DISCRIMINATING METAL LOCATOR Be choosy with this VLF design

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1980

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BLACK HOLES The Whole Truth: VOLTAGE CONTROLLED MIXER 1537 VCA CIRCUITS EXTRACTING TV HI-FI

SU

.. NEWS.... PROJECTS.... MICROPROCESSORS.... AUDIO...

RANSCENDENT 2000 IGLE BOARD SYNTHESIZER

LIVE PERFORMANCE SYNTHESIZER DESIGNED BY CONSULTANT TIM ORR (FORMERLY SYNTHESIZER DESIGNER FOR EMS LIMITED) AND FEATURED AS A

The TRANSCENDENT 2000 is a 3 octave instrument transposable 2 octaves up or down giving an affective 7 octave range. There is portamento, pitch bending, a VCO with shape and pitch detector, ADSR repeat, sample and hold, and special circuitry with precision components to ensure tuning stability amongst its many features.

complete – right down to the last nut and bolt and last piece of wirel There is even a 13A plug in the kit – you need buy absolutely no more parts before plugging in and making great music! Virtually all the components are on the one professional quality fibreglass PCB printed with component locations. All the controls mount directly on the main heard all conceptions to the heard care mode with demonstratements. Non-output to the board are made with connectory on the main board, all connections to the board are made with connector plugs and construction is so simple it can be built easily in a few evenings by almost anyone capable of neat soldering! When finished you will possess a synthesizer comparable in performance and quality with ready-built units selling for between £500 and £700!

COMPLETE KIT ONLY £168.50 + VAT!

Comprehensive handbook supplied with all complete kits! This fully describes construction and tells you how to set up your synthesizer with nothing more elaborate than a multi-meter and a pair of ears!

WE'VE MOVED

NEW FACTORY UP PRICES DOWN!



INCREASED CAPACITY AT OUR BIG NEW FACTORY MEANS MANY PRICES DOWN! ALL OTHERS FROZEN! RANSCENDEN

DIGITALLY CONTROLLED, TOUCH SENSITIVE, POLYPHONIC, MULTI-VOICE SYNTHESIZER

The Transcendent DPX is a really versatile new 5 octave keyboard instrument. There are two audio outputs which can be used simultaneously. On the first there is a beautiful harpschord or straightforward piano or a honky tonk piano or even a mixture of the two! Alternatively you can play strings over the whole range of different voices, still fully polyphonic. It can be a keyboard or should you prefer — strings on the top of the keyboard and brass sounds simultaneously. And on all voices you can switch in circuitry to make the keyboard is electronically split after the first two octaves or vice versa or vice a versa or vera a mixture of the two! Alternatively you can play strings over the whole range of the keyboard or brass over the whole range of the second sounds simultaneously. And on all voices you can switch in circuitry to make the keyboard is electronically split after the first two octaves or vice versa or vera a sounds — just like an acoustic piano. The digitally controlled multiplexed system makes practical touch sensitivity with the complex dynamics law necessary for a high degree of realism. There is a master volume and tone control, a separate control for the brass sounds and also a vibrate circuit with variable depth control together with a variable delay control so that the vibrato comes in only after waiting a short time after the note is struck for even more realistic string sounds.



Cabinet size 36.3" x 15.0" x 5.0" (rear) 3.3" (front)

COMPLETE KIT ONLY £299.00 + VAT!

To add interest to the sounds and make them more natural there is a chorus / ensemble unit which is a complex phasing system using CCD (charge coupled device) analogue delay lines. The overall effect of this is similar to that of several acoustic instruments playing the same piece of music. The ensemble circuitry can be switched in with either strong or mild effects. As the system is based on digital circuitry digital data can be easily taken to and from a computer (for storing and playing back accompaniments with or without pitch or key change, computer

composing etc., etc.) and an interface socket (25 way D type) is provided for this purpose.

Although the DPX is an advanced design using a very large amount of circuitry, much of it very sophisticated, the kit is mechanically extremely simple with excellent access to all the circuit boards which interconnect with multiway connectors, just four of which are removed to separate the keyboard circuitry and the panel circuitry from the main circuitry in the cabinet.

The kit includes fully finished metalwork, solid teak cabinet, professional quality components (all resistors 2% metal oxide), nuts, bolts, etc., even a 13A plug — you need buy absolutely not more parts before plugging in and making great musicl When finished you will possess an instrument comparable in performance and quality with ready-built units selling for over £1,200!



All kits also available as separate packs (e.g. P.C.B., component sets, hardware sets, etc.). Prices in FREE CATALOGUE.



hole truth p20



start digging here p.78



guess what p.51



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Britain's first comp

A <u>complete</u> personal computer for a third of the price of a bare board.

Also available ready assembled for £9995

The Sinclair ZX80.

Until now, building your own computer could easily cost around $\pounds 300$ – and still leave you with only a bare board for your trouble.

The Sinclair ZX80 changes all that. For just £79.95 you get *everything* you need to build a personal computer at home...PCB, with IC sockets for all ICs; case; leads for direct connection to your own cassette recorder and television; everything!

And yet the ZX80 really is a complete, powerful, full-facility computer, matching or surpassing other personal computers on the market at several times the price. The ZX80 is programmed in BASIC, and you could use it to do quite literally anything from playing chess to running a power station.

The ZX80 is pleasantly straightforward to assemble, using a fine-tipped soldering iron. Once assembled, it immediately proves what a good job you've done. Connect it to your TV set...link it to an appropriate power source *... and you're ready to go.

Your ZX80 kit contains...

- Printed circuit board, with IC sockets for all ICs.
- Complete components set, including all ICs – all manufactured by selected worldleading suppliers.
- New rugged Sinclair keyboard, touchsensitive, wipe-clean.
- Ready-moulded case.
- Leads and plugs for connection to any portable cassette recorder (to store programs) and domestic TV (to act as VDU).
- FREE course in BASIC programming and user manual.

Optional extras

4

- Mains adaptor of 600 mA at 9 V DC nominal unregulated (available separately - see coupon).
- Additional memory expansion board plugs in to take up to 3K bytes extra RAM chips. (Chips also available – see coupon.)

*Use a 600 mA at.9 V DC nominal unregulated mains adaptor. Available from Sinclair if desired (see coupon).

Two unique and valuable components of the Sinclair ZX80.

The Sinclair ZX80 is not just another personal computer. Quite apart from its exceptionally low price, the ZX80 has two uniquely advanced components: the Sinclair BASIC interpreter; and the Sinclair teach-yourself BASIC manual.

The unique Sinclair BASIC interpreter ... offers remarkable programming advantages:

- Unique 'one-touch' key word entry: the ZX80
- eliminates a great deal of tiresome typing. Key words (RUN, PRINT, LIST, etc.) have their own single-key entry.
- Unique syntax check. Only lines with correct syntax are accepted into programs. A cursor identifies errors immediately. This prevents entry of long and complicated programs with faults only discovered when you try to run them.
- Excellent string-handling capability takes up to 26 string variables of any length. All strings can undergo all relational tests (e.g. comparison). The %X80 also has string inputto request a line of text when necessary. Strings do not need to be dimensioned.
- Up to 26 single dimension arrays.
- FOR/NEXT loops nested up 26.
- Variable names of any length.
- BASIC language also handles full Boolean arithmetic, conditional expressions, etc.
- Exceptionally powerful edit facilities, allows modification of existing program lines.
- Randomise function, useful for games and secret codes, as well as more serious applications.
- Timer under program control.
- PEEK and POKE enable entry of machine code instructions, USR causes jump to a user's machine language sub-routine.

- High-resolution graphics with
- 22 standard graphic symbols.
- All characters printable in reverse under
- program control.
- Lines of unlimited length.

...and the Sinclair teach-yourself BASIC manual.

If the features of the Sinclair interpreter listed alongside mean little to you-don't worry. They're all explained in the specially-written 96-page book *free* with every kit! The book makes learning easy, exciting and enjoyable, and represents a complete course in BASIC programming-from first principles to complex programs. (Available separately – purchase price refunded if you buy a ZX80 later.)

780-1 microprocessor - new. faster version of the famous Sockets for TV, Z-80 microprocessor chip, cassette recorder, widely recognised as the best power supply. ever made. SUPER RAM chips. ROM. Clock. Rugged, flush. Sinclair keyboard.

UHF TV modulator.

Including VAT. Including post and packing. Including all leads and components

mputer kit.

Fewer chips, compact design, volume production – more power per pound!

lete co

The ZX80 owes its remarkable low price to its remarkable design: the whole system is packed onto fewer, newer, more powerful and advanced LSI chips. A single SUPER ROM, for instance, contains the BASIC interpreter, the character set, operating system, and monitor. And the ZX80's IK byte RAM is roughly equivalent to 4K bytes in a conventional computer, because the ZX80's brilliant design packs the RAM so much more tightly. (Key words, for instance, occupy just a single byte.)

To all that, add volume production - and you've that rare thing: a price breakthrough that really is a breakthrough.

The Sinclair ZX80. Kit: £79.95. Assembled: £99.95. Complete!

The ZX80 kit costs a mere £79.95. Can't wait to have a ZX80 up and running? No problem! It's also available, ready assembled, for only £99.95. Whether you choose the kit or the ready-

Whether you choose the kit or the readymade, you can be sure of world-famous Sinclair technology-and years of satisfying use. (Science of Cambridge Ltd is one of the Sinclair companies owned and run by Clive Sinclair.)

To order, complete the coupon, and post to Science of Cambridge for delivery within 28 days. Return as received within 14 days for full money refund if not completely satisfied.



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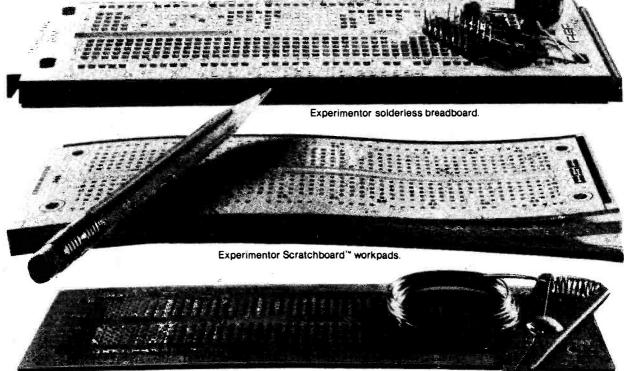
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| | Ready-assembled Sinclair ZX80 Personal Computer(s). Price includes ZX80 BASIC manual, excludes mains adaptor. | 99.95 | |
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| | Sinclair ZX80 Manual(s) (manual free with every ZX80 kit or ready-made computer). | 5.00 | |
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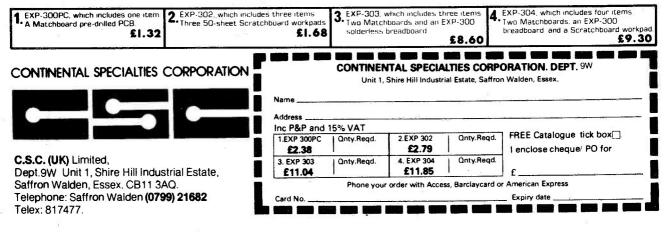
Experimentor Matchboard" pre-drilled PCBs When you have a circuit idea that you want to make happen, we have a system to make it happen b quicker and easier than ever before: The m Experimentor System.

You already know how big a help our Experimentor solderless breadboards can be. Now we've taken our good idea two steps further.

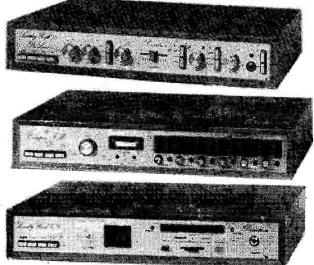
We've added Experimentor Scratchboard workpads, with our breadboard hole-and-connection pattern printed in light blue ink. To let you sketch up a layout you already have working so you can reproduce it later. With Experimentor Matchboard you can go from breadboard to the finished product nonstop! We've matched our breadboard pattern again, this time on a printed circuit board, finished and ready to build on. All for about £1.32.

There's even a letter-and-number index for each hole, so you can move from breadboard (where they're moulded) to Scratchboardтм (where they're printed) to MatchboardTM (where they're silkscreened onto the component side) and always know where you are.

When you want to save time and energy, you can't beat The Experimentor System.







T20+20 20W STEREO AMPLIFIER £33.10+VAT

This kit, based upon a design published in Practical Wireless, uses a single printed circuit board and offers at very low cost, ease of construction and all the normal facilities found on quality amplifiers. A 30 watt version of this kit (T30 + 30) is also available for **£38.40** + VAT.

MATCHING TUNERS - SEE OUR FREE CATALOGUE!

COMPLETE KITS: Our complete kits really are complete. All of the projects shown on this page are supplied with fully finished metalwork, ready assembled high quality teak veneer cabinet (last 4 kits on this page), cables, nuts, bolts, etc., and full instructions — in fact everything!

All of the kits shown on this page are available as separate packs for those customers who wish to spread their purchase or perhaps make their own cabinets or metalwork. Prices are given in our FREE CATALOGUE

PRICE STABILITY: Order with confidence. Irrespective of any price changes we will honour all prices in this advertisement until April 30th, 1980, if this month's advertisement is mentioned with your order. Errors and VAT rate changes excluded

EXPORT ORDERS: No VAT. Postage charged at actual cost plus 50p handling '

and documentation. U.K. ORDERS. Subject to 15% surcharge for VAT. No charge is made for carriage, or at current rate if changed. SECURICOR DELIVERY: For this optional service (U.K. mainland only) add

SALES COUNTER: If you prefer to collect kit from the factory, call at Sales Counter. Open 9 a.m.-4.30 p.m. Monday-Thursday.

DE LUXE EASY TO BUILD LINSLEY HOOD 75W STEREO AMPLIFIER £99.30 + VAT

This easy to build version of our world-wide acclaimed 75W amplifier kit based upon circuit boards interconnected with gold plated contacts resulting in minimal wiring and construction delightfully straightforward. The design was published in H-Fi News and Record Review and features include rumble filter, variable scratch filter, versatile tone controls and tape monitoring whilst distortion is less than 0.01%.

WIRELESS WORLD FM TUNER £70.20 + VAT

A pre-aligned front-end module makes this Wireless World published design very simple to construct and adjust without special instruments. Features include an excellent a.m. rejection push-button station selection as well as infinitely variable tuning and a phase locked loop stereo decoder, incorporating active filters for "birdy" suppression.

LINSLEY-HOOD CASSETTE DECK £79.60+VAT

This design, published in Wireless World, although straightforward and relatively low cost provides a very high standard of performance. There are separate record and replay amplifiers and switchable equalisation together with a choice of bias levels are also provided. The mechanism is the Goldring-Lenco CRV with electronic speed control.



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Radiation Hazard

Have you any old ex-government equipment with luminous dials or pointers? (They may not now be luminous because of phosphor degeneration).

Mr. Manning of Birmingham University has informed us of a radiation hazard that may exist from some ex-government equipment.

He was moved to write to us after examining a revolution counter, containing two large moving coil meters with edgewise scales about 100 mm long, scaled 6-14-18-22-26-30 and marked 'Engine Speed Hundreds of RPM'.

The graduations and numbers are filled with radium activated luminous paint, applied very thickly. At 10 cms from the scales a Geiger counter registered 1000 counts per second. With alpha and beta radiation blocked, the count rate was still 100 cps. As Geiger counters are only one or two per cent efficient for gamma rays, the true rate may be several thousand per second. In that event the radioactive paint used is such a strong source (several millicuries) that one would require a licence to use it for teaching purposes.

If you have any ex-government equipment with luminous dials or pointers — better safe than sorry, have it properly disposed of if you think it may be a radiation hazard. Warning — don't burn the equipment; that will simply spread the radium through the air.

For Starters

The Dema System is a compact electronic ignition unit introduced by Maywood Technical Developments. Priced at £49.50 including VAT and postage, the unit is aimed at both the private motorist and the fleet operator.

The system incorporates a variable pulse width circuit to determine when the voltage stored on capacitors should be swtiched by thyristor to the HT coil and spark plugs. It monitors the revs and varies the duration of the spark to achieve as near as possible complete initiation of combustion.

The system can be installed by unskilled staff in about half an hour without having to make any alterations to the vehicle. The Dema System is avail-

The Dema System is available from Maywood Technical Developments Ltd, Peake House 232 High Street, Harlington, Hayes, Middlesex UB3 5DS.

Tantless

It seems that there isn't a lot of tantalum ore about these days. Although it hasn't exactly been the first item on News at Ten, it means there's a shortage of tantalum powder, from which the capacitors are made. Supply and demand just isn't working in our favour. As demand keeps on rising, the known reserves are being exhausted. That inevitably means that tantalum capacitors are bound to increase in price rapidly over the next year or two.

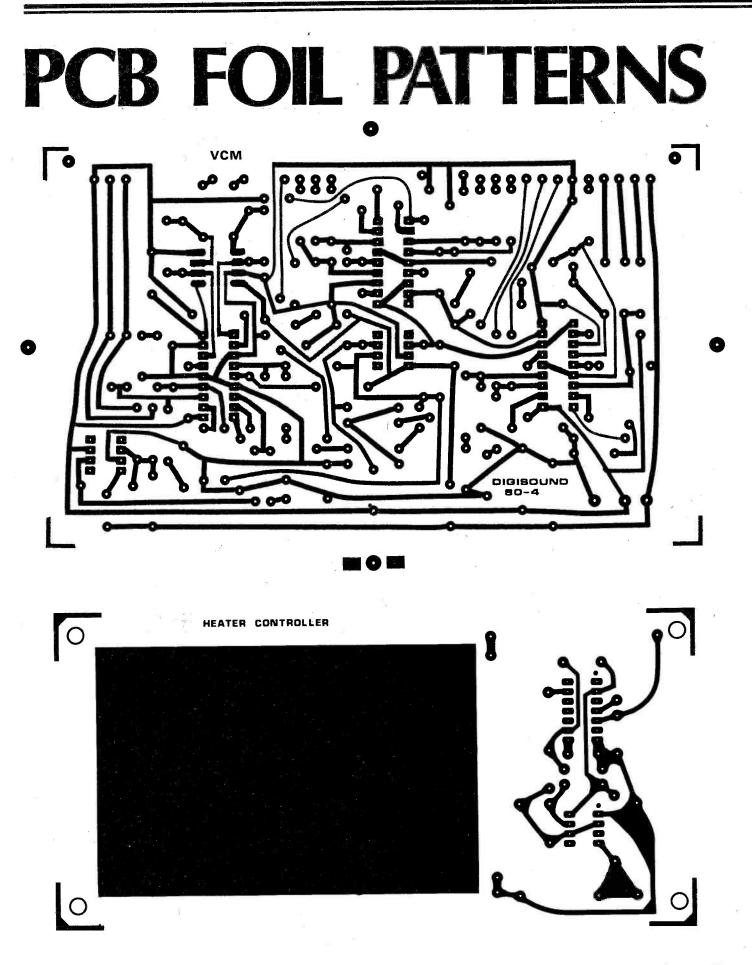
Red Hot Radar

Under Chairman Brezhnev Soviet defence spending has increased from half to almost double that of America.

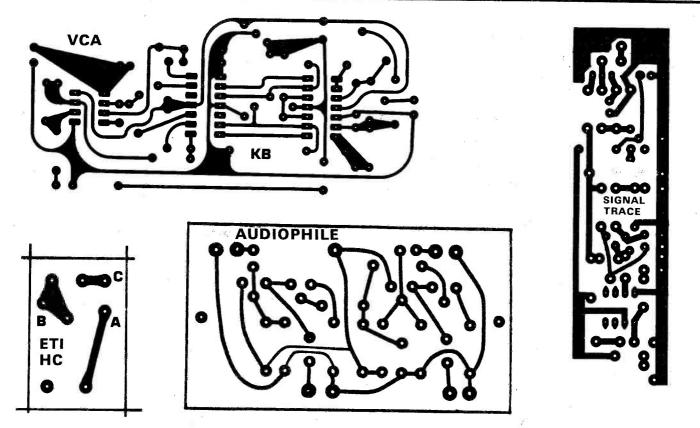
A Senate Subcommittee heard recently that the latest Soviet airborne tactical lookdown/shoot-down radars are believed to be superior to any system now used by American forces.

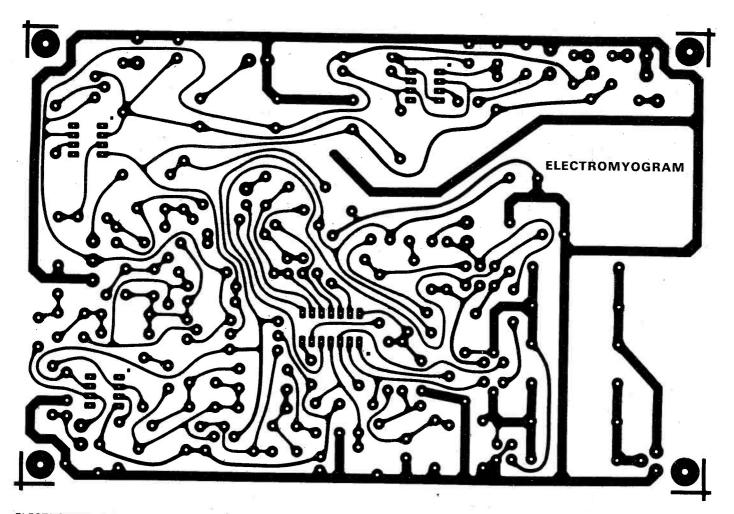
Russian missile guidance systems can now match their American counterparts. Russia is also annually devoting several times America's spending on research into high energy laser research.

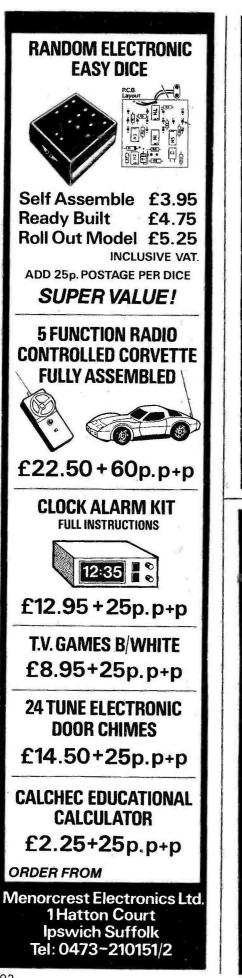
| TTLs by TEXAS 74251 140p 4018 89p 7400 11p 74259 250p 4019 45p 74500 60p 74278 250p 4020 100p 7451 12p 74273 110p 4021 110p 7401 12p 74283 160p 4022 100p 7402 12p 74283 160p 4023 200p | 93 SERIES 9301 160p 9302 175p 9308 316p 9310 275p | VEROBOARDS 0.1 0.15 (copper clad) 2.5×3.75" 48p 43p 2.5×5" 57p 51p | AC126 250 BF AC127/8 200 BF AC176 250 BF | 259 36p TIP29C 55p, R39 25p IIP30A 48p R40 25p TIP30C 60p R41 25p TIP31A 58p R79 25p TIP31C 62p | 2N3054 65p 40361/2 45p 10A.400 2N3055 45p 40364 120p 25A.400 2N3442 140p 40408 70p 25A.400 2N3553 240p 40408 85p ZENERS 2N3553 30p 40410 85p ZENERS | ∨ 200p ∨ 400p |
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| 7407 329 74368 100p 4029 100p 7408 17p 74368 100p 4030 55p 7409 19p 74363 200p 4031 200p 7410 15p 74363 200p 4031 200p 7411 24p 74490 225p 4033 180p 7412 20p 7445 SERIES 4034 200p 7413 30p 74LS00 14p 4035 110p 7413 50p 74LS00 14p 4035 120p 7413 50p 74LS01 16p 4038 120p 7416 27p 74LS01 16p 4038 120p 7417 27p 74LS05 25p 4039 2295p 7420 17p 74LS08 20p 4041 80p 7421 40p 74LS0 20p 4041 80p 7421 40p 74LS1 20p 4041 80p 4042 80p 4041 80p 4042 80p 4041 80p 4042 80p 404 | 9334 980p 9368 200p 9370 200p 9374 200p INEAR LCs AY1-0212 AY1-0212 600p AY1-1313 688p AY1-1320 320p AY1-1313 140p AY2-1220 840p AY3-1270 840p AY5-1315 600p | Primetricy col 118-pv Vero Wrinter Pan + 2 wire spools + 2 wire spools 370-pv + combs 370-pv Combs 7p MM57160 620pv NE555 22p- NE556 70pv NE5618 425pv NE565 130pv NE565 130pv | BC109 11p Br BC117 20p BF BC147 /8 9p BF BC149 /8 10p BF BC155 /8 10p BF BC155 /8 10p BF BC155 /8 10p BF BC175 /8 10p BF BC172 12p BF BC177 /8 17p BU BC173 10p BU BC182 /3 10p BU BC183 30p BU BC184 11p BU BC184 30p BF BC184 30 | REG6/7 30p THP34C 160ja X88 30p THP35C 225p W10 90p THP35C 200p Y50 30p THP36C 30p Y50 30p THP36C 30p Y56 30p THP36C 30p Y20 30p THP41C 72p Y39 45p THP42C 82p X19/20 20p THP42C 82p J104 225p THP42C 82p J105 190p THP12 120p J108 225p THP122 130p J108 225p THP12 160p J109 225p THP147 160p J205 200p THP147 160p J208 200p THP147 160p | 2N3708/9 12p 40871/2 90p TRIACS 2N3773 300p 0100ES 34 400V 2N3820 50p 81127 12p 34 500V 2N3820 50p 81127 12p 34 500V 2N3820 50p 81127 12p 36 500V 2N3826 50p 81127 12p 36 500V 2N3826 50p 81477 96 460V 54 400V 2N38902 700p 0A81 15p 84 400V 2N3905/6 20p 0A91 9p 12A 400V 2N40305/6 20p 0A91 9p 12A 500V 2N40501 12p 0A95 9p 16A 600V 2N40501 12p 0A202 9p 16A 500V 2N40501 12p 0A202 10p 128 400D 2N40501 12p 1N914 4p 200D 2N412576 2p 1N916 7p | 60p 65p 70p 88p 75p 96p 85p 105p 110p |
| 7425 30p 74L514 72p 4046 100p 7425 40p 74L514 72p 4046 100p 7427 34p 74L515 460p 4047 100p 7428 17p 74L521 30p 4048 55p 7428 17p 74L521 30p 4060 45p 7433 30p 74L532 20p 4061 85p 7433 40p 74L532 27p 4052 80p 7433 36p 74L542 70p 4052 80p 7433 36p 74L542 70p 4055 15p 7443 35p 74L543 90p 4055 15p 7443 17p 74L513 36p 4055 125p 7443 12p 74L513 36p 4055 125p 7443 12p 74L514 36p 4056 125p 74445 100p 74L514 < | AY5-1317A 775p CA3019 30p CA3046 70p CA3046 70p CA3046 70p CA3048 225p CA30408 225p CA30408 225p CA30408 225p CA30408 375p CA3100E 90p CA3160E 100p CA3160E 100p CA3162E 400p DA162E 400p CA3162E 400p FX209 750p IC18038 340p IC358P 75p LM301A 30p LM311 120p LM318 200p LM319 75p LM324 85p LM379 75p | NEB67 175p NE571 425p NE571 425p SAD1024A 1280p SKP50034 1280p SK76003N 175p SK76003N 175p SK76003N 120p SK76003N 120p SK76023ND 120p TBA611 220p TBA620 03p TCA340 175p TDA1004 300p TDA1004 300p TDA1022 250p TDA1034B 250p TDA1034B 250p TDA20202V 325p TL071 | BC237 120 BU BC237 150 E33 BC337 150 E33 BC337 150 E33 BC338 160 E33 BC339 150 E33 BC331 150 E33 BC331 150 MU BC477.67 350 MU BC5436 150 MU BC5436 150 MU BC5436 150 MU BC5578 150 MP BC5570 150 MP BC5572 150 MP BC5592 150 MP BD133 560 MP BD135 540 MP BD138 540 MP BD232 3750 MP BD242 | J406 145p TIP4055 70p 000 50p TIS43 34p 100 50p TIS43 30p 101 50p TX1803 30p 12501 225p ZX100 12p 12551 90p ZTX1800 15p 12501 225p ZX1800 15p 12501 225p ZX1800 30p 12510 70p ZX1850 30p 125305 70p ZX1657 20p 12505 70p ZX1657 20p 12505 70p ZX1657 20p 15005 70p ZX1657 20p 15005 70p ZX1657 20p 15005 70p ZX1657 20p 15005 20p ZX1700A 20p 15005 20p ZX1111 20p 15005 20p ZX1111 Z5p 15005 20p ZX1111 Z5p | 2N4401/3 27p IN4148 4p 2N4427 90p IN4001/2 5p 2N4827 90p IN4001/2 5p 2N5087 27p IN4003/4 6p THYRIST 2N5087 27p IN4005/6 6p THYRIST 2N5087 27p IN4005/7 7p IA 400V 2N5172 27p IN5404/7 19p 8A 400V 2N5179 90p IN5404/7 19p 8A 400V 2N5245 40p For T0220 Volt 16A 400V 2N5245 40p For T05 12p C106D 2N54367 40p For T05 12p C106D 2N54364 40p For T05 12p C106D 2N54367 40p For T05 12p C106D 2N54367 40p For T05 12p C106D 2N5456 40p For T05 12p C106D 2N5457 40p For T05 12p 2 | 40p 65p 90p 140p 180p 280p 220p 210p 45p 120p 36p 120p 140p 140p 140p |
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| 74107 34p 7415161 100p 4502 120p 74109 55p 7415162 140p 4502 120p 74110 55p 7415162 140p 4503 70p 74111 70p 7415164 120p 4507 55p 74111 70p 7415165 160p 4508 280p 74116 130p 7415165 160p 4508 980 | MC3340P 120p MC3360P 120p MK50398 750p VOLTAGE REGULATOF Fixed Plastic TO-220 | ZN1034E 200p 95H90 800p 11C90 1400p | 74\$188 229 74\$287 359 74\$387 359 74\$470 659 74\$471 659 74\$571 659 | Sp Ar-5-23/b £9 Op TRANSFÖRMERS (prim 220/240%) Op 6-0-6 100mA 88p Op 9-0-9 75mA 92p | SPDT 65p DPDT CCN-15W DPDT 70p DPDT X25 Push to make 15p DPDT C/CX/CCN break 25p Rush latching SPCO X25 SPARE ELEMENTS SPARE LEMENTS | 415p 415p 46p 50p |
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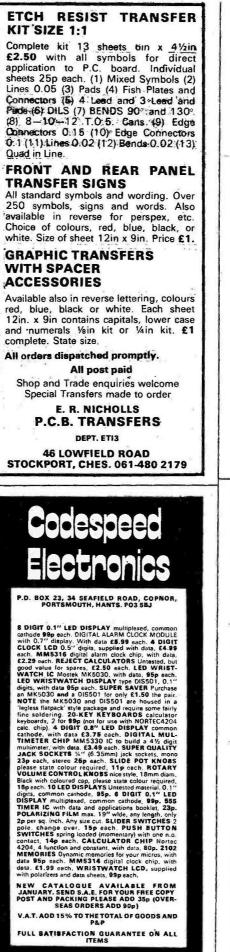


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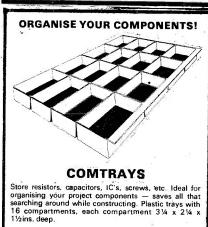
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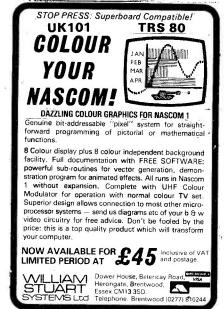
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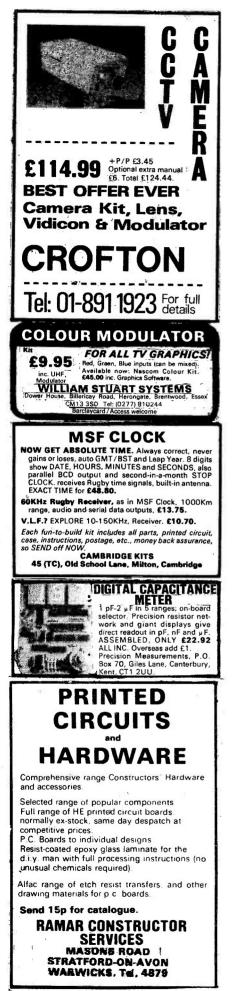
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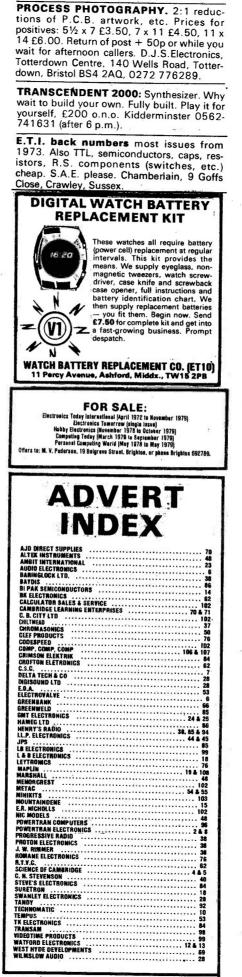
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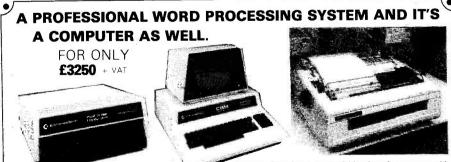


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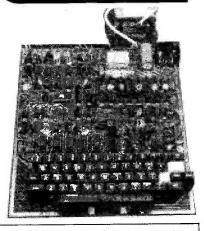
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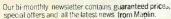
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The modular keyboard enclosure is available from Vero Electronics Ltd, Industrial Estate, Chandler's Ford, Eastleigh, Hampshire SO5 3ZR







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If you have trouble getting these books they are available direct from the publisher, Bernard Babani (Publishing) Ltd,

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Well, it was Satcom 3 actually, but the plot is reminiscent of that old, old American telly series. The Car 54 in this case, however, was an RCA communications satellite, last heard of in December, 22,000 miles above mother Earth.

