1981 May \$1.75* N7 \$2

FURNIES TURN MITTINIA CHRIST -ORNOT?

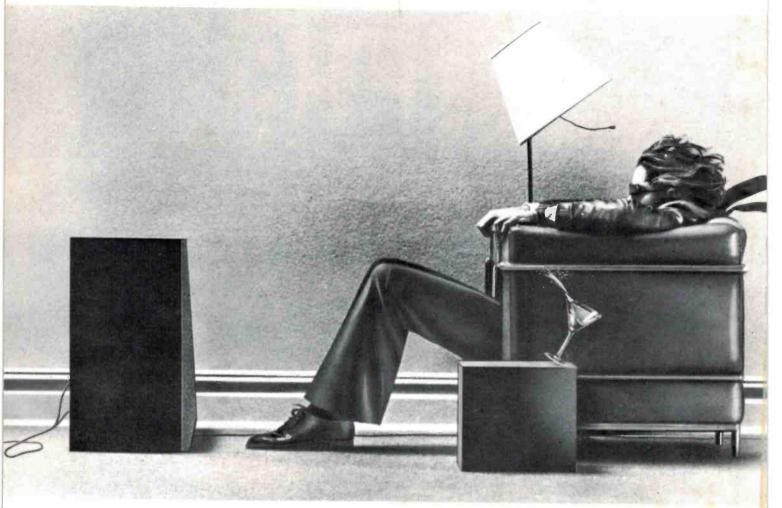
C Barrie M. Schwortz

Scientists examine the Holy Shroud of Turin

AN ETI EXCLUSIVE

UHF TV converter project Electronic humidity meter Videodisc-how soon? Sony's TA-F80 hi-tech amp

AFTER 500 PLAYS OUR HIGH FIDELITY TAPE STILL DELIVERS HIGH FIDELITY.



If your old favourites don't sound as good as they used to, the problem could be your recording tape. Some tapes show their age more than others. And when a tape ages

prematurely, the music on it does too.

What can happen is, the oxide particles that are bound onto tape loosen and fall off, taking some of your music with them. At Maxell, we've developed a binding process that helps to prevent

this. When oxide particles are bound onto our tape, they stay put. And so does your music.

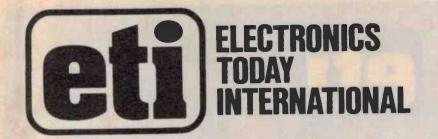
So even after a Maxell recording is 500 plays old, you'll swear it's not a play over five.

HAGEMEYER For further information on Maxell Tapes write to Maxell Advisory Service, P.O. Box 307, North Ryde, N.S.W. 2113



WT191/80

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BROADCASTING DILEMMA

IT IS APPARENT that television broadcasting in Australia has reached a crossroad — but it's no ordinary crossroad, it's a five-way junction! Television broadcasters, and listeners, have a number of options confronting them with regard to avenues for transmission and reception of programmes. These are: the existing 12-channel VHF system, a UHF system with over 35 channels available, direct satellite broadcasting, cable distribution or a 'mix' of these.

Cable TV is relatively remote, yet if any orderly mix of broadcasting avenues is to be looked at, it must clearly be a consideration. Satellite broadcasting, though, will be upon us later this decade, and that's not far away in planning terms. At present, UHF TV broadcasting is fulfilling an 'accessory' role. There is only one 'prime' broadcaster on UHF, the 'ethnic' station, channel 28, the others being translator services for existing VHF stations filling in where the VHF services cannot reach. The VHF system, introduced in 1956, amended in 1961, is currently in the process of being partially disassembled to make way for FM broadcasting.

The current disassembling of the old 12-channel VHF system by removal of channels 3, 4 and 5 to make way for the 88-108 MHz broadcast band has thrown the other options into high relief and this, coupled with the fact that channels 0 and 5A stations are to be phased out (see March issue, page 74 and this issue, page 81), has put enormous pressures on the existing TV broadcasting system.

The Federation of Australian Television Stations, representing the broadcasters as an 'industry', hosted a seminar in mid-March seeking ways out of their current dilemma, and we have a brief report of this on page 81. With direct satellite broadcasting fast approaching, the current broadcasters are seemingly caught between the devil — in the guise of channel reductions — and the deep blue sky! Although the satellite is suppose to provide services to those who cannot now receive them, many existing viewers could avail themselves of the opportunity. And they will.

While seeking solutions to existing problems, F.A.C.T.S. seeks to address themselves to the problems of an orderly introduction of UHF TV. But for the problems of VHF they seek solutions by proposing re-arrangements of the VHF channel allocations. It seems a short-sighted approach.

Meanwhile, the Department of Communications seems to have no really coherent attitude — let alone a policy. It came as shock news to those at the F.A.C.T.S. seminar that channel 5A was to be phased out — by direction from the Prime Minister. No time scale has been proposed, though. As I was composing this, I received a copy of a letter from the Minister of Communications, Ian Sinclair, sent to the Sydney Channel 0 Action Committee (see also March issue, page 74). Mr Sinclair says "... that while it is the 'Government's intention that multicultural television will eventually move to UHF only, I am not yet able to indicate when the channel 0 transmissions will cease."

At this time, the Department is also considering the Australian Table of Frequency Allocations following the WARC '79 recommendations, as well as a new Radiocommunication Act.

It is apparent that this is a critical time in the communications sphere in Australia, but especially in television broadcasting. The whole question requires some hard-nosed, dispassionate analysis in order to synthesise the appropriate solutions. And fairly soon.



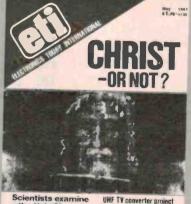
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Roger Harrison Editor

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A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL
Acoustic Foundry
AED OR
Applied Technology
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Magnetic Media Services
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vicwilliams Wines
Viensa Computers
M5 Mail Order Service
Micro 80
Microtrix
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ELECTRONICS TODAY INTERNATION



Scientists examine the Holy Shroud of Turin AN ETI EXCLUSIVE

Electronic humidity meter Videodisc-how soon? Sony's TA-F80 hi-tech amp

news

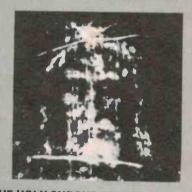
NEWS DIGEST

9 Chip shop for Canberra?; BHP science prize; Turning on the aurorae; ABC tests Antiope, not Telidon; etc.

PRINTOUT New ZX81; Bubble cassettes; Super Text II for Apples; New address for Sorcerers; etc.

COMMUNICATIONS NEWS F.A.C.T.S. seminar; 500 MHz quartz crystals; etc.

features



THE HOLY SHROUD OF TURIN 14 This piece of ancient linen containing the image of a crucified man believed by many to be Jesus Christ, has been the object of suspicion, curiosity and speculation ever since it appeared in Europe in the middle of the fourteenth century. Sclentists, on the rare occasions they have been allowed to examine the Shroud, have been unable to state whether it is a fraud or not. We provide some background to the Shroud and its history, followed by Brian Dance's report on the first published results of the scientific investigations of 1978.

SCIENTISTS EXAMINE THE HOLY SHROUD

25

computing

COMPUTING TODAY 83 Say it again, RAM - and other stories. ETI "READERS' DREAM" COMPUTER 94 If you'd like to make a start in the microprocessor field but don't know where or how to begin, this ETI Computer is for you!

UNIVERSAL LOGIC

101

Will we see the thousands of logic chips shrink to one small 'universal' set? If Dr Stanley Hurst of the University of Bath can translate his theories into practice a revolution in logic circuit design may well be sparked off.

WORDSQUARE ___

86

81

A GAME FOR	THE TRS80	108
Set up this game compute!	and keep the kids	quiet while you

ŀ	PET TALK Learn how to double the plotting capacity		112	
	PET with this routine.	OI	your	
	MORE ROUTING A			

MORE POKEING ON THE ZX80 115 This month we continue our series on POKEing on the ZX80 with a graphics example.

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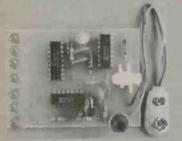
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735: UHF TV CONVERTER

This project should satisfy the deluge of people who wrote in asking us for a project to convert UHF signals for reception on a VHF TV. It's in two versions — single channel and tuneable — and is designed and constructed very simply.



256: HUMIDITY METER

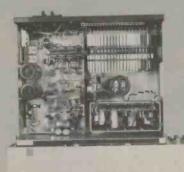
This project will give a readout of relative humidity either on a LED dot-mode display or a conventional meter. It can be used with ETI-257 as a controller to turn on and off a water mist spray in a hothouse, for example.

257: UNIVERSAL RELAY DRIVER 53 This should turn you on — or off! A simple circuit that can be coupled to many electronic devices to operate a relay that can switch on or off an external circuit, perhaps mains operated or whatever. Features include facility to AND or OR two inputs, logic high to operate, logic low to operate and latch/ unlatch inputs.

sight& sour	ıd
SHOPAROUND	77
IDEAS FOR EXPERIMENTERS Simple anemometer; Remote control with t etc.	70 JARTS;
LAB NOTES Gate, square, sine, modulate — with the 5 7555.	

SIGHT AND SOUND NEWS

Software the key to the videodisc war; Sanyo's new Beta video cassette recorders; New series TDK reel-to-reel tapes; etc.



SONY TA-F80 AMPLIFIER

Louis Challis didn't care much for the look of the Sony TA-F80 amp, but in every other way he has nothing but praise for it.

122

129

VIDEODISC — WAITING IN THE WINGS

35

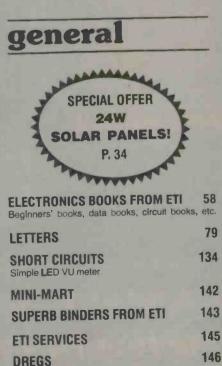
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117

The battle lines have been drawn, the software is being sorted out, and World War III (for the domestic videodisc market) appears to be commencing. This article reviews the three main contenders.

DICK SMITH P-360 TURNTABLE 136

Louis Challis found the P-360 turntable to be really good value for money, needing only a first-class cartridge to bring out its full potential.



next month



TECHNICS' SB10 LOUDSPEAKERS

We first introduced readers to Technics' revolutionary 'Honeycomb Disc' drivers, and the SB range of speakers, back in the May '80 Issue and we have been hankering for some time to review the SB10s. What surprises will Louis Challis' spectral decay analysis have in store?

ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE

The nemesls of electronic systems — examined In depth! Most readers are familiar with the care one usually has to take with CMOS circultry, but there's a whole lot more behind and beyond that. Our article examines how electrostatic charges can be built up and how to protect against the damage they can wreak

SERIES 5000 PREAMP/CONTROL UNIT

Second in our series of 'no-compromise' audio units. David Tilbrook explains the philosophy and circuit techniques behind this top-line project. Features include a moving-coil cartridge preamp along with two moving-magnet preamps, a very versatile tape monitor scheme and a unique LED level meter that simultaneously displays peak and average programme level. Construction commences with the latter unit, which can also be used as a stand-alone instrument or incorporated in other equipment.

A MICROCOMPUTER FOR BEGINNERS

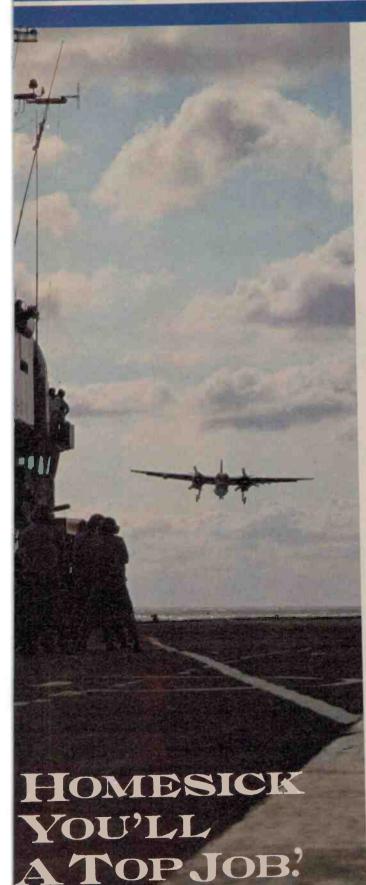
As explained this month, construction starts in the June issue. Featuring simple, single-board construction, low cost and expandability, this versatile little unit can be powered from a plugpack, will plug directly into your TV set for video display (colour too!), and includes an audio output.

ADVANCED BASIC --- PART 1

For those personal computing buffs who've got beyond the basic BASIC. This series follows on from Phil Cohen's popular 'Back Door Into BASIC' series. If you've worked your way through that and itch to go further — Advanced BASIC's for you!

Although these articles are in an advanced state of preparation, circumstances may affect the final content. However, we will make every attempt to include all features mentioned here.

YOU'LL BE WET, YOU'LL BE AND FRIGHTENED, BUT KNOW THAT YOU'VE GOT



THE PRIDE OF THE FLEET IS YOU

⁶In the days when our Navy was young, and the ship was the pride of the fleet.

You'd gaze out at her in wonder, made an old sailor's heart skip a beat.

Well the ships have gone through some changes,

And the roles have changed a bit too.

You'll be wet,

You'll be homesick and frightened, But the pride of the fleet will be you.?

Our ships are equipped with some of the finest and most advanced technology in the world. So it stands to reason that we're proud of them.

It also stands to reason that we need the men to make them work.

Men who, in the Navy, have discovered what they do best and have been trained to achieve it.

Men with pride in themselves and what they can do. Whatever the conditions.

Because pride is what it's all about really.

In the Navy we're proud of the Fleet. But we're prouder still of the men who work it.

Talk to a Navy Careers Counsellor. He'll tell you about today's Navy and the kind of men that it needs. It could be a proud moment for you both. So, pick up a phone now. Or write to G.P.O. Box XYZ in your state capital.

N.S.W.: Sydney 212 1011, Parramatta 635 1511, Newcastle 2 5476, Wollongong 286492. VIC.: Melbourne 613731. QLD.: Brisbane 226 2626, Townsville 715253. S.A.: Adelaide 212 1455. W.A.: Perth 3256222. TAS.: Hobart 34 7077, Launceston 314626. A.C.T.: Canberra 82 2333.

Auth. Director-General Recruiting, Dept. Defence. NGE249.DPS.21

NHERITANCE

9 WILLIAM'S

Blended Red

* The wine is a blend of Hermitages from the Policifian distinct of the low Hunter RiverValley, and Cabernet Sauvignon from the Rivers dema of New South Wales. The intense Cabernet "npe fruit" annu and fe blends admiralizity with the more austerie Hermitage character to prevail ver sofish wine. It shows a nice complexity of frue and cak on nose, and an elegant balanced character on the palate, with a clean firm finish. MEWILLIAM'S WINES PTY. LTD SYDNEY AUSTRILLI

WINE OF AUSTRALIA 750M

UPON RECEIVING YOUR INHERITANCE IT'S ALWAYS WISE TO STUDY THE FINE PRINT CAREFULLY.

8 - May 1981 ETI

EIS digest **Chip shop for Canberra?**

The Federal Government has invited National Semiconductor to examine the feasibility of establish-

week of March by the Mini- chosen Canberra after it had ster for the Capital Territory apparently had counter offers and Minister Assisting the from a range of other con-Minister for Industry and tending Commerce, Hodgman, the news brought concessions. It appears, howsome criticism from South ever, that the answer is quite politicians.

\$19 million), in return for which offer lie a string of entitlements Natsemi would commit itself to which have yet to be added up. the transfer of existing and technology, future favoured customer' access to offered to Natsemi: assistance products. product development and the grants. training of Australians.

Mr Hodgman said that Natserni would employ 1200 • Investment allowance tax people in operating the plant, write-offs. and at least a further 800 jobs would be created by demands associated with the new industry. Construction of the plant would employ 300 people over 18 months.

'Capital cost of the project is estimated at \$100 million and would involve the construction of an 18600 square metre complex housing a fabrication similar assistance, the diffeplant, a central servicing unit, said.

their feasibility study around the head-start by Government promiddle of the year and have a viding free land and buildings decision on whether the project for them. will proceed at that time. However, Mr Jack Rutherford, accuracy just what the money Managing Director of Natsemi value of the industry incentives Australia, was in no doubt that will be since there are as yet no he would get his board's publicly available figures on the approval. Natsemi's head office likely value of output, the in Santa Clara, California's number of the 1500 staff who famed Silicon Valley, is familiar will receive specialist training, with the proposal.

ment, some observers were Taxation Commissioner to an

Announced in the fourth wondering why Natsemi had countries offering Mr Michael millions of dollars worth of Australian and Queensland simple. Australia offers undoubted advantages in the way Mr Hodgman said the Aus- of a stable political climate, tralian Government had indi- sound investment environment cated its willingness to seek an and a growth economy. But the agreement with Natsemi on the concessions offered are not that basis that it would provide land different from those offered elseand buildings (estimated to cost where. Behind the \$19.5 million

> It appears that the following 'most forms of assistance have been

with

Research and development

Export expansion grants.

· The opportunity to apply to the Tax Commissioner for special depreciation write-offs to apply to the economic life (as opposed to the physical life) of the plant, and

 Training allowances for staff employed.

While local firms can get rence between Natsemi and and office space," the Minister local firms is that while these forms of assistance are available Natsemi expects to complete to the latter, they rarely get a

It is difficult to assess with any the planned investment in plant Following the announce- or the likely response of the

ing a silicon wafer fabrication plant in the Australian Capital Territory.

application for accelerated depreciation rates.

What has been causing concern within the Public Service. however, are the equally vague indications of what Australia will receive in return.

Natsemi has yet to inform the Government exactly what kind of chips it will manufacture, and there seems to be very little pressure from the plant's enthusiasts (of whom there are plenty) for them to do so.

However, the entire utility of the scheme depends almost totally on the technology transfer benefits which its advocates say will accrue to Australian manufacturers.

One Canberra source deeply involved in the project said recently that Natserni had given an undertaking that the plant will involve VLSI (very large scale integration) technology but has not committed itself to details such as whether bipolar or MOS modes will be employed.

Natsemi has apparently told the Government that this decision will be made later, after world market requirements are assessed.

Nor is it clear how much, if any, capital Natsemi itself will outlay, although it has been promised loan-raising assistance from the Australian Industry Development Corporation (AIDC) should it require it.

Australian firms will be required to buy the plant equipment and lease it to Natsemi and presumably the leasing fees will be tax deductible.

It has perhaps not been appreciated that the Natsemi plant will be merely an off-shore operation for the Silicon Valley major operation of the corporation. It will fabricate silicon wafers for export only and has no obligation to manufacture for the local market.

The 'encapsulation stage' of

the silicon chip production process - where the chips are separated from the wafers will take place in low-wage, tax-free Singapore.

The aspects of the deal which excite its promoters so much are the two concessions Natsemi has offered.

One is the status of 'prime customer priority' for Australian manufacturers wanting to buy other Natsemi components (which will be able to be purchased from a central clearing house to be established by Natsemi).

The second concession will be the establishment of a technology exchange corporation (which will be operated on a 50/50 basis by Natsemi and Australia) whereby Australian manufacturers can acquire advice, for a fee, on re-design and new design of microcircuitry existina applications to products.

The Queensland Treasurer, Dr Llew Edwards, has attacked the Government's decision to site the plant in Canberra and criticised the assistance, saying it was two-faced for a Federal Government which has attacked State Government incentives to new high technology industries such as aluminium smelters to do the same thing. Such criticism is predictable, yet the proposal succeeded despite intense bureaucratic opposition, it seems.

It's not likely to gladden the hearts of Philips' Australian board, or AWA for that matter. Philips closed down their Hendon, S.A., plant around a year ago and AWA is struggling to find customers for their custom chip design facility.

It will be interesting to see what happens in a few short months when Natsemi come back with their feasibility study results.

= digest



New range of Yew multimeters

The Yew 2410 series of multimeters, just released by Parameters Pty Ltd, is intended for professional use in maintenance, test and service situations.

All feature taut-band suspension, a technique pioneered by Yew and used in many of their instruments. Other features include a common ac and dc scale with white lettering on a black background to emphasise the position of the pointer.

In all, five different models are available. Movements are diode protected with additional fuse protection against overloading. Scales are colour-coded with the selector switch to simplify readings, and a single switch is used for all range and function changing.

Cases are made in tough high-impact plastic, and a vinyl carrying case is supplied as standard.

A detailed colour brochure on the Yew 2410 series of multimeters is available from Parameters Pty Ltd - phone Sydney (02)439-3288 or Melbourne (03)90-7444.

Now it's microprocessor 'phones!

It had to come - the microprocessor telephone. But this latest electronic wonder is not just a telephone with memory, auto-dialler, etc - it's the complete bedside companion!

The Superphone 7700, just All you do is pick up the receiver, released here by Supertel Aus- press the 'redial' button and the tralia, features an auto-redialler, last number called is displayed a stopwatch, a calculator, a digi- and dialled automatically. tal clock and an alarm clock. And it's Telecom approved, according to Supertel.

The memory dialler enables you to store the 20 numbers you call most frequently - each number can be up to 14 digits long (ISD!). The number you select is displayed on the 14-digit LED display as Superphone dials it.

The auto-redialler stores the last number you dialled, tained from Supertel, P.O. Box whether you dialled it manually 215, Rose Bay 2029 NSW. or recalled it from the memory. (02)81-3007.

10 - May 1981 ETI

In addition, the Superphone includes a stopwatch so you can time calls up to 99 mins 59 secs; a four-function, eightdigit calculator; a crystalcontrolled digital clock and an alarm operated by the clock. Just to make sure the phone operates during power failures, standby batteries are included.

Full information can be ob-

Turning on the aurorae

Experiments conducted by Canada's National Research Council Herzberg Institute of Astrophysics in the upper atmosphere have exceeded all expectations.

Their 'Waterhole' project in- magnetic flux measurements in volved seeding the Earth's ionosphere with water molecules at a height of about firmed by similar future rocket 300 km over as wide an area as experiments, then the National possible.

The seeding was done instantly with a high explosive rocket warhead which caused a dimming of the aurora by some 50% throughout the area scanned by rocket-borne and by ground-based instruments.

This temporary intervention in the high-atmosphere prowhich create cesses the Northern Lights also produced perturbations in the particle and

the area.

If these first results are con-Research Council of Canada's researchers will be sure they have somehow influenced the high speed particles that induce the aurora.

They forecast that it may even be possible at some future date to dim or brighten the aurora or even turn the lights on and off again at will.

The same would apply in the Southern hemisphere.

Brian Dance



New range of panel meters features taut-band suspension

A new range of English-made SIFAM meters has recently been released by C & K Electronics.

Featuring taut-band suspension, the SIFAM meters are available as dc or ac voltmeters, millivoltmeters. ammeters, milliammeters and microammeters. Some models are available for special requirements such as dB meters or temperature indicators.

Apart from the standard pointers and scales fitted to the meters, many other types of pointers are available and scale markings (including colour printings) can be provided to suit individual requirements. Mirror scales and meters with centre or right-hand zero can (02)682-3144.

also be supplied. Customers' names or logos can be printed on dials to order. Illumination is available, if required, on most types.

VU meters and peak programme meters are generally available to the relevant specifications. A special low cost audio level indicator with VU scale is available with modified ballistics.

For further information, including a very informative catalogue, contact C & K Electronics (Aust.), P.O. Box 101, Merrylands, NSW 2160.

Science prize for students

The first BHP Science Prize, to be awarded in May 1982, is being wholeheartedly backed by both the CSIRO and the Australian Science Teachers' Association.

are biology, chemistry, geology, medal. physics, or a combination of these, and students are eligible if they are under 19 on Jan 1 1981 and attending a registered Australian primary or secondary school or secondary college during 1981, either full or parttime

Areas of scientific research third prize \$500 and a bronze

According to the CSIRO, the aim of the competition is to "encourage young scientists in the pursuit of excellence in the biological and physical sciences".

plus a gold medal; second prize Science Teachers' Association is \$1000 and a silver medal, in each state.

Entry forms may be obtained The winner will receive \$5000 from members of the Australian

Low-cost Japanese multimeters

GFS Electronic Imports of Mitcham, Victoria, recently announced they would soon have available two handheld digital multimeters manufactured by the well-established Japanese electronics instrument maker, Soar Corporation.

The ME-501 and ME-503 are both 31/2-digit DMMs with liquid crystal displays. They employ LSI solid state technique and are consequently highly durable, with a battery life of up to 200 hours, according to GFS. Low battery and automatic polarity indication are provided for in their displays, all ranges are fully overload protected, and zero adjustment is automatic.

The ME-503 (photographed) reads ac and dc voltage up to 1000 V, and ac and dc current up to 10 A, as well as resistance. Input impedance on the ac and dc voltage ranges is 10 megaohms. The ME-501 is similar except for having only two ac voltage ranges, 200 V and 1000 V.

The expected selling prices are \$135 + sales tax for the ME-503 and \$99 + sales tax for the ME-501.

For further information con- 3132. tact GFS Electronic Imports, AA38053 GFS.

15 McKeon Rd, Mitcham Vic. (03)873-3939; telex

Heathkit earth station?

American sources advise us to look for Heath to add a low-cost satellite earth station kit to its Heathkit line of build-it-yourself electronic products.

direct satellite TV viewing at will sell for less than US\$10 000.

The Benton Harbor, Michi- home and could be ready with a gan, subsidiary of Zenith Radio product by late this year or early Corp. is eyeing the market for 1982. Early speculation is that it

People, products and appointments

Soanar Electronics have been appointed as sole Australian and New Zealand agents for Supertex Inc. of the USA. Supertex manufacture a wide range of N-Channel and P-Channel VMOS power FETs specially designed for applications requiring high input impedance and fast switching time, and programmable encoder/decoders for CMOS PROMs.

Mr James Donnelly has been appointed national manager, technical services, of Bell & Howell Australia Pty Ltd. He will be directly responsible to Bell & Howell Australia's general manager, operations, Mr John Londregan. A graduate of the RMIT in industrial electronics, Mr Donnelly has also taken a post-graduate course in electronics at the Gordon Institute of Technology and gained his certificate from the School of Small Business Studies. Prior to joining Bell & Howell, he was an executive of A-M International for 21 years.

David Christopher, former managing director of Tandy Electronics in Australia, has been named vice president of Tandy International Electronics, a new position. He will head retail operations in Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Holland, Japan and the United Kingdom.

BWD Instruments, who have 25 years of experience in the electronics field behind them, are approaching the 1980s with a new, vigorous management team headed by John Opie and Ron Wheeldon as joint managing directors. BWD won the Design Award of the Australian Industrial Design Council for their 880 Powerscope, and are at present trying to enter the American and Japanese markets to consolidate their success in the southern hemisphere. Philip Cohen as newly created Corporate Development and Marketing Manager will be responsible for the marketing effort and increased production.

Tecnico Electronics have been appointed Australian distributors for Tekel handheld digital tachometers for rotational or peripheral speed measurement. Two models are available - a mechanical contact type and a non-contact infrared device.

In March this year the A & R Soanar Electronics Group opened their Queensland branch and warehouse complex in Brisbane. The Group now has branches in all mainland states of Australia, and like the other branches the new Queensland setup provides field representation, a showroom, telephone sales and warehouse facilities.

Dick Smith Electronics Pty Ltd plans to open a sales office in Auckland, New Zealand, early this year. Dick Smith visited New Zealand in 1980 to gauge prospects, and was swamped by calls and letters from the public there wanting to know when Dick Smith Electronics would open in New Zealand. Initially the NZ branch will concentrate on distributing a selected range of Dick Smith products to NZ resellers, but a retail outlet should follow shortly. Dick Smith Electronics hope to gain skills and experience in this New Zealand venture which will enable them to achieve their ultimate goal of opening in the US by 1984. Mr David Milson, a Dick Smith company executive with many years of experience in Australia, will become the resident manager of the New Zealand operation until he has trained a New Zealander to take over the position.

Dick Smith Electronics also recently opened a new store at 145 Parramatta Road, Auburn (phone 648-0558), to serve Sydney's Western Suburbs. The store will be open seven days a week and has plenty of parking available. Manager will be Ilidio Teixeira, formerly manager of Dick Smith's Parramatta store.

ERRATA

A rather obvious, but potentially dangerous error occurred in the circuit on the top left of page 60 ('Power Monitor') In the March Issue. It shows the mains active input connected to the earth at the output. The mains active input should Instead go to the fuse. Correct your copy now. Correction slips were inserted in the majority of copies distributed.



NEWS digest

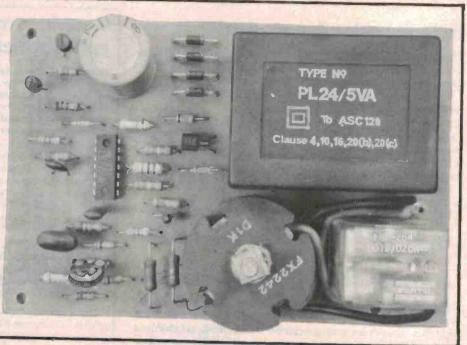
AAAARRRGH !

Every now and then, it's the little things in life that get to you. This month (or last month, really) it was the picture on page 38 of the April issue, showing the pc board for the ETI-567 Core-Balance Relay. Just in case you hadn't noticed, look carefully and you'll see the writing on the potcore and the transformer is laterally reversed. In the trade (as they say . . .) this is known as a "flopped pic". Sometimes we'd like to do the same thing to the person responsible. Here it is (hopefully, this time . . .) the right way round.

That wasn't the only thing the wrong way round. The two red wires from T2 (L1) are shown incorrectly on the overlay, page 39, and the picture. Transpose them for correct operation. The picture at right is correct. The How It Works is correct, but the dot on the top wire of L1 on the circuit should go on the lower wire.

ERRATA, page 17, April

The caption beneath the chart at the top right of page 17 contains an error. The fourth line should read balanced positive-to-negative ion ratio of 1.2:1.0



Telidon given world standard rating — but the ABC does different

The plenary assembly of the international Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) ratified in December 1980 the Canadian videotex (two-way TV)

Canadian representatives strated in Australia in August displayed Telidon in Australia in 1979, but since that time has February this year with a view to made many advances, both making adopted country.

having been designed to be TV networks proposed in immune to technological obso- several US cities; and major lescence. Information can be home computer firms in North displayed in textual, graphic or America are designing equipphotographic form.

data banks of libraries, stock ex- home computers in the US to changes, newspapers, weather take advantage of Telidon's data offices, advertising directories, storage and image creation government agencies - in fact technology. Teleglobe Canada to virtually any computerised has information system. As an in- C\$4.1 million project to estabteractive computer system, lish a 100 000-page Telidon Telidon can be used for services data base for the international such as electronic mail, tele- videotex market. shopping, telebanking and home video games.

their system the technologically and in distristandard in this bution. As well as having been approved as an international Telidon can be used at home, standard, Telidon systems have in business and in education, been sold for use in Washington and according to its developers in the USA and Caracas, Veneis a highly flexible, efficient and zuela; a Telidon demonstration easy to use system that adapts system is fully operational in easily to many uses and trans- Switzerland; Telidon technology mission methods, as well as is an integral part of new cable ment and software that will It can provide access to the allow more than one million also announced a

Within Canada hundreds of terminals have already been Telidon was first demon- installed across the country, and system, Telidon, as one of the world standards, alongside competing French and British systems.

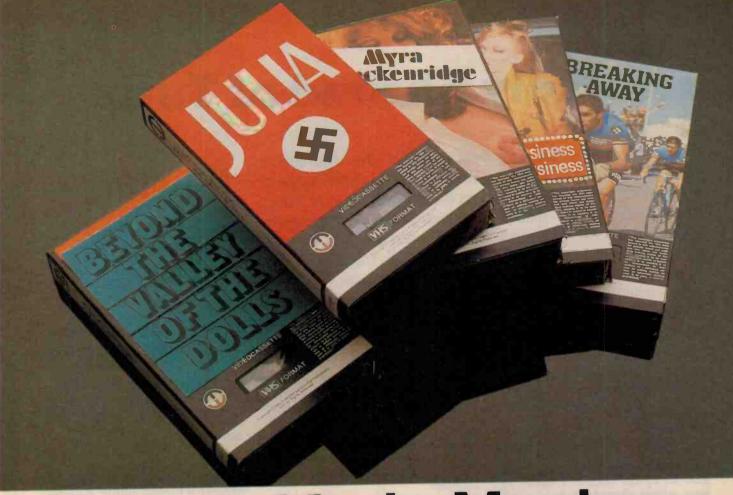
dozens of companies are involved in Telidon projects. Telidon information is being transmitted by satellite, TV broadcast, telephone lines, coaxial cable and optical fibre. The cost of Telidon sets is declining as demand increases.

The Canadian developers regard Telidon as ideally suited to be the videotex standard for Australia because they say it was developed with the broadest possible range of applications in mind, is immune to technological obsolescence, and each piece of equipment can be used for many different functions.

However, despite all this heavy propaganda for the Canadian product, the ABC has decided to go its own way and start field trials of the competing French system, Antiope.

Some Australian TV channels have already been testing the British Teletext system, but since this system was designed for use with UHF TV channels it is unlikely to be the most appropriate for the ABC, which largely uses low-numbered channels. Using the British system on Channel 2, tests have shown that the data may be easily distorted in its passage from the transmitter to the TV set, causing a high probability of errors or omissions.

