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Contains 2.3 metres approx. of 1.22 mm Ersin Multicore Savbit Solder Savbit increases life of copper bits by 10 times. Size5 39p For soldering fine joints
Two more dispensers to simplify those smaller jobs PC 115 provides 6.4 metres approx of 0.71 mm solder for fine wires, small components and printed circuits.
PC115 500
Or size 19A for kit wiring or radio and TV repairs 2.1 metres approx. of 1.22 mm solder.

Size 19A 43p

## Handy size Reels \& Dispensers

## OF THE WORLD'S FINEST CORED SOLDER TO DO A PROFESSIONAL JOB AT HOME

Ersin Multicore Solder contains 5 cores of non-corrosive flux that instantly cleans heavily oxidised surfaces and makes fast, reliable soldering easy. No extra flux is required.

Sole U.K Sales Concessionaires
Bhb MFFi Accessories Limited,
Kelsey House, Wood Lane End, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. HP2 4RO.

Prices shown are recommended retail, inc. VAT From Electrical and Hardware Shops. In difficulty send direct, plus 15 p P\&P. Prices and specifications subject to change without notice.

## TRANSFORMERS

ALL EX-STOCK-SAME DAY DESPATCH

NO HIDDEN EXTRAS- Prices correct at $14 t h$ December 1976. Prices include BE ACCORDING TO WEIGHT AND DISTANCE-BRS Electrosil Resistors, Semiconductors; Multi-meters and Audio Accessories.

| malns ISOLATING |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| CENTRE TAP WITH |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Ret | VA(Watts) | £ |
| 07* | 20 | 4.57 |
| 149 | 60 | 6.68 |
| 150 | 100 | 7.65 11.95 |
| 151 | 200 | 11.95 |
| 152 | 250 | 14.47 |
| 153 | ${ }^{350}$ | 17.14 |
| 154 | 500 | 19.73 |
| 155 | 750 | $27.25 \dagger$ |
| 156 | 1000 | 37.979 |
| 157 | 1500 | $43 \cdot 33$ t |
| 158 | 2000 | $45.34 \dagger$ |
| 159 | 3000 | $76.38+$ |
| *115V only | or 240 V | Sec |
| 30 Volt range |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Sec 0-12-15-20-24-20V |  |  |
| Ret | Amps | ${ }_{5}^{\text {¢ }}$ |
| 112 | 0.5 | 3.15 |
| 79 | 10 | 4.00 |
| ${ }^{3}$ | 2.0 | 5.55 |
| 20 | 30 | 6.87 |
| 21 | 4.0 | 7.93 |
| 51 | 50 | 9. 55 |
| 117 | 60 | 10.69 |
| 88 | 80 | 14.15 |
| 89 | 10.0 | 14.51 |
| 60 volt range |  |  |
| Prim. $220-240 \mathrm{~V}$ |  |  |
| Sec. 0-24-30-40-48-60V |  |  |
| Ret. | Amps | ¢ |
| 124 | 0.5 | 3.94 |
| ${ }^{126}$ | 10 | 5.43 |
| 127 | 2.0 | 7.85 |
| 125 | 30 | 11.00 |
| 123 | 4.0 | 13.07 |
| 40 | 50 | 14.20 |
| 120 | 6.0 | 16.85 |
| 121 | 8.0 | 10.56+ |
| 122 | 10.0 | $24.08 \dagger$ |
| 189 | 12. 0 | $25.16 \uparrow$ |



## WIDE RANGE OF <br> PANEL. METERS



## 200 Mixed value resistors (count by weight)

 150 Mixed value capacitors (count by weight) 15 Assoded pots and pre-sets 10 Reed switches3 Micro switches
15 wire wound res
1 Pack wire 50 metres, assorted colours PLEASE STATE PACK REQUIRED 90p PER PACK

ATURES

| NIATURES Volts | $\AA$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3-0-3 | 2.50 |
| 0-6, 0-6 | $2 \cdot 97$ |
| 9-0-9 | 2.28 |
| 0-9. 0.9 | 2.39 |
| 0-8-9, 0-8-9 | 3.14 |
| 0-8-9. 0-8-9 | 4.51 |
| 0-15, 0-15 | 2.28 |
| 0-20.0-20 | $3 \cdot 22$ |
| 20-12-0-12-20 | 3.88 |
| 0-15-20, 0-15-20 | $5 \cdot 37$ |
| 0-15-27. 0-15-27 | 4.77 |
| 0-15-27. 0-15-27 | 6.00 |
| 12, 15, 20, 24, 30 | $3 \cdot 15$ |


| DECS SOLDERLESS BREADBOARDING |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 5 Dec 70 contacts | ¢2.41 |
| T Dec 208 contacts | £3.92 |
| U Dec A forlc.s.etc | [4. 58 |
| U Dec B forl Cis.etc | ¢7. 82 |
| BRIDGE RECTIFIERS | £ |
| 200V 2A | 0.67 |
| $400 \mathrm{~V} \quad 2 \mathrm{~A}$ | 0.72 |
| 200 V 4A | 0.89 |
| 500 V 10A | $2 \cdot 70$ |

25W Amplifiers $1+$ Pre-Amp Power supply 1 Transtorme + Front Panel

1. Kit of parts to include on/otf switch. neon ind Stereo head phone socket Plus instructions book £32-18.

TEAK AUDIO KIT 25W Teak veneered cabinet
Aluminium chassis, heat sink and froni pand sockets otc plus back - CARTRIDGES

Magnetic Sonotone 100
Magnetic Sonotone
Ceramic E.E.I.CS 2000
ACOS GP93-1
AT55 (magnetic)
55.31
52.72
52.38

POWER UNIT
Plugs direct into 13 A 3 pin socket. $6-7.5-9 \mathrm{~V}$ en 300 mA with multi-plug
C3. 59.

| AVO 8 MK5 | ¢67. 33 |
| :---: | :---: |
| AVO 72 | C26.86 |
| AVO TT 169 | ¢28.94 |
| AVO MM5 | ¢23.48 |
| U4315 (USSR) | inc steal |
| carry case | ¢16.52 |
| POWER UNIT |  |
| 5 | ¢5. 18 |
| STAB 3-6-7.5-9V | 400 mA ¢6. |

STEREO FM TUNER WITH PHASE-LOCK LOOP
Pre-selected stations supply $20-35 \mathrm{~V} \quad 90 \mathrm{~mA}$ Max $\quad \mathbf{2 4}-21$
Barrie Electronics Ltd.
3. THE MINORIES, LONDON EC3N 1BJ TELEPHONE: 01-488 3316/7/8
nEAREST TUBE STATIONS: ALDGATE \& LIVERPOOL ST.


Available to you in kit form at the same moment as its national launch, the brilliant new Videomaster Superscore contains the latest product of MOS technology: a TV game chip.

The logic contained in it had previously to be generated by 100 TL devices. Now it is condensed into one 28-pin chip.

This all-new Videomaster plugs into your 625-line UHF TV set (for overseas customers having VHF sets we can supply the necessary VHF modulator) to give you four exciting games (including tennis and football) and two future game options. It features on-screen digital scoring, realistic hit sounds, two bat sizes, two
ball speeds, automatic serving and much more. It runs on six $1 \frac{1}{2}$ volt SP11 type batteries (not supplied).

The Videomaster Superscore kit costs only £24.95 including VAT (recommended retail price of the ready built model is over $£ 40.00$ ) and comes complete with ready-tuned UHF or VHF modulator, circuit board with printed legend, all resistors, transistors and diodes, built-in loudspeaker, socket for mains adaptor, and, of course, the TV game chip itself.

Easy to put together the Superscore has full assembly instructions, circuit diagram and circuit description. Don't miss this chance to own the newest electronic game at such low cost.

POST TODAY TO:

Please send me (insert No. requ'd).................Videomaster Superscore Kits at $£ 24.95$ (inc. VAT \& P\&P in UK) or $£ 23.10+£ 4.00$ for $P \& P$ overseas)
I enclose my cheque/money order* for $£$... $\qquad$ VHF modulator required $\mathrm{YES} / \mathrm{NO}^{*}$
NAME $\qquad$
ADDRESS $\qquad$

# 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 numbendentiy, or interconnected. The greater the
number of circuits, the greater the versatility. Other circuits in our lisss may be used with the Synthesiser to good advantage (notably P.E. Minisonic, Phasing Unit, Wind and Rain, Rhythm Generator, Sound Bender, Voltage Controlled Filter, Guitar Effects Pedal).

## THE MAIN SYNTHESISER

## Stabilised power supply <br> Two Linear Voltage Controlled Oscillators

 and one inverter-all 3 circuitsPCB (2 are required) each Two Ramp Generators and Two Input Amplifiers
afl 4 circuics
PCB (holds all 4 circuits)
$\mathrm{Sample-Hold}$ and Noise Generator
Tone Control
PCB
Reverberation Amplifier
Sorine Line unit for Reverb. Amp.
Ring Modulator
Pakk Leval Meter Circuit
PCB to hold Reverb. Ring Mod and Meter Circuits
Envelope Shaper
Volt
Voltage C
Amplifier
PCB (holds both circuits)
THE SYNTHESISER KEYBOARD CIRCUITS
(Can be used without the Main Synthesiser to make an
Two Logarithmic Voltare Controlled
Oscillators
Component set
PCB (holds both
PCB (holds both eircuits)
Divider 2 Hold Circuits, 2 Modulation
Amplifier, Mixer and 2 Envelope Shaper
PCB (holds the first 6 circuirs)
Korboard 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 8 different switchable effects that can source, producing different switchable effects that can most interesting of all the low-priced sound effects units in our range. Circuit does not duplicate effects from the Guitar Overdrive Unit.
Component Set with special foot operated
swirches
Alternative component set with panel mounting
switches
Switches
Printed
Printed Circuit Board
SOUND BENDER (P.E. May 74)
A multi-purpose sound controller, the functions of which include envelope shaper, tremolo, voice-operated fader, automatic fader and frequency-doubler. Component Ser for above functions (excl. SWs) Printed circuir board
Optional extra-additional Audio Modulator, the use of
which, in conjunction with the above component which, in conjunction with the above component set. Component Set (incl. PCB)
PHASING UNIT (P.E. Sept. 73)
A simple but effective manually controlled unit for introducing the "phasing" sound into live or recorded Component Set (incl. PCB)
PHASING CONTROL UNIT (P.E. Oce. 74)
For use with the above Phasing Unit to automatically control the rate of phasing.
Component Set (incl. PCB)
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. PCE

## POST AND HANDLING

U.K. orders-under $£ 15$ add 25 pplus VAT, over C 15 add 5.K. orders under $£ 15$ add 25 p plus VAT.
50 p plus VAT. Keyboards EI .50 plus VAT.

Optiona! Insurance for compensation against loss or damaze in post, add 35p in addition to above post and handling. B.F.P.O., and other countries are subject to Export postage rates.

COMPONENTS SETS include all conductors, potenciometers and transor mers, Hardware such as cases, 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. G月AMS are supplied free with all PCBs designed by Phonosonics.
PHOTOCOPIES of the P.E. texts for most of the kits are available-prices in our lists.

### 614.36

$\underset{\substack{f 18.62 \\ E 1.63}}{ }$
55.9
P.E. JOANNA (P.E. May/Sept. 75)

A five-octave electronic piano that has switchable alternative voicing of Honky-Tonk piano, ordinary piano. harpsichord, or a mixture of any oo the three, together
with facifities including fast and slow tremolo, loud and soft pedal switching, and sustain pedal switching. The sower amplifier typically delivers 24 watts into 8 ohms. The PCBs have been redesigned by ourselves making improved use of the space available.

## Main Powar Supply

.111 .68
Tone Generator and Top $C$ Envelope
Shaper
PCB for Main PSU, Tone Gen \& Top C E.S.
Envelope Shapers for all notes (except
Set of PCBy for Envelope Shapers (except Top
C)
Coici

Voicing and Pre-Amp Circuits
PCB for Voicing and Pre-amp
te Powar Supply)
611.88
610.93

Power Voing and Pr $\quad \mathbf{\$ 2 . 8 0}$
PCE for Power Amp and PSU 950
RHYTHM GENERATOR (P.E. Mar./Apr. 74)
Programmable for 64,000 rhythm patterns from 8 effects
Programmable for 04,000 rhythm patterns from $\begin{aligned} & \text { efrects } \\ & \text { circuits (high and low bongos, bass and snare drums }\end{aligned}$ circuits shigh and variable time signatures and rhythm rates. Really fascinating and useful.
Tempo. Timing and Logic circuirs
PCB for above circuits (double-sided)
Component ser for all 8 effects circuits
$\$ 12.70$
$£ 3.24$
5
PCB for all 8 effects
Simple mixer (our design) incl. PCB
Simple mixer (our design) incl. PCB
Altarnative
Power Supply for T, T and L, and Effects, incl. PCB
(See our list for Power Supplies for Mixers)
REVERBERATION UNIT (P.W. Nov./Dec. 72)

W

## A manually controlled

named sounds.
Componenr ser incl. PCB
GUITAR OVERDRIVE UNIT (P.E. Aug. 76)
$£ 13.88$

A high quality unit having microphone and line input pre-amps, and providing full control over reverberation level.
Component Set (excl. spring unit)
Printed Circuit Board
68.95
61.93

Panel Meter $(50 \mu \mathrm{~A})$ (optional)
61.93
$\mathbf{5 5 . 9 5}$
$\mathbf{5} .20$

Sophisticated, versatile Fuzz unit, including variable and switchable controls affecting the fuzz quality whilst retaining the attack and decay, and also providing filtering. Does not duplicate the effects from the Guitar Effects Pedal and can be used with it and with other electronic instruments
Component ser using dual slider por Component set using dual rotary pot
66.68 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Printed circuit board } & \mathbf{6 1 . 3 7}\end{array}$

## FUZZ UNIT

Simple Fuzz unit based upon P.E. 'Sound Design' circuit.
E2.01
Component ser incl. PCB
TREMOLO UNIT
Based upon P.E. "Sound Design' circuit.
Component set incl PCB
63.24

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.
62.36

25 WATT MONO AMPLIFIER (P.E. Sept. 75)
A good general purpose integrated circuit power amplifier typically delivering 25 watts into 8 ohms. Power bandwideh 0020 . 20 km . Distortion $0-2 \%$. Suitable for use with any of our sound producing kits
Component set incl. power supply
615.09

For stereo use two sets and PCBs are required.
P.E. MINISONIC MK
(P.E. Nov. 1974 to March 1975)

A portable, battery or mains operated, miniature sound synthesiser, with keyboard circuits. Although having the functions facilities than the large P.E. Synthesiser. and versatility. Like by this design give it great scope be advantageously used with other circuits in our lists.
Basic component set
Set of PCBs
Full details in our list.
$642 \cdot 71$
P.E. MINISONIC MK 2

More sophisticated version of the MK I. From $\mathbf{6 5 2}$.91
Set of PCBs
From $652 \cdot 91$
Full derails in our list.
$\mathbf{E P} \cdot 10$

DISCOSTROBE (P.E. Nov. 76)
4-channel light-show controller giving a choice of sequential, random. or full strobe mode of operation Basic component set
17.62
62.85

ENVELOPE SHAPERS
Both of the kits below have manual control over their Attack, Decay, Sustain and Release functions. Both kits include PCB (VCA means Voltage Controlled Ampifier) Envelope Shaper and VCA (P.E. Apr. 76) $\quad$ (6.51 Envelope Shaper (without VCA) (P.E. Oct. 75) $\$ 4.63$

## VOICE OPERATED FADER (P.E. Dec. 73)

For automatically reducing music volume during "talk. over"-particularly usefulfor Disco work or for homemovie shows.
Component Ser incl. PCB
$£ 3.78$

VOLTAGE CONTROLLED FILTER (P.E. Occ. 74)
An independently designed VCF that can be used with the P.E. Synthesiser.
Component Set
63.72

Printed Circuit Board
[1.38
P.E. TUNING FORK (P.E. Nov. 75)

Produces 84 switch-selected frequency-accurate tones.
An LED monitor clearly displays all beat note adjust. ments. Ideal for tuning acoustic and electronic musical instruments alike. $\quad$ C14.94
Main Component Sec PCB
P.E. SYNCHRONOME (P.E. Mar. 76)

An accented-beat electronic metronome, providing duple, triple and quadruple times with full control over rhythm generazor. Includes power supply.
Component Set incl. Ioudspeaker $£ 10.95$

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 avoid signal over-loading.
Component Set incl. PCB (as published)

## DON'T FORGET VAT

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

EXPORT ORDERS are welcome, though we advise that a current copy of our list should be obtained before ordering as it also shows Export postage rates. All payby Incernational Money Order or through an English Bank. To obtain list for Europe send 20 p . for other councries send 40p.

## 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 buile by ourselves and are not for sale, though a small selection of other cases is available

LIST-Send Stamped Addressed Envelope with all U.K. requests for free list giving fuller details of PCBs, kits, and other components.
OVERSEAS enquiries for list: Europesend 20p; Other Countries-mend 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 available. Alloctaves are $C$
3 Ketave ( 37 notes) $\mathbf{2 4 4} \cdot 85$. 4 Oct ( 49 notes) $\mathbf{E 2 9 . 5 0}$. $\$$ Oct ( 61 notes) $\mathbf{~} 34.50$
Contact Aesemblies 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 contact assembly (type 4PS) having 4 poles, 3 or 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.

Each
3 Octave Se:
¢8.88
69.99
$E 19.61$
4 Octove Set
fll.76
Octove
614.64
416.47
632.33
 most of the inter-wiring required, are available. Details in our lists.

