scarcely anywhere where it is prudent to draw the line. Thus practically all active and passive components designed for use in the field of electronic engineering could conceivably be applied sensibly in electronic equipment suitable for domestic or recreational use, or in certain domestic appliances, (if not today, quite probably tomorrow).

This is not to argue a case on behalf of Customs and Excise for a blanket imposition of the higher rate of V.A.T. upon all electronic components. It is to illustrate the ludicrous situation brought about by those responsible for drafting the new Budget proposals. The authors seem to be oblivious of the fact that electronics is the common base of a multitude of products which may differ widely in all other respects. Complete equipments, sets, and machines can indeed be divided arbitrarily into classes as "luxury items" or otherwise, if so desired. But their component parts and related accessories cannot, for the greater part, be segregated in this same neat and tidy way.

We support all those who claim that the new system is unfair and largely unworkable. In particular we are concerned at the indiscriminate way in which this higher rate of tax, supposedly created in order to curb public spending on luxury goods, penalises the home constructor no matter what kind of project he happens to be building. Many home assembled units and equipments are clearly in the nonluxury class; others, due to some strange quirk of our legislators, have to be considered luxury items and they include the like of d.c. to a.c. converters, electronic power controllers, and control systems for central heating systems, for example. The very kind of equipments that should be welcomed and encouraged by the Government as valuable weapons in the battle against the waste of energy!
And just why have components been brought into this higher rate? It must be because, we presume, a few individuals will be tempted to build the so-called luxury goods themselves and thus cheat the Exchequer of a few paltry pounds.

All the indications are that the far reaching repercussions of this extra tax imposition upon (in effect) all electronic components were never foreseen by those responsible for compiling this part of the Budget proposals. This is a charitable interpretation, but it cannot give the taxpayer cause for confidence in those who originate new tax schemes.
(See Market Place for some further information on the new V.A.T. situation.)

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- The first electronic spark gas ignitor powered by a 1.5 V cell for the home constructor simple circuifry provides a corstant stream of sparits capable of lighting natural, town and bottled gas easily and swiftly
Suited to use in the home, caravan, boat or anywhere gas ignition is required


FOR THOLSANES of ears an spark has been the consentional meen ns of obtaining ignition, and the conventiomll means of generatimg : he spark has been a fiint. However, attempting to ig ite natural gas rsiog a flint wonld have posed our ankestors with a rather tedious problem. Compared 0 even ordinary toven gas the energy required to igrit? natural gas is considerably higier and the conbustior limits of the gas/air mixture are considerably narower, see Fig. 1 .

Fortuiately here is on effective electronic solutiontwe following design will pravide a portable gas ignitor, which wil light easily and effective $y$ both natural, town and hottled Eases.

The application of a hith voleare across a pair of electrodes procuces a field in the gas between them, this can leat 10 ionisation and trrakdown of the gas and produce a spark across the gap. The ignifor featured here relies on this priciciple to produce a contimums siream of high veitiace sparks from a 1.5 dry cell battery.

## CIRCUIT CGNSIDERATIONS

The moth of of achieving the spark from a low voltage ssurce is aulined in Fig. 1. The power source feeds a d.c. to cis. converter. Whan the switch shown in the central blork is actuated the stored energy is released ifto the promary winding of a step-up transformer
and sufficient voltage is generated at the electrodes to cause air breakdown. The oscillation caused by the discharge of an associated capacitor is sufficient to maintain the breakdown for several tens of microseconds.

## POWER ANO D.C./D.C. CONVERSION

Power is supplied from 1.5 V dry cell battery noted as B1 in Fig. 3 which shows the complete circuit of the ignitor. The oscillator circuit is a ringing choke type which utilises feedback between hase (AB) and collector (CD) windings for its operation.

When the circuit is switched on by S1, most of the rail voltage will appear across $C D$ as the collector current increases exponentially. The base winding $A B$ is wound in the opposite direction to the collector winding and so the inductive coupling from the collector winding tends to drive the base positive thus driving the transistor TR1 into saturation.

When the collector current reaches saturation the induced voltage in the base falls to zero causing a redection in base current. This tends to reduce the collector current and induce a reverse voltage in the collector winding. The overall effect is to bring the transistor out of saturation.
The regenerative effect continues until the transistor enter the cut-off region. The discharge of winding capacitance is sufficient to generate a voltage across
the collector winding which causes the cycle to be repeated. Hence whilst the switch remains closed a series of pulses are generated at the collector. Figs. 4a and $b$ show the collector current and voltage waveforms.
A tertiary winding EF, wound in phase with the collector winding, steps up the voltage appearing across $C D$ to a level of approximately 600 V . The resulting pulses are used to charge C .

The transistor used should have a low $V_{\text {cc }}$ (sat) to minimise the energy loss and also have a good collector-to-base breakdown voltage.

## WINDINGS

The design of windings is related to the transistor used. The base and collector windings should be optimised to achieve maximum output without drawing too large a collector current. For this design, using a Microelectronics type ME 8001 transistor or its equivalent (BFY 50, 2N2297), a base winding of 12 turns of 37 s.w.g. and a collector winding of 18 turns of 33 s.w.g. will be found suitable.

The collector voltage should be approximately 28 V , choice of 600 turns of 44 s.w.g. for the secondary provides the requisite intermediate voltage.

The oscillator windings are housed in a 14 mm pot core. The main requirement for the ferrite material is that the saturation level is not too low.

## SWITCHING AND DISCHARGE CIRCUIT

Charging the capacitor is achieved through a rectifying diode D1 which should be an 800 V type. The diode should also have a fast switch-off time to minimise leakage from the capacitor. A BA 157 is chosen as a suitable component.
The main discharge capacitor is a 250 V type the capacitance of which is governed by the energy requirements of the spark. Generally a $0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ is suitable for the application. The I.T.T. range of PMT capacitors is recommended as they appear to withstand the high current discharges which occur during the oscillation.

## THE SWITCH

The switch used is a device known as a surge voltage protector. This component originated as a protection for equipment which was liable to high voltage spikes. The device is similar to a neon in that a pair of electrodes are contained in a glass envelope which is filled with an inert gas.
When sufficient electrical stress appears across the electrodes breakdown will occur and current of up to several tens of amps will be allowed to pass under pulse conditions. Subsequent to breakdown a voltage of about 25 V exists across the device. The type used in this case has a breakdown of about 220 V , thus the capacitor charges to 220 V , the protector flashes over and the resulting oscillation generates the high voltage for the spark.

## TRANSFORMER DESIGN

The number of primary turns required may be estimated on the basis of impedance matching and energy input to the transformer. From this the secondary turns may be estimated from simple transformer theory. For the size of electrode gap used here an output of 8 kV will be required.

A primary of 40 turns of $30 \mathrm{~s} . \mathrm{w} . \mathrm{g}$. and a secondary of 3000 turns of 40 s.w.g. will be found suitable. The


Fig. 1. The energy required to ignite natural gas/air mixtures compared with that required to ignite a town gas/air mixture


Fig. 2. System diagram of the high voltage production concept using a low voltage source


Fig. 3. Circuit diagram of the gas ignitor


Fig. 4. Collector current (above) and voltage (below) waveforms for TR1 in Fig. 3.

## -MATRIX BOARD VERSION



Fig. 5. Constructional details of the output transformer T2


Fig. 6. Details of the oscillator transformer Ti


Fig. 7. Construction and component layout for the matrix board and case, together with details of the electrode tube

## COMPONENTS...

## Resistor

R1 $15 \Omega, \frac{1}{4} W$ carbon

## Capacitor

C1 $0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 750 \mathrm{VW}$, d.c.

## Transistor

TR1 ME8001

## Diode

D1 BA157

## Coils

Oscillator coil: Single section 14 mm bobbin, 14 mm ferrite core, FX $3594,1 \mathrm{~g}$ of $44 \mathrm{~s} . \mathrm{w} . \mathrm{g}$. enamelled copper wire, 0.1 g of $37 \mathrm{~s} . \mathrm{w} . \mathrm{g}$. and 0.3 g of 33 s.w.g., tape to suit.
Output transformer: Ferrite rod, 27 mm by 8 mm ; bobbin, see text; $1 \mathrm{~g} 30 \mathrm{~s} . \mathrm{w} . g$. enamelled copper wire, 1 g 44 sw.g.; tape to suit.
Electrode tube: Brass or copper tube, 9 mm o.d., 0.5 to 1 mm wall thickness, 150 mm ; 20 s.w.g. tinned copper wire insulated with 1 mm wallthickness silicone rubber tube or equiv.; epoxy putty, fire clay etc. as needed.

## Miscellaneous

Matrix board, 0.1 or 0.15 in . hole spacing; $S 1$, push-to-make switch; Voltage protector, Siemens KASO2; plastic box ref. 1005; solder, wire etc. as required.
For the fully described version the plastic case can be obtained from Crescent Radio Ltd., 11 Mayes Road, London, N.22. The case and a complete kit for the second proprietary version can be obtained from Greenweld, 51 Shirley Park Road, Southampton, SO14FX, Tel. 772501. The Siemens voltage protector can be obtained from Jermyn Distribution, Vestry Way, Sevenoaks, Kent.
magnetic core for the transformer should be a ferrite rod which will fit inside the former on which the secondary in wound.

The primary winding can be wound directly on to the ferrite rod which can then be inserted inside the secondary winding, see Fig. 5.

This coil is constructed in two separate parts to ensure adequate insulation between primary and secondary. Again both windings are in the same direction. The primary is wound using $30 \mathrm{~s} . \mathrm{w} . \mathrm{g}$. enamelled copper wire directly onto the ferrite rod and consists of 40 turns close wound in a single layer wire so as to ensure a firm fit into the bore of the secondary bobbin.

The secondary requires a suitable plastic bobbin which approximates to the dimensions shown in Fig. 5, onto which are wound 3,000 turns of $40 \mathrm{~s} . \mathrm{w} . \mathrm{g}$. enamelled copper wire. The start wire is brought out through a hole in the cheek and due to the thinness of the wire, re-inforcement of the lead is recommended, either by skeining or by soldering a more substantial insulated lead onto the wire prior to winding. In the latter case, the joint should be well insulated and secured inside

the winding with adhesive tape. To reduce the possibility of breakdown due to the voltage gradient across the coil, tape layers should be introduced at approximate intervals of 750 turns.

Finally the primary coil should be fitted into the bore of the secondary bobbin with a good fit.

## OSCILLATOR COIL

This coil is wound on a proprietary bobbin in the form of three separate windings although when connected, the two primaries become a single winding with a tap. The windings should be as even as possible, reasonably tight and in the order shown in Fig. 6.

Insulation between windings is not necessary but a layer of tape may be usefully used. A final wrap of tape is recommended to secure the windings. All windings should be in the same direction to ensure correct phasing, with the ends left sufficiently long to allow connection. Turns details are given under windings.


## P.C.B. VERSION



DIMENSIONS IN mm

Fig. 8. General layout, component details and p.c.b. master for the printed circuit version

## ELECTRODE TUBE ASSEMBLY

Since it is the function of this unit to ignite gas virtually instantly, this part should be constructed in such a way that the best possible spark gap is produced and that gas is able to surround the electrode easily. Materials should be heat resistant, the tube being conductive and preferably solderable. For this purpose brass or copper are recommended.
Basically the assembly consists of a well insulated wire, the end of which is bared to discharge the spark across an air gap of 3 to 4 mm to the outer tube. An essential part of the structure is a heat resistant inner insulating tube which positions longitudinally and centralises the electrode wire.

For the model this part was constructed from a 2-part epoxy putty which cures hard, resists heat and adheres to the inside of the tube. This part could equally well be produced from clay or fabricated from fire brick, etc. and secured in position with an epoxy adhesive or the like.

Fig. 7 shows the electrode tube assembly.

## ASSEMBLY AND MOUNTING

The first stage is to cut a $100 \times 37 \mathrm{~mm}$ section of matrix board to size, drill additional holes and fit the spring battery connection ( 28 s.w.g. brass or simiar) as shown in Fig. 7. The components are mounted as shown, securing the oscillator ferrite core halves together and to the board with a 6 B.A. brass screw. The output transformer was fixed in position with two layers of double-sided adhesive tape although a suitable adhesive would have been quite adequate.

Next the board assembly is slid into a plastic box in which two holes have been drilled as shown and the electrode tube positioned through one hole before soldering it to the double bar of 16 s s.w.g. tinned copper wire for retention and connection. The output wire is soldered to the electrode from J on the output winding and the joint well insulated. The switch is fitted and connections made to the board and the second battery spring which is bent to engage a pillar in the box chosen.

The battery is located between the two springs as shown in the accompanying photographs noting the polarity.

## APPLICATION

Ignition is normally best obtained by touching the tip of the electrode tube against the gas burner and allowing 1 or 2 seconds after opening the burner before operating the igniter.

It has been suggested that in the absence of ignition after a few sparks, turn the gas off and blow away the surplus before trying again. Some experiment may be required before the best spark-to-burner distance is accurately achieved.

You will find this igniter ideal for camping, boating, caravanning as well as for use in the kitchen. It will provide you with many years of normal use.

## PRINTED CIRCUIT VERSION

For those who wish, a second version of the ignitor is proposed here using a printed circuit board, a diagram of which appears in Fig. 8.

This version makes use of a proprietary clear plastic case with self-contained "trigger" switch, battery
retaining members, ignitor tube and even a spring clip with which the ignitor can be hung up on a hnok.

Of course, there is nothing to stop anyone from using p.c.b. techniques in the manufacture of the first version or, for that matter, Veroboard techniques.

The clear plastic case version makes use of a complex moulding which holds the trigger tube in place with snap-action clips. The tube holds the p.c.b. in place using two metal clips which engage through the board, and the whole is held in place finally with a moulded plastic element which acts as an end plate against which the battery is pressed by a cover.
The moulding includes an access through which a trigger passes to engage with a spring and suitable contacts on the end plate. The mouldings and various parts are available from Greenweld.