With the French Antiope system, rows of alphabetical characters and other data are transmitted without the need to synchronise them with the TV line structure, as must happen with the UK Teletext. Antiope displays 40 characters on each row of the 'page' as does Teletext, but the French system allows reduction in the speed of transmission to minimise the number of errors - a vital consideration in such things as stock exchange listings, where an error in a single digit could be vital. If the ABC's field trials of Antiope are a success, it will recommend that the French system be given careful consideration by the Department of Communications for adoption by Australia.



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The Holy Shroud of Turin

Since its mysterious appearance in the fourteenth century, the piece of linen cloth with the strange image of a crucified man, now known as the Holy Shroud of Turin, has elicited awe, disbelief, scepticism, and scientific curiosity. Its history and its authenticity are, as one scientific punster put it, "shrouded in mystery". This article fills in some background on the Shroud, including its known and conjectured history and the conclusions — or lack of them — of scientific investigations up to the latest scientific enquiry of 1978.

THE HOLY SHROUD of Turin is kept, well wrapped in silk, asbestos and lead, in the Royal Chapel of Turin's Cathedral of St. John the Baptist, which has been its home since 1578. Officially the property of the House of Savoy, former rulers of Italy, the Shroud has for centuries been equally jealously guarded by the Catholic Church, who have seldom allowed it to be viewed by the general public and have consistently shown resistance to scientific examination which might prove, once and for all, whether the Shroud is at least authentically from the time of Christ or whether it could be the work of a mediaeval forger. Even on its first

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appearance in the West in the fourteenth century there were doubters of its authenticity, notably Bishop Henry of Poitiers around the middle of the century, and some years later the Bishop of Troyes, Pierre d'Arcis, both of whom tried to stop the exposition of the Shroud on the grounds that it was not genuine.

This cloth that has caused so much controversy is a piece of linen a little over 14 feet long and about a yard wide — in excellent condition considering its supposed age — which bears on it an image, formed by some unknown means, of a crucified man. The man

Jane Clarke (B.A. Hons) — Production Editor, ETI Group

appears to have been laid on his back on the cloth, which was then folded over his head to cover his front, since there is a complete image of both the front and back of the body.

The colour of the imprint is best described as a sepia monochrome with variations in the intensity of the colour, but there is no clear outline of the body; the impression is rather of a blurry, almost impressionistic figure, which melts away into insubstantiality as one comes closer to it.

The man of the image was about 181 cm (5ft 11in) — tall for his supposed time, but not impossibly so — with a powerful and well-proportioned

Photographs of the frontal and dorsal images on the Shroud taken with

reflected light. This is how the Shroud appears under normal viewing con-

physique. A leading ethnologist has described him as "of a physical type found in modern times among Sephardic Jews and noble Arabs", and his age has been estimated as between 30 and 45. There is a good deal of evidence that this man was a crucifixion victim, and there are also traces of what could be taken to be blood spilled due to the Crown of Thorns, the scourging, etc. that Christ is said to have undergone.

There is no definite evidence in the Gospels that Christ would leave a 'sign' like this Shroud of his resurrection; mention is made of the disciples finding 'othonia' (linen bands used to bind the body according to Jewish ritual) and a 'soudarion' (sweat cloth) in the tomb. but these cannot be specifically tied in with the Shroud, as there is no mention of any image left on them. Many people, however, have discovered in the Shroud details which correspond closely to the description in the Gospels of what Christ underwent before death, and most of these people would welcome a comprehensive scientific examination of the Shroud in order to at least discover whether this apparent miracle could in fact be man-made.

Scientific investigation

True scientific investigation of the Shroud really only started in 1898, when Secondo Pia used the new science of photography to take pictures of the Shroud — and discovered that the image was a negative one. Instead of the masklike, ghostly appearance of the Shroud, the man stood out on photographic negatives as a positive, lifelike image — especially the face. This discovery alone makes the likelihood of the

Shroud's being an artist's forgery much more remote; it would be practically impossible for any artist to reproduce tones that are the reverse of all he has learnt to depict in nature, especially without the photographic means of checking his work. Besides, who would *want* to produce artificially such a negative image?

Medical men have also shown a good deal of interest in the Shroud. They claim that the anatomical data of the image would be far beyond the capabilities of any fourteenth century artist, judging from what contemporary works show us of the prevailing knowledge of anatomy. They also deduced from experiments that a crucifixion victim would have to be nailed through the wrists, as is the man of the Shroud, since the palm of the hand would not be strong enough to bear the weight of the body. Subsequent discovery of a crucified man proved them to be right - but would a mediaeval forger have known this, considering that all contemporary portrayals of the Crucifixion show nails through the hands?

Angles of blood flow also indicate crucifixion, and markings on the forehead and in the side would correspond exactly with wounds Christ is said to have received.

In tests done before 1978, no trace of pigments has been discovered, as would be expected if the Shroud were the work of an artist. As well, it has been discovered that whatever caused the image has not penetrated right through the fibre of the linen, nor has it encrusted between the fibres. This would also seem to rule out paint, or any kind of 'wet' process of image-formation.

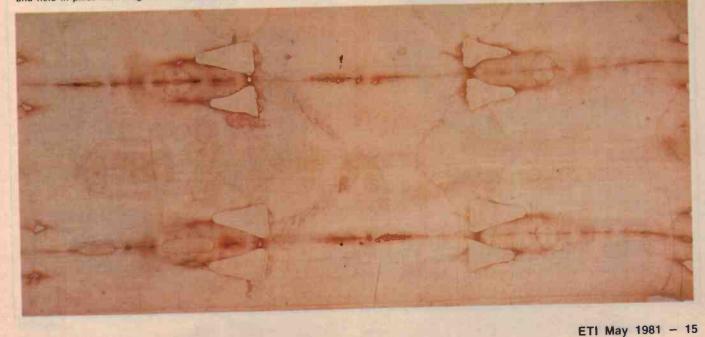
Analysis has been made of the weaving of the linen to try and trace its origins. Whilst the style - a three-toone herringbone twill - is unusual in linen, it is by no means unique, and could certainly come from first-century Palestine. Whilst the linen was being examined, minute traces of cotton were also found, suggesting that the linen had been woven on equipment also used for the weaving of cotton. By analysing the species of cotton, scientists determined that it originated from the Middle Eastern area. Whilst a forger might have gone to the length of obtaining a piece of linen from this precise area, it is one more piece of evidence pointing towards the authenticity of the Shroud's provenance.

Up till 1978 scientists had been unable to identify any actual blood on the Shroud; it has been conjectured that either the age of the cloth or the fire and water damage it sustained in the sixteenth century might account for this, but since there is in any case no sign of penetration of any liquid into the cloth, it is arguable that scientists might perhaps not expect to find traces of actual blood.

The Shroud was also subjected to pollen-testing by means of removing surface particles from it on pieces of sticky tape. Dr. Max Frei of Switzerland in this way determined four predominant areas where the Shroud had been in its history: near to the Dead Sea in Palestine; in the area of the Anatolian steppe; Istanbul; and Northern Europe. The latter corresponds to our knowledge of the Shroud's history, but the other areas could offer vital clues to its earlier existence.

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ditions. Shroud is mounted on a specially constructed stainless steel table and held in place with magnets to avoid damage to the cloth.



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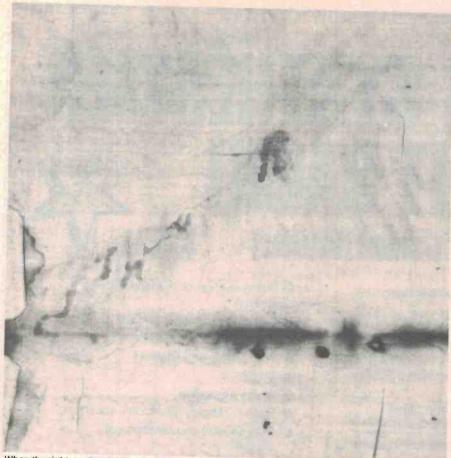
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When the right arm is positioned as it would have been during the crucifixion the blood flows are clearly seen to be vertical. Note the wound in the wrist, presumably from being nalled to the cross, not through the hand as traditionally depicted.

One important test that has not yet been carried out is carbon dating, which could tell us the age of the cloth to within ± 100 years. This has until recently been resisted by the Church as it would have necessitated large areas of the cloth being destroyed, but now that carbon dating techniques have advanced, minute threads are enough to enable a dating, and the Church has at last given permission for this to take place.

In recent research using imageintensifying and other equipment associated with the American space project, scientists have come to the conclusion that the image must have been created at a distance by some form of emanation, rather than by contact. This was borne out when, using an Interpretation Systems VP-8 Image Analyser, the image was shown to contain perfect three-dimensional information. An ordinary twodimensional picture or photograph does not contain enough information relating to distance and proportions to be immediately translateable into a meaningful 3-D image. The fact that the Shroud image does must add considerably to the likelihood of its not having been the work of an artist.

The Shroud's history — known and conjectured

The Shroud appeared in Western Europe in the mid-1350s as the property of a chivalrous but poor French knight, Geoffrey de Charny. How it came into his possession has never been explained, but he (or more probably his widow Jeanne de Vergy) was responsible for its first exposition. It passed from him to his son, also Geoffrey, and then to his grand-daughter, Margaret, who finally entrusted it to the keeping of the House of Savoy in 1453. The Shroud was damaged by fire and by the water used to douse it in 1532, and although the triangular patches so evident on all photographs were necessary to repair the cloth after this, the image itself received little damage.

However, it is largely the mystery surrounding its sudden appearance in a relatively humble family in the fourteenth century that has caused so much doubt to be cast on the Shroud's authenticity over the succeeding centuries — apart from the scepticism of those who find 'miraculous' happenings in any case worthy of doubt. In his book *The Turin Shroud*, Ian Wilson has made a highly credible attempt at discovering the history of the Shroud before the fourteenth century and explaining its mysterious reappearance. To do this he largely uses the evidence of art history to substantiate his theory.

There is a legend, substantiated by some ancient writings, of King Abgar V of Edessa (a prosperous town beyond the borders of the Roman Empire) having corresponded with Christ and later, after Christ's death, having been presented by a disciple, Thaddeus, with some kind of holy or miraculous image of Christ's face. When some years later a king who was hostile to Christianity succeeded to the throne, this 'image' was hidden in a bricked-up niche in one of Edessa's city gates - where it remained, hermetically sealed and beautifully preserved, until around the year 525.

By the time of its rediscovery Christianity was well established in both eastern and western Europe, and the image was immediately revered and worshipped as being an image of Christ 'not made by hands'. It was accredited with miraculous protective powers, and many copies were made of it. The strange thing about this image, which came to be called the Mandylion, was that in many details it resembles exactly the face on the Shroud.

There is no account anywhere in the Gospels of what Christ looked like, and until about the sixth century there had been no tradition or consensus of opinion about this in art. However, around the sixth century likenesses of Christ which correspond in too many details for coincidence to the image on the Shroud start to appear in both Byzantine and western art. They date from the discovery of the Mandylion, supposedly an image 'not made by hands', which would therefore be regarded as the definitive true image of Christ - but they are also identical to the image of the Shroud. Wilson draws the obvious conclusion: the Mandylion and the Shroud are one and the same.

His conjecture is further substantiated by the fact that the Mandylion disappeared from Constantinople (where its home had been since 944) during the sack of that city by the Crusaders in 1204, and has never been rediscovered since. Wilson speculates that the Mandylion/Shroud could have fallen into the hands of the Knights Templar, a religious and chivalrous organisation which was finally quashed by Philip the Fair of France. The Templars were reputed to have strange religious and initiation ceremonies which included the worship of a 'head' - an image of some kind. This of course laid them open to the charge of heresy,



The Shroud is removed from the backing board, which it had been fastened to for public display, by two of the Poor Clare nuns who are responsible for care of the Shroud. In rear pictured left to right: Gabriele Porratti (Italian scientific team) and Don Devan (American scientific team). © 1978 Barrie M. Schwortz

and Philip delivered them not unthankfully to the Inquisition whilst pocketing their considerable wealth.

The treasury of the Templars had been at Acre, on the eastern Mediterranean coast (close to the Gospel areas); from there it had moved to Cyprus and thence to Paris, but the 'image' or 'head' they were said to worship was never found. Descriptions of it, however, make it sound distinctly like the image on the present-day Shroud: it was said to be blurry, pale, indistinct, and many of the features, e.g: the forked beard, correspond exactly.

In 1314 the Templars' Master of Normandy, one Geoffrey de Charnay, was burnt at the stake in Paris; some 40 years later the Shroud as we know it turned up in the possession of Geoffrey de Charny. It does not seem unreasonable to conjecture some kind of family relationship — the spelling of the name was irrelevant in those days — whereby Geoffrey de Charny came into possession of the Shroud; it would also explain his family's reluctance to explain where the Shroud came from — de Charny would not wish to be accused of heresy as a Templar.

Whilst this conjectural history of the Shroud is pretty convincing, it must be emphasised that it works from the premise that the Shroud *is* genuine; if one wishes to look at it another way, the theory also gives us a fair amount of evidence to suppose that the Shroud could be a copy of the Mandylion — if the scientific evidence didn't seem to be against the Shroud's having been the work of an artist.

The question of authenticity

When talking of the Shroud's authenticity, it must be emphasised that we are talking about whether or not it originates from the first century A.D., and whether or not the image was 'made by hands'. Science will never be able to prove or disprove conclusively whether it was Christ's body that caused the image to be formed or not; that must be left to the speculation of religion.

There are, however, many scientific findings which indicate that the Shroud is not fourteenth century artistic forgery: the lack of pigments found, the absence of any penetration of the fibres or the spaces between fibres, the consistency of the weaving and the cotton particles with the Middle Eastern area around the first century, the anatomical evidence of the crucifixion, the pollen samples from Middle Eastern areas, notably around the Dead Sea, as well as from Constantinople and Europe. These samples also substantiate pollen Wilson's theory that the Shroud spent some time in Edessa, which is in the region of the Anatolian steppe.

There is also the question of the means of image formation, the aspect of the Shroud which scientists study with the most interest; even if it was manmade, we still have no idea of the process.

If Ian Wilson's theory of the history of the Shroud is accepted, this would diminish scepticism about its authenticity on the ground of its mysterious appearance. We would therefore seem to be left with only one large stumblingblock to acceptance of the Shroud as an

authentic image of a resurrection: the fact that it's never been seen before or since, and without explanation of the process many people are unable to accept it as a miracle.

How was the image formed?

As stated, this question arouses the main curiosity of scientists; what force could possibly have caused the formation of this negative, three-dimensional image? The word 'force' is used purposely, since it seems more and more apparent from modern research that the image was not caused by direct bodily contact with the Shroud. Attempts at reproducing this 'contact' process with bodily oils, unguents, etc, have failed to produce anything looking remotely like the image on the Shroud. The lack of penetration of the 'blood' or the image into the fibres supports this, as does the three-dimensional information carried by the image.

A more promising suggestion is that the image is some kind of scorch, the colour being the sepia of the first stage of the oxidisation process before actual burning. A cloth placed over a heated brass ornament produced an image far more like that of the Shroud than anyother experiment yet tried, and spectroscopic laboratory analysis bears this theory out.

What, however, could have caused a dead body to produce a radiance or force sufficient to scorch cloth, acting in so controlled a manner and over so short a period that it dissolved and fused blood flows on to the cloth as well as creating the perfect impression of the body, yet without actually burning the cloth? Some kind of very swift thermonuclear flash, acting in an upward and downward direction with no diffusion, is the answer that has leapt to the minds of many scientists, though they are no nearer to explaining how this could be possible than they were before. However, as experience at Hiroshima has shown, such powerful blasts can cause prints of shadows cast by the light of the blast to be imprinted on buildings, etc. There are even photographs to prove this.

So although scientists now have better access to investigation of the Shroud than ever before, none of their work has yet been conclusive. Research has indicated that the Shroud is unlikely to be an artist's forgery, yet scientists still cannot explain how the image got on to the linen, either naturally or by the hand of man. For this reason the results of the analysis of the scientific tests of 1978 are eagerly awaited to provide more evidence to help unravel the mystery of the Holy Shroud of Turin. Amp Including professionally designed front panel & pro-quality knobs all for \$150

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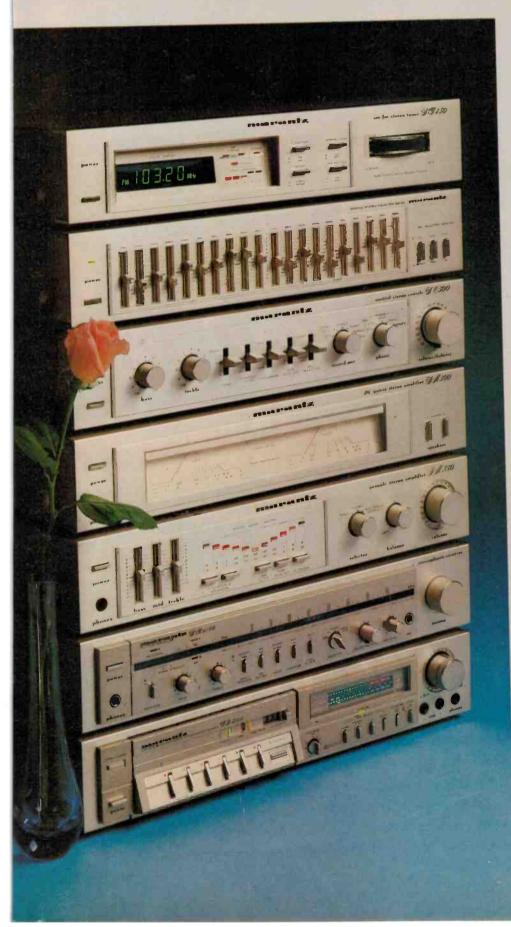
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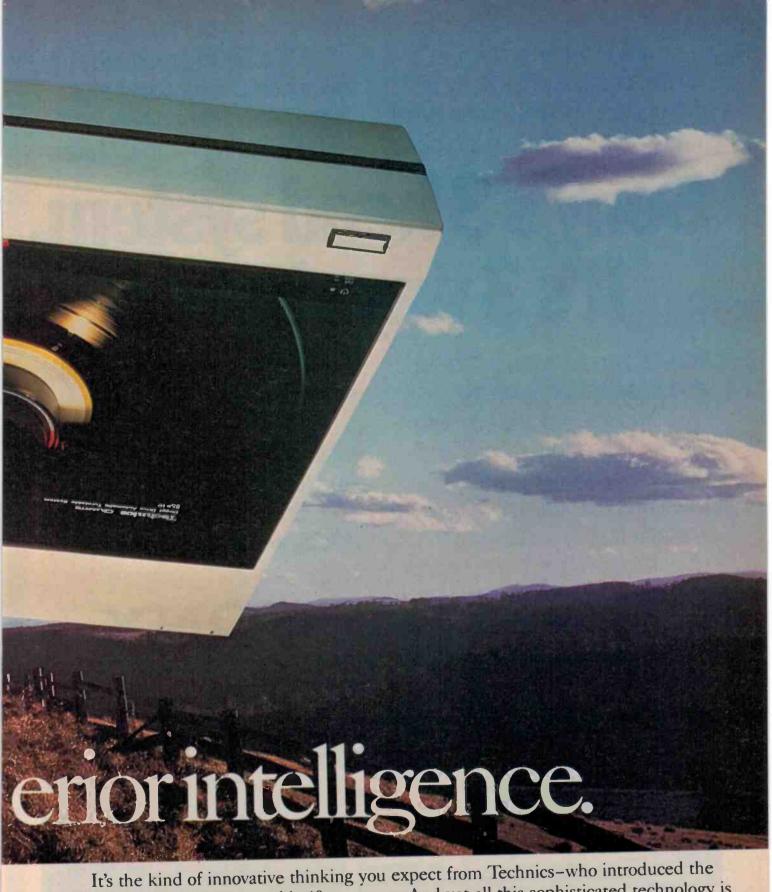
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Scientific examination of the Holy Shroud

Few archaeological artefacts or religious relics have attracted such intense cross-disciplinary scientific interest as this. Some 50 scientists and technicians spent a week in October 1978 making an enormous variety of measurements and taking samples. Some of the results of this mammoth effort began to appear last year. This is the first review article of the researches yet published. Is the Shroud authentic, or a fake? The evidence is amazing!

Brian Dance

THE HOLY SHROUD of Turin is not only one of the greatest religious mysteries of all time, but this ancient treasure is also posing very intractable scientific problems. These problems are puzzling many of the world's top scientists, who are still unable to explain exactly how such an image could have been produced. Even if the image had no religious significance, the way in which it has been formed would justify extensive study in itself.

The Holy Shroud of Turin is an old, rather yellow piece of linen cloth about 4.3 m long by 1.1 m wide. It bears a faint image of a naked man of about 1.8 m (5'11") in height. One of its strangest features is that the highlights and shadows in this image are reversed as in a photographic negative. The image shows brownish-red stains, these being in the form of a positive image in the regions of the wrists and feet where crucifixion wounds would have been made, and also has stains resembling blood around the head and in the side of the chest, etc. Even stranger is the fact that the image (at least in the face and hands) contains three-dimensional information; scientists are using the computers designed to process the images of distant planets to try to unravel the mysteries of the image on the Shroud.

The Turin Shroud has been a subject of controversy for centuries. Many scientific results tend to support its authenticity, but even as I write this, I hear a report on British radio that Dr. Walter McCrone has found particles of fine grain oxides in samples taken from the Shroud on sticky tape in 1978, which could have arisen from paint used by a mediaeval image faker. In addition, Dr. McCrone was stated to have found 'tempera' in the specimens



(Left to right) Dr. Ray Rogers, Dr. John Jackson (American scientific team) and Professor Giovanni Riggi (Turin, Italy) take their first glimpse of the underside of the Shroud as Professor Luigi Gonella (representing the Archbishop of Turin) looks on. (c) 1978 Barrie M. Schwortz

— a material used in ancient paints. However, the results of the recent work seem to show conclusively that the image could not be a painted one.

The image

The brownish-coloured image on the Shroud is that of a nude man probably aged between 30 and 40 years. One half of the Shroud carries an image of the front of the man and the other half of the back, so it seems that the body was laid with the feet at one end of the Shroud and the head at the middle; the other half was then folded over the body.

It was not until 1898 that the image was discovered to be a negative one. Secondo Pia had taken a photograph of the image and realised that the image on his photographic plate was really the positive and the Shroud image the negative. Who would wish to fake the image

of a man as a negative (before photography was known)?

Paintings of crucifixions show nails driven through the hands of the crucified person, but the French surgeon Dr. Pierre Barbet experimented with dead people and found that nails in the palms will not support the weight of the body. He found that a nail in the forearm would do, but it was not until 1968 that the skeleton of a crucified man was found with marks on the arm showing a nail had been driven through the arm. Thus both medical and archaeological evidence indicates that the crucifixion marks on the wrists of the Shroud image are in the correct places, whereas a faker would have put the nails in the centre of the palm as the painters have done

The apparent absence of thumbs in the Shroud image has been attributed to >

the nails driven through the wrists piercing the median nerves and producing an automatic contraction of the thumbs.

Little more scientific knowledge about the Shroud came to light until 1973, when it was found that the image on the cloth is quite superficial, having a depth of only a few micrometres⁽³⁾ on the top of the linen threads. The image is not visible under the microscope inside a thread.

If some form of paint had been used to produce the image on the Shroud, the medium used would have darkened more rapidly than the remainder of the cloth⁽³⁾, but no discolouration of this type is visible. One would also expect the paint medium to affect the flow of water used during the fire through the image region, but this is not found⁽³⁾. Thus if the image had been painted on the linen, it seems this painting must have occurred after the fire of 1532 and this is known to be contrary to fact.

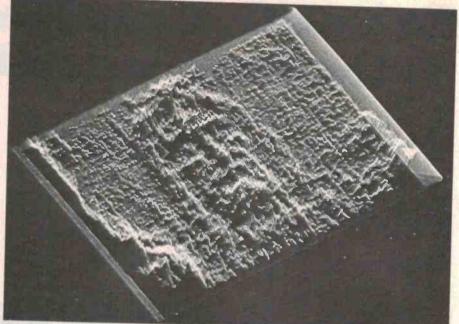
Pollen samples

In the 1973 tests sticky tape was pressed on the Shroud to remove dust and any other particles which adhered to it. It was found that pollen grains were present not only from plants found in France and Italy, but also from those found in Palestine and in saline regions such as the Dead Sea. This may give some general indication that the Shroud had at one time been in the region of Palestine, but it cannot prove this, since pollen can be carried very long distances by various means (birds, winds, etc).

Three dimensions

In 1977 two scientists of the US Air Force Academy, John P. Jackson and Eric J. Jumper, reported that they had found that the density (or darkness) of the image varies directly with the distance that the corresponding part of the body would have been from the Shroud which covered it⁽⁴⁻⁶⁾. Microdensitometer measurements have been correlated with the estimated bodycloth distance and these suggest that the image contains three-dimensional information. The darkest parts of the image, such as the nose, would have been closest to the Shroud.

Jumper and Jackson felt that the image must therefore have been formed at a distance and not by close contact. They carried out measurements on the cloth-to-body distances using a man of similar build in a similar pose with the aid of stereometric photography⁽⁶⁾. Their photographs were processed with a complex image analyser instrument which had been designed to convert variations of image intensity into



The image on the Shroud when viewed on the VP-8 Image Analyser. (Courtesy JPL).

distance. They found that the Shroud contains three-dimensional information and used a computer to reconstruct a three-dimensional model of the image. This clearly showed that the image of the Shroud is quite unlike any normal photographic image. The smallest feature of the image which can be resolved is 5 mm⁽⁷⁾.

Our discussion so far has been a brief account of the work on the Shroud up to 1978, although many details have been omitted for brevity. For example, we have not considered the attempts made to produce shroud-like images by scorching linen. Neither have we considered the ancient practice of washing cloth in a solution known as 'struthium' (containing the soap weed Saponaria officinalis) which not only softens the cloth, but which is toxic to simple living organisms and which therefore inhibits the growth of moulds, mildew, etc.; such a wash may have given the Shroud its fluorescence(3)

STURP

It was largely through the interest created by the three-dimensional image work in the USA that a team of 32 specialist US scientists was formed who sought and obtained permission to carry out by far the most thorough scientific investigation ever made on the Shroud.

Some of the scientists call themselves 'sindologists', this name being derived from the Italian word 'sindone' (shroud). They are a largely self-appointed, independent, non-profit-making group of scientists and assistants and do not work under the auspices of any other body. The name STURP (Shroud of Turin Research Project Incorporated) has been adopted by this group. Previous investigators have been mainly selected by the Archbishop of Turin.

STURP's scientific proposals were submitted to the Archbishop of Turin (keeper of the Shroud) and to Centro Internazionale di Sindonologia in September 1977, and to Umberto II, a former King of Italy and the legal owner of the Shroud; all gave their approval.

The workers were divided into teams to cover the various types of investigations. They worked out their testing schedule and collected and constructed specialised instruments ready for their trip. Basically they were to examine the Shroud with electromagnetic radiation of all wavelengths from the mid-infrared through the visible and ultraviolet to the X-ray region.

A special test frame was constructed to support the Shroud and its backing cloth, which had been sewn to it after the fire of 1532. The frame could be rotated from the vertical to the horizontal⁽⁹⁾ and magnetic strips were used to hold the Shroud. Panels 200 mm wide could be removed from the middle part of the frame to provide optimum access for some X-ray investigations.

Operation STURP

The Shroud was placed on public display in October 1978 to commemorate the 400th anniversary of its arrival in Turin, this being the first public display for 45 years. At the end of this display on Sunday, October 8 1978, the Shroud was removed from its nitrogen-filled case to



A photographic negative of the Shroud facial area shows considerable detail. The image contains three-dimensional Information — darkness (brightness here) varying with apparent distance from body to cloth. The most striking evidence of this was produced by Jackson and Jumper, seen in the picture at left, using image analysing equipment at the California Institute of Technology's Jet Propulsion Laboratory. (c) 1978 Barrie M. Schwortz

the nearby Visiting Princes' rooms of the Palace of the House of Savoy, where it was given over to the scientists for five days.

The main objects of the investigations were to try to establish the nature of the image on the Shroud, to characterise the image spectrally over a wide range of wavelengths, to investigate the nature of the stains on the Shroud and in particular to try to ascertain if they are due to blood, and to study the manufacturing technique of the cloth so as to check whether it is likely to have been woven about the time of Christ. It was also hoped to be able to make recommendations about the optimum conditions of storage to prevent degradation of the image with time. The testing had to be



Transferring the Shroud from its display support board to the Shroud support table. Pictured left to right: Don Janney, Tom D'Muhala, Mark Evans, John Jackson, Don Devan. In background: Ricardo Bissi (Italian team photographer). (6) 1978 Barrie M. Schwortz

non-destructive and could only be carried out during this one period.

The team of investigators, almost all from the USA, has agreed to publish all their findings and some of their papers have already appeared. The Church has agreed that it will not interfere with these publications. As the scientists have been working in their spare time, there has inevitably been some delay in the publication of their results. A 'complete' report may appear by 1982.

Scientific work

The work of the scientists included looking for fluorescence under X-ray and ultraviolet irradiation. X-ray fluorescence provides data on the elements present in various parts of the Shroud. In the X-radiography work, low-energy X-rays were passed through the Shroud and were detected by an X-ray film placed at the back of the Shroud. The films were manually processed in a nearby darkroom and were given a preliminary visual examination so that any necessary changes could be made in the exposure of the subsequent films⁽⁹⁾.

In the visible region an extensive series of photographs was made with red, green and blue filters for colour separation so that colour mosaics of the whole surface of the cloth could be built

up at reductions of 5.6:1 and 22:1(9). The importance of this visual light photographic work becomes obvious if one remembers that the computer work on the image, including three dimensional image work, was carried out with photographs made in 1931(10). The filters were chosen by Sam Pellicori, a physicist employed at the Hughes Aircraft Company's Santa Barbara Research Centre, California, so as to bring out the slight colour differences between various parts of the Shroud. The images underwent further processing by computer programs developed at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory's Image Processing Laboratory for Planetary Studies, which have been especially designed to bring out every possible piece of detail in the images returned by spacecraft from distant planets. The raw images returned by such spacecraft often show little contrast - rather like the Shroud. Over 500 photographs were taken at various wavelengths.

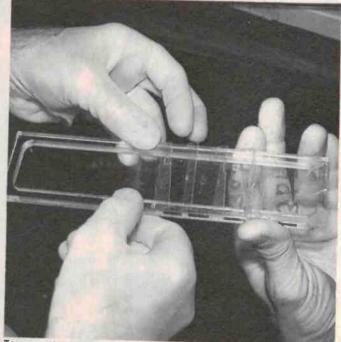
In other work ultraviolet transmitting filters were used for contrast enhancement. Another series of photographs was taken in which the visible spectrum was divided into 10 nm intervals by a series of filters⁽⁹⁾. The Shroud was also examined in infrared radiation to ascertain if any new became visible. since features chemicals containing certain groups of atoms may be identified in this region. Infrared thermographic techniques were employed, since together with micro-Raman spectra these are considered to be the most likely methods for identifying blood components and certain types of burial substances mentioned in the Scriptures⁽⁸⁾.

Minute particles of fibre, pollen, dust, etc. were removed by means of specially prepared adhesive tapes and also by means of a suction device. In the case of the tape, both the adhesive and the tape were made of pure hydrocarbons so that the Shroud was not contaminated — indeed, the scientists wore white gloves when handling the Shroud. The adhesive tape was applied to the Shroud with a specially designed roller; after it had been removed each tape was attached to a labelled microscope slide and placed in a box which was later sealed.

The particles of material removed on the tapes were examined by visual microscopy and by the micro-Raman method. Further work on these particles involved electron spin resonance, electron microscopy, ion microprobe techniques and the scanning electron microscope⁽⁹⁾. It is hoped that scanning electron microscope images at magnifi-



(Left to right) Chemist Ray Rogers (American scientific team) looks on as Swiss criminologist Dr. Max Frei takes a tape sample of the Shroud. Rogers took 36 tape samples for the American team. © 1978 Barrie M. Schwortz



Tape samples taken from the surface of the Shroud are placed on specially sterillsed glass plates. (c) 1978 Barrie M. Schwortz

cations of up to 10 000 times will provide data of the image depth and sharpness at different points on the Shroud and this may help us to produce a satisfactory theory of the image formation mechanism⁽⁸⁾.

Even the back surface of the Shroud was examined after parts of the backing cloth (stitched on in the 16th Century) had been loosened. An Italian biologist, Giovanni Riggi, employed fibre optics to photograph the back surfaces, and he also collected particles from it⁽⁶⁾. A few extra threads were taken for later examination.

Now that we have looked generally at the scope of the 1978 investigations, we will consider specific items of the work in more detail, together with the results already published.

X-ray fluorescence

The main aim of the X-ray fluorescence experiment was to estimate the variations in the concentration of the elements in different areas of the Shroud containing 'blood' stains, other parts of the image, the background cloth, the scorch areas and the patches⁽¹¹⁾. Elements with atomic numbers exceeding 16 could be detected with the equipment used.