SOUND-TO-LIGHT (P.E. Apr./Aug. 71)
ho ever-popular Aurora-4 or 8 channels each responding :o a different sound frequency and controlling its own light A MUST for any Disco, and a fascinating visual display for the home.
4 Channal Component Set (excl, thyristors)
4 Channel Component Set (excl, thyristors)
Power Supply Component Set
PCB for 4 frequency channels
PCB for power supply and 8 lamp drivers
A 400 V thyristors (I per chan. req.) each
Panel metor ( $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ ) (optional)
3-CHANNEL SOUND-TO-LIGHT (P.E. Apr. 76)
A simple but effective sound-to-light controller capable of A simple but effective sound-to-light controller capable of power supply, thyristors, and by-pass switches.
Component Set inct. PCB

## TRANSISTORS

69.11
44.99

SEMI CONDUCTOR TESTER (P.E. Oct. 73)
Essential test equipment for the enterprising home construc cor. While stocks last
Set of resistors, capacitors, semiconductors.
potentiometers, makaswitches and PCB
P.E. MINIMIX 6 (P.E. Nov.IDec. 75)

Each of the 6 input channels has its own gain, volume and panning contromanully controllable the twin channel phone and pre-fade monitoring facilities. Twin Vu meters provide visual display of channel audio levels Ideal for use with efferts and synthesiser kits

## 8-INPUT MIXER

Aevel level control and which are combined into one outpu channel having a preset over-all level control and a couplin output volume control. Designed for inter Component set incl. PCB
$A C 12 B$
ACl 176
$\mathrm{BC}, 107$

## BClo7 BClob

BC108
BC109
$\mathrm{BC1} 09$
BCl 47
BC 147
BC 148
BCl 49
BCl 157
BC 158
BC 159
BC 159
BC184
BC187
BC 187
BC 204
BC209C
BC 212 L
BC 213
BC 213
BC 478
$8 C 478$
$8 C Y 7$
$8 C Y 7$
BDI3
BD132
BFY50
BFY5
BSY95A
BSY95A
MJE2955
$\mathrm{OC28}$
$\mathrm{OC7}$
OC7
0 C 72
$0 \mathrm{OC72}$
$9 \mathrm{CR4}$
ORP12
7 CT 107
ZTX 107
ZTX10B
ZTX 108
ZTX501
$\mathrm{ZT} \times 501$
$\mathrm{ZT} \times 503$
$\mathrm{ZTX503}$
$\mathrm{ZTX531}$
2N706
$2 N 706$
$2 N 914$
$2 N \mathrm{~N} 1304$
2 N
2 N 1324
2 N 219
$2 \mathrm{~N}_{2} 90 \mathrm{~S}$
2 N 290 SA
2 N 2907
$2 N 3053$
$2 N 3054$
$2 N 3054$
$2 N 3055$
$2 N 3055$
$2 N 3702$
$2 N 3702$
$2 N 3703$
$2 N 3703$
$2 N 3704$
$2 N 3819$
$2 N 3820$
$2 N 3823 \mathrm{~F}$
2N4060
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INTEGRATED CIRTS.
$\begin{array}{ll}709 & \text { TOS } \\ 709 & \text { 8-pin DIL } \\ \text { 48p }\end{array}$ 723 T05 DIL $98 \mathrm{95p}$ 41 B-pin DIL 32p $\begin{array}{lll}748 & \text { TO5 } & 63 p \\ 748 & \text { B-pin DIL } & 63 p\end{array}$ A780S T0220 205 p HA780S T0220 205p $\begin{array}{ll}\mu A 7808 \text { T0220 205p } \\ \mu A 7812 & \text { T0220 205p }\end{array}$
 LA7818 T0220 205p AY.1.0212
AY-1.6721/6
A 3046
SG3402N

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Postcode.
Other subjects of interest

## RETURN



## 00

This kit is auitable for record piayers, tape play back Guitars, electronic instruments or small P.A.systems Two versions are available. A monokit or a stereo kit. The mono kit uses 13 semiconductors. The stereo kit uses 22 semiconductors with printed front
panel and volume, bass and treble controls. Spec. panel and volume, bass and treble controls. Spec.
low output into 8 ohms, 7 W into $1: 5$ ohms, Response $20 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}$ to $30 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$, input 100 M . V. high imp. Size 9 in $\times 3$ in $\times 2 \mathrm{in}$.

Eesy to build. Full instructione supplie


ELAC 10 inch
Ribled cone, Large ceramic magnet. $50-16,000 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}$. Bass $\begin{array}{ll}\text { resonance } 55 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}, & 15 \mathrm{ohm} \\ \text { impedance. } 10 \mathrm{~W} . & \mathbf{5 4 - 5 0}\end{array}$

> MAINS TRANSFORMERS | ALL posf |
| :---: |
| sop |
| deach |

$250-0-25080 \mathrm{~mA}, 6 \cdot 3 \mathrm{~V} 3 \cdot 5 \mathrm{~A}, 6 \cdot 3 \mathrm{~V}$ 1A or 5 V 2 A \$4.80
$\begin{aligned} & 300-0-300120 \mathrm{~mA} .6 \\ & 220 \mathrm{~V} 45 \mathrm{~mA}, 6.3 \mathrm{~V} 2 \mathrm{~A}\end{aligned}$
HEATER TRANE 6
GENERAL PURPOSE LOW VOLTAGE
Tapped outputs at 2A 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 18
24 and 30 V
$\begin{array}{r}15.18, \\ 84.60\end{array}$
$1 \wedge 8,8,10,12,16,18,20,24,30,36,40,48,6034 \cdot 60$
$2 A, 6,8,12,12,16,18,20,24,30,36,40,48,6027.00$
$3 \mathrm{~A}, 6,8,10,12,16,18,20,24,30,36,40,48,60,58,70$
$\begin{aligned} & 3 \mathrm{~A}, 6,8,10,12,16,18,20,24,30,36,40,48,60211 \cdot 25 \\ & 5,8,10,16 \mathrm{~V}, 1 \mathrm{~A}\end{aligned}$
$20-0-20 \mathrm{~V}$ IA 22.30 V 1 IA 81.75 . 20 V 1 A 21.80 .
$60 \mathrm{~V}, 40 \mathrm{~V}, 20 \mathrm{~V}$ or $20-0.20 \mathrm{~V}, 1 \mathrm{~A} 83.50$.
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for 6 or 12V 1!A 28.75: 4A 24.60.
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6 or 12 V outputa $11 \mathrm{~A} 40 \mathrm{p}: 2 \mathrm{~A}$ S5p; 4 A 85 p .
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## MICROPROCESSORS

How much invention is the result of directed endeavour; how much on the other hand is the result of some happy chance discovery? One thing we do know is that serendipity has figured significantly in the semiconductor story.
Remember how the transistor came about? Recall the development of the integrated circuit-a "reverse" development, from factory to lab-suggested by the technique involved in the bulk manufacture of discrete transistors. Now the microprocessor, invented by Intel in answer to a calculator manufacturer's request for a single LSI chip suitable for a whole range of different calculators.
The wider significance of this invention is now clear to see. The microprocessor has introduced an alternative approach to conventional logic design, based on a chip infinitely variable in arithmetic and control operations, and amenable to instructions.
That first microprocessor came about as the result of a determined investigation into a particular problem, but serendipity really comes into the picture again, as the consequential advantages of this new device-way outside the application which was the cause of its creation-were recognised. It has now become the intelligent centre of all manner of electronic control and computing systems. The sometime lavish-sounding claims made on its behalf are now seen to be credible, as the microprocessor finds its way into industrial, scientific and even domestic equipments.
Amateurs have naturally been keen, albeit complexed, sideline observers of the rapid developments in the microprocessor field. For most of them the relevance of microprocessors to their hobby is still represented by a big question mark.
One thing at least soon became clear, to professionals no less than to amateurs. This was not going to be an easy comfortable transition, like from discretes to i.c.s. Even the trauma of changing from valves to transistors would in no way equal the radical changes in the approach to circuit design that the microprocessor would bring about. For another discipline comes into play, as the keyboard takes over from the soldering iron as the most important implement during development work. The user of microprocessors must get on familiar terms with computer programming: with the peculiar language or jargon, as well as with the techniques which have to be learnt and practised. Peripherals have to be taken into account-more especially if one is interested in building a stand-alone minicomputer-and these are generally expensive pieces of apparatus.
And yet computing, as an end in itself, is not the only aspect of microprocessors that will interest the constructor. Microprocessors will also be used in "dedicated" functions. In such roles these devices are really to be seen as extra-powerful building blocks. The scope of amateur built equipment will expand to enormous proportions with the - a of such dedicated microprocessors.
As Mr. Coles says in his opening article, no one should ignore microprocessors. This without doubt is the message of the moment. Whether a "chance" invention or not, the coming of the microprocessor is an event equalled only by the discovery of the transistor.
F.E.B.

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ORIGINALLY a research laboratory curiosity, pH determination has now become one of the more important measurements needed by industry, technology, agriculture and medicine.

The pH value of a substance is a measure of its acidity, and is therefore dependent upon the concentration of Hydrogen ions present. The symbol for this concentration is $\left[\mathrm{H}_{3}^{+}\right]$, and the units are grams per litre. To convert this Hydrogen ion concentration figure to a pH value, it must be expressed as an exponent of ten (as a common logarithm), but with the exponent polarity reversed. It was the Swedish scientist Sorensen who devised this scale, and decided how the pH value should be arrived at, and this theory will be expanded later.

No modern electroplating plant could function without rigid pH control of its various electrolytes. Similarly, effluent treatment plant has pH controllers and recorders monitoring most steps in the purification cycle. Food preparation and brewing both rely heavily on tight control of acidity for successful functioning of the various fermentation stages upon which they depend. In medicine, blood pH measurements are sometimes wised as an index of the respiratory state during surgery, while another clinical application is a check on the acidic properties of certain body fluids. Special equipment and techniques are called for in these latter applications.

Determination of soil pH is a vital necessity, particularly where intensive agriculture methods are applied, since most crops have a definite narrow band over which optimum growth rate occurs. A deviation of soil pH by four units either side of neutrality would result in the extinction of almost all plant life, though needless to say this deviation is unlikely to occur.

Until recently the amateur has regarded pH measurement, apart from the use of colourimetric test sets, as being for the professional laboratory only. This has been partly due to the expense of such equipment, and
partly because facts about electrometric pH methods are only given in the more serious text books. However, there is no reason why anyone with a modicum of skill and plenty of patience should not be able to construct this device, and make accurate pH measurements, and voltage readings in the range zero to two volts.

## THEORY

Many chemicals readily dissolve in water, producing a solution that conducts electricity. These chemicals have the property of splitting up, usually into two separately charged entities called ions. This ionization takes place when the solvent has a high dielectric constant, and can therefore separate and support unlike charges. Pure water is a poor conductor and so serves as a dielectric.

Two types of ion are produced: One is called the cation which is derived from the metallic part of the molecule and possesses a positive charge, and the other is called the anion, non-metallic in origin and negatively charged.

Common salt, sodium chloride $(\mathrm{NaCl})$ splits up exactly as described.

$$
\mathrm{NaCl} \rightleftharpoons \mathrm{Na}^{+}+\mathrm{Cl}^{-}
$$

(neutral molecule) (cation) (anion)
The double arrows in the equation indicate that the splitting up may not be complete, such that only a percentage of the salt is ionized. The amount will depend on certain physical conditions like the strength of solution, temperature, and type of salt. The unionized portion is assumed to consist of neutral molecules. Note how plus and minus signs are used to indicate the ion charges.

## ACIDS AND ALKALIS

All acids produce Hydrogen ions $\mathrm{H}^{+}$, and all alkalis produce Hydroxyl ions $\mathrm{OH}^{-}$. This is in fact the modern definition of these substances.

Sulphuric acid $\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}\right)$ ionizes:

$$
\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4} \rightleftharpoons 2 \mathrm{H}^{+}+\mathrm{SO}_{4}^{--}
$$

# A two-part article explaining an electronic method of pH determination; a field of interest to gardeners, aquarium owners, chemists, home brewers and students. <br> An instrument is described which will not only measure pH accurately, but make very high impedance voltage readings up to two volts. 

PART ONE
*Some basic theory of acids and alkalis, and electrometric detection techniques
PART TWO (next month)
: Complete design and construction details of a pH meter
\% Standardising and using the instrument

Since each Hydrogen ion $\mathrm{H}^{+}$can carry one positive charge only, and each $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ molecule is electrically neutral, the sulphate ion must have two negative charges $\mathrm{SO}_{4}-$.
The anion can be either a non-metallic element or, as in this case, a radical. A radical is a fundamental group of atoms such as sulphate ( $\mathrm{SO}_{4}$ ), nitrate $\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)$, phosphate $\left(\mathrm{PO}_{4}\right)$ and carbonate $\left(\mathrm{CO}_{3}\right)$, that behave as individual entities and remain unchanged by most chemical reactions.
The alkali caustic soda $(\mathrm{NaOH})$ ionizes:

$$
\cdot \mathrm{NaOH} \rightleftharpoons \mathrm{Na}^{+}+\mathrm{OH}^{-}
$$

This being an alkali molecule will produce a Hydroxyl ion $\mathrm{OH}^{-}$, whereas the sulphuric acid molecule produced two Hydrogen ions $2 \mathrm{H}^{+}$. Note that Hydroxyl ions $\mathrm{OH}^{-}$are in fact radicals.

## WATER

Solutions which conduct electricity more readily (electrolytes) are those in which the percentage ionization is high, sometimes as much as 100 per cent. Such electrolytes include sulphuric, hydrochloric and nitric acids, and alkalis like caustic soda, caustic potash, ammonia and calcium hydroxide.
Water is a special case because it only slightly ionizes, and gives rise to both Hydrogen and Hydroxyl ions. The product of Hydrogen and Hydroxyl ions in pure water at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ has been found to be $10^{-14}$ grams per litre. This accounts for the very small but definite conductivity of even the purest water. Tap-water however, is generally a good conductor.

Therefore:

$$
\begin{equation*}
\left[\mathrm{H}^{+}\right] \times\left[\mathrm{OH}^{-}\right]=10^{-14} \mathrm{~g} / 1 \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

Also since water is electrically neutral, $\left[\mathrm{H}^{+}\right]$must equal $\left[\mathrm{OH}^{-}\right]$. Making this substitution, equation (1) becomes:

$$
\begin{equation*}
\left[\mathrm{H}^{+}\right] \times\left[\mathrm{H}^{+}\right]=\left[\mathrm{H}^{+}\right]^{2}=10^{-14} \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

Therefore:

$$
\begin{equation*}
\left[\mathrm{H}^{+}\right]=\sqrt{10^{-14}}=10^{-7} \tag{3}
\end{equation*}
$$

The Hydrogen ion concentration of pure water is $10^{-7} \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{l}$.

## THE pH SCALE

In 1922 Sorensen suggested taking the exponent of ten with the sign changed to + and using this to form a scale up to fourteen (at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ). This would give
neutrality at pH 7 (based on water), so that equation (3) becomes:

$$
\left[\mathrm{H}^{+}\right]=10^{-7} \text { or } \mathrm{pH}+7
$$

Neutrality here refers to the balance between Hydrogen ions and Hydroxyl ions. At pH 7 both types of ion are present in equal quantities.
Were it not for the exponent reversal, the pH value would simply be the logarithm to base ten of the $\left[\mathrm{H}^{+}\right]$ value.

However, the mathematical translation is now:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{pH}=\log _{10} \frac{1}{\left[\mathrm{H}^{+}\right]} \\
& \text {and }\left[\mathrm{H}^{+}\right]=10^{-\mathrm{pH}}
\end{aligned}
$$

The "ionic product of water" $\left(\left[\mathrm{H}^{+}\right] \times\left[\mathrm{OH}^{-}\right]\right)$that Sorensen used to fix the length of the pH scale, depends upon temperature, and varies from about 14.9 at $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to 13.0 at $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. This complicates pH measurement considerably, causing variation even at pH 7 . As a consequence, the scale of any pH meter will be correct only at the temperature at which it was calibrated.


Note that with the pH scale, increasing acidity is shown by a lower pH , and increasing alkalinity is shown by a higher pH . Also, halving the pH does not double the $\left[\mathrm{H}^{+}\right]$, but increases it ten times. A reading of zero pH (for $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) will be a Hydrogen ion concentration of one gram per litre, and concentrations in excess of this would indeed give a negative pH value. Finally, the letters pH are an abbreviation of exponent of Hydrogen ion concentration.

## CONCEPT OF POTENTIAL

All that is needed to measure pH then, is a method of counting the number of Hydrogen ions in a solution.
Consider a metallic electrode immersed in a solution containing its own ions, such as copper in copper sulphate, or zinc in zinc chloride. The metal will have a tendency to enter the solution by forming further metal ions. This tendency is called the Electrolytic Solution Pressure (E.S.P.) and is greater for some metals than others. This ion formation is opposed by the Osmotic Pressure (O.P.) which tends to do the reverse; depositing ions from the solution onto the metal electrode. If E.S.P. is greater than O.P. the electrode metal will release some positive ions, leaving behind a negative charge on the electrode. Conversely, if O.P. is greater than E.S.P., positive metal ions deposit themselves on the electrode, which then accumulates a positive charge. When E.S.P. is equal to O.P. a state of balance exists.

The imbalance is precisely what happens in a primary cell, where an electrode of each type described is immersed in the same electrolyte. The external circuit (the load) is the path through which electrons from the negative electrode return to the electron-starved positive electrode, constituting the electric current.
The most important factor influencing E.S.P. is the concentration of metal ions in the liquid. Also, E.S.P. $\propto\left[M^{+}\right]$, where $M$ is the metal from which the electrode is constructed, and $\mathrm{M}^{+}$is the ion quantity produced from M by loss of electrons.

## ELECTRODES

Obviously probes are needed for the pH meter, and one type is the Hydrogen electrode. If E.S.P. is proportional to $\left[\mathrm{M}^{+}\right]$with a metal electrode, then E.S.P. is proportional to $\left[\mathrm{H}^{+}\right]$with a Hydrogen electrode. Unfortunately Hydrogen is a gas! However, there are metals such as platinum and palladium, that possess the property of adsorbing Hydrogen gas on their surfaces and causing it to ionize. In this condition it will come into equilibrium with the quantity of Hydrogen ions present, in any aqueous solution in which it is placed.
The Hydrogen electrode effectively produced acquires a potential proportional to the $\left[\mathrm{H}^{+}\right]$or the pH of the liquid. Therefore, E.S.P. (of Hydrogen electrode) $\propto \mathrm{pH}$.
Although the Hydrogen electrode is feasible and forms the basis of all reference standards, it suffers from serious practical limitations both constructional and manipulative, so that it is only rarely used outside the research laboratory.
As a standard of potential however, the Hydrogen electrode immersed in a solution containing $\mathrm{H}^{+}$at a concentration of one gram per litre, is by convention assigned the value of zero volts. Values on either side of it receiving a plus or minus sign. This is the origin of the electrochemical series.

A voltaic cell presupposes two electrodes immersed in a suitable electrolyte between which a potential difference is developed. To find the E.S.P. the same need arises; to combine the detecting electrode (in this case Hydrogen) with another to form a complete cell, the potential difference of which can be measured. Also, if E.S.P. varies with pH , the second electrode must give an independent fixed potential to avoid a second variable. A standard reference potential is therefore chosen as the second half of the complete cell. Each electrode is often called a half cell, and the one providing the fixed potential, a standard half cell.
The most commonly used reference electrode is the calomel half cell, a modern form of which is shown in Fig. 1. The potassium chloride solution which functions as the electrolyte, is sometimes called the salt bridge. This dates back to when two separate electrodes were electrically connected by means of an inverted U tube containing potassium chloride, which bridged the two electrodes and so completed the circuit.
This particular salt is comparatively inexpensive, easily purified by recrystallisation, is a good conductor, and possesses ions which travel at similar velocities. This final advantage ensures that junction potentials at each end of the bridge are virtually eliminated. Originally the saturated salt solution linked the two electrodes, whereas in pH measurement the sample to be tested will link the two half cells, forming a complete cell whose voltage can be measured. The standard half cell still contains a salt bridge, but electrical continuity to the sample in which it is placed, is effected by a porous plug situated at the bottom of the electrode. This allows slow diffusion (about $3 \mathrm{cc} /$ day) of electrolyte, thus maintaining exterior electrical continuity.


Fig. 1. Calomel half cell

Although the Hydrogen electrode was considered impractical, it does, when combined with a calomel half cell, enable pH measurements to be carried out with comparatively simple circuitry.

## THE GLASS ELECTRODE

There is, however. one electrode which is sensitive to Hydrogen ions, is unaffected by most chemical compounds, is more manageable and easily made commercially, and gives a rapid response to changes in $\left[\mathrm{H}^{+}\right]$. This is the glass electrode, and its construction is shown in Fig. 2.

Glass is generally considered to be an insulator, but since conductivity is a relative thing, it will be no surprise to discover that a glass electrode may have a resistance from 50 to $1,000 \mathrm{M} \Omega$, depending upon the type and temperature.