## NEWS BRIEFS

## Electronics For School Teachers

The University of Essex is holding its fourth Electronics Summer School for teachers from July 7-11. This will take the form of two courses which will be runt simultaneously.
The first course, ESS 8-Linear Circuit Design-is concerned with the use of transistors and operational amplifiers in linear applications such as amplifiers, filters and power supplies. The second course, ESS 9-Digital Circuit Design-concentrates on the use of the transistor as a switch and develops design using integrated logic circuits.
A full laboratory programme backs up the topics covered in the lectures, and tutorials are held to discuss the design for the practical sessions.
Further details can be obtained by writing to Bob Mack at The Department of Electrical Engineering Science, University of Essex. Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3SQ.

## Queen's Award

The Queen's Award to Industry, 1975 in recognition of its export achievemeht and for technological innovation in scientific electronic calculators has been awarded to Sinclair Radionics for their "Sinclair Scientific".
During a three year period ending in April 1974 the company, which is claimed to be Europe's largest manufacturer of electronic calculators, increased its exports tenfold to $£ 2,232,040$ p.a. or 56 per cent of turnover.
Sinclair is one of only two companies that have won the award in both categories this year. In the previous three years only three companies have been successful in both categories.

## JUST THE IDEA!

VALUABLE PRIZES TO BE WON
A competition for the most novel ideas for practical applications of a particular circuit in this issue.
Details Next Month.

## CHRISTMAS PRESENT

The name of Jocelyn Bell became recognised by the scientific world when her observations of the first pulsar were announced. Since then she has changed both her location and her name. Her new location is the Mullard Space Science Laboratory at Dorking and her new name Jocelyn Bell Burnell.

With the team at Dorking, John Ives, Peter Sanford, Jocelyn Bell Burnell is engaged on carrying out the task of reducing data from Ariel 5, the United Kingdom's first X-ray Satellite. The whole of the programme of this satellite is devoted to observations of existing X-ray sources and the search for new ones.

One new star which flared up at Christmas was named, by Jocelyn Bell Burnell, Cen-Xmas. It was observed from December 19 to January 27. This star may well supply the clue to a class of X-ray sources not previously known.

Cen-Xmas was discovered in the constellation of Centauras near to an already known source Cen X-3. Cen-Xmas flared up on Christmas day and showed a light curve much like that which appears at optical wavelengths by fast moving Novae.

The team observed that there was a regular rising and falling of intensity every 6.755 minutes. This was a point of great interest since the usual periods of variation for X-ray binary systems is hours or even days and the periods for pulsars a few seconds or less. It does not seem likely that it was a slowly rotating neutron star.

## OPINION

The team are of the opinion that the source may be a binary system of two collapsed objects. These could be perhaps a white dwarf and a neutron star. Another possibility has been put forward and that is the objects could be a white dwarf and a black hole. Clearly the object is unusual in the present catalogue. The official catalogue number is Ariel 1118-61.

A search is now being made in the data of the Copernicus satellite to see whether there have been earlier bursts. A request has been made that Copernicus, which has better pointing facilities than Ariel, should specially observe this area of the sky.

Satellite Ariel 5 has more than justified its launch in this valuable study of X-ray sources.

## ANOTHER DISCOVERY

A second bonus is the discovery of a very bright source near the galactic centre. This, according to Professor


BYFRANK W. HYDE
K. A. Pounds of Leicester, a pioneer in these observations, was not visible in November when that area was studied. The new source is second only in brightness to a source called Sco X-1.

This new source as yet un-named is at such a vast distance that its intensity must be at the upper limit for normal galactic X-ray sources. Both Cambridge and the Jodrell Bank teams have been asked to watch the area in case the X-ray flare up should be followed by radio bursts.

## FURTHER EXPERIMENT

Another experiment aboard the satellite also controlled by Leicester, with the team led by Professor Pounds has indicated that an excess of heavy elements such as iron have been found in the super nova remnants of Tycho and Cassiopeia A. As this is the first report of the X-ray detection of spectral lines from a cosmic source it adds weight to the growing feeling that the heavy elements in the universe may be produced at the time of the explosions associated with supernovae.

It would seem that the fluctuating nature of X-ray sources is a common factor. Professor Pounds thinks that they may account for 30 per cent of the known sources. There are now more than two hundred recorded.

## FADE-OUT!

A notable feature, derived from data received from Ariel, is the number of sources that do not last all the time. During the present period of observation some 16 sources have disappeared from the
areas. This may be because they are now out of the limits of detection or that there has been a change of such a nature that there are no longer $X$-ray types of emmission. The sixteen sources that have disappeared were originally detected by the Uhuru satellite.
It is expected that Ariel 5 will be able to continue operations for a year with the gas available on board. Thereafter it will be a waiting period till the next British X-ray satellite is launched in 1977.

## SATELLITE DETAILS

The data handling system of the Ariel 5 satellite is effectively a fixed programme computer with two core stores. This enables the integration of experimental data so that the best may be made of the low data rate of transmission from the spacecraft. Only by keeping the data rate low is it possible to utilise long ground data-links.

The details of the satellite are:

| Dimensions | Diameter 38 in, length 34 in , weight 298 lbs |
| :---: | :---: |
| Stabilisation | Spin $10 \pm 2$ r.p.m. |
| Attitude control | Propane gas jets |
| Power supply | Solar array 35W |
| Telemetry | PCM |
| Frequency | 137.68 MHz |
| Real time | 85m |
| Real time |  |
| rate | 2048 bits/second |
| Playback power | 80W |
| Playback |  |
| rate | 2048 bits/second |
| Stations | Quito and Ascension (Nasa |
|  | stations) |
| Telecommand | Digital tone |
| Frequency | 148.25 MHz |

## NEWS FROM RUSSIA

India's first satellite is being prepared for launching from a Soviet site. Academician Boris Petrov, chairman of the Intercosmos council, said that the joint work of the Soviet scientists and experts had produced an elaborate spacecraft for experiments connected with research in the short wave radiation of celestial bodies, together with studies of the ionosphere.

Launched on March 27, Intercosmos 13 is a joint socialist countries enterprise. The main aim is to study dynamic processes in the magnetosphere and the polar ionosphere. Research is also directed to low frequency electromagnetic waves.

The satellite carries instrumentation from the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. The participating observation points are in Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

There are numerous guitar effects pedals available today, but there are still many areas of sound treatment in which it is possible for the amateur to produce something which is not just a copy of a commercial effect.
The pedal to be described makes use of voltage control techniques. There are two treatments, a voltage controlled amplifier and a voltage controlled filter; either of which can be selected by a switch. These are controlled by an oscillator which produces triangle, square and rising and falling ramps at controllable frequency and amplitude. The combination of four waveforms and two treatments gives eight basic effects, all of which can be considerably modified by adjustment of the controls.

## WAVEFORM GENERATOR

The basic rising ramp wave is generated by IC1 and 2 (see Fig. 1). Integrator IC1 ramps upwards at a rate set by the speed control until it exceeds a limit set by comparator IC2. Then, a large reset current flows through D1 and R2 until the integrator is back to its starting point.
When the waveform switch is in the falling ramp position, IC3 acts as a unity gain inverter to give the required waveform.
In the square position, IC3 acts as a comparator. This gives a square wave of $\pm 8 \mathrm{~V}$ at the i.c. output, which is reduced by R14 to the same level as the other waveforms.
The triangle wave is shaped from the ramp wave by TR1. When out of saturation, this has a gain of -1 . It is biased by VR2 so that for half the cycle it is saturated, when it has a gain of +1 . The triangular wave at the collector of TR1 is amplified by IC3. VR3 is adjusted to offset the d.c. introduced by TRI and its associated components.

## VOLTAGE CONTROLLED FILTER

When S2 is in the filter position, IC5 has multipath feedback with a minimum at a single frequency. The overall response is then bandpass peaking at that frequency, which can be changed by changing the voltage on the gate of the f.e.t.

## VOLTAGE CONTROLLED AMPLIFIER

R22 and TR2 form an attenuator, and since the effective resistance of the f.e.t. can be varied by changing the gate voltage, the degree of attenuation can be changed. ICS becomes an amplifier with a gain of 10 with S2 in the envelope position; this amplifies the previously attenuated signal.
In both the v.c.a. and the v.c.f. the f.e.t. is being used as a voltage controlled resistor. The effective resistance between the drain and source depends on the amount of negative bias on the gate. As the amount required varies from transistor to transistor, preset VRS is included.
The control voltage from VR4 is also fed to the gate via a low-pass filter R15, R16, C5 and C6. This removes the sharp edges from the signal and so reduces the breakthrough of the control into the output.

## BATTERY SWITCHING

There are two batteries to be switched on by the insertion of a jack plug to SK1. It is possible to get sockets which have a single make connection, which is used to turn on the positive supply. This tarns on TR3, which then turns on the negative rail. The leakage through TR3 when it is off is negligible.


Fig. 1. Circuit of the Effects Pedal

## CONSTRUCTION

Most of the components are mounted on a piece of Veroboard $67 \mathrm{~mm} \times 112 \mathrm{~mm}$ (Fig. 2). These are rather tightly packed as there is a lot to be fitted on. The board is screwed into a plastic bracket to hold it in place.

The unit can be housed in any convenient case, which should be earthed to prevent hum. This could be done by soldering onto the back of a pot.

The batteries are prevented from moving with a sheet of foam rubber.

## SETTING UP

Turn all presets to mid-positions. While monitoring the waveform at the output of IC3, with the waveform switch set to "triangle", adjust VR2 for the best triangle wave shape. A scope is useful for this. Now set VR3 for OV d.c. at IC3 output.

Set S2 to "filter". With the depth control at maximum, adjust VR5 for the best sound-a smooth change in filter frequency without it breaking into oscillation.

Finally set VR6 so that the volume of the treated signal is the same as in the straight through position.

## PLAYING TECHNIQUE

All the effects are repetitive, so it is best used on sustained chords or single notes. Apart from that, there are no set rules to stick to.

It will be noticed that rising and falling ramps have opposite effects on the two treatments; this is so that subjectively more interesting changes can be made simply by switching effects with one's feet. Thus a rising ramp selected on the switch will produce a decaying sound on the v.c.a.

A fast decaying ramp on the v.c.a. produces a sound like a mandolin; the same control into the filter gives a bubbling, which slows down into a repeated "WaaWaa". A very slow triangle into the filter can be applied to any playing including fast runs.

The unit can of course be used to treat any instrument, with due attention to the matching of signal levels.


Fig. 2. Component layout and track cuts


COMPONENTS . . .

| Resistors |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R1 $56 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R14 | $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R2 $470 \Omega$ | R15 | $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R3 10k $\Omega$ | R16 | $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R4 $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R17 | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R5 $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R18 | $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| R6 10k $\Omega$ | R19 | $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R7 $18 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R20 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R8 $27 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R21 | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R9 $180 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R22 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R10 $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R23 | $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R11 $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R24 | $470 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R12 47 k ת | R25 | $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R13 180k $\Omega$ |  |  |
| All $\frac{1}{2}$ watt $10 \%$ carbon |  |  |
| Potentiometers |  |  |
| VR1 10k ${ }^{\text {log }}$ |  |  |
| VR2 $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ linear |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| VR6 $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ linear |  |  |
| Capacitors |  |  |
| C1 $0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |  |  |
| C2 2.2 nF |  |  |
| C3-C4 $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ elect. 25 V (2 off) |  |  |
| C5 $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |  |  |
| C6 $\quad 0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Semiconductors |  |  |
| IC1-IC5 741 (5 off) |  |  |
| TR1 BC187 |  |  |
| TR2 2N3819 |  |  |
| TR3 BC108 |  |  |
| D1-D2 OA47 (2 off) |  |  |
| Miscellaneous |  |  |
| B1-B2 9V PP3 (2 off), S1-2 pole, 4 way switch, S2-2 pole, 2 way switch, S3-single pole change- |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| over, SK1-jacket socket with make contacts, |  |  |

Fig. 3. Control panel wiring details

#  PART4unqudactivey Devices Heat Light  Force Load Sound Frequency Distance Heat 

THE second section on inductive devices is concerned mainly with synchronous and stepping transducers.

## SYNCHRO TRANSFORMERS

This group includes a wide variety of devices such as torque-producing synchros, control synchros, resolvers and related devices. These devices are widely used in systems involving angular displacement and angular position control and are similar in construction to small three phase alternators of fractional horse power rating.

They are often classified according to their intended application, construction or manufacturers' trade names.

The form of the rotor and the arrangement of the rotor winding identify the type of synchro and its

function. Generally the syncro stator is a cylindrical slotted structure made up of laminations and having three separate windings arranged in slots which are displaced, spatially, by $120^{\circ}$ from each other.
The slots are often skewed one slot pitch to avoid any tendency for slot locking and the resulting angular displacement error. Sometimes the stator slots are parallel to the rotor axis in which case the rotor laminations are normally skewed for the above reasons. Unlike the usual three phase system the voltages associated with the three stator windings are all in step or phase with each other as far as their voltage-time variation is concerned.
The rotor of a control or torque synchro usually carries a single winding and often has a salient-pole form, the coil connections being made available via slip rings. Resolvers on the other hand usually have two rotor and stator coils.

## PRINCIPLE

The synchro principle is illustrated in Fig. 4.1. The magnitude of the voltages induced into the three stator coils depends on the rotor position and varies sinusoidally with shaft displacement from some reference position. The system is essentially a transformer with three output coils in which the degree of coupling to the primary rotor coil varies with rotor position.
There is always an output from the system whether the rotor is in motion or not-consequently slowly varying or static angular displacement can be determined.
The resolver usually operates as a two phase system as illustrated at Fig. 4.1b. The rotor coils provide output voltages which vary as the cosine and sine of the angular displacement, by virtue of the variation of coupling and the relative coil displacements. When output from coil O 1 is maximum, that from coil O 2 will be zero. A rotation of $90^{\circ}$ will cause the output of coil O1 to be zero whilst that of coil O2 reaches its maximum.
ln some applications only one coil may be used in which case the unused coil is normally short circuited: With two primary and two secondary coils four vector combinations are possible for both coil sets according to the sense of the coils.