An X-ray tube operating at 50 pkV and 20 mA and shielded in lead (Figure 1) had its beam directed on to a tin target within the shielding⁽¹¹⁾. This produced the 25.5 keV K-alpha radiation, a 12 um thick silver foil located over the outlet removing the K-beta radiation from the tin target. Thus this system produced a beam containing almost monochromatic 25.5 keV X-rays which were allowed to strike the vertical surface of the Shroud at about 45° .

The fluorescent X-rays from the Shroud were detected by a silicon (lithium) semiconductor detector shielded with lead so that an area of 1.3 cm^2 of the Shroud surface was examined at any one time. The pulses from the detector were amplified and fed to a pulse-height-analyser having 512 channels. Each spectrum was transferred to a digital cassette for subsequent analysis.

The X-ray fluorescence workers collected a total of 37 spectra (including background, calibration and Shroud data) and made further calibration measurements after their return to Los Alamos⁽¹¹⁾. The most obvious feature in all of their spectra was a Compton peak formed by the scattering of 25.5 keV X-rays by electrons. However, one can detect elements present in the Shroud by the presence of peaks in the photon energy spectra at less than 20 keV; these peaks are due to the K-alpha radiation of the elements (fluorescence).

A prominent peak due to iron at 6.4 keV (with a smaller peak at 7.0 keV due to its K-beta X-rays) was found in



Scientists eagerly examine the underside of the Shroud, seen for the first time in 400 years. This is the first photograph taken of the underside of the Shroud. (c) 1978 Barrie M. Schwortz

the 'blood' stained regions and a much smaller iron peak in other areas of the Shroud (Figure 2). This does not prove that the 'blood' stained areas contain blood, since a material such as jeweller's rouge (Fe203) could have been used as an image-colouring agent. A quantitative comparison between whole blood, rouge stains and the Shroud results was made. Calcium and strontium were found, but the workers suggested that these may have arisen from dust carried from the marble and limestone regions of northern Italy. The absence of heavier atoms, as far as could be detected with the equipment used, indicates that pigments or dyes containing such elements could be present only in small amounts.

The paper concludes by suggesting that radioisotope sources have advantages over an X-ray tube source for any future X-ray fluorescence study⁽¹¹⁾. It is feasible for a future study to look for potassium in the 'blood' stains with equipment of adequate sensitivity, since blood contains appreciable amounts of this element as well as iron.

UV work

The ultraviolet-visible reflectance and fluorescence spectra from the Shroud have been investigated in detail by the husband-and-wife team of Roger and Marion Gilbert, who state⁽¹²⁾ that their measurements were performed as an aid to later analysis of the substances making up the various stains on the cloth and to a possible determination of the manufacturing techniques of the

cloth. They took fluorescence and absolute reflectance spectra on areas of the Shroud not containing markings for possible comparison with other cloth samples. They also recorded fluorescence and relative reflectance spectra of the image, scorched and bloodstained areas, the reflectance being relative to clear areas.

These workers used a 150 W xenon lamp or a 200 W mercury arc lamp with 1200 line/mm diffraction grating a monochromator to provide a beam of 5 nm bandwidth, which illuminated a 6 mm by 3 mm area of the Shroud at an incident angle of 45°; this angle was chosen rather than 0° in order to reduce the apparent spaces between the threads of the cloth and hence to reduce the contribution from the backing cloth. The beam optics need not concern us. The detection channel was similar to the source channel and contained a second monochromator with an 8 nm bandwidth. The output from this second monochromator was directed onto the photocathode of a photomultiplier tube.

A voltage proportional to the wavelength of the second monochromator was fed to the x-axis input of a pen recorder and the amplified signal from the photomultiplier tube to the y-axis input. Twenty six scans were made over the 250 nm to 750 nm band in the re-

flectance measurements and a scan of magnesium oxide was made; the reflectivity of the latter was assumed to be unity. The xenon lamp was used for these reflectance measurements.

The mercury arc lamp was used in the fluorescence measurements with the source monochromator set at 365 nm and an ultraviolet-transmitting, visible-absorbing filter after the monochromator to reduce stray visible light. An ultraviolet-absorbing filter was placed in the detection channel and the monochromator was continuously scanned from 390 nm to 700 nm.

The relative spectral reflectance of four areas of the Shroud image is shown in Figure 3 and the spectral fluorescence of four similar areas in Figure 4⁽¹²⁾. It can be seen that the lower the reflectance of an area, the lower the fluorescence. At lower fluorescence levels, the peak moves towards longer wavelengths.

These workers noted that the image (without magnification) seems to have the same sepia colouring as the lightest of scorch marks and that the image colour does not seem to come from a particular matter. The image is extremely faint under backlighting, whereas the bloodstains then stand out as dark reddish-brown spots.

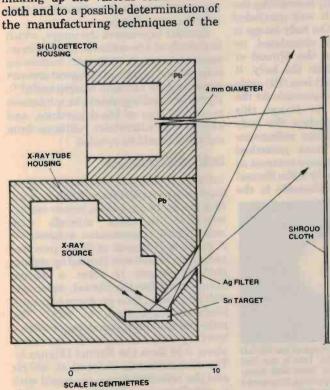


Figure 1. The apparatus used for the X-ray work. (Reproduced from reference 11).

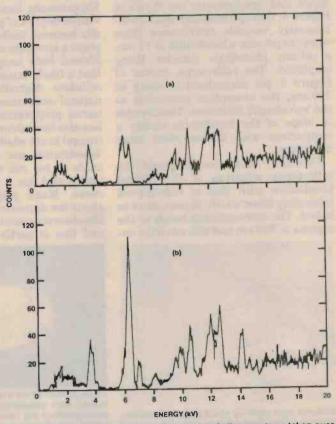


Figure 2. (a) X-ray fluorescence spectrum; (b) similar spectrum taken over the side wound 'blood' region. Note the higher peak at 6.4 keV. (Reproduced from reference 11.)

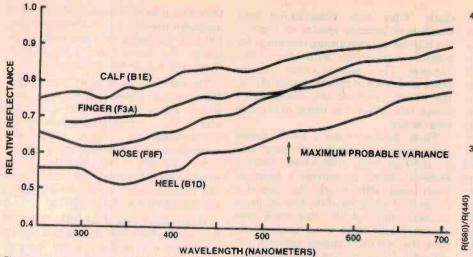


Figure 3. Relative spectral reflectance of four regions of the body image. (Reproduced from reference 12.)

The body image areas seem to have the same spectral reflectance properties as those of the scorched areas together with similar fluorescence characteristics. The stains seem to quench the fluorescence of the cloth and to exhibit a low-level fluorescence of their own in the 600-700 nm region.

Further spectral work

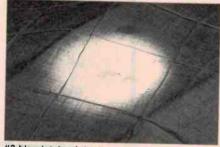
Further work on the spectral properties of the Shroud, mainly in the visible region, has been described in a paper by S.F. Pellicori⁽⁷⁾. His results using a 'quick look' spectrometer are shown in Figure 5; this spectrometer used a continuously variable interference filter wheel to provide a bandwidth of 17 nm, a silicon photodiode detector being employed. The reflectance curves of Figure 5 are normalised to unity at 700 nm, the absorption increasing as the wavelength decreases. The changes in slope of the bloodstains makes a comparison with human blood more definitive.

Pellicori⁽⁷⁾ has also compared the reflectance spectrum of the Shroud bloodstains with that of four-day-old laboratory blood which, in one case, was baked. The corresponding bands in the regions of 550 nm and 625 nm have en-

Reflected light close-up of #3 bloodstain on the forehead of the frontal image, with a 6 cm grid placed over that area of the Shroud for size reference. © 1978 Barrie M. Schwortz

abled him to say that there is sufficient correlation to decide that the material on the Shroud is blood.

The relative spectral responses of substances that may once have been in contact with the Shroud have been examined before and after baking in air for five hours at 150°C; the baking simulates aging of the cloth and produces a colour similar to that of the clear areas of the Shroud⁽⁷⁾. This colour is due to the formation of double bonds in the cellulose, which results in increasing absorption at shorter wavelengths. Experiments have shown that an invisible deposit of perspiration plus skin oils becomes visible on baking and displays a spectrum closely resembling the Shroud body image. It was concluded that a likely cause of the body image is cellulose degradation stimulated by natural substances on the Shroud or burial preparations from the body. It has also been shown that iron (III) oxide (rouge) is not wholly responsible for the 'bloodstains' nor for the image; this oxide is too red to produce the body image and has a different reflectance curve. Many people have remarked about the decrease in image contrast as the observer comes nearer to the Shroud and this is partly attributable to the



#3 bloodstain of the frontal Image of the Shroud viewed with transmitted light. This is the first photograph of the Shroud of Turin with transmitted light, showing the comparative density of a bloodstained area versus image area.

© 1978 Barrie M. Schwortz

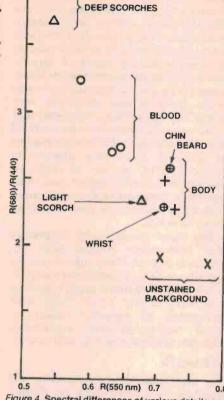


Figure 4. Spectral differences of various details on the Shroud are intensified by taking the ratio of widely separated reflectances and normalising to the absolute R at 550 nm. Notice the grouping by stain type, and that the darker the feature is, the redder it is. The body image points 'Beard' and 'Wrist' contain minute traces of blood.

increased contribution of scattered light into the cone of vision.

In order to preserve the image, which is already of low-contrast, storage in an inert atmosphere (nitrogen) containing some water vapour at temperatures not exceeding 25° has been recommended⁽⁷⁾. Physical handling should be minimised to reduce loss of blood particles, and exposure to ultraviolet radiation from sunlight should be avoided.

Infrared studies

Infrared reflectance spectroscopy of the Shroud was undertaken in the 3 - 5 um and the 8 - 14 um bands, where readily available detectors coincide with atmospheric transmission windows(13). A black-body source at 980°C provided radiation, which was focused by sodium chloride lenses to form a 20 mm diameter spot on the Shroud, which was 400 mm away, thus producing an equilibrium temperature of 59°C. The reflected radiation was detected with a mercury-cadmium-telluride detector about 2 m from the Shroud (Figure 6). The radiation was chopped at 500 Hz and the reflected signal processed with a synchronous amplifier to provide background rejection.

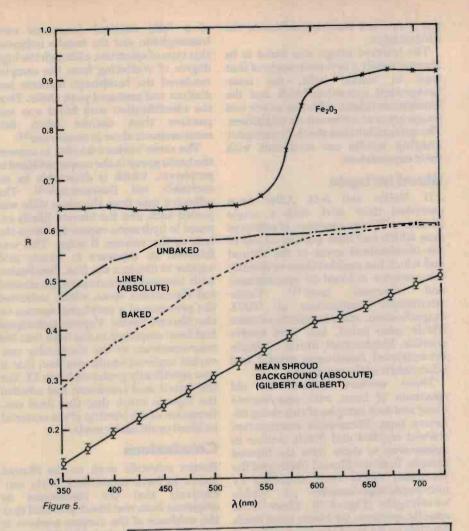
The spectral similarities of most of the features observed rendered the results somewhat inconclusive. The Shroud bloodstained areas showed different spectra from known bloodstains both in the shorter (Figure 7) and longer wavelength (Figure 8) bands. It has been suggested that these differences are due to surface effects rather than the chemical composition of the materials⁽¹³⁾.

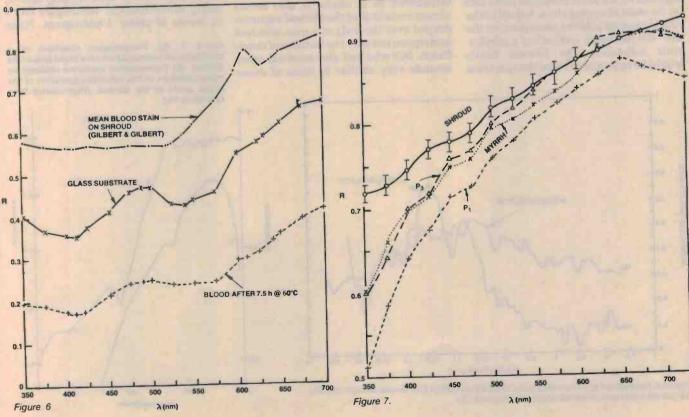
The same workers carried out imaging experiments in the same two wavelength bands using two 1500 W photographic floodlamps to illuminate the area⁽¹³⁾. No image contrast was observable without this illumination, showing that an increase in the temperature above that of the background was required; without this the differences in emissivity were below the limit of sensitivity of the cameras. Good contrast was found in the 8 to 14 um band, but no features could be found in **>**

Figure 5. Shroud background linen and modern linen artificially aged by baking. Reflectance of iron oxide to be compared with body image (Figure 7). If Fe₂0₃ were present in a high enough concentration to make up a visible image, its reflectance curve would be quite different from the Shroud's image.

Figure 6. Comparison between Shroud blood spectrum and laboratory blood artificially aged by baking.

Figure 7. Laboratory simulations of body image spectral reflectance characteristics produced by accelerated aging, and Shroud body image included for comparison. P₁ and P₃ are skin oil plus perspiration.





the 3 to 5 um band regardless of the illumination.

The infrared image was found to be approximately a reversed image of that seen in visible light, the linen background appearing black and the bloodstains bright, with the scorch and image areas of intermediate brightness. The authors felt that the thermographic imaging results are consistent with their expectations.

Blood on tapes

J.H. Heller and A.D. Adler have described their work with a single 25 mm x 75 mm specimen of adhesive tape which had been pressed on one of the bloodstained areas of the Shroud and which has enabled them to identify the presence of blood by spectroscopic and chemical tests(14). Under microscopic examination at 1000X magnification, some hundreds of linen fibrils were found, less than twelve possible bloodstained fibrils, a single brownish-red translucent crystal and other debris of the centuries.

These workers stained an old specimen of linen with one-year-old blood and took samples of this using adhesive tape. Microscopic examination showed crystals and fibrils similar in appearance to those from the Shroud sample. Both the Shroud fibrils and the simulated fibrils were examined by micro-spectrophotometry at visible wavelengths (Figure 9). There is no specific spectrum for blood, since much depends on its exact chemical state and on its state of aggregation, but all of the fibrils showed intense absorption in the 400-450 nm band, indicating a porphyrinic substance. The Shroud fibrils would be expected to show the spectrum

of a fully oxidised denatured methaemoglobin and the results indicated this type of spectrum, although the high degree of scattering from the samples rendered the bandshape features less distinct and produced peak shifts. Thus the identification with blood was less positive than desired when this measurement alone is considered⁽¹⁴⁾.

The same workers decided to convert the heme group in the suspected blood to porphyrin, which is detectable by its excitable red fluorescence(14). The adhesive tape from the glass slide was peeled back and the Shroud fibrils exposed to hydrazine vapour to reduce the iron to the valency II stage. This was followed by exposure to formic acid vapour to displace the iron. Irradiation with longwave ultraviolet then showed red fluorescent spots, which indicated the presence of a porphyrin species on the Shroud fibrils. Vapour techniques had been employed in the hope that the microspectrum of the chemically converted material would establish that it was specifically protoporphyrin IX, but the formic acid treatment had affected the tape so much that this final confirmation of the identity of the material as blood could not be made.

Conclusions

Recent scientific work on the Shroud seems to have established fairly conclusively that the bloodstains do originate from real blood, provided that the evidence of the various workers is considered as a whole. It also seems almost certain that the Shroud was once draped over the body of a man who had undergone not only the tortures of crucifixion, but who had also received other wounds very similar to those of Jesus Christ as described in the Gospels (the side wound, the crown of thorns and the beating).

The conclusions on the mechanism of image formation seem less definite. The suggestion of Pellicori that the image was formed by perspiration and oils accelerating the normal degradation and darkening of the cellulose of the cloth seems to be the most promising. It is supported by laboratory evidence in which darkening of cellulose cloths was speeded by baking; body oils, sweat and olive oil (the latter is found in myrrh and aloes used in the burial oils of ancient Palestine) were used in these experiments(15). The images formed in some hours and had some characteristics of the Shroud image when viewed microscopically.

Pellicori's hypothesis suggests the Shroud image was formed by skin contact. Some say this could not explain the three-dimensional effect, but Pellicori⁽¹⁵⁾ feels we do not yet have enough understanding of the image transfer mechanism to answer this point. Not all scientists agree with Pellicori's suggestions. Early suggestions that the body image is light singeing of the cloth with a hot statue seem to be refuted by ultraviolet fluorescence studies, which show that the body image has a different fluorescence from the firescorched regions. As regards the work of McCrone (mentioned earlier), the STURP team made extensive tests to detect pigments or their binding agents, using microchemical techniques down to levels of under 1 microgram. None

Figure 9. (a) Transmission spectrum of a brownish-red stained fibril from a blood area of the Shroud. (b) Transmission spectrum obtained by transformation of the reflection spectrum of the blood areas of the Shroud. (Reproduced from reference 14.)

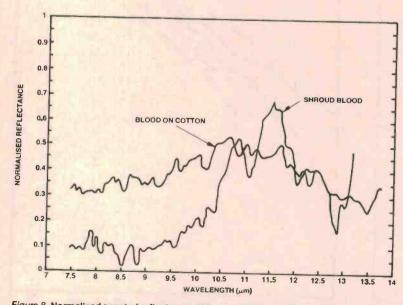
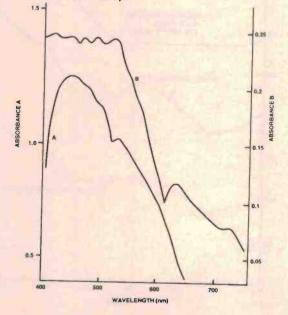


Figure 8. Normalised spectral reflectance of blood-on-cotton and Shroud blood in the 8 to 14 μ m infrared band. (Reproduced from reference 13.)



were found and the traces of iron oxide revealed were not only invisible to the naked eye, but equally distributed throughout the image and non-image areas. How could they produce the image, in spite of McCrone's views?

The very detailed tests on the Shroud have given no indication that it could have been a fake — indeed, they indicate the opposite view. Although it might have been possible to prove the Shroud a fake, it seems science can never prove it is genuine, nor whom it covered — although no other suggestion than that it was the body of Jesus Christ seems to have been made. Science's main concern, however, is with 'how?' and not with 'whom?'.

Rev. David Sox (formerly Secretary of the British Society for the Turin Shroud) stated on British Radio that he is still not sure whether the Shroud is a fake. He has been pressing for its carbon dating for many years, but mentioned he no longer considers the Shroud to be important to his beliefs — especially as there is no indication in the Gospels that such a sign would be left for posterity.

Carbon dating

Now that we have considered the published results of the work which has already been carried out on the Shroud, let us consider a long-proposed test which has not yet been performed. If the approximate age of the linen could be established, this might provide additional evidence as to whether the Shroud was made about the time of Christ. The obvious technique is the well-known one of carbon dating developed by Willard F. Libby.

Carbon-14 (a radioactive beta emitter) is formed in the upper atmosphere of the earth when neutrons formed by cosmic radiation interact with nitrogen nuclei. This carbon-14 has a long half-life (about 5730 years), so it becomes well-mixed with the nonradioactive carbon of the earth's atmosphere. Plants take in carbon dioxide from the air, so that the amount of carbon-14 per gram of carbon in a plant becomes equal to that in the air. This amount produces 15.3 radioactive disintegrations per minute per gram of carbon (dpm/g).

If a plant ceases to live, the carbon-14 it contains will continue to undergo radioactive decay but no new carbon-14 is taken in from the atmosphere. Thus after 5730 years the activity of the carbon-14 falls at 15.3/2 = 7.65 dpm/g. Hence by measuring the activity of a specimen of carbon from a material such as linen which was once a living plant, one can estimate the time at which the plant ceased to be alive. An accuracy of

the order of +/-150 years may be obtained for a specimen aged about 2000 years.

The reason this carbon-14 decay has not yet been used for dating the cloth of the Shroud is that an area of some hundreds of square cm⁽³⁾ of the cloth would have been destroyed by such work through the use of the dating techniques available in the past. If the results were ambiguous, still more of the cloth would be needed. In any case experts feel it would be very surprising if the Shroud cloth has a date before the first century or after the fourth century⁽⁸⁾, so one may well ask whether carbon dating can provide much useful information.

Recently carbon-14 dating techniques have been developed which should be able to give an estimate to within about 100 years using only a few milligrams of the cloth. American workers at the University of Rochester and at the Brookhaven National Laboratory have proposed dating by this new technique, which involves an accelerator and a sensitive mass spectrometer. The Shroud's owner, King Umberto, has already given his assent⁽³⁾ and the matter is still under consideration by the Archbishop of Turin.

Material in the form of a few threads has already been removed for the purpose of carbon dating so that it will not be necessary to open the sealed Shroud container to obtain samples. It seems almost certain that dating will be carried out in the not too distant future with laboratories in the USA and England competing for the work on milligram samples.

Acknowledgements

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The 1978 Exposition of the Shroud of Turin, Rev. F. Filas, Loyola University, Chicago. A documentary filmstrip with cassette commentary

covering the 1978 public viewing and the scientific investigations. (From ACTA Foundation, 4848 N. Clark St, Chicago 60640.)

Photographs: Barrie Schwortz Studios, 310 E. Haley Street, Santa Barbara, California 93101.

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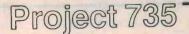
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UHF to VHF TV converter

This project will convert TV station transmissions in the UHF band down to unoccupied channels in the VHF TV band. If your present TV set does not have a UHF tuner and you want to watch programmes on UHF, this project is for you.

SINCE THE introduction of UHF TV services - first the translator services re-radiating the VHF station signals on UHF channels and then the multicultural service on channel 28 - the number of stations and service areas has grown at quite a rapid rate. It's no wonder that we have received many calls and letters from readers asking for projects to solve problems they had in trying to explore what the new services offered. We have already published an antenna design (ETI-728, March '81 issue) and a masthead amplifier (ETI-729, April '81 issue). However, these two projects only cater for those who own a TV receiver having a UHF tuner already built in. Judging from the deluge of requests following the antenna project in the March issue, it seems the biggest demand is for a UHFto-VHF TV converter. We trust this project satisfies that demand.

Design philosophy

The predominant design requirement for this project was simple construction and a minimum of alignment. We judged that most constructors tackling a project such as this would not be familiar with UHF circuit techniques. Consequently, the design had to be simple, yet provide good performance at least as good as the front end of UHF TV tuners used in modern domestic TV sets. We feel those aims have been achieved.

To reduce the requirement of alignment, there is only one adjustment — setting the local oscillator. That isn't even necessary in the tuneable version!

Before proceeding, we should explain that this project can be built in two versions: the *single channel* version and the *tuneable* version. Each has its advantages. If you only have a single UHF channel available in your area, and it's likely to remain that way for some time, then the single channel converter is the one you want. If you have several UHF channels available, then you can either make several single channel converters



Front panel view of the tuneable version of our UHF converter. Note there are two versions: tuneable and single channel.

and set them up for the different channels, switching between converters, or you can make the tuneable version. If you only have one channel available currently and make a single channel converter, and then more channels become available later, the single channel converter is readily modified to the tuneable version.

The circuit arrangement is fairly conventional. An RF stage employing an OM350 hybrid wideband IC provides some 17-18 dB of gain before signal is applied to the mixer. A two-stage highpass filter employed between the antenna and the RF amp input provides over 20 dB of attenuation to prevent crossmodulation problems from the high-powered VHF TV signals and other transmissions below 450 MHz. For the mixer, we chose to use a ringdiode balanced mixer circuit, employing wideband input and output matching transformers. This type of mixer provides low noise operation with good crossmodulation performance. In addition, the wideband input and output transformers do away with the

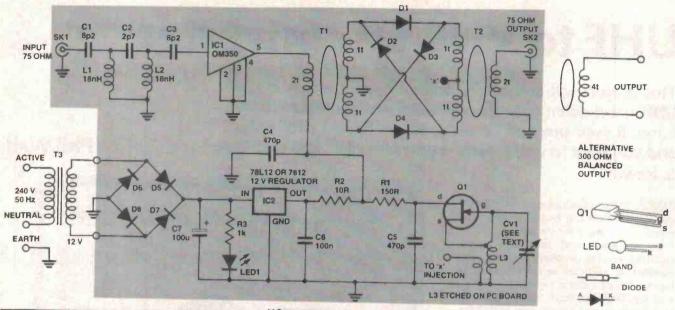
necessity of having tuned circuits which require alignment. The ability to choose any convenient output channel is another advantage.

Phil Wait

The local oscillator employs a FET in the familiar Hartley circuit. A paralleltuned circuit is connected between the gate of the FET and common (ground). The drain is bypassed at the operating frequency and the source is tapped up to the tuned circuit's inductance to provide positive feedback. The tuned circuit inductance (L3) is realised by a length of track on the pc board and a small, lowvalue trimmer provides the tuning capacitance (CV1). Injection to the LO port of the mixer is provided by inductive coupling from L3 and a short length of 50 ohm stripline.

The pc board is double-sided to provide a groundplane area for the UHF circuitry. Output to the VHF TV receiver input can be either 75 ohm unbalanced (via coax) or 300 ohm (via ribbon). A regulated power supply is provided on board and the converter may be powered from a 12 Vac, 500 mA plugpack or a conventional trans-

Project 735



The converter's format is quite conventional — an RF amplifier drives a mixer, local oscillator injection being provided by a variable frequency oscillator, the frequency of which is set by a small variable capacitor. A full-wave bridge rectifier followed by a threeterminal regulator provides regulated 12 Vdc to power the circuitry.

Signals from the antenna are fed to the input of the RF amplifier stage via a two-stage highpass filter consisting of L1, L2 and C1, C2, C3, This filter attenuates strong signals in the VHF band (below 300 MHz) from overloading the converter and possibly causing crossmodulation problems. The UHF signals are amplified by IC1, a hybrid wideband amplifier chip which provides a gain of about 18 dB over a bandwidth extending from 40 MHz to 860 MHz. The input filter provides around 10 dB attenuation at 300 MHz, around 20 dB at 200 MHz, and more below that. The gain of the amplifier stage is around 15-16 dB across UHF Band IV and around 17-18 dB across UHF Band V. The gain falls off rapidly above 900 MHz. Noise figure is in the region of 6-7 dB, which is quite a bit better than many commercial UHF TV tuners!

The input and output impedances of the OM350 RF amp IC are quoted as 75 ohms, which is convenient.

The output of the RF amplifier is coupled into the mixer via the primary winding of T1.

The mixer employs four Shottky hot-carrier diodes (D1 to D4) in a double-balanced ring mixer circuit. The input and output transformers, T1 and T2 respectively, are wideband types, providing input and output impedance matching. No alignment is necessary — which is one of the reasons we used this type of mixer. The local oscillator injection is applied at point 'x' (the LO port). This type of mixer provides good conversion efficiency, few spurious outputs and has good strong signal performance so that problems with overload and crossmodulation are minimised.

The local oscillator employs a junction FET, Q1, In a Hartley oscillator circuit. This circuit is simple and reliable. The tuned circuit consists of CV1 and L3. The latter is a length of track on the pc board, a 'printed inductor'. Q1 is operated in the common drain mode, positive

- HOW IT WORKS - ETI 735 -

feedback being obtained by tapping the source across L3. The oscillator can be tuned over a range from about 250 MHz to a little above 600 MHz. Injection to the LO port of the mixer is obtained by inductive coupling. A short length of track adjacent to the 'earthy' end of L3 couples a small amount of energy from the oscillator. This is coupled to point 'x' via a short length of stripline running across the pc board.

The mixing process combines the signals amplified by IC1 and the signal provided by the local oscillator to produce a whole range of 'products' at the output. The principal products are the sum and difference of the input and local oscillator frequencies.

Say the input frequency we want to receive is 526 MHz (lower edge of channel 28). This will be amplified by IC1, along with all the other frequencies passed by the input filter, and applied to the input of the mixer. If we set the local oscillator to 470 MHz, the mixer output will be:

526 - 470 MHz = 56 MHz

This is VHF TV channel 1. If we tune the TV receiver to channel 1, we will be able to receive UHF channel 28. However, the sum of the input and local oscillator frequencies will also result from the mixing process:

526 + 470 MHz = 996 MHz

But the TV receiver will not respond to such a high frequency. A signal from UHF channel 50 (694-701 MHz) may appear at the output too:

694 - 470 MHz = 224 MHz

But that's outside the range of the VHF TV receiver. If we set the TV receiver to channel 6 (174-181 MHz), we will be able to receive channel 50 by setting the converter's local oscillator to 520 MHz.

Reception of a UHF station can also be obtained with this converter design by tuning the local oscillator above the channel frequency. For example, to receive channel 28, which occupies 526-533 MHz, assuming we have the TV receiver set on channel 1, the converter local oscillator should be set to 589 MHz:

589 - 533 MHz = 56 MHz.

But, if there is a signal 56 MHz above the local oscillator frequency (otherwise known as the 'Image' frequency), I.e: 589 + 56 MHz =

645 MHz (UHF channel 43), it will be received equally well — and you'll have terrible interference if there's a station on that channel! With this converter, and the current arrangement of channel allocations, it is best to tune in a station with the oscillator set on the low frequency side of the desired channel. In addition, it is best to use channel 1 (or an adjacent unused channel) to receive UHF stations in Band IV (520-580 MHz) and an unused channel between 5A and 11 to receive UHF stations in Band V.

Power is provided by a full-wave bridge rectifier involving diodes D5 to D8, input being derived from a 12 Vac (nominal) source. An Indicator LED (LED1) is driven from the output of the rectifier. Capacitor C7 is the rectifier smoothing capacitor. A three-terminal regulator, IC2, employing either a 78L12 or 7812, provides a regulated 12 Vdc supply for the RF amp, IC1, and the oscillator FET, Q1. The regulated supply ensures good oscillator stability. Capacitor C6 bypasses the output of the regulator, IC2, and prevents it bursting into HF oscillation. Resistor R2 prevents Interaction between IC1 and IC2 at low frequencies, and C4 provides an RF bypass for the supply rail to IC1, which goes to the output pin (pin 5) via the primary of T1.

RF bypassing for the drain of Q1 is achieved by C5, and the power supply rall is decoupled via R1.

The output impedance of the mixer can be matched to an unbalanced 75 ohm load or to a balanced 300 ohm load by having a different secondary wound on T2. The impedance transformation ratio provided between the primary of T1 and the secondary of T2 will depend on the square of the ratio of their turns. With two turns on the primary of T1 and two turns on the secondary of T2, the impedance transformation will be 1:1. In this instance, one side of the secondary of T2 is grounded to provide an unbalanced output to match coax cable. If the secondary of T2 is wound with four turns, the output impedance will be given by:

 $75(4/2)^2 = 75 \times 4$ = 300 obms

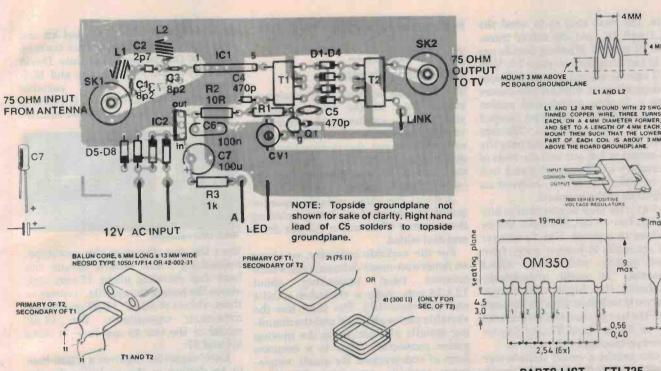
Thus, four turns on the secondary of T2 will provide a balanced match to 300 ohms.

uhf tv converter

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former. Overall gain is around 12 dB and the noise figure is around 6-7 dB. This sort of performance is more than adequate for normal service reception of UHF transmissions.

No doubt some readers are curious as to why we didn't design a tuner employing voltage tuned varicaps to tune the local oscillator and/or RF tuned circuits. Firstly, suitable varicaps having the required characteristics for these frequencies were not readily available. We did experiment with a few types that were available, as well as with some common high frequency silicon diodes, but results were very poor owing to the low Q and high losses of the components. Hence, we opted for the circuit design described here.

Construction single channel version

single channel version first. The tuneable version is actually just a modification of the single channel version.

The converter is constructed on a double-sided pc board having a fibreglass substrate. A phenolic substrate FET can be inserted the right way board will not work in this application. The top side is predominantly copper, which serves as a groundplane, small areas being etched away where components pass through from the top to the bottom side tracks. The complete converter fits on to the one pc board, including the rectifier and power supply

regulator components.

Construction is best commenced by mounting all the minor components. Leave the input and output sockets, coils and mixer transformers until All components should be later. mounted with the absolute minimum lead length. Press them hard down on the board. However, the input high pass filter coils, L1 and L2, are mounted about 3 mm above the board, to avoid the groundplane dampening their Q.

A number of components are soldered on both the top and the bottom sides of the board. These are: the anodes of D6 and D8 (in the rectifier), one lead of C4, plus the earth stake, the centre-tap connection of T1, the earth end of the output link (for 75 ohm output) and the earth ends of L1 and L2.