If anyone finds a communications satellite answering to the name of Satcom 3, send it to RCA, nto us. Mind you, if it has gone up in a puff of smoke, it has probably burned up on its way back to Earth. NASA quick to assure us that it won't cause another Skylab incident. So, you needn't dust off your anti-Skylab umbrella, yet.

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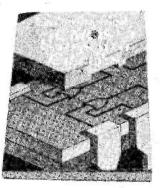
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The meter will withstand being dropped from one metre — the height of the average workbench or jacket pocket. It incorporates a taut band movement and fuse protection. Power is from a size AA 1V5 battery.

The 3012 pocket test is available for £27 plus VAT including batteries, test leads, soft case and strap from Dorman Smith Instrumentation, Blackpool Road, Preston PR2 2DQ.

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Having trouble getting to grips with your CMOS? Understanding CMOS Integrated Circuits by Roger Melen and Harry Garland is an introduction to CMOS, covering everything from how the chips are made to a few simple practical CMOS circuits.



Almost half of the book is devoted to a summary of types of logic gates, semiconductor physics and CMOS fabrication techniques. The remainder gets down to the nitty gritty — CMOS circuit design, including waveform generators and information-processing circuits.

This 144 page American paperback is available in the UK from Prentice/Hall Interational, 66 Wood Lane End, Hemel Hempstead, Herts, HP2 4RG for £3.60.



| esp: e3v: 0.47, 1.0, 1.5, 2.2, 3.3, 4.7, 6.8, 8, 10, 15, 2.2, 8p; 47, 32, 11p; 63, 220, 28p; 470, 32p; 1000, 50p; 40v; 22, 33, 8p; 100, 12p; 220, 3300, 85p; 7p; 330, 470, 33p; 1000, 50p; 26v; 10, 2.2, 47, 6p; 80, 100, 160, 8p; 260, 21000, 27p; 1500, 30p; 2200, 45p; 3300, 62p; 4700 85p; 16V; 10, 47, 68, 7p; 14p; 470, 16p; 1000, 1500, 20p; 2200, 34p; 10V; 100, 165p; 64V; 10, 47, 669; 70V; 4700, 165p; 64V; 10, 47, 640; 1300, 1300; 250, 3300, 105p; 2200, 6400, 150p; 4700, 85p; 3300, 63p; 3300, 63p; 400; 1500, 165p; 6400, 165p; 4700, 85p; 3300, 63p; 3200, 64p; 2200, 64p; 15000, 150p; 4700, 85p; 4700, 85p; 4700, 85p; 3200, 64p; 3300, 165p; 6400, 165p; 4700, 85p; 3300, 64p; 2200, 64p; 1500, 150p; 4200, 65p; 4700, 85p; 4700, 85p; 470, 85p; 3300, 64p; 2200, 64p; 1500, 150p; 4200, 64p; 6400, 160p; 4700, 85p; 6400, 160p; 4700, 85p; 6400, 160p; 4700, 85p; 6400, 160p; 4700, 85p; 6400, 160p; 1500, 160p; 160p | ENGLAND ANTEED. ORDERS : CASH/CHEQUE/ WD EDUCATIONAL EXPORT INQUIRY /ERSEAS ORDERS ME. : stated otherwise, ell atford Football Ground, turdsy. Ample Free Car n. 68n 14p; 100n 17p; 2.2 µ F 32p; 4.7 µ F 36p. ULTRASONIC TRANSDUCERS 40KHz 350p pr. ULTRASONIC TRANSDUCERS 40KHz 350p pr. 100, 139; 470, 500; 100, 139; 470, 0150; : 2500 35p; 30V: 4700 COMPUTER ICE 2102-2 211 1 19 | AC126 AC127 AC127 AC128 AC141 AC176 ACV17 ACV18 ACV19 ACV201 ACV201 ACV220 ACV220 ACV220 ACV220 ACV220 ACV220 ACV220 ACV220 ACV220 ACV220 ACV220 ACV220 ACV220 ACV220 ACV20 ACV220 ACV20 ACV220 ACV20 | B B B C2/14L 25 BC207B BC207B 26 BC207B BC207B 27 BC208B BC207B 27 BC23B BC30B 25 BC41B BC47F 60 BC517 BC516 53 BC517 BC558 60 BC549C BC559 80 BC559 BC558 42 BC730 BC559 60 BC49C BC742 50 BC773 BC558 42 BC730 BC559 50 BC773 BC559 42 BC730 BC559 50 BC771 BC559 42 BC131 B132 50 BC131 B132 50 BC132 B0135 50 BC378 B0444 50 B0245 B0139 50 B0245 B0132 50 B02378 B043 | BFI 10 BFP 12 BFP 13 BFP 14 BFP 15 BS5 10 BST 116 MJI 125 MJI 14 MJI 15 SO 30 MPF 30 MPF 30 MPF 30 MPF 30 MPF 30 | (87) 22 (88) 21 (50) 21 (51) 21 (53) 28 (74) 20 (73) 39 (20) 20 (20) 20 (20) 15 (205) 125 (208) 215 (11) 65 (12) 8001 | TIP31C TIP32A TIP32A TIP32C TIP32C TIP33C TIP34A TIP34A TIP34A TIP35A TIP36A TIP36A TIP36A TIP36A TIP36A TIP36A TIP36A TIP36A TIP41B TIP42B TIP120 TIP121 TIP142 TIP121 TIP142 TIP121 TIP142 TIP120 TIP121 TIP142 TIP125 TIS36A TIS44 TIS44 TIS44 TIS45 TIS64 TIS80 TIS91 ZTX107 ZTX304 ZTX304 ZTX314 ZTX501 ZTX603 ZTX604 ZTX604 | 3435570883155642270558083464555041111360257245055711655 | 2N1671B 120 2N2160 350 2N2217A 43 2N2217A 43 2N2217A 43 2N2217A 43 2N2217A 23 2N2220A 23 2N2233 45 2N2368 15 2N2484 30 2N2646 48 2N2904 24 2N3051 24 2N3051 24 2N3054 45 2N3055 48 2N3054 55 2N3055 16 2N3054 55 2N3055 16 2N3054 55 2N3055 16 2N3054 55 2N3055 16 2N3056 16 2N3706 10 2N3706 10 2N3707 10 2N3708 11 2N3709 11 2N3777 195 2N3771 |
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| 16V: 15. 22 25., 47. 100. 220 40p. 5KR 2MD Single Gang Log & Lin. 27. 16V: 15. 22 25., 47. 100. 220 40p. 5KR 2MD Single Gang Log & Lin. 27. MYLAR FILM CAPACITORS 5KR 2MD Single Gang D/P Switch 65. 10V: 15. 202, 0:04, 0:05. 0:05 µF 5KR 2MD Single Gang D/P Switch 65. 0:14F. 59. 0:21 U.5 0V: 0.47 µF 5KR 2MD Single Gang Log & Lin. 27. 16 CERAMIC CAPACITORS 50V 60. Ramge: 0:55 µF 10.000 p. 0:015 µF, 0:020 µF 5p. 0:015 µF, 0:023 µF 5p. 0:015 µF, 0:023 µF 5p. 0:015 µF, 0:020 µF 7p. SILVER MICA (Values in pF) 3.3.4.7. 6.8, 10. 120. 150. 200 § peach 25 KBV 2000 - 4.7MD Vert. 100. 250. 0.120. 150. 200 § peach 16p each 100F to 1nF 8p: 1.6n to 47nF 10p. MINIATURE TYPE TRIMMERS 22p. 25-56p7: 5.45p7: 5.45p7: 5.45p7: 5.45p7 30p. 3-000F 45p 400.120.50p. 30p. 1005 to 1nF 8p: 1.6n to 47nF 10p. MINIATURE TYPE TRIMMERS 25p. 25-56p7: 5.45p7: 5.45p7: 5.45p7: 5.45p7 5.50p7 58p. 30p. 3-000F 45p | 2114 449 2708 675 2708 675 2708 995 4116-16 1025 6502 995 811595 125 9 811595 125 9 811596 126 9 811597 135 AY-5-1013 399 AY-5-2376 920 MC14498 90 MC14412 1080 MK4027-2 470 MK4027-2 470 MK4027-2 470 MK4027-2 470 MK4027-2 470 MK4027-2 470 MK4027-2 470 MK4027-2 470 MK4027-2 55 SFF93644 105 SFF93644 105 SFF93664 105 SFF93644 105 SFF93644 105 SFF93664 105 SF | BC1477 BC1478 BC1478 BC1488 BC1480 BC1490 BC1491 BC153 BC154 BC154 BC155 BC156 BC1674 BC157 BC1674 BC1670 BC1670 BC1670 BC170 BC172 BC177 BC178 BC178 BC183 BC1821 BC183 BC1831 BC1831 BC1831 BC1831 BC1831 BC1831 BC2121 BC2123 | 9 BF115 0 BF154 8 BF158 0 BF167 9 BF173 00 BF173 10 BF173 10 BF173 11 BF195 28 BF196 11 BF195 28 BF196 11 BF195 28 BF196 31 BF256A 5 BF2448 4 BF256A 5 BF256B 0 BF257 0 BF2590 0 BF451 0 BF336 0 BF594 | 25 MFS 28 MFS 30 OC2 24 OC3 25 OC2 24 OC3 30 OC4 11 OC4 12 OC4 12 OC7 13 OC77 14 OC77 15 OC77 16 OC77 17 OC8 29 OC77 20 OC77 21 OC4 00077 OC76 24 OC77 35 OC8 26 OC8 27 S0 0000 OC8 45 OC71 35 OC1 36 OC20 1792 TIP22 28 TIP23 24 TIP30 | U355 55 U356 60 120 6 120 5 121 2 12 48 12 44 12 44 10 35 12 48 10 35 12 36 10 35 12 36 12 36 10 35 12 36 10 35 12 36 12 36 10 35 12 36 12 36 12 36 12 36 12 36 12 36 15 37 16 44 10 30 10 32 10 32 10 32 10 32 10 | 2TX531 2TX550 40311 40313 40316 40326 40327 40347 40348 40360 40361 40362 40468 40408 2000 40073 200695 200695 200698 200697 200698 200697 200698 200697 200698 200697 200698 200697 200698 200697 200697 200698 200697 200698 200697 200697 200697 200697 200698 200697 200697 200697 200697 200698 200697 200698 200697 200698 200697 200698 200697 200698 200698 200697 200698 200697 200698 200697 200698 200697 200697 200698 200697 200698 200697 20060 200700 | 25 60 125 55 52 80 43 45 42 80 95 280 980 67 540 980 97 40 980 980 67 540 980 97 50 980 67 55 40 980 980 55 55 52 80 55 55 55 55 52 80 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 | 2N3904 18 2N3905 18 2N3905 17 2N4058 17 2N4058 17 2N4058 17 2N4056 17 2N4859 55 2N6172 25 2N5191 70 2N5305 40 2N5457 32 2N5457 32 2N5458 32 2N5459 |
| JACKSUNS VARIABLE CAPACITORS DIODES BRIDGE Didectric O 2 365pr (with slow motion Drive 345p DidOT BRECTIFIERS Soopf 205p (Dissing 245p (Dissing 24 | 702 75 10 7021 75 10 7021 75 10 7021 75 10 7021 75 10 710 75 10 733 14 pin 35 733 14 pin 35 741 8 pin 150 747 15 11 17 741 8 pin 150 11 747 15 15 11 14 747 15 15 11 14 747 150 15 11 14 47 1505 150 11 14 47 1505 150 11 14 47 1505 150 11 14 47 1505 150 14 14 47 1500 150 14 14 47 1500 15 | M5307 1275 M57160 80 E515 80 E518 210 E543K 210 E543K 210 E543K 210 E5550 20 E55600 55 E55600 55 E5660 325 E5621 395 E5628 410 | TCA2700 220 TCA365 120 TDA1004 200 TDA1002 310 TDA1002 310 TDA1022 320 TL051CP 34 TL052CP 320 TL051CP 54 TL071 15 TL072CP 90 TL071 145 TL072CP 90 TL081CP 42 TL081CP 42 TL082CP 96 TL083CP | I J J (7400) 11 7400 11 74001 11 1402 11 7403 12 7404 12 7406 13 7406 13 7406 13 7406 14 7407 30 7408 12 74014 12 14 14 7407 30 7407 30 7408 12 7414 32 7411 32 7417 26 7421 18 7472 19 7422 19 7422 19 7423 17 7433 17 7433 17 7433 17 7433 10 7443 12 7433 17 7443 16 7444 43 7 7444 37 7444 43 7 7444 37 7450 16 7 | 4181 110 4182 35 4184 105 4185 80 | 74199 000 74220 100 74220 132 74220 132 74246 204 74247 204 74248 204 74245 132 74245 132 74248 204 74248 204 74248 204 74248 204 74248 204 74273 320 74278 210 74283 133 74284 313 74283 133 74284 138 74283 133 74284 138 74305 128 74306 120 75450 120 75450 120 75450 120 75450 120 75450 120 75450 120 75450 120 75450 120 75450 </td <td>74L: 000 01 02 03 04 05 09 09 110 112 12 13 14 26 20 227 28 032 27 28 032 27 28 032 27 28 032 33 37 725 66 33 773 475 66 90 99 109 110 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120</td> <td>sps 124 180 210 '126 60 211 '126 60 325 132 95 136 136 55 825 138 85 138 85 139 85 134 136 85 137 136 95 138 85 139 85 131 145 108 85 11 148 173 155 96 147 170 14 128 20 157 76 22 156 95 22 160 128 20 102 23 163 102 228 105 24 174 106 228 105 21 174 106 319 140 35 193 130 130 130 30 120 221 96 120</td> | 74L : 000 01 02 03 04 05 09 09 110 112 12 13 14 26 20 227 28 032 27 28 032 27 28 032 27 28 032 33 37 725 66 33 773 475 66 90 99 109 110 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 | sps 124 180 210 '126 60 211 '126 60 325 132 95 136 136 55 825 138 85 138 85 139 85 134 136 85 137 136 95 138 85 139 85 131 145 108 85 11 148 173 155 96 147 170 14 128 20 157 76 22 156 95 22 160 128 20 102 23 163 102 228 105 24 174 106 228 105 21 174 106 319 140 35 193 130 130 130 30 120 221 96 120 |

12

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All these features and more for less than half the price of an ordinary frequency meter. The DFM2000 has all its components including the displays, switches and transformer mounted on one double sided PC board. Assembly is simplicity itself especially since interwiring has been eliminated. This is a high quality design and will make a truly professional digital frequency meter that an constructor will be proud to own. Price: Only **£64.50** kit (P&P 65p). Proba: Only action all extra **5 5**

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Zycomm's combined VSWR and power meter offers direct reading of both functions without interpolation.

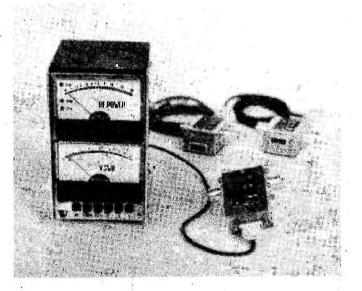
Autoranging for power out-put covers 20 W to 2 kW in three ranges. VSWR can be measured from 1:1 to infinity.

Separate sensing heads, supplied to cover each frequency range, can be connected at any position in the feed line. Forward and reverse power can be displayed as either peak or rms readings.

The electronic comparator included in the meter allows constant readout of VSWR regardless of power variation. It gives a true indication during speech on SSB.

You'll need a 240 V 50 Hz supply to operate the meter.

The combined VSWR and power meter is available from ZycommElectronics Ltd. 47-51 Pentrich Road, Ripley, Derbyshire DE5 3DS.



End of Chess

If you saw our survey of Chess Machines in December, you will have gathered that the idea is to play a game from start to finish against the computer. The latest chess machine is a little different in that it only plays end games

It's a mini machine, measuring only 105 x 63 x 8 mm - not much bigger than a credit card calculator. It looks a bit like a calculator, too. On the front panel there are eight buttons numbered one to eight (for listing moves) and five instruction buttons - E (to enter move),

Vee Needen Sie

With a bit of luck we will once again be amazed, astounded and generally boggled by the versa-tility of ETI readers. This time, we'd like to hear from anyone who can translate technical German (ideally Dutch, too) into English for us.

We could employ the services of professional agencies in the field, but we'd prefer to get an ETI reader in on the act. So, if you think you're up to taking C/E, S (score), P (peek?) and R (response). On top of all that there is a four digit LCD dis-

play. With the mini mind you get seven booklets, each containing fifty different problems. More booklets will be printed to catch up with the Chess Master's memory of several thousand problems. Each booklet represents a different level of play.

Li and Fung Trading are making a thousand Chess Masters everyday in Hong Kong. More on the mini mind when we can get one to play with.

the odd page of unpronouncable tutonic text and turning it into the equally odd page of English, why not drop us a line or two or three.

Although we moved offices a few months ago, a lot of our mail is still being sent to our old address, so make sure you send the account of your terrific translational talents to us at 145 Charing Cross Road, WC2 (full address on the contents page.)

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| 16163 24 ceramic caps 4700pt-0.047pt ALL 4ar SPECIAL PRICE of £1.80 RESISTOR PAKS 16213 60 %w resistors 100ohm-820ohm 16214 60 %w resistors 100ohm-820ohm 16214 60 %w resistors 100ch.82 % 16215 60 %w resistors 100ch.82 % 16216 60 %w resistors 100ch.82 % 16217 40 %w resistors 100ch.82 % 16218 40 %w resistors 100chm.82 0ohm 16218 40 %w resistors 100chm.82 0ohm 16218 40 %w resistors 100chm.82 % | 520.49 SUPPLY voltage 22-32 volts input sensitivity 300mv suit ALTD/AL20/AL30 FA100 SUPPLY voltage 22-36 volts inputs Tape. Tuner, Mag P.U., suit: AL60/AL80 E16.05 PS200 Supply voltage 35-70 volts inputs. Tape. Tuner, Mag P.U., suit: AL60/AL80 £16.05 MONO PRE-AMPLIFIERS MONO PRE-AMPLIFIERS MM100 Supply voltage 40-65 volts inputs. Mag, P.U., | SJ7 30 5-10 watt wirewound resistors mixed 0.50 SJ11 150 Capacitors mixed types & values 0.50 SJ12 60 Electralytics all sorts mixed 0.50 SJ13 50 Polyester / polystyrene capacitors mixed 0.50 SJ14 50 C280 type capacitors mixed 1.00 SJ15 40 High quality electrolytics 100-470mt 1.00 SJ16 40 Low volis electrolytics mixed up to 10v 0.50 SJ17 20 Electralytics transistor types mixed 0.50 SJ18 20 Tantalum bead capacitors mixed 0.50 SJ20 2 Large croc clips 25A rated 0.30 SJ21 Large 7½'' 'Mains Neon Tester' screwdriver 0.85 |
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| LM309K T03 £1.10 OPTOELECTRONICS DisPLAYS 1510 707 LED display 1511 747 LED Display 1512 727 LED Display L.E.D.S Price each Price each Price each Price each Price each Price each Price each | BP124 5 watt 12 volt max Siren Alarm Module £3.50 GE100MK11 10 channel mono-graphic equaliser complete with silders and knobs £23.00 VPS30 Variable regulated stabilised power supply 2-30 volts 0-2 amps £7.60 PS250 Consists 1 capacitor & 4 diodes for constructing unstabilised power supply for AL250 to 125 waits £3.78 TRANSFORMERS 2034 1.7 amp 35v suit SPMB0 | SJ58 6 1 K lin 40mm slider pots 0.50 SJ59 6 5 K in 40mm slider pots 0.50 SJ60 4 5 K log 50mm single 0.50 SJ61 4 100 K log 60mm single 0.50 SJ62 5 15mm chrome knobs standard push fit 0.50 SJ63 1 Instrument knob — black wingad (29×20mm) with pointer ¼'s standard screw fit 0.15 SJ64 1 Instrument knob — black / sitver aluminium top (17×15mm) ¼'s standard screw fit 0.12 ASE DUAL SLIDER POTS: 45mm travel .51 5 10K log 0.25 esch |
| SJ78 1.25 LED Diffused RED £0.08 SJ79 2.1ED Diffused RED £0.08 S120 1.25 LED Diffused RED £0.08 S121 2.1ED Diffused RED £0.09 1602 1.25 LED Diffused GREEN £0.11 1505 .2125 LED Diffused GREEN £0.11 1505 .2125 Diffused YELLOW £0.11 1506 .2125 Diffused YELLOW £0.11 1507 .2125 Diffused YELLOW £0.11 1508 .2125 Diffused YELLOW £0.11 1518 .2125 LED Clear illuminating RED £0.10 3183 .125 LED Clear illuminating RED £0.10 | 2035 2 amp 55v €6.35 2036 750mA 17 v suit PS12 £3.20 2040 1.5 amp 0-45v-55v suit SPM 120/45, SPM 120/55. E5.20 2041 2 amp 0-55v-65v suit SPM 120/55, SPM 120/65v E6.20 2050 1 amp 0-20v suit SPM 120/55, SPM 120/65v E6.80 2050 1 amp 0-20v suit Storeo 30 £3.25 1725 150mA 15-0-15v suit SG30 £1.77 ACCISSORIES 139 Teak Cabinet suit Stereo 30, 320 x 235 x 81mm | SJ67 Chrome slider knobs to lit 0.10 each SJ68 30 ZTX300 type transistor NPN performed for P/c Board colour coded blue all perfact 1.00 SJ69 30 ZTX600 type transistor. PNP pre-formed for P/c Board colour coded blue all perfact 1.00 SJ70 25 BC107 NPN to 106 case perfect transistors code C1395 1.00 SJ71 25 BC177 NPN T0106 case perfect transistors code C1395 1.00 SJ72 4 ZN3055 silicon power NPN transistors T03 SJ73 6 T064 SCR5 same sorted 50V-400V all coded |
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| PRE | -IN | | | PRIC | ES! |
| | | AMPLI | - | | |
| AL10 AL20 AL30A | 3 wat 5 wat 7-10 | t Audio Ampl t Audio Ampl watt Audio A | ifier Module ifier Module mplifier Mod | 22-32v supp 22-32v supp ule 22-32v su | VIGOL |
| AL60 | | | | dule 30-50v | £4.36 supply |
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| PA12 | SUI | : AL10/AL20 | J/AL30 | put sensitivit | £7.78 1* |
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| MM 100G | Mic Supp | rophone. Ma | x. output 50 10-65 volts | Omv sinputs: 2 | £11.30 |
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| SG 30 | AL | 250, PA 200 | | y for $2 \times GE$ | £5.80 |
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| MPA30 | Stered Out | Magnetic Ca tput 100mv FM Tuner | rtridge Pre-A | mplifier - in | £2.98 |
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| | inc kno | bs etc — req | pre-amp, pov uires 2050 T | ver supply, fr ransformer | ont panel, £19.18 |
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| 2034 2035 2036 | 2 am p 750 m | A 17v suit PS | 12 | | £5.40 £6.35 £3.20 |
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| BP100 GE100FP | Back F Front I | anel for PA16 Panel for one | 00 & PA200 GE100MKII | | £1.60 £1.75 |
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|---|--|--|--|
| 0.110 | Qua | ntity | £р |
| SJ1 | 200 | Resistors mixed values Carbon resistors ¼-½ watt preformed | 0.50 |
| SJ2 | 200 | Carbon resistors 1/2 watt preformed | 0.50 |
| 5J3 5J4 | 100 6D | 4 watt resistors mixed values | 0.50 |
| SJ5 | 50 | 2 watt resistors mixed values 1-2 watt resistors mixed pot values Precision resistors 1-2° tol. mixed | 0.50 |
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| SJ12 | | | 0.50 |
| 5J13 5J14 | 50 | Electrolytics all sorts mixed Polyester / polystyrem capacitors mixed C280 type capacitors mixed High quality electrolytics mixed up to 10v Electrolytics transistor types mixed Tantalum bead capacitors mixed Large 7X ¹¹ . Wains Neon Tester' Screwdriver Small pocket size 'Mains Neon Tester' Simens 2200 Ac Belav PDT conterts 10ano | 0.50 |
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| J23 | | Siemens 220v AC Relay DPDT contacts 10amp | |
| 5J24 | | Demens 220V AC Relay DPD1 contacts 10amp housed in plastic case Black PVC tape (%) 15mm × 25m — strong ta electrical & household use 0.35 roll 1,50 t | 1.00 pe for |
| SJ25 | 100 | | |
| 5J26 | 100 | types with data & equivalent sheet Silicon PNP transistors all perfect & coded — | 2.50 |
| | | types with cases data and equivalent Assorted pieces of SCR's diodes & rectifiers incl | 2.50 |
| SJ27 | 50 | types all perfect — no rejects fully coded — data in | . stud ncl. |
| J28 | 20 | | 2.50 |
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| | | double sided - super value! | 0.75 |
| SJ 34 SJ 37 | 100 | sq. ins. (approx) copper clad paper board sq. ins. (approx) copper clad fibra class | 0.80 |
| 5,14? | 8 | South and Compension | 1.00 |
| 3J50 3J51 | 20 | Assorted slider knobs — chrome/black Switchbank 5 way incl silver knobs | |
| SJ52 | 1 | Pak of vero board approx 50 sq. ins mixed | 1.00 |
| SJ53 | 1 | Mammoth IC Pack: approx 200 200pcs ass | orted |
| | | Switchoons 5 way inclusiver knobs Pak of vero board approx 50 sq. ins mixed Mammoth IC Pack: approx 200 200 pcs ass fall-out integrated circuits including logic 74 linear-audic and 0TL many coded devices but unmarked — you to identify Slider onto mixed unknobs 6 prime | some |
| J54 | 20 | unmarked — you to identify Slider pots mixed values & sizes | 1.00 |
| SJ56 | -6 | Slider pots mixed values & sizes 100K lin 40mm slider pots | 1.00 |
| SJ57 SJ58 | '6 6 | 100K log 40mm slider pots | 0.50 |
| J59 | 6 | | 0.50 |
| 5J60 | 4 | 5K log 60mm single | 0.50 |
| SJ61 SJ62 | 4 5 1 | 15mm chrome knobs standard push fit | 0.50 |
| SJ63 | 1 | Instrument knob - black winged (29×20mm | with |
| SJ64 | 1 | b K in 40mm sider pots 5K log 50mm single 100K log 60mm single 15mm chromak knobs standard push fit Instrument knob — black wingad (29×20mm pointer ¼" standard screw fit Instrument knob — black / silver aluminiun (17 x 15mm) ¼" standard screw fit IDER POTS: 45mm tavel | top |
| SE DUA | LSL | IDER POTS: 45mm travel . 10KR POTS: 45mm travel . 10K log 0.25 | 0.12 |
| | | | |
| | | | each |
| 5J66 5J67 | | 100K lin 0.25 | each |
| | | 100K lin 0.25 Chrome slider knobs to lit 0.10 ZTX300 type transistor NPN pre-formed for P/c | each each Board |
| J67 | | 100K lin 0.25 Chrome slider knobs to lit 0.10 ZTX300 type transistor NPN pre-formed for P/c colour coded blue all perfect ZTX500 type transistor PNP pre-formed for P/c | each each Board 1.00 |
| 5J67 5J68 5J69 | 30 30 | 100K lin 0.25 Chrome slider knobs to lit 0.10 ZTX300 type transistor NPN pre-formed for P/c colour coded blue all perfect ZTX500 type transistor PNP pre-formed for P/c | each each Board 1.00 |
| 5J67 5J68 5J69 5J70 | 30 30 25 | 100K tin C.22 Chrome silder knobs to lit 0.10 ZTX300 type transistor NPN pre-formed for P/c colour coded blue – all perfact ZTX500 type transistor. PNP pre-formed for P/c colour coded white – all perfact BC107 NPN to 106 case perfect transistors C1359 | each each Board 1.00 Board 1.00 code 1.00 |
| 5167 5168 5169 5170 5171 | 30 30 25 25 | 100K tin C.22 Chrome silder knobs to lit 0.10 ZTX300 type transistor NPN pre-formed for P/c colour coded blue – all perfact ZTX500 type transistor. PNP pre-formed for P/c colour coded white – all perfact BC107 NPN to 106 case perfect transistors C1359 BC177 NPN T0106 case perfect transistors C1395 | each each Board 1.00 Board 1.00 code 1.00 code 1.00 |
| 5, 167 5, 168 5, 169 5, 170 5, 171 5, 172 | 30 30 25 25 4 | 100K tin C.22 Chrome silder knobs to lit 0.10 ZTX300 type transistor NPN pre-formed for P/c colour coded blue – all perfact ZTX500 type transistor. PNP pre-formed for P/c colour coded white – all perfact BC107 NPN to 106 case perfect transistors C1359 BC177 NPN T0106 case perfect transistors C1395 | each each Board 1.00 Board 1.00 code 1.00 code 1.00 |
| 5167 5168 5169 5170 5171 | 30 30 25 25 4 6 | 100K tin C.22 Chrome sider knobs to lit 0.10 ZTX300 type transistor NPN pre-formed for P/c colour coded blue — all perfect ZTX500 type transistor: NPP pre-formed for P/c colour coded white — all perfect BC107 NPN to 106 case perfect transistors C1359 BC177 NPN to106 case perfect transistors C1395 ZN3055 silicon power NPN transistors T03 T064 SCRs 5 amp assorted 50x-400x all coded Way ribbon coble — colour coded individually | each each Board 1.00 Board 1.00 code 1.00 code 1.00 1.00 PVC |
| 5367 5368 5369 5370 5371 5372 5373 5374 | 30 30 25 25 4 6 | 100K tin C.22 Chrome sider knobs to lit 0.10 ZTX300 type transistor NPN pre-formed for P/c colour coded blue — all perfect ZTX500 type transistor: NPP pre-formed for P/c colour coded white — all perfect BC107 NPN to 106 case perfect transistors C1359 BC177 NPN to106 case perfect transistors C1395 ZN3055 silicon power NPN transistors T03 T064 SCRs 5 amp assorted 50x-400x all coded Way ribbon coble — colour coded individually | each each Board 1.00 Board 1.00 code 1.00 code 1.00 1.00 PVC |
| 5167 5168 5169 5170 5171 5172 5173 | 30 30 25 25 4 6 | 100K tin C.22 Chrome silder knobs to lit 0.10 ZTX300 type transistor NPN pre-formed for P/c colour coded blue – all perfact ZTX500 type transistor.PNP pre-formed for P/c colour coded withe – all perfact BC107 NPN to 106 case perfect transistors C1359 BC177 NPN T0106 case perfect transistors C1395 ZN3055 silicon power NPN transistors T03 T064 SCRs 5 amp assorted 50x-400x all coded Way ribbon coble – colour coded individually insulated solid tinned copper conduction 0.2 M coast cable – plain copper conduction | each each Board 1.00 Board 1.00 code 1.00 code 1.00 1.00 PVC PVC |
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ELECTRONICS TODAY INTERNATIONAL - MARCH 1980

Greenweld 1980

We've just received our copy of Greenweld's 1980 component and equipment catalogue.

Every catalogue is sent out complete with a first class reply paid envelope (worth a small fortune these days) and five 12p discount vouchers to offset the cost of the catalogue.

Why should you buy the lat-est edition, if you have last year's? Well, if you don't send off for the 1980 edition, you'll miss out on all the new lines appearing in the catalogue AND somehow Greenweld have managed to reduce some of their prices. You'll also miss out on a copy of the latest bargain list (sent with every catalogue). As soon as the new Vero catalogue is available, that will be included too.

You can get all this for 40p plus 20p postage from Green-weld Electronics, 443 Millbrook Road, Southampton SO10HX.

Sci-Fi Easter

If vou're into sci-fi, don't make any plans for Easter. Write 100 times in your gold embossed, leather-bound, page-a-day desk diary (or the nearest cigarette packet) - Albacon 80, the 31st **UK** Science Fiction Convention will be held in Glasgow over the Easter weekend.