Synchros and resolvers are usually designed to operate at 50,60 or 400 Hz , of ten at specified voltage levels and in all cases it is essential to follow the manufacturers' advice and ratings if the best accuracy is to be achieved. For further details the reader should consult the references listed, together with manufacturers' data/application sheets.

[^2]

## STEPPER MOTORS

Several devices have been invented for imparting a given amount of angular movement to a shaft, in response to an electrical input. Two common examples are the stepping uniselector mechanism and the Ledex solenoid system, both of which involve a form of ratchet action. The stepper motor, however, does not use a mechanical ratchet but achieves its position latching feature by virtue of its special magnetic system.

Two main types exist, those using permanent magnet rotors and those using variable reluctance techniques. The variable reluctance group can be further subdivided into vernier and non vernier types. (vernier motors achieve more steps per revolution than might be indicated by the number of teeth on the rotor or stator.)

Stepper motors do not have brushes or slip rings and are consequently robust and reliable with a low maintenance requirement. The electrical excitation is provided by a two, three or four phase coil system on the stator portion of the motor.
Fig. 4.2 illustrates the operation of a permanent magnet rotor, three phase stator, type of construction. The rotor only has two poles and with the stator un-energised, the motor has 12 magnetic "detent" positions as illustrated where the rotor is aligned on an axis midway between adjacent pairs of stator poles.

If the shaft of such a motor is rotated by hand these detent positions can easily be felt since the rotor tends to pull into the nearest available detent position as the shaft turns.

To illustrate the stepping action under drive conditions the motor stator is shown opened out into a straight line in Fig. 4.3. Each of the three separate stator coil sets is made up of four coils in series such as $A 1, A 2, A 3, A 4$ for the " $A$ " phase. The sense of the currents that flow in these four coils is shown by arrows and it can be seen that coils $A 1, . A 2$ produce four south poles whilst coils $A 3, A 4$ produce four north poles.

The flux of the innermost two poles in each group of four is greater than that of the outermost poles since two aiding coils encircle the inner poles but only one coil encircles each of the outermost poles. The rotor thus aligns itself as illustrated in Fig. 4.3 if only the $A$ phase is energised.

The $B$ and $C$ phases also employ four coils each, in exactly the same pattern as for phase $A$. However, the slots used are displaced by $120^{\circ}$ in each case. Thus coil $A 1$ is displaced $120^{\circ}$ from $B 1$ which in turn is displaced $120^{\circ}$ from Cl . Likewise coils $A 2$, $B 2, C 2$ are displaced $120^{\circ}$ apart and so on. The effect of this is that each of the 12 coil slots in the stator carries two coils from different phase coilgroups.

## STEPPING ACTION

The stepping action is determined, for a given construction and coil system, by the manner in which the various phases are energised. If the phases are energised singly in the sequence $A, B, C$ the rotor will take three steps to complete one complete revolution of $360^{\circ}$. Energising the $A$ phase brings the rotor north pole to midway between poles 1 and 2 . Subsequent energisation of the $B$ phase pulls the rotor north pole to an equivalent position with regard to coils $B 1, B 2$ which gives an axis midway between poles 5 and 6 , a rotation of four poles or $120^{\circ}$.

Subsequent energisation of the $C$ phase gives a rotor axis midway between poles 9 and 10 .

Smaller angular steps can be achieved by controlling the phases in the sequence $A$ only; $A$ and $B$, $B$ only, $B$ and $C, C$ only, $C$ and $A$, etc. This gives six steps of $60^{\circ}$ each.

## ELECTROMAGNETIC TACHOMETERS

The most common tachometer arrangements are illustrated in Fig. 4.4. The d.c. tachometer uses a permanent magnet stator in conjunction with a rotor coil and commutator. The connections to the coil are made via the commutator and associated brushes and the output voltage is proportional to the angular velocity. Reversing the direction of rotation reverses the output voltage polarity and this is a useful characteristic in some applications. The brush/commutator arragement requires periodic maintenance if reliable operation is to be obtained.

The a.c. tachometer uses a rotating magnet and fixed' stator coil thus avoiding the need for brushes and commutator. Both the amplitude and frequency of the output depend on angular velocity and in modern systems an electronic frequency meter is usually employed to give the shaft speed directly, in, say, rev/min, as this avoids the inaccuracies associated with measurement of voltage.

Variable-reluctance pulse generating systems are also widely used due to their simplicity and reliability, the number of output pulses per revolution in this case depends on the number of teeth on the rotor wheel or disc.

## INTERFERENCE

All magnetic devices can be influenced to some extent by external magnetic fields due to solenoids operating, mains wiring and stray fields of transformers and motors. In some instances the interfering field cannot be removed and the only course of action is to employ magnetic screening and select the best orientation of the transducer to minimise the unwanted coupling. In some situations humcancellation coils can be fitted to introduce an opposing interfering voltage into the output circuit. Connecting leads from low-output devices should be tightly twisted and screened to minimise the effective loop area available for flux linkage with the stray field.

## hall effect devices

When a conductor carries a current at right angles to a magnetic field a charge difference is set up on the surface of the conductor in a direction which is mutually perpendicular to both the magnetic field and the current. Modern high mobility semiconducting materials such as Indium Arsenide and Indium Antimonide have made the Hall Effect a useful practical phenomenon due to the magnitude of the voltage available with reasonable levels of magnetic flux density and current. Fig. 4.5 illustrates the basic principles which can be incorporated into a transducer in various ways.

Either the current or magnetic field can be varied to give a change in the output voltage and Hall Effect plates, together with varying magnetic fields, have been used in flowmeters, tachometers, wattmeters, accelerometers and displacement transducers.
Next month: Piezoelectric devices.


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TUNNEL DIODE B.F.O. I.F. MARKER

C"ircuit 1 shows a tunnel diode beat frequency oscillator, which was designed for reception of s.s.b. and c.w. in conjunction with a shortwave a.m. receiver. It also served as an i.f. marker by f.m. modulating the anode of the tunnel diode via a coupling capacitor.

By setting up a potential divider ( $R 1 / R 2$ ) across the main d.c. supply rail, a low impedance voltage of around 150 mV can be supplied to the tunnel-diode which will oscillate when the current rises to about 5 mA . The frequency of oscillation is determined by the i.f. transformer which is chosen to suit the receiver i.f.

## adding circuit

THe adding circuit of Fig. 1 outputs a number of pulses equal to the binary number set up at the control inputs. If the output is connected to a conventional decimal counter with decoder and display a simple adding circuit can be constructed giving the sum of the binary numbers set up on the inputs.

The first binary number is set up on the control inputs and entered by pulsing the $7473 \mathrm{~J}-\mathrm{K}$ flip-flop once with a bounce-free pulse. The next number can then be set up on the input, the 7473 pulsed and the sum will appear on the display of the associated counter.

The 7490 b.c.d. counter outputs are compared with the binary input numbers by the exclusive or gates G3 to G6 and the outputs of the latter are connected to a 4 -input NOR gate made up from three 2 -input NOR gates G7, G9 and G11 and two inverters G8 and G10.

To obtain a fine beat-frequency control a 10 pF air spaced variable capacitor can be connected across the i.f.t. primary. Beat frequency may also be adjusted by varying the bias voltage on the tunnel diode, this can be achieved by substituting R1 for a linear pot and a fixed resistor in series.

If no centre tap primary is available on the transformer the diode may be connected to one end of the primary, the other end being grounded.

The output of the b.f.o. can be taken from the i.f.t. secondary via a small ceramic capacitor to the last i.f.t. of the a.m. receiver.

Component values would have to be selected individually, but about 10 mA should be allowed through R1. R2 should be no greater than the negative resistance of the tunnel diode. Typical values for a 6 V rail, being R1 approximately 600 R and $R 2,15 R$ where $R$ is the negative resistance of the diode.

The tunnel diode can be any general purpose 5 mA germanium device.
A. Morter,
Norwich


Fig. 1

When the 7490 ouputs and the control inputs are equal the 4 -input NOR gate gives a pulse which clears the 7473 and the 7490 . When the 7473 output goes low the NaND gate cuts off the clock pulses to the 7490 and the output.

A 7400 can be used for the Nand gate G1 and the inverters G8, G10 and G2. A 7402 can be used for the NOR gates G7, G9 and G11 and a 7486 for the exclusive or gates G3 to G6.
G. W. J. van der Berg, Pretoria, South Africa.

Fig. 1


Fig． 1

## RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR

ASIMPLE random number gener－ ator using TTL is shown in Fig．1．This may be of interest to anyone experimenting in＂psycho－ kinesis＂and associated e．s．p．pheno－ mena．

A telephone dial is used to gener－ ate pulses which are fed to the $A$ input of an SN7490 decade counter． This counts round from 0 to 9 and gives an output in b．c．d．which is fed to an SN7447 b．c．d．－to－seven seg－ ment decoder－driver．The latter drives a Minitron 3015 F indicator．

Dial switch contact bounce ensures that the number of pulses counted by the circuit is always greater than the number dialled and completely random．Thus if a 10 is dialled something like 20 to 30 pulses are applied to the counter

which cycles and finally comes to rest on an effectively random figure．

If required，a pair of the normally open contacts in the dial can be used to blank the display whilst dial－ ling．An＂ 0 ＂is applied to the blank－ ing input of the SN7447 whilst the dial is moving．In addition，the ability to reset to＂ 0 ＂and＂ 9 ＂is useful in experimental work．

The circuit may be used as a ＂wide－range＂dice，operated by dialling 10.

If it is required to generate a specific number of pulses then the insertion of a large capacitor，about $125 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ，across the pulsing switch， should dispose of the effects of switch bounce and convert the circuit to normal counting．

N．J．C．Ray，Northampton．

## DESOLDERING COMPONENTS

MANY constructors are faced with the problem of removing i．c．s from circuit boards for various reasons without doing damage to the associated printed circuit track and， of course，the component itself．

The following method has been used for some time to save the out－ lay on special de－soldering tools．

Strip the end from a length of scrap p．v．c．wire and dip it in Fry＇s Fluxite soldering paste（available in most hardware stores），apply the wire and a hot iron to the joint to be cleaned and the solder will be drawn up the wire by capillary action．With large blobs of solder it may require more than one appli－ cation of clear wire and of course care should be exercised over the amount of heat applied to the joint．

After removal of the bulk of the solder the component may be lifted of without undue physical strain to the leads or thermal strain to the i．c．

Any residual flux should be re－ moved from the component and the board to avoid corrosion problems．

J．Barvie－Smith，
Fareham，Hants．

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Items mentioned in this feature are usually available from electronic equipment and component retailers advertising in this magazine. However, where a full address is given, enquiries and orders should then be made direct to the firm concerned. All quoted prices are those at the time of going to press.

## ELECTRONIC IGNITION

Well-known for their "Sparkrite" capacitive discharge ignition systems, Electronics Design Associates, of Walsall, have extended the range recently by the addition of two new models, the Sparkrite G.T. (12V -ve and + ve earth) and the Sparkrite G.T. 3 ( 12 V - ve earth only).

Both these new models, which are a development of the Sparkrite Mk 2, incorporate a high voltage a.c. accessory outlet socket into which can be plugged the Sparkrite G.T. Fluorescent Inspection Light (extremely useful for emergency repairs at night) and the Sparkrite G.T. Xenon Dynamic Timing Light for those who wish to accurately "time" the engine to help obtain the best fuel consumption and performance. Also, both models can be used with all types of tachometer.

The G.T. 3 version has two indicator lamps, one to tell you the system is wired in correctly and the other a static timing light which only lights if the unit is wired in correctly with the points open. Full details of the use of the latter are included with the comprehensive instructions accompanying each unit.

One other feature on the G.T. 3 version is the inclusion of an automatic contact breaker cleaning circuit which burns oil and dirt from the surfaces of the points. Thus the life of the points is increased, pitting and burning being virtually eliminated.

The G.T.3, which is suitable for all vehicles with conventional coil/ contact breaker ignition up to eight cylinders, was fitted to an Audi 100 LS in need of an engine tune. Also the car battery was in a poor condition and there was a bad connection to one of the sparking plugs. Before fitting the unit, starting -especially in the early morningwas, needless to say, difficult, and occasionally needed a bump start. After starting, it was not unusual for the spark plug with the faulty lead to foul up for a while.

After fitting the unit, which took about half an hour, the difference was incredible. The car did not start first time, but when it did, at the third attempt, it was running smooth
and quiet and purred like a tiger. Response to the accelerator was instant. The car was immediately taken for a trial run and found to have a lively response to accelerator demands with greatly increased acceleration. If it can transform a neglected engine to a lively powerful vehicle, just think what it can do for a tuned engine!

The device has been fitted to the car for about 1,000 miles. No precise quantitative measurements have been recorded during this period as far as fuel consumption is concerned, but it has been noticed that the number of visits to the garage for petrol has decreased. Since fitting the G.T. 3 no plug foul up has occurred and the car has always started at the first or second attempt.

For further details and price of the Sparkrite range of ignition systems and accessories, contact Electronics Design Associates, 82 Bath Street, Walsall, WS1 3DE.


GT3 Ignition from Electronics Design Associates

## MODEL RAILWAY CONTROLLER

For those of our readers who are keen model railway enthusiasts, Routier (Electronic Engineers) Ltd., are producing a new power unit and controllers for gauge 00 and gauge N tracks.

Called the Brakeman Power-Pak and Brakeman Controllers, the units are of modular design, the controllers plugging in to the sides of the power units. A power unit can be used alone, with one or two controllers for gauge 00 or with up to six controllers for N gauge tracks.

Each controller has a forward, reverse and central off slide-lever control which governs the motion of one locomotive.

