## PRACTICAL

# FEBRUARY 1977 

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$1 \times$ AY－1－6721／5
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ALARM FEATURES: Pulsed tone. Till operated 10 minute 'Snooze' period Single switch setting. Optional extra mercury switch (45p) allows alarm reset by tilting clock. Dlgit brightness is automatically controlled to suit tighting level.


NOVUS CALCULATORS 650 ह5.40 $\quad 4510$ e16.20

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 Clifton Shefford, Beds.
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Ideal for audio testing this handy portable unit is excellent value for money, giving an audio frequency signal variable in amplitude and frequency between 20 Hz and 20 KHz
£2.99+S (order code 991-906)

O'seas orders-add $15 \%$ for $P+$. $P$. All items offered for sale subject to the Terms of Business as set out in Doram Edition 3 catalogue, price 60 p. The Doram Kit brochure is also available, price 25p. Combined price only 70p which also entitles you to $2 \times 25$ p vouchers, each one usable on any order placed to the value of $£ 5 \cdot 00$ or more (ex. VAT). DORAM ELECTRONICS LTD
P.O. Box TR8, Wellington Road Industrial Estate, Leeds LS12 2 UF. An Electrocomponents Group Company

## Bring 'scope'to your interest.



## 'There's only one way to master electronics... to see what is going on and learn by doing.'

This new style course will enable anyone to have a real understanding of electronics by a modern, practical and visual method. No previous knowledge is required, no maths, and an absolute minimum of theory.

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All students enrolling in our courses receive a free circuit board originating from a computer and containing many different components that can be used in experiments and provide an excellent example of current electronic practice.

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POSTAGE AND PACKING Please add 25p. Overseas add extra for airmail. Minimum order $£ 1$.
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## BT-PAM <br> HIGH QUALITY AUDIO EQUIPMENT-MONO AND OTHER MODULES FOR STEREO



The 450 Tuner provides instant programme selection at the touch of a button ensuring accurate tuning of 4 pre-selected stations, any of which may be altered as often as you choose, by simply changing the settings of the pre-set controls
Used with your existing audio equipment or with the Bi-KITS Used with your existing audio equipment or with the Bi-KITS
STEREO 30 or the MK60 Kit efc. Alternatively the PS12 can be used STEREO 30 or the MK60 Kit efc. Alternatively the PS12 can be used
if no suitable supply is available, together with the Transtormer T461. if no suitable supply is available, together with th
The S450 is supplied fully built, tested and aligned The $S 450$ is supplied fully built, tested and alited
The unit is easily installed using the simple The unit is easily inst
instructions supplied


- Max Heat SInk temp. $90^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Frequency response 20 Hz . - Distortlon better than 0.1 at 1 kHz . Supply voltage $15-50 \mathrm{~V}$. - Thermal Feedback. Latesi Design Improvements - Load-3, 4, 5 or 16 ohms. Slgnal to nolse ratlo 80 dB . - Overall size $63 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$.

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

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Stabilised Power Supply Type SPM80

SPM80 is especially designed to power 2 of the AL60 Amplifiers up to 15 watts (r.m.s.) per channel simultaneously. With the addition of the Mains Transformer BMTB0, the unit will provide outputs of up to 1.5 A at 35 V . Size: $63 \times 105 \times 30 \mathrm{~mm}$. Incor porating short circuit protection

INPUT VOLTAGE
OUTPUT VOLTAGE OUTPUT CURRENT OVERLEAD CURRENT DIMENSIONS TRANSFORMER BMT80
$33-40 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{C}$.
$33 V$ D.C. Nominal
$10 \mathrm{~mA}-1.5 \mathrm{amps}$ 1.7 amps approx $105 \times 63 \times 30 \mathrm{~mm}$
£2. $60+62$ p posiage

## Fitted with Phase Lock-loop Decoder

* FET Input Stage
* VARI-CAP diode tuning
* Switched AFC
* Multi turn pre-sets
* LED Stereo Indicator

Typlcal Specification: Sensillvity $3 \mu$ volts Stereo separation 30 dB Supply required 20-30V at 90 Ma max.

##  <br>  <br> 



|  |  |  |  | 58.60 GROVERD. ADD 8\% VAT TO PRICES MARKED * WINDSOR,BERKS. OR $12 \frac{2}{6}$ TO ALL OTHER PRICES. SEND C. H.O. (EXCEPT GOV'T DEPT) SL4 1HS. POST \& PACKING 2OP FOR THE OR \& 5 MIN ON TELEPHONE ORDERS <br> TEL. 54525 MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED. |  |
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|  | ICL8038 Stgen 44 |  | 660 IF |  |  |
|  | $\mathrm{H}^{1}$ |  | 611 IF E1 |  |  |
| ck IC 512 |  |  | ${ }^{5 W}{ }_{7}{ }^{\text {AF }}$ AF 84 |  |  |
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| - LEDS |  |  |  |  | potentiometers ab etc 20 p |
| RED LEDS 209 STYLE 0.125 | CMOS |  |  |  |  |
| OR 0.2 dia no Clip |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 54 \mathrm{p}^{*} \\ & 99 \mathrm{p}^{*} \\ & 99 \mathrm{p}^{*} \end{aligned}$ | PRESETS 6p 3 tresistors 2p HEATSINKS TO5 or $187 p$ |
| L209 RED LED \& CLIP 12 | $\begin{array}{llll}4000 \\ 4001 & 14 \mathrm{p} * & 7400 \\ 400\end{array}$ | ${ }_{13 \mathrm{p}}^{12 \mathrm{p}{ }^{\text {\% }} \text { * }}$ | 7490 7191 | (later |  <br> DN:PLUGS all 15p.Sock 10p |
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| 54p*2N5777/0CP71 34 | $\begin{array}{lll}4007 & 16 \mathrm{p}^{*} & 740.1 \\ 1009 & 50 \mathrm{p}^{*} & 7408 / 10\end{array}$ |  | 7495/96 72p** | BARGAI', PAKS full spec fiea. |  |
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| Ramp great | 4012    <br> 4049  $17 \mathrm{p}^{*}$ 7440 <br> 8441    |  | $\begin{array}{ll}74121 \\ 74123 & 29\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
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Patents applied for
The easiest way to make $p / c$ boards without etching. Plain PAK STRIP is a very thin, flexible $p / c$ board with a self adhesive backing. Cut out shapes with scissors or-lay a sheet on to paxolin-mark out design with a pencil-cut and lift unwanted copper sections with a scalpel or sharp model knife. It's so easy you can make a p/c board in minutes. 6 in $\times 4 i n$ sheet of plain Paxolin, $10 p$ 6 in $\times 4$ in sheet $39 p$ inc. VAT, postage and instructions. S.A.E. for details or ask your local retailer

## Print-A-Kit Electronic Supplies

408 Sharrowvale Road, Sheffield, S11 82P



## SYNTHESISERS, SOUND EFFECTS AND


P.E. SYNTHESISER
(P.E. Feb, 73 to Feb, 74)

The well acclaimed and highly versatile large-scale mains-operated Sound Synthesiser complete with keyboard circuits. All function circuits may be used number of circuits, the greater the versatility. Other circuits in our lists may be used with the Synthesiser to good advantage (notably P.E. Minisonic, Phasing Unit, Wind and Rain, Rhythm Generator, Sound Bender, Volt ge Controlled Filter, Guitar Effects Pedal).
THE MAIN SYNTHESISER
Stabitised power supply
Two Linear Voltage Controlled Oscilfator
and one Inverter-all 3 circuits
PCB (2 are required) eoch
Two Ramp Generatore and Two Input Amplifiers
all 4 circuits
PCB (holds all 4 circuits)
Sample-Hold and Noise Generator
PCB (holds both circuits)
Tone Control
PCB
Reverberation Amplifier
Sprine Line unit for Reverb. Amp.
Ring Modulator
Peak Leval Meter Circult
PCB to hold Reverb, Ring Mod and Meter
Circuits
Envelope Shaper
PCB
Voltage Controlled Amplifier and Differential
Amplifier
PCB (holds both circuits)

### 4.12 .05

617.80
61.63
45.92

| 65.92 |
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PE SNTHESISER KEYBOARD CIRCUITS
(Can be used without tho Main Synthesiser to make an
independent musical instrument)
Two Logarithmic Voltage Controlled
Oecillatore
Component set
E15.28
PCB (halds both circuits)
Dividor, 2 Hold Circuits, 2 Modulation
Amplifiers, Mixer and 2 Envelope Shapera
PCB (holds tha first 6 circuits)
PCB for both Envelope Shapers
Kayboard Stabilised Power Supply
Printed Circuit Board
GUITAR EFFECTS PEDAL (P.E. July 75)
Modulates the attack, decay and filter characteristics of
an audio signal not only from a guitar but from any audio source, producing $B$ different switchable effects that can be further modified by manual controls. Possibly the most interesting of all the low-priced sound effects units Guitar Overdrive Unit does not duplicate effects from the Guitar Overdrive Unit.
Component Set with special foot operated
witches
witches component set with panel mounting
Printed Circuit Board
16.79
44.90
41.43

SOUND BENDER (P.E. May 74)
A multiepurpose sound controller, the functions of which include envelope shaper, tremolo, voice-operated Component Set for above frequency-doubler.
Printed circuit board
47.24
$\mathbf{E} 1.74$

Optional oxtra-additional Audio Modulator, the use of
which, in conjunction with the above component set, can produce "jungle-drum" rhythms.
Component Set (incl, PCB)
62.76

PHASING UNIT (P.E. Sept. 73)
22.76

A simple but effectivo manually controlled unit for introducing the "phasing" sound into live or recorded music.
Component Set (incl. PCB)
PHASING CONTROL UNIT (P.E. Oct, 74)
$\$ 2.85$
tically control the rate of phasing.
Component Set (inci. PCB)
64.25

WAH-WAH UNIT (P.E. Apr. 76)
The Wah-wah effect produced by this unit can be controlled manually or by the integral automatic controller.
Component Set incl. PCB

## POST AND HANDLING

U.K. orders-under $£ 15$ add 25 p plus VAT, over $£ 15$ add 50 p plus VAT, Keyboards $£ 1.50$ plus VAT.
Optional Insurance for compensation against loss or damage in post, add 35p in addition to above post and handling.
Eire, C.I., B.F.P.O., and other countries are subject to

COMPONENTS SETS include all necessary resistors, capacitors, semiconductors, potentiometers and transformers, Hardware such as eases, sockets, knobs, etc. are not included but most of these may be bought separately. Fuller details of kits, PCBs and parts are shown in our lists.
CIRCUIT AND LAYOUT DIA-
GRAMS are supplied free with all PCBs designed by Phonosonics.
PHOTOCOPIES of the P.E, texts for most of the kits are available-prices in most of t
our lists.

PHONOSONICS
MAIL ORDER SUPPLIERS OF QUALITY PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARDS, KITS AND COMPONENTS TO A WORLD-WIDE MARKET.
P.E. JOANNA (P.E. May/Sept. 75)

A five-octave electronic piano that has switehable harpsichard or a mixturky-Tonk piano, ordinary piano, harpsichord, or a mixture of any of the three, together with racilities including fast and slow tremolo, loud and sower amplifier typicaliy delivers 24 watts into 8 . The The PCBs have been redesizned by ourselves making improved use of the space available.
Main Power Supply $\quad \$ 10.09$
Tone Generator and Top $C$ Envelope
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Shaper } \\ \text { PCB for Main PSU, Tone Gen \& TOP C E.S. } & £ 10.61 \\ £ 2.31\end{array}$
410.61

Envelope Shapors for all notes (except Top C) $£ 37.68$
Set of PCBs for Envelope Shapers (except Top C)

Voicing and Pre-Amp Circuits
PCB for Voicing and Preamp
411.88
410.53

Power Amplifier (incl $\quad \mathbf{4 2 . 8 0}$
PCB for Power Amp and PSU Pow Supply) $\$ 15.06$
RHYTHM GENERATOR (P.E. Mar./Apr. 74)
Programmable for 64,000 rhythm patterns from 8 effects circuits (high and low bongos, bass and snare drums,
long and short brushes, blocks and soft cymbal), and with variable time signatures and rhythm rates. Really fascinaling and useful.
Tempo, Timing and Logic circuits
PCB for above circuits (double-sided)
Component set for alt 8 effects circuits
Simple mixer (our design) incl. PCB
Alternative mixer with external volume controls.
incl. PCB
Power Supply for T, T and $L$, and Effects, inel
PCB
(See our list for Power Supplies for Mixers)
$\pm 12.68$

REVERBERATION UNIT (P.W. Nov./Dec. 72)
A high quality unit having microphone and line input
pre-amps, and providing full control over reverberation level.
Component Set (excl. spring unit)
$\mathbf{£ 8 . 7 9}$
$\mathbf{£} 1.93$
9 Printed Circuit Board
spring unit)
Panel Meter $(50 \mu A)$ (optional)
$\mathbf{6} 50$
$\mathbf{4} 4.99$

## WIND AND RAIN UNIT

A manually controlled unit for producing the abovenamed sounds.
Component set incl, PCB

## GUITAR OVERDRIVE UNIT (P.E. Aug, 76)

Sophisticated, versatile Fuzz unit, including variable and switchable controls affecting the fuzz quality whilst ing. Does not duplicate the effects from the $G$ uitar Effects Pedal and can be used with it and with other electsonic instruments
Component set using dual slider pot Component set using dual rotary pot Printed circuit board

## FUZZ UNIT

Simple Furx unit based upon PE 'Sound Design circuit

## E1.98

## TREMOLO UNIT

Based upon P.E. 'Sound Design' circuit.
Component set incl. PCB
.

TREBLE BOOST UNIT (P.E. Apr. 76)
Gives a much shriller quality to audio signals fed through
it. The depth of boost is manually adjustable.
Component Set incl. PCB
25 WATT MONO AMPLIFIER (P.E. Sept. 75)
A good general purpose integrated circuit power amplifier typically delivering 25 watts into 8 ohms. Power bandwidth 20 Hz to 20 kHz , 3dB, Input impedance
20 km . Distortion $0.2 \%$. Suitable for use with any of our sound producing kits. Suitable for use with any of Component Set incl. pow Printed Circuit Board
For stereo use two sets and PCBs are required.

## DON'T FORGET VAT!

Add $12 \frac{1}{2} \%$ (or current rate if changed) to full total of goods, post and handling. (Does not apply to export orders).

## P.E. MINISONIC MK I <br> (P.E. Nov. 1974 to March 1975)

A portable, battery or mains operated, miniature sound synthesiser, with keyboard circuits. Although having sightly fewer facilities than the large P.E. Synthesiser and functions offered by this design give it great scope and versatility. Like the large Synthesiser it too may advantageously used with other circuits in our lists. Basic component set
Full details in our list.
E41.58
$67 \cdot 71$
P.E. MINISONIC MK 2

More sophisticated version of the MK 1
Basic component set from
Full details in our list.
$652 \cdot 15$
69.10

DISCOSTROBE (P.E. Nov. 76)
4-channel light-show controller giving a choice of sequential, random. or full strobe mode of operation. Basic componentset $\quad \$ 19.43$ rinted circuit board

## ENVELOPE SHAPERS

Both of the kits below have manual control over their Attack, Decay, Sustain and Release functions. Both kits nelude PCB (VCA means Voltage Controlled Amplifier) Envelope Shaper and VCA (P.E. Apr. 76) 66.50 Envelope Shaper (without VCA) (P.E. Oct. 75) ©4.62

VOICE OPERATED FADER (P.E. Dec, 73)
For automatically reducing music volume during "talk-over"-particularly useful for Disco work or for homeCovie shows.
Component Set incl. PCB

VOLTAGE CONTROLLED FILTER (P.E. Oet. 74)
An independently designed VCF that can be used with the P.E. Synthesiser.
Component Set
Printed Circuit Board
Printed Circuit Board
P.E. TUNING FORK (P.E. Nov. 75)

Produces 84 switch-selected frequency-accurate tones.
An LED monitor clearly displays all beat note adiust. ments. Ideal for tuning acoustic and electronic musical instruments alike.
Main Component Set incl. PCB $\quad 14.77$
Power Supply set incl. PCB
P.E. SYNCHRONOME (P.E. Mar. 76)

An accented-beat electronic metronome, providing duple, triple and quadruple times with full control over rhythm generator. Includes power supply. | Component Set incl, loudspeaker | $£ 10.68$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Printed Circuit Board |  |
|  |  |
| 1.70 |  |

PEAK LEVEL INDICATOR (P.E. Mar. 76)
A twin-channel visual display unit for monitoring the peak level of audio signals. Well suited for use when inter-coupling our many sound producing kity to help Component Set incl. PCB (as published)

EXPORT ORDERS are welcome, though wo advise that a current copy of our list should be obtained before ordering as it also shows Export postage rates. All pay-
ments must be cash-withoorder, in Sterling and preferably by International Money Order or through an English Bank. To obtain list for Europe send 20p, for other countries send 40 p .

## OTHER PROJECTS

PHOTOGRAPHS in this advertisement show two of our units containing some of the P.E. projects built from our kits and PCBs. The cases were built by ourselves and are not for sale, though a small selection of other cases is available

LIST-Send Stamped Addressed En velope with all U.K. requests for free list giving fuller details of PCBs, kits, and other components.
OVERSEAS enquiries for list: Europeend $20_{p}$; Other Countries-send $40_{p}$.