From 4-7 April 1980 at the Albany Hotel, Glasgow, you can drift off into another world of sci-fi movies, lectures, discussions, a banquet and even a fancy dress do. You can join Albacon by sending off your £7 to the membership secretary Gerry Gillin, 9 Dunnottar Street Ruchazie, Glasgow G33.

Synthesiser (Feb)

There were a couple of minor errors in the Synthesiser project last month. The circuit diagram of the Power Supply on page 65 of the February issue shows C3 and C8 as 2n2. The correct value is, as shown in the Parts List, 2u2 25V tantalum. Now have a look at Fig 4 on page 69. C1-4 should go to ground. Also, PR3 should go to ground.

Now the bad news for anyone who uses the foil patterns published in ETI. The synthesiser foil patterns somehow got turned round the wrong way.

Audiophile AMP (Oct)

Some readers have experienced problems with RF oscillation in the power amp modules. If you're having trouble with this, place a 1000 p capacitor across each output transistors base/ collector leads.

Super Index

In January we published an index to our 1979 projects and features. Thank goodness indexing only comes round once a year. We recently received a copy of a monster catalogue, listing projects published during 1978 in sixteen popular electronics and hi-fi magazines, including ETI, Hobby Electronics and Computing Today.

The projects are listed under 36 subject headings, from aerials to time-keeping. Also included are dates of publica-tion of alterations and amendments to projects published up to August 1979, together with additions to the 1972-77 index. Unlike our own index this one includes ETI Tech Tips features.

The 1978 volume of the Electronics Projects Index is available for £1.30, including post and packing, from its compiler (obviously a very patient man) Mr M L Scaife, Central Library, Northumberland Square, North Shields, Tyne & Wear, NE30 10U.

Vero Cat

Last month, we gave you details of the new Vero packaging catalogue, Vero Electronics have asked us to point out that this catalogue is only available to the electronics trade. Their press release was sent to us in error. However, the good news is that Vero's new catalogue for the hobbyist will be available at the beginning of March.

Pet Chip

This should appeal to those of you who spent your hardearned pennies on a 'pet rock,' when they were all the rage.

We recently received a letter from an anonymous dad who made an apparently trivial Christmas presi for his daughter. However, since then he has been inundated with orders.

Mr A. Nonvmous painted a face on one end of an IC (pet IC, you see) and made a matchstick cage for it complete with watch battery feeding bowl.

The chip should quickly LATCH on to its new OHM. As for feeding, a few BITS of CURRENTS a day should be AMPle. Just let it NOR away to its heart's content. You can teach it tricks. In time it will learn to CHARGE and FLIP-FLOP, or even VOLT small objects.

Ta, Mr Nonymous. We haven't had a good groan in ages.

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BLACK HOLE THEORY

You've read the book and seen the film, now hear the gospel on Black Holes according to Ian Graham

o understand what a black hole is and how it is formed, let's first have a look at the life of a star, for, under the right conditions, the death of a star may herald the birth of a black hole. The birthplace of stars is within the clouds of material between the stars. These clouds collapse under their own gravitational fields. Local regions of increased density form condensation nuclei whose gravitational fields grow gradually stronger as more and more material is attracted towards them. As these embryonic stars (protostars) continue to contract their temperature begins to rise, producing internal heating and emitting radiation into the surrounding space. When the temperature is high enough for hydrogen fusion to begin, contraction ceases.

The greater part of the star's life-time is then occupied with burning its hydrogen fuel, forming helium, which sinks deep into the core. Eventually, when the hydrogen is almost exhausted, the star's temperature begins to fall and the core begins to contract. We must now look at the star, not as a homogeneous ball of burning gas, but as a relatively heavy core surrounded by a lighter envelope. There is a constant battle between thermal forces, trying to blow the star apart and gravitational forces trying to crush it. Contraction of the core causes a rise in temperature, temporarily halting contraction and causing an expansion of the envelope ie the star appears to be growing larger. The remaining hydrogen is burnt off in the outer layers, sending more helium to the core. Eventually the core collapses under the immense pressure of the upper layers and this is accompanied by an enormous expansion of the envelope, forming a red giant

Great Balls Of Fire

The final episode in the star's life depends on its mass. Let's take the route that will take us to a black hole. The core continues contracting, helium fusing to form carbon and successively heavier elements. Eventually it collapses rapidly, blowing off the envelope in a supernova explosion during which the single star may outshine an entire galaxy.

The explosion may destroy the core completely or it may leave a small core. However, if the star was more than two or three times as massive as our own Sun, the core surviving a supernova will rapidly collapse. Theorists predict that the collapse will continue until the core radius reaches zero. This hugely massive, but dimensionless point in space is called a singularity.

No Escape

The singularity has such a strong gravitational field that light itself cannot escape ie the escape velocity of the body is greater than the speed of light. The further we are from the black hole, the lower is the escape velocity (the gravitational force decreases with the square of our distance from the body). At a particular distance from the singularity, the Schwarzschild radius, the escape velocity equals the speed of light. Within this event horizon, nothing escapes.

For a body of mass (M), the Schwarzschild radius (${\rm R}_{\rm s})$ is given by:

 $R_s = 2GM$ C^2

(G is Newton's gravitational constant and c is the speed of light).

If we let M be the mass of our own Sun. R_s turns out to be 3 kms. So, why isn't the Sun a black hole? Its radius is much larger than 3 kms, so beyond this event horizon the Sun's hydrogen fusion reactor can radiate its energy out into space, but if the Sun's mass was to be compressed to a diameter of less than 3 kms, it would become a black hole.

If we look at our own Earth and the bodies around us in the solar system and even the Milky Way galaxy as a whole, we find that they all rotate is they all have angular momentum.

The angular momentum (L) of a rotating body of mass (m), radius (r) at an angular velocity of w is given by

If a rotating body such as the remnant of an exploded star, begins to contract ie r gets smaller, the angular velocity (w) must increase in order that angular momentum may be conserved. Depending on its mass a black hole may rotate at about 1000 times a second. A black hole is such a dense body that one the size of a proton would weigh in at about ten thousand million tonnes!

Just as the Earth bulges slightly at the equator and is flattened at the poles due to centrifugal force, the much greater rotation of a black hole results in a much more severe deformation. The equations predict that a black hole is not a sphere at all. It may be similar in profile to a spiral galaxy (like the Milky Way) ie a disc with a bulge at its centre.

All this speculation on the formation and structure of a black hole may seem to be purely academic. After all, how do you go about finding a black hole to prove that it exists and verify its structure and behaviour? Even if you knew where to look, how would you observe something from which no light can escape?

Stellar Striptease

You may not be able to see the black hole itself, but it should be possible to observe what it does to any matter near it. The best candidate for detection would be a black hole and a star orbiting each other — a binary system. Material should be stripped from the star and wind its way round the black hole, forming a disc, finally disappearing beyond the Schwarzschild radius like water funnelling down your bath plug-hole. As the matter crowds together for its last dive to oblivion, its temperature rises until it is hot enough to radiate at X-ray wavelengths.

The search for X-ray sources could not begin until the space age because radiation in the X-ray region of the spectrum cannot penetrate the Earth's atmosphere. One of the earliest X-ray sources discovered by orbiting telescopes was Cygnus X-1, in the constellation of Cygnus. The X-ray source accompanies a visible blue giant star. The visible star's speed was found to be varying along a sine wave, so it must have an invisible companion around which it is orbiting.

Most of the light emitted by the system appears to arise, not from the visible blue star, but from helium gas sucked from it and circulating around its invisible companion. The companion's mass has been calculated as more than the critical three solar masses, so it is likely to be a black hole.

Another system likely to become a household name among black hole hunters is V861 Scorpii (the V indicates that its brightness appears to vary). This variation over a period of about eight days is due to a dark body orbiting

FEATURE: Black Hole Theory

(and eclipsing) a blue supergiant. Like Cygnus X-1, V861 Scorpii is a binary system.

Dark Star

In both these cases, the dark star could be either a black hole or a neutron star. A neutron star is a body where the matter from a collapsed star core is compressed so tightly that electrons and protons are pushed together to form neutrons. Again, mass is the determining factor. If the mass is less than about three Suns, the body will be a neutron star. If it is above the critical mass, it should be a black hole.

Shaking The Edifice

Life was much simpler for scientists in Victorian times Through classical Newtonian physics, everything under the Sun (and beyond it) seemed describeable and predictable. It was just a matter of time before the scientists achieved a comprehensive understanding of the universe and determined the physical laws to describe all the processes therein. from the subatomic level upwards. Then along came trouble makers like Planck and Einstein, who showed that an electromagnetic wave could behave like a steam of particles. In classical physics a wave is not the same as a particle and never the twain shall meet. Not content with shaking the foundations of prevailing physics, Einstein (leader of the popular front for the liberation of physics) went on to predict the effects of very dense bodies on time itself

Space and time are inextricably intertwined. Close to a black hole space is curved so severely that time itself loses its meaning. Stephen Hawking and Roger Penrose working at Cambridge saw the possibility that any object (including a spacecraft) falling towards a rotating black hole may not fall into the murderous singularity, but may miss it, to reappear elsewhere in our universe (or another universe) an instant later. Einstein's theories predicted the possibility of bridges between the warped planes of space. However, black holes were then believed to be non-rotating bodies, so that any matter falling over the event horizon could not help but hit the singularity.

Instant Travel

If only a small fraction of the matter falling into a rotating black hole misses the singularity, what becomes of it? It must reappear at the other end of the tunnel an instant later, maybe light years away from where it disappears. So, there must be points in space where matter appears to be spewing forth from nowhere - white holes. Now, if black holes are almost undetectable because of their blackness,

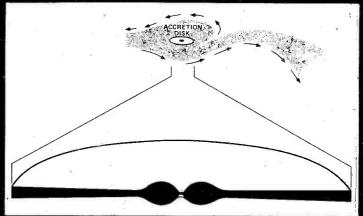


Fig. 2. As matter is sucked from the giant star towards the black hole, it builds up an accretion disc around the event horizon.

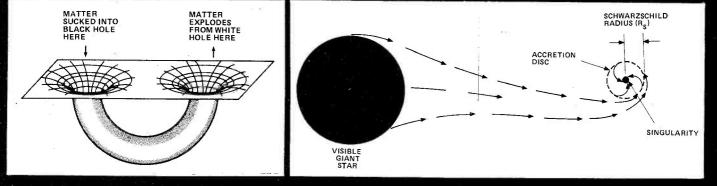
the detection of white holes should be simplicity itself. Indeed there are galaxies, known as Seyferts (after the man who identified them in 1943) which resemble galaxies like the Milky Way, but for one characteristic. The centre of a Seyfert is very bright and smaller than usual, and it emits radiation at frequencies which the Milky Way absorbs. The galactic nucleus seems to be an exploding ball of matter and energy - possibly a white hole

Sci~Fi

The black hole may seem to be a futuristic concept. In fact, Laplace realised that if a body was massive enough, its escape velocity would exceed that of light, as far back as 1798. That black holes might make possible travel across light years of space in an instant (or even time travel) sounds more like science fiction.

Before we can verify the theories and check out the equations we will have to get the hang of interstellar travel, or find a black hole in the solar system. Cygnus X-1 is about 600 light years away. As for black holes in the solar system it's not as crazy as you might at first imagine. The Big Bang, from which the universe is believed to have begun, would have produced the magnitude of pressures necessary to produce black holes in their millions. Our galaxy could be sprinkled with these tiny Big Bang black holes. When a study of the Sun, looking for neutrinos produced in nuclear reactions at its centre, found none, one researcher suggested that a small black hole in the Sun itself may satisfy the findings

It may sound like science fiction . but for how much longer?



must appear somewhere else at a White Hole.

Fig. 1. If all the matter disappears into a black hole, it Fig. 3. The black hole and its giant companion star orbit one another, as the hole strips material from the star.



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| CASES – Bos Industrial Mouldings Smail Desk Console – Boss Industrial Mouldings Store Fron Console, Heavest Too ABS Bate, C/W Bress Buthe, In: Drange Imm Aluminium Top Panel Finished Group W161, D96, H39 157) 214 Case BitM1005 OR W1810, D43, H47 (33) 308 Case BitM1005 OR Plastic Boxes – Boss Industrial Mouldings Mouleed Box and Close Fitting Finaged Lid ABS Box, C/W Bress Buthes, and Lid In Orange Order Code L112 W82 D31 99 Case BitM1005 OR L130 W10 D80 123 Case BitM2005 OR L130 W110 D80 123 Case BitM2005 OR L130 W110 D80 123 Case BitM2005 OR L130 W110 D80 123 Case BitM2005 OR L131 W25 D3 120 Case BitM2005 OR L131 W55 D3 208 Case BitM2005 OR L131 W55 D31 124 Case BitM2005 OR L132 W82 D50 125 Case BitM2005 OR L132 W82 D50 126 Case BitM2005 OR L132 W82 D50 126 Case BitM2005 OR L132 W82 D50 23 Case BitM2005 OR L132 W82 D50 245 Case BitM2005 OR W120 D143 H32 (55) 238 Case BitM2005 OR W120 D143 H32 (55) 238 Case BitM2005 OR W120 D143 H32 (55) 238 Case BitM2005 OR | Light Emitting Diodel, Individual Minia .125" (3mm) Red Green 16 COV95 SPDT Yellow 20 COV97 SPDT SPDT SPDT 2" (3mm) Red 18 COV94 SPDT Vallow 20 COV94 DPDT DPDT DR12 95 ORP12 Minia DPDT DR12 95 ORP12 Minia SPD Phototransistors SP SP SP SP OCC71 220 OCP11 SP SP SP Phototransistors SP SP SP SP SP Order Code SP SPX29 SP SP SP Phototransistors Order Code SP SP SP COV20< | C/OH 111 SVE 642021 20/21/94 Double Biss To Centre 123 SVE 642041 20/3846 Single Biss To Centre 123 SVE 842041 20/3846 Ture Push - C & K 20/3055 20/3053 Full ISB Test Push To Break, Homentary 62 SVE 8531 Full ISB Test 7/03702 20/3955 Full ISB Test 70/3702 YM3703 20/3956 20/3702 20/3702 Voltage range 20/3702 20/3702 20/3702 < | |
| 2.5W, E12 Values, 10R-27K, 5% Tol. 16 each 800/100 (Mui Metal Glaze, Fixed | 10/Value) Res RDX, 3.75" x 5".1" pint Veraboard 7 10/Value) Res RDX, 2.5" x 1".1" pint Veraboard (5) 8 + Value 3.75" x 5".1" pint Veraboard (6) 8 10/Value) Res MR30 Soft Face Quiter 10 10/Value) Res MR30 Soft Face Quiter 10 + Value Soft Face Quiter 10 4 + Value Soft Face Quiter 4 10 + Value Soft Face Quiter 2 5 + Value Soft Face Quiter 4 10 + Value Varowite Kit (1-pan, 2-wite, 25-comb) 45 | CTS Skelaton Presets, Miniature 0.1W, E3 Values, 100R-IM, Lin. Vertus 92 200-21058J 0.1W, E3 Values, 100R-IM, Lin. Vertus 95/Pack 200-21076C Skelaton Presets, Standard 82 200-21078H 0.3W, E3 Values, 100R-4M7, Lin. Vertus 95 200-2103A Potentiometer, Rotav | Order Code 1 Mounting 8 Min, Preset V ntal Mounting 8 Min, Preset H + Value sal Mounting 11 Std, Preset V |



ELECTRONICS TODAY INTERNATIONAL - MARCH 1980



10M 10pF signal probe detects audio, mains fields and amptitude modulated RF.

t has been said that a signal tracer is just an amplifier with a diode at the front. In fact, for many applications, just such an arrangement is all that is required. This design fulfills the above description and then some!

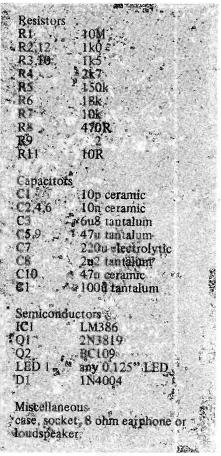
Boasting a high input impedance and good sensitivity, the unit drives a small loudspeaker or personal earphone with good volume. Power may be derived from the equipment under test or a separate nine volt supply may be used. Use of the specified case ensures a neat and attractive project. The case is identical to that used in the CSC logic probe kit and comes complete with detachable probe, power supply leads and a small piece of perforated board (not needed here). Its place is taken by the PCB. The case comes complete with cut-outs for three indicator LEDs. Only one is used in this design to accommodate the power indicator LED and the other two may be blanked off or simply left vacant.

Construction

Use of the PCB is really essential. Quite apart from the problem of fitting all the bits in the case, layout is critical to avoid stray feedback and spurious oscillation. Owing to the limited space available in the case, the physical size of the components is important and the smallest available components should be used. Note that C3 lies over R3, 4 and capacitors C5, 9 need to lie on their sides. A flying lead link should be taken from R2 (Q1 drain) to C2. This may be done on the underside of the board and should be as short and direct as possible. LED 1 is mounted on the board and is self-supporting.

In use, the unit should be connected to a nine volt supply and a loudspeaker plugged into SK1; use screened cable to avoid stray feedback. As a simple test, hold the probe within a couple of centi-

PARTS LIST



HOW IT WORKS

To provide high laput impodance with good sensitivity a CET input stage is used. QL is connected as a common source amplifier, decoupled to AC by C3, with the output taken across R2. This stage is coupled to Q2 by C1. Q2 operates as an AM dense by and audio amplifier. The output is caken across R7 and is decoupled to RF by CS. The power supply to this section of the shcuit is provided via R10 smoothed by C7 A small integrated and/o amplifier forms the output stage. IC1 provides its own input bias and the output subsmattically centres at half the supply writige. C10 and R11 prevent instability. The output is caupled via C11 to an eight of the supple or insidereaker. Shielded cable should be used to prevent stray feedback to the input stage. Overall power is supplied via R10 which protects against accidental reversal of the supply tests. Power is indicated by LED 1. As this companent is sited near the input stage. Its power is supplied via the output stage. Its power is not be to stray endow the supply is solved to be a stray of the supply tests. Power is indicated by LED 1. As this companent is sited near the input stage. Its power may be derived from the circuit under test. When asseptiate supply is used to prevent antability due to stray equipment, power may be derived from the circuit under test. When asseptiate supply is used to power the probe. A connection should be made from 0 V to the earth of the equipment under test. Pear in mind the voltage rating of C1: F6i a small ceramic capacitor, this may be only fifth volus or no.

BUYLINES

The LM386 is available from Watford Electronics. The remaining compenents are unexceptional and should be readily available. The case is manufactured by Continental Specialities Corporation, type CTP-1. Continental Specialties Corporation. Shire Hill Industrial Estate, Saffron Walden, Exerx CB11 3AQ.

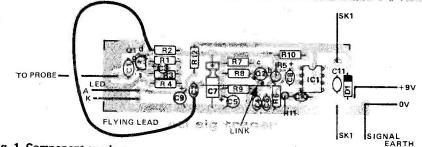
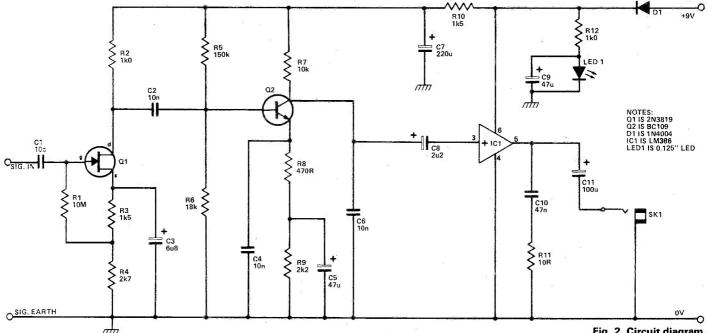


Fig. 1. Component overlay.

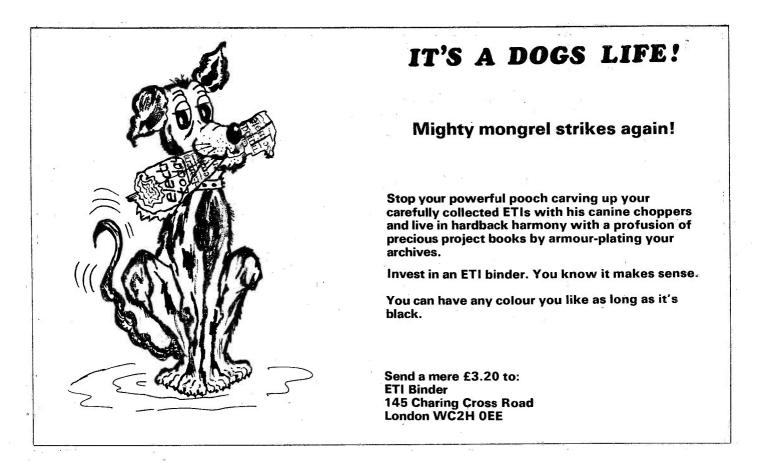
PRC



metres of a live mains lead. A loud hum or buzz should be heard. When using the tracer with a separate power supply from the equipment under test a wire should be taken from 0 V to the equipment's earth to provide a signal return

path. Remember that the input capacitor C1 may only be rated at about fifty volts if you are thinking of working with high voltage equipment. As well as detecting low level audio, the probe may also be used to detect radioFig. 2. Circuit diagram.

frequency signals at frequencies up to and above 10 MHz. Sensitivity is quite adequate to make the unit useful with TRF receivers and signals are easily detected in conventional medium-long wave superhets. ETI



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| 10 ohms to 10 Mohms 1 | 1.5p | 2A/400V | 550 | LM1310N | 150p | 451B | 100p | 74107 | 20p | AF139 | 40p | BFR79 | 32p | 2N698 | 35p |
| PRESETS (.15W Horizontal) | | | | LM3900N | 55p | 4520 | 100p | 74109 | 40p | AF239 | 47p | BFR80 | 20p | 2N706 | 14p |
| 100 ohms to 2 Mohms POTENTIOMETERS (1/4 W) | 8p | VOLTAGE | | LM3909N MC1496P | 70p 85p | 4528 | 100p | 74110 | 40p | 8C107/8 BC109 | 10p | BFX29 BFX84 | 25p 25p | 2N914 | 20p |
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| 4.7 Kohms to 2.2 Mohms | 30p. | 7812/5 | 70p | NE555 | 25p | 7400/1 | 13p | 74122 | 30p | BC142/3 | 30p | BFY50 | 22p | 2N1132 | 13p |
| VEROBOARDS (0.1" Copper) | | 7818/24 | 70p | NE556 | 60p | 7402/3 | 13p | 74123 | 45p | BC147/8 | 10p | BFY51/2 | 22p | 2N1302 | 35p |
| 2 254 54 | 55p 65p | 7905 | 90p | NE566 TBA641A | 140p 180p | 7404/5 | 13p | 74125/6 | 37p 48p | BC149 BC157/8 | 10p 12p | BFY53 BRY39 | 10p 60p | 2N1303 2N1304 | 40p |
| ZENER DIODES (400mW) | dah | 7912/5 | 90p 90p | TBA800 | 75p | 7408/9 | 13p | 74132 | 40p | BC159 | 12p | BSX19 | 12p | 2N1304 | 50p 13p |
| 2:7V to 33V | 8p | | 000 | TBA810S | 110p | 7,410 | 13p | 74145 | 55p | BC167 | 14p | BSX20 | 22p | 2N1306 | 30p |
| CERAMIC CAP (50V) 33pF to 47nF | | DIODES | | ZN414 ZN1034 | 100p 200p | 7411 | 18p | 74150 | 78p | BC169C | 13p | BU205 BU208 | 150p | 2N1308 | 22p |
| POLYSTYRENE CAP (50V) | 3p | BY127 | 10p | 1 | 2000 | 7413 | 27p | 74151 | 48p 43p | BC171 BC173 | 10p 8p | MJ2955 | 210p 110p | 2N1613 2N1711 | 25p 13p |
| 10pF to-1,000pF | 5p | 0A47 0A91 | 8p | CMOS | | 7414 | 31p | 74154 | 90p | BC177/8 | 180 | MJE340 | 70p | 2N1893 | 25p |
| POLYESTER CAP (100V) | | 0A200 | 8p 6p | 4000 | 18p | 7416/7 | 25p | 74155 | 46p | BC179 | 20p | MJE2955 | 110p | 2N2222A | 25p |
| 1nF to 68nF 100nF, 150nF | 6p | 0A202 | 9p | 4001/2 | 18p 70p | 7420 | 14p 17p | 74156 | 40p | BC182/3 | 12p | MJE3055 MPF102/3 | 85p 40p | 2N2217 | 18p |
| 220nF, 330nF | 7p 8p | 1N916 | 5p | 4007 | 18p | 7427 | 20p | 74157 | 43p 64p | BC184 BC186 | 12p 30p | MPF102/3 | | 2N2219 2N2369 | 23p 17p |
| 470nF: 9p 680nF: 10p | ~ | 1N4148 1N4001/2 | 4p 4p | 4008 | 84p | 7428 | 25p | 74161 | 55p | BC207/9 | 130 | MPF106 | 50p | 2N2484 | 30p |
| 1uF: 14p 2.2uF: 20p | | 1N400772 | 4p 5p | 4009 4010 | 40p 42p | 7430 | 14p | 74162/3 | 64p | BC212/3 | 12p | MPSA06 | 26p | 2N2646 | 55p |
| 3.3uF: 22p 4.7uF: 24p ELECTROLYTIC CAP (uF/V) | | 1N4004/5 | 6p | 4011/2 | 42p 18p | 7432 7433 | 18p 24p | 74164 | 78p 70p | BC214 BC214L | 12p | MPSA56 MPSU06 | 26p 61p | 2N2904 2N2905 | 23p |
| 1/25 to 47/25 | 6p | 1N4006/7 | 8p | 4013 | 40p | 7437.48 | 15p | 74165 | 85p | 8C238 | 14p | 0C28 | 92p | 2N2905 | 23p 20p |
| 68/50, 100/35 | 8p | 1N5400 1N5401 | 13p 14p | 4014 | 85p | 7440 | 10p | 74173/4 | 70p | BC261B | 14p | OC35 | 92p | 2N2907 | 20p |
| | 9p | 1N5402 | 15p | 4015 | 75p 44o | 7441 7442 | 56p | 74175 | 60p | BC301/3 | 32p | 0C72 | 20p | 2N2926G | 11p |
| 170 105 505 105 | 10p 13p | 1N5404 | 16p | 4017 | 55p | 7442 | 51p 70p | 74176 | 64p 60p | BC328 BC338 | 17p 17p | TIP29 TIP298 | 40p 48p | 2N3053 2N3054 | 20p 50p |
| 1000/10: 14p 1000/25: 22p | 1.9h | • | | 4018 | 80p | 7444 | 80p | 74180 | 50p | BC461 | 40p | TIP30 | 40p | 2N3055 | 50p |
| 1500/25: 26p 2200/6: 20p | | LINEAR | | 4019 | 45p | 7445 | 75p | 74181 | 80p | BC477 | 27p | TIP 30B | 48p | 2N3442 | 1400 |
| OPTO/DISPLAY | | CIRCUITS 709-8 | 40p | 4020 4021/2 | 95p 85p | 7446 | 65p | 74182 | 45p | BC478/9 | 27p | TIP31 TIP32 | 40p | 2N3702 TO | |
| DUCATA RE TOPH | 4p 8p | 709-T05 | 40p | 4023 | 18p | 7448 | 55p 62p | 74190 | 75p 70p | BC547/8 BC549 | 14p 14p | TIP33 | 40p 60p | 2N3711 2N3772 | 11p 150p |
| OCP71 65p 22 pin 2 | 22p | 710-14 | 33p | 4024 | 58p | 7450 | 10p | 74192 | 50p | BC557/8 | 15p | TIP33C | 80p | 2N3773 | 250p |
| ORP12 60p 24 pin 2 | 24p | 741-8 747-14 | 22p | 4025 4027 | 18p | 7.451/3 | 13p | 74193 | 64p | BC559 | 15p | TIP34A | 90p | 2N3819 | 22p |
| | 28p | 748-8 | 48p 44p | 4027 | 45p 70p | 7454 7460 | 10p | 74194 | 70p | BCY70 | 18p | TIP35B TIP36B | 240p | 2N3820 | 40p |
| 0.125" & 0.2" 40 pin 4 | lOp | CA3018 | 70p | 4029 | 82p | 7470 | 13p 20p | 74195 74196 | 57p 100p | BCY71/2 BD115 | 18p 58p | TIP41A | 280p 60p | 2N3823 2N3866 | 70p 90p |
| LEDs: | | CA3028A | 85p | 4030 | 60p | 7472 | 21p | 74197 | 80p | BD121/3 | 75p | TIP42A | 60p | 2N3903/4 | 10p |
| Red 10p BRIDGE Green 14n RECTIFIERS | | CA3046 CA3054 | 70p 60p | 4035 | 107p | 7473 | 28p | 74198 | 135p | BD124 | 81p | TIP2955 | 70p | 2N3905/6 | 10p |
| | 22p | CA3080 | 75p | 4041 | 75p 70p | 7474 | 24p 34p | 74199 | 90p | BD131 TO BD140 | 42p | TIP3055 ZTX107/8 | 55p 13p | 2N4037 | 45p |
| 125" Clip 3p 1A/100V 2 | 27p | CA3130 | 100p | 4043/4 | 88p | 7476 | 30p | TRANSIST | ORS | BF178 | 42p 32p | ZTX109 | 13p | 2N4058/9 2N4060/1 | 14p 14p |
| | 12p | CA3140 | 55p | 4047 | 92p | 7480 | 25p | AC126/7 | 23p | BF180 | 30p | ZTX300 | 16p | 2N5457/8 | 40p |
| | 4p 0p | LF351N LF356N | 65p 85p | 4048 | 55p 35p | 7485 | 80p | AC128 | 23p | BF181 | 8p | ZTX301 | 18p | 2N5459 | 35p |
| | 2p | LM301AN | 32p | 4050 | 440 | 7486 7490 | 25p 36p | AC128/176 Mt. pr. | | BF183 BF184 | 34p 25p | ZTX302 ZTX303 | 20p 24p | 2N6027 | 40p |
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ELECTRONICS TODAY INTERNATIONAL -- MARCH 1980

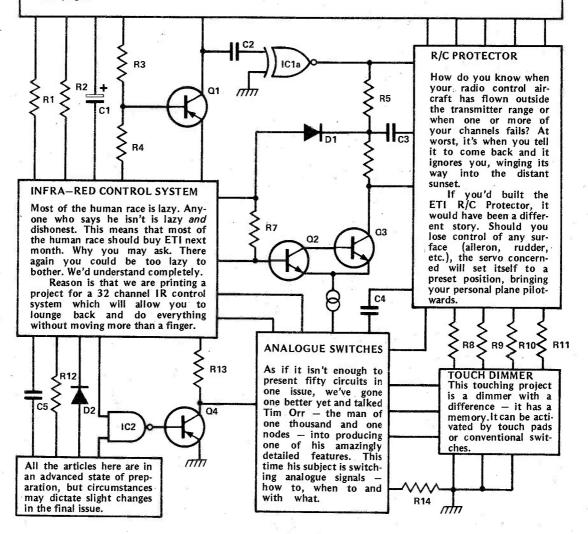


What to look for in the April issue: on sale March 7th

CIRCUIT SUPPLEMENT

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TESTED

CIRCUITS

TO BUILD

THE 1537 VCA

Keith Brindley brings you up to date with the latest offspring of the silicon chip family - complete with practical applications.

here is always a great deal of excitement generated in electronics on the arrival or introduction of a new circuit, concept or chip, particularly if the system is potentially a field leader. The 1537A chip is just that! The specifications which the device can offer in situ are well above those of any similar preceding systems. Table 1 gives a listing of specifications, which can be obtained in the correct applications.

| Parameter | Specification |
|--------------------------|--|
| Bandwidth | DC-200kHz |
| T.H.D., 20Hz-20kHz | 0.004% |
| I.M.D. (SMPTE TEST) | 0.03% |
| Noise | ~90dBv, ± 1dB (worst case, unity gain) |
| Overshoot and Ringing | None |
| Slew Rate | > 10v/usec, symmetrical & constant |
| Input Impedance | 20ΚΩ |
| Maximum Input Level | +20dBv |
| Gain | 0dB (Unity) |
| Maximum Attenuation | >94dB |
| Control Voltage | 0 to +10V |
| DC shift vs. Attenuation | ≤ 5mV |
| Power Requirements | Regulated ± 15V at +25, -33mA |

Table 1. The maximum possible specifications available from a 1537A system.

With harmonic distortion of 0.004% and a signal/noise ratio of over 90 dB the system is of course well suited to studio applications, although use in this environment is by no means its only area of involvement. The IC itself seems at first glance, somewhat highly priced at around £6, but nevertheless, it requires few extra components to produce a VCA system of the superb quality (suggested in the specifications of Table 1) and overall represents good value for money to the amatuer and professional engineer alike.