The OM350 RF amplifier IC must be seated hard down on the board, as should Q1 and the mixer diodes D1 to We shall describe the construction of the D4. Watch the orientation of the semiconductors and the rectifier filter capacitor, C7. Note that the OM350 can only be inserted one way, but the local oscillator FET, Q1, has its source lead the centre one - offset from the others. This lead must be bent over so that the round. This is necessary to give the correct length of track on the board for the source feedback tap on L3 - which is a printed circuit inductor.

Take care when soldering CV1 in place as conducted heat can distort the body of the component, ruining it.

Having mounted the minor com-

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R3	1k
Capacitors	
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C2	2p7 ceramic NPO
C4, C5 C6	470p ceramic
Co	. 100u/16 V electrolytic
CV1	2-18p miniature film
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01-04	matched set of
and the second se	5082-2804 Hewlett
100 B 100	Packard hot carrier diodes
D5-D8	1N4001, 1N4002 etc or
	similar
Q1	2N5245 FET (no
IC1	substitutes) OM350 Philips wideband
	amp IC
IC2	78L12 or 7812, 12 V
1501	three-terminal regulator. TIL220R or any suitable
LED1	LED.
Miscellaneous	Dolling & Los no mount
SK1, SK2	Belling & Lee pc-mount coax sockets
L1, L2	see text and diagrams
T1 T2	see text and diagrams
T3	12 Vac, 500 mA plugpack rd (double-sided, fibreglass
necessary); pc boa	oard stakes; tinned copper
wire: hookup wire	e: vernier drive (for tuneable
version); 6.5 mm	to 4.8 mm shaft reducer (for
tuneable version)	; DOX TO SUIT.

Project 735

ponents, the next step is to wind the coils L1 and L2, and the mixer transformers T1 and T2. Winding details are given in the diagrams on page 38. Note that T2 can be wound in two different ways, depending on whether you choose to have a 75 ohm unbalanced output (coax) or 300 ohm balanced output (ribbon). If you choose a 300 ohm balanced output, the small link near the output socket is left out and the ends of the secondary of T2 connect direct to a length of 300 ohm ribbon, soldered on the underside of the pc board.

The converter may be mounted in any convenient box — but don't put the pc board close to a panel. Use 12 mm (or longer) standoffs to keep it away from the box panels, which may affect performance. To avoid unnecessary terminations, the input and output cables should be taken directly through the lid of the box you use and terminated directly on the pc board. This is why we have used pc-mounted coax sockets.

You can mount a small transformer in the box to power the converter, or you can use a plugpack. The transformer or plugpack should have an output of 12 Vac, rated at about 500 mA. Transformers and plugpacks with this rating are cheap and quite common. While the converter doesn't draw anything like 200 mA, the rectifier output must be several volts above the three-terminal regulator's output voltage. As less than full load is drawn from the transformer or plugpack, its output will be high enough to meet this requirement.

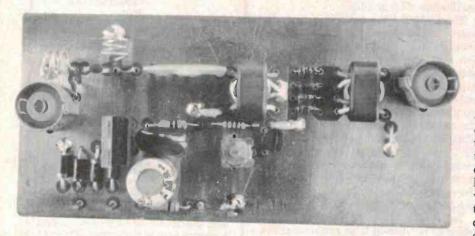
If you choose to use a plugpack, mount a suitable insulated two-pin socket on the box housing the converter. Dick Smith stores stock a suitable ac plugpack, catalogue number M-9555, while Ferguson market a plugpack designed to power doorbells, model PPB 12/500.

Construction tuneable version

The tuneable version just requires a modification to the single channel version. To construct the tuneable version, commence by constructing the converter as per the instructions just described, but leave out the trimmer capacitor CV1 (not needed) and Q1 (which must be inserted later).

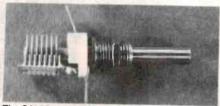
A small, low value variable capacitor is added to the local oscillator, replacing the trimmer CV1, and a vernier drive and dial added.

For the variable capacitor, we chose an American-made Johnson type with a ceramic base. measuring about 12 x 14 mm, with a threaded spindle and nut mounting. The shaft has the variable plates attached and the mounting spindle also serves as the moving plates connection. This is a common form of construction for small, singlegang variable capacitors for those readers who are not familiar with the beasts. The type we chose to use in the prototype has the moving plates and the fixed plates each milled out of a brass block, which provides excellent mechanical and electrical stability. These capacitors are available in different values and we would recommend you use one with a maximum capacitance of 15 pF. The exact one we wanted was not available when we constructed the prototype so we used one with a maximum capacitance of 20 pF and cut down the fixed plates to obtain the required value. This is visible in the close-up photographs. We purchased ours from General Electronic Services Pty Ltd of 99 Alexander



The completed single-channel converter. Topside of the board is largely copper with 'let-outs' where components pass through. Input is on the left, output at right.

St, Crows Nest NSW 2065, but kit and component suppliers may stock them by the time this issue goes on sale. David Reid Electronics (in Sydney and Melbourne) stock a small variable capacitor, type C1604, that is suitable for this project. It is somewhat smaller



The C1604 capacitor.

than the one shown in the prototype, measuring 9 mm square around the base and standing about 17 mm high above the base of the spindle. It comes in three values of 20 pF, 14 pF and 8.5 pF maximum capacitance. The 14 pF model is the one to use here; it costs around \$7.

Each capacitor requires a 6 mm hole to be drilled in the pc board for the spindle. This is drilled through the pc board adjacent to the end of the local oscillator inductor strip (L3), the hole centre being spaced about 9 or 10 mm from the pad at the very end of L3. The capacitor from David Reid Electronics (C1604) could be placed a little closer if you wish. Whichever capacitor you use, it must clear adjacent components. The main requirement is to place the solder tag for the fixed plates connection above the pc board hole for the gate of the local oscillator FET, Q1.

When securing the variable capacitor to the pc board, make sure the nut gets a good grip so that the shaft and spindle are well connected to the groundplanes on the top and bottom of the board. Ensure that the areas of copper on the board surrounding the spindle hole are clean and bright before installing the capacitor.

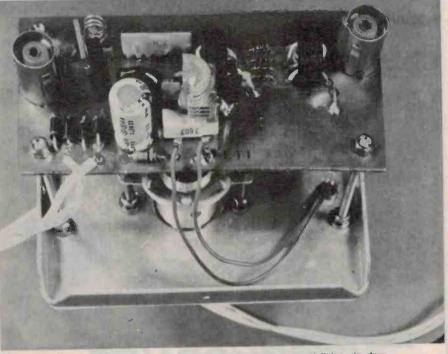
With the capacitor installed, Q1 needs attention. The drain lead goes in the original hole (see the overlay), but the source lead now goes in the hole where the gate lead went on the single channel version (again, refer to the overlay). Now, pass a short length of tinned copper wire through the hole in the pad on the very end of the local oscillator inductor strip (L3), up to the lug connecting to the fixed plates on the variable capacitor. Solder the wire to the board, then bend the lug on the capacitor down towards the board and solder the free end of the wire to the lug. Take the gate lead of Q1, bend it towards the capacitor lug and solder it in

uhf tv converter

place. The one thing to remember here is to keep all leads as short as possible. The accompanying close-up photograph shows how we did it.

The converter may now be mounted in a box, so that the vernier drive and dial can be installed. The vernier drive we used is a Jackson dual-ratio type having a 2:1 and a 6:1 action. This is designed to couple to a 6 mm ($\frac{4}{7}$) diameter shaft. The Johnson capacitor specified has a 4.8 mm ($\frac{3}{16}$ ") diameter shaft, while the C1604 capacitor from David Reid Electronics has a 4 mm diameter shaft. You will need an appropriate split-tube shaft reducer to slip over the capacitor's shaft, depending on which particular type you are using.

We mounted our tuner in a small Horwood box, type 34/6/D. This consists of an aluminium extrusion 100 mm wide by 75 mm high and 75 mm deep with a panel in each end secured by selftapping screws. The converter and dial mechanism are secured to one end panel and the RF input/output and power supply cables are passed through holes in the other. Drilling details to mount the converter and dial mechanism are given in drawings below. the The pc board is secured to the front panel by four 38 mm long (11/2") 6 B.A. bolts, while the vernier dial drive mechanism is mounted using two 25 mm long (1") 6 B.A. bolts. All six bolts have countersunk heads to permit the front panel transfer (such as Scotchcal) to sit flat on the panel. General construction is visible from the photographs here. The best way to go about the mechanical assembly is as follows: first, carefully mark out and drill the front panel as per our detail drawing. Secure all six bolts to the



The completed tuneable version showing how we mounted the board and dial mechanism.

panel using washers under each nut. Thread another nut on each bolt. Slip the vernier drive over its two mounting bolts and position the two nuts such that the mounting lugs of the drive are about 15 mm from the panel. Secure the drive mechanism with two more nuts and washers, making sure the drive shaft passes through the panel at a right angle otherwise your dial pointer will not move parallel to the front panel.

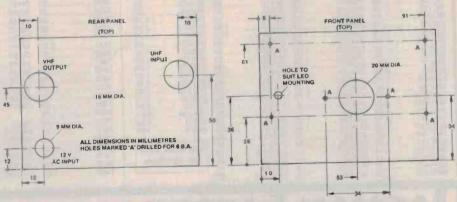
Now, slip the shaft reducer over the shaft of the variable capacitor. Assemble the pc board onto the mounting bolts and position the nuts on each bolt so that the board is about 32 or 33 mm from the panel. The capacitor

shaft should line up with the drive coupling. Don't secure the board yet. Tighten the grub screws on the drive coupling to secure the capacitor shaft. Now you can secure the board with four more nuts.

Before you assemble the dial pointer mechanism to the vernier drive, fix the indicator LED in place and then attach the panel artwork. We used a Scotchcal panel, but only general markings are shown, as the exact channel positions (or frequency markings) will depend on which VHF channel you select as the converter's output. With the panel artwork in place you can assemble the dial pointer mechanism to the vernier drive.



Close-up of the FET and tuning capacitor In the tuneable converter, showing where the capacitor is mounted and how the FET's gate lead is bent over to the capacitor's lug. The source lead now goes in the original gate hole.



Panel drilling details for the Horwood box in which we housed the tuneable converter.

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				BD131								74LS10		74LS169	1.90
BC108C														74LS174	
BC109	.35			BD234				7406						74LS175	
BC109C	40	PN3567												74LS190	1.60
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BC1778.		PN3638		BD263 BD647		2N301	3.75	7409				74LS16			
BC178						2N3053		7409			1.15	74LS20		74LS193	1.00
BC179						2N3054	1.85	7410			1.00	74LS21		74LS194	
BC182B			20			2N3055		7412				74LS27		74LS195.	1.00
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BC212L						2N3300		7414		74107		74LS30		74LS190	1.60
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BC287						2N3638		7417		714400		74LS37		74LS221	1.50
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		2N3906		BFY90	1.50	2N5871	1.70	7437		74165		74LS85	1.40	74LS367	
		2N4030	1.00	BU126		2N5872	2.25	7438		74172	1.40	74LS86		74LS368	
BC549C		214032		BUX80		2N5873	1.70			74173		74LS90		74LS368	
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ASMAN ELECTRONICS 12 Victoria Street, Coburg, VIC, 3058. Phone (03) 354-5062.

We cut a piece of 3 mm thick perspex to shape and put a line on it with black ink.

The rear panel of the box has three holes drilled in it, two to pass the input and output cables and one, which is grommeted, to pass the power supply input lead. Pass the ac supply lead (length of figure-8 flex) through the grommeted hole and the input and output cables through the appropriate holes and then assemble the rear panel to the case. Wire up the ac supply to the pc board and you're ready to roll!

Setting up

Setting up the single-channel version is quite simple. We presume you already have an antenna (see the March issue). Install a short jumper cable from the converter's output to the TV receiver's input. Attach the ac power source to the converter (plugpack or what-have-you), plug in your UHF antenna and switch on.

You will need to select an appropriate unused channel on your TV receiver. For UHF stations in Band IV (channels 28 to 34), VHF channel 1, or an adjacent unused channel, can be used. For Band V UHF stations (channels 38 to 63), select one of the higher VHF channels, such as channel 6 or 8.

First ensure your antenna is pointing in the right direction. Then, using an insulated alignment tool, adjust CV1

for best reception on the UHF channel you want to receive. Start with CV1 set at maximum capacitance so that the local oscillator frequency is tuned upwards. It is possible to tune Band IV stations by setting the local oscillator above the channel of interest, but this is not recommended as it may be possible to experience interference from stations on the 'image' frequency. For example, say you have chosen VHF channel 1 (56 MHz) as the converter output frequency. You can receive UHF channel 28 by setting the local oscillator to 470 MHz (526 - 56 MHz). You can also receive channel 28 by setting the local oscillator to 589 MHz. However, a station on 645 MHz (channel 43) may be received equally well. This channel is not occupied at the moment, though.

Setting up the tuneable version is very similar. First, set the dial to the lowest frequency (capacitor plates fully meshed). Attach the antenna and jumper cables and the ac power input from the plugpack, and power up. For the tuneable version, one of the higher frequency VHF channels should be selected on your TV receiver. If you want to go right up to UHF channel 63, you'll have to use VHF channel 11, as the converter's local oscillator in the tuneable version does not go above 600 MHz as it does in the single channel version.

uhf tv converter

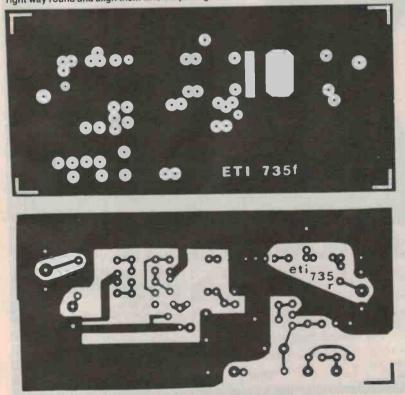
With everything set up, rotate the dial until you obtain good reception of the station of interest. Dial positions of channels can be noted on the panel with a Chinagraph pencil and the channel number put on later with rub-down lettering such as Letraset.

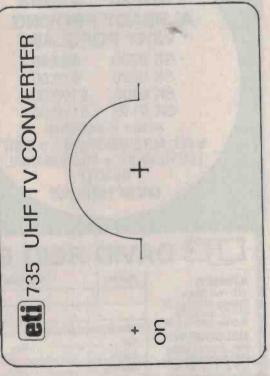
If you find you need to improve reception, experiment with the position and direction of the antenna. If necessary, further improvement can be obtained by using a masthead amplifier, such as our ETI-729, published in the April issue.

Amateur TV use

The converter is eminently suited to amateur TV applications in the 420-450 MHz (70 cm) amateur band. Two channels' are used: 425-432 MHz (vision carrier on 426.25 MHz) and 443-450 MHz (vision carrier on 444.25 MHz). The local oscillator range in this converter is more than adequate to cover these two frequency bands, set to either the 'high side' or the 'low side'. However, the input high-pass filter will require some modification. This is simple — squeeze both coils until they're just under 3 mm long! This will bring up the gain around 400 MHz and still provide a reasonable roll-off below 250 MHz to attenuate the strong VHF TV station signals that may bring crossmodulation problems.

Full-size artwork for the front and rear sides of the pc board. Take care to place them the right way round and align them when exposing the resist.





Full-size artwork of the front panel for the tuneable converter.

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but far better Many telephone answering units (including

this one) can have remote beepers. This means that when you wish to retrieve a means that when you wish to reneve a message, you simply phone your number, hold the beeper to the 'phone and the telephone answering machine then rewinds to the start of your first message and plays back. However, with most units if you then wanted to erase these messages and rewind, it was either impossible or extremely complicated. This unit solves the problem as you can command the machine to rewind from your beeper at any time.

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Project 256

Electronic humidity meter can double as a controller

Graeme Teesdale

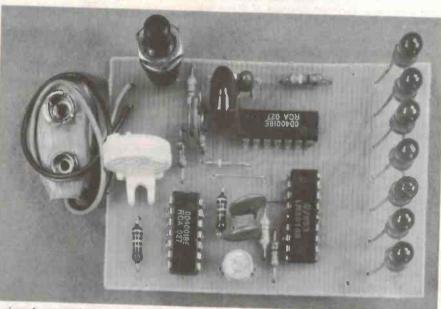
This project can be built to give a readout of relative humidity either on a LED dot-mode display or a conventional meter. In addition it can be used with a following project as a controller to turn on and off a water mist spray in a hothouse, for example.

MEASURING environmental parameters such as temperature, wind speed and direction, etc, are relatively simple problems in electronics. But when it comes to humidity - or relative humidity - a stumbling block arises. The Bureau of Meteorology, and most other agencies or people interested in measuring relative humidity (Hrel.), employ wet bulb/dry bulb thermometer instruments and a conversion table. Attempts to emulate the wet bulb/dry bulb technique electronically have been tried, using thermistors, in the past but the technique has not met with a great deal of acceptance. It's "fiddly" and offers few advantages — other than a direct readout of relative humidity over the wet bulb/dry bulb method.

Now, doubtless many an electronics engineer and hobbyist has turned their mind to the problem of a suitable electronic sensor over the years finally turning to more stimulating things after running up a number of frustrating blind alleys. Not so the Philips organisation. Somewhere along the line they ran up an alley that bore fruit (... pomegranates and paw-paws, but that's another story entirely!). In 1979, Philips released a 'capacitive humidity sensor for consumer applications', type number 2322 691 90001. The device characteristics and applications circuitry were described in Philips Technical Note 134, issued 12 September 1979.



The capacitive humidity sensor.



A view of one of our prototype humidity meters featuring the LED display. Note the sensor mounted on the board at the left, adjacent to the battery clip.

This project has been designed to use that sensor and employs a measurement technique described in that Technical Note. To cater for as wide a range of readers' interests and applications as possible, we have designed this project to display the relative humidity reading either on a conventional moving-coil meter or on a dot-mode LED display, using the ubiquitous LM3914 to drive seven LEDs indicating relative humidity over the range 35% to 100%. For those who wish to employ the project in an automatic humidity control system, it can be coupled to our Universal Relay Driver project. ETI-257, also described in this issue.

This project is not intended as a true scientific instrument as accuracy of the sensor is only a few per cent, but for most general domestic applications it should prove more than adequate.

The sensor

A humidity sensor to suit the applications described must meet two major objectives: it must have predictable behaviour and good long-term stability. In addition, the sensor must be ruggedly constructed for reliable operation and be simple to operate and maintain.

Philips claim their capacitive humidity sensor meets the above requirements, and our experience with them would bear this out.

The device consists of a perforated plastic case containing a membrane of non-conductive foil coated on both sides with gold, the membrane and coating forming, respectively, the dielectric and electrodes of a parallel plate capacitor.

Changes in relative humidity cause a change in the sensor's capacitance. With suitable circuitry, this change can be converted into a dc voltage that can be used to give a direct reading of relative humidity, or to serve as the monitoring signal of an automatic humidity control system.

The sensor is designed to measure relative humidity between 10% and 90% and has the advantage that its long-term characteristics are unaffected by condensation of water on the foil surface.

The relationship between relative humidity and capacitance for the sensor is somewhat non-linear. To obtain a direct indication of humidity, either a non-linear scale must be employed on the readout or the circuitry output signal must first be processed by a linearising circuit.

The sensor will not respond immediately to a very rapid, large-scale change in relative humidity. For example, if the relative humidity jumps from 10% to 43%, it will take the sensor round three minutes to again provide a stable reading, according to the Philips data.

If the relative humidity exceeds 90%, even slight temperature variations can lead to condensation of water on the sensor foil; this will cause measurement errors and a considerable increase in response time. The sensitivity of the sensor is not specified below a relative humidity of 10%, although it would be feasible to measure values below this.

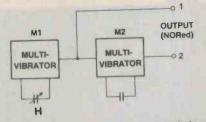
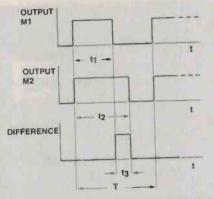


Figure 1. Block diagram of the circuit technique employed in the humidity meter. Two synchronised multivibrators provide an output signal which varies proportional to variations in relative humidity. 'H' is the humidity sensor.

The circuit

circuit technique used a We've suggested in Philips' Technical Note 134. The operating principle is based upon measuring the pulse width differences between two synchronised multivibrators (see Figure 1). M1 is controlled by the capacitive humidity sensor, the output pulse width varying as the humidity varies. The second multivibrator, M2, has a fixed pulse width, set by a fixed capacitor. The output of each capacitor is combined in a NOR gate which produces an output signal that varies in width proportional to the difference between the multivibrator output pulse widths (see Figure 2). This is very convenient as the difference signal will be virtually independent of temperature and voltage,

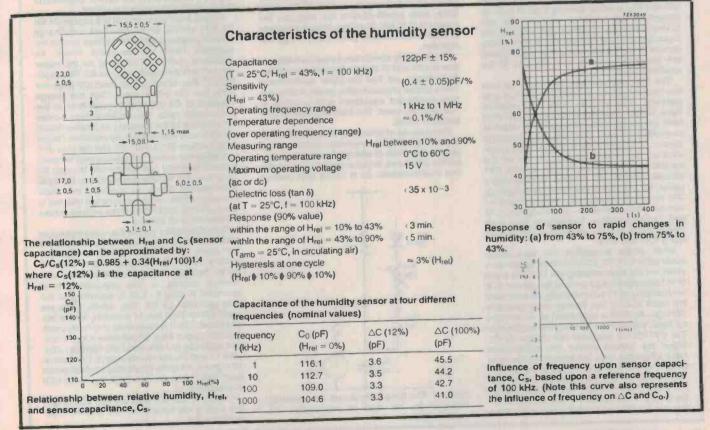


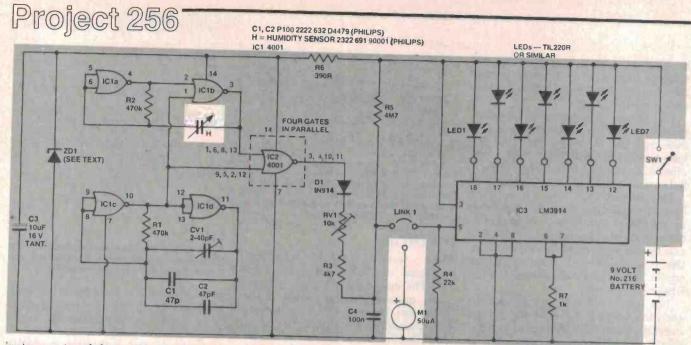
humidity meter

Figure 2. Illustrating how the output signal, t₃, is obtained. If t_2 is fixed and t_1 varies with variations in humidity, t_3 will vary in direct relation to it.

provided the characteristics of both multivibrators are identical and the fixed capacitor controlling M2 has a temperature coefficient as close as possible to the capacitive humidity sensor. The first requirement is easily met as both multivibrators employ two gates from a 4001 quad NOR gate package.

To provide M2 with a temperature characteristic closely matching that of the humidity sensor, several positive temperature coefficient ceramic capacitors in parallel are used. A small value trimmer capacitor permits adjustment of this multivibrator to calibrate the





instrument and does not greatly affect the temperature coefficient.

The output voltage from the NOR gate used to combine the two pulses is obviously directly related to the supply voltage, so we have used a simple zener

Two synchronised multivibrators are employed and their outputs compared to provide a signal proportional to relative humidity. This output signal is first 'linearised' and then used to drive either a moving-coil meter or a LED dot-mode display employing an LM3914 dot/bar-mode display driver IC. One multivibrator has a period fixed by a set of ceramic capacitors and a trimmer capacitor (for calibration) while the other has a period set by the capacitance of the Philips capacitive humidity sensor. Thus the difference in period between the two multivibrators is a measure of the relative humidity, Hrel.

The two multivibrators are made up from two pairs of gates from a 4001 quad NOR gate package. This ensures both multivibrators have similar characteristics. IC1a and IC1b form one multivibrator, the period of which Is controlled by 'H', the capacitive humidity sensor. IC1c and IC1d form the other multivibrator, the period of which is set by the parallel combination of CV1, C1 and C2. CV1 permits adjustment of this multivibrator's period for calibration purposes (zero setting). The two multivibrators are 'synchronised' turn on at the same time - by having pins 1, 12 and 13 tied together. To illustrate how each multivibrator works, we shall examine that using IC1c and IC1d.

When power is applied, the capacitance made up of CV1, C1, C2 will Initially appear as a short circuit, thus coupling pin 11 to the input of IC1c (connected as an inverter), pins 8, 9. If we assume pin 11 is low initially, this will hold the input of IC1c low, forcing the output (pin 10) high. As IC1d is connected as an inverter, its input will be high, holding the output low. The CV1/C1/C2 capacitor will charge via R1. When the voltage across this capacitance rises above the logic low threshold, the input of IC1c will be high and its output will go low. This brings the input of IC1d low, and its output (pin 11) will go high. This will now charge the CV1/C1/C2 capacitor in the reverse direction, via R1. When the voltage across R1 drops

regulator circuit to avoid supply voltage variations affecting the accuracy of the instrument.

Readout can be on a conventional meter or via a LED dot-mode display. A linearising circuit has been employed,

HOW IT WORKS - ETI 256-

to the logic low level, the input of IC1c will again be low and its output (pin 10) will go high. This drives the input of IC1d high, driving its output low, and the whole cycle repeats.

The multivibrator involving IC1a and IC1b is synchronised to the other by having one input (pin 2) of IC1b tied to the output of IC1a. Only when both inputs of IC1b are high can the output of IC1b (pin 3) go low. Thus the outputs of both multivibrators (pins 3 and 11) go low together.

The humidity sensor has a positive temperature coefficient of about 100 parts per million. Accordingly, so that the other multivibrator has a similar characteristic, positive temperature coefficient capacitors with a rating of 100 ppm are used. The characteristic of CV1 has little effect.

The outputs of both multivibrators are combined in a NOR gate to provide positive-going pulses, the width of which will vary depending on the difference in pulse widths between the two multivibrators. As H varies with relative

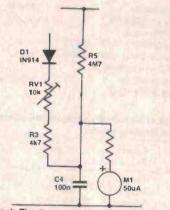


Figure 4. The linearising circuit. The meter is included for the sake of explanation. R4 replaces Link 1.

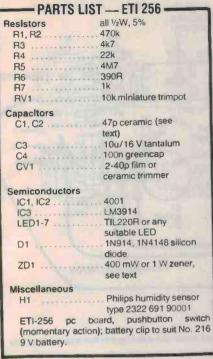
as suggested by Philips, to prevent 'cramping' of the readout scale — regardless of whether a meter or the LED circuit is used. Its operation is explained in 'How It Works'. The LED display provides relatively coarse steps but can be

humidity, the pulse width at the output of IC2 will vary in direct relationship. The four gates in IC2 are connected in parallel to provide a low impedance output to drive the 'linearising' circuit. This part of the circuit is shown in Figure 4 here, and for the sake of explanation the meter circuit output is included.

Pulses from the output of IC2 charge C4 via D1, RV1 and R3. At the same time, a discharge current proportional to the voltage across the capacitor flows via the meter circuit. An additional current is supplied to the meter circuit from the supply line, via R5. The amplitude of the output pulses from IC2 does not vary, but the width does. Thus the charge supplied to C4 will vary in proportion to the pulse width ratio. The output voltage across C4 supplied to the metering or display circuit will thus vary non-linearly. By judicious choice of the values of C4, RV1/R3 and the load (R4, including the meter), the relationship between relative humidity and the current through R4 (and thus the voltage across it) can be made substantially linear. In practice, the scale becomes a little cramped at the top end, but is considerably better than if the voltage across C4 were read off directly.

The LED display circuitry simply employs an LM3914 LED dot/bar-mode IC, operated in the dot mode here. This is partly to conserve battery current (prolonging battery life) and partly because it gives a much more convenient display in this application. It is arranged to read 0 - 1.25 V, according to the bias provided by R7. Only seven LEDs are used rather than the 10 possible, as the low scale one (pin 1) is inaccurate and rarely used, and the output from C4 provides 1 V at a relative humidity of 100% (thus the highest LEDs, pins 11 and 10, are unnecessary). The calibration graph in Figure 3 indicates at which levels each LED turns on and what H_{rel}, each LED corresponds to.

Supply is derived from a 9 Vdc source and the supply rail for IC1 and IC2 is zener regulated to 4.7 V.

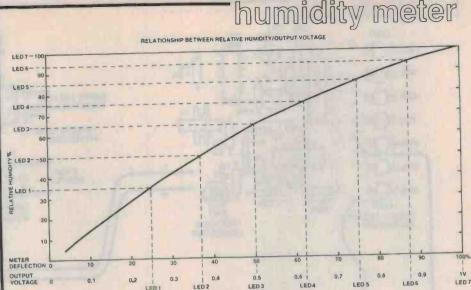


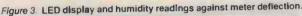
read at a glance. The indication is somewhat .non-linear; that is, the interval between each LED is not the same, as the linearising circuit is not perfect. The interval decreases with increasing humidity. Between LED1 and LED2, the change indicated in relative humidity is 15%, from 35% to 50%. At the opposite end of the scale, the change indicated in relative humidity between LED5 and LED6 is less than 10%. The reading indicated by LED6 is only accurate to a few per cent in any case. If you want to read the humidity to within 5% over most of the range between 10% and 90%, we suggest you opt for a meter readout. A calibration graph is given in Figure 3. To employ the project as part of an automatic environment control system, the LED readout circuitry is necessary

Our prototype operates from a No. 216 9 V battery. To conserve battery life, we used a pushbutton switch to operate the unit, and the reading stabilises very shortly after the circuit is switched on.

Construction

The unit is quite easy to assemble. We've not given any details of housing the completed project as this is likely to vary widely according to individual requirements. Generally, the components may be assembled in any order. Take care with the orientation of the three ICs, the LEDs, C3 and the two diodes, D1 and ZD1. The humidity sensor is not polarised and may be connected any way round. Solder its leads quickly to avoid affecting its performance. The photo-





graph of our unit shows the sensor mounted on the pc board, but we did this principally for convenience. It can be mounted off the board but it is necessary to keep the leads short and ensure they have little capacitance. We would recommend you mount the sensor no more than about 50 or 60 mm away from the pc board and use 22 gauge tinned copper wire spaced the width of the sensor's pins apart (about 5 mm). A twisted pair of hookup wire is not recommended.

If the unit is to be used in a very humid environment (in a hothouse, for example), mount the electronics in a sealed box with the sensor mounted externally, and pass the sensor's pins through a hole in the box, sealing the box with Silastic or a similar sealing compound so that the humid atmosphere does not affect the electronics.

Note that positive temperature coefficient (PTC) capacitors are specified for C1 and C2. No substitutes can be

made without adversely affecting the operation of the instrument. We have given Philips part numbers but other manufacturers do make PTC ceramic capacitors. It is necessary to ensure you purchase capacitors having a positive temperature coefficient of 100 parts per million (i.e: P100) of the nominal capacitance specified (47 pF).

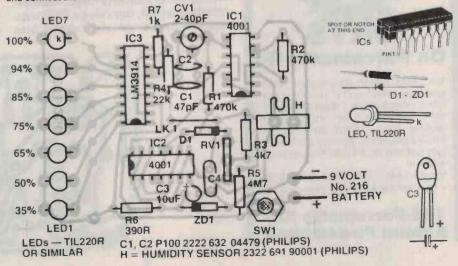
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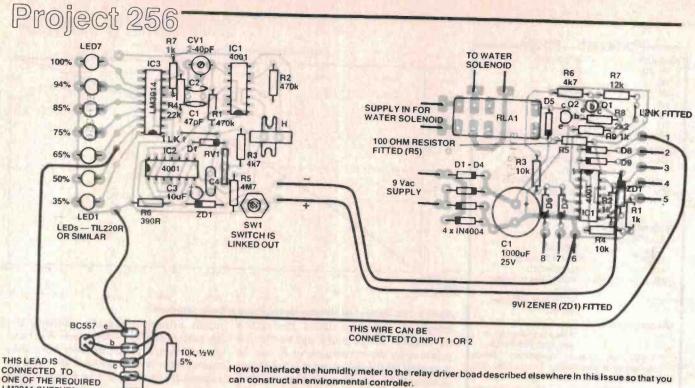
To obtain optimum performance, the following adjustment procedure is recommended:

If you are using the LED display, connect a high impedance voltmeter (input impedance of 1M or greater) between pin 5 of the LM3914 (IC3) and 0 V. Set RV1 at minimum resistance.

1) Replace the humidity sensor by a combination of capacitors to make up a value of 118 pF (a 100 pF, 15 pF and 3p3 in parallel). Turn the unit on and adjust CV1 to produce minimum out-

Component overlay. If you want meter readout, leave out IC3, the LEDs and R7, put R4 in place of Link 1 and connect the meter between the pln 5 pad of IC3 (+) and 0 V.





ONE OF THE REQUIRED LM3914 OUTPUTS

put. You should be able to get this down to about 0.09 V (90 mV). A slight zero offset reading occurs due to the current supplied by R5. Turn the unit off after adjustment.



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2) Replace the 118 pF capacitor network substituted for the sensor by one of 160 pF (150p and 10p in parallel). Turn the unit on again and adjust RV1 to produce a reading of one volt on your voltmeter. LED7 should light.