## KEYBOARDS AND CONTACTS

Kimber-Allen Keyboards as required for many published circuits, including the P.E. Joanna, P.E. Minisonic, and P.E. Synthesiser. The manufacturers claim that these are the finest moulded plastic keyboards availabe. Alumintict frame.
keys are plastic, spring-loaded and mounted
3 Octave ( 37 notes) $£ \mathbf{2 4} \cdot 85$. 4 Oct ( 49 notes) $£ 29.50$. 5 Oct ( 61 notes) $\mathbf{6 3 4} 50$.
Contact Assemblies for use with above keyboards: Single-pole change-over (type SP) as for P.E. Joanna and P.E. Minisonic. Two-pole normally open-make-break (type DP) as for P.E. Synthesiser. Special concact assembly (cype 4PS) having 4 poles, 3 of which are normally-open make-break rontacts and the fourth is a change-over contact -this special assembly enables THE SAME KEYBOARD to be used with the P.E. Synthesiser, P.E. Minisonic and the P.E. Joanna simultaneously thus avoiding the cost of more than one keyboard

| Contact | Eoch | 3 Octave Set | 4 Octave Set | 5 Octave Se |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SP | 24p | C8.88 | 611.76 | 114.64 |
| 2 P | 27p | 69.99 | 613.23 | 616.47 |
| PS | 530 | ¢19.61 | ¢25.97 | C32.33 |

PAINTED CIDCUIT BOADS for use wirhthe above contacts and thus eliminating PAIN

SOUND-TO-LIGHT (P.E. Apr./Aug. 7I)
The ever-popular Aurora-4 or channels each responding to a different sound frequency and controlling its own light. Can be used wis home.
4 Channel Component Set (excl. thyristors) Channel Component Set (excl. thyristors) Power Supply Component Set PCB for 4 frequency channels
PCB for power supply and 8 lamp drivers IA 400V thyristors (I per chan. rea.) each
Pariel meter $(1 \mu A)$ (optional)
3. CHANNEL SOUND-TO-LIGHT (PE Apr 76

A simple but effective sound-to-light controller capable of A simple but effective sound-to-light controller capable of operating 3 porps Component Set incl. PCB

BIOLOGICAL AMPLIFIER (P.E. Jan./Feb. 73)
Multi-function circuits that, with the use of other externa equipment, can serve as lie-detector, alphaphone, cardiophone etc.
Pre-Amp Module Component Set incl. PCB E4II Batic Output Cireuits-combined component set with PCBs. for alphaphone, cardiophone. frequency meter and visual feed-back lamp-driver circuits

## TAPE NOISE LIMITER

## Very effective circuit for reducing the <br> Standard Tolerance Set of Component <br> Standard Tolerance Set of Component

Regulated Power Supply (will drive 2 sets)
SINE AND SQUARE WAVE GENERATOR (P.E. July 75)
Suitable for audio, digital, or general purpose. Controllable through 4 decade rang 10 V Conter Component $\quad$ el.76 Power Supoly $\quad \mathbf{6 6 . 2}$ PCB for Power Supply

SEMI CONDUCTOR TESTER (P.E. Oct . 73)
Essential test cquipment for the enterprising home construc While stocks las
Set of resistors, capacitors, semiconductors
potentiometers, makaswitches and PCB
Panel meter ( $500 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ )
P.E. MINIMIX 6 (P.E. Nov./Dec. 75)

Each of the 6 input channels has its own gain, volume and panning controls. The volume of the twin channe outputs are fully manually controllable, as are the head phone and pre-fade monitoring facilities. Twin VU meters provide visual display of channel audio levels tdeal for use with effects and synthesiser kits
For details see our list. While stocks las

## 8-INPUT MIXER

A simple mixer having 8 inputs each of which has a prese level control and which are combined into one output channel having a preset over-all level control and master output volume control. Designed for inter coupling our various sound effects and synthesiser kits. 63.95 65.95
66.75

### 68.86

## ACl28

 AC176BC107 $C 107$
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BC 108
BC 109

BC 148
BC 149
14.42
65.35
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75 p 4.99

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BC 1821
BC 184
BC 184
BC 187
BC187
B209C
BC2121
BC213

BDI 32
BFY 50
BFY50
BFY51
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ZTX503
ZTX531
2 N706
2 N 914
$2 \mathrm{~N} \mid 304$
2 N 2219
N2905A
2 N 2907
2 N 3053
2 N 3054
2 N 3055
2 N 3702
2N3703
2N3819
$2 N 3820$
$2 N 3823 \mathrm{E}$
$2 N 4060$
2 N 4871

INTEGRATED CIRTS.
109 T05 40p 09 8-pin DIL 40p 23 T05 $81 \begin{aligned} & \text { 95p } \\ & 8 \text {-pin DIL } \\ & 32 p\end{aligned}$ 748 T05 OLL 32 sip 748 8-pin DIL 63p AA7805 T0220 165p 147808 T0220 165p HA7812 T0220 165 p LA7815 T0220 165p LA7818 T0220 165 p AY-1-0212
CA3046
SG3402N

## Hi-Fi Systems thatGROW with you

At last someone has come up with a flexible approach to quality hi-fi that doesn't become obsolete as you become more discerning

Take an initial standard $20 \mathrm{Wr.m.s}+20 \mathrm{Wr.m.s}$ stereo and with simple modifications this can be expanded to give a powerful $40 \mathrm{~W}+40 \mathrm{~W}$ stereo system together with additional multi frequency rumble, hiss and stereo mage width controls.

## Currently available from stock:- <br> Stereo Pre-Amp Module CP-P1

- Ideal tor use with record player, tape, microphone, tuner inputs etc
* No external components required other than potentiometers for bass, treble. balance. volume controls and input selector switch.
- rhe CP.P1 is internally protected against accidental reverse power connection. PRICE $£ 13.30$ Specification
+£1.66VAT


| ut | Sensitivity | Signal/Noise | Impedar |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Magnetic | 3 mv | $>70 \mathrm{~dB}$ | $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| uner | 100 mV | $>70 \mathrm{~dB}$ | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| Tape | 100 mV | $>70 \mathrm{~dB}$ | 10 kS |
| Auxiliary | 1-100mV | 60 dB -70dB | $200 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| Magnetic i/p overload: 33dB; <br> Distortion: $0.04 \%$ at 1 kHz : <br> Output: 1 Vrms into $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ <br> Supply voltage: $\pm 18 \mathrm{~V}$ nominal; <br> Tone controls: Bass $\pm 12 \mathrm{~dB}$ at 100 Hz , <br> Treble $\pm 12 \mathrm{~dB}$ at 10 kHz . |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
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## Stereo Amplifier Module CP2-15-20 <br> - The CP2-15-20 is designed to give either a $20 \mathrm{~W}+20 \mathrm{~W}$ stereo ampltier or

 alternatively a 40W single channel amplifier- No external components required

Safety features include buit-in protection against accidental reverse power connection and thermal shut down facility to prevent over dissipation.

Specification:
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40W r.m.s. into $8 \Omega, 1$ channel: or
30W rms +20 W .
channel; or
15 W r.m.s
channel.
nput sensitivity: IV r.ms Frequency esponse: $20 \mathrm{~Hz}-20 \mathrm{kHz}$, at -3 dB ; Dis +18 V nominal Size: $51 \times 4 \times 1.25 \mathrm{in}$ $130 \times 102 \times 32 \mathrm{~mm}$ )

## Also available:- <br> Audio Function Module CP-FG1

For those requiring a wider range of facilities this module provides: - Bass and treble filter controis including switchable cut-off frequencies for rumble and hiss reduction.

* Stereo separation control

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## THE SUNNY SIDE

S there a future for Solar Energy in this country? If in midwinter this seems a factitious question, remember last summer. It may happen again. In cold reality, the United Kingdom is in danger of losing out in this latest technological race. For in terms of investment by government and industry for research and development into ways of harnessing thermal and light radiations from the Sun we are lagging far behind the United States, France, Germany, and Japan.

Perhaps to some this seems to be right, in recognition of our geographical position and taking into account our indigenous sources of coal, gas and oil. Yet it has been computed that we may be able to derive $10-20$ per cent of our total energy requirements from the Sun. There is no basic shortage of solar energy, but the problem is finding economic techniques for collecting and storing this "free energy". These are salient points made in the report on the future of solar energy in the UK, published last year by the United Kingdom Section of the International Solar Energy Society.

From predictions to practice. At present the most obvious activity in harnessing solar energy for domestic purposes is its application to the heating of water supplies. Solar thermal systems are now offered by a number of companies, while it seems that quite a few private individuals have devised and built their own installations. Another fruitful area for the d.i.y. enthusiast has thus opened up.

Solar thermal systems are essentially plumbing jobs but they do call for a certain amount of attendant electronics, for example in the form of automatic pump control, for maximum efficiency in operation. Circuitry for a typical' control system is described in our pages this month. This is the first design we have presented tailored specifically for a solar power application. It is very possible that via the electronics some readers will be induced to having a go at building a complete system for themselves.

Our own interest in solar thermal energy is limited, being of but a peripheral nature. But Solar Energy in its wider and more general sense is a topic we cannot ignore. Apart from the increasing use of thermal radiation from the Sun, the direct generation of electricity from sunlight by means of solar cells holds out great promise for the future. The most commonly used solar cell is basically a silicon photo-diode, so we are on fairly familiar ground here. Arrays of solar cells are producing low wattage supplies for innumerable purposes in all kinds of situations around the world, frequently for unattended remote installations such as microwave repeater stations and railway signalling systems. They are also beginning to be used in consumer products like solar powered digital wristwatches. Unfortunately the cost of photovoltaic devices remains high, although large reductions in unit cost have been achieved in the last year or so.

Overall, terrestrial applications of solar cells will be more beneficial in the warmer countries than here, that is true. The export potential for solar cells and related hardware, especially to the developing countries in the Middle East and Africa, must be enormous. All of us in the UK have a vested interest in Solar Energy for our own use, and even more importantly as a earner of much needed foreign currency.
F.E.B.

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THIS article describes the construction of a unit which will control the circulating pump in a solar heating system. In solar heating systems it is sometimes impracticable to use the thermo syphon technique for heat transfer, especially when the solar panels are roof-mounted above the level of the storage tank.

## TYPICAL SYSTEM

A typical domestic solar water heating system is shown in Fig. 1 and up to 60 per cent of the incident energy can be transmitted to the water using a flat-plate collector. The pipework from the collector to the tank and the tank itself are lagged with insulating material. A flat-plate collector can be made quite easily from an old radiator. The cast-iron radiators tend to be rather heavy and the more modern pressed-steel ones are preferable.

All paint is removed from the radiator by means of paint stripper or a blow lamp and the radiator repainted with matt black paint, for example, blackboard paint. The burning off of old paint is important since any light coloured paint under the black surface will reduce the collecting efficiency. A wooden box is made, about 150 mm in depth (see Fig. 2) and slightly larger than the radiator. A layer of fibreglass or polystyrene insulation is glued to the bottom of the box and over this is put a layer of cooking foil. The radiator is then fixed into the box. Ideally the box should have a glass front but polythene may be used with reduced efficiency.
If more than one collector is used then they may be plumbed together in series. In some installations an antifreeze is used as the heat transfer medium and therefore the system remains operational the whole year. In others the collectors are drained in winter months to prevent freezing. The collector is
installed facing south and at angle of $30^{\circ}$ to the horizontal-this angle is considered optimum for fixed installations.

The estimated usable radiation in Britain on a warm summer day is $0.7-0.9 \mathrm{~kW} \mathrm{~m}^{-2}$ but alas this drops to about one tenth of this figure in winter. In summer water temperatures of up to $52^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ carr be expected.

## UNIT ACTION

The unit described senses the temperature of the solar panel and compares it with the temperature of the water in the storage tank. When heat is available from the solar panel then the circuit will switch on a pump for a set time period. The circuit is designed to be operated from mains, although it may be operated from a 12 volt car battery, which could be charged from a wind generator. The battery system may be of interest to those people in a remote situation where mains electricity is not available and a d.c. driven pump is used.

## CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

The circuit (Fig. 3) consists of a Wheatstone bridge made up of thermistor resistances TH1 and TH2 and the resistances each side of the wiper of VR 1

The operational amplifier acts as an open-loop voltage comparator with very low hysteresis. When the voltage at point A is negative with respect to point B the amplifier is driven into saturation and the output voltage approaches the 12 volt line. This is the quiescent state of the circuit.

When the roof thermistor THI increases above a preset value ( $+5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ relative to TH 2 ) then the output of ICl switches to a low state (about 2 volts). This transition triggers the timing circuit IC2 and the relay operates for a period of about 9 minutes.

## ELECTRONIC CONTROL UNIT for



Fig. 1. Typical solar water heating system

The resistor R5 is an economy resistor and is switched in by the relay contact RLAl when the relay operates. This is done to reduce the current drain from the power supply since the holding current for a relay is less than the operate current.

The circuit will continue to operate down to a supply of 9 volts but for reliable operation the supply voltage should not fall below 11 volts.

The thermistors used are miniature-bead types which have a nominal resistance of 4.7 kilohms at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. In the prototype the thermistors used did not have matched characteristics and tests at $10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ showed that the differential switching point changed by less than $0.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

If the output of IC1 is still low at the end of the timing period then the timer will hold the relay in until the temperature of TH1 falls below the preset level. The diode D2 shorts the back e.m.f. transient voltages developed. A gold bonded germanium
diode should be used since retriggering of the circuit occurs if a general purpose silicon diode is used.

## CIRCUIT ASSEMBLY

The main circuit was assembled on a piece of 0.1 inch matrix Veroboard as shown in Fig. 4. The completed circuit board, power supply and relay were mounted in a small, die-cast aluminium box. The Veroboard was mounted with 6B.A. nylon nuts and bolts ensuring that all leads beneath the Veroboard were cut short.

A suitable mains p.s.u. is shown in Fig. 5 but because of its simplicity no constructional details are given.

## THERMISTOR PROBE ASSEMBLY

The connecting lead for the thermistors is a lightweight single-cored screened cable of 2 mm diameter.

First the thermistor leads are cut to lengths of


Fig. 2: Homemade solar collector panel


Fig. 3. Circuit diagram


Fig. 6. Thermistor probe assembly

Fig. 4. Board and wiring details


Fig. 5. Circuit of suitable p.s.u.

## COMPONENTS ...

```
Resistors
    R1 300\Omega, 14 W
    R2 300\Omega, 1% W
    R3 5.6k\Omega, \frac{1}{4}W
    All 5% carbon
Potentiometers
    VR1 10k }\Omega\frac{3}{4}\textrm{in},20\mathrm{ turn cermet
Capacitors
    C1 25\muF,15V C3 0.01\mu\textrm{F}
    C2 470\muF,15V C4 1,000\muF,25V
IC1 Femiconductors 741C IC2 NE555V
    D2 OA47 Germanium diode
    D3-D6 Bridge Rectifier (R.S. Components
        261-772)
    D1 BZY88 Zener diode 5.6V
    D7 BZX61 Zener diode 12V
```


#### Abstract

Miscellaneous TH1 \& TH2 Bead thermistors type GM472 or V A3404. TI Mains transformer 12 volt 0.25 A secondary (R.S.). RLA Relay 12 volt (110S) 10A contacts (R.S.) with relay base. SK1 13-amp surface mounting socket, FS1-1A fuse. Die-cast box. Approx. $170 \times 114 \times 50 \mathrm{~mm}$. Lengths of single core screened cable ( 2 mm ) depending upon installation. 100 mm length of copper tubing for probes. Heat shrink sleeving, 2.4 mm . Silicone rubber sleeving, 0.5 mm . 6B. A. nylon nuts and bolts, 25.4 mm long. Piece of 0.1 in Matrix board, $57 \mathrm{~mm} \times 57 \mathrm{~mm}$


30 mm and 10 mm as in Fig. 6. A 25 mm length of 0.5 mm silicone rubber sleeving is slid over the longer lead which is then soldered to the screen of the connecting cable. The shorter lead goes to the inner.

A 38 mm length of 24 mm heat shrink sleeving is slid over the assembly to cover from (a) to (b) leaving the bead free. The sleeving is now shrunk with an even heat.
Cut a 50 mm length of suitable size copper tubing and trim the ends, removing all burrs. The assembly is now cemented into the tube using Araldite so that the thermistor bead is just inside the end of the copper tube. This is best done by inserting the assembly into the tube so that the tube is over the connecting cable. The Araldite is then "plastered" from (a) to (b) and the assembly is gently pulled into the tube by the connecting cableall excess Araldite is then wiped off. Finally, when the Araldite is set, the point at which the connecting cable enters the tube can be waterproofed with a thin piece of self-amalgamating tape.

When finished, measure the resistance of the probe to ensure no short circuits and test to see that the resistance changes with temperature

## SETTING UP

It is difficult to give exact instructions for this because nearly all solar heating installations are different. A trial and error process seems best but it is suggested that the following starting point is tried.