Amplifier Or Attenuator

The term VCA is normally used as an abbreviation of the phrase Voltage Controlled Amplifier, but in its simpler modes the 1537A is, strictly speaking, a voltage controlled attenuator ie with a maximum gain of unity. The inventors, do, however, stress that connection of the 1537A into the feedback loop of an amplifier (such as an op amp) produces a voltage controlled amplifier. The applications section of this article show how this can be achieved.

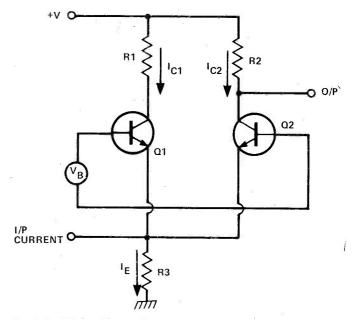


Fig. 1. A differential pair of transistors - the basis of a VCA.

The operation of the 1537A VCA depends upon the gain control function of a differential pair of transistors as in Fig. 1. The transistors in Fig. 1 are connected at their emitters. The current through R3 (I_E) is, therefore, approximately equal to the sum of their two collector currents I_{c1} and I_{c2} through R1 and R2 respectively. The relative bias voltage, $V_{B'}$ between the two bases determines the relative collector currents. If we now apply an input signal current to the joined emitters we obtain output signal currents through R1 and R2, the sizes of which are determined by the bias voltages. In other words, by altering this bias voltage we alter the size of the output signals.

Figure 2 shows a simplified internal circuit of the 1537A chip giving pin numbers and external load and emitter resistors necessary for operation. There are two basic gain control circuits within the chip, similar to that in Fig. 1 (built around 01, 2 and 05, 6) except for three main differences: — the diode connection of the transistor pair not used for signal output ie 01 and 06, which reduces the distortion due to transistor gain differences.

— the addition of buffers around Q4 and Q8 to reduce loading of the output collectors of the gain transistors, in turn allowing idealised characteristics over the full gain range.

— the use of transistors Q3 and Q7 as voltage to current converters enabling the input to be applied as a voltage rather than as a current.

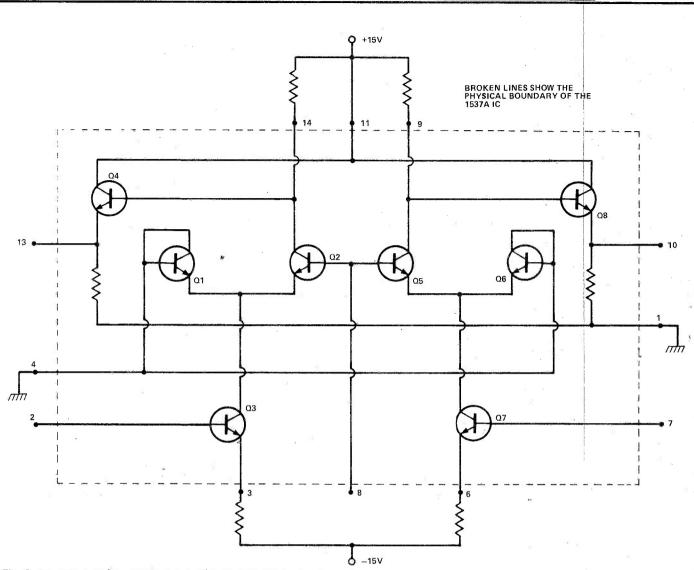


Fig. 2. A much simplified internal circuit of the 1537A IC, showing external load and emitter resistors.

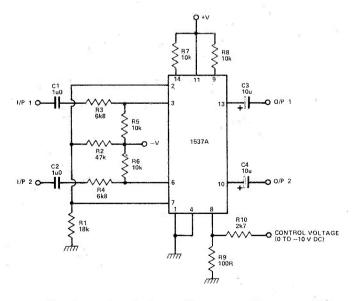


Fig. 3. The simplest mode of operation of the 1537A - a low input impedance stereo VCA with a negative going control voltage.

There is, however, a much more subtle difference, on top of this and that is the use of large geometry transistors. The effect of larger geometry transistors can improve second order intermodulation by as much as ten times for a tenfold increase in transistor size. Noise can also be reduced by about 10 dB for a similar increase in geometry.

This leads us now to the simplest mode of operation of the 1537A using each gain control circuit individually, although the control voltage affects the gain of each circuit simultaneously (Fig. 3).

The ratio of R9 and R10 is calculated to allow a control voltage range of 10 volts (ie 0 to minus 10 V), altering the gain of the system from 0 dB to about —90 dB. The input impedance of the circuit to applied signal is low and ideally buffers should be placed before this circuit. Although this circuit does not give studio quality specifications it will, however, still produce results in the "high fidelity" range, providing impedance matches are considered.

Figure 4 shows a circuit application which gives a higher impedance input. Also included is an inverting stage in the control voltage link which allows a voltage of 0 to + 10 volts to be used for controlling attenuation.

Although any operational amplifier could be used for IUs 1, 2 and 3 in the previous circuit, it should be fairly

FFATURF

Fig. 4. A higher input impedance stereo VCA with positive going control voltage. Ś R10 10k R9 10k R3 6k8 R1 10k 10 101 13 O/P 1 I/P 1 O Ş R7 10k R5 47k C1 1u0 C3 47p IC4 1537A Ţ n ≶ R8 10k R4 6k8 R2 10k 1...0 102 O 0/P .2 10 C7 1n0 1/P 2 0 C4 47p CONTROL VOLTAGE nПп R13 12k R6 18k 0 Ş IC3 R14 12k R11 100R R12 2k7 п'n nh ntn nto

apparent that the noise, distortion and bandwidth specs of the circuit are limited to those of the op amps used.

Either of the two circuits of Figs. 1 and 2 can be adopted as the voltage controlled gain heart of a stereo system. Their outputs are about 10 dB down on the inputs so necessary amplification should be given before or after the attenuator.

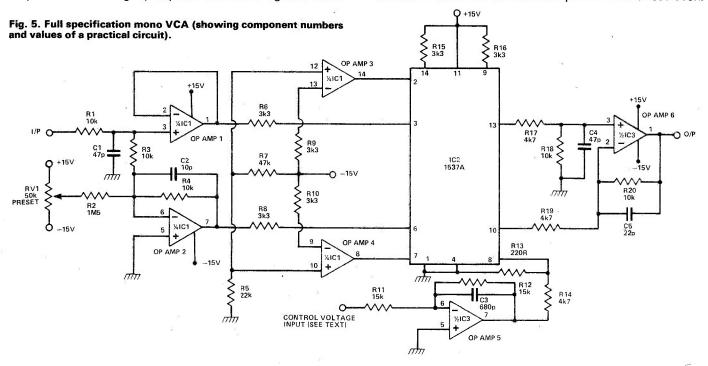
Coming Up To Scratch

Now, three more developments to the circuitry can be undertaken to improve the specifications to those of Table 1. Figure 5 shows the circuit of the ideal system capable of these high specs.

Firstly, actively linearised voltage to current sources (op amp 3 and 4 in Fig 5) improve distortion figures when using a wide range of input signal voltages.

Secondly, parallelling of the two individual gain controlcircuits (ie the same input signal is fed to both devices at their inputs and mixed at their outputs) gives a 3 dB improvement in S/N ratio.

Finally, a technique is utilised which is complementary to the previous development of parallel devices, whereby the same input is applied to both gain control devices but 180 degrees out of phase. The two outputs are combined in a differential amplifier to give a single ended output. The differential amplifier to give a single ended output. The differential amplifier to give a single ended output. The differential amplifier to give a single ended output. The differential amplifier to give a single ended output. The differential amplifier to give a single ended output. The differential amplifier to give a single ended output, the has the effect of reducing DC shift caused by bias and control voltages and with careful adjustment of RV1, the minimal DC shift now left at the output can be reduced even.



FEATURE: The 1537 VCA

further to near (if not actually) zero. The prototype circuit shown, upon testing, actually gave no DC shift at all (or at least none measureable on our test equipment).

The complete circuit can be used as an exceptionally high quality VCA whose signal input can be anything from a few millivolts through to about 20 volts pk to pk without distortion. The lack of DC blocking capacitors at the input and output means that the system can be used to control a DC voltage applied to the input. AC signals up to well over 200 kHz are easily catered for, due to the system's wide bandwidth.

The overlay in figure 6 shows the component layout on printed circuit board of the circuit. The PC design is given in the Foil Pattern section of this issue and will enable interested readers to build the system and get first hand experience of it. As far as we know this article is the first of its kind to present a circuit in a form where ''experimenters'' can benefit easily and directly from the written text whilst simultaneously using the device in a tried and tested form.

Construction

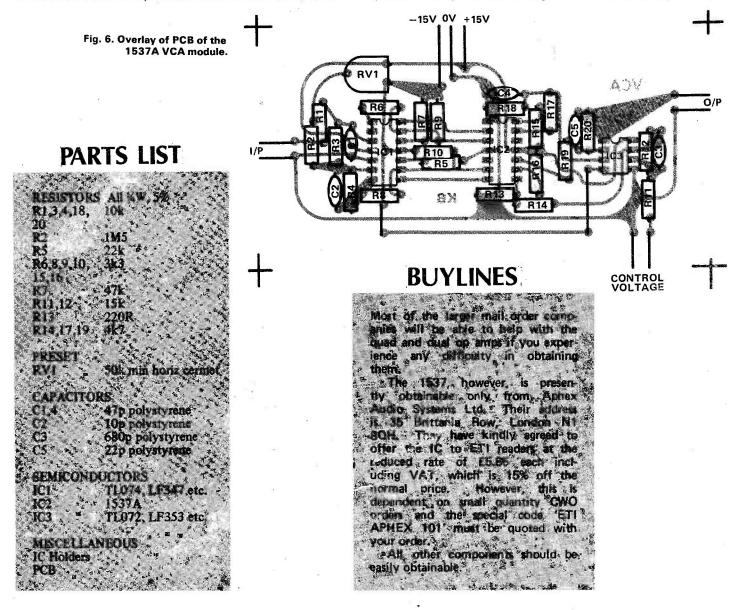
If the circuit board layout is followed then there should

be no problems. IC holders are advisable though by no means necessary. RV1 should be a good quality type (cermet), to assist in setting up the output offset shift to zero, cheaper quality presets can sometimes be tricky to adjust in low voltage DC applications of this nature. Op amps 1 to 4 in the circuit are combined in IC1 and can be of a wide range of types from a quad 741 type (3403) upwards. Obviously, if you wish to obtain the best specs the quality of the op amps are critical. LF 347 or TL 074 will give the best results.

Similarly op amps 5 and 6 are included in IC3 and LF 353 or TL 072 are of optimal quality.

Setting Up

The system should work without any adjustment for an AC signal and varying the control voltage from 0 to 10 volts should give total control over the output amplitude. Some setting up will be required if the input is to be DC, though. This is best achieved by earthing the input. Measure the output voltage using a high impedance voltmeter (it should only be the order of a few millivolts). Adjust RV1 until a complete sweep of control voltage ie from 0 to 10 volts produces only minimal change in DC output voltage. The



circuit is now completely set up to accept an input signal in the frequency range DC to 200 kHz. At minimum attentuation the system operates as a unity-gain wide range, high quality buffer, with a reasonably high input impedance and low output impedance. Variation of the DC control voltage over the range 0 to 10 volts will produce over 90 dB of attenuation of the output signal.

If an overall gain is required in the circuit, resistors R18 and R20 can be changed as in Table 2.

| GAIN | R18 & R20 | | | | |
|------|-----------|--|--|--|--|
| 0dB | 10k | | | | |
| 6dB | 22k | | | | |
| 10dB | 33k | | | | |
| 15dB | 56k | | | | |

Table 2. The values of R18 and R20 to give the required overall gain in the VCA system of Fig. 5.

The control voltage range of 10 volts can be altered as required simply by changing the ratio of resistors R13 and R14 to suit.

To our knowledge, there is no officially recognised standard symbol for a VCA and rather than redraw the whole circuit of figure 5 upon every reference to the circuit we thought it better to invent a symbol for the purposes of this article. A horizontal trapezoid shape appeared to be the ideal symbol, as shown in Fig. 7. It symbolizes the system as a modular buffer amplifier, whose output (symbolized by the top line), decreases as the control voltage (the bottom line). increases. We shall use the modular sumbol of a VCA whenever reference is made to the circuit of Fig. 5, although any VCA module of another design should function in the applications which we give.

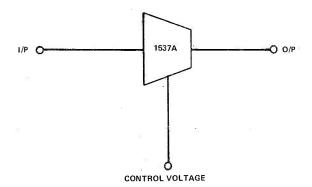


Fig. 7. The ETI symbol of a VCA module.

Use of the 1537A system module as a DC controlled analogue gate can produce many effects. Amplitude modulation of the signal occurs and the usual associated effects are observed. For instance, in Fig. 8 we can see a simple but high quality tremelo unit. Transistors Q1 and Q2 are connected as a phase shift oscillator and buffer, with speed and depth controls whose varying DC output is connected directly to the control port of the 1537A module. The frequency range of the oscillator is approximately 2 to 5 Hz. Altering the values of all three capacitors will change the main frequency, though that stated will give the best results.

The control voltage in the last application was varied as a sine wave of course, but there is no reason why other waveforms eg square, could not be used for control purposes. Figure 9 shows a 555 operating in the astable

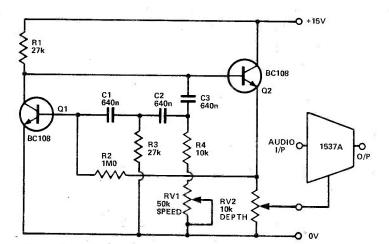


Fig. 8. A simple tremolo circuit.

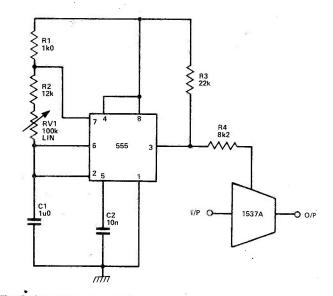


Fig. 9. A Dalek type sound generator.

mode with a frequency range of approximately 5-50 Hz. The output signal will be modulated with the square wave and the overall product is a Dalek type sound if a vocal signal is applied to the 1537A module.

This square wave control can be taken one stage further if the control voltage is the output from a monostable as in Fig. 10. A tone burst generator can be very easily constructed with this mode of operation. In a tone burst

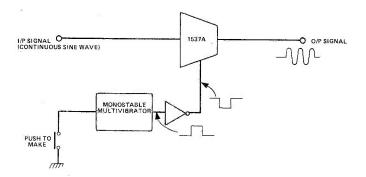


Fig. 10. A simple system enabling the construction of a tone burst generator.

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generator, a rectangular envelope 50-500 uS long is formed around a single sine wave frequency of normally 1 kHz. Tone burst generators are useful for testing the transcient response of speakers, A push to make switch is used to provide the trigger to fire the multivibrator, producing the correct length pulse which in turn is inverted to form the control voltage pulse, applied to the control port of the 1537A.

The previous applications have all used automatic waveform control of the applied signal to produce the required attenuation characteristics, but this is not a necessary trait. The control voltage can be simply tapped off a variable resistor having the maximum control voltage range (ie 10 volts) across it. In this way, altering the position of the wiper alters the attenuation of the applied signal. The pot acts quite simply as a volume or level control. Ordinary non-DC volume controls can suffer from pick-up problems because the signal itself is being rotated through the pot. As only DC is applied to the pot in this application no pick-up can occur and the control can be remotely mounted from the module with no screened cable being necessary. Figure 11 shows such a volume control.

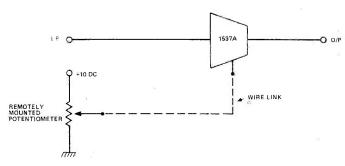


Fig. 11. Remotely (wire-linked) controlled volume control.

This remote control facility can be utilised in an audio mixer which includes remote faders for each channel. Figure 12 shows the general idea of such a circuit, An op amp is used as a summing amplifier into which the output of each channel's VCA is fed and mixed. The mix is relative to the control voltage applied from the remote faders to each VCA. The circuit allows for up to N inputs, where N to practical limits will probably be a maximum of about 12. but with careful layout techniques, there is no reason why this cannot be increased further.

Figure 13, shows an interesting outline to enable digital control of the VCA, say from a computer link. In order that the computer can operate in real-time, ie control of the VCA is not just its only job, it is necessary for the interface to provide a latch for the digital word. The output of this latch is changed to a linear DC voltage by the D/A (digital to analogue) convertor whose output is taken to the control port of the VCA.

The digital latch, once set by a strobe pulse, provides the facility that after the volume required has been found, the computer is free to perform other tasks, When the volume is to be altered, the latch is reset to the new digital input.

The last six applications of the 1537A VCA system have simply shown methods of providing a control voltage (automatically, manually or digitally) to control the module in its function as an analogue gate. The following section begins with the assumption that the control voltage is already present, perhaps by one of the previous methods.

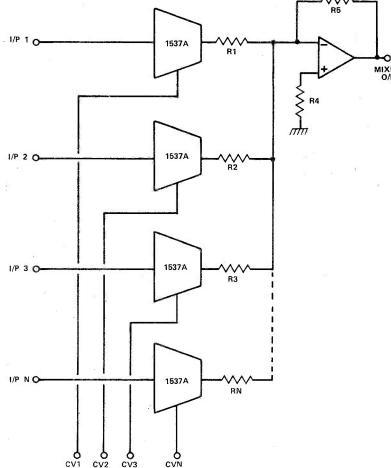


Fig. 12. High quality, remote fader controlled mixer.

CVN

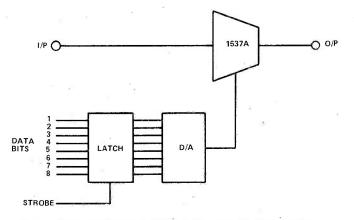


Fig. 13. Main components of a digitally controlled attenuator.

Applications

Consequently the next few circuits show the system in a much more versatile role - not just as an analogue gate, but one in where the system itself becomes part of a larger system. Figures 14 and 15 give details of circuit in which. the 1537A module is used in the feedback loop of conventional operational amplifiers to allow voltage controlled >

FEATURE: The 1537 VCA

amplifiers to be constructed. The resistance values used give gains of approximately 1 to 100 over the VCA control voltage range and an inverting VCAmp and a non-inverting VCAmp can be easily built as shown.

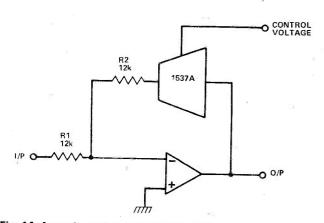


Fig. 14. A non-inverting controlled attenuator.

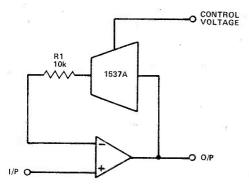
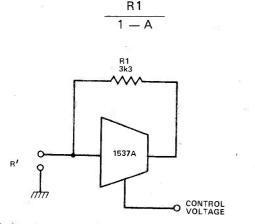


Fig. 15. An inverting voltage controlled amplifier.

A voltage controlled resistor is shown in the application of figure 16. The apparent resistance, R¹, is given approximately by the formula





where A is the gain of the VCA module (remembering that it has a maximum gain of unity). The value of R1 shown gives an apparent voltage controlled resistance of 7 k to 100 k over the ten volt control voltage range.

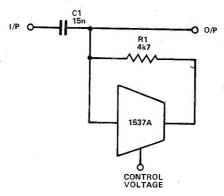


Fig. 17. A voltage controlled High Pass Filter.

The effect of a VCR (voltage controlled resistor) is used in the final two applications as the control element in filter, circuits. Figure 17 shows a simple voltage controlled high pass filter. The component values shown filter out all frequencies below the variable limit of 1-2 kHz. Adjustment of the control voltage alters the lower cutoff point.

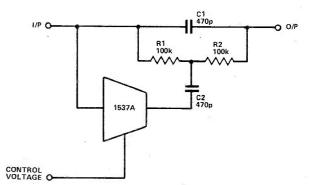


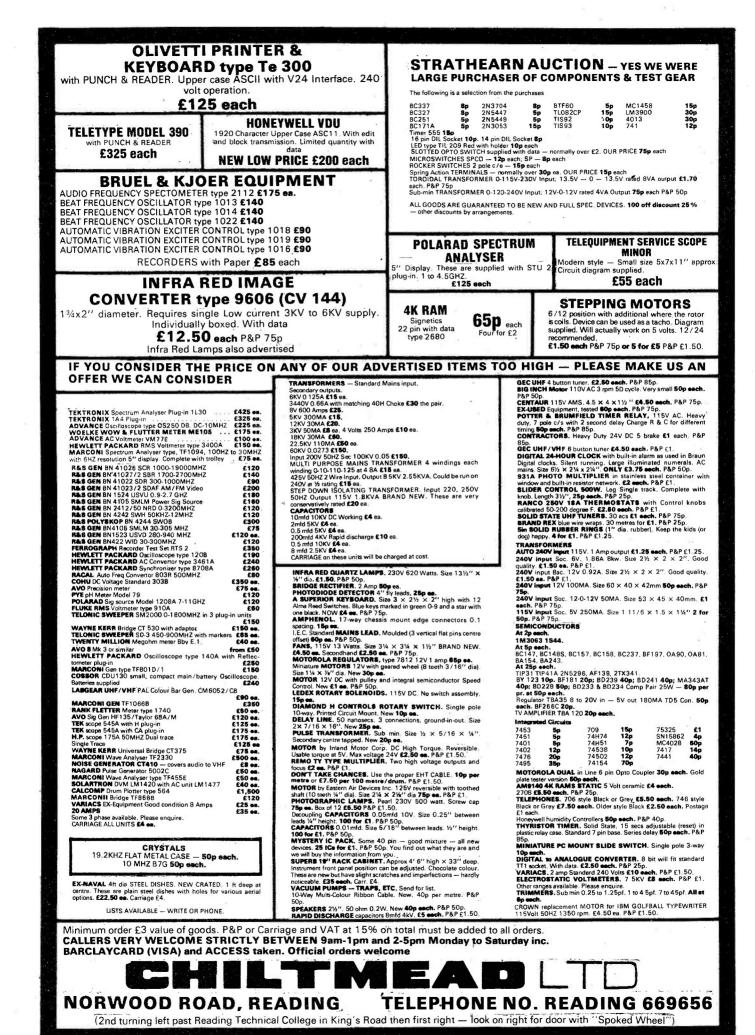
Fig. 18. A voltage controlled Band Reject (Notch) Filter.

Figure 18 consists of the circuit of a voltage controlled band reject or notch filter whose depth of notch is adjusted by the control voltage. The component values shown set the frequency at about 300 Hz and depth of notch is variable from 0 dB to about -15 dB.

Conclusions

The applications given in this article show the 1537A chip to be a very versatile device. It is remarkably easy to work with, a fact which is borne out by the quality (in technical terms) of the circuitry in the breadboarded fashion of our experimental design work, let alone in the modular fashion allowed by the use of our PCB layout. We can foresee many more applications of this device to come in the future. Thanks go to Aphex Audio Systems UK Ltd for their help in obtaining data on the 1537A. They are at present the only suppliers of the chip in this country and have kindly offered a 15% reduction in price to ETI readers quoting the code given in Buylines.

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DESIGNER'S NOTEBOOK

ETI's chief design engineer, Ray Marston, discusses the use of CMOS counter/divider ICs.

A common task facing the electronics design engineer is that of producing simple digital counter/ divider networks, which produce an output frequency or count rate that is some fixed fraction of the original input frequency or count rate. This month's "Notebook" discusses the use of CMOS ICs in such applications.

4013 and 4027 Flip Flops.

The two most basic counter/divider ICs in the CMOS range are the 4013 dual D-type flip-flop and the 4027 dual J-K flip-flop. Figure 1 shows the outlines and pin notations of these two devices, which each contain two independent flip-flop stages sharing common supply connections. Each of these packages can be used to give division ratios of 2, 3 or 4.

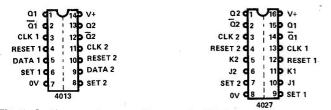


Fig. 1. Outlines and pin notations of the 4013 dual D and the 4027 dual J-K CMOS flip-flops.

A single 4013 'D' stage can be made to act as a divide-by-two counter by grounding its SET and RESET pins and coupling its DATA pin to its \overline{O} output, as shown in Fig. 2a. A single 4027 J-K stage can be made to act as a divide-by-two counter by grounding its SET and RESET pins and connecting its J and K pins to the positive supply rail, as shown in Fig. 2b. Both of these circuits change state on the positive-going transition of the input clock signal, which must have rise and fall times of less than 5 uS. The 4013 is very fussy about the shape of its input clock signals and tends to be rather temperamental in operation. The 4027 is not too fussy about its clock signals and is very easy to work with.

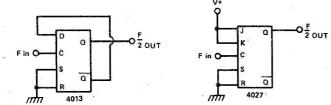


Fig. 2. Divide-by-two counters made from D-type (left) and J-K (right) flip-flop stages.

Ripple Counters

Figure 3 shows how two divide-by-two 'D' or J-K flip-flop stages can be wired in series to give an overall division ratio of four (2^2) . Fig. 4 shows how three such stages can be

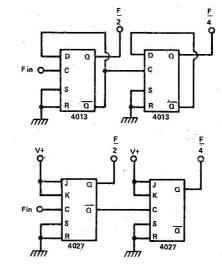


Fig. 3. D and J-K versions of divide-by-four ripple counters.

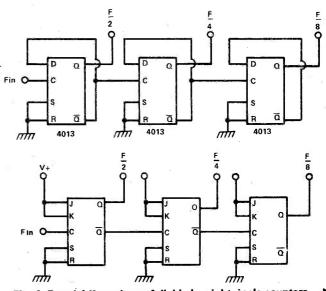


Fig. 4. D and J-K versions of divide by eight ripple counters.

wired in series to give a division ratio of eight (2³). Note that each counter stage is clocked at precisely half the rate of (an octave below) the preceeding stage, so that the clock signal seems to 'ripple' through the counter chain. Also note that, as is made clear in Fig. 5, the final division ratio is equal to 2^n , where 'N' is the number of counter stages. Thus, four stages give a ratio of $2^4 = 16$, five stages give $2^5 = 32$, six give $2^6 = 64$, seven = 128 and so on.

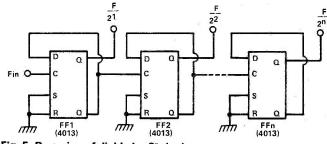


Fig. 5. D version of divide-by-2" ripple counter.

A detail not made clear in the above diagram is that, since the counters of a 'ripple' circuit are effectively wired in series, the propogation delays of the individual stages in the counting chain add together to give a fairly long total delay at the end of the chain. If each stage has a delay of 100 nS and there are ten stages, the total propagation delay is 1 uS. Consequently, the final output signal will not change state until 1uS after the arrival of the original input clock signal that initiates that change of state. The counter states of the 'ripple' type of counter are thus not in pefect synchrony with the original clock signal and this type of circuit is consequently known as an asynchronous counter.

4013 and 4027 counters can be cascaded to give any desired number of ripple stages. When more than two stages are required it is usually economic, however, to use a special-purpose MSI ripple-carry binary counter/divider IC. Figure 6 shows the outlines and functional diagrams of three popular ICs of this type.

The 4024 is a seven-stage ripple unit with all seven outputs externally accessible: it gives a maximum division ratio of 128. The 4040 is a twelve-stage unit with all twelve outputs accessible: it gives a maximum division ratio of 4096. The 4020 is a fourteen-stage unit with all outputs¹ except 2 and 3 externally accessible: it gives a maximum division ratio of 16 384.

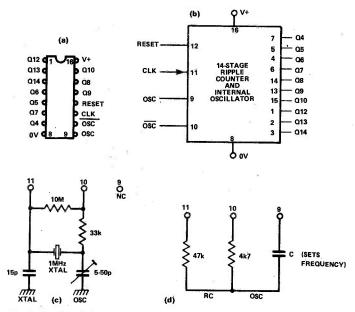


Fig. 7. Outline (a), functional diagram (b), and alternative oscillator connections (c and d) of the 4060 fourteen-stage ripple counter.

Fig. 7 shows the outline and functional diagram of a special-purpose ripple-carry unit, the 4060. This is another fourteen-stage unit, but does not have outputs 1, 2, 3 or 11 externally accessible. The special feature of the 4060 is that it incorporates a built-in clock oscillator circuit. The diagram shows the connections for using the internal circuit as either a crystal or an RC oscillator.

The 4020, 4024, 4040 and 4060 ICs are all provided with Schmitt trigger action on their input terminals and trigger on the negative transition of each input pulse. All counters can be set to zero by applying a high level on the RESET line.

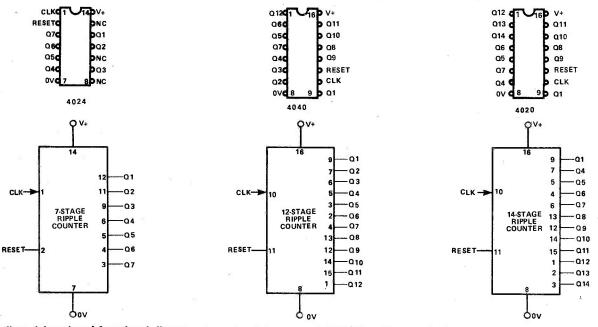


Fig. 6. Outlines (above) and functional diagrams (below) of three popular CMOS multi-stage ripple counters.

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'Walking Ring' or 'Johnson' Counters

An alternative to the ripple type of counter is the so-called 'walking ring' or 'Johnson' counter. In these counters, all counter stages are clocked in parallel and the stages are cross-coupled so that the response of one stage to a clock pulse depends on the states of the other stages. Fig. 8 shows the connections for making a divide-by-three counter from two J-K stages and Fig. 9 shows the connections for making a divide-by-five counter.

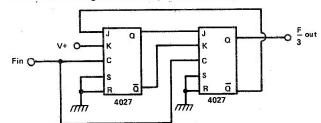


Fig. 8. J-K version of a divide-by-three 'walking ring' or 'Johnson' counter.

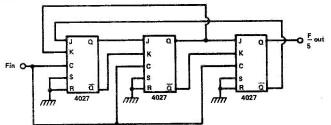


Fig. 9. J-K version of a divide-by-five 'walking ring' or 'Johnson' counter.

A major advantage of the 'walking ring' or 'Johnson' counter is that, since all stages are clocked in parallel, the outputs of the completed counter are subjected to only a single stage of propogation delay. Consequently, the system gives synchronous operation and outputs give glitch-free decoding.

4018 Divide-by-N Counter

When count numbers greater than four are required, it is economic to use MSI ICs such as the 4018, rather than the 4013 or 4027. The 4018 is a five-stage 'Johnson' counter that can be made to divide by 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10 by merely cross-coupling its terminals in suitable ways. The IC features a Schmitt trigger on its clock input line and clocks on the positive transition of the input signal.

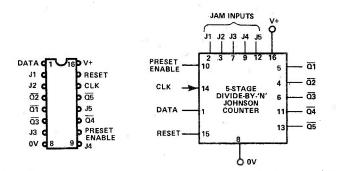
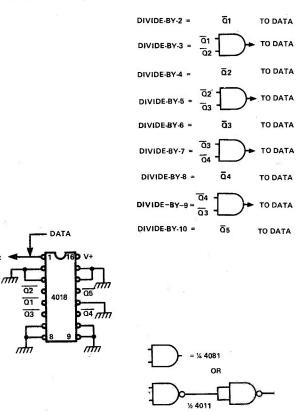


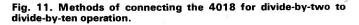
Fig. 10. Outline and functional diagram of the 4018 presettable divide-by-N counter.

Figure 10 shows the outline and functional diagram of the 4018. Fig. 11 gives methods of cross-coupling the IC to give division ratios from two to ten. On even division.

ratios, no additional components are needed. On odd ratios, a two-input AND gate is required in the feedback network. This gate can be a single 4081 AND stage, or can be made from two 4011 NAND stages.



CONNECTIONS FOR DIVIDE-BY-N OPERATION



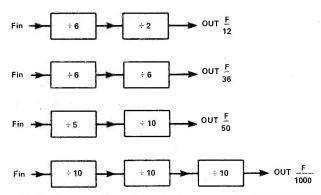


Fig. 12. Typical examples of division by numbers greater than ten.

Greater-Than-Ten Division

Even division ratios greater than ten can usually be obtained by simply cascading suitably scaled counter stages, as show in Fig. 12. Thus, a divide-by-two and a divide-by-six stage give a ratio of twelve, a divide-by-six and a divide-by-six give a ratio of 36 and so on. Non-standard and uneven division ratios can be obtained by using standard counters such as the 4018 and decoding their outputs to generate suitable counter-reset pulses on completion of the desired count. Simply ahead... ILP'S NEW GENERATION OF HIGH

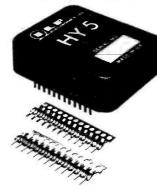
I.L.P. modular units comprise five power amplifiers, pre-amp which is compatible with the whole range, and the necessary power supply units. The amplifiers are housed and sealed within heatsinks all of which will stand up to prolonged working under maximum operating conditions. With I.L.P. performance standards and quality already so well established, any advances in I.L.P. design are bound to be of outstanding importance - and this is exactly what we have achieved in our new generation of modular units. I.L.P. professional design principles remain - the completely adequate heatsinks, protected sealed circuitry, rugged construction and excellent performance. These have stood the test of time far longer than normally expected from ordinary commercial modules. So we have concentrated on improvements whereby our products will meet even more stringent demands such, for example, as those revealed by vastly improved pick-ups, tuners, loudspeakers, etc., all of which can prove merciless to an indifferent amplifier system. I.L.P. modules are for laboratory and other specialised applications too.