If you are using a 50 uA meter for readout instead of the LM3914 and LEDs, repeat steps (1) and (2), but this time connect your high impedance voltmeter across C4. In step (2) adjust for full-scale deflection on the meter.

As a controller

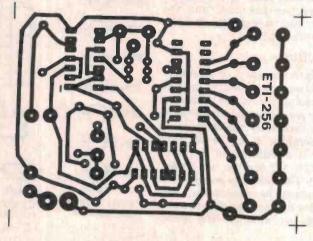
The humidity meter can be used as a controller in conjunction with the ETI-257 Universal Relay Driver Board described elsewhere in this issue. It is necessary to use the LED display version of the humidity meter. A simple interface circuit, involving a PNP transistor, is used to derive an output from

one of the LEDs on the humidity controller and drive a 'pull high to operate' input on the ETI-257 relay driver board. The accompanying diagram shows how it's done.

The switch on the humidity controller board is not used and the pads on the board are linked. A BC557 is mounted on a tagstrip, along with a 10k, ½W resistor, and this provides the interface between the humidity meter and relay driver boards. The appropriate humidity level is selected by connecting a lead from the cathode of the appropriate LED to the base of the interface transistor, via the 10k resistor.

Power supply for the humidity sensor is obtained from the relay driver board. Don't forget to install Link 1 on the latter board.

In this application the sensor should be placed so that it takes a reading unaffected by the source of water vapour.



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'Universal' relay driver board

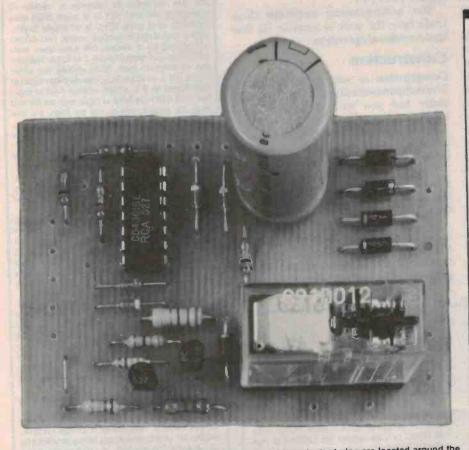
Operating a relay to switch heavy current or mains voltages is a common requirement in electronic control applications. This project permits a relay to be switched in a variety of ways and from a variety of inputs.

Graeme Teesdale

THIS VERSATILE relay driver unit is intended to be used with projects or devices not normally providing a switched relay output. In addition, power for external circuitry can be obtained from the board.

The unit has three groups of 'logic' inputs and a direct input. The relay itself is driven by two transistors, Q1 and Q2, and the direct input goes to the base of Q1 via a resistor (R7). Linking this input to the unit's 0 V rails — via a switch, a transistor which is turned on by a signal (open-collector logic) or a logic gate output — will operate the relay.

The logic circuitry on the board can be implemented by installing Link 1, which connects the output of the logic circuitry to the direct input. There are two "logic high to operate" inputs (pins 1 and 2). A logic high level — i.e: voltage level above about 2 V — on either of these inputs will operate the relay. There are also two "logic low to operate" inputs (pins 7 and 8). Pulling either of these inputs below logic low — about ▶



The relay driver board is simple, yet versatile. The external input/output pins are located around the edges of the board.

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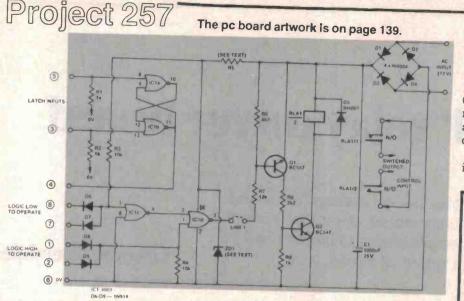
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Circuit diagram of the relay driver board. Note that the rectifier diodes may be any of a range of types, such as 1N4001-2-4, etc, or EM401, EM402, etc. A variety of common relays will fit the pc board.

0.5 V - will operate the relay. Note that these input pairs are ORed with diodes and can be linked so that one input inhibits the other. In addition there are two "latch" inputs, pins 3 and 5. Pin 4 is the output of the latch circuitry and latch operation is implemented by linking this pin to one of the other inputs. All the logic inputs are high impedance and can be driven from CMOS circuitry.

This unit is powered from a 12 to 15 Vac source such as a plugpack or 5 VA transformer. Supply for IC1 (and perhaps any off-board circuitry) is obtained from a simple zener regulator circuit. This can be chosen to suit individual requirements. We used a BZY96/8V2 zener (1N4738) to provide an 8.2 V rail for IC1. We used a 220 ohm, 1 W resistor for R5. You can use any convenient zener from 5.1 V to 15 V but no higher, and we recommend 1 W types run at around 50-60 mA current. You will have to work out the value of R5 according to your choice of zener. For a 15 V zener, R5 could be 47 ohms, for a 5.1 V zener, 270 ohms, or for a 12 V zener, say 100 ohms. There's plenty of latitude and

these values are only given as a guide.

The logic circuitry (i.e: IC1) can be supplied from an off-board source if you wish. To do so, remove R5 and use a 15 V zener for ZD1 to prevent spikes on the external supply line causing damage to IC1. Note also that the logic levels on inputs 1, 2, 3 and 5 should also be no higher than 15 V.

The accompanying drawings illustrate how the unit is used in its four basic modes of operation.

Construction

Construction is very straightforward. The components may be mounted in any order but you will probably find it easiest to leave the relay and C1 until last. Watch the polarity of all the diodes, the transistors and the IC. However, leave out link 1 at this stage.

Once you've got it together and have checked everything, apply 12 V ac to the ac input and check various modes of operation as follows:

(1) Bridge the free end of R7 to ground. The relay should operate.

(2) Install link 1, then bridge pin 7 to ground. The relay should operate.

Resistors R1, R2, R9 R3, R4 R5 R6 R7 R8 R8 </th <th>. 10k . 220R, 1W (see text) . 4k7 . 12k</th> <th>Semiconductors IC1 4001B Q1 BC557 Q2 BC547 D1-D5 1N4001, 1N4002 etc D6-D9 1N914, 1N4148 etc ZD1 400 mW or 1 W zener, see text</th>	. 10k . 220R, 1W (see text) . 4k7 . 12k	Semiconductors IC1 4001B Q1 BC557 Q2 BC547 D1-D5 1N4001, 1N4002 etc D6-D9 1N914, 1N4148 etc ZD1 400 mW or 1 W zener, see text
Capacitors C1	. 1000 u/25 V electrolytic	Miscellaneous ETI-257 pc board; RLA1 — relay, Fujitsu FRL 621D012 or Takamisawa VB 12STAN or Py 265/12/G2V.

Likewise for pin 8.

(3) Bridge pin 1 to the cathode of the zener. The relay should operate. Likewise for pin 2.

(4) Connect pin 4 to pin 1 or 2. The relay may operate. Apply a pulse to pin 3 or 5 and see that it latches on. A pulse on the other input will drop it out again.

If all is well, your unit is ready for installation!

HOW IT WORKS - ETI 257 -

The best place to start is right in the middle of the circuit - because that's the 'business' endl

Transistor Q2 has relay RLA1 as its collector load. Diode D5 provides protection for Q2 when the coil current is cut off whenever Q2 is turned off. The base of Q2 is driven by the collector of Q1 via R8 and R9. Base bias for Q1 is obtained from the resistor network of R6 and R7. The 'free' end of R7 can be linked to onboard logic circuitry (IC1) or driven by an external source.

If the free end of R7 is connected to 0 V then base current will flow in Q1, which will turn on. This will turn on Q2 and the relay will operate. In fact, all that is required to turn Q1 on is to 'pull' the free end of R7 about 1 V below the positive supply rail to overcome the 0.6 V base-emitter turn-on voltage of Q1.

Effectively, a 'low' level on the free end of R7 will operate the relay.

Two groups of logic circuitry built around IC1 are included to provide a variety of operating 'modes'. IC1 is a quad NOR gate package. One gate, IC1d, is arranged to provide a 'logic high to operate' mode. Two diodes connected as a simple OR gate have their cathodes connected to pin 1 cf IC1d. The output of another gate, IC1c, drives the other input, pin 2, of IC1d. IC1c has one input (pin 6) connected to 0 V, which is thus held at logic low. Pin 5 IC1c Is held at logic high by R3 and thus its output, pin 4, will be high. As this drives pin 2 IC1d its output, pin 3, will be high. With Link 1 fitted, Q1 will normally be off and the relay not operated.

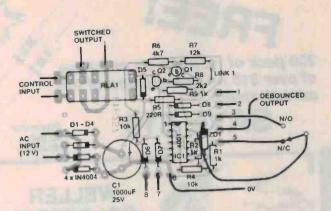
When a high logic level is applied to either input pin 1 or 2, or both, the diode(s) will conduct driving pin 1 IC1d high. The output, pin 3, will go low and the relay will operate. The relay will remain operated only while the input remains high.

Two diodes (D6, D7) are connected as a simple OR gate with their anodes connected to pin 5 IC1c. A logic low on either input pin 7 or 8 (Jogic low to operate') or both will pull pin 5 IC1c low and its output, pin 4, will go low. Pin 2 IC1d will go low and thus pin 3 IC1d will go low and the relay will operate. The relay will remain operated only while the input remains low.

The remaining two gates from IC1 are connected as a set-reset (SR) flip-flop. Pin 4 on the pc board provides an output which may be coupled to the other inputs. Assume the SR flip output is initially low. A pulse applied to input pin 3 or 5 will cause pin 4 (pins 9, 11 of IC1a, b) to 'latch' high. A pulse then applied to the opposite input pin will cause the output to go low again, and remain low.

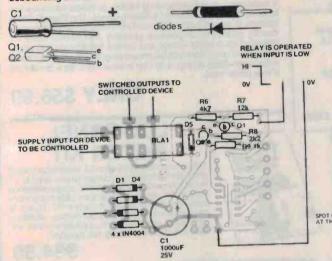
This part of the circuit can be used as a switch debouncer' as illustrated.

Power is derived from an off-board 9 Vac or 12 Vac source. This drives a bridge rectifier, diodes D1 to D4, smoothing being provided by C1. A zener diode, ZD1, is used to provide a regulated supply to the logic circuitry (IC1).

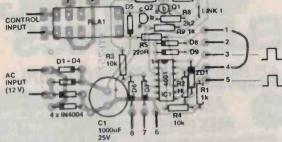


SWITCH DEBOUNCING

The SR flip-flop (IC1a and b) is not electrically connected to the rest of the circuit and may be used in external circuitry - for example, as a switch debouncing circuit.

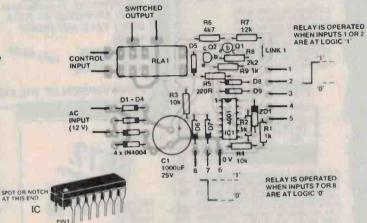


universal relay driver SWITCHED CONTROL



LATCH OPERATION

Pin 4, the output of the set-reset (SR) flip-flop, must be linked to either pin 1 or pln 2, or plns 7 or 8. A positive-going pulse on pin 3 or pin 5 will cause the relay to latch. A positive-going pulse on the opposite latch input will then cause the relay to unlatch.



LOW OR HIGH TO OPERATE

DIRECT INPUT

The relay will operate when the Input is low (i.e: 0 V) or 'pulled' about 1 V lower than the positive supply rail. Only those components shown are necessary for this mode of operation. The relay will be operated when pins 1 or 2 are held at logic high. To operate the relay from a logic low, pins 7 or 8 must be held at logic low. The inputs are ORed so that up to two input signals can be employed to operate the relay in each mode.

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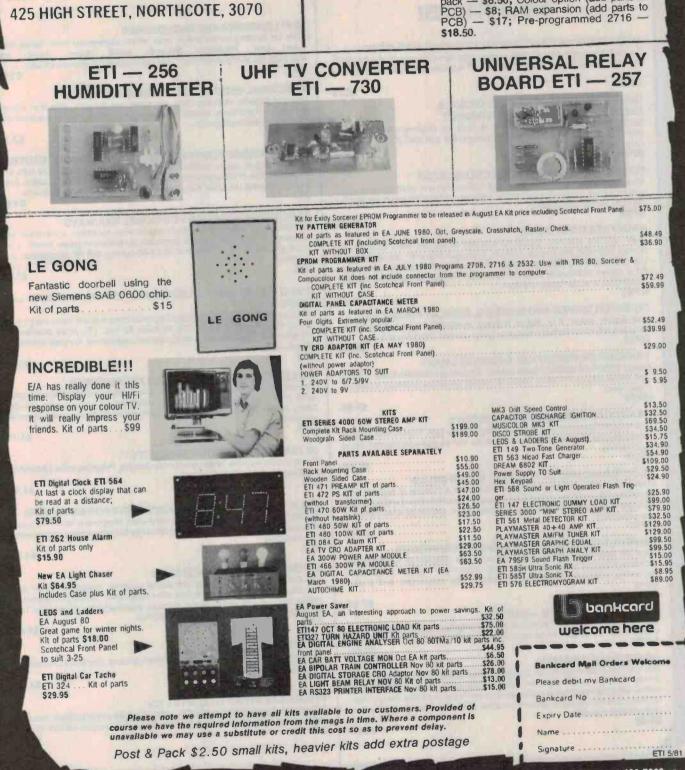
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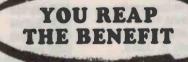
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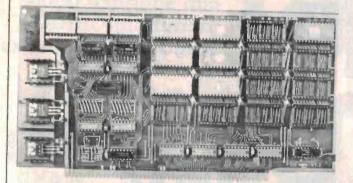


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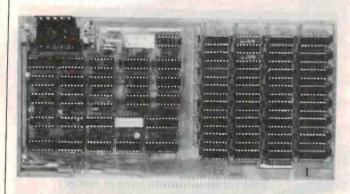
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Lab Notes

Gate, square, sine, modulate — with the 555 & 7555.

Ray Marston

The ubiquitous 555 timer chip, or its modern CMOS counterpart the 7555, can be readily used as a highly stable and cost-effective astable multivibrator. Although often used just as a square wave generator, they're capable of performing some fairly fancy tricks.

THE OLD-FASHIONED 555 IC should be a fairly familiar component to the average hobbyist. It's the 'universal' square wave generator, pulser, gate and timer. But really, it's much more than that if you employ a little ingenuity in circuit design. The modern CMOS version, the 7555, is even more versatile than its predecessor. Apart from a wide variety of gating functions, the 555/7555 can perform tricks like ramp and sine waveform generation.

Astable gate

The 555/7555 astable can be gated on

and off in a variety of ways, to produce different output waveforms. Figure 1 shows the basic connections and the equivalent circuit of the standard 555/7555 astable. It is necessary to understand the operation of this basic circuit in order to appreciate the action of the various gating methods. In the following discussions, a 12 V supply rail is assumed in all circuits.

The first point to note about the Figure 1 equivalent circuit is that the IC contains a three-resistor potential divider, two voltage comparators, a flipflop, a transistor and an output buffer.

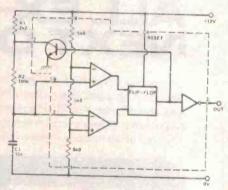


Figure 1b. Equivalent circuit of the 555-type astable multivibrator.

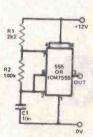
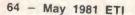
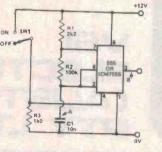


Figure 1a. Basic circuit of the 555-type astable multivibrator.





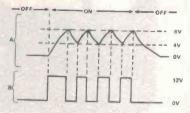


Figure 2. Conventional way of gating the 555 astable, with resultant waveforms.

The divider ratios are such that onethird of the supply voltage (i.e: 4 V) is set on the lower comparator and twothirds of the supply voltage (i.e. 8 V) is set on the upper comparator. The circuit action is such that, in each operating cycle, C1 first charges up to 8 V through R1-R2, at which point the upper comparator activates the flip-flop and turns first half cycle is again considerably

biased and the astable operates in the that of the succeeding half cycles. This normal way, but when the circuit is is achieved by choosing the R3-R4 gated off D1 shorts out C1 and pulls values so that the voltage across C1 is point A to ground; in practice, of course, only a fraction below 4 V (one-third of SW1 can be replaced by an electronic supply volts) during the off condition. A switching waveform (the output of a substantially different set of waveforms CMOS gate, etc). Note in this circuit can be obtained by choosing the R3-R4 that, when the astable is gated on, the values so that the voltage across C1 is a fraction below 8 V (two-thirds of supply

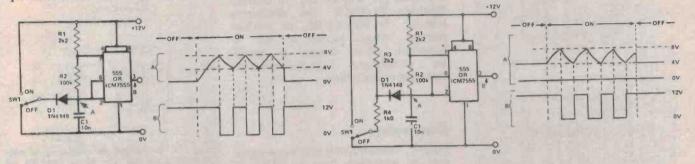


Figure 3. Basic method of gating the 555 astable using C1, with resultant Figure 4. Modification of the C1 gating scheme, giving constant-period waveforms. Note that the period of the first half-cycle is longer than that of half-cycles. the succeeding half-cycles.

the internal transistor on; the transistor then discharges C1 through R2 until the C1 voltage falls to 4 V, at which point the lower comparator activates the flipflop and turns the internal transistor off, causing C1 to recharge through R1-R2. The operating cycle is then complete and repeats ad infinitum. A ramp waveform with an amplitude that swings between 4 V and 8 V is generated across C1 and a rectangular waveform is generated at the output, pin 3.

The conventional way of gating the 555/7555 astable is with the pin 4 reset terminal, as shown in Figure 2. When this pin is pulled to ground (by a 1k resistor), the flip-flop output is driven high, thus discharging C1 through R2 and the transistor and also driving the output (pin 3) low. The resulting circuit waveforms are shown in the diagram. Note that, when the astable is gated on, the first half cycle is considerably longer than the succeeding half cycles. Also note that, when the astable is first gated off, the voltage across C1 takes a substantial time to decay to zero. The output is zero during the off condition.

Alternative methods

One alternative method of gating the 555/7555 is shown in Figure 3. Here, when the circuit is gated on, D1 is back-

longer than the succeeding half cycles, but that the C1 voltage falls abruptly to zero at gate-off. Also note that the output is high in the off state, here.

Figure 4 shows how the above circuit can be modified so that the duration of the first half cycle is almost equal to volts) during the off condition, as shown in Figure 5.

It should be appreciated that the 555/7555 astable can only oscillate if its timing capacitor (C1) is free to swing between the 4V and 8V switching levels. This simple fact makes it

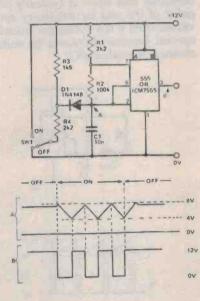


Figure 5. This slight modification of the C1 gating scheme produces a considerable change in the circuit output waveforms.

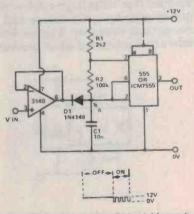


Figure 6. The voltage-controlled astable produces an output only when Vin exceeds two-thirds supply (8 V in this example).

possible to voltage-gate the astable by using the circuit of Figure 6. Here, the circuit produces output waveforms only when the input voltage exceeds 8 V. The circuit can be made to trigger at other levels by giving the op-amp an appropriate voltage gain factor.

Lab Notes

Finally, an alternative method of gating the 555/7555 astable is shown in Figure 7. Here, the circuit is gated off by driving the voltage across C1 above 8 V by D1. A feature of this circuit is that its 'B' output is low in the off condition.

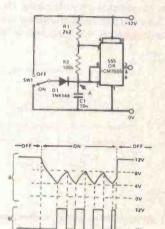
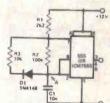


Figure 7. This C1 gating scheme produces a 'B' output that is low in the off condition.

Asymmetrical astables

The basic 555/7555 astable generates near-symmetrical output waveforms, provided that R2 is large relative to R1 (giving near-equal C1 charge and discharge time constants). Figures 8 to 10 show alternative methods of generating



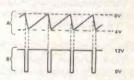


Figure 8. A method of producing a nonsymmetrical fixed ratio from the 555 astable. non-symmetrical waveforms. In Figure 8, C1 charges through R1-R2 but discharges through R2 in parallel with R3-D1, to produce the waveforms shown. In Figure 9, C1 charges through R1 and R2 in parallel with R3-D1, but discharges through R2 only; this circuit is useful for providing narrow output pulses at the 'B' terminal.

Finally, in Figure 10, C1 charges through R1-R3-D2 and discharges through D1-RV1-R1-R2, to produce narrow output pulses at the 'B' terminal. This circuit is useful for generating variable-frequency constant-width pulses.



Figure 11 shows how a sine wave signal can be obtained from a 555/7555 astable. Here, the symmetrical ramp waveform of C2 is buffered by Q1 and then ac coupled to the R1-R2-D1-D2 divider/limiter network. This network attenuates the ramp signal and then non-linearly removes the ramp's positive and negative peaks, to produce a sine-shaped waveform of about 1 V peak-to-peak amplitude at the output terminal. The distortion level of the resulting sine wave is typically of the order of 3% and its frequency can be varied from a few cycles per minute to several hundred kilohertz by suitable choice of the value of C2.

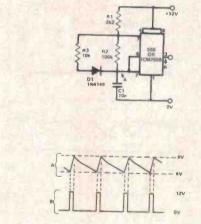
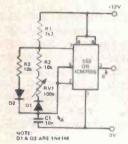


Figure 9. Alternative method of producing a nonsymmetrical fixed ratio output from the 555 astable.



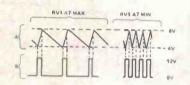


Figure 10. A method of producing a nonsymmetrical variable ratio output from the 555 astable.

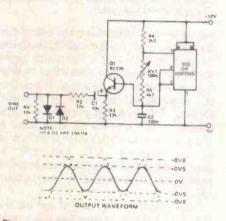


Figure 11. A 555 sine wave generator with a range of 83 Hz to 1.4 kHz (via R1).

AM output

Figure 12 shows how the pin 3 square wave output of the 555/7555 astable can be amplitude-modulated to produce the typical attack-hold-decay envelope of a simple musical instrument or of a special-effects sound generator. The heart of the unit is the diode AND gate, or mixer, formed by D1-D2-R5. One input of this gate is fed from the output of the astable via R3-R4 and the other from across R6. The basic action of this gate is such that (ignoring the diode volt drops) its output amplitude is equal to the lesser of the two inputs.

Thus, when D1 is fed with the square wave output of the astable, the peak output of the unit will be zero when the voltage across R6 is zero, or 5 V when the voltage across R6 is 5 V, etc. In our circuit, R6 is shunted by electrolytic capacitor C2. Thus, when PB1 is pressed, a large voltage is applied to R6 and a large-amplitude square wave output is available. When PB1 is released, the voltage across R6 and the square wave output amplitude decay exponentially to zero (with a time constant of R6-C2), as shown in the diagram. The R3-R4 network is used to apply a slight offset bias to the rectangular input waveform, to ensure a full cut-off of the output waveform after PB1 is released.

Finally, Figure 13 shows how the above circuit can be modified to give extended delay times (via emitter follower Q1) and a buffered audio output (via emitter follower Q2).

THIS IS

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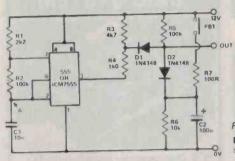




Figure 12. A method of amplitude-modulating the pin 3 output off the 555 astable in music and sound generator applications.

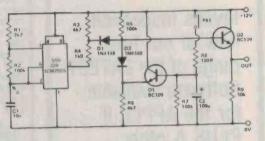
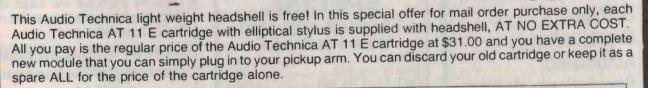


Figure 13. A modification of the Figure 12 circuit to give extended decay times and a buffered output.



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Ideas for Experimenters

These pages are intended primarily as a source of ideas. As far as reasonably possible all material has been checked for feasibility, component availability etc, but the circuits have not necessarily been built and tested in our laboratory. Because of the nature of the information in this section we cannot enter into any correspondence about any of the circuits, nor can we produce constructional details.

ERRATA

A rather obvious, but potentially dangerous error occurred in the circuit on the top left of page 60 ('Power Monitor') in the March issue. It shows the mains active input connected to the earth at the output. The mains active input should instead go to the fuse. Correct your copy now. Correction slips were inserted in the majority of copies distributed.

Simple anemometer

Having managed to pronounce the heading (an-ee-mom-meter), no doubt you're wondering what it is. It's a wind speed indicator.

The idea comes from 14-year-old Wayne Brown of Dromana in Victoria. Make up an anemometer rotor and attach two small magnets to a mounting on the bottom. A reed switch is then placed under this assembly such that the two magnets operate the reed switch twice per revolution of the rotor shaft

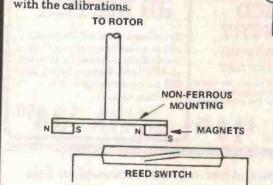
The reed switch gates on and off a 555, the output of which is rectified and integrated to drive a meter (M1). You can use a meter having a sensitivity up to 150 microamps, but the resistor in series with the 1N914 will have to be selected to suit.

To calibrate it, you will need: one daring passenger one car

plenty of road

no radar traps.

With the anemometer's rotor held outside the vehicle (clamped to a roof rack, for example), drive at a variety of speeds for a short distance at each speed. The passenger can then mark down the meter reading against the car's speed so that the meter scale can be later marked with the calibrations.



The ETI-480 amp module — barefoot and bridged.

For many years now, constructors have built the ever-reliable ETI-480 power amp and many people in the industry have used this design in many different ways. Some other variations that have been tried from time to time are listed in the table here, compiled by G.T. Dicker of Parkholme, S.A.

One of the most useful ways to utilise the ETI-480 is by bridging the output stage for increased power into higher load impedances.

This may be done with the 2N3055/ 2N2955 output stage combination or utilising the MJ802/MJ4502 or by

MJ15004/MJ15003 type transistors in their place.

To bridge two modules, one must first get the modules working to specification, then add a 10k, 1/2W resistor from the junction of R8 and R9 on module 2 to the output stage, junction of R22 and R21 on module 1. Audio input is then provided to module 1 and output is taken from module 1 and 2 output stages. The input to module 2 may optionally be shorted but in practice makes little difference.

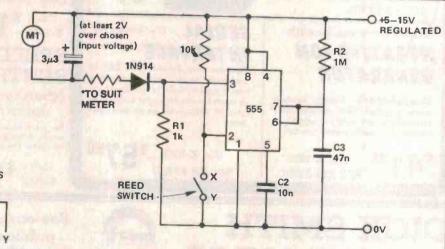
If you feel some of the options tabled look attractive wait and see what will be done with the ETI 466!

ETI-480 TABLE OF OUTPUT POWER FOR VARIOUS CONFIGURATIONS

Supply Voltage	3055/2955	MJ802/4502	MJ15003/MJ15004
±30 Vdc single-ended	35 W - 8 ohm 65 W - 4 ohm	35 W - 8 ohm 65 W - 4 ohm	35 W - 8 ohm 65 W - 4 ohm 100 W - 2 ohm
±45 Vdc single-ended	65 W - 8 ohm	100 W - 8 ohm 150 W - 4 ohm*	100 W - 8 ohm 190 W - 4 ohm 300 W - 2 ohm*
±30 Vdc bridge	150 W - 8 ohm* 75 W - 16 ohm	150 W - 8 ohm 75 W - 4 ohm	150 W - 8 ohm 190 W - 4 ohm
±45 Vdc	100 W - 32 ohm	190 W - 16 ohm	195 W - 16 ohm 355 W - 8 ohm*

NOTES: Not recommended, unless for home hi-fl.

At output powers above 100 W RMS extreme heatsinking and/or forced air cooling is recommended At output powers above 100 w mins externe relationing and/or locor all objects and the second second



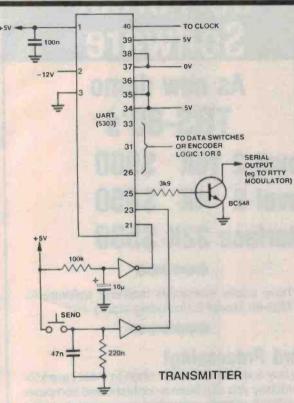


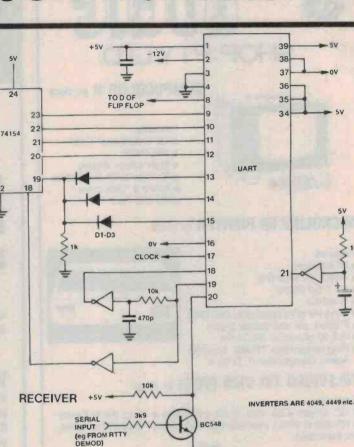
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Ideas for Experimenters





Remote Control with UARTs

Using two UARTs, one can make a simple remote control system as Ralph Youie of Oakleigh in Victoria shows here. One UART is used as the transmitter and sends a binary word of, say, five bits. This word may be transmitted by radio, ultrasonics, infra-red etc. The receiver then converts the serial data into parallel data which can be decoded by logic devices, such as a 4-16 line decoder (74154). Each output of this decoder can be connected to the clock input of a 'D' type flip-flop, and the fifth bit can be connected to the 'D' input. Thus, a five-bit word programmed on the transmitter can control 16 flip-flops and hence 16 devices in two states. With a little more logic, one could control 16 devices in 16 states, 128 devices in two states, 64 devices in four states etc., using eight-bit words.

The circuit shown is just one possibility as many factors could be changed, such as clock rate, modulation system, word size, parity and transmission method to name a few. In the circuit, D1-D3 form an OR-gate which prevents the 74154 from operating if an error is found in the word received. Ralph used an RTTY system for the mod-demod and slide switches to program the code word

on the transmitter. However, a refined system could use a keypad with encoder.

Possibilities include remote control of television, hi-fi, solenoid tape decks, lights, garage doors etc . . . limited only by imagination.

UART pin connections:

1: 1	Vss	2:	Vgg	3:	Vdd	4:	RDE	5:	RD 7
6: F	RD 6	7:	RD 5	8:	RD 4	9:	RD 3	10:	RD 2
11:F	RD 1	12:	RD 0	13:	RPE	14:	RFE	15:	ROR
16: 5	SWE	17:	RCP	18:	RDAR	19:	RDA	20:	RSI
21:1	MR	22:	TBMI	23:	TDS	24:	TEOC	25:	TSO
26:	TDO	27:	TD 1	28:	TD 2	29:	TD 3	30:	TD 4
31:1	TD 5	32:	TD 6	33:	TD 7	34:	CS	35:	NPB
36:1	NSB	37:	NDB2	38:	NBD 1	39:	POE	40:	TCP

RDE Receive Data Enable (tri-states data line) SWE Status Word Enable

RCP, TCP clock input RPE, RFE, ROR parity, frame, and receive overrun errors

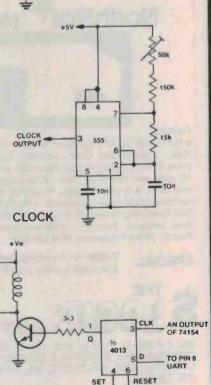
MR master reset NSB 1 or 2 stop bits POE odd or even parity

RSI, TSO serial input, output TDS send transmit data

NPB parity inhibit

NDB no of data bit 5,6,7 or 8

RDA, RDAR Received data, Received data reset



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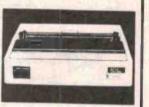
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This self-instruction program covers microprocessor basics, computer arithmetic, programming, interfacing and much more.

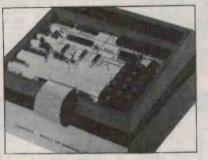
The microprocessor course is organised into 10 learning units as follows: 1: Number Systems & Codes, 2: Microcomputer Basics, 3: Computer Arithmetic, 4: Introduction to Programming, 5: The 6800 Microprocessor-Part 1, 6: The 6800 Microprocessor-Part 2, 7: Interfacing-Part 1, 8: Interfacing-Part 2, 9: Programming Experiments, 10: Interfacing Experiments. Each unit is complete with Introduction, unit objectives, activity guide, experiment, examination and examination answers.