Set up the temperature differential switching poim to be $+5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. This is done by putting the "roof" probe into a jar of water and gradually heating until the water is $5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ above ambient. With a voltmeter on the output of $\operatorname{ICl}$ (pin 6) VR1 is adjusted so that the output goes high ( 12 volts) with both thermistor
probes at the same temperature. As the water temperature increases to $+15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, VR1 is adjusted to switch low ( 2 volts) at exactly $+5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. If the temperature of the water is raised slowly and the water stirred, then the switching point can be tracked with VR1.

The timing period may be adjusted by altering C2 or R4. The period is given bv the equation -

$$
t=1 \cdot 1 \mathrm{C} 2 \mathrm{R} 4
$$

where $t$ is in scconds, R4 is in ohms and C2 is in farads.

The exuct ume required will depend upon pump flow, volur te of water in the system, positioning of thermist urs, etc.

The rool thermistor should be mounted in contact with the solar panel, but shielded from direct sun light. The tank thermistor should be placed on the outlet pipe of the heat exchanger unit and taped on with insulating tape. It is not considered that the waterproofing of the thermistors is good enough for the thermistor to be mounted in the tank

If needed, R 4 may be made variable together with VRI on the front panel of the box. The unit can then be calibrated with scales of degrees heat differential and timing period in minutes.

## politis rilisin

## RANDOM TONE GENERATOR (January 1976)

A number of errors unfortunately appeared in this article.
These were as follows
In Fig. 1, pin 6 of ICl should be connected to the negative supply rail and not to the top of R4.
In Fig. 2, pin 6 of ICI should be isolated from R4 and linked to pin 2 and 7.
In Fig. 2, the collector of TR4 should be linked to the positive end of C5.
Even after these corrections have been made, a number of constructors have told us that their unit still would not work, generally only a single tone being generated. The Author, Mr. W. G. Ross, has investigated this fault, and advises as follows:
"The problem with the unijunctions is probably due to the large spread in the characteristics of these devices. It is likely that the pulse from TR2 is insufficient to trigger IC2 and increasing R2 to $22 \Omega$ should solve this problem. With some UJT's a larger increase may be necessary.

It may be found with TR1 that some UJT's may not oscillate at 50 kHz and in this case R 3 should be increased to $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. This will reduce the oscillation frequency but will not adversely affect the operation of the unit".

## CINE/TAPE SYNCHRONISER

(October/November 1976)
We understand that Fibre Optic Supplies have now ceased trading. Components D1, D18 and TR2, or suitable equivalents, can be obtained from the following sources.

D1: Use MRD450 avallable from Greenweld Electronics.
TR2: 2N5777 listed in current Phonosonics advertisement.
D18: MLED500, any general purpose l.e.d. can be used here,
The addresses of the two firms mentioned above can be obtained from the advertisement pages.


IN this final part details for constructing the decoder are given together with instructions for selecting the resistance values for both coders. These fix the centre frequency for each tone channel.

## DECODER ACTION

The complete decoder is shown in Fig. 1. Here the receiver output is connected to pin 5 of a 74121 monostable. The time constant of this is set by the values of Rl and Cl .

The output from pin 6 is used to switch TR1 on and off thereby enabling the discharge and charge of the capacitor C 2 .

During the off state of the monostable, C2 charges via R3 and R4 (Fig. 2c). The increasing voltage on the positive plate is applied to the non-inverting input of IC2. When this is within 2 mV of the voltage set by the divider network R5 and R6 the output of 1 C 2 swings from negative to positive. The limits here are -3 V and +4 V .

Fig. 2c shows the preset voltage for triggering the comparator as $\mathrm{Vc}^{\prime}$.

The output from IC2 is applied to the "D" input of bistable IC6 via resistor R7. From the waveforms it can be seen that when the comparator output and monostable clock output is positive a logic " 1 " level is stored in the bistable.

With the discharge of C2 the comparator output will fall to its negative value at a point when the capacitor voltage is lower than the 2 mV threshold. As the bistable is an edge triggered device, any change of information at the " $D$ " input is irrelevant after the positive rise of the clock pulse, so the information will be held in the store until the next clock pulse arrives.

## MULTI-CHANNEL SYSTEM

For a four channel system, four comparator circuits have their non-inverting inputs connected in parallel across C2. As their collective shunt impedance is about half a megohm the effect on the charge/discharge characteristics of $\mathbb{C} 2$ is negligible.

Although the circuit has been designed for four channels, there is a fifth channel in the form of a modulation detector which will provide an output whenever the transmitter is radiating a tone frequency as long as the tone frequency is within the overall limits of the system governed by the monostable time constant.

This channel was used to provide stop-start controls for the electric drive motor of a model boat. When the tone output of the receiver drops below the threshold level of the Schmitt-trigger in ICl the motor will stop. This is a useful feature giving the system a fail-safe device in the event of the model running out of range, or a failure in the transmitter/ receiver.

## OUTPUT GATING

With a low frequency input all four outputs will be on, whereas at the high frequency end, only $0 / \mathrm{Pl}$ will be on. Some form of gating is required, so that only one output is on within a frequency band. $0 / P 5$, of course, is on for any frequency in the range. The simplest and cheapest method of doing this is to gate the "Clear" inputs of the bistables using diode gates. One of the problems involved in using this method is that the volts drop across diode junction is between 0.6 and 0.8 volts for a silicon diode.

For a TTL logical " 0 " input condition, the input voltage must be less than 0.8 volts. The typical


Fig. 1. Circuit of four channel tone decoder

Fig. 2. Circuit waveforms: (a) in from receiver at IC1 (pin 5); (b) Monostable output at pin 6; (c) charge and discharge of $\mathbf{C 2}$ controlled by the switching transistor TR1; (d) the comparators switch according to the Vc' level set by the potential dividers at the pin 2 inputs. These also fix the frequency "band" of operation for each channel; (e) Bistable Q output

logical " 0 " output voltage for a 7474 bistable is 0.22 volts, with a maximum figure of 0.4 volts.
Thus, under worst case conditions the voltage at the 7474 clear input could be 1.2 volts, which is well out of limit. (The low input at the "Clear" input sets the bistable " Q " output to " 0 ".)

The diode used in this circuit is a gold-bonded germanium type 0A47. This type of diode has a maximum forward volts drop of 0.4 V at 10 mA , so that the worst case condition will be less than the tTL " 0 " level input condition. When 0/P4 is triggered the bistables $\overline{\mathrm{Q}}$ (IC7 pin 8) output will fall to zero and diodes D5, D7, D8 will conduct, so presenting "low" inputs to the "Clear" inputs of the other bistables, setting $0 / \mathrm{P} 1,0 / \mathrm{P} 2,0 / \mathrm{P} 3$ to zero.

Similarly, when $0 / P 3$ is triggered the bistables $\bar{Q}$ output (IC7/6) will fall to zero and diodes D4, D6 will conduct, presenting "low" inputs to the "Clear" inputs (pins 1,13 ) of IC6, setting $0 / \mathrm{P} 1,0 / \mathrm{P} 2$ to zero. It can be seen that each channel will work only within its own frequency band.

## FREQUENCY BANDS

The frequency "bands" for the various outputs are as follows:

| F1 | $(0 / \mathrm{P} 1)$ | $478-631 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| F2 | $(0 / \mathrm{P} 2)$ | $381-478 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| F3 | $(0 / \mathrm{P} 3)$ | $317-381 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
| F4 | $(0 / \mathrm{P} 4)$ | $150-317 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |

Note that $0 / \mathrm{P} 4$ is unreliable below 150 Hz because capacitor C 3 is able to charge during the $\mathrm{Q}=0$ period of the monostable owing to the lengthy switch off time.

The above "bands" can be easily altered by substituting resistors in the potential divider networks ((R5, R6 and R8, R9, etc. etc.). By choosing popular values, the above frequencies were arrived at.

## COMPONENTS . . .



## THE FIFTH CHANNEL

The "Q" output from the monostable is used to drive a transistor TR4 in the same way as transistor TR1. If $\mathrm{Q}=0$ for a long period-e.g. when the transmitter ( Tx ) is switched off. Capacitor C3 will charge to approximately half supply voltage. causing TR5 to saturate. This will apply a low input to the preset of IC7 (pin 10) and sets the "Q" output of IC7 (pin 9) to 1 , thus setting the " $Q$ " outputs of the other bistables to " 0 ". $0 / \mathrm{P} 4$ is set to zero by the "AND" gate composed of diodes D9. D10, R16. So in the event of a transmitter or receiver switch off or failure the four bistable stores are set to zero.
As soon as the monostable is triggered and its " $Q$ " output equals 1, transistor TR4 saturates, which discharges C3. If the monostable input frequency is above 150 Hz , capacitor C3 is unable to charge during the " $Q$ " equals " 0 " period, because the time constant C3, R20, R21 is too large. When C3 is discharged, transistor TR5 switches off, allowing the bistables to function normally and a high output voltage level to be available at $0 / \mathrm{P} 5$.

## STABILISER

The 7.5 volt supply line is stabilised at $5 \cdot 1$ volts by a Zener diode. The emitter voltage of TR3 will be equal to the Zener voltage minus the base emitter voltage of TR3. The circuit R17, D14, TR3, R18 provides a constant current drive for the base emitter junction of TR2. This drive current is amplified by TR2. However, the collector voltage of TR2 is held at the emitter voltage of TR3 plus the forward voltage drop of diode D11.

## CONSTRUCTION

As the completed circuit board has to fit in a model, construction has to be as compact as possible. Although Veroboard is extremely convenient to use, construction of a circuit of this complexity and size is extremely difficult. Printed circuit board was thus used and the final board size was $114 \times 133 \mathrm{~mm}$ (Fig. 3). The board is drilled and then thoroughly cleaned and the circuit drawn out with a p.c.b. marker pen. (Using photographic methods the board size could probably be reduced still further). It is then etched with a ferric chloride solution and cleaned in the normal manner.


## DECODER CIRCUIT BOARD



Fig. 3. Printed circuit board pattern and component layout


Fig. 4. Interconnections for adjustment of coders

## ADJUSTMENT OF THE CODERS

The circuit is quite straightforward to set up. The decoder circuit is connected to its power supplies. Light emitting diodes are wired in series with $330 \leq 2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~W}$ ballast resistors and connected from each respective output to the 0 V line (Fig. 6).

Coder 2 circuit is now connected to a 9 V battery (but not switched on) and its output wired to the input of the decoder board. Resistor R5 is now replaced with a 50 kilohm linear potentiometer with a 2.2 kilohm resistor in series.

Switch on the coder supply. The l.e.d. connected to $0 / P 5$ should now light. Rotate the potentiometer to its minimum resistance and then slowly increase its resistance until the l.e.d. on 0/P1 lights. Now switch off the coder circuit.

Disconnect the potentiometer and measure its resistance on an ohm meter. This value, plus the $2 \cdot 2$ kilohm resistor in series is the maximum value for R5. Choose a resistor with a value lower than this.

The maximum frequency limit for the decoder circuit monostable, with the values chosen, is around 850 Hz , so a preferred value will probably be suitable.

Connect R5 into circuit, and wire the potentiometer with its series resistor in place of R1. Short out push button 1 and switch on the coder supply. Slowly rotate the potentiometer from its position of minimum resistance. Check the points at which the l.e.d. on $0 / P 1$ lights and the point at which it extinguishes and the 1.e.d. on $0 / P 2$ lights. Switch off the supply to the coder unit and measure the resistance of the potentiometer and its 2.2 kilohm series resistance at both these points. These two values fix the band limits of $0 / P 1$. Now choose a fixed resistor as near to the centre of these limits as possible.

Remove the potentiometer and 2.2 kilohm resistor and substitute the fixed resistance and remove the short across push-button 1. Switch on the coder circuit, the 0/P5 l.e.d. should light. Press push-button 1 and the $0 / P 1$ l.e.d. should also light. If all is in order, repeat the above operation for resistors R2, R3, R4 that is, $0 / \mathrm{P} 2,0 / \mathrm{P} 3,0 / \mathrm{P} 4$. Choosing values near to the centre of the frequency bands ensures that any drift which occurs will only vary the frequency slightly within the individual bands.

Coder 1 is set up in a similar manner to the above method. Here, of course, R4 is the first resistor for adjustment.


ELECTRONICS POCKET BOOK (3rd Edition)
By P. J. McGoldrick
Published by Newnes Technical Books
349 pages, $185 \times 120 \mathrm{~mm}$. Price $£ 3.75$

A
NEW edition of this useful book, extended and reorganised to include more up-to-date information on semiconductor devices. Contents range from basic materials theory through thermonic, semiconductor, photo-electric and electro-magnetic devices, amplifiers, oscillators, logic and computers, to measurements, control and power supplies. A final chapter on installation, maintenance and safety is followed by 28 pages of reference data. The treatment is generally non-mathematical, being aimed at students, technicians and amateur constructors.

In retaining a considerable amount of material on valved circuits, treatment of most sections is necessarily brief. It does seem unfortunate, however, that no space could have been found to mention, for instance, Schottky or cmos devices.
G.C.A.

## 110 ELECTRONIC ALARM PROJECTS FOR THE HOME CONSTRUCTOR

By R. M. Marston<br>Published by Newnes Technical Books<br>112 pages, $215 \mathrm{~mm} \times 138 \mathrm{~mm}$. Price $£ 2 \cdot 95$

AGenuine step by step analysis of alarm logic, for those already familiar with linear and digital semiconductor devices. The book gives working circuit diagrams at every stage
M. A.

## 28 TESTED TRANSISTOR PROJECTS By R. Torrens <br> Published by Bernards (Publishers) Ltd. 85 pages, $180 \mathrm{~mm} \times 108 \mathrm{~mm}$. Price 95 pence

AFAIRLY predictable arrangement for this sort of book, but with some good projects in it. The calculator as a timer and ultrasonic intruder alarm are interesting to name but two. All circuits have been built and tested by the author, and are designed in interchangeable blocks to allow the constructor to produce his own hybrid projects. Otherwise the exclusion of integrated circuits has resulted in limitations.

M, A.

## SOLID STATE HI-FI AND AUDIO ACCESSORIES By M. H. Babani Published by Bernards (Publishers) Ltd. 95 pages, $180 \times 108 \mathrm{~mm}$. Price 85 p

$F^{\circ}$Gor anyone interested in the audio field, here are eleven useful constructional projects, including a stereo decoder, a mixer, an assortment of preamps and a glidetone generator. Most of the material has appeared previously in Electronics Australia.
G.C.A.


B Y FRAMK W. HYDE

## AN ASTEROID NUMBERED 1976 UA

An asteroid passed within 750,000 miles of the Earth in October 1976 This is the closest known approach for such a body. except Hermes which came to within half a million miles. Asteroid 1976 UA was photographed by three independent teams at Mount Palomar on the night of 24/25 October 1976, and the orbit of this small body was calculated. It orbits the Sun in 0.775 years.

At this speed it has the shortest period of any known asteroid. At its furthest distance from the Sun it is about 1.22 astronomical units, that is, 1.22 times the average distance from the Earth to the Sun. It would seem that its diameter cannot be more than a few hundred yards to fit these figures. The asteroid makes a close approach to the Earth every three years. However. according to Dr B. Marsden, who controls an international service for notifying astronomers of such events, it is not likely that 1976 UA will come as close again for hundreds of years.

## LARGEST RADIO TELESCOPE

The Very Large Apenture (VLA) telescope is already taking shape on the plains of San Augustin in New Mexico. Six of the 27 steerable dishes have been accepted as operational and final completion is scheduled for the end of 1979.

The arrangement of the telescope units is in the form of a "Y" with equal arms of 21 km in length. It will operate on the aperture synthesis principle originated by Sir Martin Ryle, the Astronomer Royal, and his colleagues. Each of the units is a dish 25 m in diameter. When in operation the telescope will be
equivalent to a dish of 27 km in diameter. Part of the work to be done when it is in final operation will be the search for extra-terrestrial life. This programme will be under the control of Professor Carl Sagan who is a specialist in these matters.

## PLUTO

A three man team consisting of D. P. Cruikshank, C. B. Pilcher and D. Morrison from Hawaii have been busy at Kitt Peak Observatory with the 4 m optical telescope. They examined Pluto in near infra-red and, from the absorption bands, now suggest that it is perhaps no larger than the Moon. Hitherto the estimate of size has been considered as being between 5,000 and $7,000 \mathrm{~km}$. The frost that appears to cover a large part of the surface is of a kind which differs very much from water or ammonia. It is thought that methane might be the element involved.

If indeed the visual brightness is due to the frozen methane, it could well be that the planet is still smaller than the Moon. In that case it would not be dense enough to cause the perturbations of Uranus and Neptune. It follows therefore that some other body or bodies are involved. This calls to mind the claim of the Russian astronomers to have found indications that there are two more Transplutonian planets. These were noted in a previous Spacewatch.

## MARS

When Mars passed behind the Sun in November 1976 it marked the end of the first phase of the Viking mission. Out of touch with the Earth temporarily, it came as a natural break and a time to assess the progress that had been made. The next phase will continue for many months and if the equipment follows the same high standard of performance that has characterised space progress, it may continue for years.

Looking back on the last few months there have been five major surprises. The discovery that the two polar caps were water ice and not solid carbon dioxide, as had been supposed, was an important one. Allied with the fact that the two landing sites were of a similar nature. a new assessment of the planet was needed. To this also must be added the weather difference. The summers on Mars are mild.