The electrode is constructed from a special glass with properties selected to enable it to function over as wide a pH range as possible (ordinary glass is attacked by strong alkalis at pH greater than ten), to possess a comparatively low internal resistance, and to respond rapidly to changes in pH . It usually consists of a Pyrex glass tube to which a special glass disc is attached at one end by partial fusion. The disc is then blown out into a small bulb of very thin wall, hence its fragility. After fabrication the electrode is annealed to reduce stresses which affect the "asymmetric potential".

To make electrical contact with the inner glass surface, since the pH -dependent voltage is developed between the inner and outer surfaces, a small volume of dilute hydrochloric acid or buffer solution is introduced into the bulb. Into this liquid dips a silver wire, the immersed end of which is electrically coated with


Fig. 2. Glass electrode
silver chloride ( AgCl ). This inner combination actually forms another electrode, but since its potential is constant and unaffected by external conditions, it plays no part in pH determination provided temperature is kept constant. At the opposite end of the Pyrex tube is an insulated cap, inside which the silver wire is soldered to a flexible coaxial connecting lead. The other end of the lead has a suitable termination for connection to the meter unit.

The glass electrode is considered to function as a kind of ion exchange membrane, in which Hydrogen ions in the liquid under test exchange with calcium, lithium, barium or other ions within the lattice structure of the glass. This phenomenon, which is not completely understood, gives rise to the potential difference across the glass membrane.

A glass electrode in combination with a calomel or other reference electrode and connected by a salt bridge, functions as a rather sophisticated primary cell, the potential difference of which depends upon two factors: (a) the reference potential, and (b) the potential developed by the glass electrode.

Assuming all controllable variables are kept constant, the potential difference across the electrode combination is proportional to the pH of the liquid in which the glass electrode is placed.

Nernst, a German electrochemist, derived an equation involving calculus which enabled E.S.P. to be calculated, and it is known from this equation that the E.S.P. of an electrode (usually expressed in millivolts), is a linear function of the ion concentration, except perhaps at the extreme ends of the pH scale. With the potential difference of our electrodes being a linear relationship to $\left[\mathrm{H}^{+}\right]$, the only remaining problem is how to measure this potential with a source resistance of, say, $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega$. The internal resistance of the calomel half cell is ignored since it falls within the Kilo-ohm range. The potential across the cell is about one volt, so the available current will be in the region of ten nano-amperes.

If we require the results to be within one per cent, we need a voltmeter with a resistance of $10,000 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ or greater. Few other measurements of potential except perhaps flame conduction, call for input resistances of such magnitude.

## MEASURING POTENTIAL

Two distinct methods of measuring the potential developed by the glass-calomel electrode combination have been used in commercial meters. One method first amplifies the signal, then compares it with a standard potential from a Weston cell, or a secondary standard lead acid accumulator which has been itself standardised from the Weston cell. The comparison is made using the Poggendorf Potentiometer, incorporating a galvanometer as a null point detector. The circuit is essentially simple, and free from scale errors often associated with direct reading voltmeters. For routine pH measurements it has the disadvantage that pH changes cannot readily be followed, since a fresh null point must be found after any change in $\left[\mathrm{H}^{+}\right]$. It was used in the earliest pH meters, and is still used where results of the highest accuracy are needed as opposed to rapid routine measurements.

The alternative method gives rise to the direct reading pH meter, and is in effect a d.c. voltmeter with a very high input resistance. In view of the minute current available, the signal must be amplified before it can give a reading, even on a micro-ammeter. The first stage of the amplifier for both types of pH meter
is a valve acting as an impedance converter giving an output of a few micro-amps, and a voltage gain of slightly less than unity. For the direct reading meter this output current is further amplified, so that the resulting current can actuate a micro-ammeter which may be calibrated in pH units.

## ELECTROMETER VALVE

For this particular application the electrometer valve still has much to offer, in the way of low noise and high input resistance. This valve is of rather special construction, and its peculiarities are that the cathode is directly heated with d.c., it requires a very low anode voltage, it is under-run by comparison with other types of valve, and the grid current is extremely low.

The exterior of the glass envelope is silicone coated to prevent condensation, and maintain a high surface resistance. As a consequence of this, the valve must NEVER BE HANDLED WITH THE FINGERS; TWEEZERS ShOULD be USED, and no insulation or sleeving must be placed on the grid lead.

By dispensing with the valve base, leakage via plastics insulation is avoided, while under-running the valve reduces ionization of any residual gas in the

## CONSTRUCTORS NOTE

The ME1404 is no longer available direct from Mullard Ltd, but can be obtained from the following distributors:
R. S. T. Valve Mail Order Company, Cllmax House, Fallsbrook Road, Streatham, London, SW16 6ED.
Black Bow Electronics Ltd, Millbrook Road, Stover Trading Estate, Yate, Bristol.

Farnell Electronic Components Ltd,
Canal Road, Leeds, LS12 2 TU.
We recommend that due to the limited availability of the ME1404 electrometer valve, anyone intending to construct the pH meter should secure this device before purchasing any other item.

COMPOMENTS ...

## Resistors

R1 220 (V)
R2 $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega(\mathrm{V})$
R3 $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ (V)
R4 $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
R5 $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
R6 $56 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
R7 $130 \mathrm{k} \Omega+10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ in series
R8-12 (high stability) see text
VR1 $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ wire-wound

## Semiconductors

TR1, TR2, OC140 or equivalent (2 off)
Valves
V1 ME1404 (V)

## Miscellaneous

S1 1 pole 2 way nylon loaded or ceramic switch (see text).
S2 2 pole 6 way rotary.
S3 2 pole 3 way (from 2P 6W standard rotary switch). (V)
ME1 $100 \mu$ A f.s.d. meter. $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistance or less.
Terminals to fit glass and reference electrodes.
Earth terminal. Matrix board. 4BA and 6BA nuts and bolts.
Suitable knobs. Perspex sheet, $\frac{1}{16} \mathrm{in}$. or $\frac{3}{32} \mathrm{in}$. thick ( $1.6 \mathrm{~mm}-2.4 \mathrm{~mm}$ ).
Metal box to give good screening. Prototype used $222 \mathrm{~mm} \times 146 \mathrm{~mm} \times 5.7 \mathrm{~mm}$ die cast box.
(V) As valves become obsolete, they become difficult or impossible to replace. Therefore part two of this article will give details of an alternative f.e.t. input stage, which directly replaces the cheaper ME1404 with only a few modifications. Hence, components marked (V) should not be purchased if the f.e.t. version is to be constructed at the outset.


Fig. 3. Basic meter circuit using the Mullard electrometer valve


Fig. 4. Optional power pack

envelope, and maintains low grid current. Using d.c. to heat the cathode eliminates any noise or possible filament vibration.

## THE pH METER UNIT

If the construction scheme is followed carefully, the resulting meter will be capable of measuring pH to 0.05 unit or better, but if corners are cut, accuracy will suffer. Because there is no ready way of knowing if a pH meter is reading correctly, as some meter deflection will result under almost any condition, accuracy must be built in if the user is to have confidence in the final results.

The basic meter circuit is given in Fig. 3. The valve is a Mullard ME1404 subminiature electrometer triode. The filament-cathode is fed at 1.2 to 1.3 volts, and passes a current of about 14 mA . The line potential of 18 volts is dropped by R3, while R1 has a similar function, in addition to giving the grid a bias of minus 2 volts. The output voltage is developed across the load resistor R2 when V1 conducts. Note the very low anode voltage with this class of valve.

The arms of the bridge are formed by TR1 and TR2, together with R4 and R5. With SI in the zero position there is a certain standing current in V1, and the bridge may be balanced by adjusting VR1. When balance is achieved there is no potential difference between points X 1 and X2, and the meter reads zero. On applying a p.d. across the input points 11 and 12, and switching SI to the READ position, the anode current changes, causing a corresponding change in anode potential and hence in bias to TR1. The change in current in TRI upsets the bridge balance, giving meter deflection.

Within the limits of accuracy of this circuit and over the restricted range involved, the anode current is linear with respect to the grid current, so the meter reading bears a straight line relationship with the input from the electrodes. The micro-ammeter can be calibrated to read directly in pH units, or millivolts. All that is required is to select the correct values for resistors R8 to R12 on a multi-range version.

The circuit is uncomplicated, needing very few components, but some special points need clarification. Switch SI is a two position selector and must be either ceramic or nylon loaded, and not a normal type with insulation of a lower order. The negative input terminal to which the glass electrode is connected must be
insulated from the case with Fluon, Perspex or polystyrene. All connections between the input, S1 and the grid of the valve must be made with stiff bare copper wire, insulation depending only on the air gap. These requirements preserve the high input resistance of the instrument on which its accuracy depends. Beyond the grid, no special precautions are necessary, normal good quality insulation and wiring being satisfactory. Detailed drawings of the construction of the unit will be given next month.

The transistors TRI and TR2, which ideally could be a matched pair, are mounted together in a double holder (or two bolted together), to give thermal coupling. S3 calls for an ordinary two-pole, three-way rotary switch, but is wired to ensure that the valve filament is switched on before the anode. This is a requirement for electrometer valves which promotes stability during their life. A make-before-break switch is preferred.

The meter is driven from two 9 volt batteries in series, if the instrument is to be portable, or the power pack shown in Fig. 4 can be used. The power pack is recommended, as unnoticed inaccurate results may arise from failing batteries. The selection of values for R1 and R2 in the power supply will be described in Part 2 of the project.

Next Month: Constructional details, calibration, and f.e.t. alternative input stage. Also, suppliers of glass electrode and calomel half cells will be detailed


## Ponstamt 

AMONG the most useful and popular of construc. tional projects for the electronics enthusiast is an intercom. Many designs for these have been published in the past, and in the author's experience these all suffer from one main shortcoming. This is the lack of any form of volume control.

This results in some users being barely audible over the system as they tend to talk tou softly at too great a distance from the microphone. On the other hand. some people tend to talk unusually loudly into the microphone at very close quarters. This results in excessive volume and distortion at the receiving end of the system.

One way of overcoming all this would be to merely fit manual volume controls to the circuit. but a more satisfactory method would be to incorporate some form of automatic volume control (a.v.c.) in the system. It is on this concept that the intercom described in this article was designed

## THE CIRCUIT

The complete circuit diagram of the constant volume intercom is shown in Fig. 1. The input stage uses TRI, a dual gate mosfer, in the common source configuration (the FET equivalent of the bipolar common emitter circuit). The use of a dual gate mOSFET here may seem a little unusual as these devices are usually only used in r.f. applications. However, these devices do operate satisfactorily in audio applications such as this, where the fact that they do not provide quite such a low noise level as jUGFET or bipolar devices is not too important.
Of course, the reason that a dual gate mosfet is employed in the circuit is that it is ideal for circuits that use a.v.c. The device is biased in the usual way, with source bias resistor VRI and gate bias resistor R1. C4 is the source bypass capacitor and R3 is the drain load resistor,

The gain of this stage is controlled by the voltage at the g 2 terminal of TR1. Gain is at a maximum with this terminal held about 1 to 2 volts above the

COMPONENTS . . .

| Resistors |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| R1 | $56 \Omega$ | R6 |
| R2 | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R3 | $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R7 |
| R4 | $220 \Omega$ |  |
| R5 $680 \Omega$ | R8 | $390 \Omega$ |
| R $2.2 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ | R9 | $120 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
|  | R10 | $12 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |

All $\frac{1}{4}$ W carbon
Potentiometers
VR1, $22 \cdot 2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ horizontal preset (2 off)

## Capacitors

| C1 | $100 \mu \mathrm{~F} 10 \mathrm{~V}$ elect. | C7 | 100 nF type C280 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| C 2 | $2 \cdot 2 \mu \mathrm{~F} 10 \mathrm{~V}$ elect. | C8 | $100 \mu \mathrm{~F} 10 \mathrm{~V}$ elect. |
| C 3 | 100 nF type C280 | C 9 | $100 \mu \mathrm{~F} 10 \mathrm{~V}$ elect. |
| C 4 | $10 \mu \mathrm{~F} 10 \mathrm{~V}$ elect. | C10 | $2 \cdot 2 \mu \mathrm{~F} 10 \mathrm{~V}$ elect. |
| C5 | $10 \mu \mathrm{~F} 10 \mathrm{~V}$ elect. | C 11 | $100 \mu \mathrm{~F} 10 \mathrm{~V}$ elect. |
| C6 | 15 nF type C280 |  |  |

## Semiconductors

IC1 LM380N
TR1 40673
TR2 BC108
D1 and D2 OA91 (2 off)

## Switches

S1 D.P.D.T. (see text)
S2 S.P.S.T. miniature toggle
S3 Push to make, release to break type

## Loudspeakers

LS1 and LS2 Miniature ( 50 to 65 mm ) 40 to $80 \Omega$
Miscellaneous
Two plastics cases, one about $150 \times 80 \times 50 \mathrm{~mm}$, and one about $115 \times 75 \times 36 \mathrm{~mm}$ (Verobox type 65-2520J, and plastics box type PB1, both available from M.E.S.)
Connecting cable of three core sub-miniature mains lead
0.1 in . matrix Veroboard and Veropins

14 pin d.i.l. i.c. holder for IC1
Speaker cloth or fret, grommets, wire, solder, etc.


Fig. 1. Circuit diagram of the constant volume intercom
negative supply rail potential. Under quiescent conditions a bias voltage of approximately this level is obtained from TR1 source via R2. Reducing the g2 bias voltage results in a decrease in stage gain. and thus a simple a.v.c. action can be obtained by applying a negative a.v.c. bias to TR1g2.

## INPUT IMPEDANCE

As usual with this type of equipment, each speaker also doubles up as a sort of moving coil microphone. In order to obtain a good frequency response from these the amplifier must have a low input impedance, the actual value required being approximately equal to the impedance of the speakers used. Although fets have extremely high input impedances, and are usually associated with high input impedance amplifiers. a low input impedance can be attained by simply using a low value gate bias resistor. The actual input impedance is approximately equal to the value given to this resistor. One advantage of this type of circuit is that there is no need to use a capacitor at the input, as there is no significant d.c. potential to block here.

TR2 is used in the common emitter mode, and is used to boost the output of TRI to a level that will fully drive the output stage, even with only a fairly weak input at TR 1 g 1 . This stage is quite conventional except for the unbypassed emitter resistor, R7. This introduces a degree of negative feedback to the circuit, and reduces the voltage gain of TR2 to the required level (about 26 dB ).
C6 filters out any r.f. signals that might be picked up in the connecting cable, and could otherwise break through to appear as an audio signal from the speaker. It also slightly reduces the upper frequency response of the circuit which results in an improved signal to noise ratio.

## OUTPUT STAGE

An LM380 i.c. is used in the output stage, and when used in its most simple form, as it is here, the only discrete components that are needed to complete a practical amplifier are the input and output coupling capacitors. These are C7 and C9 respectively. An internal feedback network sets the gain of the i.c. at typically 50 times.

Although this is a 2 watt i.c., at the supply voltage and speaker impedance used here it is limited to an output power of about 100 mW r.m.s. This is more than adequate for an intercom, and the quality of the output is quite good for this type of equipment.

## A.V.C. ACTION

Some of the output signal of the LM380 is fed via C10 and VR2 to the rectification and smoothing network. C10 provides d.c. blocking and VR2 sets the level of compression. D1, D2, C11, R9 and C2 are the rectifying and smoothing network.

This network produces a negative bias at the g 2 terminal of TRI, and the level of this bias is proportional to the amplifier's output signal amplitude. On strong signals a large bias voltage is developed, the gain greatly diminishing. Low level signals produce only a very small bias voltage which does not greatly affect the gain of TRI. Intermediate output amplitudes produce an intermediate bias level and circuit gain.

As a result of this the circuit has a low gain on strong signals, medium gain on average signals, and high gain on weak signals. This produces a level of volume from the intercom that is relatively constant over a wide range of input levels, and thus is very simple but effective.


Interior view of the master unit showing component board mounting position and wiring to the control switches and loudspeaker

This a.v.c. action has a quite fast attack time. but the decay time has purposely been made comparatively long (about 2 seconds). This is to avoid the undesirable effects of the a.v.c. bias falling away during the brief pauses that occur during normal speech. The decay time is set by the values given to C11 and R10.

## SWITCHING

Normally S1 is left in the position shown in the circuit diagram, with the master unit set to receive any call from the remote unit. For the remote unit to call the master one, S3 is pressed while the operator talks into the microphone. Then anyone hearing the call at the master unit switches the unit on by closing S2. "Send/Receive" switching is then controlled at the master unit using S1.

The master station can call the remote one by S 2 being closed, "and the position of S1 being reversed (set to the "Send" position). The operator then
speaks into the microphone and talks through to the remote unit.

Ideally S1 would be a biased type so that it would automatically return to the "Receive" position when a conversation had been completed. Unfortunately, biased switches are not easily obtained, and it will probably be necessary to use an ordinary unbiased type. It is then essential that this switch is always manually returned to the receive position, as otherwise it will be impossible for the remote unit to call the main one.

As the circuit is extremely sensitive, it is important in the interest of good low frequency stability that the supply lines are well decoupled. This is the purpose of C1, C5, C8, R4 and R8.

## COMPONENT PANEL

All the small components are mounted on a $0 \cdot 1$ in pitch Veroboard panel. Details of this panel are shown in Fig. 2.


Fig. 2. Component layout and Veroboard cutting details

Physically small resistors and capacitors must be used if they are to fit into this very compact layout. Alternatively a slightly longer board could be used so that a slightly more spaced out layout can be adopted.

The mounting holes are drilled for 6 BA clearance using a 3.2 mm drill. Construction will be easier if the three link wires are soldered in before the other components. The LM380 is mounted in a 14 -pin d.i.l. socket. $0 \cdot l i n$ Veropins are used at the points where leads from the speakers, switches, etc. will eventually connect to the panel.

## CASE

A plastics case measuring about $150 \times 80 \times 50 \mathrm{~mm}$ is used for the master unit. An oblong $45 \times 30 \mathrm{~mm}$ cutout for the speaker is made towards the left hand side of the front panel using a fretsaw. A piece of speaker fret or cloth is glued in place behind the cutout, and then the speaker is carefully glued in place behind this. S1 and S2 are mounted to the


Fig. 3. Rough chart showing the compression given by two settings of VR2. (Input and output values are r.m.s., 1 kHz sinewave)
right of the speaker. A hole for the connecting cable is cut in the right hand side of the case. Sub-miniature mains cable is ideal for use as the connecting cable. The panel is mounted on the base of the case using a couple of 13 mm 6 BA bolts, and it is advisable to space it a little way off the case using a few washers or short spacers, as otherwise there is a risk of the panel cracking as the mounting nuts are tightened.

## REMOTE UNIT

This is built into a small plastics case measuring about $115 \times 75 \times 36 \mathrm{~mm}$, and uses much the same panel layout as the master unit, as can be seen from the photographs.

## ADJUSTMENT

At the outset VRI is set with its slider at about the centre of its track, and VR2 is adjusted for minimum resistance (fully anti-clockwise). With the units placed in different rooms so as to avoid acoustic feedback, turn the unit on. Connect a sensitive test meter set to read 10 V f.s.d. across R3, and adjust VR1 for a reading of 4.5 V . Adjusting VR1 in a clockwise direction results in an increased reading, and vice versa.