The Power-Pak is fitted with a double insulated transformer (no earth lead required) and an automatic resetting cut-out gives overload protection for all outputs. Two independent isolated output windings of 12 V d.c. provide 1 A on either side in addition to which a 16 V a.c. output with two wander plugs is located at the front panel to provide power for points, motors, signals, etc.

Further information and prices for the Power-Pak and Controller can be obtained from Routier (Electronic Engineers) Ltd., Ion House, Sheep Lane, London, E84QS.

## LOUDSPEAKER KIT

You don't have to be a good carpenter to build the Easikit loudspeaker kits from Studio Electronics.

The teak veneer or white cabinets are ready built and the kit consists of 4 drive units, 4 tweeters, 2 Declon foam fronts, cabinet wadding and sealant, and a pac.b. crossover pack.

Capable of handling up to 20 W , the frequency response of the enclosure is 30 Hz to $20 \mathrm{kHz} \pm 5 \mathrm{~dB}$.

Full details and price list of the Easikit enclosures can be obtained from Studio Electronics Ltd., P.O. Box 18, Harlow, Essex, CM18 6SH.

## COMPONENTS AND V.A.T.

How, precisely, the new V.A.T. rules will be interpreted is far from clear at the time of writing. But one thing is sure. Suppliers of components are in the front line and they have our sympathy. They face the wrath or indignation of their customers when they apply the higher rate of V.A.T. to all components (with perhaps those few unarguable exceptions). The suppliers are, of course, accountable to the tax authorities, so they cannot take chances. In short, when in doubt, the higher rate of 25 per cent is bound to be applied.

The individual customer has no option but to accept the increased price, though if he does feel there is a particular case for exemption from the higher rate he can take the matter up with his local V.A.T. office. This is the only advice we can offer our readers at this time. Some clarification of the situation must emerge before long, though it is doubtful whether much or any relief will be forthcoming.

Soldering irons (and other tools) remain at 8 per cent; so do electronic calculators and hearing aids. Multimeters should by our reckoning also remain as before, but any meter movement capable of being incorporated in radio or audio equipment is subject to the higher rate.
There are many other questionable items..

Brakeman model railway power supply and controllers from Routier


JN order to achieve independent operation for each note in the Piano it is necessary to provide a complete envelope generation system linked to each key on the keyboard. Each envelope shaper consists of a Touch Sensitive circuit followed by a Decay circuit. The latter is also designed to mix in the required pitch and to simulate the sustain pedal and damper action of a conventional piano.

## TOUCH SENSITIVITY

The touch characteristics are shown in Fig. 3.1, together with the circuitry used to achieve the effect. The keyswitch is normally at ground potential until a note is played, such that the voltage across capacitor $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{T}}$ is zero. On depression of a key, the switch leaves the ground busbar and starts to travel towards the rail ( 19 volts) busbar. This allows capacitor $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{T}}$ to charge through the resistor $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{T}}$, such that the voltage on

A closer investigation of the attack pulse shows that two pulses do in fact occur. The first pulse is very small, and occurs at the moment when the keyswitch leaves the ground busbar, and is kept to a minimum by the choice of a high ratio for $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{T}}: \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{I}}$. Later components in the Decay circuit ensure that this pulse does not get through to the preamplifiers. The values established for $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{T}}$ are critical in obtaining maximum touch feel, and since they obviously take a fairly high current drain in the rest position, consumption has been minimised by the use of slightly higher values than optimum at the extreme ends of the keyboard. The attack trigger decays very quickly ( $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{T}} \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{I}}$ ) due to the necessarily low value of $\mathrm{R}_{\mathbf{I}}$. The attack level is proportional to the average speed of depression of the key over the full travel, which is a very similar situation to the final key velocity characteristic of a conventional piano since the latter is normally achieved by an even application of energy.

##  <br> By A.J. BOOTHMAN b.sc.

the positive plate of $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{T}}$ follows curve A , according to the time constant $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{T}} \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{T}}$ to the final touch level voltage on $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{T}}$ of approximately 17 volts.

When the key completes its travel a 19 volt pulse is applied to $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{T}}$, which for a very short time raises the voltage at the junction of $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{T}}$ and $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{T}}$ by an amount equal to 19 volts minus the voltage across $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{T}}$ at that time. This results in an output which follows curve B, over the range of normal key-travel times of between 40 ms and 2 ms , offering a variable attack voltage which is passed on to the Decay circuitry.




Fig. 3.1. Basic Touch circuitry and explanatory curves


Complete Envelope Board assembly

## DECAY CHARACTERISTIC

The Decay circuitry is shown in Fig. 3.2 together with the resulting characteristics in the various modes of operation. The circuit consists of a capacitor Cs, which stores the energy passed to it from the attack pulse, a Damper and Early Decay circuit, and a chopper circuit via which the envelope is modulated to introduce the pitch.

At the moment when the keyswitch reaches the rail busbar, as described in the previous section, the rail voltage is applied to the Damper circuit and the attack pulse appears at the isolating diode $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{I}}$ in Fig. 3.2. Damper diode $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{D}}$ normally holds the voltage across capacitor Cs to nearly zero via the damper resistor $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{D}}$, but the application of the rail voltage lifts the voltage on the cathode of $D_{D}$ to approximately three volts. Thus as the attack pulse is applied to $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{s}}$ through diode $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{r}}$ the capacitor is allowed to charge to a voltage determined by the ratio of $\mathrm{C}_{S}$ to $\mathrm{C}_{T}$, followed by a quick decay to a level of three volts plus the forward volt drop of diode $D_{D}$. This action is termed the "early decay", and whilst it is fast compared with the final decay action, it is long compared with the collapse of the attack pulse ( $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{T}} \mathrm{R}_{1}$ ), such that it is not influenced by the touch portion of the circuit which is isolated by diode $\mathrm{D}_{1}$ immediately after the attack voltage has appeared. The early decay characteristic emphasises the percussive nature of the instrument.

Assuming the key remains depressed the voltage across Cs will continue to decay, but at the much slower rate defined by resistors $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{A}}$ and $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{B}}$. It will be shown later that the chopper transistor works on a 1:3 mark space ratio, such that for three quarters of the period the decay time is determined by $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{A}}$, and for the remaining quarter of the period it is defined by the sum of $R_{A}$ and $R_{B}$. Different values of $R_{A}$ and $R_{B}$ are used for each octave to give a variation in decay time of from approximately 6 seconds to 3 seconds across the compass.
If the key is released before the voltage has fully decayed, the damper resistor $R_{D}$ will determine the rate of final decay. This action will however be overridden if the sustain pedal is used since the voltage on the cathode of $D_{D}$ is pulled up by the sustain voltage in a similar manner to the damper release action described above. Release of the sustain pedal brings back the $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{S}} \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{D}}$ decay as before.


Fig. 3.2. Basic Decay circuit and curve


Fig. 3.3. Complete Envelope círcuit

Fig. 3.4. Harmonic spectrum of basic waveform is shown on right



Fig. 3.5. Circuit of an Envelope Board

> SUSTAIN

$\bigcirc$ DD22-OG R77-O R87 -
O-R62-O O-R72-O $O$ R92-O
G-R57-OQ-(D17-0 COO TR16
$O+C$ O-D12D-O $O$ R82-O
KEY 1 - - R52 -


$O$ R63-O R R3-O R R3-O
$\Theta$ (R58-OO-(D18-0 סOOTR17
$\mathrm{O}+\mathrm{C} 17-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O} 13 \mathrm{O} \mathrm{O} 83-\mathrm{O}$
$K E Y 2$ O

(M)

$$
O R-\mathrm{R} 64-\mathrm{B74}-\mathrm{O} 96-\mathrm{O}
$$

$\Theta$ R59-OG-(019-O סणOUTR18
$\mathrm{O}+\mathrm{C18}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{OLGO} \mathrm{OR6}-\mathrm{O}$
KEY $3-$


$\Theta-$ R25-OC-R80-R R90-O

O-R60-OG-(D20-O OUO TR19
$\mathrm{O}+\mathrm{C19}-\mathrm{O}$ (D15DO OR R-O
KEY $4-$


$\mathrm{O}+\mathrm{C20}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{D16DO} \mathrm{O}$ R86-
KEY 5 O-R
$\Theta$ R71-O


Fig. 3.6. Component layout and etching details for one Envelope Board

COMPONENTS


## CHOPPER ACTION

The complete Envelope circuit is shown in Fig. 3.3, which also gives the chopper circuitry. The transistor is driven by two waveforms taken from the quad divider. The two basic frequencies are the fundamental and the second harmonic, both in the form of square waves. The resulting waveform on the collector of the transistor is shown in Fig. 3.4, together with its harmonic spectrum. This is a relatively easy waveform to handle in circuits which are inherently non-linear a more usual staircase type of waveform is completely unsuitable, producing a harmonic change over the period of the decay which is the inverse of the conventional piano tone. The fast edges of this waveform can be dangerous in their tendency to produce "beehive" breakthrough-i.e. a continuous background of every note in the instrument. Capacitor $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{N}}$ slows the leading edge of the waveform to reduce this effect, and the output diode Do also acts as a noise reducing element. Further beehive reduction is incorporated in the Voice circuits.

## FREQUENCY DIVIDERS

The square waves to drive the chopper transistors are produced by a divide-by-sixteen counter, which has four outputs at half (A), one quarter (B), one eighth (C), and one sixteenth (D) of the input frequency. The divider input is obtained from the gate outputs on the Tone Generator Board, described earlier, and is fed into the circuit shown in Fig. 3.5. The input frequency is also used to produce the top octave pitch waveforms which are simple 1:1 square waves.

## PRACTICAL ENVELOPE CIRCUIT

The Envelope circuits are grouped as five per board, together with one quad-divider. Each of these combinations copes with all octaves of one semitone across the keyboard, leading to 12 identical

Envelope Boards being required. The full circuitry for one board is shown in Fig. 3.5. The board contains five key inputs, one sustain input, and one pitch input. The outputs are grouped to cover the bottom two octaves, the middle two octaves, and the top octave, at separate output terminals. The board requires only one 5 volt supply, to power the divider.

## ENVELOPE BOARD CONSTRUCTION

Each group of Envelope circuits is constructed on a printed circuit board $203 \times 76 \mathrm{~mm}$, the etching and drilling details for which are given in Fig. 3.6 together with component details.

To assemble the board the terminal pins should be fitted, followed by resistors, capacitors, diodes, transistors and integrated circuit. It is important that both the transistors and the integrated circuit should be inserted with the correct orientation.

## DIODES

The author has used diodes in the prototype which can be described loosely as manufacturer's rejects, of silicon planar type in DO-7 encapsulation. To test the diodes a multimeter was used with $20 \mathrm{k} \Omega /$ volt sensitivity ( $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ range). Diodes were rejected where a movement of the needle was observed in the reverse polarity position, whilst the forward resistance was generally of the order of $12 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, although no specification was applied to this parameter. Occasionally a diode selected in this way gave some trouble if used in the output position (breakthrough) but the success rate was very high, after the diodes had passed the test. The forward resistance is measured when the negative lead of the multimeter is connected to the anode, and the positive lead to the cathode of the diode.

## TESTING THE ENVELOPE BOARDS

The Envelope Boards can be tested one at a time using the jig described in earlier articles. Since the power supplies are unregulated (apart from the 5 volt logic supply) the warning is repeated to keep a check on the supply levels, particularly to the Tone Generator Board, whilst performing any partial check-out experiments.
NOTE: in Fig. 2.3 the 9 V and 17 V legends should be reversed.
Next month: Voice Filters and final circuitry

## POUNITS Rilishin

## ULTRASONIC DOPPLER SHIFT INTRUDER ALARM (March 1975)

The battery and S 1 connections as shown in Fig. 5, page 208, should be reversed to agree with the circuit diagram of Fig. 2.
LIGHT PIPE (January 1975)
Parts list, page 31, Veroboard dimensions should be 24 strips by 37 holes.
THERMOMETER/CONTROLLER (December 1974)

In the component layout of Fig. 2 the circuit points 1 and 8 should be reversed together with their polarities. In the Veroboard cutting details there is no need for a cut at B5, Fig. 2. In Fig. 3, the switch positions 3 and 4 should be identified 0 to $-100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and 0 to $+100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ respectively.

## INivit Moviris Issulv. <br>  <br> T.V. SOUND UNIT

A sound unit designed to detect the 6 MH z radiation from a t.v. seti.f. strip and convert this into quality sound output suited to processing in the normal domestic hi-fi equipment, thus avoiding the hum and narrow bandwidth problems normally associated with t.v. sets

## 8-Channel Logic Trace Multiplier

Converts normal single-beam oscilloscope into an 8 -channel unit for logic waveform examination; or a double-beam unit info a 9-beam instrument capable of displaying one channel of analogue data and eight of logic


## DIGITAL CLOCK

An electronic clock using proprietary components to achieve a simple and sensible design suited to use on 50 or 60 Hz mains as either a 12 or a 24 -hour unit with equal facility

## PRACTICAL



AUGUST ISSUE ON SALE JULY 17, 1975 -PRICE 30p PLACE A FIRM ORDER WITH YOUR NEWSAGENT TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT

#  

THIS is the second and final part for setting up the Minisonic for performing the specially prepared composition "Symbiosis".

## SEQUENCE I TO O

This is the central section of the piece and the one requiring the most careful setting up. The pitches (which appear on the score as thick horizontal lines tapered at the end) are crucial to the effect produced.
Firstly the keyboard must have its Span set to give an equal-tempered scale (i.e. 12 equal divisions of pitch from one note to its counterpart an octave higher). Set KBD CON Span to 5, adjust KBD CON Tune to a comfortable mid-range level (about 6 with VCO 2 Freq at 6.2). Set the note a at Concert A pitch ( 440 Hz ) using some external musical instrument. When you have this, insert a spare 3.5 mm jack into the keyboard over-ride plug of VCO1. Now tune VCO1 to an octave below the note on VCO2. This is now your standard reference frequency. By gradually adjusting KBD CON Tune and Span you will eventually reach a perfect octave span. This will take quite a long time to achieve, so do not be dismayed if things do not go well right away. Once the Span is fixed the niggling problems are over. Make quite sure that you do not accidentally move KBD CON Span whilst working on this sequence or all the blood, sweat and tears will have to be re-lived.