Finally, two more surprises: the absence of organic molecules and the very perplexing biological results. Both the landing sites were similar in appearance and the soil similar in texture with a large proportion of iron. A test run on similar rocks on Earth revealed that the

Mars and the Earth rocks could be mixed together and it would be very difficult to decide which was which. The pictures from the orbiters show great variations over the terrain yet all local pictures show homogeneous conditions. This is an extremely puzzling matter.

The biological problems are also perplexing. The organic chemistry experiment was crucial to the life study because without the organic compounds life would seem to be impossible. Yet there were apparently life-like processes well known on Earth. Without the organic compounds it cannot be concluded that these life-like signs are life in the sense that it is generally understood. There is the further difficulty that experiments are not showing repetitive results.

The presence of water ice in large quantities indicates that water has played a prominent part in the history of Mars. Rough checks show that the ice caps may be many hundreds of feet thick. The weather has been mild with little wind and none of the very low temperatures that were expected. Of course this condition may vary when the northern hemisphere has been observed through the winter.

Another reassessment that had to be made was in regard to the seismic conditions. It was expected that high winds would give false results from the seismometers since the instruments were mounted on the tops of the landers. However not only were there no special effects from wind. neither were any Marsquakes recorded over a period of two months. In spite of the extreme sensitivity of the instruments no significant results have been found. This poses another question. Since the continuous movements of plates on Earth cause constant seismic effects, the absence of these on Mars may well mean that plate techtonics are not applicable to the planet.

Summarising some of the other outstanding points that have been highlighted:

Extensive evidence of volcanic action with wind and ice erosion over the whole planet
Quite spectacular evidence of water flooding on an extensive scale.
The age of Mars is rather greater than was thought
Innumerable high resolution photographs have made accurate measurements of craters and other features possible, with betler dating.
The sky is largely pink.
The rocks are of many varieties and form, but all are covered in fine red dust.
Confirmation has been found of very extensive glaciation which has modified the surface.
The evidence of a magnetic field.

# M巨 M O R <br> $\square$ <br> PART TWO <br> <br> A TWO-PART ARTICLE BY A.BRIAR 

 <br> <br> A TWO-PART ARTICLE BY A.BRIAR}

|discussing briefly the function of ROMs in the beginning of Part 1 it was found that this type of memory had the information programmed into the device. Now what exactly is this type of memory?

## READ ONLY MEMORIES (ROMs).

Perhaps the simplest way of explaining the actions and effects of Read Only Memories is with the help of a diode matrix. Fig. 7 shows a diode matrix which will convert all the letters of the alphabet into teleprinter code. This is a fixed format program and is never likely to change and thus is an ideal candidate for programming into an integrated circuit ROM.

In fact this diode matrix is a ROM in its own right since it fulfills all the requirements of the description already given for this type of memory. The information is already programmed into the matrix by reason of the fact that only the signal paths that are required are actually wired into it. Thus, by providing the $Y$ •signal line with a high level the corresponding output is $H L H L H$ (which is the correct combination for the letter $Y$ in teleprinter code).
Visualising a much larger ROM but programmed into an i.c.. it will be apparent that this device is ideal for computer microprograms and sub-routines.
There are many types of ROM and the family tree shown in Fig. 8 separates them for simplicity.

## MASK PROGRAMMABLE ROM

Oŕiginally, the only ROMs available needed to be programmed for the user by the manufacturer of the device to the former's requirements and was usually only undertaken for orders of about $£ 30,000$ in one year.

The reason for this limitation was that a considerable amount of work needed to be undertaken by the manufacturer to prepare a mask for the final etching process in the manufacture of the i.c. with the required connections programmed onto it. This mask was used to selectively etch away the final coating of aluminium from the silicon wafer. Since this final coating is used to connect to the individual stages within the i.c. then only those required are left to be available at the output (the actual connections to the stages of the memory are the row and column contacts).
This method of programming is still available but is only of value to those users needing a large quantity of identically programmed ROMs.

## PROGRAMMABLE ROM (PROM)

Programmable ROMs are much more versatile than the mask programmable ROMs in that the programming of the device can be done quite simply and economically for small quantities, and can even be done by the amateur. Within this family of devices are two major groups namely the FUSIBLE BIPOLAR PROM and the ERASABLE PROM (EPROM).

Fig. 7. Fixed format read only memory example using diodes (converts letters of the alphabet to Baudot code)



Fig. 9. Position of Nichrome fuse in circuit


Fig. 10. Schematic diagram for avalanche induced migration


Fig. 11. Cross section of a programmed cell showing effect of avalanche induced migration

## FUSIBLE BIPOLAR PROM

The fusible PROM is a device where the required program can be easily selected by the process of burning out or fusing the unrequired links within the memory. There are three major ways of achieving this effect: the Nichrome Fuse, Avalanche Induced Migration and the Polysilicon Fuse.

The Nichrome Fuse: This method was the first attempted at the fusible PROM device. Nichrome is an alloy of nickel and chrome and is deposited in a very thin layer as a link between the column and row lines of the i.c. memory. By passing a heavy current through this link it can be "blown" thus open-circuiting the line.

Referring to Fig. 9 it will be noted that if the fuse is left intact, then by selection of the row the transistor is allowed to conduct and the column line is pulled towards $V$ re. If the fuse is "blown" then the column line is kept floating and there will be no effect.

Fig. 8. Family tree-read only memories


There is a nichrome fuse associated with each element of the ROM and thus by selectively burning out the fuses the required program may be obtained. Unfortunately there are many problems with this type of device including:
(a) difficulty in obtaining a good and reliable nichrome contact.
(b) difficulty in obtaining the required thickness of nichrome deposit (which is approx. 200 ăngströms in order to achieve the desired resistance for the fuse.
(c) an extremely difficult phenomenon called "growback". The nichrome fuse, once blown, has been found to relink itself such that the i.c. can revert back to the unprogrammed state after a period of time. This makes the nichrome fuse unreliable for industry and as yet no way has been found to overcome this growback phenomenon.
Avalanche Induced Migration: This type of PROM relies on the effect of two reverse biased diodes as shown in Fig. 10. These diodes are across the row and column lines for each element of the PROM and, in the unprogrammed state there can be no current path between the two address lines due to the back biasing effect.

If a heavy flow of electrons is passed in the direction $A-B$ then DI will become short circuit due to the migration of aluminium atoms through the np-junction. Fig. 11 shows a cross-section through the junction of a programmed cell.

Although this method does not have the problems associated with the nichrome fuse only one major manufacturer seems to use it and that is Intersil (who invented the process).

There is conflicting information available as to the merits of this method, though it seems that the amount of current required to program the device is critical


Fig. 12. Floating gate avalanche injection storage cell
as too little can cause intermittent contact and too much can cause damage to other parts of the i.c. Once programmed, however, this device will retain the information indefinitely.

The Polysilicon Fuse: This method is the most popular amongst the major i.c. manufacturers. As with the nichrome fuse a small deposit of fusible material is deposited during the final stages of manufacture of the i.c. but in this case the material is polycrystalline silicon. The thickness of this fuse is approx. 3,000 ångströms (about 15 times greater than nichrome) and the fuse can be blown by application of successively wider current pulses. With this. method there is no problem at all with growback.

## ERASABLE AND ELECTRICALLY REPROGRAMMABLE ROM (EPROM)

The erasable and electrically reprogrammable ROM, when introduced about five years ago, was a completely new step in the field of PROMs. It has all the characteristics of the normal PROM but in addition has the ability to have the programmed information erased thereby returning the i.c. to its unprogrammed state.
The device uses MOS technology and works on a method called the Floating Gate Avalanche Injection MOS (FAMOS) which was developed by Intel. This system does not use the conventional method of fusing but utilises a migrating charge within a silicon gate MOS field effect transistor (MOSFET) and can be seen in Fig. 12.
This MOSFET does not have any connection to the gate (which is considered to "float"). Now, if a junction voltage in excess of -30 V is applied to the device (which is of the $p$-channel type) then the floating gate will be injected with electrons from either the source or the drain due to the avalanche effect at that $p n$-junction.

The amount of charge is a function of amplitude and duration of the applied junction voltage and is retained within the foating gate since the latter becomes surrounded by thermal oxide which is a very low conductivity dielectric.

The charge can in fact be retained for years without any significant decay and the manufacturers claim that after ten years at 125 deg . C only 30 per cent of the stored charge will be lost. The presence or absence of the charge determines whether the MOSFET will act as a short circuit path or as a very high resistance between the row and column lines and so the device may be programmed as required.

## ERASING BY UV LIGHT

Once the information is required to be erased the i.c. is subjected to ultra-violet light for about 15 minutes through a small access window located on the top of the device. This UV light causes a flow of photocurrent from the floating gate back to the silicon substrate thereby discharging the gate to its initial no-charge condition.

The access window itself is made from transparent quartz and, although always exposed to daylight, neither conventional and fluorescent lighting nor sunlight has any effect on the stored data. The programming and erasing operations can be carried out an indefinite number of times.

## CHARGE COUPLED DEVICES (CCDs)

Charge Coupled Devices are more recent innovations in the field of memory systems and are internally organised as extremely long serial shift registers. A typical memory capacity is 16384 BITS where the i.c. is organised as sixty-four separate registers of 256 BITS.

Although there are two basic methods of operation of CCDs, only one will be discussed here, the Surface Channel method as used in the 2416 CCD device by Intel.
Imagine a $p$-type substrate with eight gates as shown in Fig. 13. Applying a positive potential to one of the gates causes a potential "well" to be formed beneath it by repelling all the majority substrate carriers from the vicinity. If a negative charge is now injected into this region it will be attracted into the "well" and, on removal of the positive potential on the gate, will remain trapped there.

By applying a sequence of pulses to the gates as shown in Fig. 14 the charge, once injected, may be successively moved along the substrate by the overlapping action of the "wells" thus created beneath the gates.
Although the system looks fairly straightforward there are drawbacks, one of these being that a small amount of the charge is lost as it traverses along the substrate. This necessitates the charge being "topped up" by refresh amplifiers every 64 stages. Now, since this device has 64 registers, each of 256 BITS, this creates a problem and so the register is in fact split up into four registers each of 64 BITS to make one long register of effective length 256 BITS. Also, due to the interleaving of the shift pulses, only two refresh amplifiers are required and the information travels through the complete 256 stages in the manner shown in Fig. 15.


Fig. 13. Cross section schematic of eight-gate charge coupled device


Fig. 14. Transference of charge along charge coupled device

## NOTE

In Part 1 last month. the formulae quoted on page 28 are incorrect. For a logical "l" stored, the voltage on $C .$, will increase to

$$
\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}}=\mathrm{V}^{\prime} \frac{\mathrm{C}_{1}+\mathrm{KC}_{2}}{\mathrm{C}_{1}+\mathrm{C}_{2}}
$$ where $K$ is a function of $C_{1}$, and is usually slightly less than 2.

For a logical "0" stored. the voltage on $\mathrm{C}_{2}$, will increase to

$$
\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}}=\mathrm{V}^{\prime} \frac{\mathrm{C}_{1}}{\mathrm{C}_{1}+\mathrm{C}_{2}}
$$



Fig. 15. Data flow of one of the 64 256-bit registers in 2416 device

## SIMILARITY TO DRUM STORE

Since there are a total of 64 registers. which are all independent from each other as far as the information is concerned, the organisation of the complete i.c. is analogous to a drum store of 64 tracks.

In a drum store the drum itself revolves thus presenting information on all tracks as the tracks pass the take-off point: in the CCD it is the information itself which is rotating past the take-off point and thus the memory may be accessed at will since the cyclic position of the individual registers will be known. This action is shown diagrammatically in Fig. 16.

## FUTURE TRENDS

With so many developments in the last two decades in the field of semiconductor memories one could be excused for thinking that the limit has almost been reached in this technology. However, there are still numerous areas where, in a few years and after more research, further strides will in all probability be made.

The EPROM is a likely candidate for further improvement. At present the only method whereby the data may be erased is by use of ultra-violet light, exposing the chip to it for some minutes. This is obviously very time-consuming and is not practical to incorporate this erase function into an on-line computer memory system.
Further research must bring forth a new method of erasing the data stored which is significantly faster and which is comparativeiy easy to accomplish. Once this has been achieved a completely new breed of semiconductor memory will have been born combining the characteristics of the static RAM with the characteristics of the non-volatile ROM. These characteristics would include:

1. The ability to store the data as required and, should the power be lost or the memory itself be removed then the information within the memory would remain intact.
2. The ability to modify or update the information by erasing completely and then re-writing with the new data at comparable speeds to existing RAMs.

## SOCIAL EFFECTS

The implications of the development of such a device are staggering for they would have immediate influences on our way of life. Some possibilities are suggested below.

There would be no need for conventional bank cheque cards and the use of cheques and even hard cash would be cut dramatically. It would be sufficient for each account holder to have his own card with a small and cheap memory built into it. When the holder needs to go to the bank to obtain or pay in money, the memory (which would hold all the information on his account including his current balance) would be automatically updated by a corresponding machine under the control of the cashier.
Similarly, the account holder could go shopping with his card using it in an identical way to the current credit cards.
Shopkeepers would have a similar device to that of the banks such that the cost of the goods or


Fig. 16. Drum store organisation analogy of 2416 device
services would be automatically deducted from the amount held in the account holder's memory card. A detailed record of all transactions completed would be printed out at the end of each day to be sent to the shopkeeper's bank.

Also, shopkeepers would have no further worries similar to stolen or "rubber" cheques with this system, since not only would the true account balance be held on the customer's memory card (including any overdraft facility granted by the bank) but also each card holder would have memorised his own personal privacy code (corresponding to the code hidden inside the memory) to prevent unauthorised use of the card.
A similar memory card could be held by individuals for medical purposes which would be invaluable in the event of an accident since it could hold all the necessary vital information that the hospitals need fast such as age, blood group, doctor's name, next of kin, home address, etc.

At present computer installations use a great deal of off-line storage in the form of magnetic tape, disc stores, drum stores, etc. which are bulky but comparatively cheap. Large scale production of this new generation of semiconductor memories would largely supplant these existing storage systems since, although perhaps not as cheap (per stored word) the floor area savings, the greater reliability (due to their non-mechanical operation) and also (and perhaps most important) the faster accessing time of these new memories would make them an economic necessity.

It must also be expected that even greater capacities within each chip will be forthcoming in the future. With so much data about personal incomes, bank accounts, criminal records, medical histories, bad debt records, etc. already held on computer memories, one wonders if in the future we really will say "Thanks-for the memory".

# Uniquefull-function 8-digit wrist calculator... available only as a kit. 

A wrist calculator is the ultimate in common-sense portable calculating power. Even a pocket calculator goes where your pocket goes - take your jacket off, and you're lost!
But a wrist-calculator is only worth having if it offers a genuinely comprehensive range of functions, with a full-size 8-digit display.
This one does. What's more, because it is a kit, supplied direct from the manufacturer, it costs only a very reasonable $£ 9.95$ (plus 8\%VAT, P\&P). And for that, you get not only a high calibre calculator, but the fascination of building it yourself.

## How to make 10 keys do the work of 27

The Sinclair Instrument wrist calculator offers the full range of arithmetic functions. It uses normal algebraic logic ('enter it as you write it'). But in addition, it offers a \% key; plus the

All this, from just 10 keys! The secret? An ingenious, simple three-position switch. It works like this.


1. The switch in its normal, central position. With the switch centred, numbers - which make up the vast majority of key-strokes - are tapped in the normal way 2. Hold the switch to the left to use the functions to the left above the keys.
2. and hold it to the right to use the functions to the right above the keys.
The display uses 8 full-size red LED digits, and the calculator runs on readilyavailable hearing-aid batteries to give weeks of normal use. 6 Kings Parade, Cambridge, Cambs., CB2 1SN.
Tel: Cambridge (0223) 311488.

## Assembling the Sinclair Instrument

 wrist calculatorThe wrist calculator kit comes to you complete and ready for assembly. All you need is a reasonable degree of skill with a fine-point soldering iron It takes about three hours to assemble. If anything goes wrong, Sinclair Instrument will replace any damaged components free: we want you to enjoy assembling the kit, and to end up with a valuable and useful calculator.