## Components mounted on the circuit board

Set S1 to the "Receive" position and feed kairly loud sound into the remote unit. If no helper is available to speak into the microphone and provide this lest signal, an operating radio placed near the remote unit will do.

## VOLUME

The volume from the master unit should be fairly low with VR2 set at minimum resistance, and adjusting it for increased resistance should result in an increase in the volume level. VR2 is set to the position that gives the most satisfactory volume. The greater the resistance VR2 inserts into circuit, the less effective will be the a.v.c. action. This can be seen from the rough chart shown in Fig. 3 which shows input versus output level at two settings of VR2. Also if it is set too high, there will be considerable distortion on strong signals. For this reason care must be taken not to adjust it for too high a level of resistance, and it is worthwhile experimenting a little with various settings in order to find the optimum one.

The unit has a fairly high background noise level. and this is partly due to the use of a mOSFET input stage, but is mainly because of the high sensitivity of the circuit. It should be found that when someone speaks into the microphone, the background noise level goes down as the a.v.c. action reduces the circuit gain.

On the prototype the a.g.c. action is highly effective, and talking anything between about 2 m and 200 mm away from the microphone produces a fairly constant output volume.

Interior view of the remote unit showing interwiring



## CLOSER INSPECTION OF THE SUN

The date of the Sun mission has been put back three times. The original plan was to launch in 1979 but this was later put back to 1981 and now to 1983. Any further delays would be limited to 1984 and possibly 1985. After that the mission would have to be shelved. From the scientific point of view this mission is an exciting one for this is an opportunity to study space away from the ecliptic.

First thoughts in this direction were made in 1974. It was last year that ESA (European Space Agency) and NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) agreed that each should provide a spacecraft for the mission. Early studies were made with the idea that the highly successful Pioneer 10 and $/ /$ type of spacecraft with suitable modification would be used. However, as the responsibility for all deep space probes had been transferred by NASA from the Ames centre to the Jet Propulsion Laboratory a new situation arose. It was then agreed that ESA would build both spacecraft and during the design stage examine the possibility for a single craft project. The increased cost of the project would be shared by NASA.

## THE MISSION

The basic mission would be two spacecraft launched toward Jupiter in 1983 by a four stage vehicle. The assembly would be taken to low Earth orbit by shuttle. The
gravitational field of Jupiter would then swing both spacecraft round so that one passed over the north pole of the Sun and the other over the south pole in October 1986. The northern craft would pass at a distance of 1.5 AU (AU is one astronomical unit and is equal to the mean distance between the Earth and the Sun: 93 million miles). The southern craft would pass over the pole at 1 AU .

## FIRST TIME

For the first time information would be gathered from an area outside the ecliptic. The ecliptic is the plane in which all the planets rotate and within which all probes have so far travelled. The space characteristics outside this plane would be investigated. This is an area where there could be considerable differences between the activity in that region as compared with activity within the gravitational field of the ecliptic.

## TOWARD THE OUTER PLANETS

Plans for 1977 missions called MJS (Mariner, Jupiter, Saturn) are scheduled for launch in August or September. These vehicles are spin stabilised and weigh about $1,600 \mathrm{lb}$.
They will fly past Jupiter in 1979. The planet's gravitational field will accelerate them on to a rendezvous with the planet Saturn in 1981. The vehicles are a new design and take advantage of the previous techniques explored with Mariner and Pioneer spacecraft.

## DIFFERENT APPROACH

Journeys to the outer planets require a different approach from that needed for the inner planets. For one thing the greater distance from the Sun involved means that solar cell techniques are not satisfactory. The size of the sails required to carry enough cells to achieve the power necessary would take up too much of the payload. The power supplies are therefore similar to those on Pioneer 10 and 11 . These were isotope generators which have already been described in Spacewatch. In order to isolate them from the experiments and instruments on board they are carried on booms sticking out from the vehicle. These generators are called RTGs (Radio Isotope Generators) using Plutonium 238. The thermal heat is converted by thermocouples to electrical power.

Another departure for these vehicles is the use of spin rotation at four to five revolutions per minute with a radio antenna locked to the Earth. Thus the Sun is no longer needed for control. The precessing of the spin axis is achieved by firing attitude control adjusters to maintain Earth lock by the antenna.

Launch vehicles will be Titan 111E/Centaurs. These vehicles are similar to the launch vehicles for Mars but have an additional booster using solid propellant.

## STUDY PROGRAMME

The programme for these two spacecraft will take them to Jupiter and Saturn on the first part of the journey. There will be studies of several of the satellites with a resolution of 1 kilometre. In the case of Io, the Jupiter satellite, the emission of the sodium radiation will be measured. The satellites of Saturn will also be surveyed.

The two cameras aboard each spacecraft will have lenses of 1,500 millimetres, and 200 millimetres focal length to provide a format of 800 lines with 800 pixels per line. The data from the cameras will be at the rate of 115,200 bits per second. With each pixel composed of 8 binary digits there will be a complete picture built up in 44.5 seconds. The data can be fed back to Earth at the 115,200 bits rate without an intermediate tape system. The transmission is via a 12 foot dish using a 26 watt transmitter. Storage is available if needed by tape with accommodation for 100 pictures. There will be 11 scientific experiments on each vehicle with a weight of 1901 b . Three Plutonium generators will deliver 450 watts for power.

After the vehicles have studied the Saturn area in 1981 they may be sent on to Uranus as a target for 1985.

## COMET INTERCEPT

In the period 1984 to 1986 the programme may include two fly-by vehicles to Saturn accompanied by a Saturn Orbiter probe. It could be that there will also be a detachable probe to go to Titan, a moon of Saturn known to have an atmosphere. By 1982 there is a possibility of a Jupiter mission with a sounding probe for study of the atmosphere by penetration by a vehicle. One event that also is a possibility in 1980 is the interception or fly-by of Encke's Comet. This would be a major step toward settling the controversial question of the structure of comets.

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## selling MICROPROGESSORS

Familiarisation, education, and sales promotion are today three dominant and interlinked aims of microprocessor manufacturers. At present, there are more than thirty different types of microprocessors on the market. Will they all survive the intense campaigning now directed towards the customers that really count-the designers employed by makers of electronic equipments? These professional engineers will by their patronage of particular devices decide the ultimate survivors in this battle of the chips where large volume production wins over all.

Thus we have during the past months been witnessing a rash of Seminars for professional users (or potential users) of microprocessors. Reading (or rather listening) between the lines, there is quite a lot that could prove of great significance to the amateur in the not too distant future. Here we report briefly on two recent "happenings" that PE attended.

## MOTOROLA: CONFIDENT AND ASSURED

In the next five years, completely committed on-board microprocessors will be in all automobiles. This spectacular use of microprocessors was confidently predicted by Colin Crook, Operations Manager, Motorola NMOS Products, from Austin, Texas.

As the opening speaker at the Motorola Seminar "Designing With Microprocessors" held at London's Royal Garden Hotel last November, Colin Crook explained Motorola's position in the microprocessor market and indicated future trends. Hardware costs will continue to fall, although, unfortunately, software costs will rise; the volume of 8-bit microprocessors will build up; the US hobby market will expand, from 25,000 systems sold in 1976 to double in 1977. Current development at Motorola includes work on the 4-bit single chip microprocessor for small computers and for single application purposes. Looking even further ahead-the big challenge is very large scale integration, where the entire system will be produced directly on to the chip. Within a few years we will see production of large scale integrated circuits containing a million and more transistor cells.

During the day other speakers elaborated on specific Motorola products, including the new M10800 Bipolar Processor Family, and a formidable range of Development Tools and other aids for system design and evaluation.

Industrial applications discussed included a proposed microprocessor control system for lifts. This application provides a good example of the considerable operational and cost advantages microprocessors offer over traditional control systems based on relays. Current uses of micro-processors-mainly in the US-include: all types of instrumentation, c.r.t. terminals (at airports), machine tool control, giant scoreboards, and petrol pumps.

## G.I. MICROELECTRONICS: A STRONG TRIO

In the Scottish factory of General Instrument Microelectronics 400,000 mos I.s.i. devices are produced every month. They include a range of microprocessor chips introduced and described by technical representatives of this company at a Seminar organised by the well known distributors Semiconductor Specialists Ltd. This was a whole-day function held at the Bloomsbury Centre, London, in December last.

Three GIM microprocessor systems were featured in this presentation and brief details follow.

The Series 1600 Microprocessor System: Centred on a 16-bit single-chip $n$-channel device, this is designed for high
speed data processing and real time applications. A complete minicomputer system is available already assembled on one $14 \mathrm{in}\{16 \mathrm{in}$ board, costing less than $£ 500$. This could be an interesting proposition for schools and amateur computer societies.

The Series 8000 Microprocessor System: This incorporates an 8 -bit single chip $p$-channel microprocessor (developed and manufactured in Britain) and is designed to perform any digital function using far fewer packages than a TTL or СMOS implementation. A minimum system can be devised with two chips. The 8000 offers an ideal "one-off" approach: for use in test equipment, for system evaluation and also for amateur use. It can be supplied complete and wired up on one board, or as separate chips-suitable for home construction. A complete minicomputer can be realised with the addition of ROM, RAM, clock and A/D chips.

The Series 1650 Programmable Intelligent Controller: A single d.i.l. package containing an 8 -bit $n$-channel central processing unit, rom, ram, clock and $1 / 0$. Suitable for consumer products (e.g. sewing machines, cine cameras) and for telecommunications applications, this purpose designed one-chip microprocessor is already in large scale production. The cost in quantity ( 500 plus) is $£ 3$.

Also described was another device which has a large consumer market application potential. This is the electrically alterable read only memory (EAROM). This device is $p$-channel, non volatile, low cost and easy to use. Already incorporated in TV tuners in Germany, other likely uses are: phase locked tuner for v.h.f., telephone repertory dialer, electronic doorlock, and waveform generatorstoring digital information of analogue waveforms.

In microprocessor systems. the EAROM can be used for data storage; this was the original application for which it was invented by NCR.


## VIDEO YEARBOOK 1977 <br> Published by The Dolphin Press 286 pages, $215 \times 137 \mathrm{~mm}$. Price $£ 4.75$

His is the first edition of a new reference work prepared
by the staff of Video and Audio Visual Review.
Equipment directly related to television use is given full coverage with technical descriptions and prices. This includes such items as cameras, monitors, video recording, control and effects equipment and lighting equipment.

Equipment indirectly related to television, such as audio equipment, is covered more briefly, generally only the company name and an indication of product range being given. Companies offering services in the video field are listed, and reference sections cover such items as video discs, TV standards and projection techniques. A comprehensive address directory rounds off the book. All in all, a most useful volume for anyone concerned with TV systems.

# SiNIEDUNUTIDR  

## ZNA103E

## VIDEO GEN

It's nice to see that at long last the full potential of the domestic television set is being recognised by the electronics industry. By utilising spare lines and clever encoding, many pages of text are transmitted by the "Ceefax" and "Oracle" systems, demonstrating the suitability of the humble "telly" for the display of textual information of the computeroutput type, and making it a natural candidate for use as a microprocessor output device in future domestic data-processing systems.
TV tennis games are already available at low cost, thanks to LSI technology, and in the future we can expect to see more sophisticated, perhaps (dare I say it) intellectual games, thanks once more to the microprocessor. With all these good things made possible by advancing electronic technology | am certain that home constructors will, as usual, be wanting to try out their own skills.
If you have grown tired of "Coronation Street" and feel the urge to cook-up a "Tele-Chess' game, or a microprocessor VDU, you may be interested in the Ferranti ZNA103E which is described as a "Monolithic digital video timing generator". This is a bipolar LSI circuit in a 24 pin package designed to provide all the horizontal, vertical, mixed blanking, and synchronising pulses required for raster generation in a 625 line, interlaced television system. Chip timing is derived from an external 656.25 kHz reference oscillator which would ideally be crystal controlled, and ten pulse waveform outputs are provided in all, making this new chip capable of handling the most demanding video generation tasks in closed circuit TV systems, video tape recorders and text generators. Inside the chip there is a divide by twenty one counter, a divide by six hundred and twenty five counter, and extensive decoding and addition circuitry which would require dozens of standard TTL circuits.
The ZNA103E runs from a five volt supply and has mainly TTL compatible inputs and outputs making it easy to use in that microprocessor game or CCTV camera you may have been dreaming about.

## SNEAK PREVIEW

Microprocessors are in their infancy, and like all infant electronic products, new developments and price reductions can be expected to flow thick and fast as semiconductor manufacturers ascend the "learning curve". Let's face it, in these hard times we of the electronics fraternity are better off than most because we see exciting new components come along and we can be sure that before long we will be able to afford them no matter how sophisticated they may be. If you are ruefully passing microprocessors over because they are too expensive at present, you will be interested in a sneak preview of a future Intel chip, the 8748, which will surely bring a microprocessor system within everyone's reach in a year or two.

This device is part of a new Intel family called MCS-48 which is an eight bit family incorporating a complete microprocessor system on a single chip including the program memory!
"Ah!" I can hear you say, "That must mean a mask defined program, and that's only of interest to the big boys," but it's not so with the 8748 ,


Fig. 1. The ZNA103E being used in a TV system
because the microprocessor itself can be programmed, erased, and reprogrammed in the same way as the u.v. erasable PROMs which are now so common. To let your ingenuity run riot, and to control your electric toaster or lawn sprinkler, all you will need is a programmer, and simple programs can certainly be made at low cost if the programming operation is anything like that employed on the Intel 2107 and 2108 PROMs, as would seem very likely. With the 8748, when you get fed up with your pseudo-random lawn sprinkler you can pull the chip, erase it with ultra violet light, and start all over again.
The sneaky bit is that these chips are not due for release until well into 1977, and of course it will be a while before they appear in the PE ads at giveaway prices, but it will come, you can be sure of that!

## CMOS DIVIDER

Among many new additions to the Motorola 14000 CMOS family is an interesting device designed for low power timing applications, the MC14451.

The MC14451 contains the active inverters for use as part of a crystal oscillator, no less than eighteen flip flops arranged as a frequency divider chain, and a buffered output flip flop which can be set and reset by any of the last eight divider stages to give a user controlled pulse width. An interesting thing about this chip is that it is designed to run from voltages between 1.3 volts and 3 volts, and to consume no more than about 20 microwatts of power, making long life, pen cell powered timers easy to implement.