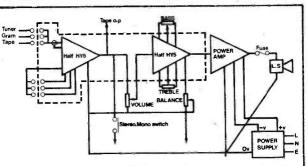
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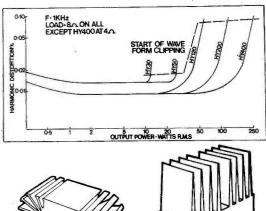


VALUES OF COMPONENTS FOR CONNECTING TO HY5 Volume - 10K log. Bass/Treble - 100K linear. Balance - 5K linear. The HY5 pre-amp is compatible with all I.L.P. amplifiers and P.S.U.'s. It is contained within a single pack 50 x 40 x 15 mm, and provides multifunction equalisation for Magnetic/ Ceramic/Tuner/Mic and Aux (Tape) inputs, all with high overload margins. Active tone control circuits; 500 mV out, Distortion at 1KHz--0.01%. Special strips are provided for connecting external pots and switching systems as required. Two HY5's connect easily in stereo. With easy to follow instructions.

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THE POWER AMPLIFIERS



| Model | Output Power R.M.S. | Dis- tortion Typical at 1KHz | Minimum Signal/ Noise Ratio | Power Supply Voltage | Size in mm | Weight in gms | Price + V.A.T. |
|-------|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| HY30 | 15 W into 8 Ω | 0.02% | 80dB | -20 -0- +20 | 105×50×25 | 155 | £6.34 + 95p |
| HY50 | 30 W into 8 Ω | 0.02% | 90dB | -25 -0 +25 | 105×50×25 | 155 | £7.24 + £1.09 |
| HY120 | 60 W into 8 Ω | 0.01% | 100dB | -35 -0- +35 | 114×50×85 | 575 | £15.20 + £2.28 |
| HY200 | 120 W into 8 Ω | 0.01% | 100dB | -45 -0- +45 | 114×50×85 | 575 | £18.44 + £2.77 |
| HY400 | $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{240 W} \\ \textbf{into 4 } \Omega \end{array}$ | 0.01% | 100dB | -45 -0- +45 | 114×100×85 | 1 .15Kg | £27.68 + £4.15 |

Load impedance – all models 4 - 16 Ω Input sensitivity – all models 500 mV Input impedance – all models 100 K Ω

Frequency response - all models 10Hz - 45Hz - 3dB

| | | | | NO QUIBBLE |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| THE POWER SU | JPPLY UNITS | PSU 30 | ±15V at 100ma to drive up to | 5 YEAR GUARANTEE |
| | I.L.P. Power Supply Units are designed specifically for use with our power amplifiers and are in two basic forms – one with circuit panel mounted on conventionally styled trans- former, the other with toroidal transformer, having half the weight and height of con- ventional laminated types. | PSU 36 PSU 50 PSU 70 PSU 90 PSU 180 | five HY5 pre-amps f4.50 + f0.68 VAT for 1 or 2 HY30's f8.10 + f1.22 VAT for 1 or 2 HY50's f8.10 + f1.22 VAT with toroidal transformer for 1 or 2 HY120's f13.61 + f2.04 VAT with toroidal transformer for 1 HY200 f13.61 + f2.04 VAT with toroidal transformer for 1 HY400 or 2 x HY200 f23.02 + f3.45 VAT | 7-DAY DESPATCH ON ALL ORDERS INTEGRAL HEATSINKS BRITISH DESIGN AND MANUFACTURE FREEPOST SERVICE -see below |
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ELECTRONICS TODAY INTERNATIONAL - MARCH 1980



RAVEN ON...

Dave Raven looks at the High Street discount war and suggests how you can spend £2500

igh street discounting is not a topic we normally discuss in the annals of a high technology magazine.

However, it does have a special relevance to ETI, since we are not against a bit of discount, but more important, the discounting of electronic goods is directly related to the subject of high technology. With 17% inflation, in what other field can you predict with confidence that prices of certain manufactured goods will fall. This ironic contradiction of market forces is brought about by the rapid development of micro-chip technology. Products which contained two components are quickly reduced to one, assembly operations are halved producing double the output, which effectively reduces the price.

This is clearly very confusing to consumers of these goods, but conserve your energy worrying about it, since the customer is on a winner. The man to spare a thought for is your local High Street retailer of electrical goods and, of course, the local jeweller. Cast your mind back to 1964 before the end of retail price maintenance. For years it was simple to place an order with a firm of reputable wholesalers who promptly deliver a mixed variety of stock items which are marked up with the usual standard profit margin and proudly displayed in the window, end of selling job. Customers came streaming in, picked up the goods and paid him his profit, thank you kindly. No point in the customer shopping around, since everything costs the same in all the shops.

Then, at a stroke, Mr Heath removed retail price maintenance, making it illegal for a manufacturer to dictate at what price his goods must be sold. In addition, our membership of the common market introduced further legislation forbidding any form of price rigging by a manufacturer. This resulted in one recent case where a company was fined nearly £200,000 by the EEC for its part in a breach of these regulations.

The effect of discounting on small traders was severe. However, they were afforded some protection by manufacturers who have blatantly broken the laws, but now, in addition to the normal type of discounting which usually works by operating on a smaller profit margin, cutting out the wholesale operation and going for a high turnover, we have the introduction of a fast moving technology which causes discounting of a new kind. This threat protects no one including the large multiple suppliers, as it takes them so long to select a product and

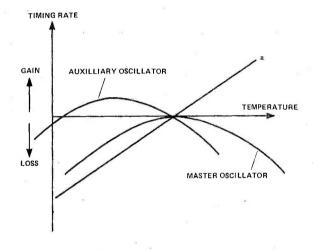


Fig. 1. The difference in oscillating frequency between the master oscillator and auxiliary oscillator is computed line (a).

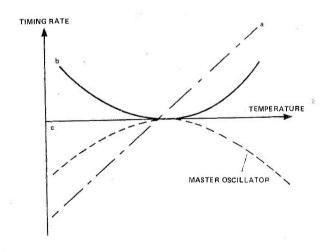


Fig. 2. The straight line (a) obtained by computation is squared and compensated for through a microprocessor in the circuit curve (b). The sum of curve (b) and the characteristic curve for the master oscillator is computed to form a straight line, which is not affected by temperature change.

ELECTRONICS TODAY INTERNATIONAL - MARCH 1980

promote it. Also, their buyers are not up to date with the technological changes. We now have a situation whereby the large chain stores who have grown to fame on the bulk purchase of items which are then distributed throughout their retail outlets, suddenly find that the electronic clock, watch, TV game, etc. selected for promotion in May or June is out of date and over priced by Christmas.

The effect of this during Christmas 1979 was clear to see. Apart from brand leaders such as Casio in the watch field there was little choice in the multiple stores. The shops that I did see selling unknown brands of electronic watches were grossly over priced and the product was out of date. It is obvious that buyers have been very cautious in their purchases of electronic products, probably hoping that soon there will be some sort of price stability.

The future for the small retailer in all of this looks very bleak. First he suffers a loss of trade due to discounting and now he suffers further losses because his wholesaler supplies him with out of date products at too high a price. The only way around this one, I am afraid, is for him to get his jacket off and run round to the wholesaler / importer and see what is going on. Probably he should travel wider for his purchases (even to Hong Kong if necessary).

For the big retail chain more misery is on the horizon, since the price rigging and cartel type operations which have been in existence are soon to crumble. The relevant government department has already invited companies which practice discounting such as Argos, Comet and Tesco to submit evidence of manufacturers that are refusing to supply them, because they discount. With an impending retail trade depression it seems certain that big battles lie ahead in the High Street and of course Mr. Consumer is smiling all the way to the Bank.

The loss of small local dealers for consumer electronic goods is obviously not to be welcomed, since their small size and flexibility usually provides an efficient after-sales service. In the case of jewellers selling quartz watches I think they have already shown that these are not suitable places from which to buy. Their profit margins are much too high for a product which thrives on low profit margin and a fast turnover. The servicing is minimum and a central service centre can service a large group of stores very efficiently and batteries, etc. can always be fitted at local level.

To try and forecast the future for the retail trade in consumer electronics is not easy, but it looks certain that the large multple stores will have to look closely at their buying methods and probably work closer with the very⁴ companies that are setting the price structure for microchip goods in the UK.

One company I know, whose name I would not divulge even if you inserted hot watch batteries up my nails, has increased its turnover by 20 times in three years and is all set to start discounting on the discount, so watch out Woolies.

Slimming Time

If you are not worried by the news that the Japanese are predicted to be big in making aero engines then you should be, since that is about the last major piece of technology we are still any good at. In addition to this, the sight of the latest Seiko version of an electronic watch is enough to make you give up and go home if you happen to be a watch designer. Styled in their usual superb way, these latest slimline models are as thin as some watch bracelets, which makes them look almost tasty enough to eat, let alone wear on your wrist. The 18 carat gold digital man's watch measures a total of 1.79mm in thickness overall. The watch module is a mere 1.38mm thick including battery.

The analogue version is 18 carat gold and also only 1.79mm thick overall. The price for both models is slightly thicker than average, a real snip at £2500 each. Accuracy of Seiko watches has been improved using a traditional electronic technique of twin quartz oscillators for a temperature compensating circuit. The pair of crystal oscillators have different temperature characteristics and each of the crystal oscillators are oscillating independently. The temperature change is detected and this is then compensated for using a microprocessor which in turn corrects the watch accuracy, thus achieving an approximate accuracy of plus or minus 10 seconds a year.





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Nenter Hobby Month Electronics

MOBILE MICROELECTRONICS



We have managed to "persuade" one of the country's leading motoring journalists into writing a feature for us. He will be taking a look at the impact electronics has been making on the world of automotive engineering and some of the advances we can expect in the next few years.

Already we have cars (if you can afford them) like the Aston Martin Lagonda that are almost completely computer controlled, is this the shape of cars to come? We think so, find out all about it next month.

SHORT WAVE RADIO

Have you ever wondered why there are so few. designs around for really simple SW radios? We think it's because most designers are a bit afraid of RF circuitry. After all digital equipment is so easy to design, most of the hard work has already been done by the IC designer.

So, we at HE have girded the loins, put our noses to the grindstone and come up with a really first-class design for a SW radio. We won't promise it'll cover 27 MHz (after all, there's not much to listen to, is there?) on the other hand it just might. Miss next month's copy and you will never know.

PETTING IT TOGETHER



Rick Maybury's latest report from the west coast of America comes from the Commodore factory in Silicon Valley California where the famous PET computer is assembled. The PET is probably the best known of all the minicomputer systems and Commodore have lost no time in carving out for themselves a very large slice of the market, find out why next month.

25 WATT MODULE

Here we have Keith Brindley putting the finishing touches to the prototype of the 25 Watt modular Amplifier for next month's HE. The final design will be built on a PCB and should set a new standard in medium power amplifiers. This project should be ideal for use in a home-built stereo system. Although we haven't published a purpose-built pre-amp it will happily work alongside the Tantrum preamp and virtually any other design, depending of course how far you want to go.

By using readily available components it should cost appreciably less than the commercial modules on the market.

To save you the trouble of finding a suitable PSU design we are publishing one designed for the job.

TOUCH SWITCH

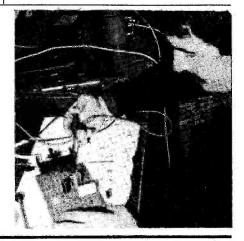


How would the world of amateur electronics exist without the ubiquitous touch switch? How have we got the nerve to publish another? Simple, they are easy to build and are a really great introduction to electronics.

Add a touch of class to your projects with next month's super design. Featuring novel circuitry and using only two inexpensive ICs with genuine capacitative operation we feel sure this one is going to be a winner. Ten channels are available and any one may be selected under fingertip control. Full constructional details next month. We know that you won't want to miss it.

PSU MODULE

To complement the 25 watt power amplifier module we have designed a purpose-built PSU. The power supply to be described next month will happily drive two 25 watt modules (with some to spare) and will still be relatively cheap and easy to build.



The March issue will be on sale February 8th

The items mentioned here are those planned but circumstances may affect the actual contents



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| LS97 | 0.86 | AY-1-5051 | 1.45 | LM387N | 0.95 | SN76008K | | ZN1034E | | 74LS107 | | 74LS249 | | | |
| L\$98 | 0.70 | AY-16721/6 | 1.95 | LM389N | 0.95 | SN76013N | | ZN 1040E | | 74LS107 | | | 0.96 | | |
| 26 | 1.90 | AY-3-8500 | 5.00 | LM725CN | 2.25 | SN76013ND | | ZN1066E | | | | 74LS253 | 0.92 | 64 fo | 1 |
| 28 | 1.90 | AY-5-1224 | 2.40 | LM1303N | 1.00 | SN76010K | | | | 74LS112 | | 74LS257 | 0.92 | | |
| 95 | 1.57 | AY-5-3507 | | LM1808N | 1.95 | SN76018K | | ZNA116E | | 74LS113 | | 74LS258 | 0.92 | £49.5 | (|
| 96 | 1.57 | AY-5-4007 | | | | SN76023ND | | ZNA134J | | 74LS114 | | 74LS259 | 1.39 | | |
| 97 | | CA3036 | | LM1812N | 5.40 | SN76033N | 2.00 | | | 74LS122 | | 74LS261 | 4.50 | All excluding | ŢVA |
| 98 | | | | LM1820N | 1.00 | SN76532N | 1.55 | | | 74LS123 | 0.72 | 74LS266 | 0.37 | | |
| ** | 1.0/ | CA3045F | 1.40 | LM1830N | 1.98 1 | SN76544N | 1.25 | | | 74LS124 | 9 20 | 74LS273 | 1.70 | | |

ELECTRONICS TODAY INTERNATIONAL - MARCH 1980



AUDIOPHILE

Ron Harris brandishes his safety raiser at a dust bug and has news for Audiophile Amp fiddlers

T is a strange thing but the higher quality record deck you have, the more attention needs to be lavished upon it to keep it happy and operating. Not for the *real* hi-fi enthusiast the arm that raises itself from the groove after a hard side's tracking, thus liberating the ear from the repetitive click with which all composers, modern or baroque, somehow seemed to end every recorded piece. Oh no, it's not that easy.

It is only, apparently, upon the semi or totally automatic machines which populate the foothills surrounding peak-fi that such cantilever bending mechanisms are to be found. To be sure in the past couple of years' operation has moved ever more toward a gentleness suitable for the most compliant of stylus carriers.

Alas, though, noses still head rapidly skyward at a sniff of automation.

Not that there have not been devices marketed to add a refined touch of convenience to the first division decks before. There have. Never successfully enough, though. Anyway, wanting both my cake and digestion of it, I purchased myself the latest of this line, the Audio Technica "Safety Raiser".

Before we go ANY further, I absolutely refuse to make so much as a single pun around that name. Whatever blade at AT thought it up can keep his giggles to himself! I will simply applaud the sharp edge of his wit.

With anything resembling justice this beautifully engineered little device would sell a million. It looks superb and the action is so smooth and gentle that even the most hidebound purist must begin to question the value of listening to the run-out groove.

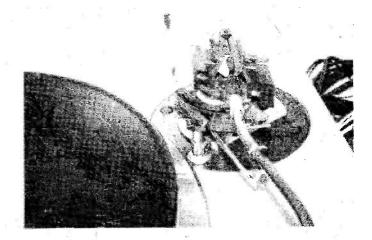
Lift-off

The trip lever is positioned so that it lies in the path of the pickup arm as it swings across at the end of the side. Once touched it leaps back out of the way, magnetically releasing the damped action platform to rise up and take the stylus away from all this, so to speak.

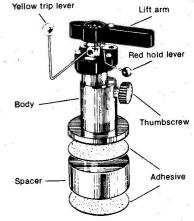
The required force on the trip lever to achieve this is so minute that it could not possibly be said to interfere with the arm anymore than would a passing butterfly breathing on it. Before fitting it I spent a good half-hour with the thing in the middle of my desk trying to touch the trip lever, without triggering the arm lift.

One thing's for sure -1 ain't no butterfly, passing or otherwise. A big kid maybe, but butterfly no. Ah well, mine is not to do and fly . . .

In use the Raiser is a delight, although positioning it could prove a problem in some cases. I had a devil of a time persuading it to sit under an SME I I I such that it avoided the edge of the turntable, but reached the arm when it went for it.



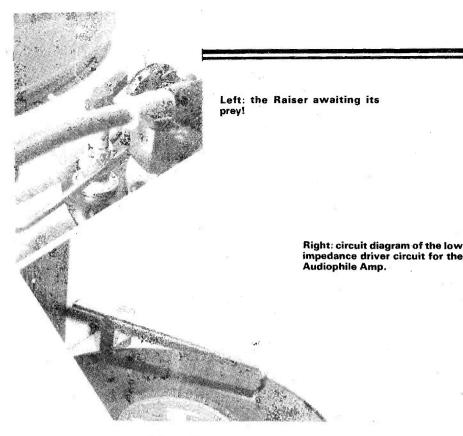
The little safety raiser in situ, i.e. stuck under the SME III, and what all the bits are for! The yellow lever is the one which the arm contacts on its way across the LP. thus triggering the action.



The height adjustment must be tightened up solidly, since you have to push the platform down after every operation and if you haven't tightened the screw enough . . .

Anyway, it's not often you can spend as little (circa ± 11) on the hi-fi and get such a welcome return. After all – admit it, oh ye followers of the holy musicality, there are times when you simply *cannot* get to the deck at once – aren't there?

No? Hmm . . . you're more dedicated to this hobby than I thought. Didn't Daddy ever take you aside for a little talk . . .? ►



Above: the Decca record brush in action. Note the earthing wire snaking away in the background.

Brush Up On Carbon

While I was meandering around the local audio emporium in search of the Raiser, I promised myself I'd finally replace my ageing Dust Bug — which is now so old it has a good claim to have kept the Magna Carta records clean.

After a deal of bewilderment in the face of the veritable horde of appliances vended to trail a brush across an LP, I settled on the Decca version as potentially the most useful.

Despite the varying claims for all these contraptions, their aim is usually identical. The purpose *should* be to sweep the grooves just ahead of the stylus, picking out any debris lurking therein to prevent it gathering around the diamond and suffocating its tracking ability.

Decca claim a static removal ability too, as do droves of the others. The bristles of the brush are conductive carbon fibre and an earth return lead is provided to attach to the deck earth. The scheme is that any local static charge will be grounded by the passage of the brush before the pickup reaches it.

Besides all this I simply thought the Decca was a nice looking little device and a bit more individual than most.

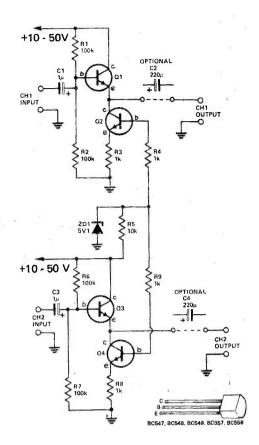
Since I've been using it I can report a definite drop in perceived surface noise, quite dramatic at times in fact. It seems that earth path *does* lead somewhere after all.

The device has been around a while I know, but has probably been buried under a mound of similar offerings from beyond the edge of the Empire in a lot of shops.

It deserves better! It works very well indeed — at least give it a look over next time you're browsing around, the brush-off would be un-just!

Audiophile Amp

Amongst the many bits of paper with stamps on that that funny little man with the flat cap (and head?) keeps dropping all over our floor every morning has been some correspondence on the Audiophile amp.



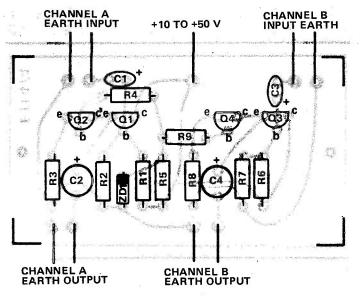
PARTS LIST

| Resistors - | - All 1/2W. 5% |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| R1,2,6,7 | 100k |
| R3.4.8.9 | 1k0 |
| RS | lOk |
| Capacitors | |
| C1.3 | 1u0 35V tantalum |
| C2,4 | 200u 35V electrolytic |
| Semicond | uctors |
| ZD1 | 5V1 400mW zener |
| 01-04 | BC547, BC107 etc. |

It seems that some fickle fiddlers out there are using the power amps of this superb design, but not the pre-amp. Tsk, Tsk terrible people. Anyhow this may just cause problems. Our pre-amp was designed as a low impedance driving source for the power amps, the input impedance of which varies with frequency from a few kilo-ohms at extreme LF to hundreds of ohms at the top end.

If you go driving this with a high impedance output, the amplifier will load down the driving current at HF, causing distortion. With a low output impedance pre-amp (50R) no symptoms need be expected. However it is for the rest I speak these words of doom.

As there is no chance of anyone out there abandoning the idea of separating the Audiophile system, it falls to us to do the decent thing and provide a low impedance driver which will allow greater compatibility with the universe in general. The circuit given here will do just that.



Above: component overlay for the low impedance driver circuit. The PCB is to be found hiding with the rest of its kind.

It consists of two emitter followers, Q1 and Q3 with constant current generators in their emitters. Both the latter share a common reference, ZD1, which feeds the bases of Q2 and Q4, setting their emitter voltages at 4V4.

These transistors will always pass the exact amount of current required to maintain that emitter voltage, regardless of supply voltage. The constant current generators are to limit supply current and dissipation of the emitter followers when used with a high supply rail. It also lowers output resistance.



Output is derived via the optional blocking capacitors C2 and C4, which can be omitted if our modules are ALL you're driving with this buffer, but as we don't trust you Fit them if any other equipment at all is to be linked to the circuit. Replace the C1 capacitor in the power amp with a 220u (35V), with positive lead towards the input, if you leave out the blockers.

We've provided a PCB layout which we would advise using, and be careful with earthing arrangements — use the signal earths wherever possible.

Trailing Trailers

Next month I'm taking a look at some of the best of budget hi-fi. A heated conversation arose here some little while ago about just what level of fidelity could be obtained for £300 or less.

Everyone had their own ideas and tastes. Trouble is some of the combatants showed a deplorable *lack* of taste – would you believe not all of them had the sense to see that Felicity Kendal is the most beautiful woman in creation. Given that obvious blind spot in their make-up how can one possibly listen further?

I went ahead and assembled my £300 system despite the heathen howling hereabouts, and am presenting the results next issue.

I must confess there is one component I am not entirely happy about, but the amp and cartridge are real gems and together barely cost ± 100 .

ETI is seeking to expand its staff once more and we are looking for a Project Engineer to join our ranks. In order to complement existing staff skills within our organisation we expect that the successful candidate will have had some experience with MPU based designs. He need not have been a specialist.

Our Engineer will be designing and testing projects for the magazine — and writing them up! This is the easiest part of the job and has caused noone any problems yet, even though none of our existing staff were journalists prior to joining us.

We are flexible as to age and salary, but imagine that the successful applicant will be paid around ± 5000 p.a. — more for someone exceptionally qualified for the job.

Applications, including a C.V., should be addressed to :

The Editor, ETI Magazine, 145 Charing Cross Road, London WC2H 0EE.

Please mark your envelop "Project Engineer"





POST, PACKING AND VAT included in price

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ELECTROMYOGRAM

ETI's latest biofeedback box converts the electrical impulses associated with moving a muscle - any muscle - into observable outputs. Either audio output or a meter reading can be obtained and if you can't relax with this, try reading ETI again!

The design and construction of an electromyogram presents some unique problems. The object is to detect the minute electrical signals produced by the 'firing' of muscle fibres in a particular muscle. For our purpose metal electrodes of some sort are attached to the skin over the muscle(s) of interest. For a relaxed muscle, these signals are fractions of a microvolt in amplitude. That's a small enough signal to detect on its own without having to find it amongst *volts* of 50 Hz hum that will be present in the body — induced from power and light wiring.

When the body is grounded, this hum will drop to typically one volt peak-to-peak, but trying to see one microvolt in one volt of unwanted noise (50 Hz hum here) isn't easy.

The overall block diagram of the unit is shown in the drawing.

Battery operation is essential as, with any device connected directly to the body, the possibility of accidental contact with mains potential from a mains-operated unit is very real — with lethal results.

The instrument is called upon to detect quite small signals in the presence of large amounts of noise. It should have variable gain control - adjustable by the user, a threshold control so that small variations of a large signal may be readily detected, a visual indication (a meter) and an audible output that follows the convention of rising pitch or pulse rate for increasing muscle activity, and vice versa. Also some form of bandpass filtering to sort out the predominant muscle signal which is in the 100 Hz to 500 Hz range, and selectable integration of the feedback response was considered desirable.

Biasing the differential input stage is important and this is discussed in the "How it Works" section. One trimpot is used to set up the input stage for correct operation. Once set up, any of the component values may be varied by +/- 10% without affecting the CMRR.

The choice of this type of first stage has resulted in a very low noise figure. The prototypes (we built two) had measured noise figures close to 150 nV at the input. This equals the performance of the best commercial units we have seen.

To provide some integration of the muscle activity level, so that the meter and audible responses are not too rapid (as researchers have found undesirable in some instances), switched capacitors are provided to provide integration times of about 0.5 second and 4 seconds – selected by a front panel switch.



PROJECT

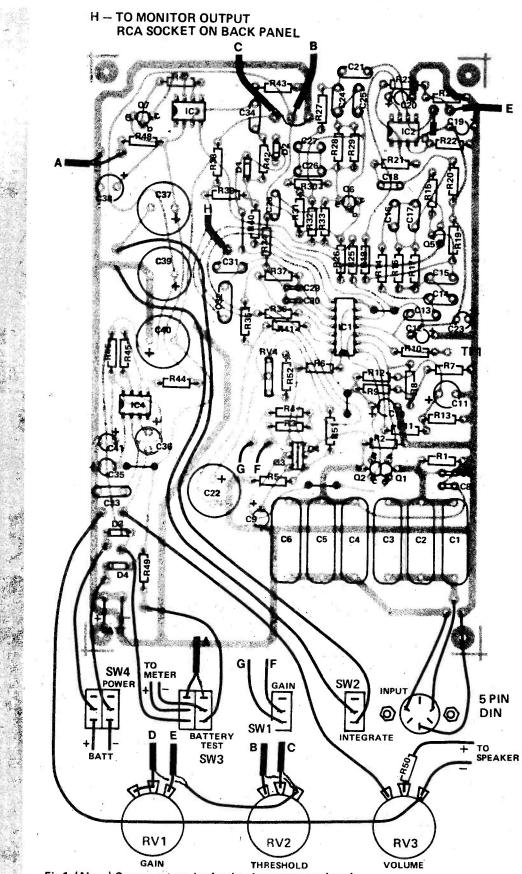


Fig.1. (Above) Component overlay for the electromyogram board.

PARTS LIST

| | ND LIDI |) 1910-1911 |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Resistors A | 11 1/4W, 5% | |
| R1,2,18, | 220k | 20.4 |
| - 31 | 41-7 | |
| R3,7,9 R4,25,26 | 4k7 100R | w |
| R5,6 | 2M2 | r. |
| R8,10,11, | 1M0 | |
| 22,23,40.41 R12,45 | | |
| R12,45 | 1k0 | |
| R13 R14-17, | 8k2 47k | |
| 27-30 | 47K | 11 yr |
| R19.32 | 270k | 1 AND |
| R20,24,33. | 10k 🛒 | ict nor |
| 38,39,42,47 | | |
| R34 R35 | 330k 560k | ł. |
| R36 | 5M6 | |
| R37 | 3M3 | , see , |
| R43 | 390k | $w_{1} \in \mathbb{R}^{n}$ |
| R44 | 470k | |
| R46 | 680R | |
| R48 R49 | 2k7 18k | |
| R50 | -27R | |
| 100 | | |
| Potentiomet | ers | |
| RV1 | IMO linear | |
| RV2 | 5k0 linear | Geni T |
| RV3 RV4 | 1k0 linear 1k0 trimmer | 3 |
| tan an a | A Por traininer | |
| Capacitors | | |
| C1-C6 | i uu poivester | |
| ***C7.8,29,30 | 1n0 polyester 33u 16V tantalu | |
| 19,20,23,35 | 33u 16V tantalu | л Г |
| 41 | | · . |
| C13,31,34, | 100n polyester | |
| 21 | | و پر اندر در د |
| C14-17, 24-17 | 68n polyester | an Church |
| C11,36 | 100u 25V | 4 . A |
| × ·C18 | 22n polvester | 7 a.18 |
| °C22,39,40 | 1000u 25V | |
| C28 | 47n polyester | 1- 1- 1- 2- 1- |
| C32 C33 (| 220n polyester | |
| · C37 | 150n polyester 470u 25V | のため |
| C38 | 470 25V | (F) |
| | | 1. |
| Semiconduci | | |
| D1,2 D3,4 | IN914 | |
| ■ D3,4 ■ D1,2 | 1N4004 | |
| Q1,2 Q3,4 | BC559 BD140 | |
| Q5-7 | BC549 | No. C |
| ICI | LM3900 | 1. 1. |
| IC2.3 | 741 | |
| IC4 | 555 | The Cold |
| and the second sec | A. K | |
| Same and the second second | | ۲۰ در مر |
| Switches | | ۍ ۲ |
| SW12 | SPST- | |
| | | |

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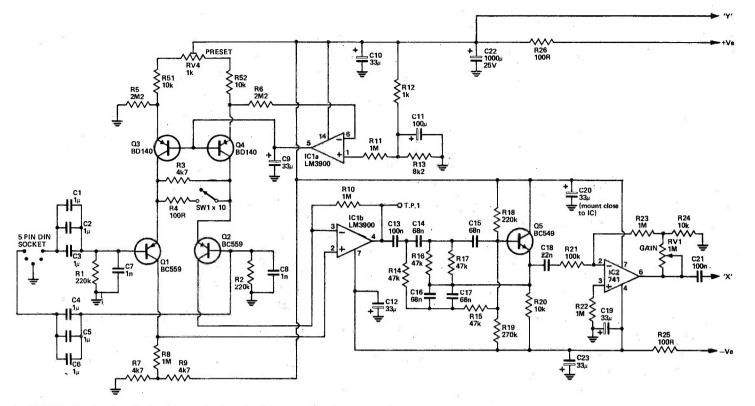


Fig.2. (Above) Circuit diagram of the unit. Note the battery connections carefully.

. K State Street Since the circuit, is fairly complex, a detail-ed analysis of its operation is best tackledby looking at the individual stages in turn,

by tooking at the particular store of the from input to output. Input signals from sensors on the body drive Q2 and C1 which are arranged as a differential pair. Emitter current, and thus collector current, for Q1 and Q2 is derived from a precision constant-current source comprised of Q3, Q4 and IC1a. Transistors OI and Q2 share the current supplied by the constant-current source. If Q1 (for example) is driven harder, by an input signal, than Q_2 then, while the collector current of Q_1 increases, there will be a corresponding, decrease inshe collector current of Q_2 .

Now, the collectors of Q1 and Q2 are each connected to the input of IC1b, one amplifier in an LM3900^{*}(a quad^{*}ob-amp package¹. The amplifiers in the LM3900 package have the special feature that they amplify current differences applied to the inputs.

To ensure a high comman-mode rejection ratio, the quiescent (no signal) collector currents of Q1 and Q2 must be held very close to a fixed amount. Hence, the precision constant-current source.

To derive this constant current source for Q1 and Q2 the two bases of Q3 and Q4 are driven by the output of ICLs. The non-inverting input (marked +) of ICLs is driven by a fixed voltage derived from a voltage divider (R12, R13) from the positive supply rail. C11 is a bypass capacitor to prevent supply rail variations modulating this reference voltage.

The inverting input (-) of slC1a is C23. R23 and R24, the gain potention coupled to the emitter of Q4 placing this ... Two 50 Hz hum filters are employed, connected between the op amp of transistor in the feedback loop of IC1. The as can be seen in the block diagram, one the junction of these two resistors.

The state of the second s

op-amp (IC1a) will altempt to maining the current flowing through its inputs at a con-stant level, thus malarahing the base-emitter current through C4 and therefore the collector current, constant at nominally, 100 mA. Assuming Q3 has similar gain to Q4, its collector current will be the same The 1k preset, RV4, allows adjustment of the two collector currents to offset any slight differences in gain.

The input stage gain is determined by the value, of the resistance between the emitters, of QI and Q2. The lower this resistance, the higher the gain. The 'x 10' switch simply connec 'a 100 ohm resistor

in parallel with R3, increasing the gain. Capacitors C7 and C8 ensure high fre-quency stability, through by passing the bases of Q1 and Q2 at frequencies above the range of interest.