Semiconductors from

## LYNX ELECTRONICS

## THYRISTORS

| THYRISTORS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PIV | $\begin{gathered} 8 A \\ (T O 92) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 \mathrm{~A} \\ \text { (TOS) } \end{gathered}$ | $\left(\begin{array}{c} 3 A \\ (106) \end{array}\right.$ |  | $\stackrel{\text { (TO220) }}{\left(\mathrm{T}^{2}\right)}$ | $\stackrel{8 \mathrm{BA}}{(T O 20)}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 10A } \\ \text { (TO220) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15 \mathrm{~A} \\ (\mathrm{TO} \mathrm{OB}) \end{gathered}$ |
| 50 | $0.20 *$ | 0.25 | 0.35 | 0.32 | 0.41 | 0.42 | 0.47 | 0.96 |
| 100 | $0.25 *$ | 0.25 | 0.40 | 0.37 | 0.47 | 0.48 | 0.54 | 1.02 |
| 200 | $0.27 *$ | 0.35 | 0.45 | 0.40 | 0.58 | 0.60 | 0.68 | 1.14 |
| 400 | －30＊ | 0.40 | 0.50 | 0.45 | 0.87 | 0.88 | 0.98 | 1.40 |
| 600 | － | 0.65 | 0.70 |  | 1.09 | 1.19 | 1.26 | 1．80 |


| TRIACS（PLASTIC TO－220 PKGE ISOLATED TAB） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 4A |  | 6.54 |  | 8．5A |  | 10A |  | 15A |  |
|  | （a） | （b） | （a） | （b） | （a） | （b） | a） | （b） | （a） | （b） |
| 100 V | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.78 | 0.78 | 0.83 | 0.83 | 1.01 | 1.01 |
| 400v | 0．77 | 0.64 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.47 | 0.81 | 0.87 | 0.87 | $1 \cdot 17$ | $1 \cdot 17$ |
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| ${ }_{\text {AC }} 126$ | 0.15 | BC117 | $0.19{ }^{\circ}$ | BC301 | 0.32 | BDY60 | 1.70 | BT 109 | 1.00 | CRS3－20 | 0.50 | T｜P34 | 1.05 | 2N3055 | 0.50 |
| AC127 | 0.16 | BC125 | 0.18. | BC323 | 0.60 | BDY61 | 1.65 | BTtic | 1.00 | CRS3－40 | 0.60 | TIP41A | 0.68 | 2N3440 | 0.56 |
| AC128 | 0.13 | $\mathrm{BC}^{126}$ | $0.20{ }^{\circ}$ | BC327 | 0．18＇ | BDY62 | 1.15 | BU105 | $1 \cdot 80^{*}$ | CAS3－60 | 0.85 | TJP42A | 0.72 | 2N3442 | 1.20 |
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| AC188 | 0.18 | BC157 | $0.09 *$ | BCY 39 | 1.15 | 8F258 | 0.35 |  | 000．18＊ | OAgO | 0.08 | 2N696 | 0.14 | 2N3715 | 1.15 |
| AC188K | 0.25 | BC158 | $0.09 *$ | BCry | $0 \cdot 12$ | 8F337 | 0.32 |  | 0 0．21． | OA91 | $0 \cdot 08$ | 2N697 | 0.12 | 2N3716 | 1.25 |
| AD140 | 0.50 | BC159 | $0.09 *$ | 8 Cr 71 | 0.18 | BFW60 | $0.17 *$ | Byx38－ |  | OC41 | 0.15 | 2N706 | 0.10 | 2N3771 | 1.60 |
| AD142 | 0.50 | BC150 | 0． 32 | BCY72 | 0.12 | BFX29 | 0.26 |  | 000.50 | 0 Ca 2 | 015 | 2N929 | 0.14 | 2N3772 | 1.60 |
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| AD149 | 0.45 | BC168B | 0.09 － | 80131 | 0.36 | BFX84 | 0.23 |  | 00060 | $0 \mathrm{C45}$ | 0.32 | 2N1131 | 0.15 | 2N3819 | 0． $2 \mathrm{~A}^{*}$ |
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| AD162 | 0.35 | BC1821 | $0.11^{\circ}$ | 日D135 | 0.36 | BFX88 | 0.20 | B2X61 | Series | $0 \mathrm{C71}$ | 0.35 | 2N 1304 | 0.45 | 2N3906 | 0．11＊ |
| AL 102 | 0.95 | BC183 | 0．10＊ | BD136 | 0.38 | BFY50 | 0.20 | Zeners | 0.20 | $0 ¢ 72$ | $0 \cdot 22$ | 2N 1305 | 0． 40 | 2 N 124 | 0.14 |
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| AF115 | 0.20 | 8C184L | 0.11 | 80139 | 0.5 | BFY64 | 0.35 | Zeners | 0.11 | SC408 | 0.81 | 2N2369 | 0.14 | 2 N 4870 | $0 \cdot 35$ ． |
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IN a hotel in Atlantic City last August, about 5,000 people attended a computer show at which more than 100 firms showed their products. By the standards of American computer events, it may sound modest. but what made this exhibition unusual was that the visitors were not professionals, but amateurs. The show, called Per. sonal Computing 76, was an example of the remarkable boom in computer hobbies in the United States, which has grown so rapidly in the past two years that it has taken both the electronics industry and the retail trade completely by surprise.

## HOW IT BEGAN

Improbable though it may seem, it all began in Albuquerque, New Mexico, the home town of a smali company called MITS Inc. In December 1974, MITS introduced a computer in kit form called the Altair, built round an Intel microprocessor. The main market was expected to be the small business user, but MITS found that the Altair was being bought not by companies, but by individuals-and bought in incredible quantities. Within 18 months, MITS had sold some 8,000 Altairs, about 80 per cent going to the hobby market.

Before long, other companies entered the market, so that today there are about 30 computer kits being offered. At first, they were sold by mail, but there was a clear need for more direct contact with the customers-if anyone is in need of advice, it is surely an amateur building and using a computer. As a result, computer clubs and computer shops began to spring up.

There are now about 70 clubs for computer amateurs in the United States, and there are esti-

[^2]mated to be 100,000 people belonging to them or otherwise actively engaged in the hobby. One club. the Southern California Computer Society, was formed by a handful of enthusiasts in June 1975, and in little more than a year grew to over 8,000 members. Other clubs have experienced similar rates of growth.

Retail computer stores in the States now number about 50 and are also growing fast. One of the best known chains, the Byte Shop "Affordable Computer Stores". runs as a franchise operation. The first shop opened in Mountain View, near San Francisco, in December 1975, and it was expected that 30 Byte Shops would be operating by Christmas 1976.

Magazines for computer hobbyists have also appeared. The most successful, Byte Magazine, grew to a paid circulation of over 50,000 within a year of its first issue in September 1975.

## GREAT APPEAL

Although the boom in hame computing took the electronics industry unawares, it is not difficult -in retrospect--to see its appeal. For the constructor, it offers the opportunity to use his ingenuity in building equipment and making it work-something which has attracted the enthusiast since at least the early days of radio. The microprocessor made possible a small and relatively low-cost central processing unit (some look more like hi-fi equipment than computers), while the rapid growth and high innovation rate of professional computing meant there was a lot of surplus equipment on the market in the form of teleprinters, VDUs. and other peripherals.

There is also a whole generation of people who have grown up with an easy familiarity with computers.

Even those who have not entered computing as a career have probably been taught simple programming at school or college.

What the hobby computers are used for is limited only by the imagination of the enthusiasts. There are applications groups for such activities as games, electronic music, education, and voice synthesis, as well as more way-out topics like biofeedback, biorhythms. astrology, and extra-sensory perception.

## TYPES OF HOBBYISTS

Broadly speaking, the computer hobbyists can be placed into three groups. First there are the people whose main interest is in the hardware. They may even scorn the computer kits, and start from the basics with a microprocessor, a handful of i.c.s, and a bare board. Once their computer system is built, their joy will come from continually modifying and extending it. They are the equivalent of the hi-fi addicts who never listen to the music.

The next group consists of the people who are chiefly concerned with software. They may construct their computer from a kit, but will just as soon buy it ready-built (if they can afford it). What they really want to do is get ahead with devising programs as a form of intellectual exercise. They may use their computer to play mathematical games or run chess tournaments of mind-bending complexity.

The third group comprises people whose main hobby is something else altogether, but who feel that a computer can help them enjoy it much more. The model train enthusiast might want to automate his layout, amateur radio operators may wish to generate and decode high-speed morse, and the amateur astronomer will have many calculations which a computer can help him undertake.

There is a fourth group which, while important, is not strictly speaking in the hobby field at all. Many business and professional people in the United States are now finding that the hobby computer is iust what they need in their working lives. Their status in the hobby field may be a little suspect, but they are certainly enthusiasts. They take a full part in the activities of the computer clubs, and have no hesitation in sharing their experiences. For example, a Texas attorney has described how he tried to build an automatic typewriter for use in his office.

## PROSPECT FOR BRITAIN

Will the boom in computing as a hobby come to Britain? It seems
quite likely, though how soon is difficult to decide. One problem is cost. Despite the fall in price of microprocessor chips, at the moment it would probably be necessary to pay out between $£ 150$ and $£ 1,000$ to set up a usable system to start computing at home.

Even in the United States, the price of entry is reckoned to be fairly high in relation to disposable income. One American commentator has said that anyone wishing to enter computing as a hobby would probably have to choose whether to spend his money on a new boat, car, or trailer, or on a computer system. In Britain, not many people are fortunate enough to be able to make that choice.
But in electronics, one thing certain is that any product based
on semiconductors is going to show rapid falls in price. So we can expect hobby computer kits which will be much cheaper than those on the market at present.

Another factor is the competitiveness which seems bound to enter the business before long. As the American hobby computer market is expected to be running at $15-20,000$ units a year by 1980 , the large semiconductor companies which make the microprocessor chips may well enter the business, just as they have entered calculators and digital watches. They can be expected to follow the same downward trend in pricing as they pass on the benefits of the semiconductor learning curve. These companies, too, already have established worldwide marketing outlets,
whereas many of the existing hobby computer firms are what are known as "mom and pop" companies.

Once hobby computers become freely available in Britain at the right price, there seems no reason why they should not find a ready market. Many people are now familiar with the principles of computing, and there is, of course, a flourishing interest in home constructional projects.

And apart from providing an outlet for endless ingenuity, the home computer may also appeal to those trying to reduce the odds against them in this robot-ridden age. As one American enthusiast said, "I wanted a small computer so 1 could take on all those big computers.'
achieved in motors rated at several kilowatts. Speed range is very wide and notable features are the smooth running at very low speed (say $5 \mathrm{rev} / \mathrm{min}$ ), and the ability to self start without forcing.
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Companies interested in building motors of this type are invited to contact Peter Thompson, Electrical Engineering and Electronics Group, to discuss licensing arrangements. A demonstration of a working prototype at the University can be arranged for potential licensees.

## EMI-Scanner for Thailand

THE EMI-scanner has scored its first success on the South-east Asia mainland, with a $£ 204,000$ order placed by the Siam Medical Company Limited.

The comprehensive system to be supplied, built around the EMI-Scanner CT1010 specialist neuroradiological tool, will be under the direction of a noted neuro-surgeon, Dr Rasmi Wannison, who was influential in negotiating the order for installation in the Siam General Hospital, Thailand. It will be delivered in December and installed for routine clinical investigations on patients displaying symptoms of neurological disorders, to coincide with the hospital's 5th anniversary in January 1977.

The CT1010 uses the technique of computerised axial tomography invented by EMI's Central Research laboratories in 1968, to provide the doctor with information about soft tissue structures in the head from a painless examination lasting only a few minutes. The head is examined as a series of cross-sectional slices from the top of the skull down to the larynx.

The CT1010, the most advanced equipment available for this purpose anywhere in the world, and its sister machine, the EMI-Scanner CT5005 for whole-body examinations, have revolutionised the application of X-rays to the investigation of bodily ailments and have been hailed as the most significant advances in this field since Roentgen's discovery of X-rays in 1895.


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8080 Z80 D17AL
DM71/LS95, LS96, LS97, LS98

## MICROPROCESSORS I TO Z?

You may have heard of the Intel 8080 Microprocessor chip, a powerful 8 -bit device using fast $n$-channel MOS technology which comes about as close as it is possible to get to being the 8-bit "Industry Standard" at the moment. The 8080 has a powerful set of 78 instructions, can handle Interrupts and Direct Memory Access (D.M.A.) transfers and requires only a handful of extra peripheral chips for circuit operation.

It all sounds bang-up-to-the-minute and highly desirable stuff, but such is the pace of microprocessor development that it can now be made to look like a seven-stone weakling when compared to the amazing Zilog $\mathbf{Z 8 0}$ which seems to have been designed for the job of kicking sand into the face of its skinny Intel rival. It certainly is intended as a rival to the 8080 because it uses the same instruction types and so can run 8080 programs with little or no modification, making swopping to the new chip easy for established 8080 users.
The strength of the Zilog challenge lies in the fact that while the Z80 does everything the 8080 does, it also does lots more besides, and it does it with less hardware, less software and at a higher speed, in short it does it better, a fact which even Intel would have to concede!

Of course, clever chips are not the end of the microprocessor story, and Intel has an enviable reputation for supporting its own microprocessor range with development systems, prototyping cards and software facilities.

On the face of it Zilog also seem to be backing up their new fledgling very well with a powerful development system and software, but only time will decide whether they are capable of seriously denting the strong position of Intel, who, it is rumoured, are even now working up some potent "dynamic-tension" for retaliation!
The Z80 is distributed by: Lock Distribution, Neville Street, Oldham, Lancs., OL9 6LF.

## VERSATILE BUFFER

New from National is the DM71/ LS95, LS96, LS97 and LS98 series of tri-state digital buffers which are intended for use in bus-orientated logic systems such as those associated with microprocessors.

These devices are noteworthy because they incorporate lots of useful features which make them a valuable addition to the TTL logic family. The LS stands for Low-power Shottky technology which means these devices exhibit the speed of standard TTL but consume only a fraction of the power-per-gate. Tristate means that in addition to the current sinking logic 0 state, and the current sourcing logic 1 state, a third, high impedance, state exists which allows the connection of several buffer outputs to the same "bus" wire as long as only one is active at a time.

These features are not entirely new of course, but the package they come in certainly is because it is a standard (16-pin) width package with no fewer than 20 pins to allow not six, but eight, separate buffers in a single compact DiL. Eight buffers in a package is desirable, particularly for eight-bit microprocessor applications, and the new series includes inverting and non-inverting types with a choice of dual four-bit outputenable or a gated eight-bit outputenable.

## GOING DOTTY

Seven segment l.e.d.s, once so expensive are now freely available at knock-down prices and are widely used in amateur projects such as clocks and games.

With seven segment displays it is, of course, only possible to display the numerals 0 to 9 with ease, while the letters of the alphabet are impossible, or at best, weird representations which are unsuitable for most applications.

A need for a low cost alphnumerical display for hobby applications is now arising due to the increasing sophistications of homebuilt systems which can even include the power of the low cost microprocessors. But, untortunately, the cost per digit looks prohibitive due to the large number of separate I.e.d. "dots" required to provide a realistic character font. Professional $7 \times 5$ dot matrix l.e.d. displays have been around for some years, but have only been used in a limited way due to their high cost and the difficulty of connecting up the array in a practical system.

Now at last, ITT Components have had a real go at the problem and have come up with the D17AL dot matrix display in a low cost epoxy package and made easy to drive thanks to an on-chip MOS shift register which reduces the input data wires to just one! Appropriate dot patterns for an input data word are looked up in an external "Character Generator" ROM or a Microprocessor "look-up-table" and the on-chip 35-bit shift register is loaded with the pattern in serial form.

Any number of D17AL devices can be cascaded to produce multi character displays, since the end of the shift register is available on a package pin to provide the input to a following device, the whole display can then be loaded in serial form by applying the correct number of shift pulses to the common "clock" line.

The D17AL is available in red or green, and has a creditable 17 mm character height. Brightness is controlled by varying the control voltage on a single pin and current limiting for each l.e.d. is provided internally.

A device like this looks ideal material for future amateur projects, but at present, prices are still rather a problem. I have included the D17AL on this page to show that a potentially low cost solution is in sight and no doubt we shall all be "going dotty" in the near future.

Data on the D17AL is available from: STC Limited, Optical Equipment Division, Westfield Mill, Broad Lane, Bramley, Leeds.

input impedance, and is preceded by a switched attenuator to cover different ranges of input signal. Considerable negative feedback is used to stabilise calibration and minimise zero drift on d.c.

The practical circuit is illustrated in Fig. 1. Starting with the input sockets, it will be seen that the a.c. input JK1 is capacitively coupled to the d.c. input JK2. From there, the connection goes direct to the top of the attenuator network. The switching contact on JK2 is arranged so that only JK1 can be used when the 0.02 volt range is selected. Range switch S1 operates by controlling the negative feedback as well as changing the attenuator resistors. The sequence is shown in Table 1. Capacitors C2 and C3 are for frequency compensation. Adjustment of C2 is discussed later.
The input to the amplifier is via R4 which, together with diodes D1 and D2, give protection against excessive input voltage. Both the forward

# MILLIULTMETER <br> By D.W. EASTERLING 

THE ordinary multirange meter is very convenient for general workshop use, but its relatively poor frequency response and sensitivity make it unsuitable for overall circuit analysis such as the determination of gain, attenuation and frequency response. The measurement of small d.c. voltages associated with bias, a.g.c. and discriminator networks, which often have impedances higher than the input resistance of the meter, is also difficult. The solution to these problems is to use an electronic millivoltmeter such as the one described here.

This instrument has three d.c. and four a.c. ranges, enabling readings to be made from 20 volts down to 5 millivolts d.c. and 2 millivolts a.c.. Both positive and negative d.c. voltages can be measured, the polarity being with respect to the metal case (earthy line). This helps to minimise the effect of mains hum, and prevents instability in the equipment being investigated. Calibration on a.c. ranges is in r.m.s. values and presupposes a sinusoidal waveform, or one close to it. Frequency response is flat from 20 Hz to 200 kHz , except on the 0.02 V range, when it is flat to 20 kHz , and 3 dB down at 50 kHz .