The MC14451 is housed in a standard 16 pin d.i.l. and is a natural choice for miniature, low power equipment which needs an accurate time reference. Using a 32.768 kHz crystal eight output frequencies of 16 Hz to 0.125 Hz are simultaneously available, and if a CR oscillator can be used timing periods of several hours would be possible with the very minimum of components.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{TTLs by TEXAS} \& C-MOS ICs \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{OP AMPS} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
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\]} \& TIP42C 96p \& 2N3866 95p \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{VOLTAGE REGULATORS (Plastic) Fixed} \\
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74 HOO \& \(18 p\)
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7496 \& \({ }^{790}\) \& \(\begin{array}{ll}4001 \& \text { 21p } \\ 4002 \& 21 p\end{array}\) \& 3014
3130 \& \(40 p\) \& \(\mathrm{ACl}^{28}\) \& 20 p \& BF244. B \& 40p \& T1543 40p \& 2N3906 22p \& SV 7605 \& 130p 5 V \& 2000 \\
\hline 74500 \& 44 p \& 7487 \& 340 p \& 4006 110p \& 3130
3140 \& 100 \& AC141/2 \& 20 p \& BF257/6 \& 38p \& TIS93 30p \& 2N4060 12p \& 12V 7812 \& 139p PV \& 12 200p \\
\hline 7401 \& 18 p \& 74100 \& \({ }_{\text {16p }}^{160}\) \& 4007 22p \& 3900 \& \(70 p\) \& AC176 \& 200 \& BFR39/40 \& 34 p \& 2Tx108 12p \& 2N41234 22p \& \(\begin{array}{ll}15 \mathrm{~V} \& 7815 \\ 18 \mathrm{~V} \& 7818\end{array}\) \& 139p 45 V \& 15 200p \\
\hline 7402
7403 \& \({ }_{180}\) \& 74104 \& \(60 p\)
\(60 p\) \& 4009 215 \& 5369 \& 300 \& AC187/8 \& 20p \& BFR79, 80 \& \(34 p\) \& ZTX300 16p \& 2N4125/6 22p \& 24V 7824 \& 150 p 24V \& 200p \\
\hline 7404 \& 24 p \& 74107 \& \(36 p\) \& 4012 \& 709
74 \& 25p \& AC187K \& 25p \& BFR88 \& 40p \& 2TX500 20p \& 2N4401/3 34p \& LM309K1TO \& \(5 \mathrm{~V} 1 \mathrm{~A}, 150 \mathrm{p}\) : L \& 323\% (TO3) \\
\hline 744 H04 \& 40p \& 74109 \& 70 p \& \begin{tabular}{ll}
4013 \\
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\hline 7405 \& \begin{tabular}{l} 
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\hline 7406
7407 \& 45p
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74116 \& 200p \& 4016 40 \& 776 \& 175p \& AD161/2 \& 3ep \& \& \& 2N706/8 220 \& 2N5296 650 \& \({ }^{16}\) pin OIL \& 00p: LM327N \& al Polarity \\
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7468 \& 45p \& 74116 \& \({ }_{\text {220p }}\) \& 4017 110p \& \& \& AD161/2 \& 3ep \& BF \(\times 86.778\) \& 30 p \& 2N706/8 22p \& 2NS296 65p \& Variabie 723 \& 4 DIn DIL \& 300 p \\
\hline 7468
7409 \& 27p \& 74120 \& 950 \& 4018 120p \& \& \& AFita/5 \& 2ap \& BF \& \({ }^{16 p}\) \& 2N918 -43p \& N5457/8 40p \& LM317 1a 2 V \& 37V To220 \& 340 p \\
\hline 7410 \& 18 p \& 74121 \& \(32 p\) \& 4019 54p \& Linear 1 \& \& AF116/7 \& \(22 p\) \& BFY51 \& 16 p \& 2N930 19p \& 2N5459 \& \& \& \\
\hline \(74 \mathrm{H10}\) \& 30p \& 74122 \& 53p \& 120p \& \& \& AF124 \& 36p \& BFY52 \& 18 p \& 2N1131/2 25p \& 2N6027 80p \& OPTO DE \& CES \& \\
\hline 7411 \& \({ }^{28} \mathrm{p}\) \& 74123 \& \({ }^{73 p}\) \& \({ }_{4023}{ }^{4022}\) 200p \& \({ }_{\text {A CA3028A }}\) \& 1129 \& AF 127 \& 36 p \& BRY39 \& 45p \& 2N1304,5 45p \& 2N6107 70p \& OCP10 \& THL209 Ae \& \({ }^{16 p}\) \\
\hline 7412
7413 \& \({ }_{36 p}\) \& 74125
74126 \& \({ }_{76 p}^{70 p}\) \& 4024 \& CA3046 \& 119 \& AF \& 43p \& BS \(\times 19 / 20\) \& 20p \& 2N 1306.7 45p \& 2N6247 2000 \& OCP71 \& TIL32 Intre \& \[
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2200 \& CA3048 \& \({ }^{279} 9\) \& AF239 \& 48 p \& Bu105 \& 175p \& 2N1613 22p \& 2N6254 140p \& 3015 F \& 02 n Red \& LED 21p \\
\hline 7416
7417 \& 35 p \& 74132
74136 \& \({ }_{710}^{78}\) \& 4027 2209 \& CA3053 \& 759 \& BC107/日 \& 10p \& 8U108 \& 315p \& 2N1711 22p \& 2N6292 100 \& DL704 16 \& 0 in . Gre \& LED 34p \\
\hline 7417
7420 \& \({ }^{40 p}\) \& 74136 \& \({ }_{85 p}\) \& \(4028 \quad 1529\) \& CA3089E \& 2s0p \& BCT08. \({ }^{\text {c }}\) \& 10p \& M.J2955 \& 130 p \& 2N1893 32p \& 3N 128 97P \& OL707 \& Mounting \& aps \\
\hline 7421 \& 43 p \& 74142 \& 300p \& 4029 120p \& CA3090aO \& 506p \& BC109/C \& 11p \& MJE340 \& 45 \& 2N2160 99p \& 3N140 105p \& \& \& \\
\hline 7422 \& 27p \& 74145 \& 10p \& \(4030{ }^{\text {4 }}\) \& ICLB038C \& 370 p \& BC147/8 \& 90 \& MJE2955 \& 130p \& 2N2219 22p \& 3N141 97p \& SCR-THYR \& STORS \& Low \\
\hline 7423 \& \(36 p\)
330 \& 74147 \& 2750 \& \(\begin{array}{ll}4040 \\ 4042 \& 930 p\end{array}\) \& LM318N \& 175 \& BC.49/ \& 100 \& E3055 \& 97p \& 2N2222 220 \& 3N187 200p \& \& \& Profile \\
\hline 7425
7427 \& \({ }^{330}\) \& 74148
7450 \& 1750 \& 40438 \& LM381 \& 180 \& BC15 \& 11p \& F102 3 \& 40p \& 2N2369 15p \& 403612 45p \& 1A 100 V TOS \& 48p \& DIL SKTS \\
\hline 1430 \& \(18 p\) \& 74151 \& 17p \& \(\begin{array}{ll}4046 \\ 4047 \& \text { 150p } \\ \& 110 \mathrm{p}\end{array}\) \& LM3889 \& 175p \& BC158. 9 \& 12p \& MPF 104/5 \& 40 p \& 2N2484 32p \& 40409:10 65p \& 1A 400V TOS \& 580 \& by Texas \\
\hline 7432 \& 340 \& 74153 \& 92p \& 4049 68p \& M252 \& \({ }^{8500}\) \& BC 169 C \& \({ }^{16 p}\) \& MPSA06 \& \({ }^{37 p}\) \& 2N2646 48p \& 40411 325p \&  \& 81p \& 8 pIn 12p \\
\hline 7437
7438 \& 37 p \& 74154
74155 \& \(764 p\)
\(97 p\) \& 4050 549 \& MC135 \({ }^{\text {P }}\) \& 104p \& BC172/B \& 12p \& MPSA12 \& 670 \& 2N2904, A 22p \& 40594 90p \& 16A 600V Plastic \& \(240 p\) \& 14 pin 13p \\
\hline 7440 \& 14 p \& 7456 \& 970 \& \begin{tabular}{ll}
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\end{tabular} \& MC1495 \& 370p \& BC1778 \& 200 \& APSA56 \& 370 \& 2N2905/A 22p \& 40595 97p \& BT 10614700 V \& Stud 140p \& 16 pin 14p \\
\hline 744
7442 \& 85 p
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\hline 7443 \& 130 O \& 74158
74159 \& 120p \& \(\begin{array}{ll}4060 \& 120 p \\ 4069 \& 400\end{array}\) \& MFC40008 \& 90 p \& BC1a2 3 \& 12p \& PSU56 \& 98p \& 2N2926RB 9p \& \& 2 r 352554400 V \& TO56 130p \& 24 pin 40p \\
\hline 7444
7445 \& 130 p
1080 \& 74160 \& \({ }_{1080}\) \& 4071 \& NES40L \& \(175 p\)
40 p \& BC184 \& 14p \& OC28 \& 7\% \& 2N2926OYG \& TRIACS \& 2N4444 8A 600 V \& Plastic 200p \& 28 pin 60p \\
\hline 7446 \& 108p \& 74161
74162 \& 1089
1080 \& 4072 \& NE556 \& 90p \& BC 187 \& 32p \& OC35. 36 \& 0 \& \(11 p\) \& Amp Volts \& 2N5064 O BA 20 \& \(\checkmark\) TO92 450 \& 40 pIn 75p \\
\hline 7447 \& 90p \& 74163 \& 105p \& 4081 25p \& NE561 \& 425p
4250 \& BC212 \& \(14 p\) \& OC71 \& \(25 p\) \& 2N303s 20 p \& \(3400{ }^{130} \mathrm{p}\) \& \& \& OA202 \\
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7450 \& 90p \& 74164 \& 130 p \& 4093 95p \& NES62
NE565 \& 425p \& BC213 \& 12p \& 720088 \& 2250 \& 2N3054 54p \& \(6400 \quad 162 \mathrm{p}\) \& \& 6 A 400 V 120 p \& 1N914 \\
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7451 \& \({ }_{180}^{10 p}\) \& 74165
74166 \& \begin{tabular}{l} 
150p. \\
136 p \\
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\end{tabular} \& 4510 142p \& NE566 \& 2000 \& BC214 \& \(16 p\) \& A20108 \& 225p \& 2N3055 54p \& 65001940 \& RECTI- \& \& (N4001 6 p \\
\hline 7453 \& \({ }^{18 \mathrm{p}}\) \& 74166
74167 \& 136p
340p \& \(\begin{array}{ll}4511 \& \text { 180p } \\ 4516 \& 140 p\end{array}\) \& NE567 \& 200 p \& BC478 \& 32p \& IIPRSA \& 50p \& 2N3442 151p \& \(10 \quad 4002000\) \& FIERS \& DIODES \& 1 N 4002 \\
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200 \& 74170 \& 250p \& 4518 140p \& \({ }^{2567}\) \& 4760p \& BCY70 \& 20p \& 11P29C \& 620 \& 23 14p \& \(10 \quad 5002700\) \& 1A 50 V \& BY100 35p \& iN4007 \\
\hline 7460 \& 20p \& 74173 \& 1600 \& 4528 130p \& SN72710N \& 275p \& BCr71 \& 24p \& TIP30A \& 60p \& 2N3704/5 14p \& \(\begin{array}{llll}15 \& 400 \& 300 \mathrm{p}\end{array}\) \& 1A 100 V 27p \& BY126 12p \& 1N4148 4p \\
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74175 \& 920p \& 4553 575p \& SN72733N \& 1500 \& 80131 \& 40 p \& TIP30C \& 72 p \& 2N3706.7 140 \& 500 \& 14.400 V 30 D \& BY127 12p \& \\
\hline 7473
7474 \& 36p \& 74176 \& \({ }^{130} \mathrm{p}^{130}\) \& \& SN76003N \& \({ }_{2759}^{275}\) \& 80132 \& 43 p \& TIP31A \& 56p \& 2N37089 14p \& 40430 120p \&  \& OA47 \({ }^{8 p}\) \& ZENERS \\
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74181 \& \({ }^{118} \mathrm{p}\) \& , \& SN76018 \& \(275 p\) \& BD136 \& 55p \& tip32A \& 3p \& 2N3819 27p \& \& 24200 V 48p \& OASO 7p \& \\
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7418 \& 329 \& RAM 2702 \& SN76023N \& 175p \& B0139 \& 56p \& T1P32C \& 69p \& 2N3820 50p \& DIAC \& \(34600 V\)
44.00 V \& OA91 8p \& OTHER \\
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SNT6660 \& 275p
85p \& BO140 \& 600 \& TIP33A \& 97p \& 2N3823 540 \& BR100 32p \&  \& \(\mathrm{OACOO}^{\text {Op }}\) \& 25J 125p \\
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7483 \& \(85 p\)
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160 p \& ROM \& TAA651B \& \({ }^{1500}\) \& BF 115 \& 240 \& TIP35 \& \& VAT INC \& VE PRICES \& \& Add \& P. \& \\
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7489 \& 36 p
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The Post Office claim that the installation will be the longest optical communications link in Britain and possibly in the world. Some of the optical cable will be used in a variety of experimental systems and equipment. The twofibre glass cable is manufactured by the Corning Glass Works.


The new OS260 15MHz oscilloscope from Gould Advance incorporates a 10 kV high brightness splitbeam tube which gives true dual-trace operation.

## Airborne

$\mathrm{A}^{\top}$T a recent handing-over ceremony at the company's Airadio Division plant at Basildon, Essex, MarconiElliott Avionic Systems have just delivered to the British Army the first production model of the ARC 340 airborne communications and homing system. This system is claimed to be the most advanced of its kind ever produced.

The ARC 340, which is for installation in the British Army's new Gazelle and Lynx helicopters and other helicopters already in service, enables the pilot and crew to keep in constant contact with troops on a battlefield, by operating several communications channels from the same helicopter simultaneously. The system also enables the helicopter to "home" on to a desired objective with great accuracy and without impairing the system's use as a multi-station communication system.

## A Call from New Zealand

Ahighspeed method which has halved the production time of UK telephone directories is to be used by the New Zealand Post Office.

The computer-controlled compiling process, developed by the UK Post Office and Her Majesty's Stationery Office, put Britain into the world lead when it went into operation in 1970.

Integrated with computerised photo-composition, it enables the average 'phone book to be prepared from scratch ready for printing in about four weeks. compared with the previous'time of eight weeks working from standing type.

The UK Post Office computer programs and complete documentary back-up have been bought by the NZ Post Office under licence.

## Fibre Links

The UK Post Office recently ordered 21 kilometres ( km ) of two-fibre cable to link two telephone exchanges in East Anglia. The total distance to be spanned by the optical cable is 12 km . One link will cover 5 km , another, 7 km , with a repeater station between the two sections.

## Russian First

J NDER a contract worth over $\$ 550,000$, EMI Medical Ltd., is to equip the Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR with one of its advanced EMI-Scanner diagnostic systems for brain examinations. The machine will be operated by the Academy`s Institute of Neurology located in Moscow.

The Institute will become the first Russian hospital ever to utilise computerised axial tomography X-ray technology pioneered by EMI. This new technology has revolutionised the diagnosis of cerebral diseases and other disorders in the Western world since its introduction in 1972.

## MICROPROCESSOR FORUM

The meeting for February 26 has been fully subscribed.

This Forum will be repeated on March 5 and at the time of going to press bookings for this second date were well in advance. Tickets are being allocated strictly in order of application. See February issue for details and coupon.

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## SC/MP REVIIWED



This is an eight-bit PMOS microprocessor which is different. It is different because it has been produced with small-system applications and low cost as prime design requirements, and it is different because from the outset the packaging and marketing have been arranged so that the emerging microprocessor hobby market can have a fair crack of the whip.

The SC/MP microprocessor (or to be more precise, ISP-8A/500D, which is the chip part number) has 46 very powerful instructions and has a clock generator on the chip to reduce the external chip count to the absolute minimum; in fact to a minimum of just a single PROM for a very simple system with limited input/output capability.

## POWERFUL CHIP

The chip comes in a 40 -pin package and has ample control inputs and outputs to allow use in very large systems too, when required, with a total memory address range of no less than 65 kilobytes, and provision for such sophisticated techniques as direct memory access, interrupt driven input/output and distributed intelligence in a multiprocessor system.

However, SC/MP is much more than just a semiconductor chip: it is a whole technology, and consequently not as easy to use as, say, a calculator or clock chip, where most of the thinking has already
been done for us. To use SC/MP (or any other microprocessor for that matter) you have to create the program, and possibly the interface hardware, to make it work in your system, whether the application is a powerful general purpose computer system or just a control system for a model railway. This is the attraction of microprocessors really, the fact that the user has to do some thinking himself, and is not at the mercy of the LSI producers, as has been the general trend of late.

## KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED

The knowledge required to make SC/MP jump through the hoop does not include a B.Sc. in computer science, or an $A$ level in maths (or even, as some wags would have it, an $O$ level in Swahili!!

Microprocessing is a subject which, while new and loaded with jargon can be readily assimilated by anyone who has some knowledge of logic systems or of using computers in a programming sense, or both.

To aid budding users and programmers of the SC/MP chip, National have produced an introductory kit called the SC/MP INTROKIT which is easy to assemble and can be used for running and modifying simple programs written by the user without the need for a PROM programmer.

Communication with the INTROKIT has to be carried out under the control of a program (supplied in a ROM), called KITBUG, and KITBUG will only talk to ASCII coded TTYs such as the Teletype ASR3320/JC or T.U. which, of course, is rather a problem for amateur users.

## KEYBOARD KIT

National recognise that the small user is not going to be very happy about spending $£ 500$ or more on a Teletype, and so they have produced a companion to INTROKIT called KEYBOARD KIT which uses a calculator keyboard and display to provide the necessary user communication with the INTROKIT, under the control of a replacement INTROKIT program called SCMP/KB, also in a ROM and supplied with the KEYBOARD KIT.
Unlike another National innovation, TELEKIT, KEYBOARD KIT is not a direct substitute for a TTY and operates in a rather different way but with equal effectiveness.

## INTROKIT

Our INTROKIT arrived in a handsome and sturdy ring-binder which contained all the electronic components on a well laid out "BubblePack" card, in addition to an impressive supply of "Software" in the form of data sheets for all kit components, a comprehensive programming manual, an SC/MP technical manual, and an INTROKIT user's manual. Also included was a useful pocket sized SC/MP instruction guide and a card informing us that we were entitled to a year's free membership of "Compute" SC/MP users' club, and its newsletter the "Bit-Bucket" (Ugghh!).

This club promises to be of great help to SC/MP users because it is fostering a software program library to which all members have access, and we are eagerly looking forward to our first issue of the newsletter which we hope will tell us more.

## COMPONENTS

We were surprised at just how few components were required to make a working computer, only six i.c.s in all, including the SC/MP chip, the others being the KITBUG ROM (5214), two 2101 RAM chips, a hex TTL Schmitt trigger (7414), and an eight-bit TTL tristate bus buffer, DM81LS95N.

The INTROKIT p.c.b. is a high quality, glass fibre, double-sided board with plated-through holes,
and less than half of its $160 \mathrm{~mm} \times$ 100 mm Eurocard size is actually used for INTROKIT components, with the rest being laid out as a matrix board to house wire-wrap sockets provided by the user for his specific applications.

A 64-way wire wrappable edgeplug of the two-part variety is provided in the kit, although it is by no means essential to use it, and no matching socket is provided anyway.

A $40-\mathrm{pin}$ i.c. wire-wrap socket is provided for the SC/MP chip which is very useful because it gives ready access to all the important busses and control pins when adding extra facilities or expanding the capability of the basic kit. A socket of the solder-tail variety is provided for the ROM so that you can change operating programs at will.

## REGULATOR

The INTROKIT requires 5 V and -12 V supplies, but actually generates a third ( -7 V ) internally by means of a LM 320 negative regulator which also goes on the p.c.b. and does not require a heat sink.

Consumption is 350 mA at 5 V and 200 mA at -12 V , but remember that this will increase if the KEYBOARD KIT is used, or any other user circuitry added.

## CONSTRUCTION

The INTROKIT USER'S MANUAL is quite comprehensive and easy to follow, and we followed Chapter 2, "Kit Assembly and Checkout" religiously without incident, even section 2.2 which is quaintly titled "Stuffing Procedures'"

We mounted the RAM and TTL chips on Soldercon pins for flexibility and because, as pointed out in the manual, once you have soldered an i.c. into place on a p.t.h. type board, it is extremely difficult to remove it!

## KIT EXPANSION

When all the INTROKIT wiring was complete we moved straight on to wire up the KEYBOARD KIT because, like most readers we did not have a TTY of the right type to start running programs using KITBUG. While still with INTROKIT however, it is worth drawing attention to Chapter 3 of the User's Manual which covers kit expansion, because not everybody will want to accept INTROKIT as it stands.)

We examined the possibility of using the INTROKIT as part of a more comprehensive "Development System" with extra PROM and RAM memory on additional

Eurocards. This would seem to be quite possible providing that buffers are provided for system busses, and of course these can be housed on the matrix section of the INTROKIT board.

The National DM81LS95 series of tri-state buffers would be ideal for this purpose, and you would need to use about six or seven of them to cover all requirements. In this case the board interconnections could use the edge connector to advantage.

## SC/MP KEYBOARD KIT

Our SC/MP KEYBOARD KIT arrived packed on a similar vacuum "Bubble Pack" card to the INTROKIT, but with no ring binder. Another mound of software was included, but with some relief we realised that much of this duplicated manuals aiready received with INTROKIT!

There is no circuit board with this kit because the components have to be mounted on the matrix area of INTROKIT, of which the KEYBOARD circuitry becomes an intimate part. The implication here is of course that the KEYBOARD KIT is not a stand-alone peripheral, but is in effect an extension of the INTROKIT system which treats it as a series of memory addresses to which data can be sent (Display) and from which data can be retrieved (Keyboard).

## CALCULATOR

The keyboard and display unit uses the case of a National Calculator with an overlay to re-label the twenty keys as the 0 to $F$ hexadecimal characters and the four control operators GO, ABT, TERM, and MEM. The old ON-OFF slider is now used as INIT, or reset, switch to clear the SC/MP chip when required.

The calculator part of the kit comes complete with a prewired 21-way flat-strip cable and socket and there is no need to do anything to this part of the kit at all. it is ready for use when received.

The electronic "Meat" of the kit comes in the form of eight TTL dual in line i.c.s which act as address decoders, data latches and l.e.d. display drivers, and are wired into the SC/MP system addre is and data busses.

## WIRE WRAP

We were a little apprehensive about the fact that the TTL i.c.s had to be connected up using wirewrapping techniques as upposed to the usual soldered connections, but wire-wrap sockets are provided, along with a simple wirewrap tool and an adequate supply
of prestripped, cut lengths, of 30 gauge Kynar wrapping wire; and in the event our apprehension was unnecessary because we found the tool and the wire easy to use, even a little boring!
Despite the ease of wiring up the KEYBOARD KIT, it is important to spend some hours studying the USER'S MANUAL before carrying it out-because mistakes could be difficult to rectify, and would of course require extra Kynar wire which is difficult to obtain, and expensive at the moment. We feel that an understanding of the circuit is important before construction, so that links can be crossed off on the circuit as well as the wiring list as construction proceeds.

## USER MANUAL

We weren't quite so happy about the KEYBOARD KIT USER'S MANUAL as we were about the INTROKIT versions, because it refers to two different SC/MP kits: the SC/MP KIT (USA) and the SC/MP INTROKIT (EUROPE). The manual is written primarily for the former, with the extra information required for the latter listed as changes. This means a certain amount of cross-referencing and is rather annoying because at times you can qet confused about which board you are dealing with!

## PROBLEMS

We must also point out that there are two versions of the European INTROKIT, and the KEYBOARD KIT will only easily interface with one of these.

The first INTROKIT we received was of the old type on an s.r.b.p. circuit board with the crystal located on the top left-hand corner of the board as viewed from the edae connector: and we found that although the INTROKIT itself was perfectly satisfactory, adding the KEYBOARD KIT was difficult and required the addition of an extra CMOS gate package which is not supplied. The KEYBOARD KIT USER'S MANUAL does not recognise this earlier INTROKIT and so no instructions are listed for this combination, making this a situation to avoid if at all possible.