Remove the jack plug from VCO1 keyboard override and re-tune the oscillator to an octave below VCO2. The two v.c.o.s will track each other quite faithfully over a large part of the keyboard's range. The rest of the settings can now be made quite quickly. For controls:

| VCAl and 2 | Level 11 |
| :--- | :--- |
| ES1 | Attack 2 |
| ES2 | Decay $3 \cdot 8$ |
|  | Attack 1 |
| VCF | Decay 4 |
|  | Level 11 |
| CE | Q 9 |
| VCOs, KBD CON | Freq 7.5 |
| Fully clockwise |  |
| as above |  |

For patch-cords:

$$
3 \mathrm{D} \text { to } 5 \mathrm{C} ; 3 \mathrm{C} \text { to } 3 \mathrm{~F}
$$

As you will see from the score there are 15 repetitions, lasting eight seconds each, of a simple
two-note figure along the bottom line. The first (A) lasts for two seconds, the second (A\#) lasts for six seconds. As you play these two notes, touch the keyboard for only about half a second to allow the resultant harmonics to sing through. With the control settings given the A\# will last about nine seconds, so the continuity of line is built in.

## ADDING REVERBERATION

The last refinement concerns the tape machine. Arrange your input and output levels on both the mixer and the stereo machine (track one) so that a small touch of tape reverberation is added to the sound. Too much will muddy the signal, too little will take away its resonance. Make two separate recordings of this sequence of events; the second one will be used again towards the end of the piece.

At letter L you are free to choose which notes you play provided: (a) they begin at about one per second and accelerate to no more than three per second, and (b) they do not wander very far in pitch from the four or five notes immediately above A\#. At letter M you increase the amount of tape feedback until the sounds you are making distort into a general mess of reverberant tape noise; this reaches its peak after four seconds, and over the next ten seconds ease the feedback down to a level where the sound dies away of its own accord.

Having laid down one line on track one, change oyer to record on track two and set up the synthesiser for the line of thick horizontal strokes and the wedge-shapes above them. This musical line is dealt with in a similar way to the material just completed, although the control settings and patches are different-except, of course, for KBD CON Span and VCO2. For controls:

| VCA1 | Level 11 |
| :--- | :--- |
| VCA2 | Level 1 |
| ES1 | Attack 1; Decay 3.2 |
| ES2 | Attack 1; Decay 1 |
| VCO1 | Level 1 |
| VCF | Level 11 |
|  | Q 11 |
| CE | Freq 6•8 |
| N | Fully Clockwise |
|  | Level 3 |

For patch-cords:
3 C to $3 \mathrm{~F} ; 3 \mathrm{~A}$ to $3 \mathrm{E} ; 3 \mathrm{D}$ to 1 A
Set the previously recorded channel running. As soon as you have heard the first two notes of the
recorded sequence, add the next two notes ( $\mathrm{c}^{\prime}$ and $\mathrm{c} \#$ ') in equal time-i.e. two seconds after the prerecorded second note and lasting two and six seconds respectively meanwhile increasing the level on the mixer from silence to a comfortable maximum over 24 seconds. When you arrive at letter L try to follow the speed of the notes in the recorded channel without wandering too far in pitch from $\mathrm{c} \mathrm{\#}$ ' and again, at M increase the reverberation as before until it overwhelms the system and then is allowed to die away.
The final overlay does not require tape reverberation, so feed both the recorded channels through the mixer into the second tape machine.

## IMPROVISATION

The score at this point allows for some freedom of melodic line; for 40 seconds you improvise on the notes $\mathrm{f}, \mathrm{a}, \mathrm{a} \ddagger, \mathrm{ct}$ ', and $\mathrm{d} \#$, and for 48 further seconds the notes $\mathrm{f} \#, \mathrm{~g} \mathrm{\#}, \mathrm{a} \mathrm{\#}, \mathrm{c} \#, \mathrm{~d} \mathrm{\#}$. At letter L you stop playing until letter N where two slow notes appear amidst the aftermath of the tape reverberation- $\mathrm{g}_{\text {\# }}$ followed by g . The settings for this line of music are:

| VCO1 and 2 | As previous setting |
| :--- | :--- |
| KBD CON | Ditto |
| ES1 | Attack 2.5; Delay 4.5 |
| CE | Fully clockwise |
| VCF | Level 11; Q 11; Freq 3.5 |

For patch-cords: 3D to 1 A ; 3C to 3 F ; 5D to 3 E . At letter O the tape is cut.
The final triangular block in this sequence is a cataclysmic slam of white noise which is tape reverberated and allowed to die at its own rate, recorded separately and spliced on to the previous recording. The control setting is:

| VCA1 | Level 11 |
| :--- | :--- |
| VCO1 | Level 11 |
| ES1 | Attack 1; Decay 4 |
| N | Level 10 |

For patch-cord: 3A to 1A.

## FINAL SEQUENCE: P TO END

Between P and R three separate kinds of sounds are heard in counterpoint. The first to appear (small black arrowheads in the score) is a sequence of band-pass filtered white noise; the second (shown as a wavy line) is a modulated and filtered VCO signal; the third (small egg shapes) is a short-lived "Wah-Wah" sound.

The recording procedure is identical to that used in Sequence D to I but, of course, this time you need to make three separate control settings and patches. If you are to save time in producing this Sequence then pretty precise timing will be required between P and $\mathbf{S}$; the arrowhead sign appears consistently between $P$ and Q , once only between Q and R , and very exposed between R and S -and all this over almost two minutes' duration. Similarly the occurrence of the other two symbols which appear at various times after $Q$.

The KBD CON Span is not critical in this Sequence since the randomness works much in the same way as the counterpoint beginning at D . However, the eggshaped symbols must be kept around mid-range and the overall speed of events is slower than before.

Begin by recording, with the aid of a watch with a seconds hand, the arrowheads at a fairly high dynamic level throughout; the lowering of dynamic at $Q$ et seq. can be effected on the final dub using a mixer control. The single arrowhead between $Q$ and $R$ will appear at approximately 71 seconds from the beginning. Record
the whole of this line of music on your second tape machine. "Arrowhead" control settings are:

| VCA1 | Level 11 |
| :--- | :--- |
| ES1 | Attack 1; Decay 2.5 |
| VCO1 and 2 | Level 1 |
| N | Level 9 |
| VCF | Level 11 |
|  | Q 11 |
|  | Freq 7 |
| KBD CON | Tune 10; Span 11 |

For patch-cords:

## 3D to $1 \mathrm{~A}: 3 \mathrm{~A}$ to $3 \mathrm{E} ; 2 \mathrm{E}$ to 3 F

Next play back the recording from the second tape machine through the mixer on to track one of the stereo tape machine along with the egg-shaped symbols. Again you will need to "watch the clock". Do not forget to let the tape run well over the 113 seconds required before switching off otherwise unwanted clicks will occur in the finished sequence.
"Egg-shaped" control settings:

| VCA1 and 2 | Level 1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| ES1 | Attack 2; Decay 2.5 |
| VCO1 | Level 10; Freq 7 |
| VCO2 | Level 10; Freq 6.5 |
| VCF | Level 11 |
|  | Q 11 |
|  | Freq 4 |
| CE | Fully clockwise |
| KBD CON | Tune 4; Span 5 |

For patch-cords:

```
3D to 1C; 1D to 3E to 5D; 3F to 3C
```

The next overlay will be recorded on to track two of the stereo tape machine. Your second tape machine has the tape made earlier of the eight-second note patterns in Sequence I to $P$. This will be fed in at R, rather quietly, just after you have finished your last bit of stylus work on the wavy line. For "Wavy Line" controls:

| VCA1 and 2 | Level 1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| ES1 | Attack 1; Decay 2.3 |
| VCO1. | Level 11; Freq 4.5 |
| VCO2 | Level 11; Freq 7 |
| VCF | Level 11 |
|  | Q11 |
|  | Freq 4 |
| CE | Fully clockwise |
| RMOD | Level 10 |
| KBD CON | Tune 6.5; Span 11 |

Patch-cords:
F1 (over-ride plug); 3E to 4D; 3C to 3F; 4E to 5D; 3D to 1 C
VCO1 frequency may need slight adjustment in order to give this sound a distinctive stuttering effect.
The last three surges of white noise are dealt with manually by means of the VCF frequency control and then spliced on to the rest of the work. For white sound controls:

| N | Level 9 |
| :--- | :--- |
| VCF | Level 11 |
|  | Q1 |
|  | Freq as required. |

All other units level 1.
Patch-cords:
3D to 1 C ; 3A to 3 E
And that completes "Symbiosis".


## SOLID-STATE POWER CONTROL

THE CONTROL of power to fairly large unity power factor loads, that is loads which do not normally include inductive and capacitive items, such as electrode water heaters and radiant heating processes, has always been difficult for two basic reasons.

The already well-known phase control technique which is used for power control in resistive loads, as shown in Fig. 1, is just out of the question since it causes disturbances in the supply waveform as in Fig. 2.

Such disturbances can be avoided by using zerocrossover switching, Fig. 3, when the power is controlled by allowing more or less cycles of the supply to pass to the load. Switching of the selected cycles occurs as the voltage (or current) passes through the zero condition, thus avoiding r.f.i. problems.

However, if a wide area of control is to be achieved as from zero to 100 per cent with a three-phase supply, then a new problem appears; lamp flicker can be induced because of subharmonics met in the various combinations of switching. Equally, conduction sequences can introduce periods of d.c. in the load which, for electrode water heaters, would cause electrolysis.

Two workers at the University of Nottingham, R. M. Davis and B. R. Downing, have developed a solid state svstem for control of power under such circumstances which avoids the problems.

## SWITCHING SEQUENCE

Taking the case of three phase resistive loads and in particular an electrode water heater as an example, their method can be described with reference to Figs. 4 and 5 . With the load in a star-delta configuration and the contraint that the triacs be switched only at zero crossing, a switching sequence was developed.

With a switching sequence which repeated itself every three cycles the number of different permutations in which the three triacs could be switched can be shown to be in excess of $2 \times 10^{6}$ but this number includes many identical power levels and many sequences which would produce a d.c. component.

A computer selection programme was utilised to remove these problem sources altogether, together with those other sequences which might produce 16 Hz or 25 Hz lamp flicker, and a final set of 24 acceptable power levels were produced.


Fig. 3


Fig. 2

Fig. 4


Fig. 5

From these some 19 were selected to give an even 0 to 100 per cent power control.

Currently a 75 kW version of the controller is in use with an electrode water heater. The temperature of the water is continuously monitored and fed back to the controller to provide temperature maintenance to a required level. The system is cheap, simple and compact, and other areas of application will include such items as paint-drying ovens, three-phase immersion heaters, ovens and so on.

Further information can be obtained from Electrical Engineering \& Electronics Group, NRDC, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London, SW1E 6SL.

## ULTRASONIC I.C.

Remote control of T.V. sets, particularly colour sets, is a subject which has gained particular interest in manufacturing circles for some time now. Various methods of linking the hand-held control unit to the set have been proposed ranging from the obvious hard-wired style through to infra-red and ultrasonic linking.

Each method has associated advantages and disadvantages but obviously any solution using hard wiring is out. Of the others, a great deal depends on the sound or light characteristics of the domestic environ.

After much deliberation and research, ITT Semiconductors have come up with an integrated circuit ultrasonic solution to the problem using two basic chips, a transmitter and a receiver. These are available in 15 -channel and a 30 -channel form as pairs and can be used to effect both discrete switching functions
for channel changing, and analogue (gradual) adjustments to such parameters as volume, colour and brilliance.

The new devices use discrete frequency steps in the 30 kHz to 45 kHz band and these are crystal-controlled at both transmitter and receiver to avoid incorrect triggering. Cost is envisaged to be in the region of $£ 10 /$ pair for 15 channels and $£ 15 /$ pair for the 30 channel. The final cost to the set user would of course be more.

Further details from ITT Semiconductors, Footscray, Sidcup, Kent.

## SINGLE IC TV SOUND CHANNEL

The TDA 1190 is a new integrated circuit from SGSATES which, with the addition of a few external components, forms a complete TV sound channel taking the sound i.f. from the tuner and producing up to $4 \cdot 2 \mathrm{~W}$ into a 16 ohm load.

The input limiting voltage of the i.f. section is only $30 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ and the electrical characteristics remain constant over the range 4.5 to 6 MHz making the i.c. suitable for use with all television standards.

A single resistor is used to set the a.f. amplifier gain and a single capacitor sets the upper cut-off frequency. There is d.c. volume control which can be achieved by connecting a variable resistor between an i.c. pin and earth. This gives a control range of typically 90 dB .

Supply voltage can be anywhere between 9 and 28 V .
Further details from SGS-ATES, Planar House, Walton Street, Aylesbury, Bucks.

## QUAD 80-BIT STATIC SHIFT REGISTER

Another new i.c. from SGS-ATES is the M142, a quad, 80 -bit static shift register. Most semiconductor manufacturers produce quad 80-bit MOS devices, but the M142 is unusual in that it only requires a single 5 V supply line. This completely eliminates the need for interface circuits when using the device with TTL.

Each of the four 80 -bit shift registers has an independent input, output and recirculate control, though the single clock line is common to all four registers.

The data can be shifted into or out of the registers at anything up to 3 MHz . Total power dissipation is a mere 125 mW .