The instrument is powered by a 9 volt battery controlled by the range switch, and has connections brought out to front panel sockets for supplying auxiliary units when required. Zero drift on d.c. ranges, often a problem with electronic voltmeters, is negligible once initial adjustment is made to the zero control. In addition to cancelling out internal potential differences, the zero control can also be used over a limited range to balance out off-set voltages introduced at the input; a useful feature when using transducer probes.

## CIRCUIT

The basic circuit consists of a wideband amplifier coupled via a bridge rectifier to a 0 to 200 microampere moving coil meter. The amplifier has a high

and reverse resistances on the diodes are high until the voltage across them exceeds 0.5 V (more than sufficient for full scale deflection) when the forward resistance decreases and considerably limits the signal at the gate of the field effect transistor TR1. Notice that the earthy end of the diodes and input circuit does not go to the negative rail, but via R 7 to the emitter of TR3. This is the main negative feedback line.

The output from the source of TR1 is the signal superimposed on a standing d.c. voltage of 5 V . Due to the low impedance at this point, adjustment of the zero control VR1 affects only the standing potential and not the signal. The signal, together with any changes in the standing potential due to adjustment of VR1, is passed by the Zener diode D3 to the base of TR2. The purpose of D3 is to preserve a fixed potential difference of 3.9 volts between the source of TR1 and base of TR2 without attenuating the sig. nal. This allows TR2 to be supplied by nearly the full battery voltage and so achieve maximum gain, linearity and dynamic range. The output of TR2 is taken from the collector direct to the base of TR3.

## COMPONENTS

| Resistors |  |  | Semiconductors |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R1 $2 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | R10, R12 | $4 \cdot 7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ (2 off) | TR1 2N3819 |
| R2 $220 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R11 | $100 \Omega$ | TR2 BC109 |
| R3 $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R13 | $70 \Omega$ | TR3 BC107 |
| R4, R7-R9, R16 10k ${ }^{\text {( } 5 \text { off) }}$ | R14 | 2k $\Omega$ | D1, D2, D4 1N4148 silicon diode (3 off |
| R5 $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ (or $20 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ preset*) | R15 | k $\Omega$ (or 1k $\Omega$ preset*) | D3 B6 BZY88 C3V9 400 m diode (2 off) |
| R6 $220 \Omega$ (or $200 \Omega$ preset*) | R17 | $00 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | D5, D6 $\quad$ BZ91 germanium |
| R1-3 $2 \% \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~W}$ metal oxide, rem | ainder 5\% | $\frac{1}{2}$ W See text |  |
| Potentiometer |  |  | Miscellaneous |
| VR1 $5 \mathrm{k} \Omega \mathrm{lin}$. |  |  | ME1 Microammeter 0-200 $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| Capacitors |  |  | S2 3-pole 4-way wafer switch |
|  |  |  | JK1, JK2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in jacks with break contacts (2 off) |
| C2 ${ }^{\text {C }}$ 30pF trimmer | C6, ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | $22 \mu \mathrm{~F} 10 \mathrm{~V}$ elect. ( 2 off) | Group board, miniature 18-way; |
| C 36680 pF 63 V ceramic | C8 | $1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F} 16 \mathrm{~V}$ elect. | 9 volt battery; $176 \times 1$ |
| C4 $47 \mu \mathrm{~F} 25 \mathrm{~V}$ elect. |  |  | aluminium case $176 \times 125 \times 65 \mathrm{~mm}$. |

Transistor TR3 contributes little gain, but does increase the output voltage sufficiently to operate the rectifier mainly over the linear part of its characteristic. At the same time, the emitter circuit provides a suitably phased low impedance source of negative feedback which is held at the required d.c. level by D4. This is not a Zener diode, but uses the forward current characteristic of a silicon diode to maintain a potential difference of 0.5 volts.

The main purpose of $S 2$ is to switch the microammeter to various parts of the circuit depending on the measurement required. Starting with battery CHECK, it will be seen that the meter is placed in
series with R17 across the battery so that the circuit behaves as a simple voltmeter. When $\mathbf{S} 2$ is at D.C. negative, the negative terminal on the meter is connected via R15 to the collector of TR3, and the standing voltage at this point is balanced out by the positive terminal going to the Zener network D7, R14. The meter connections are reversed when $S 2$ is switched to D.c. positive. Finally, with S2 at A.C. the meter is in series with R16 across the bridge rectifier. In this position S 2 a comes into use, bypassing some of the a.c. negative feedback to the negative rail via C 4 and R 5 . Greater sensitivity is obtained for the 0.02 V range when S1c shunts R5 by R6.



## CONSTRUCTION

The instrument is housed in a standard aluminium box measuring $176 \times 125 \times 65 \mathrm{~mm}$. All components are mounted in the lid, which becomes the front panel. The drilling details are shown in Fig. 2. Because it is difficult to measure accurately from the radiused edges, all dimensions are from centre lines. The distance between holes $E$ depends on the spacing of the holes in the tagboard. Boards made by different manufacturers may vary, and so it is well to check before drilling the panel. Holes F secure the microammeter, and again the actual positions may have to be varied slightly, those quoted being for an S.E.W. SD830 movement.

In order to provide a suitable background for the switch and socket legends, the front panel can be covered by self adhesive vinyl sheet such as Contact or Fablon. This material will accept transfers and instant dry lettering which should be protected by a coat of clear varnish. The vinyl sheet is applied after the panel has been drilled but before the com ponents are mounted. The tagboard is secured by 4BA countersunk bolts through holes $E$, one full nut being used on each bolt as a spacer to lift the board away from the panel and so prevent the tags shorting out. The spacer nut fitted to the bolt nearest RI also secures a solder tag which is used to connect a double earthing lead to the case. One lead subsequently connects the jack sockets, and the other goes to the earth tags on the board.

## WIRING

The wiring diagram is shown in Fig. 3. For the sake of clarity not all the wiring is drawn but the connections are indicated. For instance, the left-hand tag of R1 goes to C2, C1 and JK2, and also to tag 4 on SIb. The other end of R1 goes to tags 2 and 3 also on Slb. All tags 1 on Sl are unused as all three switch segments are open circuit in the off position.

It will be noticed that although Fig. I shows resistors R5. R6 and R15 as adjustable, Fig. 3 does not. Cheap preset controls are unsuitable for this job and it would be better to use helical trimpots,

Fig. 2. Drilling details of the front panel of the millivoltmeter
but these are expensive. The writer used fixed resistors, trimming down to the required value by shunting them with higher values.

The usual base connections to TRI are shown going to the tagboard. Some field effect transistors marked 2N3819 have a different base configuration, but apart from the difference in connections the performance of the two types appears similar.

## TEST AND CALIBRATION

Normal voltages are shown on the circuit diagram Fig. 1. Exact values will vary slightly from one instrument to the other and will also depend on the battery state. Voltages are with respect to the negative rail and were measured with a 20,000 ohms per volt multimeter. Total current consumption is about 5 mA .

Initial tests should be made with the instrument switched to 20 V r.m.s. The pointer after an initial kick should return to zero. If all appears well and the battery current is normal, switch the instrument to d.C. POSITIVE and adjust the zero control to bring the pointer to zero reading. Now switch to D.c.' negative; the zero should remain constant. Finally try the BATTERY CHECK; the meter should read between 75 and 95 microamperes ( 7.5 to $9 \cdot 5$ volts). Get into the habit of starting each test from the OFF position, and in the case of d.c. measurements, zero the meter on the 20 V range.

The calibration procedure starts with the 0.2 V d.c. range. Apply a d.c. input of exactly 0.2 volts. This can be derived from a potentiometer network across a battery, and should be monitored by the best quality d.c. voltmeter available to the constructor. Now trim R15 until the instrument being calibrated reads exactly 20 microamperes. The 2 V and 20 V ranges can be checked, preferably at or near the maximum end of the ranges, by applying the appropriate monitored input. Although for reasonable accuracy it should not normally be necessary to adjust the input attenuator, adjustment can be made to the 2 V range by changing the value of R 2 , and to the 20 V range by changing the value of R 3 .

Calibration on a.c. also commences with the 0.2 V range. This time R 5 is trimmed for a meter reading of 200 microamperes when $0.2 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{r.m.s} \mathrm{is} \mathrm{applied} \mathrm{to}$ the a.c. input socket JK1. The frequency of the test signal must not exceed $1,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$ during this stage of calibration. Once R5 is set, the calibration on the 2 V and 20 V ranges should follow automatically. Finally, with the test signal reduced to 0.02 V r.m.s., the lowest a.c. range can be set by trimming R6.



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 quored prices are those at the time of going to press.

## CALCULATORS

Two new portable Oxford calculators, replacing all previous models. have just been announced by SinclairRadionics. These new models have been designed after analysing the views of a cross section of our society, including retailers and wholesalers.

In addition to the four normal arithmetic and six trigonometric functions (in degrees and radians), the Oxford "Scientific" offers logs base $_{\text {", }}$, logs base ${ }_{10}$, antilogs, $y^{x}$. memory, two levels of parentheses. sign change, plus the four slide-rule functions: $x^{2}, \quad \sqrt{x}, 1 / x$, and $\pi$.

Accuracy is claimed to be $\pm$ one unit in the 8th significant digit on arithmetic and slide-rule functions, and $\pm 2$ units on all other functions. The large green 8 -digit display shows results in normal or scientific (mantissa plus exponent) notation.

The Oxford "Universal" follows the proven formula of the nowdiscontinued Oxford 200, with + . ,$- \times, \div, \%$, a constant, a large green display, and a six-function memory. However, as a result of consumer demand, three convenience functions have been added: $\sqrt{ } \mathbf{x}$. $1 / x$, and $x^{2}$.

Both of these two new calculators offer mains or battery operation. A mains adaptor is available, or each calculator gives several weeks of normal use on a PP3 battery.
Available from most big stores and stationers, the Oxford "Universal" has a recommended retail price of $£ 11.95$ plus $8 \%$ VAT. This is £f cheaper than the previous Oxford 200 version. The Oxford "Scientific" has a recommended retail price of $£ 14.95$ plus $8 \%$ VAT.

## MULTIMETER

Utilising established valve-voltmeter techniques to achieve a stable and reliable instrument, the Chinaglia VTVM 2002 electronic multimeter is the latest product being marketed by Alcon Instruments suitable for the servicing technician.

With a wide 100 degree mirrorscale movement for analogue display and some 21 ranges showing an input impedance of $22 \mathrm{M} \Omega 2$ on d.c.
and $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ shunted by 30 pF on a.c., the 2002 is capable of wide ranging measurements. For example, it can display d.c. volts, peak or r.m.s.; a.c. volts; power in dB and resistance in ohms.

Accuracy is claimed to be +2.5 per cent on d.c. and resistance and 3.5 per cent on a.c. When on a.c. the frequency range is 25 Hz to $100 \mathrm{kHz} \pm 1 \mathrm{~dB}$ and this can be extended by using an optional r.f. probe to cover up to 250 MHz .

The resistance ranges are particularly interesting, providing the ability to differentiate between resistance as low as $0.2 \Omega$ or as high as 100 M ?. To cater for the TV world there is an optional high voltage probe extending the upper voltage to 30 kV .

Complete with leads and instructions, the Chinaglia 2002 costs $£ 98 \cdot 60$, including VAT, postage and packing. Further information is available from Alcon Instruments Ltd. (Dept. P.E.), 19 Mulberry Walk, London SW3 6DZ.

## DISPLAY SWITCHES

A new range of compact 7 -segment l.e.d. display modules with integral pushbutton-actuated decade switch is now available from Contraves Industrial Products.

Known as Multicount modules, these combined display and switch units can be assembled into multidecade display and switching banks, with any desired number of digits, for instrument control panel mounting. Front panel mounting of the modules is achieved with push-in end brackets and locating dowels ensure positive and accurate alignment of module stacks. A fulllength red filter spans all l.e.d. display in each bank.

A variety of optional functions is available, including built-in memory, up/down counter, comparator and sign display, Even TIL or cmos logic may be specified and dummy modules can be supplied for incorporation of additional electronics, pushbuttons, etc.

The bi-directional decade switch. with BCD output, can function independently from the digital display, or may be connected internally or externally to the display logic. This combination of switch and display within one single housing reduces panel space required and greatly simplifies mounting and interconnection. Applications include event counting and limiting, timing, clock displays and position control.

Addresses of nearest stockists and costings for the Multicount modules can be obtained from Contraves Industrial Products Ltd., Time House, (Dept P.E.), Station Approach. Ruislip, Middlesex HA4 8LH.

## NEW CATALOGUES

We have received a fair selection of components and kit catalogues this month which we can recommend to readers for their reference library. Of course, all prices should first be checked with firms direct or with current advertisements before ordering any goods. The catalogues received are as follows:

## Home Radio Components

Catalogue
Charge: $£ 1 \cdot 40.192$ pages
Home Radio (Components) Ltd., 234-240 London Road, Mitcham. Surrey CR4 3HD.

## Arrow Electronics Components <br> Catalogue No. 9

Charge: 40p. 44 pages
(overseas orders welcome)
Arrow Electronics Ltd., Leader House, Coptfold Road, Brentwood, Essex CM14 4BN.

Tandy 1977 Catalogue
Charge: Free. 100 pages
Available from any Tandy Store.
Heathkit Winter '76-77 Catalogue Charge: Free. 40 pages
Heath (Gloucester) Ltd., Bristol Road, Gloucester GL 2 6EE.


Scientific from Sinclair



Lists the most commonly available small signal, Zener and power diodes with important parameters and comparable types for easy replacement.



## $\underset{* * *}{* *}$ pH METER

Gardeners, aquarium owners, home brewers and chemists; build your own pH meter. Learn the meaning of pH and how it can be measured accurately. This instrument may be used as a voltmeter too!

## ${ }_{\star \star}^{*}$ AUTOWAH

Look no feet! Most wah and swell pedals by definition have to be operated by a footswitch. This unit can give either effect, automatically triggering from each new note played on the guitar.

## PRACTICAL

ELEETRONICS

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DURING the testing of a digital clock system wnich did not require a display in its final application. a need was found for a circuit that would permit display of the output. and of the intermediate stages, without wiring many I.e.d.s and their driving circuits. Such a circuit could also be used to display the output of instruments such as timers and DVMs, etc. and notes on possible applications are included later. It was decided to use an oscilloscope as the display medium, due to its flexibility and availability.
The circuit to be described is essentially a Read Only Memory (ROM) containing the numerals 0 to 9. in seven-segment format. Additional circuitry will permit numbers to be displayed on an oscilloscope. without intensity modulation being necessary. This is a considerable advantage, since most cheap oscilloscopes do not have a Z input: even when they do. it is often difficult to drive

The system uses TTL i.c.s throughout. and is cheaper and easier to use than an MOS ROM containing ASCII characters. The total cost is about $£ 7$. which is almost independent of the number of digits displayed.

## CHARACTER GENERATION

The method of generation of characters on the oscilloscope will decide some of the features of the ROM, so this is treated first. Standard ASCII characters are formed on a $7 \times 5$ matrix of dots (e.g. see Practical Electronics, March 1972). For convenience, an $8 \times 8$ matrix is used here, in order to leave a space of three columns between adjacent
digits, and of one row beneath each digit. This leaves room for other symbols (e.g. a minus sign) to be added if desired.
The row and column numbering and segment identification are shown in Fig. 1. Notice that Row 1 is at the bottom of the character, for reasons to be explained shortly. Since seven-segment characters are used, the dots on each "bar" can be activated at the same time, thus minimising the logic necessary.

The dots are formed on the oscilloscope by a series of staircase waveforms, each with eight steps. By decreasing the timebase speed, the steps of the staircase will be contracted, and appear as dots. The transitions between levels are, by contrast. so fast that they are not seen.


Fig. 1. Digit element numbering and seven-segment identification


Fig. 2. Complete circuit diagram

The staircase is generated by a digital-to-analogue converter (DAC) using IC5, IC9 and an "R-2R" ladder network. See the circuit diagram Fig. 2. This circuit gives a voltage at the output that is proportional to the binary number set up at the input. The DAC is driven by a 3-bit binary counter, to give
a step on the waveform for each row of the character. Thus the DAC input is connected to the Row Address input. If the DAC output is examined with an oscilloscope, a series of staircase waveforms will be seen. With a slow timebase speed, the steps of the staircase will appear as dots.
a

d

e


Fig. 3. An example of character generation, the figure " 4 "
(a) DAC output-8 step staircase. (b) Dots on 'scope, unmodulated. (c) Modulation from ROM. (d) Resultant display. (e) Slower timebase

The method of character generation from these dots is shown in Fig. 3, which uses the digit "4" as an example. It can be seen that the parts of the waveform that are not required are "gated out" by the signals from the ROM. In order that the digits will stand clear of the baseline formed by these transitions to zero, a fourth section is added to the DAC, driven directly by the ROM output. This raises the characters up by a distance equal to their own height.

For ease of viewing, the line of numbers is separated into blocks of $1,2,4$, etc. digits by gating the output of the ROM with a signal from the addressing circuitry, described later. This makes alternate sections of the display appear blank.