The EE-3401 is complete with 62 electronic components required to complete the experiments. These components include two 2112 256 x 4-bit RAM's, 6820 PIA Interface chip, 1406 d/a converter, 741 and 301 op amps and a variety of other microprocessor-oriented devices. The ET-3400 Computer Trainer is required for the experiments in the Microprocessor Course. \$155.00

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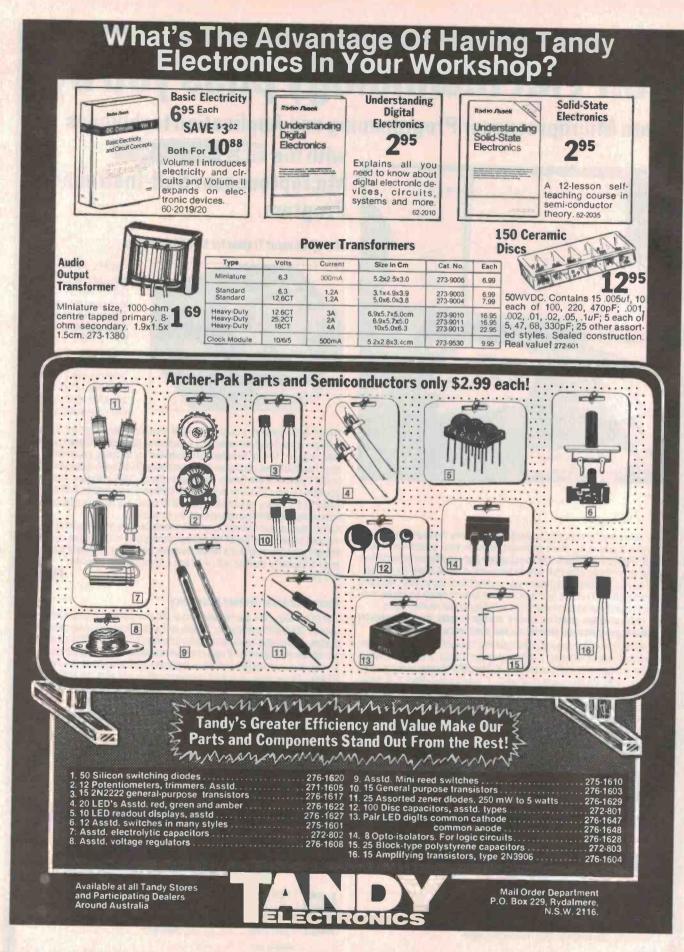
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THIS PAGE is to assist readers in the continual search for components, kits and printed circuit boards for ETI projects. If you are looking for a particular component or project check with our advertisers if it is not mentioned here.

First of all, readers requiring Scotchcal panels for the projects in this issue, or past projects of recent vintage, should enquire with Rod Irving Electronics and All Electronic Components in Melbourne and Radio Despatch Service in Sydney. Printed circuit boards for all this month's projects and almost every project we've done in the past can be supplied by (apart from specific suppliers mentioned) RCS Radio, 651 Forest Rd. Bexley NSW; Radio Despatch Service, 869 George St, Sydney NSW; and All Electronic Components, 118 Lonsdale St, Melbourne Vic.

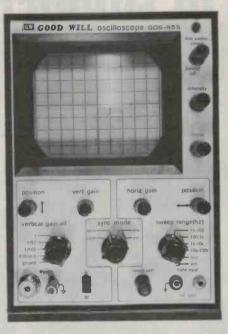
For subscribers in South East Asia we have news that Jemal Pty Ltd of Welshpool W.A., who stock most ETI pc boards and front panels, have appointed a distributor in Singapore. For your pc board and front panel requirements, contact Applied Digital Systems, 326 3rd Floor, Far East Shopping Centre, 546 Orchard Road, Singapore.

ETI-735 UHF TV converter

The OM350 wideband amp chip used in the RF stage was also used last month in the ETI-729 Masthead Amp. So far as we were aware at time of going to press, the following suppliers were stocking the OM350: in Melbourne — All Electronic Components, Ellistronics, Rod Irving Electronics and Tasman Electronics; in Sydney — Jaycar and Radio Despatch Service. Dick Smith has it listed in his latest cataloguue as Z-6185.

For the tuneable version of the converter, there are two sources of suitable tuning capacitors, as mentioned in the article. The C1604 capacitor is sold by David Reid Electronics stores — get the 14 pF type. It costs around \$7. The 15 pF Johnson capacitor is available from General Electronic Services of 99 Alexander St, Crows Nest NSW 2065. However, some kit suppliers may well be stocking this item, so check your favourite supplier first.

Note that this project requires a fibreglass pc board.



Emona Enterprises, who recently gained the Good Will Instruments agency, has released a 5" (130 mm) CFJO featuring 6.5 MHz vertical amp bandwidth, 10 mV/div sensitivity, horizontal sweep from 10 Hz to 100 kHz, internal voltage and frequency calibration oscillator, and low cost. Called the Good Will GOS-955, It costs only \$255 (plus tax). The two-tone front panel has large, clear markings for the controls and Is well laid out. Vertical input connector is an \$0239 socket. We found the unit easy to use, with good synchronisation and trace brightness. It held lock on signals well beyond the bandwidth and would be worth considering for the 'serious' hobbylst. We hear the latest shipment sports a 7 MHz bandwidth. See Emona, Suite 208/661 George St, Sydney NSW 2000. (02)212-4815.

ETI-256 humidity meter

This unique, versatile little project is built around the Philips capacitive humidity sensor type 2322 691 90001. This is distributed by Sycom (offices in Sydney and Melbourne). At the time of going to press Radio Despatch Service in Sydney and All Electronic Components in Melbourne said they would be stocking the humidity sensor.

The two 47 pF positive temperature coefficient capacitors (100 parts per million — P100) will also be stocked by these two firms. All other components are widely stocked.

ETI-257 relay driver board

There's nothing out of the ordinary in this project and pc boards and components should be readily available. The board was laid out to accommodate the various popular double-pole relays available and you can fit the Fujitsu-FRL621D012 (distributed by IRH Components), the Takamisawa VB 12STAN (distributed by Associated Controls) or the Pye 265/12/G2V.

Series 5000 heatsink panels

At time of going to press, the following firms had ordered or had in stock the front panel/heatsink for the MOSFET amplifier presented in the January, February and March issues: in Sydney — Electronic Agencies and Jaycar; in Melbourne — All Electronic Components, Rod Irving Electronics and Tasman Electronics.

Readers may also order the unit through the magazine. The cost is \$42.50, post paid within Australia. Send your cheque or money order to cover the number you require to:

Series 5000 Heatsink/Front Panel ETI Magazine 15 Boundary St Rushcutters Bay NSW 2011

Please allow up to four weeks for delivery.

Project price estimates

As some information on component pricing and availability could not be obtained until very late, we have not included the price estimates with the projects this month. As this page is usually the last to be done, we've included it here. Note that these prices are estimates only and not recommended prices. A variety of factors may affect the price of a project, such as quality of components purchased, type of pc board (fibreglass or phenolic base, tinned tracks, etc), type of front panel (if used) supplied, etc — whether bought as a kit or separate components.

ETI-735 UHF TV converter	
• single channel version	\$35 - \$40
• tuneable version	\$52 - \$58
(plug pack not included)	
ETI-256 humidity meter	\$21 - \$27
ETI-257 relay driver	\$10 - \$12

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In your March issue, you presented a 'Short Circuit' of a Guitar Sustain, the active component of which was a Motorola MC3340P voltage controlled amplifier.

Having an immediate application for such a unit, I consulted the catalogues of Australia's two largest component retailers, to find neither stocked this vital component. In order to find a supplier, I contacted both Motorola agents. Neither had any stocks, and neither could suggest alternative sources.

Consequently, I contacted your office by phone, and was given the name of two Melbourne stockists, whom you "had been told" carried stocks. Neither did. In desperation, I contacted eleven Sydney component retailers. Not one had current stocks, and only two ever carried stocks; one was just out of stock (around ten weeks' wait) and another was trying to find stocks.

Sir, I find it absolutely incredible that a reputable magazine such as yours could publish a circuit using an essentially unavailable component. Your claim is that 'Short Circuits' are tested, but how could it be tested if the component is unavailable? Surely you have a responsibility to your readers to ensure components for your projects are available — if not, then the circuit should be altered to use a readily available component!

I am confident many other people were annoyed by this lack of planning on your part, and I for one will only continue to read your magazine because limiting my reading to your opposition alone will not allow me to keep up with new developments.

Edwin Humphries Rockdale NSW

Firstly, the unavailability of the MC3340P was not due to "lack of planning" on our part. More likely, it was brought about by the swift action of other readers! However, I must commend your determination and resourcefulness in attempting to find a source of supply.

It is our standard practice whenever a project or Short Circuit is scheduled for a particular issue, to check the availability of components specified. With projects in particular, we often go to a great deal of trouble to ensure that, with components which are not standard stock lines, dis-

tributors and/or retailers will have them in stock by the time the issue goes on sale and for some time thereafter. We retain a freelance correspondent in Melbourne to assist us in this task. Our publishing schedules are such that the contents of a particular issue are finalised about three months ahead. This means that the Guitar Sustain item was readied for production in December and artwork was prepared January. In mid-January I rang in suppliers and distributors to check on availability of components scheduled for projects etc. in the March issue. From memory, some three suppliers indicated they had stocks, so the Guitar Sustain was considered a 'goer'. Now, consider that there is a period of some six to seven weeks from the time the check is made to the time an issue goes on sale. It is just not feasible to check component availability and alter the contents of an issue if supplies of an item dry up, any closer to the publishing date than that. It seems that what stocks there were of the MC3340P had sold out in the interim or very shortly after the March issue went on sale.

As you would appreciate, although we can advise suppliers that particular components will appear in the magazine, we have no control over their stocking policies. You would also appreciate that they are in the component marketplace 'taking a punt' as it were on how many units of each device stocked they will sell to obtain a reasonable return over a period of time. If there is a sudden upsurge in demand and their punt on sales was well below that demand, then clearly their stocks will rapidly run out. The same applies to distributors - in fact, their planning and setting of stock levels is generally much more rigid than that of retailers. For this very reason, we recently introduced a scheme - at the request of several major distributors - to advise distributors up to four months in advance of semiconductors and 'special' components planned for projects in forthcoming issues. We hope this scheme will go a long way towards alleviating such problems as you found.

Returning to your letter, in your fourth paragraph you say you find it "absolutely incredible" we could publish a circuit "using an essentially unavailable component". According to our usual prepublication check, the component was available! As you can see from the

foregoing explanation, we take our responsibility to readers seriously with regard to component availability.

Perhaps I can throw the ball back in your court in finishing. Semiconductors are readily and speedily obtainable from overseas if you find them in short supply in Australia, and many resourceful hobbyists use this avenue when necessary (some as a matter of course!). For example, recent issues of English electronics hobbyist magazines (available locally in many newsagents and technical book stores) - Wireless World, for example - carry advertisements which list the MC3340P for sale at 120 pence. Two advertisers I'm looking at as I write this are: Watford Electronics, 33/35 Cardiff Rd, Watford, Herts, UK, and Technomatic Ltd, 17 Burnley Rd, London W10, UK. An international money order or bank draft in pounds sterling for about \$3 would secure one by return airmail accompanied by a flyer or catalogue, like as not!

Australia represents a very small market in the electronic component business, despite generally good representation by local firms. For those components which are not consumed in relatively large quantities unlike 1N914s and 555s, for example - the local stock level is likely to be guite small and supply delays quite long. When there's a 'run' on such components, there'll be disappointed and frustrated customers (or ex-customers!), and there's not a great deal we can do to prevent it, apart from the advance notification and checking system we already employ.

As of 20 March, VSI advised that stocks of the MC3340P were expected in six weeks but they were holding no back orders. Soanar advised that their Melbourne head office had 50 units and that more were expected in around four to five weeks.

If you're desperate to build a guitar sustain unit, I would recommend our Project 454, published in the April 1980 issue — which is a combined fuzz and sustain unit to provide sustain alone, fuzz alone or fuzz and sustain. The pc board, semiconductors and suitable other components for this project are normally stocked by Radio Despatch Service in Sydney, while All Electronic Components in Melbourne stock a kit.

> Roger Harrison Editor

Sir.

Your eminent correspondent "Depresst C-Ber" (ETI, Jan. 1981) has most aptly demonstrated the reason why CB is known as the 'Cretins' Band'. Enough said.



BUNNINGATORS

More VHF TV channels could be placed here if channels VHF station, as is the running cost. sought 10 and 11 were moved up 1 MHz. Secondly, by clearing 223 MHz to 230 MHz of the current DME and

F.A.C.T.S. seek the facts

The Federation of Australian Television Stations hosted a seminar in mid-March aimed at examining the avenues available to TV broadcasters who are seeking to expand or continue to provide the range of programme choices now enjoyed by the majority of Australians.

FACTS said, "There has been a lot of discussion during the past couple of years about the future possibilities for television ... some ... proposals will put to the efforts of FACTS to catalyse further pressure on available frequencies whilst others may tend to alleviate the problem.

the 1974 McLean Report recommendation to allocate Band II (88-108 MHz) to FM sound broad- moving channel 0 down by 1 MHz casting and an obligation to vacate (putting the 6m amateur band bechannel 5A at some future date, the 13 channels determined in 1961 by 1 and 2 down by 3 MHz, plus adding the Huxley Committee have been a channel above channel 2, between effectively reduced to 9 or 10.

It seems reasonable to assert and it can be proven - that more Proposal 'b' for Band I left channel 0 than 9 (or 10) VHF channels are in place, added a channel between needed to continue to provide the 52 MHz and 59 MHz (eliminating the programme choices now enjoyed amateur 6m band - oh, horrorl) by the majority of Australians and and moving channels 1 and 2 up which are more or less promised for 3 MHz. Same problem as Proposal evervone.

services would be possible - by satellite distribution, as one factor and that the General World Administrative Radio Conference Minister had decreed that 5A was to (WARC '79) held in Geneva in late go. Full stop. No time scale was 1979 would provide an opportunity for Australia to put its frequency allocations house in order, FACTS allocated on a regional basis, so as began pressing the Government for not to interfere with FM broadaction in June 1978.

"The consistent request, repeated many times since then, has two extra channels could be gained been for an enquiry to determine the (channels 12 and 13). Firstly, if the future needs of the Australian public present fixed and mobile and DME for broadcasting services - not just stations between 202 MHz and to allocate frequencies for a defined 208 MHz were removed, channel 13

In introducing the seminar, number of services, but to look at the first in a proposed series, social, economic, political, demographic and technical aspects of the question.

'Nothing has happened."

That provides some background some discussion on the question. Basically, what is sought is a 12-channel system in VHF Bands I 'Considered with the adoption of and III. A variety of proposals were put and discussed at the seminar. Proposal 'a' for Band I involved tween 51 and 53 MHz) and channels 67 MHz and 74 MHz. Apparently, many tuners will not cope with this. a'. Proposal 'c' left Band I alone but "In the knowledge that new required the retention of 5A. Jim Wilkinson of the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal put the kibosh on that by announcing that the Prime proposed, though. Proposal 'd' left 5A out, but added channel 3, to be

> casting. In Band III, the proposal put it that

government services, channel 12 could be placed in this region. Most current and past TV front ends could cope with this, it seems.

A number of hitherto unpublicised problems with both VHF and UHF broadcasting came out at the seminar. Firstly, Band I (channels 0, 1, 2) stations have many problems. Channel 0 especially has propagation, reception (antenna) and interference problems. All Band I stations will have difficulty with Teletext transmissions owing to propagation distortion causing errors which are unacceptable. Indeed, the ABC (channel 2) is running trials with the French Antiope system in an effort to overcome the problem.

To provide appropriate signal levels and coverage similar to that of VHF stations, UHF stations have to run around three times the e.r.p., it seems. Also, capital cost of a UHF coder will suit the system finally station is around four times that of a greed on."

Roger Harrison

* Stop Press! *

Announcing the start of ABC trials of the French Antiope data broadcasting system on April 6, the Minister for Communications, Mr Sinclair, said it would enable comparison with the UK Teletext system.

"It is important to try as many systems as possible before deciding on the most suitable system for Australia," the Minister said.

"Factors which must be taken inconsideration include the to reliability of the system, its cost to the consumer and operator, and its suitability for providing captioning for the hearing impaired.

He re-affirmed Mr Tony Staley's February 1980 statement that the system would be reviewed at the end of three years.

"Anyone purchasing decoding devices suitable to one of the systems being tested over that period should realise that there is no guarantee at this stage that their de-

Sunday morning broadcasts at

Fortnightly propagation predictions

George Jacobs, well-known US radio amateur and propagation expert, offers a propagation prediction service.

Available on subscription for US\$25, the publication, Mail-a- stocked locally. Prop, is published and distributed every two weeks. Enquiries should vision of the Wireless Institute of be directed to George Jacobs, Mail- Australia includes a weekly propaa-Prop, Box 1714, Silver Spring, gation report and forecast in its Maryland USA MD20902.

George also has his new book for 11 am EAST on the 3.5 MHz, 7 MHz sale, Shortwave Propagation Hand- 28 MHz, 52 MHz, and 144 MHz book, for US\$7.95. Enquiries to bands and via relay stations on other address above. We've not seen it bands.

500 MHz quartz crystals!

A technique for producing quartz crystals so thin that they vibrate at a fundamental frequency of 525 MHz has been put into pilot production by the Compagnie d'Electronique et de Piezo-Electricité (CEPE).

A Thomson-CSF subsidiary, based in Sartrouville, near Versailles, the firm starts with quartz slices lapped to a thickness of some 33 μ m, equivalent to a 50 MHz fundamental, and then thins them down by ion bombardment to about 3.2 µm and a 525 MHz fundamental - the highest yet, says CEPE.

Though chips as thin as this are still experimental, the French firm expects to produce industrial versions with fundamental frequencies of 400 MHz

Don't forget that the NSW Di-

MR BUSINESSMAN! here at last from DICK SMITH is a STOCK CONTROL & Program suits DICK SMITH PRICING SYSTEM

especially designed for Australian conditions

No, not just another software package imported from overseas, but one that has been written (at great expense) by Australians for

Australian businesses

In fact it has been modelled closely on the Stock Control and Pricing System used so successfully by Dick Smith Electronics.

The original system runs on an IBM computer costing more than \$50,000 — but you can have the same benefits for less than one tenth of this cost (yes, for both the computer hardware and the software!)

While you're in one of our stores why not check out the many features of the System 80 and its peripherals?

You, and your business can benefit from this amazing system for less than you think!



HERE ARE JUST SOME OF ITS OUTSTANDING FEATURES

Cat X-3750

- Capacity for up to 1200 stock lines!
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- Simple "menu-driven" operation no special training required!
- Prints out stock count sheets for stocktaking, then gives you a printed analysis
 of all discrepencies!
- Special Australian Sales Tax feature (optional)!
- Easily expandable so you're not forced to change to another system as your business expands!



The full Dick Smith business computer system includes computer, monitor, disk-drives, expansion interface, large memory, cables, etc. — costs just \$3,480.00. So with SCAP you can have a superb operating system for well under \$4,000!!!



HAS THE TASTE STOPPED GETTING THROUGH?

If your present tobacco just doesn't deliver the satisfaction you want, then roll a Cannon. A rich new blend of medium dark cigarette tobacco that's just a little bit stronger. Cannon, for the taste you're missing out on now.





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ONEWAY



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COMPUTING TODAY

Say it again, RAM!

The DT1000, a fully assembled circuit board containing all the components necessary to output speech upon demand, is now available from National Semiconductors.

chip, in either an end or stand- the original person's voice. alone product, and requires only a 9 V power supply and an the unique function of reproducing inexpensive speaker for inflection and intonation of the operation.

processor chip, two speech ROMs is regarded as important in applicacontaining 138 individual words, tions where the general public is output filter, audio amplifier, key- listening to speech produced by the board and a COPS microcontroller system - in telecommunications, and EPROM that contain stored instruments, control systems, applidata programmed to provide the ances, and even in toys and games various functions of the board.

The two speech ROMs enable the user to link words consisting of Australia Pty Ltd, cnr. Stud Rd and numbers and letters of the alphabet, Mountain Highway, Bayswater Vic. assorted useful nouns, verbs, tones 3153, (03)729-6333, for more and silence durations into phrases information.

The DT1000 evaluates the and sentences. The speech quality operation and application of the reproduced is claimed to be very Digitalker speech synthesis realistic, even sounding much like

The Digitalker is claimed to have original speech, not just the words spoken; the speaker is even said to It contains National's speech be clearly recognisable. This feature and car dashboards!

Contact National Semiconductor

Z80 and Pascal-100 marry on S100 buss

The Pascal-100, a new two-board central processing unit, combines a Z80-type microprocessor and Western Digital's Pascal Microengine to yield five to ten times faster execution times than a Pascal-programmed Z80 alone.

unit.

The CPU is compatible with the processor system is compatibility S100 computer buss and, accord- with existing applications software ing to its developers, Digicomp written for 8-bit Z80- or 8080-based Research Inc. Ithaca, New York, may systems or those using the CP/M be the first 16-bit microengine to be operating system, as well as with combined with another micro- new software like UCSD Pascal, processor - in this case an 8-bit which accesses the 16-bit processor's larger address space.

A key advantage of the dual-

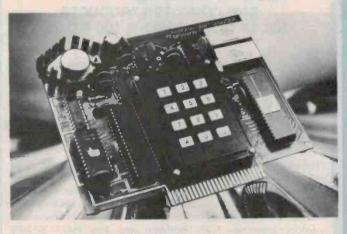
The Pascal-100 costs US\$1485.

Low cost Commodore

Trying to bridge the gap between the hobbyist and small-business computers, Commodore Business Machines introduced a US \$300 colour graphics computer at the January US Consumer Electronics Show.

Called the VIC 20, it contains a video interface chip that allows it to display material on an ordinary TV set through an external RF modulator. However, the display is limited to 23 lines of 22 characters each.

The VIC 20 uses Pet BASIC.



Crusading Computercamp

May 9-16 1981 has been scheduled for the third Computercamp, where high school students from Years 10-12 can learn to program computers and computer applications.

variety have been made available by Christian message in an environvarious computer houses and edu- ment which is up to date with the cational institutions, and in the past latest technology and will also allow some students have even brought students to pursue an interesting along their own machines.

Newcomers to computing are taught how to program in BASIC in the camp also provides for such a series of graded exercises. After activities as outdoor games, hikes only one week's camp some and barbecues. Numbers will be students have been able to produce limited to 40 (possibly 20 boys and quite sophisticated programs, such 20 girls), and 13 of last year's as motor trajectories, dodging of campers have already reapplied. random land mines, Hammurabi, The camp caters for all grades from and many others.

The camp, run by the Crusader Union of NSW, has a Christian Mr A. Potter, (02)95-6926.

Computers of the table-top emphasis and seeks to present the and challenging activity.

Set in a bushland site at Galston, beginner to expert.

Enquiries should be directed to





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Part No. Color Pres R.JW-B Blue 50 ft, roll \$4.99 R.JW-W White 50 ft, roll 4.99 R.JW-Y Vellow 50 ft, roll 4.99 R.JW-R S0 ft, roll 4.99 R.JW-R	MJ802 3.60 6.800/50V CAPS (LUG) 4.50 5.600/40V CAPS (PCB) 1.90	DIP PLUGS	COMPUTER
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EPROM PROGRAMMER KIT Kit of parts as featured in Electronics Australia July, 1980. Programs 2708, 2716 and 2532. Use with TR580, Sorcerer, and Compucolor. Kit does not include connector from the programmer to computer. Complete Kit \$72.49 Kit without case \$59.99	ETI636 MOTHERBOARD 7 Slot Motherboard 590.00 Built and Tested \$120.00 ACTIVELY, TERMINATED INTERSIL LCD \$34.50 3½ DIGIT PANEL METER KITS	a shift key. ideal for dream project MULTIDIALS	ELECTRONIC AUST MICROCOMPUTER PI Kit for main board (inclu programme 2708) Also available re-desigr
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Printout In 1981, it's the ZX81 !

Sinclair Research has done it again - only this time around, a little more refined. In April, their newest 'personal' computer hit the market - the amazing ZX81.

This new machine is a much-upgraded version of the ZX80, incorporating an 8K BASIC ROM, higher speed Z80A processor and using a mere four chips compared to the ZX80's 21!

The ZX81 retains the onetouch key word entry feature of the ZX80 plus the graphdrawing and display facilities. The ZX81 will do animated graphics, though, according to the information from Sinclair Research. It also includes a 'randomise' function (as per the ZX80) which is said to be useful for games amongst other things. With the ZX81 you can LOAD and SAVE named programs on cassette.

The ZX81 is priced at around STG£70, which probably translates to \$200 here.

But there's more! Sinclair has announced they will have their long-awaited ZX Printer available sometime around midyear for a price around STG£50. The ZX81 can drive it directly, while you'll need the 8K drop-in BASIC ROM in your ZX80 to drive the ZX printer.

We await the arrival of these goodies with a great deal of interest.

The Sinclair ZX Printer, designed for use with the ZX81, offers full alphanumerics across 32 columns and highly sophisticated graphics. A COPY command prints out exactly what's on the TV screen.

APF 1M-1 for Australia

The Radio Parts Group of Melbourne and Calculator Discounts, also of Melbourne, are the joint Australian importers of this little four-colour wonder that comes from Hong Kong.

The APF 1M-1 has already taken on very well in the American market, and for the price of \$995.00 (including sales tax) should do very well in Australia; It is certainly some of the best value for money seen to date. For your \$995.00 you get:

MP 1000 microprocessor programmable TV game. Plays on black and white or colour TV. Has two remote hand-held controls with keyboards and joysticks for various types of games.

MPA10 computer module companion. Converts MP-1000 to full user programmable personal computer. Full typewriter keyboard, cassette

deck. We hear that those clever Chinese have solved all the loading problems sometimes associated with the low end of the computer market. TV Monitor. A 13-inch colour unit that gives excellent colour resolution for graphics and games.

Probably the best feature of this new computer is that it can be added to with a number of peripherals. Peripherals available to date include:

BB-1 expansion unit with printer interface. 80-column printer (approx. \$575).

BB-s expansion unit with mini-floppy interface. R-8K RAM memory expansion.

D100 disk drives.

All these peripherals are of moderate price, and a complete system is available for use at schools and in business for \$3049.

Watch ETI for coming review --- we're looking forward to getting our hands on this one.

64K CMOS static RAM a first from Toshiba

Toshiba may be the first chip maker to introduce a complementary MOS 64K static random-access memory.

Now in development is an 8K-by- company will supply samples of the 8-bit 28-pin device with cells that 8049 single-chip microcomputer, measure 15 by 19 micrometres on also in CMOS. With 3-micrometre a 4.6 by 6.55 mm (46 700 sq. mil.) rules, that chip will measure die

standby. Wafer steppers and 2- idling. micrometre features have been which has no redundant elements. erasable programmable read-only

22.8 mm² (35 350 sq. mil.) and Power dissipation is 50 mW draw 50 mW for active operation active and just 100 microwatts on and only 50 to 500 microwatts while Later this year, Toshiba will also used for the first pass on the RAM, be in production with a 64K

The 64K static RAM is over a year memory - in n-MOS - with a pinaway, but this year the Japanese out that matches Intel's.

New store for AED

AED Microcomputer Products recently announced the opening of their new store at 130 Military Road, Guildford NSW 2161.

away from their old establishment, specialists, from complete combut they say it is eight times larger puters through add-on disks, \$100 and boasts a large, airy showroom, cards, etc, to prototype equipment administration offices, workshops, and parts. Available software covers development laboratories, design all areas of microcomputing, inoffices and a seminar room.

AED handle what they believe to be the largest range of \$100, CP/M always available, and special parts and related products in Australia. or software, not normally available Complete computers range from in Australia, can be imported to the the Sorcerer to 'Rolls Royce' 4 MHz customer's order. S100 machines. Epson Base 2 and Iton dot matrix printers are available, Acoustic Electronic Developments together with TEK and the NEC Pty Ltd on (02)632-6301 or Spinwriter daisy wheel units.

This new store is only seven doors AED are S100 and CP/M cluding word processing and business applications.

A full range of magazines is

For further information contact (02)632-4966.

New floppy disk system

AED Microcomputer Products of Guildford, NSW, have just released a new floppy disk system for S100 computers.

steel case that matches the or stacked. "VN-Serial" terminal.

Morrow (MR IEEE S100) disk perfectly with the Morrow 10M and jockey 20. Drives and controllers are 26M hard drive systems. available separately, although the complete package includes CP/M other S100, CP/M and related 2.2, and a special version is also products, contact Acoustic Elecavailable at no extra charge.

of 1.2M (DS, DD), but the system 2161. Phone (02) 632-6301, (02) will still handle single-sided, single 632-4966.

Priced about midway between the density disks, for example for softusual single and double-sided ware installation, etc. Both single systems, AEDisk is a double-sided, and dual drive systems are in fact double density 8" system using YE available; in the latter case the drives data drives. These are housed in a may be supplied in separate cases polished timber and vinyl-coated or in a single case, either side by side

Up to four floppy drives can be The controller used is the latest accommodated on the one conversion of the tried and proven troller, and the system integrates

For information on these and tronic Developments Pty Ltd, 130 Capacity per disk is a maximum Military Road, Guildford NSW

Bubble cassettes

bubble memory technology offers microprocessor-based systems a unique combination of non-volatility, long-term reliability, and data integrity, even in harsh environments. Now National Semiconductor is adding several other dimensions to the technology with the development of a magnetic bubble memory cassette system.

system consists of a read-write unit, sensing circuitry. "The design less than 3 by 4 by 6 in. in size, that avoids the data loss typically due to automatically accepts magnetic bubble cassettes ranging from about 100K to 1M in capacity.

According to Frank Stempski, product marketing manager for magnetic bubble products, the system was developed in response to the need for a removable, nonvolatile solid-state memory in such applications as numerical machinetool control, data loggers and recorders, portable terminals and intelligent test equipment, and military systems in harsh or dirty environments.

Bubble-based storage systems have no moving parts and thus are not subject to the mechanical failures of tape and disk storage.

The Bublset's temperature range of -20° to +70°C extends well below that of most competitive media, which are limited to 0°C, Stempski states. The lower range is needed on oil-well data-logging systems and on power-demand meters located outside buildings, as well as in many shipboard and airborne applications, such as flightmanagement recording systems.

function or coil drivers and no sense rugged versions will be available amplifiers - it contains only the next year.

Designated Bubiset, the new bubble memory and temperaturepowering up or down or from removing a magnetic tape cassette during operation," says George Reyling Jr., manager for magnetic bubble memory systems.

The bubble memory controller detects and corrects errors automatically. It has built-in self-test features as well as an automatic write-protection feature.

The system comes with two selectable ports - an RS-232-C serial interface and a byte-wide parallel port for interfacing with microprocessor-based systems. Its +5 V and +12 V power supply requirements and the low power consumption typical of bubble memory technology increase its suitability for portable applications, Stempski notes.

National will make the Bublset available in the general marketplace in the second half of this year. For industrial-grade versions, the Bublset will be priced in the US\$1000 range in small quantities. The price includes the read/write system and a minimum-capacity (100K) bubble memory cassette. Prices of the cassettes will vary with The Bublset cassette has no capacity. Militarised and more



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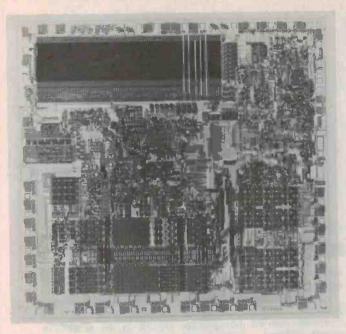
o in the System 80 as the essential ingredients are just not there.

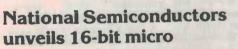
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Printout





The first wafers of the NS16032 microprocessor were produced in December last year at National's Utah factory, and evaluation and debugging of the complex 16-bit micro are now being carried out. According to National, the 16000

family offers virtual memory, high fully supported by a complete family level language support, symmetric of development systems, compilers, register set, memory-to-memory operating systems and board level operations, powerful addressing products. modes, numerous data types, symmetric instruction set, memory agreement with Fairchild Camera management and large, uniform and Instrument Corporation to addressing, plus unique modular second source the NS16000 family. software support and a slave pro- Under the agreement there will be cessing facility.

of system configurations, extending oriented devices with data on from a minimum low-cost system to Fairchild's dedicated peripheral a powerful 16M system, it will be circuits.

National also announced an an exchange of mask-making data The family supports a wide variety for the NS16032 CPU and systems-

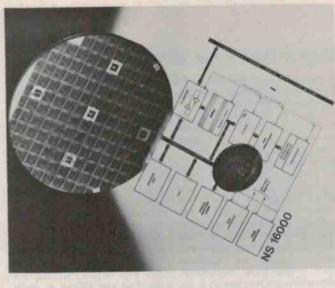
VDU to take Australia by storm?

The TVI-950, manufactured by Televideo and released in Australia by Anderson Digital Equipment, is confidently expected by them to take the Australian market by storm, as it is said to have done in the USA.

special function keys (22 functions powerful line graphics are available with the shift key) that can be as a standard. programmed to the user's requirements using 256 bytes of on-board RAM. In addition keys, key functions plus tax for one-off, with quantity and even keyboard locations can be discounts available on request. changed, and other features include Contact Anderson Digital Equipadvanced editing with wraparound, ment Pty Ltd, P.O. Box 322, Mount split screen with line lock, smooth Waverley Vic. 3149, (03)543-2077, scrolling, and a 25th status line. for more information.

The detachable keyboard has 11 Fifteen special characters for

The TVI-950 will sell at \$1595



Here's lead in your pencil!

An 'electronic blackboard' that will allow users to write directly on special pressure-sensitive screens has been developed by Sanyo Electric Inc., a US division of the Japanese company.