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By J. SMITH

Ageneral purpose oscillator is a useful item of test gear in any electronic workshop. The instrument described in this article is intended for audio, digital and general purpose use. The design employs simple components which are readily available from component suppliers. Output frequency is continuously variable over four decade ranges from 10 Hz to 100 kHz and the output signal, which is 10 V peak-to-peak, can be attenuated with a switched attenuator down to 1 mV .

The output will drive loads down to $600 \Omega$ on the 1 to 10 mV ranges and $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ on the ranges above 20 mV .

The oscillator requires a positive and a negative 15 V supply. Readers having suitable external power supplies can economise by using such a source. However, the full design incorporates a suitable power supply since we believe that most people will prefer a compact, self-contained instrument.

## OSCILLATOR

Fig. 1 shows the sine oscillator circuit. In this circuit an SN 72709 integrated circuit ICl is wired as a thermistor-stabilised Wein Bridge oscillator, the main requirements of which are to produce positive feedback with unity gain. In this instance the Wein Bridge supplies the positive feedback required, but in doing so attenuates by $1 / 3$. Therefore, to sustain oscillation the resistor ratio R5 to R3 achieves the required gain of


Fig. 1. Circuit diagram of the sinewave generator and output amplifier/attenuator

Fig. 2. Double-rail power supply for the complete generator


3 ; here R5 is a thermistor. The circuit incorporates frequency compensating components $\mathrm{C} 7, \mathrm{C} 6$ and R4 to form a basic stable amplifier.

The stabilisation thermistor, R5, controls the output voltage level: an increase in voltage will heat up the thermistor, so decreasing its resistance, and reducing the gain. Conversly, a fall in output voltage reduces the power dissipated in R5, so it cools down, and its resistance increases. This arrangement stabilises the output level of the oscillator. This output feeds the positive feedback loop via the frequency selective components C8 to C11 and VR2 to pin 5 of IC1.

The product of capacitance $C$ and resistance $R$ determines the frequency of oscillator output according to the formula:

$$
\text { Frequency }=\frac{1}{2 \pi C R}
$$

Since in this oscillator both the series resistance R7 and the variable resistance VR2 affect the frequency, we must substitute (VR2 +R 7 ) for $R$ in the formula, so that in this instance:

$$
\text { Frequency }=\frac{1}{2 \pi C(\mathrm{VR} 2+\mathrm{R} 7)}
$$

Because of its limited slew rate the 72709 operational amplifier ICl will produce a distorted large signal output at high frequencies, so the output swing is limited to a few volts. The Zener chain, R1, D1, ensures that the swing is either side of earth potential.

Coupling the limited output from IC1 to a transistor amplifier TR1 through capacitor C12 produces a high signal level. The amplified oscillator signal appears across R10, the collector load of TR1. This signal passes from the amplifier via switch S2 and C13 to the output driver circuit TR2/TR3.

## OUTPUT ATTENUATION

The square wave generator is an add-on circuit which one can omit readily by coupling directly through C 13 , so leaving out the sine/square switch S2. TR2 and TR3 feed the output signal to a simple attenuator circuit, which gives off-load peak voltages from 10 V down to 1 mV in a $10,2,1$ sequence.

Loads down to $600 \Omega$ on the 1 to 10 mV ranges and loads of $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ or more on the 20 mV to 10 V ranges will have little effect on these output voltages.
Readers who have suitably stable power supplies to attach to it will find that the circuit shown in Fig. 1 makes an extremely simple and useful instrument in its own right. Anyone requiring more accurate control of the output voltage can easily fit a meter circuit measuring the 10 V peak across R17. In such an arrangement varying R10 or R11 by a small amount before making each measurement will adjust the output voltage to a pre-set level. We have not included such an arrangement since the instrument is stable enough for the majority of applications.

## POWER SUPPLY

As many readers who decide to construct this instrument will require a self-contained unit, a suitable stable power supply is given. Fig. 2 shows the circuit diagram for this supply.
In this circuit 40 V output transformer T 1 together with diode bridge D1-D4 and the smoothing capacitor C 1 provide a roughly smoothed output of 55 V . This voltage feeds the Zener chain D5 to D8 through resistor R1 to provide the reference voltages shown on the circuit diagram.
The roughly smoothed d.c. also passes to a series regulator TR2. Primarily this section of the instrument provides a 30 V stabilised supply. IC2 samples the output voltage through R2 and compares it with a reference voltage of 30 V developed at the junction of D5 and D6. The error signal passes via R3 to amplifier TR1 which drives the series regulator TR2, thus forming a conventional 30 V stabilised supply. IC2 changes the 30 V supply into the $\pm 15 \mathrm{~V}$ supply required to drive the oscillator.
Because IC3 will only function correctly with the balanced load of the oscillator, this arrangement is quite unsuitable as a general purpose power supply and on no account should be used as such.
The two circuits shown in Figs. 1 and 2 together make a very compact instrument for constructors, who do not wish to incorporate the square wave circuits.


Fig. 3. The squarewave generator section circuit

## SQUARE WAVE GENERATION

The sine wave oscillator is designed so that the square wave circuit is add-on, as it were. This enables users not immediately interested in square waves to use the signal generator and to add the squaring facility later. Fig. 3 shows the circuit diagram of the square wave generator with details of $\mathbf{S} 2$, Fig. 1, included.

When $\mathbf{S} 2$ is switched to square-wave, the sine wave signal passes to a Schmitt trigger circuit consisting of

COMPONENTS . . .


TR1 and TR2. In this trigger circuit TR1 is normally off and TR2 is fully conducting since its base is driven from the -15 V line via R4 and R6; the circuit remains in this condition as long as a positive half-cycle is applied to TR1 via R1.

When the sine wave input falls through zero to a negative potential, TRI starts to conduct and the potential at its collector starts to fall, so reducing the current through R5. This change in current is transferred via the emitter of TR2 to the emitter of TR1 and encourages TR1 to "switch on" even faster, so the circuit "changes over" regeneratively.

A similar regenerative action occurs as the sine wave passes from negative to positive. The collectors of both TR1 and TR2 show a square wave signal and that from TR2 passes to amplifier TR3 which ensures that the output signal switches between $\pm 10 \mathrm{~V}$.


Fig. 4. General arrangement of the circuit boards and main components on the front and back panels

## COMPONENTS . . .



## CONSTRUCTION

A standard instrument case measuring $8 \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$ ( $216 \times 140 \times 140 \mathrm{~mm}$ ), provides a suitable unit in which to house the generator. The photograph of Fig. 4 shows the general arrangement of the three main sections, front panel, main board and back panel.

First the power supply components are mounted as shown in Figs. 5 and 6, with the exception of the capacitor Cl and mains transformer, on a $55 \times 95 \mathrm{~mm}$, $0 \cdot$ lin matrix board. The matrix is mounted on the back panel using 4BA spacers to give the required board clearance. Next mount the transformer and capacitor directly on to the back panel using a "P" clip to fasten the capacitor as in Fig. 4. FS1 and LP1 are omitted in the prototype.

The oscillator assembly is made up on a $175 \times 95 \mathrm{~mm}$ matrix board as in Figs. 7 and 8. This assembly includes the components which comprise the oscillator and square wave generator. This board is mounted on the bottom of the unit, again using 4BA spacers to provide the required board clearance.

Fig. 1 shows the oscillator as two distinct sections, oscillator and output amplifier, and the square wave generator. The recommended layout shown in Figs. 7 and 8 preserves these distinctions.

Board wiring is not critical providing one adopts a sensible approach. Mount all other components having control functions on the front panel, for example the attenuator output switch, S3, with the resistors R18 to R26 mounted on the switch itself.

Finally, attach the flexible interconnecting leads to the oscillator board, power supply and front panel.


Fig. 5 (top). Component layout for the power supply board

Fig. 6 (bottom). Wiring details for the layout of Fig. 5

Keep the transformer wiring separate and connect it directly to the mains switch S1 and bridge rectifier connections. Make the mains. earth connection to the chassis. Run the two wires from the output terminals directly to the output switch S3 pins 1 and 11.

The remaining interconnecting wiring in the prototype was divided into three distinct looms, wire idents providing individual wire identification. The first loom consisted of three power supply wires, the second of the wiring concerned with the sine-square switch $S 2$, and the third included the Wein bridge potentiometer wires and the output wiring to the attenuator switch S3. These wires must be screened and the screens connected to the chassis via a tag on the front panel. Keep wire lengths to a minimum, but long enough to enable back and front panels to be laid flat for wiring and test purposes.

## COMPONENTS

Close tolerance capacitors in the timing circuits will yield the best results; silver mica capacitors are particularly suitable. Also the twin ganged potentiometer VR1, VR2 needs to be of good quality. Because single screened wire has an inherent capacitance, this affects the frequency output in the 100 kHz range, and to compensate for the value of the capacitor, C 8 is varied from that determined by the formula. Readers who do not have accurate resistance or frequency measuring test gear should obtain the best possible twin potentiometers they can afford, together with 1 or 2 per cent capacitors in the timing circuits. This helps to increase the accuracy of calibration.


Fig. 7. Component layout for the oscillator board


Fig. 8. Wiring details for the layout of Fig. 7


Fig. 9. Squarewave testing waveforms

## CALIBRATION

The dial showing frequency settings may be a simple dial, knob and pointer, or an elaborate linear dial as used on a receiver. But whichever dial one uses, one must calibrate it. To allow for the various types of dial and potentiometer available, the calibration data is tabulated in Table 1. The best way of calibrating the instrument is to measure the frequency and to mark the dial accordingly; the next best method is to measure resistance.

However, if one does not have suitable measuring facilities one can still obtain quite good results by measuring dial positions with a protractor or ruler and using the data given in Table 1. Because the instrument has decade ranges, one needs only to plot one range of frequency.

If the instrument incorporates a linear dial, mark the two end stops to give 1.05 kHz and 10.6 kHz and use a rule to measure the distance between these two stops.

If it incorporates a rotary dial, mark the end stops to give 1.05 kHZ and 10.6 kHz and use a protractor to measure the angle (in degrees) between them.

Table 1 shows corresponding values of frequency measured directly with frequency measuring equipment, resistance measured with resistance measuring equipment, and the multiplying factor for determining the dial setting.

To calculate the dial setting corresponding to the required frequency, multiply the factor given in column 3 of Table 1 by the angle or distance measured between the two end stops. The result is the angle or distance from the 10.6 kHz marker which one should mark on the dial. To illustrate how multiplying the total angle by the factor gives the calibration angle required, column 4 gives the angles calculated for the prototype instrument.

Because frequency is proportional to the reciprocal of resistance, the frequency scale marked on the dial will not be linear.

## SQUARE WAVE TESTING

Using a square wave source for testing digital circuits such as counters and frequency meters is a fairly obvious application for these units. In contrast many enthusiasts are not aware of the value of square wave testing of high-fidelity amplifiers.

Gain frequency plots of amplifiers tell us a little about their characteristics, but such a plot does not indicate how the amplifier responds to transient signals. Plotting may miss small changes in level at different frequencies which can contribute to a reduced performance under transient conditions.
A good-shaped square wave signal consists of the fundamental frequency plus a large number of harmonics, which are necessary to form a precise square wave signal. Therefore, when one applies a square wave to an amplifier one is, in effect, sweeping a whole band of frequencies. This means that when one views the square wave signal output with an oscilloscope, one sees the effect of the overall response of the amplifier.

One can investigate the principal characteristics of square wave testing by connecting an audio amplifier to a resistive load and applying a low frequency, low amplitude square wave to the input. This gives rise to the three basic output waveforms shown in Fig. 9b, c and d. Fig. 9 a represents the input square wave and also the output waveform which one might expect from a perfectly flat response amplifier.

The curve at b represents the output to be expected from a capacitively coupled amplifier. Here the pulse droops with an amount related to the low frequency characteristics of the amplifier.

Strictly speaking it is difficult to relate droop to the 3 dB point in an amplifier, because the rate at which the amplifier falls towards cut-off influences the droop. However, many people assume that a single time constant operates ( 6 dB per octave) and estimate the 3 dB point from the droop which this single time constant causes. These estimates are quite accurate enough for most applications. Droop is also caused by the bass cut control of the amplifier, so we can use a square wave source for evaluating the operation of the tone circuits as well.

Table 1: Calibration

| Frequency |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (kHz) | Potentio- <br> meter <br> Resistance <br> $\mathbf{k} \Omega$ | Multiplying <br> Factor <br> Angle or <br> Distance | Typical <br> Dial <br> Angle <br> $\mathbf{2 8 5}$ |
| 1.05 | 20.1 | 1.0 | 285 |
| 1.5 | 13.40 | 0.652 | 190 |
| 2.0 | 9.50 | 0.475 | 135 |
| 2.5 | 7.16 | 0.358 | 102 |
| 3.0 | 5.60 | 0.28 | 78.8 |
| 3.5 | 4.49 | 0.224 | 64 |
| 4.0 | 3.65 | 0.182 | 52 |
| 4.5 | 3.00 | 0.15 | 43 |
| 5.0 | 2.48 | 0.124 | 35 |
| 5.5 | 2.05 | 0.10 | 28.5 |
| 6.0 | 1.70 | 0.085 | 24 |
| 6.5 | 1.40 | 0.07 | 20 |
| 7.0 | 1.14 | 0.057 | 16 |
| 7.5 | 0.92 | 0.046 | 12.8 |
| 8.0 | 0.72 | 0.036 | 10.2 |
| 8.5 | 0.55 | 0.028 | 7.9 |
| 9.0 | 0.40 | 0.02 | 5.7 |
| 9.5 | 0.26 | 0.013 | 3.7 |
| 10.0 | 0.14 | 0.007 | 1.9 |
| 10.6 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |



## LOW FREQUENCY RESPONSE

Fig. 9c shows the characteristic effect of a rising high frequency response. The leading edge of a pulse contains the majority of the high frequencies, so when one increases the treble boost control, the pulse acquires leading-edge spikes. Adjusting the "treble cut" will remove high frequencies from the pulse as shown in Fig. 9d. These tests are normally carried out with square wave frequencies below 500 Hz . The low frequency droop characteristics show up even better on lower frequencies, such as 50 to 100 Hz , while the high frequency effects are more apparent at the higher frequencies.