## READ-ONLY MEMORY

When the BCD code for the required character is set up on the input to the ROM, the elements of the digit are selected in sequence by the Row and Column Address inputs. The ROM generates a signal such that when an element is addressed, the output goes to a logic 1 , otherwise it is at logic 0.

The Row and Column Address inputs are decoded by BCD to 1 -of-10 circuits IC11 and IC12. These have "active low" outputs (i.e. the addressed output goes to a logic 0 , while all others are at logic 1). The character input is decoded by IC10, a seven-segment decoder with active high TTL outputs. The three decoders produce a unique set of outputs for any row, column and digit selected. These outputs are processed by a series of NAND gates (here acting as or gates) in order that the


The structure of the display is apparent when c.r.t. brightness is increased

## COMPONENTS . . .

| $$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { rs } \\ & \begin{array}{l} 330 \Omega \\ 1 \mathrm{k} \Omega \\ \text { ( } 6 \text { off }) \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Capacitors |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{C} 1 \\ & \mathrm{C} 2-\mathrm{C} 4 \end{aligned}$ | $0.047 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ disc $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ disc cer |
| Integrated | ed Circuits |
| IC1, IC8 | 87430 (2 off) |
| IC2-IC4 | 47410 (3 off) |
| IC5 | 7400 |
| IC6, IC9 | 97404 (2 off) |
| IC7 | 7420 |
| IC10 | 7448 |
| IC11, IC12 | C12 7442 (2 off) |
| IC13 | 7413 |
| IC14-IC16 | C16 7493 (3 off) |

Miscellaneous
Vero DIP Breadboard 13401. Wiring pins


Fig. 4. Component layout. All wiring is carried out on top of the board
appropriate Row or Column is activated continuously for each horizontal or vertical segment respectively.

Since the DAC output will go from zero upwards when the Row Address counts from " 000 " to " 111 ", the staircase formed will lean to the right, giving a pleasing appearance to the characters. Thus it is necessary that Row input " 000 " selects the bottom row of elements of the digit, hence the wiring of the Nand gates.

Each of the three logic signals necessary to activate an element (i.e. Row, Column and Character) is applied to a series of 3-input NAND gates IC2, IC3 and IC4, one for each segment of the display. When a segment is selected, the output of the appropriate NAND gate will go low. The signals from each gate are combined in an 8 -input NAND gate IC1, again giving the OR function. Thus when an element is selected at the Row, Column and Character input, the output goes high as required. This completes the ROM itself.

## ADDRESSING CIRCUITRY

A Schmitt trigger oscillator followed by a buffer (IC13) is used to drive three 4 -bit counters IC14, IC15 and IC16 (7493), the first two of which drive the Row and Column address inputs. Since the digits are to be displayed on a horizontal line, the row inputs are scanned at eight times the rate of the
column inputs. The last counter is used as a "memory address" output. It could be used to operate a multiplexer, or to select the location in a memory where the digit to be displayed is stored. By moving a wire link $1,2,4 \ldots 32$ digits may be displayed. This is used to gate the output of. the ROM, as explained earlier.

## CONSTRUCTION AND SETTING UP

The prototype was constructed on a Veroboard DIL Layout Sheet as shown in Fig. 4. It is recommended that sockets be used for the i.c.s as a precaution against damage. The layout is in no way critical. The supply rail should be decoupled by a $0 \cdot 1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor every four i.c.s $\mathrm{C} 2, \mathrm{C} 3$ and C 4 . The current consumption is about 300 mA , and it will be found that IC10 gets quite warm when many "blank" characters are displayed (i.e. all the 7448 outputs are on).

## APPLICATION NOTES

As mentioned earlier, the circuit was designed to display the output of a digital clock. For this and most applications, a multiplexer is needed. It should be remembered that blank spaces between digits may be selected with the input " 1111 ". A digital voltmeter or calculator can also be used if provided with the correct interface. A simpler application would be to display an oscilloscope's calibration settings beside the waveform being examined, possibly for photographic purposes. This is done by using the range switching to control the character input. Indeed, any digital system that uses BCD data can be examined. when the circuit becomes a useful test instrument.


Fig. 5. Circuit for the addition of a decimal point

In practice, the circuit fulfilled the required function of a display for a clock. It has also proved useful in checking the operation of i.c. counters and flip-flops.

A decimal point may be added by means of the circuit in Fig. 5. Other symbols made of straight lines could be implemented. It should be noticed that there will be an additional input for each symbol, making multiplexing more complex. An advanced system with a large memory might display several lines of data.


## how to save

I'm all tor economy in these difficult times. We all need to trim our spending a bit. How splendid, then, that the Post Office should announce equipment savings of no less than $£ 100$ million. And this on top of chopping 25,000 jobs.

Alas, the Post Office, when you read the small print, hasn't saved a penny. That $£ 100$ million is the amount of overspending that would have been made on new exchange equipment to 1980 but for the discovery by the planners that existing equipment is being used inefficiently. And on the iobs front the Post Office, again reading the small print, doesn't seem to have fired many. if any, of the workers, but has managed to save the equivalent of 25,000 jobs which is not quite the same thing.

Actually, the paper "savings" on equipment is to be $£ 220$ million if projected through to the 1980s. The revised programme of spending, says the Post Office, "will have a significant impact on the telecommunications industry" ${ }^{\prime \prime}$. They can say that again! Bad news for the industry, of course, because if over-capacity can't be switched to exports, many thousands of jobs are at stake, mostly in the Midlands.

How did the Post Office get its sums wrong? Well, it appears that a high-powered study team instituted in 1974 has been to the United States, Canada and Sweden to see how the administrations of these countries conduct their telephone business. And the team picked up a few ideas on methods of traffic measurement which gives a better appreciation of how to match equipment at the exchanges to the load it has to bear.

After generating tons of data and processing it through computers
the planners believe that with a bit of juggling and by re-using some of the old electromechanical equipment they can get by with far less new equipment than was originally thought. Bad news, as I have said, for the industry but good news for the 14 million telephone subscribers. Even with only $£ 100$ million saved they can all, theoretically, have a $£ 7$ rebate on their bills. And I can theoretically, as it were, forecast they won't get a penny.

Of course the Post Office is to be congratulated on putting its house in order. But I suspect that the high-powered team and all the data processing is only half the story. The other half is that a lot of the proposed new equipment is now unnecessary because ordinary folk can no longer afford to use the telephone so frequently since the last round of penal charge increases. This view seems to be supported by the reduction in charges on calls through the operator which came into effect on January 4. This was announced by the Post Office as a New Year "gift" to customers worth about E5 million.

Anyway, I was more than pleased to note the go-ahead for a fullscale trial of the millimetric waveguide system which is said to have good export potential. The 50 mm diameter glass fibre pipe can carry half a million simultaneous telephone conversations or 300 TV channels or a mixture of both. The enormous traffic capacity through a single pipe makes it truly costeffective although the pipe itself is expensive, according to one report costing about $£ 20$ per metre.

The operational link is to be between Reading and Bristol, a distance of some 123,000 metres so it will be a costly experiment but necessary to prove the system. Nice business for BICC who make the pipe and Marconi who make the electronics. Useful, too, if the present Reading-Bristol trunk suddenly needs up to another half million lines or the TV authorities go channel-mad.

## ACCELERATED DELAY!

Odd item of new-speak is that members of the IEE in far away places like the USA can now get their journals by a system called Accelerated Surface Post (ASP) which suggests to me fast trains and ships. The extra fee is either $£ 1.50$ or $£ 2.00$ a year respectively for "IEE News" and "Electronics and Power" for rapid transit, which is fair enough. But reading the small print (at which I am becoming quite expert) 1 find that ASP is not fast surface post but slow bulk airmail. So slow that delivery time is quoted as of the order of 14 days. How's that for progress? Mavbe there was a misprint and

ASP really means Accelerated Service Post. Either way its a vivid example of the lowered standard in public services we have come to tolerate through the years.

## MORE PROFITS

Last month I was taking to task those merchants of doom forecasting the demise of the British electronics industry. I can now report more good news. Plessey's third quarter results were 28 per cent up in sales over the corresponding period of the previous year and profits up nearly 20 per cent, confirming the underlying trend of improvement. Decca's turnover for the year was up $£ 15$ million to $£ 170$ million with record exports of $£ 49$ million. Cable \& Wireless, the consistently profitable earner of overseas currency, improved profits by 49 per cent while earning $£ 41$ million in foreign currency as against £27 million in the previous year.

Looking to the future we find GEC claiming to be the first European company with an all-solidstate TV camera using charge coupled devices, with production promised for this year. Big expansion in thick films is being forecast by ITT's David Boswell at the Paignton, Devon, plant. He forecasts a three-fold increase in the UK market by 1980. A Mackintosh survey forecasts a 12.9 per cent growth for the European electronics industry this year.

Meantime, solid orders are flowing in. MEL has just picked up some new Clansman business bringing the order book for Clansman military radios to over $£ 10$ million. On the investment side Marconi has iust opened a new £1 million PCB facility at Hillend. Fife. Helping to pay for this are bumper contracts such as the £1 million order from the Post Office for PCM equipment and another $£ 1$ million from Algeria for radio communications.

Marconi is now doing so well that they hardly bother to announce anything involving less than $£ 1$ million! But an interesting statistic is that in nearly 10 years of making PCM equipment, Marconi has averaged a PCM order intake of £1,200 every hour of every working day over the period. Another is that the Hillend plant had 850 people in 1974 and now has 2,000 with plenty of vacancies still available.

But if anyone believes that managing a big concern is easy they may like to dwell on the fact that with present interest rates it costs $£ 2,500$ a week to maintain £1 million of stock for work in progress. Just one of the headaches faced by managers who take all the kicks for an income not much more in take-home terms than shop-floor workers.

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## $1 \mathrm{~S}^{\circ} \mathbb{N} \mathrm{D}$ <br>  <br> By P. D. SCARGILL



THE circuit described is an electronic equivalent of the well-known card game "snap", in which two players pit their reflexes against each other over the chance turning of a card.

The design shown in Fig. 1 overcomes two main problems associated with the card game: (a) the need for a fair card dealer, and (b) the problem of at draw. The first difficulty is overcome by means of a delayed action "pair" light which comes on after a time, which with the circuit values given will be from 10 to 15 seconds after the game is set

The second problem just does not itrise with this version of the game, as the electronics can register the first of two close responses to within a fraction of a microsecond using TTL, rendering the chances of a draw totally negligible. If a player gives a false response. or accidentally pushes his or her response button before the "pair" light comes on, the game is automatically nulled, and a "cheat" light comes on.

## PLAY

Play commences when the reset button is pressed. After a fixed time delay, the "pair" light will illuminate, and the first player to press his or her response button wins. A "game accepted" light will come on together with the winning player's own light.

## CIRCUIT OPERATION

A glance at Fig. I shows that the circuit is quite straightforward; G1 and G2 forming bistable $A$ (for player A), and G3 and G4 forming bistable B. These bistables are interconnected via D4 and D5 so that the first one to be triggered will inhibit the other from latching. If, for example, Sl is pressed first, then bistable A becomes "set", and D6 illu-


Fig. 1. Circuit diagram of the IC Snap game. Pin details of TR1 and the i.c.s. shown viewed from underneath.
minates. In this condition G 4 input is held at logical 0 , therefore bistable B can be toggled by S2 but cannot latch. In the event of a near simultaneous response by both players, both D6 and D7 would light up; but the final decision as to the winner would come when the players released their buttons. The one whose l.e.d. remained alight would be the winner! The reverse is true of course if $\mathbf{S} 2$ is pressed first.

The bistable outputs are gated together at G8 and taken to the "game accepted" and "cheat" logic, while the time delay is generated by R1, R2, C1 and TRI. The "pair" light (D9) is driven by the output of G5, which is the inverted signal from the collector of TRI. The time delay components may be altered if desired. However, 10 to 15 seconds as set, is too long for the player to anticipate, and not long enough to allow boredom to set in. As can be seen, if the "cheat" logic is activated, G7 output goes to 0 and stops Cl charging, hence stopping the game. D1, D2 and D3, together with S3 will reset the two bistables and the timer. Pressing this switch starts off the game.

## CONSTRUCTION AND LAYOUT

Layout is not in any way criticai and therefore construction is left to the individual. However, one or two points are made for guidance. Although the 7400 family of i.c.s are quite robust, care should be taken when soldering to avoid overheating. The prototype was made simply by placing the components on a piece of stiff board, and applying a drop of quick-set adhesive to hold them in place. Then they were wired together with fine plastic insulated single core wire, the whole assembly being covered with resin after testing.

## TESTING

Check the wiring carefully and then connect to the batteries. Press S3, and upon release all lights should be out. Immediately press S1 or S2, and its associated I.e.d. (D6 or D7) should light up, along with the "cheat" light. Reset S3 and wait until the "pair" light comes on. Press S1 or S2, and again D6 or D7 will illuminate but this time with the "game accepted" light.

When all lights are checked the assembly can be encased, and encapsulated with resin if desired. except the batteries. lights and switches of course! Finally connect the on/off switch in the positive battery lead and the job is finished.

## COMPONENTS . . .

| Resistors ${ }^{\text {P3-R7 }} 2208$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R1 | 680ks 2 | R3-R7 220 |
| R2 | $470 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R8-R9 ${ }^{2 \cdot 7 \mathrm{k} \Omega}$ |
|  |  | All $\frac{1}{6}$ W 10\% |
| Transistors TR1 BC108 |  | Integrated Circuits IC1-IC3 7400 (3 off) |
| $\begin{array}{cl} \text { Diodes } & \\ \text { D1-D5 } & \text { 1N914 } \\ \text { D6-D10 } & \text { L.E.D.s (5 off) } \end{array}$ |  | Capacitors |
|  |  | C1 $470 \mu \mathrm{~F} 10 \mathrm{~V}$ elect. |
|  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous |  |  |
| S1, S2 and S3 S.P. push to make (momentary action) switch. |  |  |
| cells. Case (a cig: r box was used for the proto- |  |  |

A12 electronic systems suffer from noise to a greater or lesser extent. Sometimes, a large amount of noise can be tolerated; at other times noise becomes so significant that it causes circuits to mabfunction. Audio equipment is an example where the noise does not necessarily affect the electronics but has a disturbing effect on the listener. Lets have a look at various sources of noise, and then see how noise can be rept to a minimum.

## NOISE SOURCES

## Thermal Noise

Thermal noise occurs in all systems and is usually associated with resistors. The amount of noise from a resistor depends on its absolute temperature ( $T$ ), the value of the resistor ( R ), and the bandwidth ( $\mathbf{B}$ ) of the circuit which contains the resistor. Because noise is a random fluctuating signal and not sinusoidal, it is useless to quote the mean square noise voltage. It is then possible to calculate the noise power present in a circuit due to a resistor
Fig. I shows a noise equivalent circuit for a resistor. $R_{1}$ is the input resistance of the circuit following the resistor. The simplest result for noise power comes if the input resistance is made equal to the resistor in question.

Mean square noise voltage $=4 \mathrm{KTBR}$ where $K$ - Boltzmann's constant.
$T$ Absolute Temperature in degrees Kelvin.
B $=$ Bandwidth in Hertz.
$\mathrm{R}=$ Resistor value in Ohms.
The equivalent r.m.s. voltage source has a value of $2 \sqrt{ }$ KTBR. The voltage $\left(V_{i}\right)$ across the input resistor is half of this if $R_{1}$ is equal to $R$.

The power dissipated in $R_{1}$ due to this voltage is then $\frac{\mathrm{KTBR}}{\mathrm{R}}$

KTBwatts. This result is very useful if we want to determine the noise power at the input to a radio receiver for example.

## Shot Noise

In thermionic devices, a heated surface produces shot noise. Heating agitates the electrons and this is what is required for amplification. However, there is a random fluctuation in the quantity of electrons leaving the heated surface. The random lluctuaton appears as noise. The actual value of this noise depends on the current, the circuit bandwidth and also the type of device.

## Partition Noise

In multi-electrode devices certain electrons hit the electrodes. The result is another random
variation in signal level-noise to you and me. The partition noise so produced depends on the electrode currents and the bandwidth again.

## Transistor Noise

Noise from a transistor is due to three sources which can be equated to the three types of noise already mentioned. The base region has a resislance, producing noise equivalent to thermal noise. Minority carriers diffuse across the basecollector junction forming a leakage current. Fluctuations in this current produce noise. We can think of this as shot noise. Finally the reconbination of carriers in the base region, which fluctuates, can be likened to partition noise as electrons disappear into holes. All transistors produce noise but some are designed so that the noise is minimised.


Fig. 1. Noise equivalent circuit of a resistor


Fig. 2. Network noise factor

## NOISE FACTOR

If the noise from a device or system is important, its noise factor is usually quoted. It may be in the form of a number, or alternatively it can be expressed in decibels. For any system, it is the ratio of the useful signal to the noise that we need to know rather than the absolute level of the noise.