To ensure good common-mode rejection ratio, it is essential that the bases of Q1 and Q2 each receive the same level of input signal. As the mout is AC-coupled the characteristics of the input coupling capacitors must closely match each other. If stranded 10% capacitors are used the slightly different impedances of each will limit the common mode rejection. The solution we adopted was to use several capacitors in parallel so that the slight capacitance variations, and corresponding impedance vanations, average out. It is important therefore that these six capacitors, C1-C6,

stages is provided by R25, R26 and C22.

de a star

100

immediately following the differential input stage, the other between the verified rain stage and the band-pass filter. Both 50 Hz filters employ a "twin T circuit - as used in our Hum Filter project, ETF451

In the first hum filter, Q5 is connected as an emitter follower, the twin-T camponents connected to provide feedback at 50 Hz. In order to obtain a high circuit Q and thus good rejection at 50 Hz, the value of the resistance formed by R16 and R17 (part lie lied), must be as close as parts be to half the value of R14 and R15, is the latter are 47k resistors, the best way to obtain a value of half that is to connect two 47k resistors in parallel.

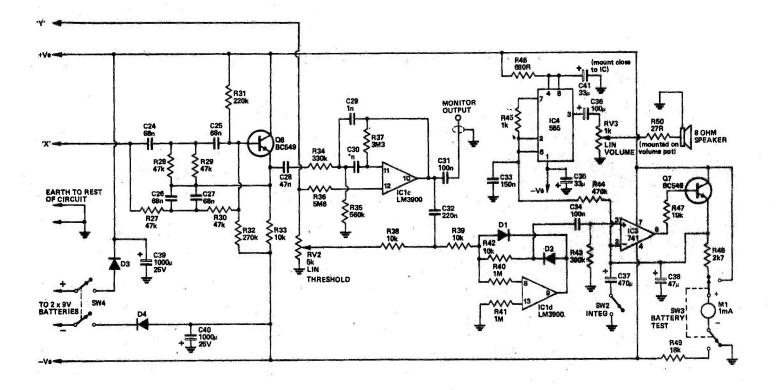
Similarly, for the second hum filter, Q6. is the active component and the filter con-sists of C24, 25, 26, 27 and R27, 28, 29 and 30. Resistors R28 and 29 form a resistance half that of R27 and 30 to provide-good ; rejection at the notch frequency.

These stages provide a total of 20 dB rejection at 50 Hz

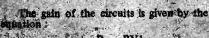
Following the first hum filter is a variable gain stage employing a 741 op anip. This is quite a conventional amplifier, gain variation being provided by RV1, a-1M potentiometer connected in the feedback path of the 741 RV1 is a front panel con-tral. Gain is variable between 10 and 1000.

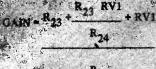
To avoid problems arising from large output offset voltages and unstable gain afe all the same type. Supply rail decoupling for the input settings, the feedback for the 741 has been arranged via a voltage divider consisting of R23 and R24, the gain potentiometer being connected between the op-amp output and

ATTAC D



HOW IT WORKS





Signal levels at the output of the variable is gain stage are around 1 V. Any hum exceed-ing this level could easily cause clipping in succeeding stages and the purpose of the second hum filter is to prevent this.

R21

second, hum filter is to prevent this. The bandpass filter employs one op-amp from the LM3900 package, IC1c. A filter network, consisting of R34, R35 and R37, and C29, and C30, is connected around a feedback path between the op-amp output and its inverting input. This provides a band-pass extending from 100 Hz to 500-Hz which encompasses the range of interest for the coursels fiber stends. As midbard (250)

which encompasses the range of interest for the muscle fibre signals. At midband (250 Hz), the gain of this stage is roughly four. A monitor output is taken from the output of IC1c so that the muscle activity waveforms (filtered) may be viewed on an oscilloscope if desired.

oscillateope if desired. This consists of a precision rectifier that passes only the positive peaks of the signal that are greater than a presect DC voltage – datermined by potentiometer, the theshold control on the front panel. The output of the bandpass filter is mixed with a DC voltage derived via the positive supply rail by the potentiometer RV2. The resultant signal – the AC muscle settivity steral superimposed on a DC voltage

activity signal superimposed on a DC voltage

- is then applied to the input tion rectifier. This involves JCId and resistors R39, 40, 41 ap we input at the pace R42. The latter two resistons convert the current differencing input of the LM 3968 into a conventional voltage input of each.

Positive-going signals of test from 0.6 V above the voltage present on the junction of R39 and R40 will be empirised by the full open-loop gain of ICId. The output of this stage increases rapidly until D2 conducts, the stage then has only unity gain (x 1), determined by the ratio of R42 and R39.

Output from the precision rectifier is taken from the cathode of D2 and will consist of the amplified, positive-going part of the muscle fibre signals that are above the positive voltage set by the threshold poten-tiometer, RV2.

Diode D1 ensures that the gain of the stage remains at unity gain for the negative-going portions of the muscle fibre signals... from the output of IC1c.

This consists of an op-amp (IC3) with an emitter-follower stage (Q7) connected in the negative feedback path. The emitter of Q7 drives the meter.

The threshold stage output is coupled to the input of IC3, a 741, via a 100n capa-citor, C34. Resistor. R47 limits the base current of Q7 to a safe value as the 741 will. provide much more current than the tran-sistor will stand! A signal from the output of the threshold circuit will be amplified by IC3, causing Q7 to turn on, charging C38.

d' the charge 1.0 at & rate d the money mediate disease at a rate depending on the capacitance between the chilter of Q7 and ground. This p ovides for some integration of the signal lovel variations. The integrate switch, SW2, connects a 470 u capacitor C371 in parallel with C38 (47 a). With this is circuit (integrate switch)

'on'), the meter takes some four seconds to drop from full scale to zers. This provides an audio output, consist-ing of a series of pulses, the repetition rate being an indication of muscle activity.

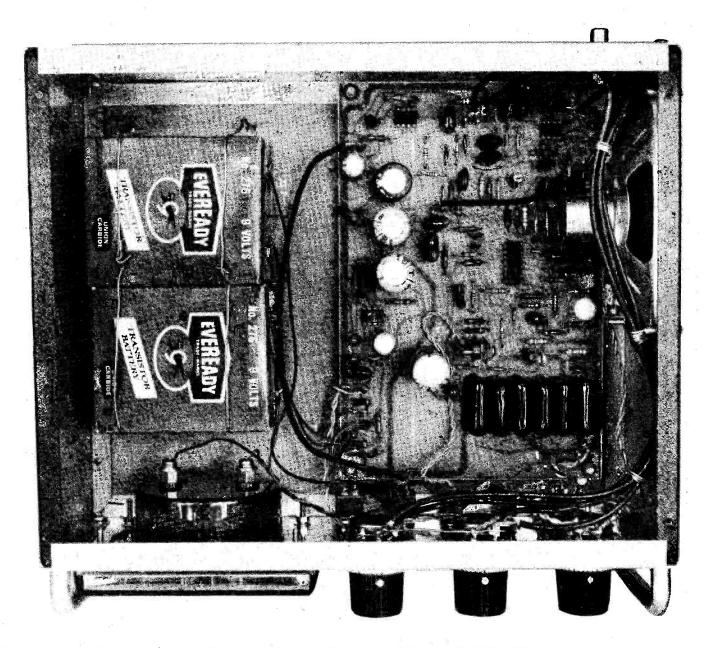
ing of a sched of packag the repetition rate being an indication of muscle activity. The emitter of Q7 is coupled to IC4, a 555 timer, via R44. Current through this resistor charges C33 until the voltage on pin 6 of IC4 reaches 2/3 of the voltage on pins 4 and 8. At this point, pin T of the 555, previously appearing as an open circuit, will conduct discharging C33 via R45. Once the voltage on pin 2 drops below 1/3 of that on pins 4 and 8, pin 5 returns to an open cir-cuit condition, allowing C33 to charge again. In this manner, the 555 oscillates providing pulses on pin 3 to the speaker, via RVI, which serve as a volume control: As the voltage at the emitter of Q7 varies according to the variation in muscle activity signals, the rate at which C33 charges will vary. This varies the pulse repetition rate of the 555 definitions is successful.

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The case will hold the PCB, batteries and the loudspeaker. Note the positions of the front panel controls.

The audible output is derived from the meter drive so that it corresponds with the visual feedback response provided by the meter. This consists of a voltage-controlled oscillator (VCO) that provides a series of pulses to drive a speaker. The VCO employs a 555 timer IC.

Originally, it was intended to use a tone for the audio output. However, battery consumption on the prototype was almost 150 mA – at best! Battery life would be very limited at this consumption. A class A audio output stage is necessary to provide a tone output, and these are quite inefficient. Using a pulse output enables us to reduce the total current consumption to 20 mA.

Muscle Building

Construction is best commenced with the board. This method of construction is recommended as layout of the various stages is critical to avoid feedback or interaction between stages as one LM3900 package does sterling service in several parts of the circuit!

Assembly of the board should start with the resistors and capacitors. We found it easier to leave the six 1u input capacitors until the input transistors (Q1-Q4) were mounted. Be sure to check the polarity of the electrolytic and tantalum capacitors.

Finish loading the baord by inserting the diodes, transistors and ICs. The input transistor pair, Q1 and Q2, must be mounted so that their flat faces are touching to provide thermal coupling. The best way to do this, to avoid straining anything, is to solder only the collectors and emitters of Q1 and Q2 at first. Smear some thermal paste on the two flats and then tie the two transistors together using a link of enamelled (coil) wire - this prevents the possibility of shorts to the transistor leads should the loop slip off at some time. Tighten the loop by taking the ends in a pair of pliers and twisting until the transistors are held tightly together. Once this is done, solder the base leads.

PROJECT: Electromyogram

The two BD140s, Q3 and Q4, also need to be mounted together. As they are in TO-126 packages they may be bolted together. It is necessary to use an insulating washer between them to prevent the collector contacts touching. Use thermal paste to improve the thermal coupling.

Once these devices are mounted, six 1u input capacitors may be soldered into place.

If you use board pins, the external connections to the board may be made after it is mounted in the case, otherwise, now is the time to attach all the leads going to the externally-mounted components.

Pinned Down

As high gain stages are used in several places, the circuit is sensitive to noise or signals radiated from other parts of the board. The 555 VCO output can be especially troublesome, so use shielded cable to connect the output of the 555 to the volume control. The only resistor not mounted on the board (R50) is mounted between the wiper terminal of the volume control and one of the loudspeaker terminals.

There are a number of other connections that should be made with shielded cable and these are shown in the wiring diagram.

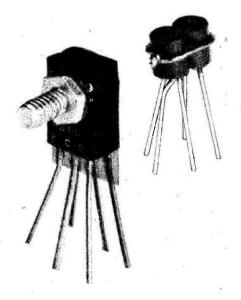
There is sufficient room inside the cabinet to accommodate a variety of 9 V batteries. The type of connection to the battery will depend on the particular style of battery used.

The speaker is mounted on one side of the cabinet and the monitor output (and RCA coax socket) is mounted on the back.

On the front panel, the switches should be mounted first, followed by the pots and the meter.

Although the common mode rejection of the input is better than 100 dB this will be degraded drastically if the contact to the skin is not good enough. To enable the input stage CMRR to effectively reduce 50 Hz hum it is necessary to ensure that the hum is exactly the same level on both inputs. For this reason the construction of the electrodes is very important.

The two input leads are made by soldering the centre conductor of the shielded cable to small metal discs about the size of 5p pieces. Cut the earth braid back enough so that it cannot touch the electrode. The braids of the two input cables are connected to pin 2 of the five-pin DIN plug (the grounded pin). This pin is also connected to the shield



Thermal stabilisation is achieved by mounting the input transistors together as shown and described in the text. Note the insulating piece between the BD 140s.

BUYLINES

The design uses no unusual components, despite its complexity. The electrodes can be made at home easily enough, although commercial units, we believe, are available. Any of the bio-feedback firms, Aleph One etc will be able to supply.

of the third cable which becomes the ground electrode. The centre conductor of this cable is not used and the other end of the braid is soldered to another metal disc. Use a slightly larger disc (about the size of a 10p piece) as this helps to ensure a good ground connection to he body.

Before powering up, check the board. Check the orientation of all the polarised components – electrolytic and tantalum capacitors, transistors, ICs and diodes. If everything is all right, switch the unit on with the battery switch in the test position. With 9 V batteries the meter should read about 9. If the battery switch is now switched off the meter should immediately fall to zero provided the gain control is turned fully down. If the volume control is turned to full on a slow clicking should be heard. Now, measure the voltage (with respect to earth) at the test point (TP1) at the output IC1a (pin 4). With the x10 switch in the x1 position adjust the preset pot to obtain zero volts.

If the gain control is now increased, the meter reading will move along with the frequency of the clicks.

Threshold Advances

Now, advance the threshold control and the meter reading and click frequency should decrease. This threshold control works by varying the minimum signal required to cause a meter response. The higher the threshold control is set, the higher the input signal must be to cause a meter response. The threshold can be set just above the noise level so that even a very small input signal can be detected.

The electrodes can now be connected to the body and plugged in. The ideal way to secure the electrodes to your skin is to use a band of Velco tape. although we found Bandaids okay. If all three electrodes are placed reasonably close to each other along the inside of the arm (earth between the others) they can be secured in place all at once with a single wide band of Velco wrapped right around the arm. Some electrode paste may be used between the electrodes and the skin to improve the contact. This is available from some distributing chemists and medical suppliers, although it is relatively expensive. We found moistening the electrode to be a good alternative.

Once the electrodes are attached to the arm and plugged into the EMG monitor a reading should be easily obtained. Start with the gain and threshold controls set fully anti-clockwise, the gain switch in the X1 position and the integrate switch off.

If the arm is tensed the meter should indicate muscle activity readily. With these settings the EMG is really acting as a strength meter. Relaxing the arm, the gain switch can be switched to the x10 position and the gain control slowly increased. With each gain increase, the threshold can be increased slightly to cancel any increase in noise that may have occured, although don't overdo the use of the threshold control until you are familiar with the unit as it is easy to cover up muscle activity as well as noise.

Eventually you should reach a stage such that the gain control can be set at maximum but with muscle activity held so low that the meter reads about 2 to 3. This isn't easy!

Some experimentation with electrode placement will indicate how to get good results on particular muscles.

B.K. ELECTRONICS

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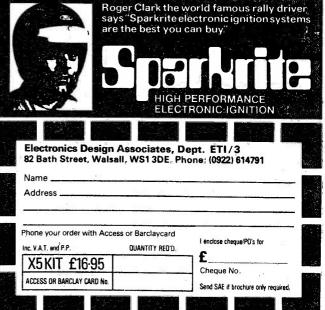
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ELECTRONIC TRANSLATOR

lan Graham reports on his adventures with the Brainbank electronic information centre.

whilst phrase books are valuable little tomes for those of us with the 'why can't foreigners speak English?' syndrome, it can be infurating to have to thumb through the food, health and shopping sections to find out how to ask an impatient Parisian police person where their copy of Blackpool Tower is.

As I see it you have two alternatives. You could follow Jonathan Miller's observation of the British abroad. If you speak to a foreigner loud enough and sufficiently slowly, clearly enunciating every word, he's bound to understand you ... eventually. The assumption is that all foreigners can speak English perfectly well, but are too bloody-minded to use it.

However, if you don't suffer from galloping xenophobia, you will accept that some of the onus of being understood abroad lies with you. Wouldn't it be simpler if you could select the word you want from hundreds of others without going through the others first? The Ami Memory System allows you to do that and a lot more.

Multi-Access

Although it can be used as a calculator and a desk diary, its chief use (and the reason why it's likely to be bought) is as an electronic translator. It can cope with single words and short phrases. You can also get at the words in a number of ways.

Four stores are accessible through the keyboard. Buttons L1, L2 and L3 permit access to plug-in memory cells. L4 is a general-purpose on-board memory. It contains common imperial/metric conversions, gallons to litres, etc and over twenty common words and phrases, available in French, Spanish and German.

Button-Pushing

On receiving the 'Brainbank', the first thing you must do is turn it upside down. Some of its capabilities are inscribed on its botty.

If you know the word you want to translate, you can punch in the English word. On the model I had, L1 was in English, L2 French and L3 German. So, to translate your word into French, just press L2, the screen blanks for a moment, then up comes your translation. It couldn't be simpler.

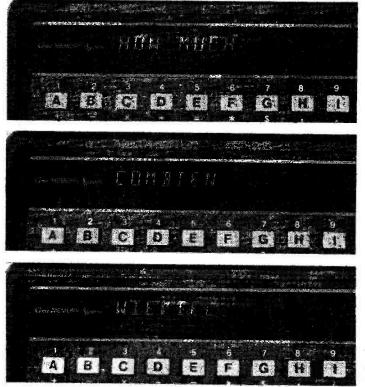


Schooldays might be a bit more fun, if you could plug in one of these to learn French. It's one of Brainbank's memory cells.

Re-Search

But what happens if the Box of tricks doesn't know your word? Let's take an example. Translate ABILITY into German. When you punch in ABILITY and press L3 for German, each letter is miraculously transformed into a dotless question mark. The Brainbank doesn't understand you. You can now press the SCH (search) key. The machine will then start taking letters off the end of your word until it recognises what is left and can compare it with words it knows. ABILITY is cut down to AB. Brainbank (or BB to its friends) will then go through its store of English words beginning AB. The first one is ABLE. So, you can now have a bash at forming your sentence a slightly different way.

If you're not a superb speller of the Queen's lingo, the search facility eliminates any difficulties arising from your own bad spelling. You can see the memory cycling through all the possible words on the display.



At the touch of a button you can translate straight from English to French or German and vice versa.

Although L1 is programmed in English, you don't have to swap the chips round in order to translate, say, from French into English. As you're strolling down the rue and you see an arrow directing you to the gare, switch BB on, press L2 (for French), punch in GARE and press L1 (for English) — Up flashes TRAIN STATION.

Phrases

If you want a well known phrase, the chances are that you won't have to enter the whole thing, letter by letter. Have a look at BB's botty again. You can press PHR (phrase) plus any one of 26 letters, each of which represents a word or a complete phrase. For instance, pressing PHR plus V will enter 'Do you change traveller's cheques?' Pressing PHR twice plus a letter will enter partial phrases eg PHR PHR D will flash 'I am looking for . . .' on the display.

You can also access words by category eg pressing HOTEL plus LRN will make BB cycle through words relating to hotels. Pressing LRN again stops the cycling process and you can translate the word you want.

Summing Up

BB can also be used as a calculator, albeit a rather slow one. The calculation of two times four takes around three seconds, so BB is unlikely to be bought as a pocket calculator alone. However, it is convenient to have the simple four function calculation facility built in. It saves carrying an extra box around.

Extras

BB has one or two luxury extras. If you would prefer to see the words moving from right to left across the display instead of flashing up at the same end everytime, you can do just that with the ROT (rotate) key.

If you can soak up the words faster than BB's standard rate you can speed things up with the F/S key.

Hardware

Six plug-in language cells were available when we first heard about BB (English, French, German, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese) with Japanese and Arabic due in the following weeks. Each cell holds 1200 of the most common words, together with 25 complete and 25 partial phrases. Uprated cells containing 9,600 words should soon be available. That's good news, as even 1200 words is rather restricted.

Cells covering pronunciation, diet and nutrition, first aid, taxation and a thesaurus are already complete. A cocktail mixer guide, a spelling guide and word games and puzzles are on the way. Blank cells which the user can program through the keyboard are also imminent.

The Brainbank is powered by four HP7-size cells (giving ten hours of continuous operation) or by rechargeable nickel cadmium batteries.

Your cheque for £150 or thereabouts will buy you one Brainbank, complete with mains adaptor, battery charger and one free cell. Extra cells will cost less than £20, Brainbank is marketed in the UK by Ring Electric.

If you want to see Brainbank 'in the flesh', it is on display at the 'Challenge of the Chip' exhibition at the Science Museum in London until June.



One criticism of Brainbank is the keyboard layout. A QWERTY board would be much quicker to operate. You can use the superior symbols and numerals by using the shift button just as on a normal typewriter OR by pressing the EXT button, you can use Brainbank as a calculator until the next time you press the CLR button.

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HEATER CONTROL

A hyper-efficient circuit that can be used to give automatic precision control of any electric heater unit with a power rating not exceeding 3 kW. The unit can maintain room temperatures to within 0.5 C of a pre-set value

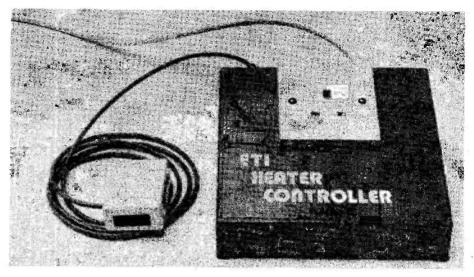
This unusual project is designed to impart automatic precision electronic control or regulation to virtually any electric convector or radiant bar heater with a power rating not exceeding 3kW. The heater is simply plugged into the electronic controller, which uses a remotelymounted sensor/control unit to sense room temperature. The circuit can maintain the room temperature within 0.5° C of a pre-set value. Desired temperatures can be pre-set via the sensor/control unit.

The action of the ETI controller is such that, when first activated, it turns the heater on at full power until the room temperature rises to within a degree or two of the desired temperature and then progessively reduces the heater power output until the precise desired temperature is attained. From that point on, the controller maintains the room temperature within 0.5°C or so of the desired value and automatically adjusts the heater power output so that it exactly balances the thermal losses of the room: if an additional person enters the room, the controller reduces the heater output by an amount equal to that person's radiant body heat, thereby maintaining a thermal balance.

Zero RFI

Conventional thermostat-controlled electric heaters suffer from two major defects. First, their crude on/off electro-mechanical switching action gives poor thermal regulation and causes room temperatures to vary in a repeating series of thermal overshoots and under-shoots. Secondly, because the thermostat switching action is not synchronised to the mains frequency, the thermostat causes high switch-surge currents to be generated and generates a high level of RFI (radio-frequency interference).

The ETI controller, by contrast, uses a solid-state mains-synchronised triac to switch up to 2kW of mains



power to the heater. The switching action is synchronised to the 'zero crossover' points of the mains cycles and consequently causes virtually zero RFI generation. The triac is controlled via a thermistor proportional or 'burst fire' control circuit which enables the mean power output of the heater to be infinitely varied between zero and maximum and thereby enables the temperature to be regulated with negligible over-shoot or undershoot.

The complete control unit uses only a handful of components, including two ICs and the triac. It can be built in an evening, at a total cost of about £15, including the case and 13A output socket.

Construction

Construction should present few problems. The unit uses two PCBs. The small board holds the remotelylocated RV1-TH1 sensor/control components. All remaining components are mounted on the larger board, which is housed in the main units case. The 2N5574 triac is fixed to a large (64mm x 100mm) heat sink which is bolted directly to the PCB. The two ICs are mounted in suitable holders. The completed PCB is bolted to the case base-plate via stand-off insulators.

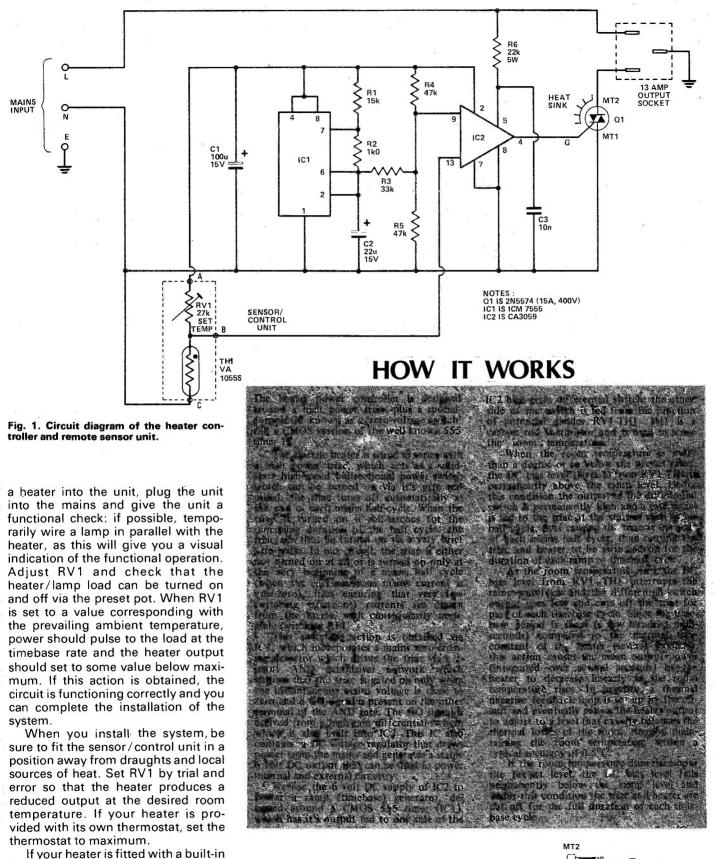
The remotely-located sensor/ control board is mounted in a small (25mm x 50mm x 72mm) plastic Vero 'potting' box, which can be fixed in a suitable location via sticky-pads. The lower end of the box must be cut away to allow air to reach the temperature-sensing thermistor. A small hole should be drilled in the front of the case to allow screwdriver access to the RV1 'set temperature' pot.

On our prototype, we used a 3-pin DIN socket to connect the sensor unit to the main unit. You can use direct wiring if you prefer. When you complete the interwiring of the unit, remember to use adequately rated cables and plugs and sockets: the unit is intended to carry up to 13 amps of mains current!

Note that there is no need to fit the unit with fuses or on /off switches, as these should already be provided via your mains plug and socket. If the triac does short-circuit, the heater will simply lock on and no sigificant damage will be done.

Using the Unit

When construction is complete, plug



the lamp or providing it with an independent connection to the mains input terminal of the controller unit.

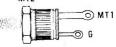


Fig. 2. Q1 outline

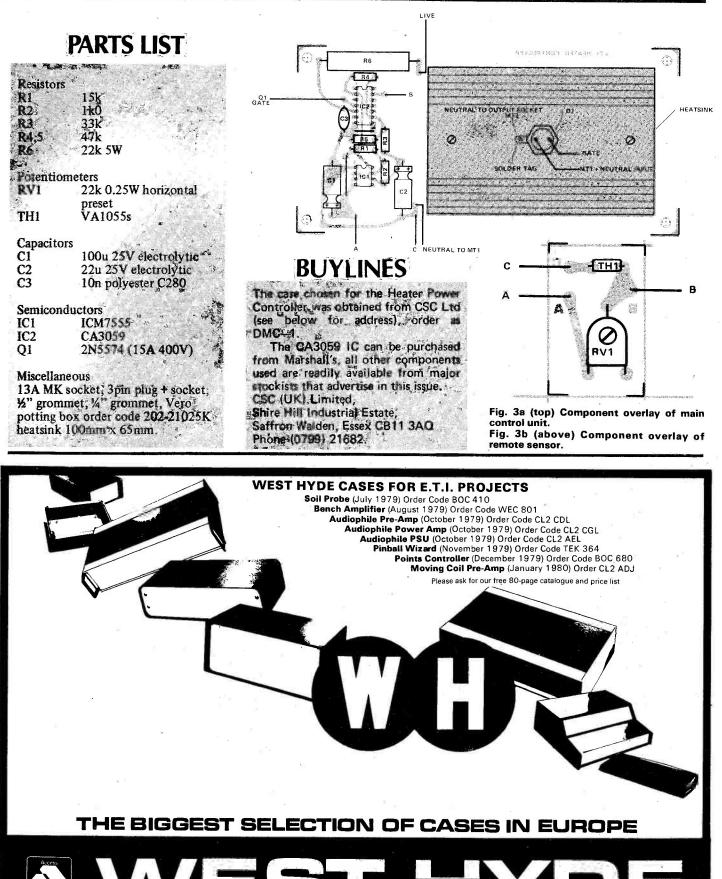
lamp, you'll find that an annoying

'pulsing' action occurs as the heater

power is regulated. You can overcome

this problem by either disconnecting

PROJECT: Heater Control



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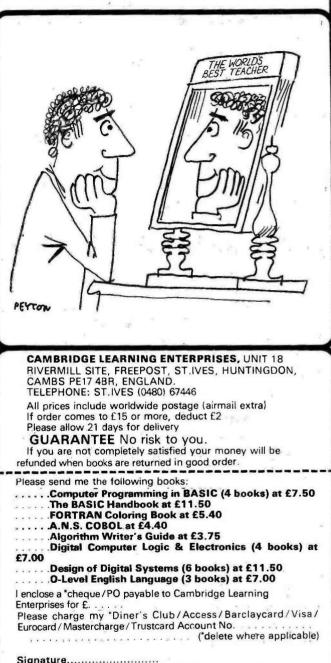
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ELECTRONICS TODAY INTERNATIONAL - MARCH 1980

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TELEVISION SOUND

Rick Maybury takes the back off his telly (and his life in his hands) for ETI to give a few hints on improving TV sound

here was a rumour some years ago that one of America's top Hi-Fi manufacturers was using old television loudspeakers instead of fancy new ones in their systems. That actually makes some sense when you consider the amount of use the average telly speaker gets. The cone tends to lose its stiffness and enables it to cover a greater range of frequencies. Whether you believe this or not, one fact is beyond dispute. The TV speaker is probably the most 'used' speaker in any piece of household audio.

It is, therefore, surprising to consider that the circuitry devoted to handling audio frequencies within a TV set and the speaker that produces the sound was up to only a few years ago (and still is with some manufacturers) actually considered a nuisance. In the ideal world of the TV set designer there would be no sound. This is perhaps best illustrated by the speakers used. They are deliberately shaped to take up the minimum space. Elliptical speakers on their own may not seem too bad but just consider where they are sited. One manufacturer (who shall remain nameless) actually put it at the back, unable to find anywhere it could be usefully placed. Side facing speakers are not uncommon (even one on the bottom of the cabinet). Within the last five years something of a revolution has been taking place. Tone controls have been spotted on some sets. The growing awareness of the set-maker to the interest in audio have stirred the advertising men, looking for new features to sell their boxes. This has led to some rather dubious claims for quality, so it is perhaps a good time to look at the transmitted signal which, unless someone has managed to do without it, remains the be-all and end-all of the sound that eminates from your telly.

Fig. 1. Twiddling points within the sound signal path. (a) 6 MHz intercarrier sound trap coil, L1. (b) Balance circuitry for setting up coincidence detector demodulator now widely found on sets using TBA120 sound and IF detector ICs. (c) Ceramic filter sometimes

The quality of the transmitted sound is relatively high. Themain factor from the broadcaster's point of view is source. The video tape recorder is probably the worst in that respect. The tape used for VTRs is designed for just that. The oxide particles that make up the catering are aligned to optimise the helical scanning of the VTRs recording/ playback head. The audio track is usually arranged on the bottom edge of the tape and nearly always recorded in a linear fashion. Because of this the best bandwidth that can be expected will be around 10 kHz.

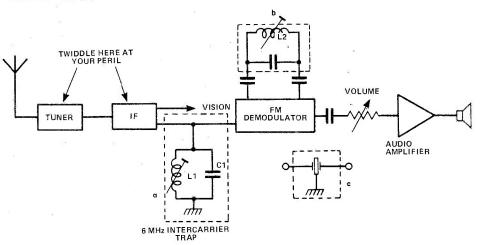
Live broadcasts and telecine material will do a little better, provided that the audio material is carefully handled something like 12 kHz can be expected.

The best quality undoubtedly comes from the 'simulcast' and separate synchronised audio recording. The audio material is recorded quite apart from the video on high quality studio tape recorders. At no time is this material ever allowed to come in contact with lesser machines and in theory at least, will have a bandwidth of something like 18 kHz. What it will be like by the time it comes out of your loudspeaker is another story.

At present there are two methods of transmitting a composite sound and vision signal used in the UK TV system.

The first and most obvious is to send the audio on a slightly different frequency or carrier to that of the video signal. This is the method used for domestic TV broadcasting at the moment. It has the rather glamorous sounding title of Intercarrier Sound. It involves transmitting the FM encoded audio on a carrier 6 MHz above the vision carrier. For instance, channel 21 on band IV — the video is

used in place of circuitry around trap L1, C1 — no twiddling possible! Please DO NOT attempt to twiddle anything before the intercarrier trap you will only regret it and that's a promise.



transmitted on a frequency of 471.25 MHz whilst the accompanying audio is to be found on 477.25 MHz. We will deal with Intercarrier Sound demodulation in more detail later on.

The second, less obvious method rejoices under the name of Sound in Sync or SIS. This is not used for normal broadcast transmissions but for transmission of audio between studio and transmitter or relay stations. This is a rather cunning technique utilising the space 'inside' the line synchronisation pulse that occurs at the beginning of every TV line. This pulse is sited at a point on the TV waveform 'below black level'. This means it occurs below a pre-determined voltage at which the TV receiver will recognise it as picture information. The sync pulse lasts for approximately 4.7 microseconds and occurs at a repetition rate of 15.625 kHz (line timebase frequency).