## HIGH FREQUENCY RESPONSE

At much higher frequencies square wave testing has several useful applications. Fig. 10 shows examples of high frequency waveforms. At 10a, the response of a good amplifier to a well-shaped square wave is shown. This waveform has sloping sides caused by the fall off in high frequency response of the amplifier.

Specifications often quote rise times for amplifiers, especially oscilloscope amplifiers. The rise time is the time the pulse takes to grow from 10 per cent of its final amplitude to 90 per cent of its final amplitude, hence the expression "the 10 to 90 per cent rise time $t$ ".

As with low frequency and droop, rise time may be related to the high frequency 3 dB point in the amplifier, if one assumes a single time constant cut-off. Since one may measure the 3 dB point directly using the sine generator, it is not worth making either of the latter calculations.

## H.F. OSCILLATIONS

Waveform 10b represents a more important aspect of square wave testing in which the pulse causes some high frequency oscillation. Oscillations of this type are caused by stray capacity giving positive feedback and instability which shows up on transient signals. The source of such oscillations must be located and stopped.
The waveform of 10 c shows a typical underdamped response which one would expect from many electromechanical systems. A transformer coupled circuit,
for example, would often exhibit this type of characteristic. After finding a response of this type one would seek out the source of underdamped responses and in an effort to improve performance increase the damping to give a response as near as possible to Fig. 10a.

The frequency at which one should test amplifiers depends upon the high frequency 3 dB point $f 3 \mathrm{~dB}$. One should examine frequencies in the range $f 3 \mathrm{~dB} / 10$ to $f 3 \mathrm{~dB} / 2$ as different effects show up at various frequencies, for example a frequency of $f 3 \mathrm{~dB} / 4$ e.g. 25 kHz for a 100 kHz amplifier might produce the waveform depicted in Fig. 10a.

## ENCLOSURE TESTING

The testing of loudspeaker enclosure damping will also interest the hi-fi enthusiast. In this test the square wave generator must drive a powerful amplifier coupled to the loudspeaker through a high impedance. An impedance some ten times that of the loudspeaker will be necessary using an amplifier which is capable of operating without the loudspeaker load. Few valve amplifiers can be used for this test. The amplifier must also be capable of amplifying at frequencies below that of the speaker resonance under test, and producing satisfactory square waves at 20 Hz or less.


Fig. 11. Loudspeaker test rig arrangement


Fig. 11 shows the test circuit arrangement. One needs a high gain oscilloscope to see the effects shown in Fig. 12a and b. Waveform 12a is the type of response one should try to achieve while 12 b shows an underdamped system. This method provides a means of investigating the effect of various cavities and baffles using a variety of loudspeakers.

Square wave frequencies of the order 20 to 30 Hz are necessary for these tests. Removing or omitting the high impedance will cause the amplifier to damp the loudspeaker system (a highly desirable characteristic .in practice), but will mask out the effects of the acoustic damping system, which is being investigated.

In square wave testing one must be absolutely sure that the circuits are not being overdriven as this will remove any ringing or oscillatory responses one is investigating, so it is better to start off with a very small amplitude and increase it to the desired level.


## THE US SCENE

Arriving in New York for the IEEE electronics show, one expected tofind signs of recession and first impressions confirmed all expectations. Unemployment almost 9 per cent which meant 8 million workless citizens. Worse still, a survey showed that of these, over a million had given up all hope of finding a job and were not even bothering to try any more. The city itself is bankrupt-not enough income from rates and taxes to meet its bills.
In foreign affairs there was the added depression of the collapse of American policy in South East Asia and little comfort to be had from the Middle East where the Kissinger initiative had failed-at least for the time being.

Enough to give anyone the shivers and suddenly the European situation didn't look so bad after all. But strangely, when the show opened things seemed not nearly so desperate. True, Senator Barry Goldwater in the opening speech of the technical congress said the chips were down, the USA was running into bankruptcy, losing credibility in the world, but his was a political rather than a business speech.

At the New York Coliseum, where nearly 400 companies were exhibiting and attracting 22,000 visitors in three days, there was an optimistic outlook. Were these exhibitors and buyers just whistling in the dark to keep up their courage? This was not my impression. The consensus was
that the recession was about to bottom out, perhaps had already done so. Another three months, perhaps, and things would be taking off. In twelve months the outlook would really be bright. Old hands in the game remembered being caught unprepared in former trade cycles. They had cut back in times of recession and missed out on market shares when the upturn came. This time they wouldn't be caught with their pants down.

This was the busiest show I had seen in years and among the least gloomy. It demonstrated that whatever the shortcomings of Govern-ment-the Americans are still in a state of shock from 'Watergate and have little confidence in the present administration-the hard core of the US electronics industry is showing resilience and enterprise.

The United States, recession or not, remains more than 50 per cent of the world's total electronics market and should not be neglected. In Europe, and especially in Britain, we are so mesmerised by the new affluence in the Arab states that all eyes are looking East. Those British companies who exhibited in New York were not disappointed.

Companies already established in the US market like Marconi Instruments, Plessey and Ferranti, widened their business base this year. Newcomers like Brandenberg, Mirvalle and the still tiny Linton Laboratories found new markets, new opportunities. And did you know that American semi-conductor manufacturers send wafers to Harwell for ${ }^{*}$ ion implantation? Well, Harwell Industrial Research, who offer this specialised service. also did good business.
Ten British companies exhibited. There should have been a hundred. British technology is highly respected in the USA and is in demand provided, of course, the price is right. Our problem is inflation, not technology.

## HOT MARKETS

The two hottest and toughest markets in the United States are calculators and watches. The British Sinclair-made model designed for Gillette was test-marketed in San Francisco and St. Louis and, according to reports, exceeded all expectations. It was planned to sell the 4 -function, 8 -digit model at 30 dollars ( $£ 12 \cdot 50$ ) but the week before the test marketing started Novus came out with a competitive unit at 20 dollars so Gillette dropped the price to 25 dollars.

Although the operation was a success, Gillette has now pulled out of the business, blaming unstable pricing. Gillette was reported to have ordered 100,000 calculators for the test-marketing. It was good business
for Sinclair because the British company is left with world marketing rights and those machines designed for Gillette have now appeared as the Sinclair Oxford range.

The 5 -function 8 -digit calculat or from Texas Instruments had a retail price of 25 dollars (a little over £10) as I left for home, but even lower prices could be negotiated by individuals at the point of sale in many New York stores. One wag suggested to me that the way things are going the batteries will soon cost more than the calculators. He could be right!

Innovators are already working on getting some added value into calculators by making them part of a larger assembly. For example, by building a calculator into a notebook and daily diary. This model sells for 35 dollars and makes a nice present in a new market dubbed locally as "Gimmick Calculators".

## PACESETTERS

Electronic watches are going the same way. If you are a watch manufacturer you can buy the complete l.e.d. electronics kit from Fairchild for a reported 10 dollars (just over £4) in 1,000 lots. This market is somewhat different because a lot of the value of a watch is not so much in the "movement" but in the case.

It is still not clear how many semiconductor manufacturers will go directly into the manufacture of complete watches but a number have already done so, two of them having already reached the low retail price level of 50 dollars (£21). It's hard to find any other product not going up in price but electronics goods still fall in price-Amazing!

Nobody's yet done it but the next step, believe it or not, is the combined wristwatch and calculator in a single case. An enterprising plastics manufacturer has already produced a prototype case which can be plated to look like metal. There are 18 tiny dimpled calculator keys which can be depressed with the tip of a pen or pencil.

Expected to be a popular new line in the States is a calculator variant which caters for the individual (actually, nearly everybody) who runs his bank balance perilously near the red. It's called the CheckMaster. You enter in your bank balance and every time you pay by check (we spell it cheque) you key in the amount and it gives you your new balance statement. You also enter any deposits. Snapping the lid shut switches the CheckMaster off but the balance remains stored in the memory and shows up again next time you use the machine.

A curvilinear lens on the l.e.d. display gives a very narrow angle of view so that Peeping Toms can't see how hard up you are.

PAGING BY PHONE

Radio paging systems often use a radio frequency carrier, modulated by a sub-audio tone signal to alert the attention of someone carrying the necessary receiver. But usually the centre of paging operations is remote from the transmitter and connection must be via standard telephone lines and these attenuate all signals below 300 Hz . Thus to transmit a sub-audio tone from a remote point involves the expense of hiring special phone line connections.

In BP 1373 748, Motorola Inc. provide a simple answer which could have wider uses in the art of remote control over phone lines.

As shown in the block schematic diagram (Fig. 1) an encoder at the centre of operations incorporates a bank of oscillators which develop audio tone signals. These signals, in the range from $300-3,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$, can be transmitted without attenuation over the phone line to the transmitter station.

The audio tones produced are exact harmonics of the sub-audible tones which are needed to actuate a paging receiver. In the example given two sequentially received sub-audio tones are needed to actuate the paging receiver and the encoder sequentially develops two corresponding audible tones.
D.C. signals are also sent down the line for transmitter switching, and at the transmitter station the d.c. separator directs these to the transmitter and directs the audio tone signals to an amplifier and bistable clipper.

The square wave signal at the output of the amp and clipper have the same frequency as the tones sent down the phone line. A divider network separates these square wave siqnals by the requisite number, to produce a second spectrum of square wave signals of the required sub-audio frequencies.

For example, $1,800 \mathrm{~Hz}$ square waves coupled to the divider will be divided by eight to develop 225 Hz square wave signals. The latter are coupled to the frequency selector which routes all signals


Fig. 1
with a frequency in excess of 125 Hz to filter 1 and all signals below 125 Hz to filter 2 .

Filter 1 has low pass characteristics to remove all harmonics above 250 Hz and prevent intermodulation products. Filter 2 functions similarly on all frequencies above 125 Hz .

An automatic gain control circuit (a.g.c.) compensates for filter variation, provides a constant amplitude output signal for all subaudio tones in the range 65225 Hz and passes them to the transmitter for transmission and reception in conventional manner.

The patent contains detailed descriptions of suitable circuitry for realising the schematic.

## WORLD PATENT INDEX

Patents reported here are almost exclusively British issues and represent only a few culled monthly, on a purely arbitrary basis, from the vast number (around 50,000 ) published every year by the British Patent Office. Even more daunting to anyone interested in keeping a close watch on patents for inventions in their own particular field is the fact that comparable numbers of patents are continually being published in every other civilised country in the world.

The Derwent World Patents Index (WPI) is a weekly publication which seeks to give an early
warning of important patents by listing 12,000 per week from 24 countries. The aim is to break through the language barrier and provide a summarised and indexed world-wide surveillance for researchers.

The Foreign Patents Section of the Science Reference Library, just over the road from the British Patent Office, in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, has the WPI material available for the public's use free of charge.

Part of the Derwent scheme is to identify "basic" and "equivalent" patents as such. As the terms imply, basic patents are concerned with initial protection for new inventions, and equivalents relate to further protection elsewhere.

The WPI material, at least initially, is somewhat off putting. A researcher will need time and patience to accustom himself to the terminology and symbols used. American and British patents are logically listed as US and GB, but their normal seven-digit numbers are broken up with hyphens in a manner which may confuse workers used to dealing with conventional patent numbers.

The Foreign Patents Section enquiry desk has a guide handbook available to help readers who wish to use the index and need to familiarise themselves with the system. In fields such as electronics, where new developments are continually emerging and there is a real risk of laboratories wasting time by duplicating work already done by others, it could be of value for small or medium sized firms to form a consortium and use the WPI together.