We later received the new INTROKIT on the glass fibre board and with the crystal on the bottom right-hand corner of the printed area of the board. and this proved to be perfectly satisfactory (as reviewed earlier).

We have been assured by Marshall's that INTROKITS now on sale are of the new type, but I advise anyone to specify-to the supplier-that he or she is only interested in the new INTROKIT, if they intend to use the KEYBOARD KIT with it.

Unfortunately there are no part number differences that we can detect, and so visual identification is best. The new INTROKIT is packed in a ring binder, the old INTROKIT comes in a "Shirt-box".
If you already have one of the older INTROKITS you can of course ask the supplier of the KEYBOARD KIT to supply details of the modifications necessary to combine them. The modifications are not too difficult for 'experienced constructors.

## USING THE SC/MP INTROKIT AND KEYBOARD

When we finished the KEYBOARD KIT additions to the IN TROKIT, we decided to build a special power supply for it to provide the well-regulated 5 V and -12 V supplies required. On the lid of the power supply case we mounted slide-in p.c.b. edge strips to hold the INTROKIT board securely while allowing free access to the circuit layout.

With the SC/MP system now ready to go we pluaged in the SC/MPKB program ROM and switched on-Success!
With power applied the display shows dashes in the four-digit address field and the two-digit
data field, which means that it awaits your command! A small step-by-step program is provided in the KEYBOARD KIT USER'S MIANUAL and we entered this and ran it with the result that SC/MP announced on its display that we '"Did Good'"-which was very satisfying.

## WHERE NEXT

At this stage, unless you have done your homework well, you may feel a little lost, like us. But we armed ourselves with the PROGRAMMING MANUAL and remembering that the SC/MPKB keyboard and display routine is a callable subroutine, we soon had some simple programs running using the display as an output device.

We found the system for entering a program using the keyboard was a bit tedious because between each data entry we had to press TERM then MEM then TERM again, a sequence which is easy to bodge if you try to enter a program rapidly. We felt that an automatic memory address incrementer and separate "Enter address" or "Enter data" keys would have made life much easier for the user!
If you will be using the SC/MP kits to discover microprocessing
for the first time, you may find it a useful exercise to set the address field to 0000 and then step through the SC/MPKB program using MEM. This enables you to make notes on the program listing supplied with the KEYBOARD KIT which is a liftle difficult to decipher at first.

Once you have an understanding of the SC/MPKB program operation, writing new programs of your own should be child's play!

## VERDICT

The INTROKIT is an excellent introduction to using the SC/MP microprocessor and is well presented and packaged. It can be used in a dedicated application or be expanded to form the heart of a capable development system if required. Adding the KEYBOARD KIT overcomes one of the main hurdles for the small user by providing the vital input/output interface at low cost, however. since it uses the INTROKIT matrix area. expansion of the INTROKIT is made corresspondingly more difficult.

One last thing, the SC/MP chip runs quite hot to the touch. which is nothina to worry about and could come in handy for keeping your coffee muq warm durina those long winter programming sessions!

# MICROVISION POCKET TV 

## Gimmick? - or rich man's toy?

This 2 in screen, black and white, pocketsize TV receiver with a price tag of nearly $£ 200$ has been called both by some less-than enraptured TV and radio distributors here in the UK.

But what if it is, so long as it brings in the dollars? For Clive Sinclair is confident that a big market awaits his invention in high-class stores throughout the USA.

From a technical stand point, this tiny receiver with world-wide reception capability must be acclaimed as a brilliant achievement. The culmination of 12 years of research and development, doggedly pursued by Clive Sinclair despite set-backs and disappointments along the way.

The Microvision uses an electrostatically deflected tube with a 2 in screen, manufactured by Telefunken. The electronics have been designed entirely by Sinclair Radionics Ltd. Three of the five bipolar i.c.s used were specially designed by Sinclair, and without them the present model could not have been achieved.


The very word "Microprocessor" can strike terror into the hearts of those of us who still mourn the passing of the beam-tetrode; it can just as readily bring forth squeals of ecstasy from the dynamic, avant garde brigade, who see in this new technology the dawning of an electronic Utopia where every conceivable gadget from an electric toothbrush to a motor car has at its heart a one-chip computer!

At present micro-madness grips the electronic industry, everyone is learning to speak Microprocessor-ese and, believe it or not, some people are actually using these omnirotent devices in practical applications.

Where will microprocessors be when the dust of the electronic industries' first emotional reactions settle? Are they really the universal component or are they too difficult for most engineers, let alone amateurs to use?

In this series we will attempt to put down on paper the essence of the microprocessor technology, and where necessary, take a hard look at how these remarkable devices can be employed by the amateur.

THE MICROPROCESSOR is not new, the first true example was introduced by Intel, still the market leaders, as long ago as 1971 in the shape of their 4004, a four-bit device which is still in full scale production. New developments followed thick and fast and today we see a broad spectrum of microprocessor (MPU) devices, available from all the major semiconductor manufacturers and catering for every possible application which can currently be envisaged, many of them approaching the sophistication of "full size" computers when supported by memory and interface components.

Microprocessors were made possible by the giant strides made in lsı production, spurred on by such consumer products as the one-chip calculator. But don't confuse the MPU with calculator chips because although similar operations take place inside the respective packages the application of the two devices is very different indeed.

The mpu is very much a general purpose device which can be used to replace the large number of TTL or other logic functions which might otherwise perform a
particular task. The MPU is tailored to an application by means of a program, or sequence of simple instructions, which it carries out one after another.

It is well within the capability of an mpu for it to perform the tasks of a common or garden calculator, including keyboard processing and display driving, but the point is that simply by changing the program, which is usually held external to the MPU chip, it can also perform the tasks of a pig feed dispenser control system, a washing machine controller, or a TV tennis game. The versatility of an MPU chip can be summed up in the two words "Deferred Design".

## DEFERRED DESIGN

Deferred design means that when the hardware of an mpU system is assembled the operations it is going to perform need not be known in detail since these will be controlled by the software, or program, which can be created or developed later on.

In the design process the question "Which resistor shall I solder in?" is replaced by "Which instruction
shall I enter in the program?', Of course, hardware is still very much involved, the mpu itself is hardware, and to make it work it is necessary to surround it with a number of other devices to provide program storage and the means to communicate with the outside world.

This external logic will vary from application to application but really it is only a small part of the microprocessor system because the lion's share of the circuitry is hidden inside the MPU chip itself.

## APPLICATIONS

Applications for these amazing devices are legion. All you need is a creative mind, a grasp of the instruction set or rudimentary "language" of the mpu, and the hardware to try out the resulting programs.

While programs are being tried out on a general purpose microprocessor, or "development system" as it is usually called, it will often be unnecessary to add any application hardware to the system because l.e.d.s can be used to simulate switched outputs such as relays or motors, and panel switches can simulate labelled control switches or sensor inputs.

When you are happy that the program operates correctly and have made improvements where necessary, the program can be "frozen" in a prom (Programmable Read Only Memory) chip and the development system reused over and over again for designing and debugging other new systems.

The Рrom or "Firmware" programs are then plugged into a minimal microprocessor hardware circuit where only sufficient circuitry external to the mpu to perform the particular application is used.

This entire sequence of events is shown graphically in the flow chart Fig. 1.1.


Fig. 1.1 Example of a flow chart as used for developing a microprocessor system

## Glossury of Temms

BCD-Binary Coded Decimal. A method of representing numerical values where each decimal digit is replaced by its binary equivalent.
BIPOLAR-Descriptive of the junction transistor, which is dependent on both types of charge carrier electrons and holes. One of the technologies used in i.c. manufacture. Has speed and drive capability advantages over mos. Frequently used to buffer mos $\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{P}$ and $\mathrm{O} / \mathrm{P}$ devices.
BIT-BInary digiT. A single binary digit which may be either logic " 1 " or logic " 0 ". In an MPU system these logic states are represented by voltage levels.
BUS-A collection of wires carrying parallel binary data. Several bus users can send or receive data along the bus; generally only one "Sender" and one "Receiver" active at any one instant.
BYTE-See "Word".
CMOS-Complementary mos. A semiconductor technology. Uses both $n$ - and $p$-channel devices on the same chip. Has great advantages of power, but has both speed and packing density limitations.
DATA STORE-Memory that contains data. Usually a RAM.
DEBUGGING-The procedure of checking a program and eliminating any errors.

DEDICATED-A type of application where a microprocessor is programmed to perform one particular set of operations, and so is committed exclusively to one application.
DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM-An apparatus which normally includes the MPU in question in combination with sufficient memory and peripherals to enable development of MPU programs and hardware systems.
FIRMWARE-Instructions or data permanently stored within a rom.
FLOW CHART-A diagrammatic way of expressing program operation using boxes to represent "operations" and lines for execution sequence.
HARDWARE-The electronic components or equipment of a computing system.
HARD WIRED LOGIC-Systems built up with TTL or similar logic i.c.s (or relays) and involving handwired connections, the interconnection pattern determining the operation-rather than the contents of a memory as in the case of mpus.
INSTRUCTION-A binary "word" which is interpreted by the MPU instruction decoder as a command to open gates, generate shift pulses and increment counters. Typical MPU instructions would be: ADD, SHIFT LEFT, CLEAR REGISTER.
INSTRUCTION SET-The set of instructions that the microprocessor is able to perform. Unique to a given type of MPU.
LSI-Large-Scale Integration. Solid state microelectronics technology that permits very high densities of circuit functions on a single chip.

## IN THE HOME . . .

The Singer Futura Sewing Machine, introduced to the domestic market last autumn. This is the first truly electronic sewing machine. The conventional stitch formation mechanism, involving some 300 parts in all, has been replaced by electronic controls. The "brain" is a microprocessor which is programmed to provide 25 patterns, including straight stitch and two buttonholes, at the touch of a button. There is some unused memory capacity available for future alterations or additions to the patterns.

## IN INDUSTRY . . .

The Fluke 6010A Synthesised Signal Generator, a versatile 7 -digit 10 Hz to 11 MHz instrument with exceptional capabilities.

The 6010A is the first signal generator to incorporate a microprocessor (an Intel 4040). One of the unique features due to the use of a microprocessor is the instrument's ability to store and recall programmed data. Up to 10 frequencies, modulation and attenuator settings can be stored and recalled at the push of a button. The microprocessor also plays a part in several other operations, including automatic range selection.


MOS-Metal Oxide Silicon. Descriptive of the construction of insulated-gate field-effect semiconductor devices. One of the technologies used in i.c. manufacture.
MPU-Shorthand for Microprocessor, standing for Micro-Processor Unit, a collection of gates and flip-flops on a LSI chip which are arranged so that they will obey general purpose "Instructions" stored external to the MPU itself.
NMOS-n-channel mos. A semiconductor technology. Has speed and power advantages over pmos. Operates at lower voltage ( 5 V ). TTL compatible.
PERIPHERALS-Terminal Units or equipments for "talking" to, or reproducing outputs from, computers, e.g. Teletype, vDU, paper tape readers, or magnetic tape equipment.
PMOS-p-channel mos. The first mos technology evolved. Requires a high voltage (12-15V). Can be made TTL compatible.
PORT-A terminal which the MPU uses to communicate with the outside world. Ports can be input only, output only, or bidirectional, and would in general carry parallel data $4,8,12$, or 16 bits wide.
PROGRAM-An assembly of MPU instructions which together instruct the processor to carry out a particular job.
PROM-Programmable Read Only Memory. Widely, used to hold MPU programs in the form of " $n$ " parallel binary words accessed by means of "Address" inputs and "Chip Select" inputs.
proms are a special form of rom which can be programmed by blowing fuse links, making links by migration, or storing a charge on the gate of a mos device. Some proms can be erased with ultra-violet light and re-used, but all require special hardware for programming and so are not the equivalent of Read/Write ram.
Programs committed to ROM or PROM are referred to as "Firmware".
RAM-Random Access Memory. A bad choice of title this because, of course, Proms are also Randomly Accessible. RAM really refers to Read/Write Memory components which are used in MPU systems to store data words which can be erased or modified at will. Unlike prom storage, RAM data is destroyed by removing the power.
ROM-Read Only Memory. A device containing information which is fixed and is unalterable.
SOFTWARE-Programs which can be changed and loaded at will. Resides in RAM and is entered from keyboard, paper tape, or magnetic tape.
TTL-Transistor-Transistor Logic. A form of logic circuit design where multi-emitter transistors provide all required logic functions. Common in logic i.c.s.
VDU-Video (Visual) Display Unit.
WORD-A Word is a parallel collection of binary digits and MPU chips are sometimes compared on the basis of their "Word-Length" or number of bits they can operate on at any one time. The particular case of an eight-bit word is often referred to by the special term "Byte".


Fig. 1.2 A basic microprocessor system, comprising four chips

If you are fascinated by the creative possibilities of using microprocessors, then the starting point is acquiring a general purpose development system, and equally important, a means of communicating with it, e.g. keyboard and display.

## AS A COMPONENT

If this creative use of mpus with its requirement for learning a lot of "new tricks" is not for you and you prefer the wire-it-up-and-switch-it-on, well-defined type of project, don't ignore microprocessors because eventually there will be projects appearing in this magazine which will use microprocessors just as components.

In such cases construction will be just as it's always been, with the added interest of a "program diagram" in addition to the usual circuit diagram. A project like this might be titled "TV Game" or "Ignition Control" and the circuit and program presented would be dedicated to performing just one job.

It would be unnecessary in this case to understand fully the program, only how to get a blank prom loaded with it, either by doing it yourself with the aid of a simple PROM programmer, or by post when you buy the PROM chip.

## DEVELOPMENT SYSTEMS

If you do feel interested enough to invest in a general purpose system to try out your programming skills there are an increasing number of "Introductory Kits" (such as the SC/MP Introkit) appearing on the market which can usually be expanded to form quite capable development systems as your wings begin to spread.

Communicating with such a general purpose system is a bit of a headache because the most obvious way is to use a commercial teletypewriter or vDU, and these have prices which are unrealistic for our purpose to say the least!

The microprocessor itself can come to the rescue here though, because it can be programmed to imitate a Teletype, as in the National Telekit machine which provides most of the usual Teletype facilities but in a calculator case. This is quite a good idea, but unfortunately still a bit pricy in battered Britain at about $£ 180$.

The Telekit uses an extra MPU to do a dedicated job but it can be much cheaper to let the development system itself encode its own keyboard and drive its own display, and this is the approach used in certain microprocessor systems now under development.

Eventually it will be possible to construct low cost MPU peripherals such as vdus using a standard television set, or program stores using cassette tape players, so that amateurs can build up a very powerful data processing system and enjoy all the benefits of the computer age in their own homes.

## EVERYDAY USE

Commercially speaking, microprocessors are already in everyday use, and are to be seen in cars, cookers, washing machines, petrol pumps, weighing scales, juke boxes, signal generators, sewing machines and elsewhere.

In most of these applications the mpu chip is used to replace mechanical gadgets such as cam-timers or boards full of "random logic" (like ttl counters), but they provide new facilities into the bargain which were out of the question before the power of the microprocessor came along.

The microprocessor can be all things to all people, so versatile and powerful that seldom, if ever, are all the available facilities of a particular chip used in an application, and it is quite possible that the same device could be used in, say, a heart monitoring machine, and also turn up in a food-mixer. In the first case a sophisticated lengthy program, requiring many proms would be necessary, in the second a single Prom would probably suffice.

The nice thing about all this is, of course, that once the finer points of a particular mpu become familiar to the designer then it can be designed into almost any application that enters his head: there is no need to swop from mpu chip A to mpu chip B except in extreme circumstances.

## THE PROGRAM

A basic microprocessor system is shown in Fig. 1.2. It will be noted that the system can be split into four main areas:

1. The MPU itself, which is capable of performing arithmetic, logical and manipulative operations on data with which it is provided, under the control of a sequence of program steps.
2. The Program Store which in its simplest form is a PROM but which could also be Read/Write memory (RAM) and which holds the sequence of instructions to control the action of the mpu.
3. The Data Store, which consists of an array of Read/ Write memory and is used for storing input data, output data and intermediate results. (The Data Store is integrated with Read/Write program storage in some mpU designs, particularly development systems).
4. Input/Output Ports, which are simply the communications channels over which the MPU talks to the outside world. (These are of course binary channels, often four, eight, 12 or 16 bits wide for transferring parallel data words. An eight-bit port could represent $0-255$ in binary, $0-99$ in BCD, the state of eight separate and independent front panel switches, or the correct segment pattern to display the number " 4 " on a seven-segment display, for example.)

## SYSTEM EXAMPLE

To see how these system components work together let us consider a simple example using an imaginary "one-bit" MPU to replace TTL which performs the following logical operation $\ldots D=\overline{(A . B)+C}$.

The tTL implementation of this expression can be achieved with a single two-input AND gate followed by a two-input nor gate as shown in Fig. 1.3 (a).

The same result can be achieved with a few program steps on our imaginary microprocessor by . .

Using a read 0 instruction to input the state of Port 0 .
Using a store instruction to file this away in the data store.
Using a read 1 instruction to input the state of Port 1.
Using an and instruction to solve A.B.
Using a store instruction to file away the result.
Using a read 2 instruction to input the state of Port 2.
Using an or instruction to solve $(A . B)+C$.
Using a COMPLEMENT instruction to form $\overline{(A \cdot B)+C}$.
Using a write 3 instruction to output the result $D$ on Port 3.
The above sequence of instructions is stored in the Program Store and after "system reset" the sequence is carried out sequentially by the MPU to achieve the same result as the two titl gates would. (See Fig. 1.3 (b)).

This may seem a pretty futile exercise but of course in a real system this would be only a tiny part of a much larger program. Real world microprocessors handle not one bit at a time but four, eight, twelve or even sixteen!

## WHICH MICRO?

Later on in this series, after we have become more familiar with the detailed workings of the microprocessor chips and systems, we will take a critical look at
the various MPU chips available so that you can choose the one(s) which would be best for your sort of applications. But before going into that sort of detail it may be useful to think about two of the most fundamental, and often most confusing aspects of MPU selection, namely "Word length" and "Semiconductor Technology".

## WORD LENGTH

Anyone who has come into contact with binary arithmetic knows that with (say) four bits there are $2^{4}$ or 16 possible combinations and that with (say) 16 bits there are $2^{16}$ or 65,536 combinations possible. Applying this simple knowledge to MPU systems leads to the conclusion that with a four-bit answer the best definition possible is $1 / 16$ or about 6 per cent, whereas with a 16 -bit answer definition is: $1 / 65,536$ or about 0.0015 per cent.

On this sort of comparison it looks obvious that "The bigger the word length the better". But this can be a trap to catch the unwary because another dimension must be added before genuine conclusions on word length can be drawn, and the extra dimension is "Time".

A four-bit mPU can process data to give 16 -bit definition by simply cascading four, four-bit manipulations in its program; the only loss is in the time required to achieve an answer, and since even with slow mPUS 100,000 instructions can be implemented in one second, that may not be a limiting factor in your application!
Four-bit mpus are ideal for handling decimal calculations where input and output are in BCD (Binary



Fig. 1.3 Performing a logical operation
(a) the hard-wired logic approach
(b) the MPU programmed logic approach


Coded Decimal) format, straightforward logic control operations as may be needed for train sets or synthesizers, and most applications where very long programs or high speeds are not necessary.