The blackboard employs a light screen permits the user to select sent to an internal microprocessor then drawing on the screen. which generates a video display. Thus you draw on the screen in the a blackboard.

pen and a screen. When the light from 16 colours by touching the pen touches the screen, a signal is pen to the appropriate colour and

The completed drawing can be same manner as you would draw on transferred to a floppy disk for storage and future use. A printer can A display at the bottom of the be attached to provide hard copy.

Powerful desktop computer system

The DSD 880 Winchester/floppy disk storage system can be used to configure a compact and powerful desktop computer system in partnership with the DEC VT-103 intelligent terminal, according to its suppliers, Anderson Digital Equipment.

The DSD 880 is said to be fully compatible with DEC hardware,

software and media, and can be used with any system based on the popular DEC LSI-11 processor. Ideal for any application where

space is at a premium, the DSD 880 combines an eight-inch Winchester and an eight-inch floppy in a compact 5¼" high package. The Winchester provides 7.8M of

formatted capacity; the floppy gives an additional 1M and accepts all combinations of single-sided/ double-sided and DEC single density/double density diskettes. In most applications the Winchester is the primary on-line storage due to its higher capacity and per- 3149. (03)543-2077.

formance, and low-noise operation. Users may obtain software and diagnostics directly from DEC on floppy disks.

DSD 880 users can move readily from one DEC operating system to another, and can expect to remain compatible with future releases of DEC software. Developers of systems incorporating the DSD 880 can use DEC diagnostics for debugging.

The DSD 880 costs \$7450 in single quantities, and further information may be obtained from Anderson Digital Equipment Pty Ltd, P.O. Box 322, Mt Waverley Vic.

Printout

Super Text 2 for all those little Apples

Muse Software of Baltimore, USA, have announced the release of a new word processor, called Super Text 2, which is compatible with all species of Apple.

the normal character set or with the Module, Terminal Module, and the set provided by the 'Dan Paymar Virtual Memory Assembler. Lower Case Adaptor', and accordbe writing, saving to disk and shift key to call upper case in the way printing professional-quality copy a normal typewriter would; there is within minutes of opening the no need to use the 'escape' key to manual". Later sections of the obtain upper case displays and manual are said to teach the user to printouts. do tricks and variations on standard letters and files, and the system also the Super Text 2 for \$149, and if you has the capability of completing wish to trade in your old word prodirect mathematical calculations, cessor, they will give \$90 credit on a calculations on numbers in a file, Super Text and \$50 on an Apple column totals, etc, as well as normal Writer, Easy Writer, or Apple Pie. word processor functions. Slave More details of the Super Text 2 disks may also be copied, even if are available from Seahorse Comsectors of them have been puters, P.O. Box 47, Camden NSW damaged.

Super Text 2 displays either with users to have the Form Letter

Unlike most other word proing to Muse will enable anyone "to cessors, the Super Text 2 uses the

Seahorse Computers are offering

2570, (046)66-6406, from whom Super Text and the Dan Paymar Muse will be providing add-on Lower Case Adaptor are also

facilities to enable Super Text 2 available ex-stock.

A rolling bubble gathers no MOS

Bubble memory shipments will increase 65% a year, from US\$18.4 million in 1980 to US\$100 million in 1983 and US\$226 million in 1985, according to Venture Development Corporation in the US.

been in areas such as numerical drives will be displaced by bubbles control of machine tools, where when the price drops to 15 cents/ dust and chemicals in the atmos- Kbit in 1984, says the Corporation. phere make moving magnetic media unsuitable, and in portable terminals where resistance to shock is important

Small computers and word processors will be increasingly important applications.

As prices of bubble memories decrease with larger volumes and setback to Rockwell. more experience in producing them, the use of bubbles will shift tor memory devices, particularly in from specialised areas such as 64K RAMs, slowed the development adverse environments to more of the bubble memory market, general memory applications.

First major applications have floppy disk systems. Fixed head disk

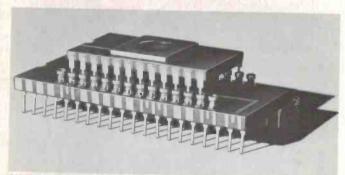
Meanwhile, Rockwell has dropped out of the bubble memory market. It is believed that Motorola's decision not to second-source Rockwell's 256K-bit bubble memory and instead produce its own 1M device was a serious

The price erosion in semiconducaccording to Robert Anslow, EDD New bubble units pose a threat to world-wide sales director for

fixed head disk drives but not to Rockwell.

New address for Sorcerers

The Sorcerer Users' Group in Victoria, which has been established for over two years and has a current membership of over 400, now has a new postal address. Contact them via The Secretary, Sorcerer Computer Users of Australia (SCUA), P.O. Box 144, Doncaster Vic. 3108.



Mostek's new piggyback processor, the MK38P70.

RAMs, chips and cables

Amtron Tyree recently released three new products designed to expand their computing range.

• The Mostek 'Bytewide' RAM was designed to compatible with the most popular industry-standard ROMs and EPROMs, so that memory boards may be configured to accept any mixture of RAM, EPROM and/or version of the well-known Ampenol ROM. By using PROM or EPROM devices to decode addresses and two wire jumpers per memory chip, 50-way versions, with 14 and 24 to a designer can now design a universal memory board upon which both page boundaries and memory type (RAM, ROM or EPROM) may be simple and reliable termination to varied at will, according to Amtron Tyree. Mostek is also committed to are interchangeable and intermatecompatibility between today's able with the 57 series solder or memories and future generation devices.

piggyback' any one of five popular EPROMs, producing a highly versatile single-chip microprocessor said

Australian market conditions. The be completely MK38P70 family features include: 1K, 2K or 4K of EPROM, programmable timer. external interrupts and single 5 V supply.

 The 57F series is a flat cable 57 series micro ribbon connector. It is currently available in 36 and be coming soon. Features include positive spring, latches, 20 000 insertions and withdrawals, and 0.05" flat cable. These connectors micro-pierce insulations displacement connectors for intercabinet or • The new Mostek MK38P70 can flat-to-round cable transitions.

Further information on all these products can be obtained from Amtron Tyree Pty Ltd, 176 Botany to be very suitable for low-volume St, Waterloo NSW. (02)698-9666.

Zilog cuts price of Z8000

With the introduction of the Z8002 and Z8001 MPUs in plastic packages instead of ceramic DIP, Zilog has cut prices drastically.

US\$19.90 in quantities of 1000; The Z8001, a segmented MPU formerly it was US\$45. The Z8001 addressing eight bytes of memory, MPU and the memory management is aimed at medium- to high-end unit (Z8010) is being offered as a kit performance applications. in plastic packages at US\$49.50 each at the 1000-piece level, compared with a former price of US\$139. The ceramic prices for the Z8001 and Z8002 have not on their part to make the processors changed.

Zilog is aiming the Z8002, a nonsegmented MPU which addresses plastic, and is reviewing its pricing 64K bytes of memory, at applica- on them.

The Z8002 will now be priced at tions such as printer controllers.

When contacted for comment on Zilog's price reduction, the general manager for Intel's microprocessor operation said, "It is a belated move competitive with the 8086 and 8088." He disclosed that Intel is also planning to offer these two MPUs in



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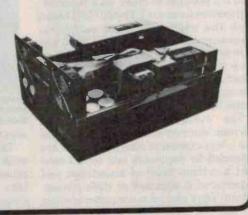
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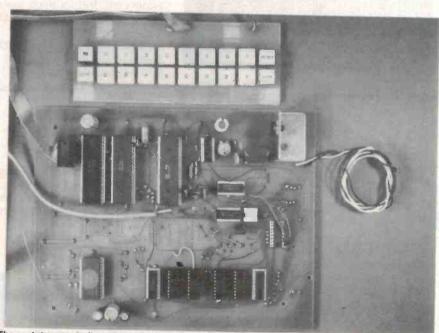
Want to get into microcomputing without boiling your brain cells or breaking the bank ?

Part 1

We often receive letters from readers that say "... I want to get into microcomputing but can't afford hundreds of dollars and don't have an engineering degree". When approached with this project, we knew that here was an answer. This project is not a 'toy' or anything like an 'evaluation kit', yet is inexpensive and simple to build and get going. It was designed by Hugh Anderson and developed for publication by Graeme Teesdale, both of whom hail from the land of the kiwi and the great white cloud.

SINCE MICROPROCESSORS appeared, the concept of having a personal computer to do one's bidding has firmly taken hold in many people's minds. Electronics enthusiasts generally have a different motivation in that they're interested in the technology as well as what it will do. But the price of getting involved is generally pretty high and the level of knowledge required up front is generally pretty high too. Whilst you can buy an up-and-running computer for around \$300 (the Sinclair ZX80), involvement with the hardware is minimal and many enthusiasts seek to build a computer from a kit. We've described computer projects in the past and it's possible to make up a functioning system from our ETI-680 CPU board with the addition of some peripheral hardware; the cost is around \$400 but this presents a barrier to many otherwise interested enthusiasts. There are other kits around, but the price is much the same or can extend to two or three times that

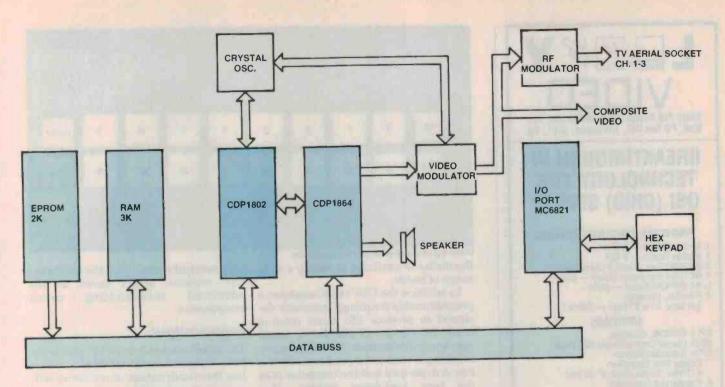
The 'evaluation kits' marketed by various microprocessor manufacturers are a less expensive alternative, but are intended for engineers and technicians and a certain level of knowledge and experience is assumed in their presentation. They also have a number of other limitations that cause many enthusi-



The prototype we built up for evaluation, debugging and further development. At top is the re-arranged hex keyboard designed to make data and program entry easy — it's also great when playing games! The final unit has a somewhat larger pc board which includes an RF modulator. asts to shy away from them.

This project is aimed at people wishing to make a start in the microprocessor field, but who have no real idea where to begin. That 'dream' computer is here. The basic unit is

provision for expansion units — such as additional memory, standard keyboard, etc — has been included. The basic unit provides for data and program entry from a hex keypad and either a standard type or one we've especially designed for constructed on a single pc board, but user convenience may be used. Video



can be taken direct to a monitor, or RF output from an on-board modulator can be plugged directly into the antenna of a TV set tuned to channel 1. A cassette interface is provided on board and any standard cassette recorder and tape may be employed to permanently save programs. Colour video can be obtained with the addition of further components to the basic board. An audio output, via a small speaker, is provided and is used to give an audible 'prompt' when operating the keypad. In addition, it is possible to play tunes and provide games sound effects.

Following is a general technical explanation and description of the project.

The microprocessor

The Computer is a versatile singleboard mini-computer using an LSI COS/MOS CDP1802 microprocessor. This is one of two produced by RCA and is an eight-bit register-oriented central processing unit. Its main advantages are low power consumption and a wide operating voltage range of 4-10 volts.

However, one of the side effects of the low power consumption is its slowspeed machine cycle; the oscillator input frequency is 1.773 MHz to the CDP1802, machine cycle duration being approximately 4.5 μ S. However, this apparently slow speed is counteracted by efficient software design.

The CDP1802 has a total of 91 easyto-use machine code instructions, and to speed up writing programs a resident CHIP-8 language interpreter is located in EPROM.

A saving on hardware is achieved by

locating the monitor and CHIP-8 interpreter in memory location 0000 to 0400. To start the monitor program running the on-board RESET button is depressed; when it is released the processor resets some of the internal registers and looks to address 0000 for the next instruction. There is thus a saving in the hardware necessary to bootstrap the processor to some other area of the memory map, e.g: 8000 to 81FF, as in some other systems. The following is a memory map for this computer:

OFFF OC00 -	additional user RAM
0BFF 0800 —	additional user RAM
0700 — 0600 —	program storage area in RAM
0500 0400	video display memory — variables and scratchpad
$\begin{array}{r} 0300\\ 0200\\ 0100\\ 0000 \end{array} -$	monitor and CHIP-8 inter preter located in EPROM

The user RAM is standard 2114 RAM, the final design being expanded to 3K RAM and 2K of EPROM on board. The

• This project was originally developed by Hugh Anderson for Kitparts N.Z. and known as the 'HUG 1802'. Graeme Teesdale, working in ETI's laboratory, has further refined it in conjunction with advice from Hugh, and prepared it for presentation as an ETI project, number ETI-660.

use of the more expensive CMOS 2114 RAM will result in a lower total power consumption, and using a total of 3K standard RAM and other COS/MOS devices the total load current for the complete project is around 400 mA. This low power consumption allows the use of a simple power supply driven by an ac plug pack — no lethal 240 V mains to connect up!

Using the cheaper 2K 2716 EPROM only a single 5 V supply is required. Only 1K of the 2716 is used at this stage, but a 'tiny BASIC' is at present under evaluation.

Features

RCA produce a wide range of busscompatible devices for use with the CDP1802. For this project we have selected the CDP1864C, an LSI CMOS colour or black and white PALvideo controller. The compatible CDP1864C generates vertical sync, horizontal sync and composite sync. These signals combined with the RED, BLUE, GREEN, BURST and BACK-GROUND output signals can be used to generate a composite video signal for a video monitor or into our RF modulator to your TV aerial inputs. The DMA (Direct Memory Address) feature of the 1802 is used for direct data transfer of luminance information for display refresh.

The completed toy computer with additional components added to the motherboard and under program control will produce limited background and foreground colours, but sufficient >

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11

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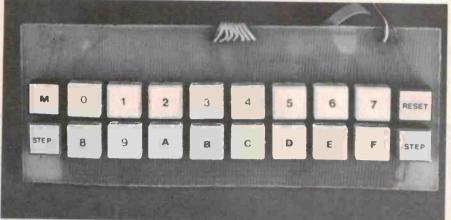
1. Mother Board — 8 Slot 2. Mother Board — 5 Slot 3. 8K RAM Exp. Board & Connector 4. 8K RAM Expansion Board — plain 5. 8K EPROM Board — plain 6. PASCAL Compiler (on tape, 5" & 8" Disc — Soft/w.) EPROMS

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Close-up of the re-arranged hex keyboard.

flexibility is available to satisfy a wide range of needs.

In addition the CDP1864C contains a programmable frequency generator designed to produce 256 tones ranging from 107 Hz to 13 672 Hz. A small speaker is driven from the AUD output, allowing a tone to be produced when a key is depressed and the computer is in the tape load/dump routine. This generator can be used with suitable software in users' programs.

To produce the correct line and vertical sync pulse periods, a crystal frequency input of 1.75 MHz is required to the CDP1802; conversely, to produce the correct colour phase angles, a reference of twice colour-burst frequency is required by the colour modulator circuitry. Considerable attention was given to this area in an effort to reduce the crystal count to one. The frequency of the colour burst is far more important than the line or vertical frequencies, and most video or TV receivers have at least a 5% catching range about their nominal frequencies. A decision was therefore made to use the more commonly available 8.86 MHz crystal, which was divided by five to produce a frequency of 1.773 MHz. The error when compared to the original 1.75 MHz is slightly over 1%, and results in a vertical sync frequency of 50.6 Hz and a line frequency of 15 820 Hz. The only effect on screen is the 0.6 Hz beat pattern on the picture if an older monochrome receiver with a poorly filtered power supply is used. In modern colour TV receivers the effect is not noticed due to the improved power supply designs. The cost saving of not having the additional crystal and TTL oscillator outweighs any disadvantages encountered.

In practice it is difficult to obtain a symmetrical output divide-by-five to drive the clock input of the CDP1802. We experimented with different circuits until we discovered that the CDP1802 would accept an inverted nonsymmetrical output from the divide-byfive sections, which saved us the additional pulse-doubling circuit components.

Input/output

The most commonly used I/O port is the RCA support device CDP1852, which has the disadvantage of not being software programmable to be input or output; the CDP1851 does not have this disadvantage but is more expensive. The more commonly available Motorola MC6821 Peripheral Interface Adaptor (PIA) was therefore chosen for the I/O port. The basic system uses only one of the two eight-bit bi-directional ports, the other being user-available, although only using machine language programming.

The PAO-PA7 section of the PIA is used to interface the hex keypad to the CPU, the other PB section not being initialised in the monitor program. The 6821 PIA is normally memory-mapped in the 6800 system, a combination of the decoded address lines and the 1802 encoded 'N' lines being used to select it for software programming.

The PIA allows a high degree of flexibility, but does require some initialisation software in the monitor for it to act as a keypad reader. Our design is arranged so that no load key is required in conjunction with the keypad to debounce keys. An audible tone is an indication of a key being depressed.

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· aranioter	Syst. 80	TRS-80
CPU Type Speed	Z-80	Z-80
	1.7MHz	1.7MHz
S-100 Compatible (with expan-	Yes	No
RAM (basic computer) Bullt-in Cassette Recorder	16K	16K
Bullt-in Video RF Modulator	Yes	No
Capacity of BASIC Basic	Yes	No
Capacity of BASIC ROM	12K	12K
Cassette Recorder Ports (basic machine).	2	1
Motor Control for Cassette Rec- orders.	Yes(2)	Yes(1)
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Universal logic: more potential in the chip

C.L. Boltz

Will we see the thousands of logic chips shrink to one small 'universal' set? If Dr Stanley Hurst of the University of Bath can translate his theories into practice a revolution in logic circuit design may well be sparked off.

MOST SILICON CHIPS are cheap because they embody conventional circuits of the sort generally needed in electronic equipment and are massproduced. Many others are needed for special applications, but making small batches of chips designed to do specific, less commonplace jobs is complicated and expensive. A new approach to this problem, based on what is called universal logic, is a design for a chip with the potential of virtually any kind of computer-logic circuit and which can be used as a 'universal' building block in electronic systems.

A new and highly original line of development in microelectronics is being pioneered by Dr Stanley Hurst, a senior lecturer in the school of electrical engineering at the University of Bath, in the west of England. Dr Hurst's early work in universal logic, as it is called, was supported by the UK Science Research Council; now the Wolfson Foundation has made a grant of STG£127 000 (A\$254 000) to turn the theory into practical devices.

Closely associated with this research, but with its own money, is Silicon Microsystems, a small microelectronics company based 30 or so kilometres away in Malmesbury. The company's part is the practical and commercial aspects of design. Dr Hurst says that one aim of the partnership is eventually to become a national centre for designing microelectronics devices of the sort that will not be sold in the usual vast numbers.

Microprocessors (computer control processors on tiny slivers of silicon) are cheap and plentiful, but they are so only because of immense sales. The range available from the world's manufacturers is relatively inflexible, which means that users have to surround the microprocessor with other integratedcircuit devices to get the operation they require. So there is already a market, one which will increase in the 1980s and

onwards, where makers of equipment need specific digital microelectronics devices designed to their individual needs. The difficulty here is that the cost of designing a silicon-chip device is enormous, involving many highly skilled scientists and engineers over a very long time, even with computeraided design, and needing very complex and expensive equipment. This huge cost is quickly recovered when there are large, world-wide sales, but such a project cannot be considered by an equipment manufacturer who needs but one or at most a few types of special digital devices designed for his particular application.

Dr Hurst and Silicon Microsystems are not the only ones to see this. The British firm of Ferranti has already won a Queen's Award for technology for what it calls its uncommitted logic array, based on blocks of conventional circuits already incorporated in each chip but not connected to each other until the customer's needs are known.

Dr Hurst's approach is quite different. Though, as he says, there has been and will continue to be tremendous development in designs and manufacturing techniques, there has not been much "evolution or revolution at the fundamental level". If there were a general-purpose basic design, needing only the final masking procedure for arranging the interconnecting links to

make a device to suit a specific purpose, the small-quantity market could be satisfied economically. So he has researched what he calls his Universal Logic.

In this context, logic is the application of Boolean algebra to a digital process using binary arithmetic. Boole was an English logician and mathematician who wrote a paper on the mathematical analysis of deductive reasoning in 1847, a paper re-discovered in 1938 and applied first to relays and switches. It was seized on in the mid-1940s for electronic computing. It is a sequence of decisions of 'go' or 'not-go', or 'on' or 'off' or, in the language of Boole, 'true' or 'false'. A computer and any similar digital device is an immense multiplicity of electronic switches, known as 'gates', which pass on binary information (that is, a 0 for 'off' and a 1 for 'on') from one or more input signals.

Orthodox gates

Among the orthodox gates used in all digital computers and circuits employing logic there are four that are by far the most common. The simplest is probably the AND gate. In this, if there are two inputs, A and B, when both are 'on' or represent 1 in binary arithmetic the output is also 1. If either A or B is not on (that is, represents a 0) the output is a 0. Another is the OR gate. In this, if there are two inputs, A and B, the output \blacktriangleright

Inp	uts		ier.	100	= 10	Allp	ossib	le out	put fu	inctio	ns f(x	(i, xj)					
Xi	X	fo	f ₁	f2	f ₃	fa	f ₅	f ₆	f,	fa	fg	f10	f11	f12	f13	f14	f15
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1

Table 1. Functions which can be obtained from various gates with two inputs. For three input variables there are 256 possible output functions.

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Lacking power

From the evidence of digital computing it must be agreed that these gates have been very successful, but analytically they do not satisfy Dr Hurst. In his words, they lack logical power. It is easy to see that there is an ambiguity in each gate. With an AND gate, for example, accepting inputs A and B, we can say that when one input is in the off state and the other in the on state the output is 0, but it does not indicate which one of A and B is off or on. With three inputs things are even more ambiguous. To put it another way, the output of an NOR gate is unique only when all inputs are 0, and of a NAND gate only when all inputs are 1.

The practical outcome of this lack of logical power is that quite a number of gates have to be combined to give a specified result. For example, in one simple device adding numbers there are 16 gates. A straightforward decoder (which translates from binary to ordinary decimal numbers, among other tasks) needs 50 gates to do its basic job. A circuit to compare one number with another has 33 gates. (These figures are taken from a random look at some published circuits.) In a microprocessor there may be at least 3000 gates.

The inefficient way orthodox gates operate Boolean logic has set more than one microelectronics engineer or scientist thinking of possible better circuits, but large manufacturers have had such enormous success in getting thousands of gates on a silicon chip, making it a cheap device, that they are interested only in competitive technological improvements in getting more and more on less and less. There is no reason why they should be interested in fundamental changes in logic. In the market for small-quantity, custombuilt chips things are different.

Mathematical

The approach of Dr Hurst and his colleagues is fundamental yet unconventional. In trying to find out whether one could get a basic circuit that would do whatever logical step was needed, according to the connections and the programming, their thinking was

A COLORADO CONTRACTOR AND	ULG2	NAND	NOR
Total number of cells or gates to realize all 256 functions	683	1118	1124
Average number per function	2.67	4.36	4.39
Maximum number per function	4	7	7
Average number of cell/gate connections per function	10.68	17.44	17.56

Table 2. Comparison between the capabilities of ULG2 cells and those of orthodox gates. The table shows that the ULG2 is roughly twice as powerful as a NAND or a NOR gate.

primarily mathematical: it made use of esoteric techniques such as set theory, Walsh functions and so on. They were able to show that a universal logic gate was indeed a possibility. With two input variables there are 16 possible output functions (see Table 1, which is an exercise to see what functions could be obtained from various gates). For three input variables there are 256 possible output functions. Could a single circuit cope?

Calling the circuits ULG2 (universallogic gate for two input variables) and ULG3, Dr Hurst has shown that an array of ULG2 gates will do all the logical steps possible even for three input variables and that one ULG3 will be capable of realising all 256 outputs not all at once, of course, for the result depends on which input terminals are used and how the circuit internal wiring is connected.

The number of ULG2 cells needed to realise all the 256 functions of three input variables has been calculated and compared with the equivalent figure for orthodox gates. The results are shown in Table 2. We can see that the ULG2 is roughly twice as powerful as a NAND or a NOR. Incidentally, it should be noted that although a ULG2 may have only two independent variables as input, there may be three or four physical connections. Figure 1 shows a circuit for a ULG2. It has two transistors, two diodes, and three resistors. Though there are but two input variables, there

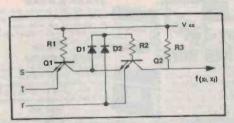


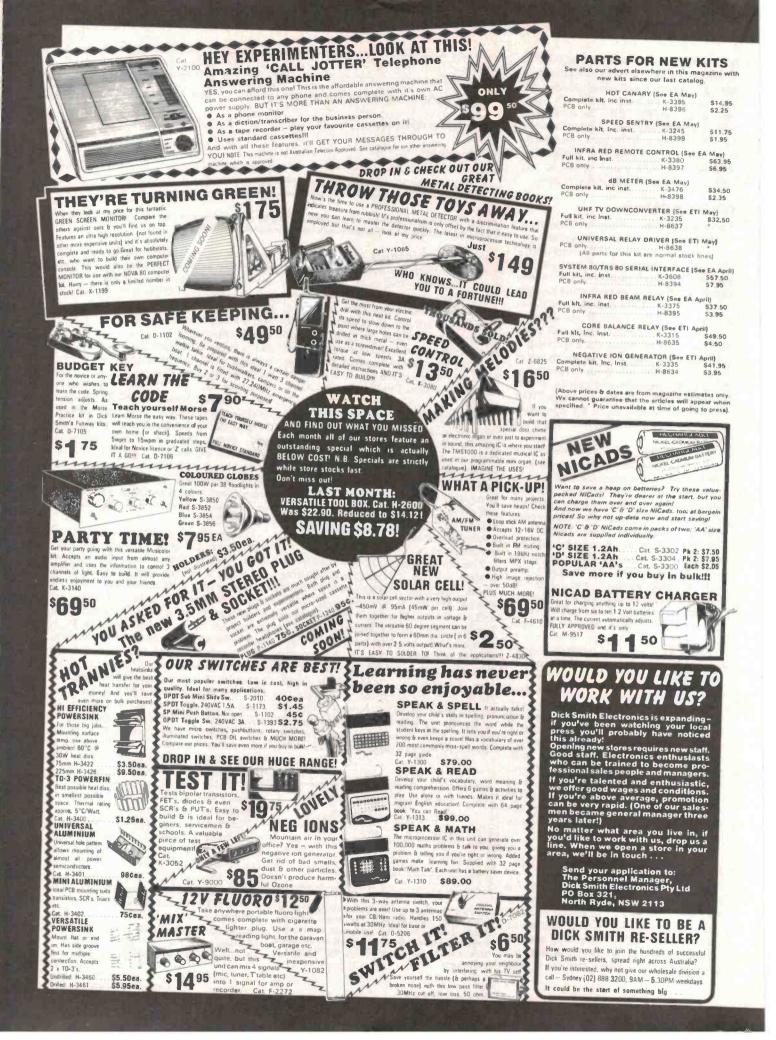
Figure 1. Basic circuit of a ULG2, comprising two transistors, two diodes and three resistors. Although only two input variables are applied, three input connections (s, t and r) are provided. This is to do with the set-theory mathematics of the device.

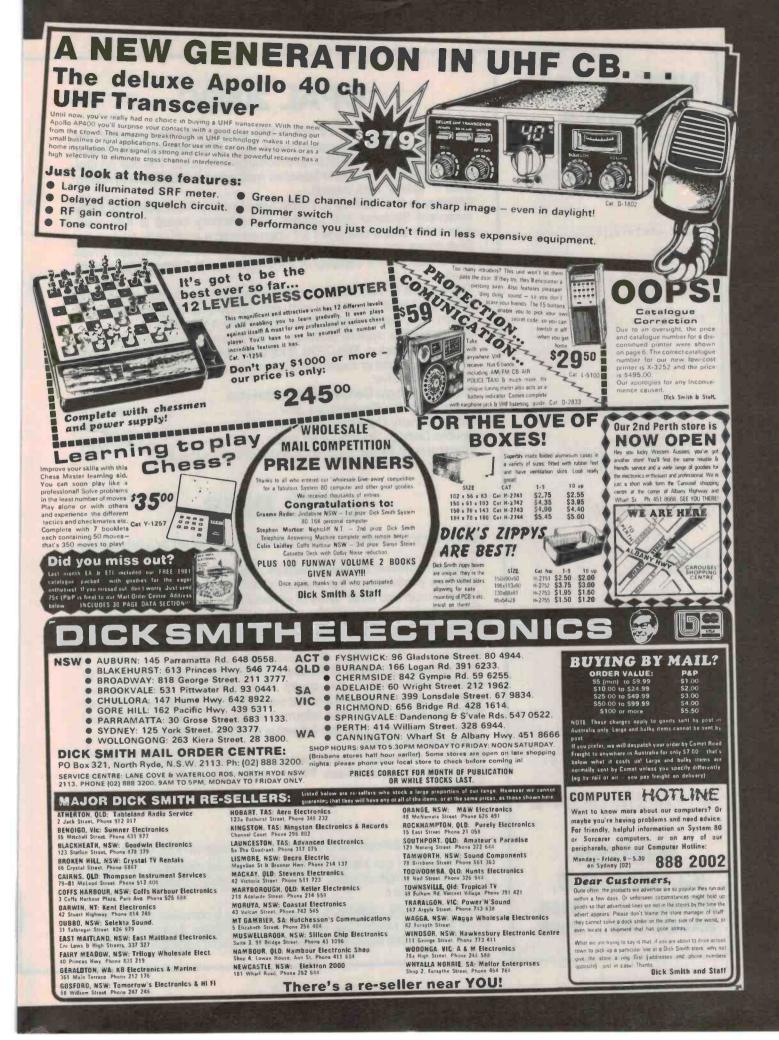
are three input connections. This is to do with the set-theory mathematics of the device and need not concern us.

The electronics of the circuit need not be considered in detail. A gate is made of transistors, diodes, resistors and, sometimes, capacitors. Up to now most logic gates have depended on bipolar technology, that is, transistors with two possible states. This is the one represented in the diagram. A newer technique is based on MOS (metaloxide-semiconductor) devices, which involve far fewer states in manufacture and avoid the 'cross-talk' between adjacent conductors. Silicon Microsystems is very much committed to MOS technology and Dr Hurst considers that bipolar methods will die out in the next decade and be replaced by MOS circuitry.

The practical problem is concerned with how big an area of silicon is used up in a ULG as compared with orthodox gates. It is easily seen that a ULG3 would occupy much more space. So is it better to use an array of identical ULG2s or rely on a ULG3? These are the questions being looked into at Bath now. The answer may be a compromise. When such matters are decided there will be available a set of universal logic gates which can be supplied as units. All that the designer then has to do is produce a suitable mask, a task made simple by computer-aided design, which will deposit the appropriate interconnections on the chip. The cost of design for a custom-made device will therefore be drastically reduced, even if the ULGs are themselves more expensive than orthodox gates - another question being researched.

Furthermore, as Dr Hurst has said, a considerable amount of special logic design in ULG form can be undertaken and a library of standard interconnection details built up, ready for individual customer requirements. It is a long-term research development programme for which full-time staff will be recruited. It could lead to a commanding position in the ever-growing use of silicon chips for specific purposes.





NDK S-4000 SAMPLE PRINTOUT $F(\omega) = aT \frac{\sin \omega T/2}{\omega T/2} e^{-3\omega T/2}$ $e_{\text{RMS}} = 4KTR(f_2 - f_1)$ $L_{i} = 10 \log \frac{1}{80} \times S_{o} (dB)$ $A^{2}+B^{2}=C^{2}$ H2SO4 H2O $W_{xy}(f) = \int \psi_{xy}(\tau) e^{-j2\pi r \tau} d\tau$ $L = \int_{0}^{\pi} \int \left(\frac{dx_{1}}{d\theta} \right)^{2} + \left(\frac{dy_{1}}{d\theta} \right)^{2} d\theta$ $\psi_{xy}(f) = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{P_{xy}(f)}{C_{xy}(f)} \right]$ a1x+b1y=c1) a2x+b2y=c2 $\mathbf{x} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{c}_{1} & \mathbf{b}_{1} \\ \mathbf{c}_{2} & \mathbf{b}_{2} \end{vmatrix} \div \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{a}_{1} & \mathbf{b}_{1} \\ \mathbf{a}_{2} & \mathbf{b}_{2} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\mathbf{c}_{1}\mathbf{b}_{2}-\mathbf{c}_{2}\mathbf{b}_{1}}{\mathbf{a}_{1}\mathbf{b}_{2}-\mathbf{a}_{2}\mathbf{b}_{1}}$ $S = \Sigma X_s$ Af man T max ≤0.3 $|W_{xy}(f)| = \sqrt{C^2_{xy}(f) + Q^2_{xy}(f)}$ $\Psi_{xy}(\tau) = \lim_{T \to \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} f_{x}(t) f_{y}(t+t) dt$ PRINTER

\$3,190 C.O.D. STAND\$160 SALES TAX\$390

OPAL 2000C

The OPAL 2000C is an 8 slot S-100 system conforming to the new IEEE standards. The system uses a 4Mhz Z80 CPU and has 3 serial RS232c serial and 3x8 bit bi-directional parallel ports. The disk controller, is California Computer Services' multi-mode model (able to control both 5" and 8" disk drives).