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| Semleonductors | BFY50 efysi BFY52 | $\begin{aligned} & 22 p \\ & 22 p \\ & 24 p \end{aligned}$ | 2N3703 2 N 3704 2N3:49 | $\begin{aligned} & 12 p \\ & 12 p \\ & 33 p \end{aligned}$ | Integrated C |  | Zeners <br> 33 V 400 mw |  | Electrolytic Capachors ( $\mu \mathrm{F} / \mathrm{N}$ ) |  |  |  |  |  | Polyester ( $\mu$ F) |  | Tantalum ( $\mu \mathrm{F} / \mathrm{V}$ ) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\text {AC128 }}{ }^{\text {c-178 }}$ | BSYOSA | 170 | 2N3azse <br> 204080 | 30 | 700 4 -pin DIL | $4{ }_{40}$ | 3 3 gV 3 gV 4 | $15 p$ 150 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $3 p$ |  |  |
|  | MUE2955 | ${ }_{7}^{109 p}$ | 2 N 40 CO 2N4871 | 120 | ${ }_{723} 7095$ | $4{ }^{4}$ | $47 \% 1 w$ | ${ }^{25}$ | 0 47/63v |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{0} 0015$ | 3 | 0.2735 | 12 p |
| $\underset{\text { BC109 }}{ }$ | NKTO033 | ${ }_{132}{ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{2} \mathbf{N} 5245$ | 519 | ${ }_{741}^{723}$ a-pin OIL | ${ }^{40}$ | 5.1 V <br> 5.600 mW <br> 0 | ${ }_{15}^{15}$ | 10.63 V | 4 | 100.4 | ${ }_{p}$ | 400/40 | 200 | 0023 | 3 | - 47/35 | 129 |
| BC109 15 | ${ }^{0} \mathrm{C} 28$ | 100 | 2N5777 | 4sp | 7471 1-Pim DiL | 1130 |  | ${ }_{20 \mathrm{p}}^{15}$ | $15 / 83 \mathrm{~V}$ |  | 100.10 | $\varphi$ | S60/6 3 | 189 | 0033 | 4 | 10/35 | $12 p$ |
| BC147 12p | $\bigcirc \mathrm{C} 71$ | 149 |  |  | 748105 | ${ }^{30}$ | 8.2 V 400 mW | $15 p$ | 2. 2183 V |  | 100.25 | ${ }^{\text {p }}$ | 600,25 | $20 p$ | - ${ }^{0} 0047$ | ${ }^{3+p}$ | +13/35 | 14p |
| BC148 ${ }^{120}$ | $\bigcirc{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 72$ | 149 | Diodes |  | 7488 -pin DIL | $4{ }^{4}$ | 9 iv 400 mW | 15p | 4,7/63 $68 / 40$ |  | 100,40 | 9p | 850/40 | $23 p$ | 01 | ${ }^{*}$ |  | ${ }_{120}$ |
| ${ }_{80}^{8 C 149}$ 12p | $\bigcirc{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Cb4}$ | $33 p$ |  |  | $748^{144-\mathrm{pin}} \mathrm{OIL}$ | 40 | liv iw | 25p | ${ }^{6} 10 / 25$ |  | 100\%83 | $13 p$ | $1000 \cdot 10$ | $14 p$ | 015 | p | 10/16 | 129 |
| BC157 13p | $\mathrm{ORP}^{17}$ | 0 \% | ${ }^{\text {in }} \mathrm{N} 914$ | 40 | 7400 | 26 | ${ }^{12 \mathrm{~V}} 400 \mathrm{mw}$ | ${ }^{15}$ | 10/63 |  | $150 / 76$ $150 / 83$ | ${ }_{10}{ }^{4} \mathrm{p}$ | ${ }^{1000 / 18}$ | $25 p$ | 022 | stp | 10/25 | $15 p$ |
| BC158 13p | $27 \times 107$ | 129 |  |  | 7402 | $20 p$ | 12V 1.3W | 30p | -15/40 |  |  | 13 p | 1000/25 | 3 | ${ }_{0} 33$ | 7 | 15/6 3 | $18 p$ |
| BC159 130 | $\bigcirc$ | ${ }^{159}$ | 1 N 4002 | 7 p | 7410 | 200 | 10V 400 mw | 15p | ${ }_{22}{ }^{15} 10$ |  | 220/10 |  | 1000/40 | 549 | 047 | * | $22 / 18$ | 14 p |
|  | ${ }_{\text {2N706 }}$ | ${ }_{13 p}^{23 p}$ | in in 40005 | 8 | 7420 747 | ${ }_{175}^{208}$ | taV 16 20V 400 mw | ${ }_{130}^{20}$ | 222125 | 9 | 220/25 | 11p | 2200/75 | ${ }_{719}^{45}$ | $\bigcirc 88$ | $1{ }^{10}$ | 47/63 | 40 |
| BC204 14p | ${ }^{2 N 814}$ | 20 | ${ }^{114.007}$ | 19p | 7473 | 44 p | 20V 1.3 w | 23 p | ${ }^{324} 3.18$ |  | 220040 | 140 | 28000180 | 309 | 10 20 20 | ${ }_{24}{ }_{4}$ | 47715\% | 14p |
| BC209C ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 2N1304 | 27 | On91 | 7 p | 7450 | 425 | 27 V 400 mw | 13p | 3316 <br> 33.40 |  | ${ }^{220163}$ | ${ }^{24}$ | 3300633 | 1319 |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{BCR12L}^{\text {P }}$ | ${ }^{2} \mathbf{2} 22+9$ | ${ }^{27 p}$ | OA200 | p |  |  |  |  | 33/50 |  | 47018 | 8 | $3300 \cdot 100$ | 34 |  |  |  |  |
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## Voice control

Sir,-I recently built the "Voice Operated Fader", described in your December 1973 issue of Practical Electronics. The fader worked quite well apart from one disadvantage. This was that when the unit operated, the signal from the deck was attenuated too much causing an unacceptable interruption in the music.

What was needed was some form of control over the level to which the music was attenuated. My first attempt at providing this is shown in Fig. 1. Although this enabled the final voltage level to which C5 charged and thus the level of attenuation, to be set, the rate of attenuation was markedly reduced. This was due to the operating point being at the top of the charging curve to C5.

After some thought the circuit shown in Fig. 2 was evolved. This operates as follows: Suppose VR2 is set so that its slider is at 2 V and TR4 is turned on. TR4 collector will be at 0.8 V and diode D1 reversed biased. Hence, ICl pin 2 will also be at approximately 0.8 V . When TR4 turns off, capacitor C 5 charges through R7. When the voltage across C 5 reaches 0.6 V greater than VR2 slider, D1 begins to conduct. Further increase of the voltage across C5 has little effect on VR2 slider voltage due to its relatively lower impedance than R7 and R10 and therefore IC1 pin 2 remains, substantially at 2.6 V .
The circuit effectively clamps the rising voltage on IC1 pin 2 (attenuation control input) at any level 0.6 V higher than that set by VR2 slider without effecting the rate of rise and hence the rate of attenuation.

Because of the increase in current due to R11 and VR2, R9 will need to be re-calculated to maintain the 9 V supply rail.
J. H. Taylor,

Sunderland, Tyne \& Wear.

## So what!

Sir,-As a relative newcomer to P.E., I am amazed at some of the comments given with regard to electronically produced or synthesised music. I agree that some of the results are fairly hideous but I feel that some people allow their musical appreciation and technical ability to run away with common reasoning.

I speak as a fairly experienced D.J., also as a fairly experienced electrician dealing with radio/radar and so on in the aircraft industry. So what, if a machine is capable of producing over $n$ thousand combinations of notes, etc. and only 100 of them are being used? So what, if a group chooses to use a simple application of $£ 10,000$ worth of electronic noise producing equipment? Surely, the general public have a say in the music that gets thrown at them. If they like a particular sound the record sales will reflect this; if it's not liked then it's tough luck on all concerned.

I suggest that if some of your readers are not satisfied with electronic music as it is now, they should make their own recordings, but I, as a D.J. do not relish the thought of playing "Handels Second Logical Computation", performed on an OC21! No sir, the proof of music is in its adaptation, not its rigid application.
M. D. Wells, Hayling Island.


Fig. 1


Fig. 2
"Borus-calculafii "
Sir, -With reference to the article Mild \& Bitter-"The Pocket Calculator Bore" by A.P.S. in your May issue, may I shine a ray of hope by offering a partial solution to the problem.

Recent research in the north-west shows that there exists a mutation of Borus-calculatii-simplex known as Borus-calculatii-simplex-erroneous, a particularly virulent strain of which appears to originate from the Oxbridge area. As far as can be ascertained, the mutation arosethrough no fault of the Fish Fryer's Association-from the consumption of questionable chips.
The strain can be readily discerned. On being approached the challenge " $0-3 \cdot 5=\mathrm{K} 8+$ " is given. If the reply " $-2 \cdot 285714$ " is obtained, then the menace is of the normal strain. If however, the reply is " 0.6530612 " then the mutant strain has been identified and isolated.

Now for the annihilation of the pest. Leaving the constant of -3.5 still set, ask the menace to perform $8.0 \div, 9 \div$ and $9.0 \div$ and closely observe his face. There should be some reddening accompanied by bulging of the eyes and general emission of steam. It is of the essence to move quickly at this stage before the blood pressure has a chance to subside.

The next step is to present the sequence " $0-3=\mathrm{K} 36998784$ " which will give " 26972112 " instead of "-8990704". Tension will be mounting at this point so step back two paces and ask that $10^{-12}$ should be added to, or subtracted from, $10^{+50}$. This final operation will almost certainly cause the simultaneous bursting of several major blood vessels, which, according to my calculator, should leave the world one (or is it minus six) Borus-calculatii-simplex-erroneous fewer.
R. Lane,

Glossop, Derbyshire.

## Moving speech

Sir,-In your article "Loudspeaker Breakthrough", published in the May edition, the author comments that C. W. Rice and E. W. Kellogg invented what is now known as the "moving-coil" or dynamic speaker "almost forty years ago".

It was in fact ten years earliernearly Half A Century ago-in the mid-twenties (not the thirties), when the R.K. was offered to the public.

The original production models were all energised from a low-voltage source (a car accumulator!), and in a 1929 wireless catalogue now in our archives, they are advertised side by side with balanced-armature cone units, and even horn-speakers!

Douglas Byrne, G3KPO,
The Wireless Museum,
Shanklin, I.o.W.

## Sixih Sense, or Nonsense

Sir-Experiments with plants were reported by Mr Patrovsky (Readout, January 1975), in which he was able to speed germination and growth rate using either a magnetic field, hand movements of water acted upon by a magnetic field. He felt that the mechanism concerned was "polarisation" of water.
There have been many experiments of this nature around the world and some have yielded inexplicable results. A non-technical account of the whole subject can be found in "The Secret Life of Plants" by Peter Tomkins and Christopher Bird; a fascinating book.

One such experiment involved irradiating vermiculite using some kind of electronic apparatus. The vermiculite, which is an entirely inactive substance, was mixed with the earth in which plants were grown, and resulted in some 186 per cent increase in weight of those with irradiated vermiculite over the rest. The whole system was handed over to a commercial firm which tried it out and achieved no increased weight in their plants whatever. Later the original experimenters themselves (the De La Warrs) repeated the firm's trials at their nurseries and again showed increased growth. Finally, they supplied interested nurserymen with two lots of vermiculite. One was irradiated, and so labelled, and the other not. Again, increased growth was found in the plants grown with the irradiated vermiculite. The interesting part of this last experiment was that the De La Warrs in fact did nothing at all to either lot of vermiculite.
If Mr Patrovsky were to repeat his experiments by getting some other person to do them, and supplied him with two lots of water, one "polarised" and the other plain, and so labelled, the same increase in growth would most probably be observed even if nothing at all had been done to either supply of water.
The mechanism of this form of communication with plants is entirely unknown and it does the advancement of knowledge in this sphere a disservice by trying to tie it to magnetism, polarisation, radiation or any other well established physical process. Anyone doing so will be assumed by scientists to be either a charlatan or a fool.
That plants take heed of some as yet inexplicable message delivered to them can also be shown by a change in electrical resistance between two points, say, on a leaf, and lie detectors have been used to show it. This involves passing a current through the leaf and is
therefore suspect. Similar results have been obtained, however, using an electrocardiograph, which is a recording millivoltmeter capable of showing changes of a millivolt or two. Mr Baily reported the same kind of result in "ESP" (April 1974) using a voltage controlled oscillator as an indicator.

When life first started on this planet there must have been a time when there was a little chunk of something different from every other little chunk because it was living. It absorbed energy and nourishment from its surroundings and became larger. A time came when its bulk, and therefore the ratio between mass and surface area, became too large, so it divided into two smaller chunks, to be able to absorb essential nourishment more easily. The two may well have remained in contact. The process must have repeated itself countless times with the formation later of separate chunks of living matter. It was obviously advantageous for each chunk to maintain some kind of communication with its neighbours, and it is reasonable to assume that such communication existed, and that every chunk of life in a group communicated with every other chunk. As the number of living organisms increased and different types started to appear, such universal communication would have become impossibly complex and no longer advantageous. So presumably links between separate organisms grew less generalised. Links between parts of the same organism became highly specialised and ultimately in animals, as distinct from vegetables, formed the nervous system.

If human imagination can accept the possibility of a perhaps fortuitous grouping of atoms into molecules of some primitive form of protein from which we all have developed, it should not stretch that imagination beyond its limit to accept as possible that the remnants of this primitive form of communication exist still between humans and plants, and that it can be demonstrated by those with green fingers and possibly by all of us to some extent. If between humans and plants, then it would seem even more likely that it still exists between human and human. Telephathists and ju-ju witch doctors at least, would agree.

Mr Baily (ESP, June 1974) has described experiments where efforts have been made by thought alone to influence an electronic device producing random readings. If the communication system, whatever its mechanism, depends upon there being living tissue at both the sending and receiving ends, then such experiments' are doomed to failure. This may not be so, in which case there is presumably another system or sense and the astonishing feats
of Uri Geller suggest that living tissue can have some kind of influence on inanimate material.
Any experiment to try to probe this almost entirely unexplained region should be as simple as possible. In Mr Russell's 'Probability Anomaly Detector" (PE, Feb. 1975), supposing someone is found who can influence it, and that physical effects like hand capacity, static charge and so on can be eliminated, as well of course as chicanery, then one would still not be able to tell which part of it was being influenced.

A simpler system is needed. Such a system exists in the form of crystal growth, which some of us will remember from early chemistry days. A crystal of copper sulphate suspended by a strand of glass fibre in a saturated copper sulphate solution gradually grows larger as the water evaporates. It would be a simple matter to set up two equal crystals under identical conditions and try by will alone to influence the growth of one of them. Nothing could be more inanimate than copper sulphate. Perhaps something involved in animal metabolism would be more likely to be influenced. Glucose, urea or even common salt are possibilities.

This will not appeal to those who feel that electronics ought to be somehow involved. It may not perhaps be generally known that a neon lamp supplied with a voltage on the verge of its striking voltage can be triggered on by light, Xrays, cosmic rays and, who knows, Uri Geller and some of you, the readers-always assuming you have read this far. A possible device consists of a battery of about 180 volts with a 50 kilohm potentiometer across it. The voltage between the slider and one end is applied via a $0.25-0.5$ megohm resistor to a 0.1 mf capacitor. The neon lamp, an Osram Osglim, is connected across the capacitor via a pair of headphones. The neon lamp is enclosed in a tin to avoid the effects of light and the potentiometer adjusted so that a few clicks are heard per minute in the headphones. These clicks are due to natural radiation.

A simple experiment might consist of setting the device to give an occasional click and at the start to press simultaneously a typewriter key and the start button of a stopwatch. At each click a letter would be typed and when the bell rang at the end of the line the watch would be stopped. If by willing the count rate to increase and decrease line by line alternately, a significant difference in time for alternate lines typed could be shown-then such a result would be utterly inexplicable but a basis for further experiment.
R. Parfitt,
Croydon.

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Above motor board 3 in . Below motor board $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. with stereo and mono xtal $£ 9.25$ Pont 45 p .

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