Because SIS occurs in a synchronisation pulse it has to be removed if the signal is to be displayed. Within the studio environment a filter is used to remove SIS for insertion in studio monitors. It is removed at the transmitter prior to encoding into intercarrier sound for normal broadcast.

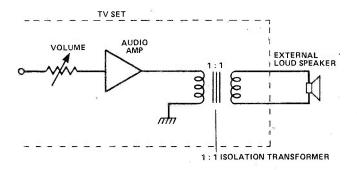


Fig. 2. Connecting an external speaker to a set with a live chassis (see fig. 4). Of course, if the set has an isolated chassis, the transformer is unnecessary and a direct connection may be made. Ensure the replacement speaker matches the impedance and power handling of the original.

Inter Sound

The broadcast sound is FM modulated onto a carrier with an impressive 8 MHz bandwidth. The peak FM deviation, ie the amount by which the signal deviates around the centre frequencies, is 50 kHz. This compares with a 75 kHz deviation on FM sound radio. The sound and vision signals make uneasy bedfellows, even being 6 MHz apart. A variety of problems can arise with these two signals, sharing as they do a great deal of common circuitry within the TV receiver — not the least being intermodulation resulting in a loud irritating buzz, aptly called Intercarrier Buzz.

Those are the bare bones of TV sound. From a critical standpoint the signal that leaves the TV transmitter is rarely the same one as the one coming from the set's loud-speaker.

If it is your wish to improve upon what greets your ears every night you have a problem. Basically you are limited by the original design. You have two courses of action open to you. Firstly you can take it upon yourself to build a The second, more practical route is to make the best of a bad job and improve upon what you already have.

The first and most obvious problem is perhaps the hardest to cure. That is the initial design. Modern receivers of the last few years have at least made some attempt to demodulate the sound responsibly. If your set is more than five years old — forget it. Proceed to step 2.

Step one. The aerial, the first link between the speaker and the incoming signal must be OK. As a general rule of thumb if the picture looks OK the sound will be. The colour TV is a very good indicator of signal quality being far less forgiving than a monochrome set. Look for noise or snow on the picture. If there is any, get a better aerial/move to an area with better reception/give up and proceed to step two.

The second principle of step one (confusing isn't it?) comes under the heading of alignment. Two symptoms to look for. Number one is intercarrier buzz. No big prizes for guessing how to recognise it. The second symptom of the second principle of step one (Prize for understanding that bit now available from the ETI offices) is called sound on vision. This is not necessarily detrimental to the sound quality but you might as well sort it out whilst you're at it.

Both these maladies point to one thing; poor alignment. The obvious remedy consists of whipping the back off your telly and twiddling the appropriate components. But hold on, which one. Most tellies have forty or fifty presets, coils, trimmers, etc just waiting for the eager, would-be twiddler. The answer here is arm yourself with a manufacturers' service sheet. You will be able to locate the audio section on the diagram quite easily. Just look for the loud speaker, amplifier section and decoder. On a modern colour TV just before the demodulator there will be a trap circuit. This usually consists of an LC network or a ceramic filter. For the sake of sanity DO NOT twiddle anything before this section. You will be entering the realms of IF alignment where only bold men tread, especially if you haven't got a wobbulator. If you have, then you have our deepest sympathy (and why are you reading this anyway because your set should be perfectly aligned?)

Now having located the demodulator/audio section take a deep breath. First thing to do is check up on your life insurance. Many thousands of volts run around the innards of tellies. Let them run up an errant finger and down your other arm, (the one clutching the gas pipe) and it won't really matter how bad your sound is on your TV set. The only noises you'll be hearing will be the strumming of heavenly harps (If you're lucky).

Start again, are you sound of wind, limb and brain. Yes? Then look for the vision signal trap. Does it consist of a LC network. If it does, mark the position of the slug relative to the coil, with one eye on a reflected image of the screen (use a mirror in front of the set) and the other on your shaking hand. Twiddle, no more than half a turn either way. Look for any striation on the screen (that's wavy lines). If they disappear back off and try the other way. If on the other hand the picture contorts with the sound coming from the set then go back to the starting point.

To make matters clear, if there is sound on vision this may cure it, it may also cure intercarrier buzz. If nothing changes or gets worse then return the slug to its original position.

Our next twiddle, or first, if you didn't have the first,

should be found around the demodulator circuit. As the sound is FM modulated you may be lucky and have a ratio-detector type decoder. If you have, chances are that there is another twiddle in store.

This time we will be setting up the decoder by ear. There is no practical way round it. Just twiddle and listen, keep looking at the screen, though nothing really terrible should happen. As always, make sure you know the starting point and NEVER twiddle more than half a turn either way. That way at least you should be able to get back to where you started without too much bother.

If neither of these exercises did anything for you, now is the chance for you to proceed to step two. It must be said however that if the sound is still really dreadful your IF stage is probably in need of attention. The only really capable people are the manufacturers themselves. Have a word with your local (friendly) TV serviceman about doing a swap. Most sets in the last few years use modular construction so the IF strip and/or tuner might just unplug and easily substitute for another.

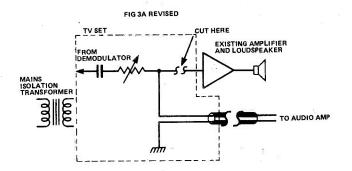


Fig. 3a. By isolating the set with a 1:1 mains isolation transformer, connections to the outside world should be safe. If your set has an isolated chassis, you should be OK.

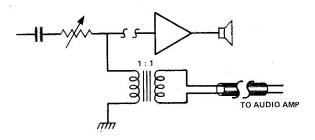


Fig. 3b. Using a 1:1 isolation transformer to prevent nasty shocks. The isolation transformer shown in fig. 4 is, however, the best solution for safe connection.

The Famous Step Two

Step two exists for those of you who are either scared of rooting about in the backof 'live' TV sets or have tried step one without success.

This involves modifications to your set. Two things must be ascertained before you pick up that soldering iron. Firstly, the set must be your own. It's no good trying to tell the man from Radio Rentals that you were trying to improve his set. Be assured something nasty will happen if you do. The second thing to consider is, will I mind if the modifications I am about to make blow my set/house/self/cat up. If you can hold your hand on your heart and still pick up that soldering iron with an easy conscience, then proceed.

As we said earlier, the loudspeakers used in TVs can be particularly nasty items. Why not replace your one with a nice big 12in woofer? It won't fit in the case. Solution, disconnect the existing speaker making notes of impedance, power rating, etc and replace. Problem number one is likely to be the high voltages running around the speaker. Most modern colour sets have a metal chassis at around half mains potential. This is because of the types of power supply used do not employ mains transformers, or, if they do, they are of the auto type with no separate primary and secondary. You have been warned. Let not your fingers touch these wires or you will know all about it. Problem number two with this procedure is called visual/audio image separation. Be sure not to site the speaker too far away from the screen. You will have the disturbing effect of seeing the picture in front of you and the sound coming from one side or another. This is especially irritating when watching Crossroads, as it can appear that Meg Richardson is at the same time on telly and somewhere in your living room. To be avoided at all costs.

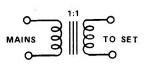


Fig. 4. Recommended method of isolating a TV set with a live chassis. Please note that the transformer should be rated at a minimum of 500 watts for a colour set.

The Step Three Bit

Step three is for the intrepid only. Going back to your trusty manufacturers' diagram, try to locate the point of entry of the audio signal into the audio output stage. Most manufacturers do this around the volume control area. The trick we are about to play here is to take this point, sever the connection between the volume control and the audio stage and introduce it to your expensive hi-fi equipment. The proviso in step two still holds good, but this time add expensive Hi-Fi to the list of things that could be blown up.

Because we still have the live chassis situation, you must first rid the wires coming from your set of any high voltages. A1:1 mains isolation transformer is the only practical answer. Now you have to determine the impedance and level of the signal coming out of the demodulater. There is only one reliable way to do this. Measure the level on a 'scope. Use your judgement for the impedance. Safest bet (though don't blame us if it's not) is to assume it will be a fairly hefty signal and treat accordingly. All being well and nothing nasty happening, place your speakers either side of the telly and switch to Mono. You may be rewarded with a really rich sound, complete with a full set of tone controls. On the other hand you may be left with a smouldering mass of high technology that was the telly and the Hi-Fi. Seriously though, any of these methods outlined here should only be attempted if you have a very good grounding in electronics. Do not on any account muck around with your set unless you know what you are doing. If you don't then save up and buy yourself a TV sound tuner and you'll live to read all the complaints about this article next month from irate TV manufacturers. EΠ

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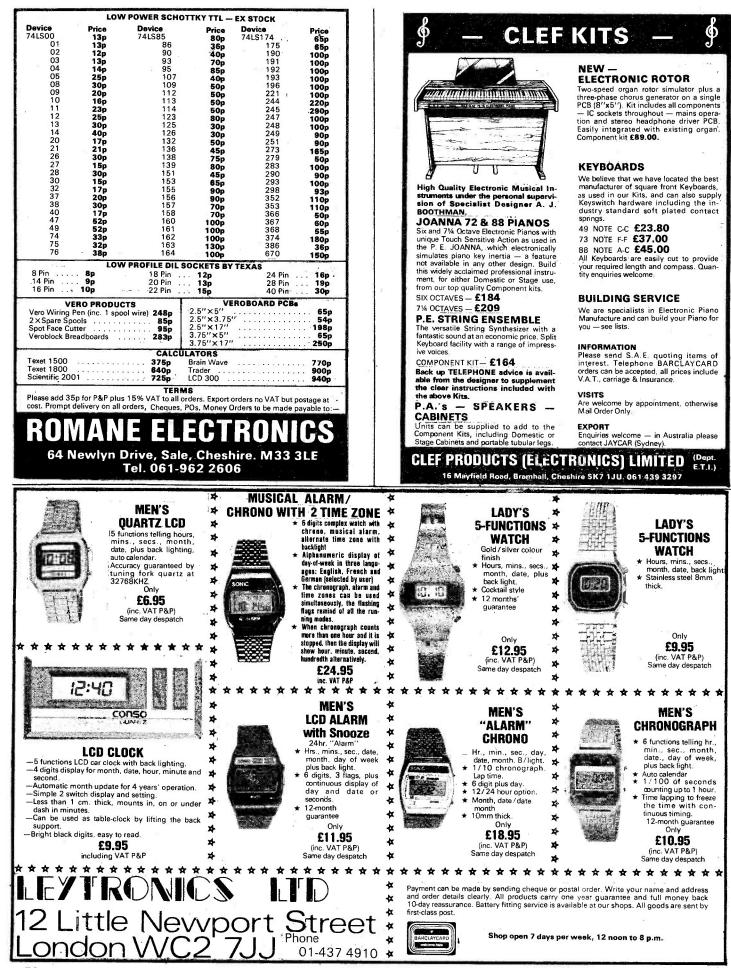


Lay down the ETIPRINT and rub over with a soft pencil until the pattern is transferred to the board. Peel off the backing sheet carefully making sure that the resist has transferred. If you've been a bit careless there's even a 'repair kit' on the sheet to correct any breaks!

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METAL LOCATOR

For discriminating treasure hunters, we present the Shadow metal locator from Altek, featuring deep-seeking VLF and discriminating operation.

The design of professional quality' metal detectors is a specialist field which up until now the commercial manufacturers have kept very much to themselves. This design incorporates many of the latest techniques in push button VLF discriminators which have hitherto been the subject of well guarded trade secrets. The detector performs as well as commercial models costing over £200.

It uses a ready made search head, as a home-made one would have no hope of giving the results needed for a design of this nature (would you use a home-made speaker with your hi-fi?). The search head from Altek enables depths of over 12" for a single coin to be achieved.

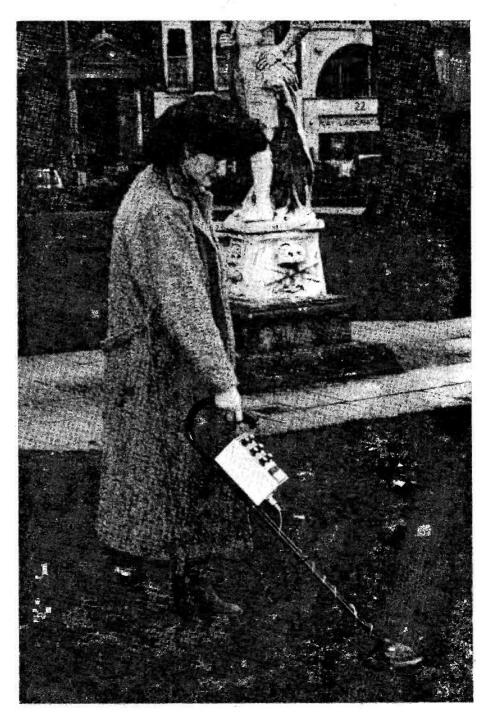
Construction

The use of sockets for IC1 and IC5 is not recommended due to the increased risk of leakage currents in the push button circuitry. C12 is a very critical component. Its value is not too important but it must be of the highest quality, have low dielectric absorption and high resistance. Polycarbonate types were used, but polystyrene would be equally suitable.

To keep the design as tidy as possible 20 way ribbon cable is used to, connect the board to the controls. As each colour appears twice they are differentiated by indicating from which side of the ribbon they come either white or black (the colour of the wire at the edge of the ribbon). Circuit pins are used at all other connection points so that wires can be attached after the board is installed in the case.

Setting Up

When construction is complete and the detector appears to function it is necessary to make sure that the Rx



PROJECT

coil has been properly connected. Due to the way the head is aligned it is not possible to check it until this stage.

Hold the head away from all metal and set the controls as follows: MODE and GROUND fully anticlockwise. ALL OTHERS at mid-rotation. Depress the tuning button and hold it in, rotate the TUNE control until the meter needle is approx mid scale. Release the button and bring the head close to a metal object — the meter should be deflected to the right. If it goes left, reverse the wires from the Rx coil (see diagram).

Use

Using the detector and interpreting the results is very much a matter of experience but the following notes will help.

Tuning

To adjust, the push button must be depressed. When tuned to your satisfaction release the button. If the tuning point drifts then it can be brought back simply by pushing the button for a second or two. When first switched on the memory retune button will be needed every few seconds but as thermal equalibrium is established it will be needed less often.

Sensitivity

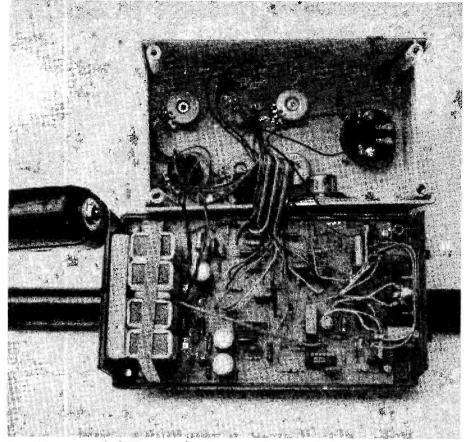
It is not necessary to set the sensitivity to maximum to achieve the greatest depth. Amplification is so great that a maximum setting may bring on instability. Experiment intelligently with it — mid-rotation is about right.

Ground

This only works in the VLF mode. Its setting is quite critical. First set the tuning with the head away from the ground. Move the head down to the ground and observe the meter. If it swings lett - rotate GROUND clockwise, if it swings right - turn anticlockwise. Hold the head away from the ground and depress the button to reset the tuning. Repeat this procedure until the meter does not deviate when the head is lowered. A slight misadjustment is tolerable but if it is turned too far clockwise the detector will work in ''reverse''. When VLF is selected the detector is in its most sensitive mode.

Discrimination

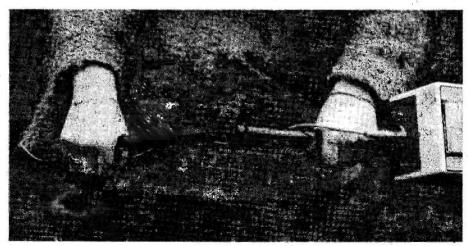
It only functions when a TR mode is selected. The degree of discrimination



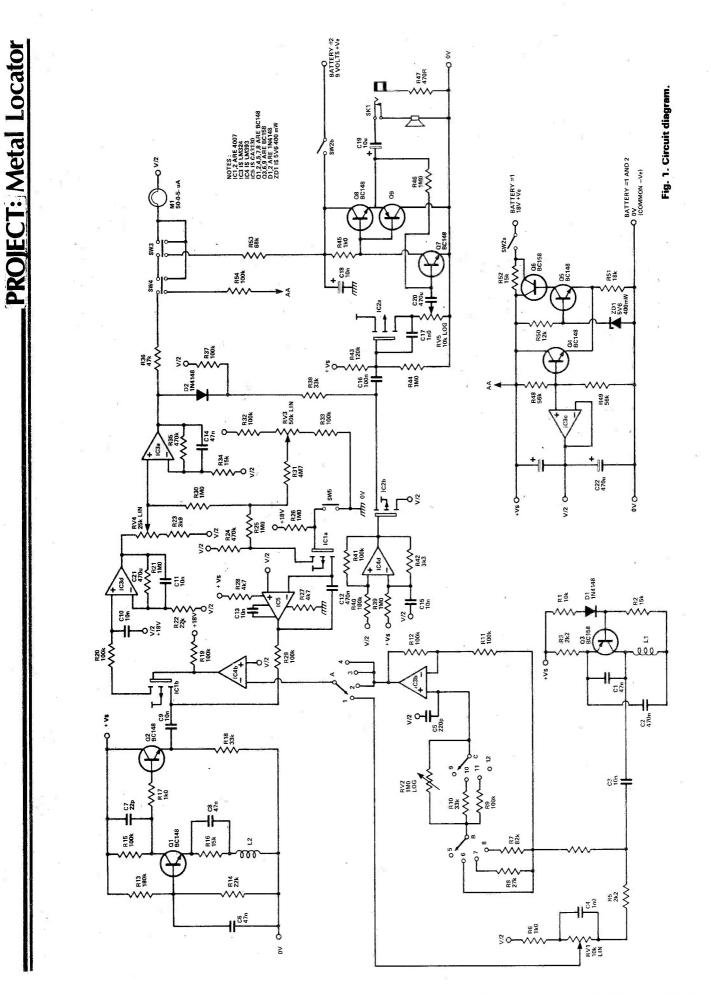
Connections from the PCB are taken to the top panel controls by 20 way ribbon cable.

is controlled jointly by the MODE coarse setting) and the DIS-CRIMINATION (fine setting) controls. Together they set the point at which the resistance of the target causes a left or right deflection on the meter. The circuit in this design is very good indeed. It is possible to differentiate between a can ring pull and a gold ring, for example. However, the discrimination control reduces sensitivity slightly. It is best to use a detector of this type in VLF mode until a target has been found and then use discrimination to determine its likely value!

Finally we ought to point out that in the UK it is necessary to obtain a licence before using a metal detector. this is not necessary elsewhere. Application forms can be obtained from: Home Office, Radio Regulatory Dept., Waterloo Bridge House, London S.E.1.



No, we haven't broken it. The two-piece shaft is telescopic, accommodating varying altitudes of treasure hunter.



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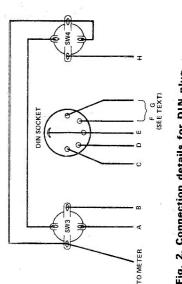
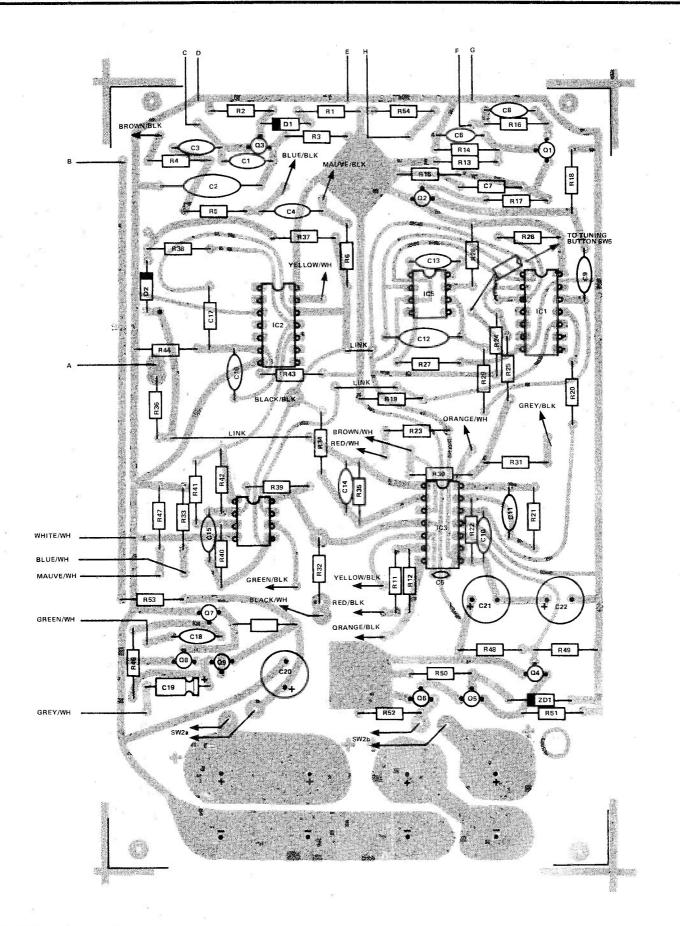


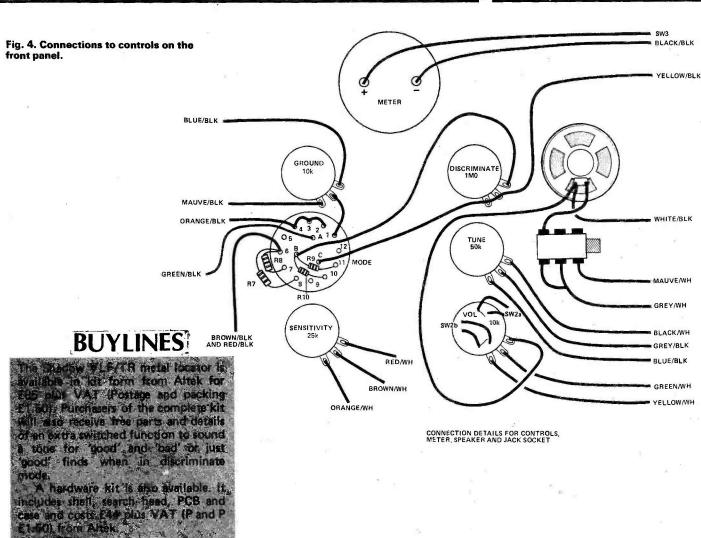
Fig. 2. Connection details for DIN plug and socket and SW3, 4. Note the tag lengths on SW3, 4.

You'll need a driving lesson before you commence twiddling with this control panel.

81



_PROJECT: Metal Locator



PARTS LIST

| DECORADI | e su-s/and bot | R43 | 120k | CI9 | 10u 25V electrolytic |
|---------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------|--|
| PL STOLOR | S All 248,5% IOk | R47 | 470R | C20,21,22 | |
| R2:16:34 | 151 | R48,49 | 56k | | 10 |
| 3 59 | | R50 | 12k | SEMICOND | UCTORS |
| REE | 212 | | 18k | - IC1,2 | 4007 * |
| R4.51 | 18k | R53 | 68k | IC3 | LM324 |
| 3 R6.17.45 | fik0 | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | | IC4 | LM393 |
| R7 - | 82k | POTENTION | METERS | 1C5 | |
| R8.* | 127k | RV1 . | 10k lin | Q1,2,4,5, | BC148 |
| R9,11,12 | 100k | RV2 | 1M0 log | 7,8 | |
| 15,19,20,29 | | ŔV3 | 50k lin | Q3,6,9 | |
| 11,39,37,40 | | RV4 | | D1,2 . | 1N4148 |
| 41,54 | | RYS | 10k log | ZDI | 5V6-400mW |
| RI0,18,38 | | Str. com Blancing | | Photom Tak | STEAL ST |
| | 180k | CAPACITO | | MISCELLA | |
| R14.22 | -22k | | 47n polyester | SURU DU HA | meter, 8R 214" speaker, lack socket, 6 knobs, 2 |
| R21.2 26; | IMO | C2 | 470n polyester | % stereo | e c/o push buttons, single |
| 30,39,44,46 | | | 10n polyester | | push button, 3p 4W totary |
| R23 | 3k9 | 13,15,18 | 1=0 = divetures | pore make | ay 180° latching DIN plug |
| R24.35 | 470k 4k7 | C4,17 | 1n0 polystyrene 220p ceramic | and spocket | PCB, search head, shaft |
| R27,28 R31 | 417 | C5 .C7 | 22p polystyrene | and handle | , case to suit, 4 pairs PP3 |
| . P36. | 47ka | CI2 | 470n polycarbonate | hattery | nnecting studs, 20 way |
| R42 | 313 9 | .C16 | 100n polyester | ribbon cable | |
| | the second state of the | sorte s | and the second sec | 1. 1. 1. Day 18 | |

CETH.

on Themes,





reviewed Popular Hi-Fi. BURROUGHS & DIGIT Panaplex calculator display 7 segment 0.25" digits. Neon type with red bevel socket and date. £1.95 cm. 10 for £17, red bevel socket and date. £1.95 ea. 10 for £1.47, HONEYWELL PROXIMITY DETECTOR inte-ergal amplifier 8V DC £3.50 ea, 10 for £30. MULLARD TBARBOL (2 audio amplifier 95p ea, 10 for £5, 100 for £70, 500 for £300. RCA CA3008.FM (F £1.56, 10 for £1.2, RCA CA309AQL, FM decoder £2.50, 10 for £20, 100 for £175. BU 205 TEXAS, £1.50 es, 10 for £12, 100 for E20, 100 for E175. BU 205 TEXAS, E1.50 e, 10 for E12, 100 for E100. 2N3055 80V version T03 power 10 for E3.50, 100 for £28, 500 for £125, 1.000 for £200. BU208 T03 Texas TV power transistors £1.75 e, 10 for £15, 100 for £120, 1.000 for £1 es. MC1310P.SN78115N FM stereo decoder E1.20 ee, 10 for £1 ee, 100 for 859 es. MULLARD AD161-AD122 Matched pairs. 1 pair 800, 10 pairs £80, E0X.STOCK RADIATION DETECTORS Guartz Fibre Dosimeters. Pen type with clip with lens and scale 0-50R. Originally over £5 OUR PRICE 959 EACH. 10 for £3.100 for £35. TV TUNERS by Mullard UHF 38 mcs size 3%x2%x1% 22.50 es. 10 for £20. 100 for £172 combined AM/FM IF strip £3.50. IP 1173 FM from end with AM tuning gang, used with LP1171 £3.50. LP1171 and 79 pair £5.75. 10 pairs for £0.00 pairs for £40. 10 pairs for £50, 100 pairs for £400. CA3085 RCA POSITIVE VARIABLE REG. 5volt 100m amp variable 1.8-24V 55p ca. 10 for CA3065 RCA POSITIVE VARIABLE REG. Svolt 100m amp variable 1.8-24V 55p ex. 10 for £5, 100 tor £35, 1,000 for £300. MULLARD LP1157 AM tuner modules with clouit £2,50 es, 10 for £20, 100 for £175. LUSTRAPHONE RIBBOM MIKE £1.50, + pre amp on chassis 3x2 x 1in. 10 for £12.50. TAA6618 (14 pin DL) (C TV sound and FM amplifier-detector by ATES on p. circuit board with other parts. Complete with data & connections 60p. 10 for £5, 100 for 40p es. 500 for 35p es. PREVIOUS LINES IN STOCK All mail to: 404 Edgware Road London W2 England Phone 01-723 1008 HENR Buy it with Access

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| 20 pin | .19 | .15 | | |
| 22 pin | .21 | .17 | .14 | |
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| inc VAT (orders not accepted for less than | | | | |

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| BC107 | £7 | BF394 | £4 |
| BC108 | £6 | BF450 | £7 |
| BC109 | £7 | BF451 | £5 |
| BC114 BC117 | £6 £5 | BFY17 BFY50 | £12 £14 |
| BC125 | £5 | BFY51 | £14 |
| BC125 BC147 | £5 | BFY52 | £14 |
| BC148 | £5 | BSY95A | £10 |
| BC149 | £5 | BU205 | £65 |
| BC159 | £5 | BU206 | £65 |
| BC172C | £5 | 2N1132 | £12 |
| BC182B | £4.50 | 2N2369 | £12 |
| 1k _ | £35 | 2N2894 | £12 |
| 10k | £310 | 2N2926Y | £5 |
| BC183B | £5 | 2N2926R | £5 |
| BC184L | £5 | 2N3053 | £13 |
| BC212 | £5 | 2N3054 | £34 |
| BC213L | £5 | 2N3055 | £34 |
| BC237 | £5 | 2N3442 | £100 |
| BC238B | £5 £7 | 2N3583 2N3618 | £45 £78 |
| BC252 BC308B | £/ £6 | 2N3018 2N3702 | to £5 |
| BC230 | £0 | 2N3702 | 10 2.5 |
| BC230 BC238 | £8 | 2N4401 | £5 |
| BC337 | £B | 2N4403 | £6 |
| BC348 | £5 | 2N5401 | £19 |
| BC351 | £14 | 2110401 | ~ |
| BC557A | £5 | DIOD | ES |
| BCX33 | £5 | 1N4001 | £3.50 |
| BD131 | £19 | 1 k | £28 |
| BD132 | £20 | 1N4004 | £4.50 |
| BD181 | £50 | 1k | £39 |
| BD184 | £60 | 1N4006 | £5.50 |
| BD246 | £25 | 1 k | £46 |
| BD525 | £25 | 1N4148 | £2.30 |
| BD526 | £25 | 1k | £17 |
| BD173 | £13 | 10 | |
| BF181 BF195 | £17 £5 | 1C: 741 8dil | £13.50 |
| BF195 | £5 | 555 | £13.50 £21.75 |
| BF197 | £5 | 723 14dil | £32 |
| BF241 | £5 | 723 1099 | |
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SCRs, 11 6V8 zeners. I I INHOU-plus Rs, Cs, etc. Only £1 74 Series ICs – Gates and complex logic, 20 asstd ICs on panels £1; 100 ICs £4. Z527 2×6V reed relays, 6×25030 or 2S230, 6×400V rects, plus Rs. Only 50p

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Voo2 Twin type. 2 metres 40×40 mm and driver board, supplied with circuit and connection data, £3.50. Voo3 New type, just in. Twin type moulded in one piece, 80×40mm (no driver board but suitable circuit supplied) c2 50 driver b £2.50.

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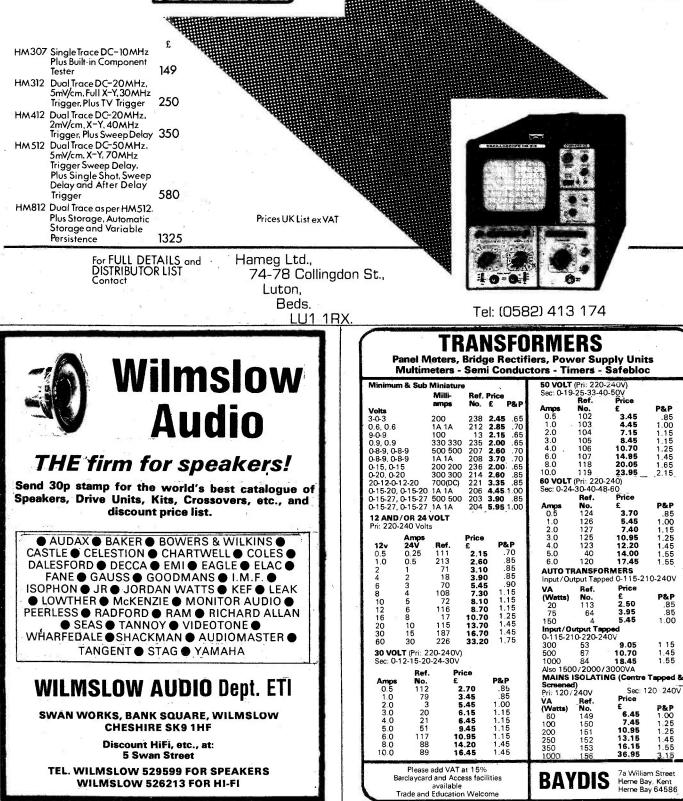
PACKS WILL HELP YOU ALL PACKS CONTAIN FULL SPEC. BRAND NEW MARKED DEVICES — SENT BY RETURN OF POST VATINCLUSIVE PRICES. K001 50V ceramic plate capacitors, 5%, 10 of each value 22pf to 1,000P, total 210 £3.69. K002 Extended range 22pF to 0.1 µF, 330 values £5.53.

each value 22pF to 1.000 pF total 210 £2.69. K002 Extended range 22pF to 0.1 μ F, 330 values E5.53. K003 Polyester capacitors, 10 each of these values: 001, 0.015, 0.022, 0.033, 0.047, 0.068, 0.1, 0.15, 0.22, 0.33, 0.47 μ , 110 atogether for E5.07. K004 Mylar capacitors, min 100V type 10 each all values from 1.000pF to 10.000pF. Total 130 for £3.05. K007 Electrolytic capacitors 25V working small physical size. 10 each of these popular values 1, 22, 47, 10, 22, 47, 100 µF. Total 170 for £3.59 K008 Extended range, as above, also including 220, 470 and 1000 µF. Total 170 for £5.05. K021 Miniature carbon film 5% resistors CR25 or similar. 10 of each value from 10R to 1M, E12 series. Total 610 resistors 25.15. K022 Extended range. Total 8150 resistors from IR to 10M £8.50. K041 Zener diodes 400mW 5% B2Y88, etc. 10 of each value from 2 7V to 36V, E24 series. Total 280 for £16.37.