Table 1.1 :
MICROPROCESSOR TECHNOLOGIES

|  | PMOS | NMOS | CMOS | Bipolar |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cost | Low <br> Low | Medium | Medium | High |
| Speed |  | Medium | Medium | High |
| Power | Low | Low | Very low | High |
| Usage | Wide | Wide | Medium | Specialised |
| Examples of commercial devices | 400440408008SC/MPTMS1,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 8080 \\ & 6800 \\ & 2650 \\ & \text { Z80 } \end{aligned}$ | IM6100 Cosmac | $3000$series |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

## HOW THEY COME ...

The Intel SDK80 Microcomputer System Design Kit contains all components required to build a complete system based on the 8080A CPU Group. In addition, the board provides areas for expansion of the microcomputer system and for customised interfacing through a pre-drilled, wrapped-wire interconnection area.

## ON ACTIVE SERVICE ...

The RCA COSMAC Microprocessor Development System modified into a prototype for an automatic TV audience monitor unit.

## ALPHANUMERICS

Eight-bit mpus are more expensive, but have the useful facility of being able to handle alphanumeric data ( 0 to 9 . A to $Z$ etc.) directly, because eight-bit words give more than enough combinations to handle all the characters to be found on a typewriter keyboard.

Eight-bit mpus are therefore ideal for data-processing applications where output is to a Teletype or vDu as well as for those applications which can be also handled by the four-bit chips.

Twelve- and 16 -bit microprocessors are more powerful than the eight-bit devices in that they have larger instructions sets and can give more precision in a shorter time, but needless to say you have to pay for these goodies, and in the author's opinion they are a little too complicated and expensive for use in present amateur projects.

## SEMICONDUCTOR TECHNOLOGY

Microprocessor chips are made in all the currently popular semiconductor processes. Each of these has attendant advantages and disadvantages which are summarised in Table 1.1.

PMOS was the first usi technology and it is likely to be cheaper per bit than the others for some time to come, which makes it a likely first choice for amateur use-unless special characteristics like low power consumption (choose cmos) or high speed (choose nmos or Bipolar) are important.
NEXT MONTH: How the MPU chip works.


## 

This unit will display the day of the week on a row of l.e.d.s for up to a year on manganese alkaline cells, by using CMOS logic circuitry.

## GET ON THE RIGHT ROAD ...

 Wabile Disca Teduiques - Part I


THIS unit contains a novel guitar effects circuit which uses an operational amplifier as a filter and attenuator, to automatically generate either a wahpedal, or swell-pedal sound. The wah-pedal mode makes use of the Voltage Controlled Filter (v.c.f.), and the swell-pedal makes use of the Voltage Controlled Attenuator (v.c.a.); the effect being triggered by the start of each new note played through the unit. This leaves the guitarist's foot free to operate other effects pedals and switches, and also, especially when used in the attenuation mode, produces an effect not easy to achieve by conventional means.

## PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION

Referring to the block diagram in Fig. 1 it can be seen that the input signal is buffered by an amplifier, and fed to a rectification and pulse generator circuit. This fires a pulse to the ramp generator at the start of each note. The pulse has the effect of resetting the ramp (which normally rests high), then allowing the output voltage to climb back up to the high end again, at a


Fig. 1. Autowah block diagram
rate set by the time control. This ramp voltage is fed to the signal processing circuit, which can be switched into either a v.c.f. or v.c.a. mode of operation. Thus each note produced by the guitar will initiate its own ramp, and consequently its own "wah" or "swell".

A switch is also fitted to connect the input directly to the output, and so allow the signal to pass unchanged.

## THE CIRCUIT

The v.c.f./v.c.a. is formed by ICl and its associated components as illustrated in Fig. 2. Capacitors Cl and C2, and the field effect transistor TRI form a "T" filter in the feedback path of ICl when operating as a v.c.f., whilst for v.c.a. mode the f.e.t. becomes part of a purely resistive feedback path.

Amplification of the raw signal is required for the rectifier stage, and this is achieved through IC2. The gain of this pre-amp is set by R5 and R7, and the output is a.c. coupled (C4) to allow for the level shift generated by the diode pump rectifier, giving greater sensitivity. The components D1, D2 and C5 form the rectifier and smoothing circuit, with R8 providing a discharge path for C5. D3 provides a discharge path for C6. A d.c. voltage will appear across C5 throughout the duration of a note from the guitar, and due to the differentiating capacitor (C6), a pulse will be delivered to the base of TR2 at the onset of each note. Now C7 will be reset by TR2 and TR3, but because the pulse is very short, C7 will start to recharge almost instantly, at a rate set by VR2. It is this ramp, starting at the onset of each new note, that is used to control the v.c.f./v.c.a. via the gate of TR1.

Stereo jack sockets are used for input and output connections, to allow automatic connection of the batteries when the plugs are inserted.


## COMPONENTS . . .

Fig. 2. Circuit diagram. All input and output leads to the jack sockets are screened, the screening providing an earth path


## Miscellaneous

$4 B A+6 B A$ nuts and bolts. Two-pole c/o switches (2 off). Knobs, and a plastic or metal case. Two stereo jack sockets. 0.1 inch matrix Veroboard, $90 \times 100 \mathrm{~mm}$ approx. Battery connectors (2 off), and wire

Fig. 3. Component layout. Switch positions are numbered to simplify wiring. Note: C4 is shown with incorrect polarity and should be reversed


## Rear view showing wiring to front panel controls

## CONSTRUCTION

The unit was constructed on $0 \cdot 1$ in Veroboard as shown in the layout diagram (Fig. 3). The gate of TR1 may be left unconnected at the circuit board construction stage, to allow for a simple test later on.

A ready-made aluminium and steel box, $203 \times 140 \times$ 51 mm , was used for the prototype, but any convenient case will do, although metal is preferable for both screening and robustness.


Fig. 4. Additional pre-amplifier for use with low output guitars

## COMPONENTS . . .



Although a miniature two-pole changeover toggleswitch was used as the bypass switch on the prototype, a footswitch could be used and mounted in the lid of the box. However, suitable two-pole changeover footswitches do seem to be both expensive and difficult to obtain from electronic parts retailers.

Current consumption is around 4 mA (measured in each supply rail), so PP3 or PP6 batteries can be used. The batteries were clamped into the prototype by an aluminium strip held by two long 6BA bolts.

The Veroboard was mounted on two $25 \mathrm{~mm} \times 4 \mathrm{BA}$ bolts using short lengths of plastic tube as spacers, and with additional support from a block of foam rubber glued to the floor of the box.
Letraset and Letrafilm were used on the front panel, and sprayed with Letracote gloss. This finish tends to be rather brittle, and so a coat of polyurethane varnish would give a more resilient finish.

## TEST

A simple test can be carried out at this point to check the operation of the v.c.f./v.c.a. A fingertip brought close to the gate of TR1 should cause heavy 50 Hz mains hum modulation of any note fed through the unit to an amplifier. There should be a clearly audible difference between the v.c.f. mode and the v.c.a. mode. After this check, the gate of TRI can be connected to the circuit. The unit is sensitive enough to respond to most guitar pick-ups, although some low output guitars may give unreliable triggering.

## ADDITIONAL PRE-AMPLIFIER

Should a low output guitar be used, the additional pre-amp shown in Fig. 4 can be employed to boost the low level signals. It may be fitted inside the Autowah Unit, or built as a separate item with its own case and batteries, so as to be a useful general purpose pre-amp. When used with normal guitar pick-ups, the pre-amp will cause a certain amount of clipping and distortion; but this does give the v.c.f. more harmonics to work on, and results in a stronger more aggressive sound, possibly preferred by some rock guitarists.

## USING THE AUTOWAH

Since the trigger circuit responds to increases in the input level, it is not normally necessary to leave spaces between notes as with some circuits, and quite fast, fluid runs can be played after only limited experience with the unit. However, should the circuit not seem to respond quickly enough to successive notes, R8 may be slightly reduced in value.
For best results, some experimentation with the input levels may be necessary, compensating for any adjustments by a corresponding adjustment to the amplifier volume control.
The output volume of the Autowah is normally set to give no change in volume with the unit switched out of circuit. With the unit in circuit and switched to v.c.f. mode, the time control will vary the length of the "wah", from an extremely short "click" to something over one second. In the v.c.a. mode, most effective results are obtained when the time control is adjusted to just remove the sharp peak at the start of the guitar envelope, which changes the sound to a surprising extent. This produces something like a violin sound; or with fuzz, using the additional pre-amp, a harmonium sound is produced.


## THE RECORD BREAKERS

British electronics companies art performing as never before. GEC is doing record business with sales in the current financial year certain to approach, if not surpass, $£ 2,000$ million with pre-tax profits of some £250 million. I base this forecast on first-half results of $£ 963$ million sales and profit of $£ 120$ million. an all-time record and the pace shows no sign of slackening. Moreover. GEC's liquidity position is remarkable with nearly $£ 350$ million cash in the bank which alone generated £15 million in interest,

Of course, GEC is also in heavy electrical engineering and consumer products but the telecommunications. electronics and automation sectors accounted for $£ 273$ million turnover in the first half and should top $£ 550$ million for the full vear. Capital investment is running at some $£ 80$ million a year, hardly deserving the taunts of those who are never tired of saying that British industry lacks the will to invest.

Proportional to its size. Racal Electronics Group is doing even better than GEC and breaking every record in the book. Turnover is now over $£ 100$ million a year and when the financial year closes on March 31, pre-tax profits are forecast as being not less than $£ 28$ million compared with $£ 19 \cdot 65$ million in the preceding year and $£ 9.5$ million the year before that.

Exports are better than ever, now running at 75 per cent of production for the whole group and 85 per cent in communications products. Chairman Ernest Harrison is not exaggerating when he claims that Racal is enjoying "exceptional years".

Having built up a dominating
position with its communications products, spearheaded by military manpacks and mobile radios, in Africa, the Middle East and the Far East Racal's problem now is where to look for further expansion. Harrison sees it in the United States. First moves have already been made in securing a 15 per cent stake in Milgo Electronic Corporation. Racal has had a 50/50 share in Racal-Milgo which markets Milgo data modems outside the United States. Now Racal will have a direct interest in manufacturing and product development through representation on the Milgo board.

Additionally, Racal's own company in the United States, Racal Communications Inc. at Rockville, Maryland, has now received its biggest ever contract from the U.S. government for a new communications receiver designed in the U.S.A. This could be the big breakthrough for which Racal has been patiently waiting over the years.

By the standards of U.S. military spending the present contract is comparatively insignificant in cash terms but if the receiver is made standard U.S. forces equipment the flood gates could open. It is only by having a company based in the United States that one can hope to get military contracts. Outsiders are heavily penalised through the "Buy America" act which protects the home industry.

Meantime, the Racal Group with its buoyant financial position is actively looking for take-over possibilities at home. The Group now has 23 companies in the U.K. and 12 overseas.

Britain's data processing giant $I C L$ continues to gain strength with 20 per cent growth of which very little is said to be due to inflation. Profits are up to $£ 12.5$ million from £9.5 million and overseas turnover is now 40 per cent of the total and expected to rise to 50 per cent. Nice work.

## A NATIONAL ENTERPRISE

The cut-throat consumer market with ever-tumbling prices may be good for the customer but can be disastrous for manufacturers who can't stand the pace. Latest victim is Clive Sinclair's Sinclair Radionics, now baled out of trouble by the National Enterprise Board.

Whether we like it or not we are now all shareholders in Sinclair and therefore wish the company well. And Clive Sinclair has, in the end, seen his most cherished ambition, his miniature TV set project, come to fruition (see page 198).

But whether such a project is much related to the "regeneration of British industry" with which the NEB is reputed to be connected, is quite another matter. It seems that
in talks with other possible backers their commercial judgement in relation to such projects was lukewarm. One might have expected the NEB's response to have been in agreement with those with long professional experience.

The most astonishing aspect of the whole affair is that the key component. the miniature picture tube. is to be imported from overseas through a European supplier who will reap some of the benefit of the British tax-payers' investment in £650,000 of ordinary shares and 200,000 £1 preference shares.

## ENTENTE CORDIALE?

Hard on the heels of an agreement between Plessey Semiconductors and Sescosem, the semiconductor division of the French giant Thomson-CSF. for mutual development and production of surface acoustic wave (SAW) devices came an announcement that the two companies were exploring a similar agreement on integrated circuits. Industry thinking is that only by mutual co-operation can European i.c. manufacturers stave off the enormous challenge of the big American producers who are only too anxious to capture the bulk of the important European market.

Recent successes in semiconductor exports have considerably strengthened Plessey's hand in negotiations. But co-operation agreements have proved difficult in the past in the semiconductor business. Attempts to re-group the British industry into larger units have always failed. Will an AngloFrench initiative prove more fruitiul? Or an Anglo-German? Or an Anglo-French-German, because Siemens is said to have been a party to informal discussions?

If one is to share one's $R$ and $D$ secrets and production know-how there is clearly great commercial risk and that has always been the stumbling block.

## DISPLAYS

The increasingly booming business in electronic displays is proving more and more attractive. Rank Optics is investing heavily in a pdant in Leeds. claiming to be the first British company to go into mass production of professional quality liquid crystal displays.

The size of the LCD market can be gauged from the claim that this vear Brown Boveri will be churning out watch-sized LCDs at the rate of five million a year. And production of LED displays from various manufacturers is of similar astronomical oroportions. In fact, electronic disolavs are now a recognised specialist sector of electronics with its own exhibition and conference as an annual event.


「v any car there are a number of points which should be monitored by the driver. The number of instruments and warning lights fitted by the manufacturer varies widely according to model, and in many cases there is little dashboard space left to add any more.

The output of the self-diagnostic car systems monitor to be described is in the form of a single 7 -segment l.e.d. display which may be fitted to even the most crowded of car instrument panels. The circuit is capable of displaying up to ten fault conditions, and will indicate the existence of any number of these faults occurring at the same time, and their seriousness.

The central unit uses one five volt regulator i.c., five TTL i.c.s and three cmos i.c.s, with a few gates left over which could be used as part of the interface circuitry for the various inputs.

## CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

Two power supply lines are required for the unit. The -12 V supply for the cmos chips is taken direct from the car supply, while the +5 V supply for the tTL is derived from a 7805 regulator, ICI. See Fig. 1.
An NE555, IC2, operates as a clock oscillator driving IC3, a BCD counter. The output of IC3 is applied to IC5 (of which more later) and to IC4, a 7 -segment decoder/driver. The output from this i.c. to the display is blanked unless a fault occurs, in which event a preselected number corresponding to that fault will flash on and off with a mark/space ratio of $1: 10$. Should more faults occur simultaneously, more numbers will flash in sequence.

Scanning of the input lines is accomplished by connecting the outputs of IC5, а вCD to decimal decoder,
via switches to the blanking input of IC4. Thus as the counter counts from zero to nine the switches are scanned one by one and the display is held off as long as the switch being scanned is closed. The switches take the form of cmos devices, IC6 -IC8, which are closed so long as the control input to each switch is held at +12 V . Each package contains four switches.

The switch outputs are fed via two inverters contained in IC9. These act as a buffer amplifier, necessary because the maximum current rating of the cmos switches is not sufficient to drive the blanking input of IC4. The car-driver is alerted to more serious faults by means of a "bleeper", based on IC10 which operates as a gated oscillator. When an alarm signal is output by IC9, AND the $A$ output of IC3 is high (signifying an odd number) the oscillator is activated and its output is fed via amplifier TR1 to a small loudspeaker or earpiece insert.

## CONSTRUCTION

The prototype was built on matrix board (Fig. 2), which seemed the best method allowing as it does complete flexibility in the wiring of the various input interface circuits required. The voltage regulator circuit was built up on a separate small piece of board, so that the heat sink tab of ICI could be bolted to the car chassis. No insulation is required, since the tab is connected to the 0 V line. Note that the circuit as designed is suitable for NEGATIVE EARTH electrical systems only.

If the assembly order follows the order in which the i.c.s are numbered, power supply followed by timer, etc., each section of the circuit may be tested as it is completed.

| Resistors |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R1 | $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R22, R23 | $2 \cdot 2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ (2 off) |
| R2 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R24 | $270 \Omega$ |
| R3-R9 | $270 \Omega$ (7 off) | R25 | $22 \Omega$ |
| R10 | $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ | R26 | $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R11 | $270 \Omega$ | R27 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| R12-R21 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega \frac{1}{8} \mathrm{~W}$ (10 |  |  |
| All $10 \% \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~W}$ unless otherwise specified |  |  |  |
| Variable Resistors |  |  |  |
| VR1 $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |  |  |  |
| $V R 2, V R 310 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ (2 off) |  |  |  |
| All min. presets |  |  |  |
| Capacitors |  |  |  |
| C1 | $0.22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ polyest |  |  |
| C2 | $0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ polyest |  |  |
| C3 | $10 \mu \mathrm{~F} 16 \mathrm{~V}$ electr | lytic |  |
| C4, C5 | $0.22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ polyest | (2 off) |  |


\section*{Semiconductors <br> | IC1 | 7805 5V 1A |
| :---: | :---: |
| IC2 | 555 timer |
| 1 C 3 | 7490 |
| IC4 | 7447A |
| IC5 | 74145 |
| IC6-IC8 | 4016 (3 off) |
| IC9 | 7404 |
| 1 C 10 | 7400 |
| IC11, IC12 | 741 (2 off) |
| TR1 | 2N3704 |
| D1 | 1N5401 |
| D2 | BZY88 C4V7 |

LED $\{$ Any 7 -segment common anode l.e.d. display with $I_{F}$ typical of about 10 m a per segment
Note Items in italics are for the over/undervoltage input interface (Fig. 3)


Fig. 1. Circuit diagram of the central unit of the monitor


Fig. 2. Component layout of the central unit, plus the interface circuit of Fig. 3

## INSTALLATION

In operation the alarm inputs are normally held at +12 V and are taken down to near 0 V when a fault occurs. The values for R12-R21 are the minimum required to protect the cmos inputs from a low impedance source and may be increased considerably without affecting performance. Inputs which are being controlled by a s.p.s.t. normally closed switch, such as a mechanical thermostat, should be connected to one side of the switch and to -12 V via a $4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor. The other side of the thermostat is connected to chassis ( 0 V ). The extra resistor is to stop the input from floating when the switch is open. If a normally open switch is being monitored, the resistor and switch are interchanged. Any unused inputs should be connected directly to the -12 V supply.


Fig. 3. An example of a suitable interface circuit, monitoring battery system voltage

The clock oscillator frequency is set by means of VR1 so as to give a reasonably fast scanning rate, but not so rapid as to make identification of two or more consecutively displayed numbers impossible.

The 12 V supply for the system should be taken from the accessory position of the ignition switch, so that the unit is isolated during operation of the car starter motor.

## APPLICATIONS

Suitable faults to be indicated by odd numbers, where the audible warning is operational, might be an oil warning lamp, high battery voltage, over-temperature, brake lights fault, side lights fault. For even numbers the faults could be an ice warning device, low battery voltage, handbrake warning or choke warning, since these are perhaps less urgent.