Fig. 2 shows diagrammatically a network which could be a system or a single device. The input signal to noise ratio is $\frac{S_{i}}{N_{i}}$ and the output signal to noise ratio $\frac{S}{N}$. The noise factor is the ratio of the ratios.

$$
\text { Noise Factor } F=\frac{S_{1} / / N_{1}}{S / N}=\frac{S_{1} N}{S N_{i}}
$$

In decibels this is:

$$
F=10 \log _{114} \frac{S_{i} N}{S N_{i}}
$$

Or, if the input signal to noise ratio is $D_{1} d B$ and the output signal to noise ratio is $\mathrm{D} d \mathrm{~d}$, then

$$
F=\left(D_{i}-D\right) d B
$$

The network introduces noise and therefore the ratio of signal to noise at the input is always greater than the ratio at the output because of the contribution due to the network itself. Taking an example, we can
demonstrate this. The input signal to noise ratio is, let us say. 70 dB . If the network has a gain of 30 dB , then the signal at the output will be 30 dB higher. Assuming for the moment that the network contributes no noise, the noise power will be 30 dB higher as well. The signal to noise ratio has not changed. However, when a measurement is made, the output signal to noise ratio is found to be 57 dB , let us say. Then-

$$
F=70-57=13 \mathrm{~dB}
$$

In numerical terms the input signal to noise ratio is 20 times the output ratio. Fig. 3 shows the different signal to noise ratios at the input and the output of a network.

## LOW NOISE CIRCUITS

Low noise devices are in general, more expensive than standard types. Also, because minimum noise is optimised, other parameters may suffer. We therefore like to limit the use of low noise devices to essential places in the circuitry.
Consider the amplifier of Fig. 4. It consists of a number of stages, all having gain. Noise due to the first stage $N_{1}$ is amplified by the following two stages, noise in the second stage ( $\mathrm{N}_{3}$ ) is amplified by the final stage, and then we have noise due to the final stage itself $\left(\mathrm{N}_{3}\right)$. If there is noise at the input to the amplifier ( $\mathrm{N}_{1}$ ) then that is amplified by all three stages. We can say that at the amplifier output:

Total noise $\mathrm{N}_{13} \mathrm{G}_{1} \mathrm{G}_{2} \mathrm{G}_{3} \quad \mathrm{~N}_{1} \mathrm{G}_{2} \mathrm{G}_{3}+\mathrm{N}_{2} \mathrm{G}_{3} \quad \mathrm{~N}_{3}$ If each of the stages has a gain of 10 , then we have:
Total Noise $-1,000 \mathrm{~N}_{13} \quad 100 \mathrm{~N}_{1} \quad 10 \mathrm{~N}_{2} \quad \mathrm{~N}_{3}$ It is cbvious from this that noise at the input and also that due to the first stage affect the total noise the most.

The noise at the input can only be changed by altering the temperature or the circuit bandwidth. Neither of these propositions are usually possible and so we are left with using low noise devices in the first few stages. If you are having problems with excessive noise, try substituting active devices in the input stages, Immersing the amplifier in liquid helium might cure the high noise but the solution would prove rather expensive.


Fig. 3. Signal to noise levels at input and output of a network.


Fig. 4. Three stage amplifier


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## POLYPHONIE KEYBOARD SYSTEM



THE odd sounds, which on the average synthesiser, result from forgetful (or otherwise) depression of two keys at the same time, are due to the use in most keyboards of single pole switch contacts with all the keys wired in parallel. This can be overcome by using changeover switches in series. If the "Minisonic" has been built using GJ type switches in conjunction with the h.f. oscillator and detector system, a simple rewiring job is all that is required.

Where a keyboard has not yet been built, the system described here allows for simultaneous programming of two or more voltage controlled oscillators from separate keys.

Using change-over switches, one pole is required for each VCO to be programmed. This system is shown in Fig. 1. When key 1 is pressed VCOI is connected to control voltage point 1 , VCO2 is connected to the upper row of switches, and VCO3 to the middle row. If key, 2 is now pressed, VCO2 is connected to CV point 2 , and VCO3 to the upper row of switches. If key 3 is pressed VCO3 is connected to CV point 3. Thus all three VCOs


## Fig. 1

can be programmed by separate points on the control voltage chain. Since the hold module for each VCO has an input impedance in excess of $2,000 \mathrm{M} \Omega$, there is minimal loading on the chain of resistors, and none is shorted out.

The switches may be either GJ types activated in pairs. or threes by one key, or else special assemblies can be made using printed circuit board and gold plated wire.
E. F. Flint,

Glasgow.

## AUTOMATIC CAR AERIAL




Fig. 1

AcIrcuit which will raise an electric aerial to its limit on operating the ignition switch, and lower it again when switching off the ignition is shown in Fig. 1. The problem lay in supplying power to the "up" lead for two or three seconds only when the aerial was required, and to the "down" lead for a similar time. An extra requirement for the down operation was that no power be consumed by the circuit when the ignition switch was off.
When the ignition key is operated, power is supplied to relay RLA.

Capacitor $C 2$ is charged, and relay RLB is operated through contact RLAI. The down lead of the aerial motor is isolated via the now open contact RLA1. RLC operates, and power is supplied to the "up" lead via the closed contacts RLA2, and RLC1. Once Cl charges up. RLC drops out and power is no longer supplied to the aerial motor. Zener diode D2 is required to stabilise the voltage on the timer circuit. Diode D3 ensures that power is still supplied to the aerial when the starter motor is operated.

When the ignition switch is put back to the "off" position, RLA
drops out and power is supplied to the "down" lead via the closed contacts of RLA1 and RLB1. Power is disconnected from C2 and RLB. Capacitor C2 discharges through RLB, and after a few seconds RLB1 opens, breaking the power to the down lead. Contact RLB2 discharges C 1 in readiness for the next operational cycle.

The values of Cl and C 2 are chosen to ensure that the aerial goes fully up and down respectively.
R. J. Darling.

Uddingston,
Glasgow.

THIS device (Fig. 1) gives an audible or visual indication if the sensor temperature exceeds a preset value. The latter can be situated either at the engine. gearbox, or brakedrums. depending on requirements.

The sensor. R1. is a carbon rod thermistor which reduces its resistance value as the temperature increases. The temperature at which the relay operates is adjustable by VRI. When the thermistor temperature increases. the base voltage of TR1 is sufficient to produce energisation of the relay.
The transistor used for TR. 1 depends on the car earthing. With a negative earth TRI should be a 2N3053. or with a positive earth a BC461. With a positive earth DI polarity and the unit supply rails should be reversed. With either earthing system, D1 prevents backe.m.f. damaging TR1. The 12 V supply line is taken via the vehicle ignition switch.
J. W. Cheshire. Sutton Coldfield.


Fig. 1


Fig. 1

## cheap over-voltage protector

F the regulator supplying TTL integrated circuits fails, the maximum $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}$ rating of seven volts may be exceeded, causing expensive damage. The circuit shown in Fig. 1 will remove the supply if the voltage rises above about $5 \cdot 7 \mathrm{~V}$.
With a supply of 5 V , Zener diode Dl will not pass current and consequently TR1 will be switched off. Normally, therefore, the circuit draws no current. When the supply exceeds $5.7 \mathrm{~V} \quad(5.1 \mathrm{~V}$ Zener breakdown plus 0.6 V base-emitter potential) D1 will conduct. switching TR1
on. The current through TR1 will increase until it blows fuse $F 1$, so removing the supply. To blow a 1 amp fuse the Zener diode passes only about 25 mA . well within the capability of a 400 mV device.
By using Zener diodes of different voltage ratings, the circuit can be used on other supply lines, up to a limit of 30 volts when using the BFY50.
A. Damper,

Carshalton.
Surrey.


$\mathrm{A}^{s}$s a very simple logic test clip and probe, it is possible to use an old integrated circuit package. The old i.c. will need to have its internal circuitry removed so that it doesn't affect the operation of the

## dIGITAL LOGIG CHECKER


probe. This can be done by breaking open the i.c. and scraping away the silicon chip and fine gold connecting wires. Metal-plastic-metal sandwich type i.c.s are better for this purpose than plastic or ceramic packages, as it is generally easy to break off the top metal layer exposing the chip itself.
Connections can be made by soldering fine wires to the top of the pins, as close to the package as possible to avoid the pins becoming loaded with too much solder and wire, which would cause them to lose much of their natural resilience. The unit can then be glued to the base of the probe, which can be applied "piggy-back" to the i.c. under test (Fig. 1).

The method of wiring the indicator l.e.d.s is shown in Fig. 2, the circuit being repeated seven or eight times over for 14 or 16 -pin i.c.s. It was found that 0.125 in MAN3 l.e.d.s by Monsanto gave the brightest display consistent with a reasonable current consumption, allowing 1 k ! series resistors to be used.
P. D. Maddison, Black burn,

Lancs.


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Fig. 1

more realistically imitated by setting the attack on both ES to min, and the decay to a few milliseconds on one and to about three seconds on the other.

Other strange envelope shapes can be formed from the system. as in Fig. 2.

Miss L. Robinson, Wilmslow, Cheshire.

## SIMPLE COMPRESSOR



Fig. 1

T
THIs circuit (Fig. 1) was designed to provide sustain on a guitar with a relatively insensitive pickup, though it could be used for other instruments or signals.

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The l.e.d. used was a 0.2 in highintensity red type mounted over the l.d.r.. the whole assembly being enclosed in a lightproof screened box.
Q. A. Rice Mitcham.

Surrey.

## 71 SIMPLIFIED CLOCK dISPLAY

|NFig, 1, a circuit is shown which makes it possible for common cathode displays to be used in the electronic clock of P.E. August 1975, which made use of common ariode displays. Using this method, only seven resistors are used (instead of twenty-one) for the interfacing of the displays.

Thus, the clock can be made more economically, and a printed circuit board can be designed with ease. For the current limiting resistor, $120 \Omega 2$ should be suitable for a 16 V supply.
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## HEADS OR TAILS

MOST published designs for heads or tails circuits rely on a bistable whose state is changed by a squarewave, the bistable being in one state during the mark, and the other during the space. This means that if the bistable is not to be biased towards any one state, the mark space ratio of the squarewave must be exactly 1:1. This is hard to achieve, due to component tolerances in the oscillator.

The circuit in Fig. 1 overcomes this difficulty by using an edge triggered bistable, which changes state whenever a positive-going edge appears at the clock input. Since the time between two consecutive edges is independent of the mark space ratio, l.e.d.s D1 and D2 are on for equal periods.
The squarewave is provided by TR1 and TR2, and the bistable is one half of a 7474. The l.e.d. currents are limited by R5 and R6, preventing the outputs of IC 1 from being overloaded. SI is a push-tomake release-to-break switch, which could be replaced by a relay with a delay to simulate the spinning of

a coin. A suitable delay circuit of a few seconds is given in Fig. 2.

It should be noted that the frequency of the oscillator is twice the
switching frequency of the bistable. P. Chambers,

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In BP 1445 369, the German company of Rowenta-Werke GmbH provides a useful technical recap on work to date on photo-electrically converting sunlight to electrical energy, for instance, using silicon cells to power domestic equipment such as clocks.

It is confirmed that the main problem to date lies in selecting a cell which will operate efficiently over the wide range of ambient lighting likely to be encountered in the earth's atmosphere. This is likely to be some 60,000 lux in bright sunlight and as little as 200 lux on a very cloudy day.

Curves are plotted for the energy conversion characteristics of presently available cells. It is claimed that the secret for efficient operation over a wide range of different illumination intensities is keeping the operating voltages of a mosaic of photoelectric cells always at the optimum working points on their characteristic curve locus.

This is achieved in the patent by connecting a storage capacitor across the photoelectric cells and applying the output to a d.c. converter circuit. This then supplies the working load, for instance a high value capacitor and accumulator serving as energy stores, with the necessary power.

According to the invention, the converter circuit has an adjustable frequency of operation automatically controlled by a photoconductive resistor which receives light from the same source of illumination as the generator cells. If necessary a neutral density filter is used to balance the light received by the two cell types.

Two circuits are given for light controlled transformer circuits, in which the frequency of operation rises with decreasing illumination and falls with increasing illumination. Another circuit is given where the frequency rises with rising illumination and falls with falling illumination. But in either case, the circuit operates to ensure that only that amount of energy is taken from the capacitor which can subsequently be delivered by the photoelectric cells under the sensed prevailing illumination.

## SIMPLIFIED TELECINE BPI 444591

If a recent patent (BP 1444 591) were not from the giant Matsushita Electrical Industrial Co. Ltd., of Osaka, Japan, and named five separate inventors, it could easily be dismissed as yet another armchair invention inadequately thought inrough. The patent pedigree, however, suggests that the idea, although simple, may open up interesting avenues of experiment for anyone with an old cine projector available for modification.

The patent claims a generally conventional cine projector, but with the projection lamp replaceable (by the movement of a slide or the turn of a rotor) with a photoelectric converter. The lamp is used when it is required to project films on a matt reflective screen in the usual manner.

To display a film on the screen of a domestic TV set, the lamp is replaced with the converter and the projector optics focused on the screen of a television receiver. in this way the converter receives light from the flying spot on the screen via the film running through the projector. The converter converts the varying light signals into correspondingly varying electric signals which are used to modulate the brightness of a video display.

It is suggested that one TV tube can perform the function of both image display tube and flying spot tube, to provide a TV display of the film image.

Although such a technique sounds unworkable (for instance, there are the problems of video feedback and the effect of using intermittent film transport as com monly found in domestic projectors) electronics experimenters may well find the basic idea behind the patent a trigger for further thought.

## JACKETED WIRES BP 1433526

A clever new method of producing a precision jacketed wire, for instance for use in temperature measuring and control techniques, is patented by G. Rau of Germany, in BP1 433526.

The object is to provide mechanical support for an extrerrely thin metallic resistor wire by means of a tough insulating jacket, but without interfering with its electrical resistance and the consistent transmission of heat to and from the wire. These requirements are normally mutually contradictory and the patented answer is to produce the insulating jacket by a gasmetal reaction.
A wire metal core is inserted into a silver tube. The core and tube are a mechanically manageable size, but are subsequently drawn to reduce their diameter to the desired size. The drawn composite is then heated to $800^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for three hours, permeation of oxygen from the air into the interface between the core and tube creating an oxide layer which serves as an insulating jacket of precision dimensions. As an alternative, a nitrogen reaction can be promoted to produce a nitrogen-based insulating layer.

## IN BRIEF

BP 1446747 - Nissan Motor Co. Ltd: Vehicle Safety Harness. Complicated circuitry to prevent an engine being started and run from cold it the driver and passenger seat belts have not been fastened, but with over-ride circuitry which enables the engine to be re-started after a stall even without belt fastening. Intended to cope safely with emergencies such as engine stall on a level crossing, where rapid re-start is more important than belt fastening.

BP 1445883 - Sepro Soc. D'Etudes: Automatic Collision Alarm. An intertia electric switch system for incorporation in a motor vehicle, the switch being slugged sufficiently to prevent its closure under all normal drivina conditions. But it closes on substantial impact to trigger and hold an alarm circuit closed. In this way a car damaged by impact on a motorway can automatically transmit radio alarm signals and/or flash warning lights to following traffic to prevent another collision.


Readers requiring a reply to any letter must include a stamped addressed envelope. We regret that we cannot answer any technical queries on the telephone.

## Transistor Socket

Sir-I recently made a transistor tester and had to find a simple. reliable method of connecting the transistors under test.
A 5 -pin 240 degree panel mounting DIN socket provided the answer. The tester leads were connected as shown in Fig. 1.
The DIN socket allows easy and firm connection for most transistor


Fig. 1
configurations, without having to bend or twist the often short leads!
H. Jacobs

Twickenham.

## Seeking the truth?

Sir,-I feel duty bound to write in reply to the article on the Electropsychometer under the Patents Review section of Practical Electronics (August).

I have a document in front of me dated September 14, 1976, from one Lee Torbush, an employee of the Bureau of Medical Devices of the US Food \& Drug Administration. In his view "The E-Meter (electropsychometer) is not capable of, nor is it possible to use it as a lie detector, or any such similar instrument. It is a religious artifact used by a Minister of the Church of Scientology to help in the Pastoral Counselling process."

I hope this information will be of some value to any budding Kojaks who believed that the circuit diagram outlined in the article would produce a lie detector. To make any effective use of the instrument outlined in the article they would have to undergo training as a Scientology Minister.
P. Thomson,

East Grinstead.


Perhaps we can help you turn that old wish into reality

As all electronics constructors know, one of the secrets of happiness is to spend leisure time on work that is both interesting and constructive. Unfortunately, one's enjoyment of the hobby is soon spoilt if you can't obtain the right components. That's where Home Radio Components come in and if you're a regular reader of

these advertisements you'll know exactly what we three "typical customers' ' recommend. Here it is-the first step is to invest in a Home Radio Components catalogue. This will enable you to locate quickly and easily the parts you need for the project you have in mind. Then, to buy the components you have a choice of three methods. 1, You can visit Home Radio's shop in Mitcham. above Tesco's almost opposite Mitcham Baths. 2. You can send a cheque or P.O. for the items you need, in the normal Mail Order way. 3, You can join Home Radio's Credit Scheme and settle your account monthly. Full details of this popular scheme are given in the catalogue.
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plugs．Overall size


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4 it it
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rate＇Balance＇cont ol fitted at rate＇Balance＇control fitted at the rar of the cbassis．
Input sensitivity is approximately $300 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{y}$ for full peak output of 4 watts per channel（ 8 watts mono），into 3 ohm circuit，allows high volume levels to be uscel with neqligitle


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