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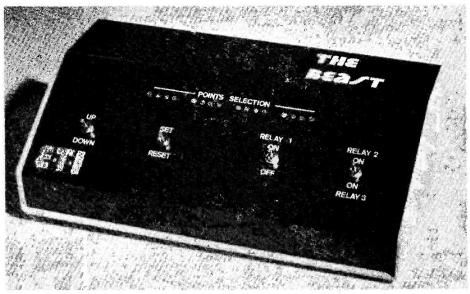


PERFORMANCE AND RELIABILITY ARE THE SEALS FIRMLY STAMPED ON THE COMPLETE HAMEG RANGE AND IT IS <u>A COMPLETE RANGE</u>



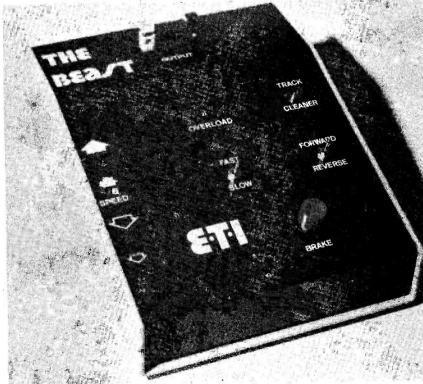






The points controller (above) can control up to sixteen sets of points or relays. It can activate several times per second. The set of points chosen is shown on the row of LEDs on the front panel. Think about your own particular points control needs before you start to build this unit. The data distribution unit is shown on page 91.

epoxied to the front panel. Our controller unit connects to the decoder/ data-distributor unit via approximately 3,5 metres of 3-core coiled cable and a 3-pin DIN plug and socket.



The train controller (above) gives exceptionally fine speed control, from crawl to supersonic (well nearly). There's also a built-in track cleaner to

keep things running smoothly.

The main power supply unit (below) has electronic overload on its output and can power up to four sets of track systems simultaneously.



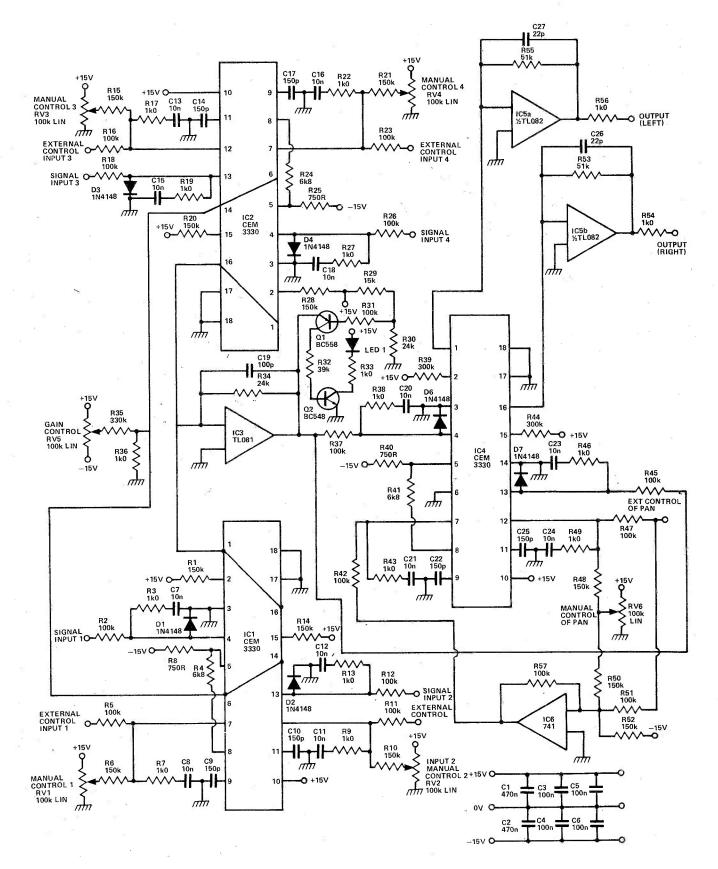


Fig.1. Circuit diagram of the voltage controlled mixer.

PROIECT: VCM

HOW IT WORKS

8

The CEM 33305 from Curtis Electromuse presenties, contains two voltage controlled maintees each of which consists of a vari-ble gais call and a log converter. The gain of a the curter in, current-out type and as simultaneous finaar and exponential ontrols. The key converter generates the marithm of the laser control input current the parametrizes the concentration of the laser control input current the transmitting the exponential control.

A partition of the linear control input current while transmitting the exponential control, input unchanged to its output. References to the circuit diagram and present to 9, of IC1 illustrate the basic prime of the design and some of the fratures, at the CEM 3330. The shead input (Pin 4), it is a summany node and can, therefore accept unshipts independent control over each input near one input has been provided by kept to 210V R3 and C7 are manned, and with R2= 100k the signal level shead to 110V R3 and C7 are manned, and with R2= 100k the signal level shead by kept to 210V R3 and C7 are manned, and with R2= 100k the signal level shead by here to 210V R3 and C7 are manned, and with R2= 100k the signal level shead to prove a streng on problems. R1 connected to 145V provides a reference current for use the based on proportional mixing of up to four secals and the linearity. The design is based on proportional mixing of up to four secals and the R 1 with allows manned to for of gain via R 27 and R6 or external control of gain via R 27 and R6 or external control of gain via R 27 and R6 or external control of gain via R 37 with allows manned control of gain via R 37 and R6 or external control of gain yields. By using a 150k resistor for R6 the control pota can make use of the standard +15V supply and provide the same gain as a 10V external control signal applied to the 100k resistor R5 R7 and C8 compensation net-work stabilize the tog converter. C9 is for compensation of the gain cell A master gain control is obtained by injecting a small voltage into the exponential control input (Pin 6). This veltage is derived from RVS R15 and R35 and is common to the four priori states. 10000

The averall gain of the VCA is given by CE/VT CL

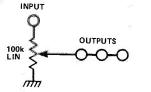
1.1

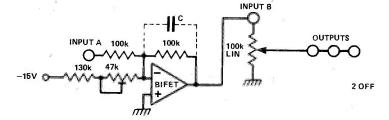
where is is the value of the output resistor (R14). In the signal input resistor (R2); ICL the linear control current developed across R5 (or R6); Ingy the current input is Pin 2 via R1; and Vcg the exponential control voltage. This equation indicates how the mixer may be altered to suit other signal and control works

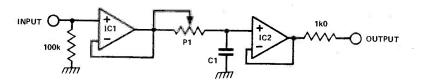
the mixer may be altered to sult other signal and control levels. One of the unique features of the CEM (3330° is that the operating, point of the implifunction of the sector which parameters are most important in a particular appli-cation. The quescent standby current of the signal-outpring transistore is varied by placing a resistor between the left pin (Pin 3) and the idle current actuat pin (Pin 8). In-this application the suppliers are not class AB with the 6R8 measure (R4) providing a standby current of about 7 uA. a standby current of about 7 uA.

The four signal input and control stages are identical and their output currents are summed at UG3 and converted to a voltage acress R34. This voltage is applied to Q1 which is turned on when the peak output of the synthesiser), which is set by the vol-tage divider R29, R30. Q2 is also turned on when this peak voltage is reached and the LEB (D5) will then light up. At constant amplitude high frequencys the LID will lead to glow dinity but intermittent peak voltages are clearly indicated. The output voltage from ICS also goes to both VCAs in IC4 which is continued on a similar manner to Ks 1 and 2 except that the exponential output a ground of R47. The planing effect is obtained for R42 or R47. The planing effect is obtained for R42 or R47. The planing effect is obtained for R42 or R47. The planing effect is obtained for R42 or R47. The planing effect is obtained for R42 or R47. The planing effect is obtained for R42 or R47. The planing effect is obtained for R42 or R47. The planing effect is obtained for R42 or R46. and 0V when there is 10V at R47 or R46, and 0V when there is 10V at R47 or R46. and 0V when there is 10V at R47 or R46. Signification of a voltage across reastors R55 and R53 respectively. The use of or manp, IC5, provides dow impedance outputs of op amp, IC5, provides, low impedance outputs.

the CEM'3330 may be trimmed for precision control of gain and for use in high quality audio applications. The arrangement used in this design is entirely satisfactory for its intended use with high signal levels. dist.



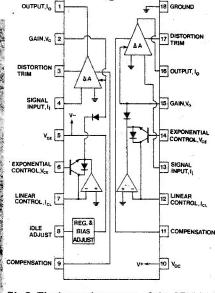


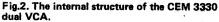


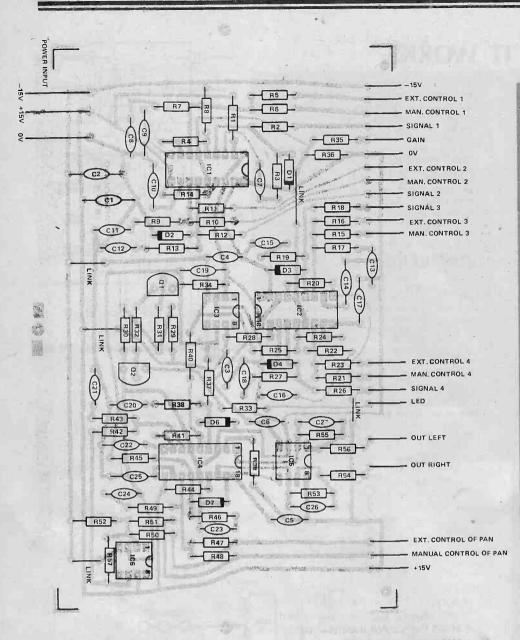
2 **OFF**

O = JACK SOCKET

Fig.3. Circuit diagram of the simple processor.







Using The Mixer

A few guidelines on use are given to demonstrate the versatility achieved by incorporating voltage control.

 A simplistic view would be to consider the mixer as four voltage controlled amplifiers with a common output. One technique often applied to a VCA is amplitude modulation (tremolo). Usually, however, the VCA is one of the last stages and, if a number of signals have been combined in a conventional mixer prior to the VCA, then the total signal has to be amplitude modulated. Using the voltage controlled mixer only parts of the signal need be modulated and the resultant effect can be more pleasing.

2. One of the early works with a synthesiser was Morton Subotnick's "The Wild Bull," recorded in 1968. In this work extensive use is made of a sawtooth waveform (high harmonic content) which is separated into four octave bands to provide the signals for a four-channel voltage controlled mixer. Each channel was controlled by an ASDR envelope shaper gated from a sequencer. This arrangement allows the separate timbral characteristics of any sound to

Fig.4. Component overlay of the VCM.

be independently treated. Furthermore, by varying the speed of the sequencer the characteristics of the sound can be made to vary widely, for example, as the rate is increased the four bands begin to sound simultaneously. Only a simple digital sequencer is required for the above and the voltage controlled mixer becomes the heart of a useful music making instrument within the body of the synthesiser. This type of approach is particularly useful for those without access to multi-track recording equipment.

3. Adding and subtracting waveforms from two or more oscillators set to different pitches has not been widely used with synthesisers due to the tendency for the voltage controlled oscillators to track at different rates. The latter makes it impossible to maintain the same tone quality over several octaves. With the incorporation of synchronising facilities in modern VCOs this problem is overcome and additive and subtractive synthesis is a worthwhile field of exploration. Of course, subtractive synthesis is already widely employed by filtering techniques but more subtle tones can be obtained by mixing techniques.

PARTS LIST

| RESISTORS R1,14,20, 28 50 52 | 150k 1% metal film |
|---|--|
| 28,50,52 R2,5,11, 12,16,18,23, 26,31,37,42, 45,47 | 100k |
| R3,7,9,13, 17,19,22,27, 33,36,38,43, 46,49,54,56 | 1k0 |
| R4,24,41 R6,10,15, 21,48 | 6k8 150k |
| R8,25,40 R29 R30,34 | 750R 15k 24k |
| R32 R35 | 39k 330k 300k 1% metal film |
| R39,44 R51,57 R53,55 | 100k 1% metal film 51k |
| POTENTION RV1-6 | AETERS 100k lin |
| CAPACITOR | 20 |
| | |
| | 470n polyester |
| C1,2 C3,4,5,6 | 470n polyester 100n polyester |
| C1,2 C3,4,5,6 C7,8,11,12, 13,15,16,18, 20,21,23,24 | 470n polyester 100n polyester 10n polyester |
| C1,2 C3,4,5,6 C7,8,11,12, 13,15,16,18, 20,21,23,24 C9,10,14, 17,22,25 | 470n polyester 100n polyester 10n polyester 150p polystyrene |
| C1,2 C3,4,5,6 C7,8,11,12, 13,15,16,18, 20,21,23,24 C9,10,14, 17,22,25 C19 | 470n polyester 100n polyester 10n polyester 150p polystyrene 100p polystyrene |
| C1,2 C3,4,5,6 C7,8,11,12, 13,15,16,18, 20,21,23,24 C9,10,14, 17,22,25 | 470n polyester 100n polyester 10n polyester 150p polystyrene 100p polystyrene 22p polystyrene |
| C1,2 C3,4,5,6 C7,8,11,12, 13,15,16,18, 20,21,23,24 C9,10,14, 17,22,25 C19 C26,27 SEMICOND IC1,2,4 | 470n polyester 100n polyester 10n polyester 150p polystyrene 22p polystyrene 22p polystyrene UCTORS CEM3330 |
| C1,2 C3,4,5,6 C7,8,11,12, 13,15,16,18, 20,21,23,24 C9,10,14, 17,22,25 C19 C26,27 SEMICOND IC1,2,4 IC3 | 470n polyester 100n polyester 10n polyester 150p polystyrene 22p polystyrene UCTORS CEM3330 TL081CP or equivalent |
| C1,2 C3,4,5,6 C7,8,11,12, 13,15,16,18, 20,21,23,24 C9,10,14, 17,22,25 C19 C26,27 SEMICOND IC1,2,4 IC3 IC5 | 470n polyester 100n polyester 10n polyester 150p polystyrene 22p polystyrene 22p polystyrene UCTORS CEM3330 TL081CP or equivalent TL082CP or equivalent |
| C1,2 C3,4,5,6 C7,8,11,12, 13,15,16,18, 20,21,23,24 C9,10,14, 17,22,25 C19 C26,27 SEMICOND IC1,2,4 IC3 IC5 Q1 | 470n polyester 100n polyester 10n polyester 150p polystyrene 22p polystyrene 22p polystyrene UCTORS CEM3330 TL081CP or equivalent TL082CP or equivalent |
| C1,2 C3,4,5,6 C7,8,11,12, 13,15,16,18, 20,21,23,24 C9,10,14, 17,22,25 C19 C26,27 SEMICOND IC1,2,4 IC3 IC5 | 470n polyester 100n polyester 10n polyester 150p polystyrene 22p polystyrene 22p polystyrene UCTORS CEM3330 TL081CP or equivalent |

BUYLINES

The voltage controlled mixer PCB and all the components shown on the circuit diagram are available for £24.62 including postage and VAT from Digisound Limited, 13 The Brooklands, Wrea Green, Preston, Lancashire PR4 2NQ.

PROJECT: VCM

4. A major application of the voltage controlled mixer is the ability to alter loudness and harmonic content with pitch. One of the criticisms of 'live' electronic music is the precise nature of its sounds and the initial excitement of a new sound turns to boredom as the brain adversely reacts to its repetitive nature. By applying the keyboard control voltage (or its inverse, or a proportion of either) to one or more of the mixer control inputs then the amplitude or harmonic content (often both) will vary with pitch and so provide a useful means of dynamically altering the timbral characteristics of the sound.

5. Applying a low frequency waveform to the pan control input can produce some interesting spatial and rotational effects, but for greatest impact this technique should be used sparingly. 6. Mention has been made of waveforms, envelope shapers and keyboard voltage for control of the mixer and in common with other voltage controlled modules any variable voltage source may be used. A foot pedal control adapted to provide a 10V output is particularly useful in conjunction with a mixer.

Processor Module

As discussed in Part 1, the low output impedance and high input impedance of the modules allows one output to drive several inputs without overloading or introducing appreciable errors. Thus attenuators should be on inputs rather than outputs so that their level can be independently adjusted. Likewise the modules should ideally have a number of commoned output sockets to facilitate distribution of the signal to other modules.

Additional attenuating potentiometers and jack sockets add to cost and also take up valuable panel space and so for situations where the controls are used infrequently a distribution panel was discussed last month.

A suggested configuration for the module (a 'processor') is two distribution blocks which allow one input to be distributed to three outputs with or without attenuation.

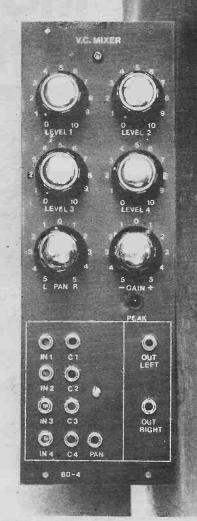
Secondly, there are a further two The mixer PCB attached to its front panel. blocks which may be used as above, or the signal may be inverted via an op amp. In this instance inverting means subtracting the input voltage from 10 volts and not turning a positive input voltage into a negative one. This is achieved by adding components R3 and TP1 to a conventional unity gain inverter.

Another addition is the so-called 'lag processor' which is simply a low pass filter and akin to the usual portamento circuit. This is useful for slowing down fast control signals and also for delaying control signals.

Construction

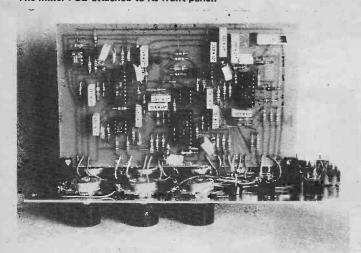
Because of the simple construction of the circuits no printed circuit board is shown but a few construction hints may be of value. For the inverter a BIFET type op amp (LF 351, TL 081, etc) should be used to prevent distortion of high frequency or fast signals. The main precaution is to keep the signal input resistor close to the inverting pin. A small capacitor (10 or 22p) across the op amp also reduces the likelihood of instability Furthermore, if you decide to install more than two inverters on a board then 100n decoupling capacitors mounted close to the power supply pins of the IC will prevent the tendency of these devices to talk to one another. The circuit should be wired up so that the inverter stage is disabled when input jack socket 'B' is in use.

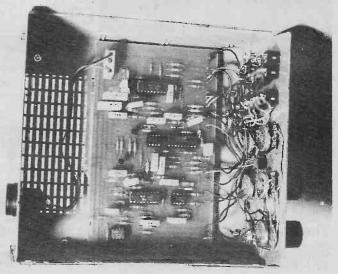
A LM1458 type op amp should be adequate for most applications of the lag processor. RV1 = 2M2 and C1 = 220n' will provide sufficient delay and since short delays are the most useful a polyester capacitor may be employed.



Panel layout of the mixer.

The mixer PCB installed in its case,





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FEATURE

TECH TIPS

Example game of "Grand-Prix".

Winner is the first player to travel 1000 km. Pre-load store 3 with 0.25.

Grand Prix

M. R. Harrison

Grand Prix can be played on the following calculators — Casio fx-201p and Casio Profx-1.

The game is played by the calculator explaining the conditions of the road by means of a skill factor. The conditions are as below:

1.5 + Excellent conditions and on a straight.

1.4 + Very good.

1.3+Good.

1.2 + Reasonable road surface but bends in road. Take care.

1.1 + Greasy road surface due to water.

1.0+0il !!!! DANGER.

The player whose turn it is, decides how fast he dare travel without crashing. The faster the speed the further the distance the player's car will travel. The winner is the first person to travel a chosen distance. The game is played as follows:

1. Press start.

2. Skill factor is shown for player 1.

3. Player 1 enters his required speed.

4. Total distance player 1 has travelled will only be displayed if player 1 did not crash.

5. Skill factor is shown for player 2.

6. Player 2 enters his required speed.

7. Total distance player 2 has travelled will only be displayed if player 2 did not crash.

8. Go to stage 2.

The first part of the program is to obtain a random number between 0 and 1. This is done by multiplying another number between 0 and 1 again by -3.94. To the result, 1 is continually added until the result becomes positive. This result is used in obtaining the next random number in the same way and also in the next stage of the program, which is to obtain a skill factor. The skill factor is found by dividing the random number previously calculated by 2 and then adding on 1.021.

| | Player | 1 | | Player 2 | |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| Skill Factor | Speed (kmph) | Dist Travelled (km) | Skill Factor | Speed (kmph) | Dist Travelled (km) |
| $\begin{array}{c} 1.03\\ 1.17\\ 1.35\\ 1.28\\ 1.15\\ 1.16\\ 1.27\\ 1.45\\ 1.41\\ 1.30\\ 1.32\\ 1.25\\ 1.22\\ 1.14\\ 1.27\\ 1.46\\ 1.50\\ 1.13\\ 1.26\\ 1.30\\ 1.07\\ 1.38\\ 1.25\\ 1.11\\ 1.46\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 10.00\\ 20.00\\ 30.00\\ 23.00\\ 20.00\\ 30.00\\ 110.00\\ 100.00\\ 35.00\\ 25.00\\ 25.00\\ 25.00\\ 25.00\\ 90.00\\ 150.00\\ 17.50\\ 25.00\\ 35.00\\ 10.00\\ 52.00\\ 30.00\\ 15.00\\ 90.00\\ \end{array}$ | 0.15 5.92 24.46 35.91 41.21 46.78 61.15 crash!! crash!! crash!! 80.86 92.16 101.14 107.94 119.92 189.52 crash!! 193.55 204.90 223.93 225.01 259.54 crash!! 262.25 crash!! | $1.49 \\ 1.44 \\ 1.21 \\ 1.49 \\ 1.49 \\ 1.46 \\ 1.03 \\ 1.30 \\ 1.46 \\ 1.45 \\ 1.34 \\ 1.09 \\ 1.23 \\ 1.34 \\ 1.09 \\ 1.28 \\ 1.12 \\ 1.08 \\ 1.07 \\ 1.38 \\ 1.31 \\ 1.09 \\ 1.13 \\ 1.31 \\ 1.09 \\ 1.13 \\ 1.16 \\ 1.27$ | $\begin{array}{c} 100.00\\ 90.00\\ 20.00\\ 110.00\\ 120.00\\ 15.00\\ 35.00\\ 100.00\\ 80.00\\ 37.50\\ 20.00\\ 25.00\\ 44.00\\ 10.00\\ 33.00\\ 15.00\\ 20.00\\ 15.00\\ 15.00\\ 15.00\\ 15.00\\ 15.00\\ 15.00\\ 15.00\\ 15.00\\ 30.00\\ 30.00\\ \end{array}$ | 80.81 crash!! 88.14 177.44 274.60 crash!! 275.08 293.68 crash!! 354.48 376.95 crash!! 387.13 crash!! 387.13 crash!! 387.43 403.72 406.67 crash!! 407.96 441.47 crash!! 443.53 447.14 452.72 |
| | | | | | |

ETC

By keeping a record of one's attempts, the player can soon realise how fast he may go with certain skill factors. For a new game, stores 7 & 8 have to be cleared.

GRAND-PRIX

Steps:-

| ST*0: GOTO9: I=9: GOTO8: | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| | 13 |
| GOTO9: I=K2: GOTO8: GOTO0: | 27 |
| SUB*9: 3=3x6: | 36 |
| ST*4: 3=3+9: | |
| | 45 |
| IF3=K0:4:5:5: | 57 |
| SUB*8: IM=3÷K2+0: | 69 |
| ANS IM: | 72 |
| 2=9 10 [×] × IM TAN; | 80 |
| I=I3K3: ~ | 87 |
| ENT IM: | 90 |
| | |
| 1=IM: IF IM=2:1:1:3: | 105 |
| ST*1: I=I+K3: | 115 |
| IM=3SINx1+IM: | 124 |
| | |
| ANS IM: | 127 |
| | |

Pre-load memory stores as below:-

 Store 9 ...
 1

 Store 6 ...
 -3.94

 Store 0 ...
 1.021

 Store 3 ...
 any number between 0 and 1.

Rad-Deg-Grad switch *must* bet set on "Radians". For a new game, stores 7 & 8 have to be cleared.

ELECTRONICS TODAY INTERNATIONAL -- MARCH 1980

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FEATURE: Tech Tips

Gyrator Smoother

J. P. Macaulay

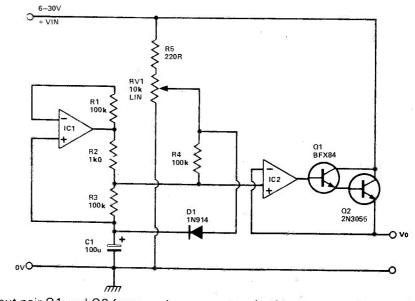
Although this circuit was developed to supply a well smoothed supply to a stereo class A amplifier it is well suited to many other applications. The circuit is based on the dual op amp LM358. A1 is used as an gyrator, C1 being amplified by the ratio of R3 to R4, ie 1000X. The simulated capacitor thus formed between the output of A1 and ground is 100n.

R5 and RV1 set the output voltage whilst R4 in series with the 'capacitor' forms a smoothing network with a time constant of 10,000 seconds! In order to avoid protracted turn on times the diode, D1, rapidly charges C1 to within 0V6 of the nominal output voltage within two seconds. Ripple is not measurable with the prototype when supplying 3A into a load. A2 and the Darlington

Motorcycle Anti-Theft Alarm

C. R. Goble

IC1a,b form a monostable triggered by mercury switch S1.IC1c then provides a low output, allowing the charge on C5 to decay over a couple of seconds through R7. After this short delay IC1d allows RL1 to sound the alarm bleeper and the astable around IC2a,b flashes the bike headlight via RL2. After a period the monostable resets and arms the

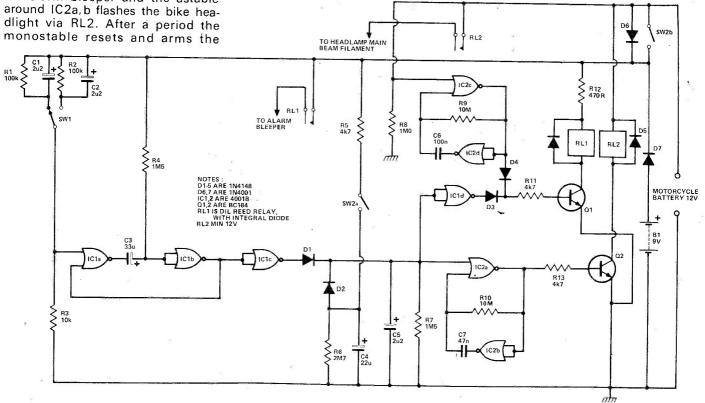


output pair Q1 and Q2 form a voltage follower with an output current

capacity in excess of 10A, if Q2 is mounted on a hefty heatsink.

circuit once more. If the battery leads are cut then another astable around IC2c,d will switch the bleeper on and off continuously, via RL1, until disarmed by lockswitch S2.C4 discharging prevents the alarm from sounding for about 20 seconds after initial arming. RL2 contacts should be suitably rated and, ideally, RL1 should take only a low current to help con-

serve standby power. Current drain when untriggered amounts to that through S1.6V operation is possible with 6V relays although values may need altering to preserve timing. Mercury switch S1 can be formed either from one double switch or from two single switches, mounted across the 'bike and wired to give a changeover action.





PSI Comp 80. Z80 Based powerful scientific computer Design as published in Wireless World, April-September, 1979.

The kit for this outstandingly practical design by John Adams published in a series of articles in Wireless World really is complete! Included in the PSI COMP 80 scientific, computer kit is a professionally finished cabinet, fibre-glass double sided, plated-through-hole printed circuit board. 2 keyboards PCB mounted for ease of construction, IC sockets, high reliability metal oxide resistors, power supply using custom designed toroidal transformer. 2K Basic and 1K monitor in EPROMS and, of course, wire, nuts, bolts, etc.

PSI COMP 80 Memory Expansion System

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By carefully thought out engineering a mother board with buffers and its own power supply (powered by the computer's transformer) enables up to 3 8K RAM or 8K ROM boards to be fitted neatly inside the computer cabinet. Connections to the mother board from the main board expansion socket is made via a ribbon cable.

| Mother board: | Fibre glass double sided plated through noie P.C.B. 8.7' x 3.0'' set of all components including all brackets, fixing parts and ribbon cable with socket to connect to expansion plug £39.90 |
|------------------------|---|
| 8K Static RAM board | Fibre glass double sided plated through hole P.C.B. 5.6" x 4.B" |
| 8K ROM board | Fibre glass double sided plated through hole P.C.B. 5.6" x 4.8" £12.40 Set of components including IC sockets, plug and socket but excluding ROMs £10.70 2708 ROM (8 required) £8.00 Complete set of board, components, 8 ROMs £78.50 |

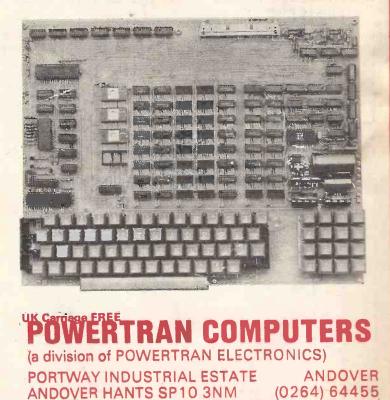
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FEATURE: Tech Tips

Solder Sucking

A. D. Hextall

Here is a tip for those wealthy enough to possess a solder sucker. Those so fortunate will appreciate the cost of buying replacement nozzles. Great financial saving can be achieved by sliding a piece of rubber sleeving over the nozzle, extending it by about 4 mm. Not only is the sleeving heatresistant, but when worn can be replaced at a miserly cost.

Car Alarm

W. D. Solomon

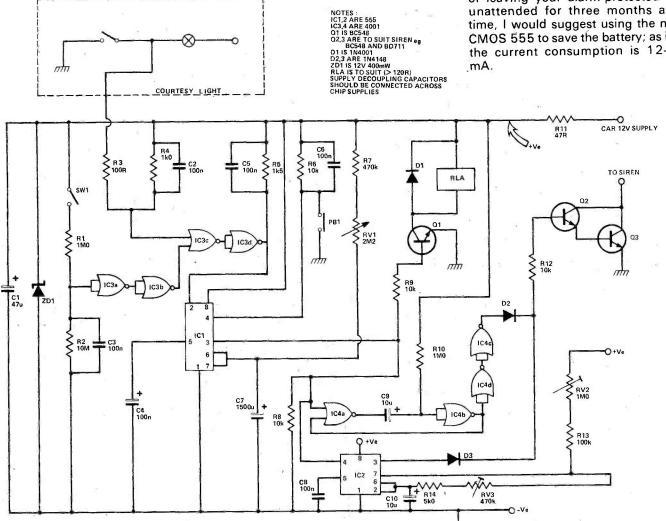
This circuit offers a greater degree of security than many of the designs previously published, in that there is absolutely no way of controlling, or resetting the alarm from inside the car. When triggered, a relay flips over, to be used for immobilising the car by, say, shorting out the points or disconnecting the solenoid. A siren is also turned on, winding up for a few seconds before an astable turns it on and off, thus producing an effective alarm sound. After a pre-selected time the system resets itself, to avoid draining the battery, or annoying the neighbours.

IC3 provides the trigger logic, the gates being arranged so that if the wire to SW1 (the enable/disable switch) is cut or damaged, the system will still be enabled. IC1 is a 555

being used as a basic timer; the time. period (before the system resets itself) is controlled by RV1. The output of IC1 turns on Q1 and thus the relay, while triggering the monostable (IC4a & b) and buffer (IC4c & d), which turns on the siren, via the Darlington pair (Q2 & 3). After a few seconds the astable 555 (IC2) takes over, bleeping the siren on and off. RV2, 3 are adjusted when the alarm is installed to vary the on and off times and produce the desired alarm sound. D2, 3 isolate the outputs of IC2, 4

ZD1, C1 and R11 provide a stabilized 12V supply; C2, 3, 5, 6 and their associated resistors are a desperate attempt to protect the circuit from a noisy ignition! On the prototype, PB1 and RV1 were mounted on the alarm box, which was bolted inside the engine compartment; SW1 was hidden in the boot, although a key-switch could be used in a more prominent position.

One final note; if you're in the habit of leaving your alarm-protected car unattended for three months at a time, I would suggest using the new CMOS 555 to save the battery; as it is the current consumption is 12-15



min