Clearly, many of these ideas (and others) would require further interface circuitry such as voltage comparators and current sensing circuits. An example of one of these types of circuit is shown in Fig. 3 and will provide a warning of low or high battery voltage. The circuit consists of two 741 operational amplifiers operating in the open loop mode as voltage comparators. A reference voltage of +4.7 V is provided by $\mathrm{R} 27 / \mathrm{D} 2$, and this is connected to the non-inverting input of IC11, the over-voltage sensor, and to the inverting input of IC12, the under-voltage sensor. Samples of the battery voltage are applied to the other inputs from potentiometers VR2 and VR3, which are set so that the output of the related i.c. falls to near $0 V$ when predetermined voltage levels are reached. These might be +15 V for over-voltage and +10.5 V for undervoltage. This circuit has been included on the board shown in Fig. 2.

The prototype system was built for around $£ 7$, but this is not excessive when one considers the cost of repairing an engine damaged by overheating or similar fault.

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

A wrist calculator is the ultımate 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 convenience functions $\sqrt{x}, 1 / x, x^{2}$; plus a full 5 -function memory.
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.

Assembling the Sinclair Instrument wrist calculator
The 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.


Sinclair Instrument Ltd, 6 Kings Parade, Cambridge, Cambs., CB2 1SN.
Tel: Cambridge (0223) 311488.

To: Sinclair Instrument Ltd,
6 Kings Parade, Cambridge, Cambs., CB2 1SN

* Please send me . . (qty) Sinclair Instrument wrist-calculator kits at $£ 9.95$ plus 80 p VAT plus 25 p P\&P (Total £11).
- I enclose cheque/PO/money order for $£$
- Complete as applicable.

Name
Address
(Please print)
l understand that you will refund my money in full if I return the
kit undamaged within 10 days of receipt. PE/3

# PMIENTE <br>  

# GAIN COMPENSATING AMPLIFIER 

A British company based in the Channel Islands, Television Research Ltd., patents, in BP 1449 825, a novel audio amplifier system. The gain is automatically controlled, to compensate for changes in ambient background noise level, for instance to keep the level of reproduced speech, alarm signals or background music always audible.-Existing systems, which sense ambient level with a microphone, tend towards instability it is claimed.
The block diagram of the new patented system is shown in Fig. 1 The input signal (speech, music, warning alarm, etc.) is fed through a buffer amplifier to a variable gain amplifier for reproduction and also to a switching amplifier which detects periods when the input signal falls below a preset threshold.

The microphone senses the ambient sound level and feeds the detector circuit, via an amplifier. with a signal representive of total sound in the environment, i.e. reproduced sound plus ambient noise. An inhibitor circuit in the switching amplifier chain is used to control the detector so that its output is fed to the store during quiet periods only (i.e. when the switching amplifier detects that the
signal level at the buffer amplifier is below the preset thireshold)

The provision of the store between the detector and a variable gain amplifier effectively increases the normally short time constant of the detector during quiet periods This prevents a sudden change in ambient noise level, as for instance produced by a dropped eating utensil or sudden laugh, from altering the gain of the microphone amplifier when the reproduced programme is quiet.
Details of suitable switching amplifier, inhibitor and an ambient noise level detector (with converter from analogue detector voltage to four-bit digital code storage) are given in the patent. Also, suitable digital stores are described.

## |IRREF

BP 1451817 - Chan Hue Yeh: Electronic Data Processing of Chinese Characters. A Chinese Teletype which functions without conventional code and decode means as so far employed for converting Oriental characters to electronic signals.

The characters are digitised by placing them under a grid formed as a $24 \times 20$ matrix, giving 480 grid portions. The digital results are converted to hexadecimal form stored, retrieved, transmitted and on reception, used to drive a conventional matrix printer corresponding to the matrix used for digitisation.

BP 1451 969-Telub A.B.: Appara tus for Converting Digital Information to Braille. This invention is a calculator modified to provide a Braille output.

A memory register is used, which senses and is triggered to commence entry by the leading edge of a received pulse. The pulse trailing edge triggers transmission of the memory content, to a mechanical Braille format indicator.

Calculator clock pulses are used as the memory triggering pulses.

BP 1449 371-Porsche AG: Elec. trical Speed and Distance Indicator. A simple, but apparently novel idea, because the patent has been accepted. A crossed pair of stationary reed switches lie adjacent to a single bar magnet on a rotating spindle, and produce sufficient discrete pulses, even at low rotational speeds, to provide a steady dial readout after integration.

BP 1448879 - M. Demetrescu: Generator. A novel approach to the generation of electric power at mains frequencies. A mass and spring combination is tuned to a resonant frequency equal to the a.c. frequency to be generated. The mass is moved by mechanical power pulses, for instance in an IC engine, under electronic ignition control to keep the system resonating. Power at the frequency of resonance is generated electromagnetically by interaction of moving coils and magnets.

## SPEAKERS

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## BENCH POWER SUPPLY



THe circuit of Fig. 1 uses two National Semiconductor integrated circuits to provide a short-circuit-proof one amp variable d.c. power supply, variable from 3 to 20 V .

Mains voltage is stepped down by transformer T1, type Douglas MT3, of which the 15 V winding is used. The a.c. voltage is rectified and smoothed by D1-4 and C1 and passes to pin 3 of the i.c. regulator type LM 305 H . This i.c. comes in an 8 -lead TO-5 can. The output from the LM305H is taken from pin 8 and drives the second i.c., the LM395K. This has three terminals like a normal transistor, but its internal circuitry limits the output current of the power supply to one ampere; thus the power supply is short-circuit-proof, as all that would happen if the output terminals were shorted would be that
the i.c. would current-limit. The LM395K also thermal-limits if it gets too hot due, for example, to insufficient heat-sinking. The LM395K comes in a TO-3 case, but note that the case is connected to the emitter. Potentiometer VR1 controls the feedback to the regulator i.c., but need not be a simple pot. It could be replaced by a rotary switch selecting $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ presets, or if the meter were omitted, could form a small power supply for intercoms. calculators etc., or radios-no hum appeared when used to power a radio.

Meter ME1 monitors the output voltage. Diode D5 shorts away any back e.m.f. which appears when a purely inductive load is connected and then disconnected from the output terminals. (Back e.m.f. destroyed an LM395K on the prototype.)

It may be worth noting that a higher voltage model could be built simply by adjusting the tapping on the secondary of Tl for a higher voltage. The LM395 can cope with 30 V , but care must be taken not to exceed 36 V absolute maximum. A higher current value can be achieved by placing two or more LM395s in parallel, one per ampere of output required.

The circuit was assembled on two pieces of Veroboard, one holding the rectification and smoothing components. the other the regulator. An 8-pin TO-5 i.c. socket was used for IC1, IC2 was mounted on the back panel using a mounting kit and a large heatsink. (The device got very hot under short-circuit conditions.)
A. R. Winstanley.

Brigg,
S. Humberside.

THIS circuit (Fig. 1) is very useful for a simple alarm system. When a sound is made, the voltage generated as the sound hits the microphone, trips the simple transistor switch and lights the lamp. The sensitivity of the circuit should be adjusted very carefully to obtain maximum performance.

The light will stay lit until the circuit is reset with the switch, thus this is a tell-tale alarm by which you could tell if someone had been into the house, etc. The circuit may also be used in conjunction with a light triggered alarm.
T. Robinson.

Malton, Yorks.

## ACOUSTIC RELAY



Fig. 1


SIMPLE POSITION SERVO

given to RLB which energises the motor. The motor then rotates the feedback potentiometer until the out of balance signal is nulled, thus removing the feed to RLA and RLB An out of balance of negative polarity is fed via IC2 to RLB, which energises the motor. RLA is not energised because TRI is reverse biased, hence the motor is reversed.

The wiper motor drive to the feedback potentiometer should be made fail-safe to avoid damaging the pot, in case of failure to achieve a null. A probable cause would be the feed to the motor being reversed.

Helipots were used in the piototype to obtain a full $360^{\circ}$ rotation. The motor supply voltage should be set at something less than the full 12 volts used for vehicle operation. The power resistor R in the order of five to ten ohms in series with the motor feed, should provide sufficient drop from a 12 volt source. This is best found by experiment, as it depends largely on the application. The same applies to the gain of KCl . The $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ resistors can be reduced in value for less gain, in order to avoid hunting if it occurs.
> J. C. Hardman,

> Leyland, Lancs.


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## COMPUTER VOICE OSCILLATOR

The computer, or Dalek voice generator devised originally for theatrical purposes, and described in PE May, 1976, used a 555 oscillator to drive a reed relay for voice modulation. The circuit in Fig. I replaces both the 555 timer and the relay with a CD4016 (mos switch package.

Switches S1 and S2, form an oscillator similar to the conventional CMOS NAND-gate oscillator arrangement. The output is taken from S1, and drives 53 which replaces the original reed relay.
W. H. Montgomery, Belfast.


Fig. 1

## SIMPLE TUNING FORK

Fig. 1


THE circuit in Fig. 1 uses a NE555 i.c. timer, and a SN7493N i.c. The 555 is used as an astable multivibrator, and in this mode the output frequency is given by.
$\mathrm{f}_{1}=\frac{1.44}{\left[\mathrm{R}_{1}+2\left(\mathrm{R}_{3}-\mathrm{R}_{4}\right)\right] \mathrm{C}} \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { with S } \mathrm{S} \\ & \text { closed. }\end{aligned}$

$$
\mathrm{f}_{2}=\frac{1 \cdot 44}{\left[\mathrm{R}_{1}+2\left(\mathrm{R}_{2}+\mathrm{R}_{3}+\mathrm{R}_{4}\right)\right] \mathrm{C}} \stackrel{\text { with }}{\text { Si }} \text { open. }
$$

Therefore the ratio $f_{2} / f_{2}=$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\mathrm{R}_{1}+2\left(\mathrm{R}_{2}+\mathrm{R}_{3}+\mathrm{R}_{4}\right)}{\mathrm{R}_{1}+2\left(\mathrm{R}_{3}+\mathrm{R}_{4}\right)}= \\
& \frac{170 \cdot 4}{161 \cdot 0}=1.0584
\end{aligned}
$$

This is a good approximation of the musical interval of 1.0595 . Since this ratio depends greatly upon R.3 and

R4, close tolerance of 2 per cent or better must be used for these two resistors. Resistor R2 should be of 5 per cent or better.

In conjunction with S2, tuning with VC1 will give about $2 \cdot 1$ to $4 \cdot 2 \mathrm{kHz}$ with S3 at position 1. With S3 at position 2, the range of frequency will be divided by two (i.e. about 1.05 to $2 \cdot 1 \mathrm{kHz}$ ) and similarly, positions 3, 4 and 5 each give further binary divisions.

To tune a musical instrument such as a home made electronic organ, starting with say note $C$ which is known to be at the correct frequency. first connect the output of the organ to the input of the circuit and set S3 to the appropriate range. Then with the key C depressed and SI open. adjust VCI until there is at zero beat in the detector, also using S 2 if
necessary. Now the tuning fork circuit is at the same frequency as the C note. Next close Sl to short out R2, and press on the C \# key and tune the organ for zero beat. When this is done, still with C \# key down, open S1 and adjust VCI for zero beat. Next close S1 again and press on the D key, and tune the organ for zero beat. Then with $D$ key still down, open S1 and adjust VCI for zero beat. Then close S 1 to tune the D \# note. Following this systematic procedure the rest of the notes can be tuned.
If a zero beat cannot be obtained after closing S2. and with S3 correctly set, a 500 pF capacitor temporarily connected across VCI should cure the problem.

Pek Yaw Kee, East Malaysia.

## ECONOMICAL <br> RELAY

WANTING to use a number of 700 ohm miniature relays, each drawing a current of 36 mA from a 25 volt supply, it was found that their combined load exceeded the rating of the available power source. Some way was needed of reducing the running current of each relay.
It was found that although the minimum pull-in voltage at room temperature was 11.5 volts, the relay would hold in down to about 3.5 volts, at a current of only 5 mA . A considerable saving in power was possible if the relay could first be energised.


Fig. 1

The circuit in Fig. 1 was devised to allow the relay to receive sufficient current to energise, and then restrict it to just above the minimum hold-in value. When voltage is first applied, TR1 switches on for a brief period, governed by the time constant of C1.R1, to allow the relay to energise After TR1 switches off, the necessary hold-in current flows through R3.
The circuit works well with other relays, although it will be necessary to make some adjustment to the value of R 3, which should be chosen to allow slightly more than the minimum holdin current to flow.
A. A. Farman,

Biggin Hill, Kent.

## LOGIC PROBE

This logic probe uses a conventional 7447 decoder with a seven-segment readout to indicate logic states. The circuit is in three parts:

1. Logic 0 and 1 detection.
2. Pulse detection and BCD coding circuit (Fig. 1(a)).
3. BCD decoder and character formation (Fig. 1(b)).
4. This can be any circuit giving the required $x$ and $y$ outputs of the voltage levels given in Table 1, such as the circuit used in the PE Digiprobe.
5. Here, the $y$ output is allowed to pass directly to the $A$ output, unless either IC1 or IC2 is operating, by means of IC 3a and IC3b. IC 3c is used to drive the decimal point of the display, to provide continual monitoring of the probe input when the edge and pulse outputs are observed. If a transition edge or a single pulse appears at the probe input, ICl is clocked by the $x$ output. This forces the $A$ and $B$ lines high, presenting BCD-3 to IC4. If a series of pulses is present. IC2 being retriggerable forces the $A$ and $D$ lines high and the $B$ line low, giving BCD-9. Should the pulses be of low frequency, erratic operation of ICl will occur. However, such an input condition can easily be seen by the flashing of the decimal point.
6. An important feature of this part of the circuit is that the $c$ and $c$, and the $b$ and $f$ connections are reversed between the decoder and display. This means that the 0 and 1 are unchanged, but the 3 becomes an " $E$ " and the 9 becomes a "P". The ripple blanking input is connected to the $x$ output, so that when the $x$ and $y$ ouputs are low, the display is blanked.
The time for which the " $E$ " is displayed is set by VR1, and can be varied from approximately 300 ms to


Fig. 1b


Table 1:

| PROBE INPUT | x | $r$ | BCD | DISPLAY | FUNCTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $<04 V$ | 1 | 0 | 0 | $[\mathrm{D}]$ | LOGIC ZERO |
| 0 $6-2 \mathrm{LV}$ | 0 | 0 | RB |  | anvalio state |
| $>2.6 \mathrm{~V}$ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | LOGIC ONE |
| $\Gamma_{0}^{5 v}$ |  | 5 | 3 | [E] | 0-1 TRANSITION |
| L or 7 |  |  | 3 | E | SHORT PULSE |
| $\square \cap \square \square$ |  |  | 9 | $F]$ | Clock pulses |

one second. The value of C 2 will depend upon the clock frequency of the equipment being tested. For general use it should be $2.2 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, as
shown, or a selection of switched values provided.
J. Froggatt.

Edwinstowe, Notts.

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Fig. 1

ACIRCUIT is shown in Fig. 1 which will visually indicate the state of a four bit binary counter, and simultaneously provide an output suitable for driving a chart recorder.

The design consists of four constant current generators connected in parallel. Each supplies current according to its position in the binary series when switched on by a logical 1 from the Q output of a 7475 latch. The output voltage obtained across R1 is directly proportional to the sum of currents flowing through it, and therefore to the binary state of the latch. The l.e.d.s give a visual indication of the logical states. With the values shown, a forward current of three milliamps was measured in the l.e.d.s, making them easily visible.

A 741 buffer working as a current to voltage converter allows con-

tinuously variable adjustment of the output voltage whilst maintaining the correct ratios, and such an addition is shown in Fig. 2. It also enables the zero point to be set at any desired level.

Ten turn trimpots were used for the emitter resistors, and the unit is stable when delivering a maximim output of less than one millivolt.
J. P. Fitzgerald, Ealing, London.

## SIMPLE POWER SUPPLY REGULATOR

THIS circuit (Fig. 1) was originally developed from M. J. Meaken's Low Voltage Regulator, which appeared in Ingemuity Unlimited in March 1976, to power a cassette player from a car battery. It has, however, proved much more useful as a general purpose bench power supply.

When used in a car, where the battery voltage may vary bet ween 12 and 15 volts, there is no perceptible variation in output voltage. If the unit is connected to the output of a battery charger, the result is a humfree output at $6,7.5$ or 9 volts for indoor use. The series transistor TR2 should be mounted on a suitable heatsink.


Fig. 1

## SAWTOOTH TRIANGLE CONVERTER

THis circuit will turn a sawtooth waveform into a triangle using two 741 op. amps. or both halves of a single 747 dual op. amp. i.c.

An ideal full-wave rectifier is formed by ICI and its associated components. For positive input excursions the output of ICl swings fully negative because DI effectively isolates it from the rest of the circuit. including the feedback path. The positive half of the input waveform does, however. find its way to pin 3 of IC2, attenuated slightly by the presence of R3. For negative input excursions ICl acts like an inverting amplifier, where $D 1$ is forward biased. R1 and R2 are chosen to give the same attenuation as for positive excursions. Provided that the input waveform is balanced about zero volts, a triangle will be generated at the input to IC2.

The triangle waveform is buffered by IC2, which is a straightforward non-inverting amplifier with its gain

set to give the same output voltage as the converter input. Also, a level shift facility is provided by VRI which can be used to eliminate any d.c. offset at the output. R7 should be chosen to give approximately the same voltage at point " $x$ " as the peak to peak input voltage. Close tolerance resistors should be used for RI, R2 and R3, to maintain a
symmetrical output. Other components are not critical. The peak to peak input voltage should lie between 250 mV and 5 volts for offset and slew rate reasons. If the input is not balanced about zero volts, an input capacitor of a few microfarads can be used.

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The circuit operation is selfexplanatory. Preset resistors VRI and VR2 and thermistor R1 form a potential divider across the output of the pre-amplifier. The thermistor is mounted in close thermal contact with the power amplifier heatsink, so that as output stage dissipation increases and heatsink temperature rises, the resistance of the thermistor decreases, reducing the drive to the power amplifier, and so limiting the increase in dissipation. A typical value for VR2, the sensitivity control
is 5 kilohms. All connections should be made using screened leads.

Some experimentation will be required in the selection of RI, depending on the input impedance of the power amplifier being used. As an example, an amplifier with an input impedance of 20 kilohms would require a thermistor type RA24 ( R at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}=20 \mathrm{k} \Omega, \mathrm{R}$ at $220^{\circ} \mathrm{C}=150 \Omega$ ).

A cheaper compromise would be type VA1055s (R at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}=15 \mathrm{k} \Omega, \mathrm{R}$ at $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}=540 \Omega$ ).

The circuit has been proved on a well known make of 70 watt amplifier. This was run for several hours into a load impedance of 4 ohms instead of the recommended 8 ohms , and very good thermal tracking was achieved.
R. Walsh,

Aldershot.


Fig. 1



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| 2 y 706 A | 0.12 | BC11f | 0.20 | （ib） | 0.25 | $00^{2}$ | 0.65 | 7407 | 0.42 |
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| 2N1302 | 0.30 0.40 | $\mathrm{BCL}^{26}$ | 0.25 | GETH5 | 1.50 | OC3 | 0.75 | 7413 | 0.36 |
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| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{~N} 2906 \\ & 2 \mathrm{~N} 2907 \end{aligned}$ | 0.22 | BCY ${ }^{\text {dey }}$ | 0.30 0.18 | 18P109A | 0.40 | OC74 | 0.45 | 7450 | 0.18 0.16 |
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| 2 N 2925 | 0.15 | 13CZ10 | 0.80 | MJE340 | 0.42 | ${ }^{0} \mathrm{CH} 7$ | 0.75 | $7+54$ | 0.16 |
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