Memory is provided by a 4 MHz 64k dynamic RAM Board by Measurement Systems and Control. The memory board is fully bank selectable and is designed for upgrading to a multi-user system.

Disk drives are 2x8" QUME double density, double sided disk drives with a total on line capacity of 2.4 megabytes (1.2 megabytes per 8" disk).

The system is mounted in an attractive pressed Aluminium housing with a cast front panel fitted with reset button and key operated on/off switch. The power supply is equipped with a line filter.

The operating system software is CP/M version 2.2 An extensive monitor is included. The OPAL 2000C will read and write on any of the following formats or exchange information between any combination on A and B drive:

Double Density Single sided disk	2104
Double Density Single sided disk	480-6004
Single Density Double sided disk	1904
Double Density Double sided disk	2 mbutos
Introductory Price: \$4,975.00 plus \$600.00 sales tax	2 moyles

LIFELINES

Lifelines is a monthly software newsletter published by Lifeboat Associates.

Although Lifelines contains features and columns dealing with new software products on the market, product comparisons, the CP/M Users Group and other items of general interest, the principal role of the periodical is to provide timely notice to owners about their software. Each month, new revisions are reported, together with information on the purpose for each such release, be it for the correction of "bugs" or the addition of features and facilities.

The software products distributed by Lifeboat Associates are frequently both complex and costly. We recommend that all serious users of software should take out subscriptions to Lifelines, ensuring that they are automatically informed about the current state of their software tools and thus get full value for their purchase. **Subscription Costs:**

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Prices and specifications are subject to change without notice. Send \$1.00 for our Hardware Catalogue which describes our complete range of NDK printers, OPAL systems and contains a summary of CP/M software.

The SOFTWARE OMNIBUS (\$5.00) contains a complete description of all Software retailed by John F Rose Computer Services Pty Ltd together with user feedback and information about software versions.

FMS-80

FMS-80 is a comprehensive file management system, designed for use by everyone from novice to advanced programmers. It is the first complete data management system for CP/M, MP/M or CDOS. The program is completely menu-driven using a set of interactive integrated component programs.

FMS-80 leads you interactively through defining file and record descriptions, making additions, deletions and corrections and generating reports from your data files. FMS-80 will help you define selection criteria, to extract information for your reports by upper and lower limits, specific values for fields, relative values among fields, across multiple files, etc.

For example: All employees between the ages of 40 and 50 who received an annual salary greater than \$20,000.00. With FMS-80, selection criteria can include logical connections between fields or among groups of fields. Reports and printed summaries are easy to produce. FMS-80 leads you interactively through its report generation program; asking questions and producing reports only with the information you request, placing data in any format on a page or across multiple pages. Thus you can fill in prepared forms and create reports to fit your own unique specifications. Using the report generator's math functions, summaries, price extensions, etc., are all readily available at print time.

File definition allows you to interactively tell the computer how to keep track of desired data. Each record of information can contain up to 255 fields with each field containing up to 255 characters. Altering field size or addition and deletion of fields allow data files to grow and change with your needs. Duplicate data entry is eliminated.

FMS-80 allows you to specify which field or fields constitute a Master key or various secondary keys. The system uses these keys to build indexes for rapid retrieval of any record in a file when performing updates or queries. Any field may be used by record selection, even though it was not previously selected and defined as a key field. Data files can be recorded into various sequences to allow display of data ordered to your specifications.

FMS-80 selection features allow you to extract data from a file using your own specifications. Data can be selected by a range of values, conditions (equal or unequal), or relations to other fields. After a record has been selected using your specifications, the data can be summarized, stored in another data file, or printed. Regardless of complexity, selection never requires more than a single pass of the file. Using the advanced features of FMS-80, program like commands allow data selection and extraction from multiple files.

FMS-80 can specify the format on the screen for data display and collection. A complete form can be outlined on the screen to ease data entry. If your data collection requirements will not fit on a single screen, you can define multiple screens in each screen definition. Through the extended file maintenance (EFM) feature, data from multiple record and multiple files can be displayed simultaneously on a single screen. In addition to the normal error checking of alphabetic and numeric type data, EFM allows specific data entry validation.

Using FMS-80 application programs or other non-related programs can be executed. Not only can a single program be invoked, but a series of programs can be linked and executed by selecting a single menu entry. (for example WORDSTAR/MAILMERGE, General Accounting Package (GAP), DATASTAR, etc., can be called from a single master menu). Application programs could be written in CBASIC (or BASIC-80) and run using FMS-80 files.

FMS-80 allows 3 methods of generating printed reports. The simplest method allows the system to format printed data in columnar fashion. With the FMS-80 report generator you can define the format of the data printed for such things as cheques, statements and order forms, or simply arrange the data the way you want it to look. Any number of "header" or "footer" lines can be defined as well as page length and width. Multiple records can be placed on a page or a single record can fill a page or multiple pages. FMS-80 will paginate, fitting the correct number of entries on each page. Using the contents of the data fields, a variety of functions can be controlled. "Header" or "Footer" substitution, new page control, math functions performed, or summary lines can all be accomplished. The most powerful report generation is accomplished through EFM. In addition to the above features, data can be drawn from multiple sources, including the terminal or multiple files

The QUERY function allows online browsing of a data file. Any previously built indexes and/or screen descriptions may be used when retrieving data.

FMS-80's Extended File Maintenance (EFM) brings the full capability of FMS-80 under full control. EFM allows you to develop applications faster than programming in BASIC or other languages because all the complex screen and report handling functions are handled for you. Split screen formatting, multiple data file access and generation and selection are some of the features provided. Additional EFM capabilities include:

- Processing up to 20 files at a time.
- Reformatting and expanding data records and files.
- Combining multiple input files along with terminal input to produce one or more output files, printed reports or terminal display
- Math functions including addition, subtraction, multiplication and division on fields containing numeric data.
- Control statements available when creating an EFM request include CALL, IF-THEN-ELSE, SWITCH/CASE and GOTO.
- End of file and on error conditions for the file input/output are supported.
- Extensive screen handling and printer handling are available.

Price: \$950.00 (Quantity discounts are available). Formats: Micropolis Mod II (Q2), Northstar Single/ Double/Quad (P2), 8" IBM. (a1).

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Wordsquare a game for the TRS80

A. Lacy

Simpler than Scrabble, cheaper than crosswords and more humane than Hangman, we present Wordsquare, your very own cure for insomnia.

THIS PROGRAM is designed to run on a Level II TRS80 equipped with a printer, and it occupies under 4K bytes. It accepts a list of words and then constructs a word puzzle of the type you have, no doubt, seen for sale in newsagents.

I find this program very useful; the puzzles it produces keep my family occupied for hours on end while I am at the keyboard! It is designed to be used by 'non-computer' people, and this is the reason for the emphasis on input error trapping and the 'chatty' style of the prompts.

Many of the statements are special features of the TRS80, notably CLS, which clears the screen, and INKEY\$, which is a single keyboard scan and does not need the 'ENTER'. I believe the PET has a similar statement called 'GET'. Only one PEEK is used and this is not essential to program operation anyway, which should please some readers.

The wordsquare and the word list to be used are represented by string arrays S\$(n,m) and W\$(n) respectively. The program attempts to find vacant areas or matching letters in the array S\$(n,m) and put in the words from W\$(n). It will try all directions, including backwards and diagonally, and a fair amount of string handling takes place. Not surprisingly, the program can take several minutes to run; in fact it will sometimes appear to 'hang' and won't even respond to the break key. This is due to the fact that the TRS80 has to reorganise its string storage areas occasionally and ignores the keyboard while it is doing this. (This is called Garbage Collection.)

When the puzzle has been constructed it will first be displayed on the screen without the usual jumble of random letters; you can cheat at this point if you wish. The video display section is included for debugging and checking purposes; if you wish to remove it then delete lines 730-800. There is an option for suppressing the usual list of words which are included in the puzzle, which makes it much more difficult, the only clues given in this case being a list of dashes corresponding to word lengths. I have included an example of each option; I am sure readers will find them trivial!

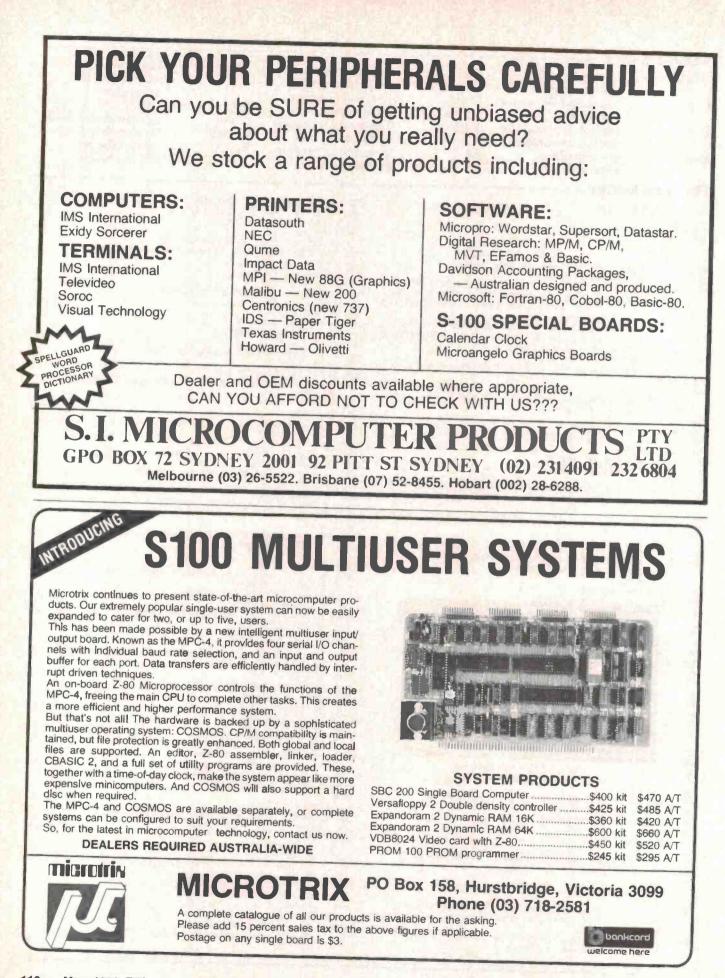
The word list W\$(n) is sorted into words of descending length because this reduces execution time by allowing the longest words to be put into a nearly vacant array first, the shorter words then being fitted around and through them.

The randomising methods used ensure that no two puzzles are similar even though they may contain the same words.

SALTY

	F	P	U	Y	Y	V	0	K	1 0	2 1	, ,			-												B	Y	IE.	TH	IIS				
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	V	Ρ	E	R	1	N	/	N	JK	1	. 1	ΞE		()		SEASHE	ELL	0	T	1	Y	Δ	н	0		0		0						
10	X	E	R	U	M	E	0	1 5	5 1	. 6		S S	5 1	JN	1 C	STARFI	сц															B		
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	V	3	B	5	L	0	N	E	S	L	.	N	1 F	P E	R	ABALON	VES	Y	J	Ε	N	S	W	N	Ε	Т	Ζ	F		M				-
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1	E	Y	С	Н	1	D	С	Ε	С	С	Y	S	Т	F	R	COWRIE	c	Т	1	N	т	F	G	F	D	D	N		101	-	-	н	********	
F	>														0			M	S	0	5	T	14/	-	n	D	IN -	ĸ	Q	1	E	M		
k		TI	N	R	н	1		E	T	c	-	-	-	5	Y	COULL	.5			0	-	1	W	A	к	E	T	1	X	W	X	A		
т			D	T	0	0	-	Г	-	2	C	к	2	E	Y	OYSTER		1	1	N	Т	E	R	R	U	Ρ	Т	Ζ	R	в	Ε	R		
	, r			1	u	P	L	S	S	J	Н	K	A	X	Ε	LIMPET		G	M	1	С	R	0	S	0	F	Т	P	P	PI	۸/	r	********	
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V	1	VE	E I	Н	11	M	Ρ	K	R	X	S	X	L	E	Ρ	CONCH		н																
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wo sp	ec	ime	en "	Wo	rds	qua	res	"a	sp	odu	JCe	dby	the		ogra	m																		

Variables u	Counters temporary	Q\$	Temporary	storage for	S\$(n,m)	The string array representing the
n,0,0,0,0,1,A,I	storage integers.		single lette	r replies.		wordsquare.
C(n)	List of shuffled vertical coordinates.	R(n)	zontal coor	dinates.	T\$	Title. List of inputted words.
C1, C 2	Temporary storage for vertical coordinates.	R,R1,R2	coordinate	horizontal 5.	W\$(n) W1,W2 X1,X2	Pointers into W\$(n). Used in row and
D(n)	List of shuffled directions.	S\$	Temporary putted wor	storage in- ds.	A1,A2	column shuffle.
Program lis	sting				1 11 THEN 670	Anna the strength
10 REM WORDS	SOUARES		680	IF OS = "S" THE	NRUN ELSE CLS:G	OTO 730
20 REM 30 REM INITIAL	ISE		700	REM GET THE		
40 CLS 50 CLEAR 400				OF MARINE OF	TTHE ARRAY TO	SCREEN ::FOR A = 1 TO 800:NEXT:CLS
ALL DEFINIT A 7	(15),D(8),W\$(16),S\$(15,15),R2(15)	.C2(15)	720 730	FOR $R = 1$ TO 15	JUILIN , CHANSON	
70 DIM C (15).H 80 PRINT TAB (740 750	PRINT		
90 PRINT TAB		J WILL NEED A PRIN	PE 760	FOR C = 1 TO 15 IF SS(R,C) = " "	THEN PRINT". ";:G	OTO 780
O IF YOU V	WISH TO USE LESS. THE MAAN	JM NUMBER OF LET	110	PRINT SS(R,C);"		
IN A WORD	IS 15, BUT IF YOU	PROGRAM WILL TAK	E 790	PRINT"PRESS	A KEY":	
ACEC TO RI	IN NEACLI MAY NUT DE ADE	L'IOTH TOOLET	000	IF INKEYS = " " CLS	THEN 800	
AT ALL! IF S	O IT WILL TELL YOU REVENTOAL		810 820	REM PRINTER	STATUS CHECK	OPTIONAL)
100 REM SHUT	0.15:C(A) = A:R(A) = A:IF A < 9 TH	END(A) = A	830 840	GOSUB 1260 REM**PRINT TO		
130 NEXT	0.15		850	PRINT TYPE IN	A TITLE FOR YOU	R WORDSQUARE THEN PRESS
140 FOR A = 1 T 150 R1 = RND(15	$5_1:R_2 = RND(15):X_1 = R(R_1):X_2 = C$	(R2):R(R1) = R(A):	860	ENTER" PRINT		
C(R2) = C(A)	R(A) = X1:C(A) = X2		870	IN THE TO		ANT THE WORDLIST PRINTED AS
160 NEXT	T WORDLIST		880	PRINT"BY THE WELL? (Y OR N	WAY, DO YOU WA	ANT THE WORDLIST PRINTED AS
180 PRINT"NOV	N TYPE IN YOUR LIST"		890	OS = INKEYS:1E	OS = " " THEN 890	
190 FOR W = 1 1 200 INPUT S\$:II	F S\$ = "@" THEN 280		900	IF Q\$ < >"Y" A LPRINT TAB(25	ND Q\$ < > "N" TH	EN 890
210 IF W = 1 TH	EN CLS:PRINI@2,55		910 920	LPRINT TABI25	STRINGS(LEN(TS)	("-"):LPRINT
220 W\$(W) = \$	T THE WORD FOR LENGTH AND	CONTENT, SIS ERRO	R 930	FOR R = 1 TO 1	5	
FLAG			940 950	IF SS(R,C) = "	THEN LPRINT CHI	RS(RND(26) + 64);" ";ELSE LPRINT
240 S = 0 250 GOSUB 103	30		060	SS(R,C);" "; NEXT C		
260 IF S = 1 TH	EN 200		960 970	IF QS = "N" TH	EN LPRINT TABI48	STRINGS(LEN(W\$(R)), "")ELSE
270 NEXT 280 W = W-1		COMPANY ITES".	000	LPRINT TABIA	B)WS(R)	
200 CLS-PRINT	@590,"THIS COULD TAKE ME A RT WORDS, LONGEST FIRST	FEW MINUTES ,	980 990	ALEVE O		AND AND AND AND AN AND AN AND AND AND AN
310 GOSUB 11	90		1000	IF Q\$ = "N" TH	EN LPRINT TAB(48	STRINGS(LEN(WS(R)),"-")ELSE
320 PRINT@59	0,CHR\$(30); DOSE THE NEXT WORD		1010	FOR $X = 1 TO 4$	LPRINT:NEXT:RU	N
340 FOR W1=	1 TO W		1020	REM INPUT	TESTING	RINT"THIS WORD IS TOO LONG. T
350 REM**RAI	NDOMISE DIRECTIONS TO 8:R = RND(8):X = D(R):D(R) = D	(A):D(A) = X:NEXT		AGAIN":RETU	RN	
360 FOR A = 1 370 REM CH	DOSE A COORDINATE		1050	FO A = 1 TO LE S\$ = MID\$(W\$)	$(\Lambda A) (\Lambda B)$	
380 FOR R = 1	TO 15 00,"THINKING":		1060	15 56 -"A" OP	SS - "7" THEN S=	= 1:PRINT"LETTERS ONLY
390 PRINT@60 400 FOR C = 1	TO 15			PLEASE.":RET RETURN	TURN	
410 R1=R(R):	C1 = C(C) OOSE A DIRECTION		1080	REM**HORIZO	NTALS AND VERT	TICALS
430 FOR D = 1	TOS			R2 = R1 + 1:RE R2 = R1 - 1:RE	TURN	
ALC FORI-11	N IT BE FITTED? TO LEN (W\$(W1))		1110	C2 = C1 + 1:BE	TURN	
460 ON D(D) (GOSUB 1090,1100,1110,1120,1140,	1150,1160,1170		C2 = C1 - 1:RE		
170 DENISOE	F THE EDGE? OR R2<1 OR C2>12 OR C2<1 TH					
400 CE-MIDS	(1) ((2) ((1) (1))		1950	$02 - 01 \pm 1.02$	-(1 - 1) MP I UPUN	
500 IF SS(B2.0	C2) < > ""AND S\$(R2,C2) < > S\$ T 1 = C2:R2(I) = R2:C2(I) = C2	HEN DOU	1170	R2 = R1 - 1:C2	= C2 - 1:RETURN	
TOO NEVTI			1180	REM WORD	LENGTH SORT	
530 REM**OK 540 FOR I = 1	WE HAVE A WORDFIT SO PUT I	I IN THE AUTON	\$ 200	500 W/1 - 1 T/	0 W - 1	
660 CC(P2(1) ($^{\circ} = MIDS(WS(W1), 1, 1)$		1210	IF LEN (WS(W	(1) < LEN(W\$(W) + V\$(W1 + 1) = S\$:S =	1))THEN S\$ = W\$(W1):W\$(W1) =
560 NEXT I 570 GOTO 700				NEXT		
		O TRY ELSWHERE	1240	PETLION		
590 REM**M	UST HAVE FAILED TO FIND FIT S	O THI LEOTHIERE	125(BEM PRINT	ER CHECK TO PREV	VENT SYSTEM HANG
610 NEXT C			\$0.00	IC DEEK/14212	0) 127 THEN RE	TURN PRESS 'P' WHEN THE PRINTER IS
620 PRINT@	600,CHR\$(30);			READY OR 'S	TO START AGAIN	
630 NEXT R 640 REM**TO	O GET HERE MUST HAVE FAILED	FOR ENTIRE ARRAY		Q\$ = INKEY\$: IF Q\$ = "S" T	IF QS = " " THEN 12	280
650 CLS:PRI	NT"SORRY, I CANT COPE WITH '	WSIW11; DU YO	130) IF PEEK (1431)	2 < = 127 THEN 12/	70
660 PRINT"A	GAIN (PRESS 'S') OR PRINT OUT	THE PARTLY DONE	131) IF Q\$ = "P" T	HEN CLS:RETURN	
	QUARE ANYWAY (PRESS 'P')"		132	O GOTO 1280		



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INCREDIBLY COMPACT! measures only 328 x 171 x 127mm Ideal for use with System 80, TRS 80, Sorcerer & other computers

Up until now you would expect to pay around \$1,000 for a dot matrix printer. We've changed all that with the release of this compact 80 column tractor-feed impact printer.

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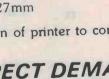
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 Compact size: only 328 x 171 x 127mm

Optional cable required for connection of printer to computer. Type depends on computer.

NB: Wrong catalogue No. and price shown for this item in our 1981/82 catalogue.

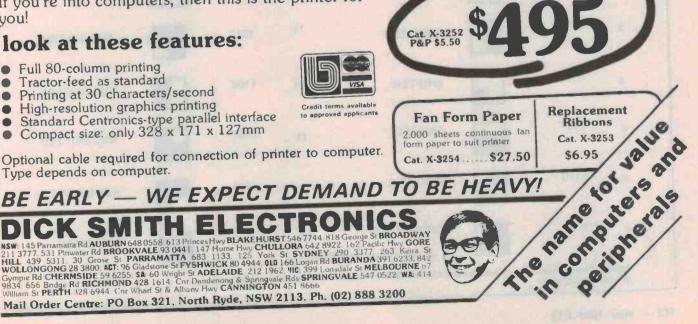
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ETI May 1981 - 111

PET Talk — double density

Paul Williams

Double the plotting capacity of PET with this routine.

THE FOLLOWING simple program listing allows plotting of characters on an 80 by 50 grid on the PET screen, thus enabling more precise graphs and pictures to be drawn. The first two lines of the program (lines 1 and 2) should be included at the beginning of the program that is to use the doubledensity feature; they initialise the two arrays required. The plotting section (the last two lines) can be called by a GOSUB 1000 during the program run, after an x and y value has been specified. The x value should be between -39 and 39, and the y value between -24and 24.

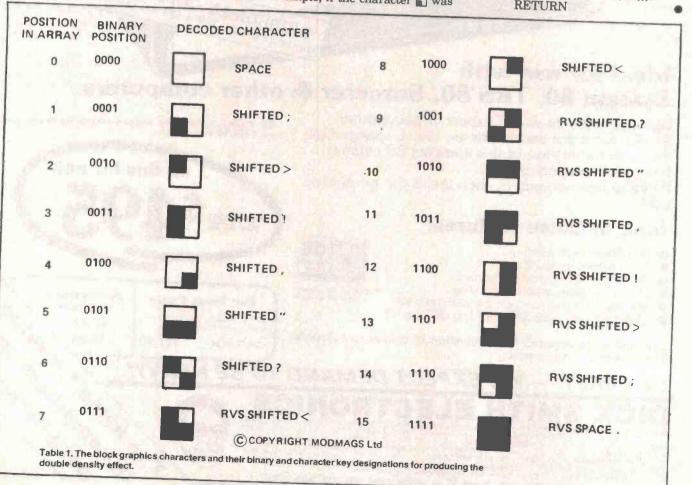
Where to go

Assigning 0 to both x and y will produce a dot in the centre of the screen: -39 for x and 24 for y will produce a dot in the top left-hand position of the screen, and 39 for x and -24 for y will be in the bottom right-hand corner of the screen. Thus the positions radiate as for a normal graph from the centre of the screen.

The program works by arranging the codes for the sixteen different doubledensity graphics in such a way that if the position of the code already on the screen is ORed in binary with the position in the array of the code that you want to put on the screen, the resulting position will give the code containing both the characters that you want to plot. Array S contains the list of all sixteen codes, and array T is used for decoding the PEEK code from the screen into a position for use with array S. This method is best explained by looking at the array S. Table 1 shows the contents in graphical form. For example, if the character was

on the screen, and the character wanted to be added, the position of the first character, 0 0 0 1, is ORed with the position of the second character, 0 1 1 0; the result obtained is 0 1 1 1, which, in the table, is the character , which is the one required to POKE on to the screen. Line 1010 of the subroutine does this, as well as calculating which character needs to be added to the screen.

1	DIM S(15),T(255):FOR T=0
	TO15:READ S(T):
	T(S(T))=T:NEXT T:T=0
2	DATA 32,123,126,97,108 98
	127,252,124,255,226,236,225,
	254,251,160
1000	S=33267+(X/2)-INT(Y/2)*40
1010	POKE S,S(T(PEEK(S)) OR
	$(2 \land ((X/2 - INT(X/2))) + 4 +$
	((Y/2−INT(Y/2))*2)▲2))):
	DETTIDAT



Commodore Computer Users...

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-British made.

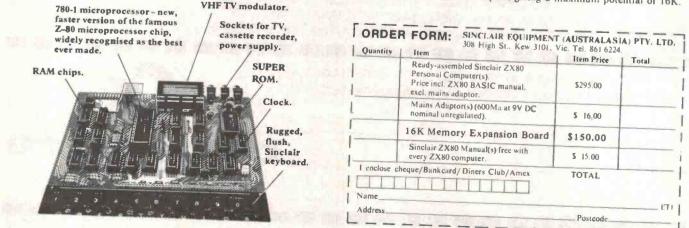
Until now, building your own computer could cost you around \$600 — and still leave you with only a bare board for your trouble. The Sinclair ZX80 changes all that. For just \$295 you get everything you need including leads for direct connection to your own cassette recorder and television. The ZX80 really is a complete, powerful full-facility computer matching or surpassing other personal computers costing much more. The ZX80 is programmed in BASIC and you could use it for anything from chess to running a power station.

Two unique and valuable components of the Sinclair ZX80: 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, preventing entry of long and complicated programs with faults only to discover them when you run.

Excellent string handling capability — takes up to 26 string variables of any length. All strings can undergo all rational tests (e.g. comparison). The ZX80 also has string input to request a line of text; strings do not need to be dimensioned. Up to 26 single dimension arrays. FOR/NEXT loops nested up to 26. Variable names of any length. BASIC language also handles full Boolean arithmatic, conditional expressions, etc.

Exceptionally powerful edit facilities, allows modification of existing program lines. Randomise function, useful for games and secret codes. 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. The Sinclair teach-yourself-BASIC manual 96 page book free with every kit.

Fewer chips, compact design, volume production means MORE POWER FOR YOUR DOLLAR! The ZX80 owes its 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 occupy just a single byte). You can add to the memory via the expansion port, giving a maximum potential of 16K.



More POKEing on your ZX80

M.E. Bryant

Last month we showed you the basics of using screen POKEs on your ZX80. This month we round it all off with an example program.

Graphic Example

Just for fun, here is a simple program that demonstrates the features discussed in the last article. It just fits in the 1K ZX80. The computer prints up a display consisting of black and grey squares in a pattern determined by a number input at the beginning of each series of games. The object of the game is to get the "woodworm" (an asterisk), which first appears at line 8 column 1, to eat its way across the screen to column 32 in the least number of moves. The snag is that the black squares represent a particularly tough kind of wood and each time one is eaten a penalty of 5 moves is incurred. Numerals 6, 7 or 8 are input as pseudo-cursor controls to move the insect down, up, or forwards respectively. The computer keeps track of the number of moves taken to reach column 32 and displays the total at the end of each game together with the best performance in the present series. Pressing NEWLINE after a game sets up another game in the same series. Entering a character starts a new series.

2 LET Y = 32000 4 INPUT R

8 LET P = 0 10 LET W = 0 12 LET B = 1 14 LET A = 8 16 LET Z = -1 18 LET M = 0 20 RANDOMISE R 22 FOR N = 1 TO 352 24 LET D = 9 26 LET X = RND(2) 28 IF X = 1 THEN LET D = 128 No. of moves – best so fart Seed for random number generator

Assign variables prior to PEEK and POKE

Set seed for random number generator

Print eleven lines with black and

- 30 PRINT CHR\$(D);
- 32 NEXT N
- 34 GOSUB 500
- 36 POKE W + 232, 20
- 38 LET Z = Z + 1 40 INPUT C
- 42 GOSUB 500
- 44 LET M = W + (A-1)'33 + B
- 46 POKE M, 0 48 IF C = 6 AND A < 11 OR C = 7 AND
- A>1 THEN LET A = A 2°C + 13 50 IF C = 8 THEN LET B = B + 1
- 52 LET M = W + (A 1)*33 + B

54 IF PEEK(M) = 128 THEN LET Z=Z+5

- 56 POKE M, 20 58 IF B = 32 THEN GOTO 62
- 60 GOTO 38
- 62 IF Z < Y THEN LET Y = Z
- 64 PRINT "END OF GAME IN ";Z;" MOVES" 66 PRINT "BEST SO FAR ";Y," MOVES"
- 68 INPUT X\$
- 70 CLS
- 72 IF X\$ = " " THEN GOTO 8
- 74 RUN
- 500 LET P = PEEK(16397)
- 510 IF P > 127 THEN LET P = P-256 520 LET W = PEEK(16396) + P*256
- 530 RETURN

grey squares at random. Pattern determined by R.

Locate display-file Insect in initial position Count No. of moves Which way? Locate display-file

Put a space where insect is Set A and way and make sure we don't POKE off-screen

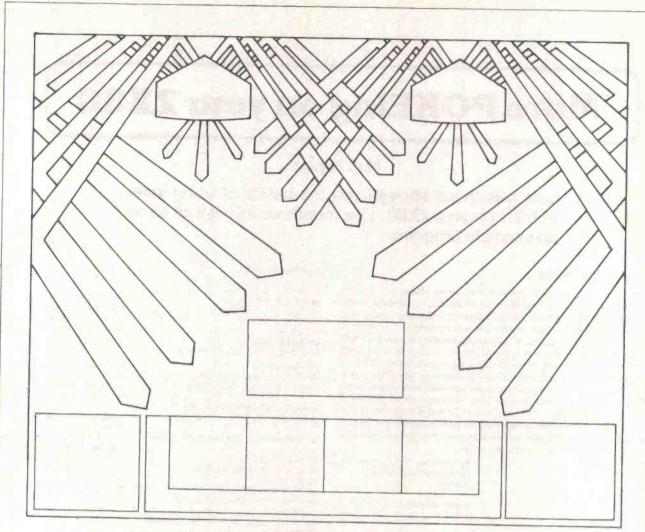
Set M to next insect location address

If there's a black square in the way, add penalty Put insect in next location Watch for end of game Next move Set Y to best so far

NEWLINE for another game Any character for another series

Subroutine for setting W to address of start of display-file





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Software's the key in the videodisc war

Philips might have the best system technically, Japan's VHD is moving fast and has a lot of oriental clout behind it, and RCA's Selectavision is at present the cheapest, but in the end it's the videodisc system that can provide the movies the public wants - and

MARCH 1981 officially saw the videodisc war get under way.

been test-marketed in the US for the last eighteen months or so, under the names of both Pioneer and Magnavox, but for reasons we'll explore later haven't swept the market despite this staggering time advantage. The other two systems promised as contenders in the videodisc war seemed at times as if they'd never get off the ground, but reason being that the Japanese finally things are hotting up.

RCA (an American system) launched its Selectavision system on March 23 with an advertising and promotion budget of US\$15 million. It will sell for US\$499 and has a library of videodiscs priced at between US\$14 and (IS\$27. This library falls short by 50 of the promised 150 titles, but RCA says it will introduce another 25 in May and 25 in August.

Meanwhile the JVC-developed VHD (Video High Density) system from Japan is also a reality following the opening of a videodisc manufacturing plant in Los Angeles in March.

RCA's Selectavision

The RCA player is priced at around US\$200 cheaper than the optical from Magnavox and players Pioneer, but lacks many of the facilities that their laser system Philips/Pioneer/ offers. The Magnavox players have freeze frame, random search system, stereo sound, frame-by-frame advance, numbered frames, a laser beam for a stylus and a disc that will never wear out. In contrast the Selectavision system has only to make optical players for Europe, mono sound, straight play, and uses RCA Selectavision players for the a \$70 stylus that sits in a groove similar to a standard audio record; home market. Hedging their bets? both it and the discs will wear out.

However, RCA's system is by far the cheapest as well as being Philips' laser-optical players have scheduled to have 200 000 players into the US market by the end of twelve months, so both Philips and VHD have been forced to buck up their ideas if they aren't to be elbowed out of the market.

Japan's VHD system

There is to all intents and purposes only one video system in Japan, the government 'suggested' that all Japanese manufacturers get behind one system - for obvious reasons. Pioneer has even been criticised on the government TV station NHK and in the press for not joining this 'Japan Club', but by now has too many millions tied up in the optical system to change sides now. Besides, it sees the optical system as the best and plans to support it to the end.

The VHD groundswell was quite a surprise to the industry, but it was obviously provoked by Philips' slowness in getting its system going as well as it should and by Selectavision's relative shortcomings. Matsushita announced about a year ago that it planned to back this third system, developed by its subsidiary JVC, and sure enough at the 1980 Tokyo Electronics Show not only Matsushita but nearly every major Japanese manufacturer was showing prototypes of the VHD videodisc, Pioneer and Sony being the only notable exceptions.

The Japan Club is slightly less solid on the more controversial however; international scene, Toshiba and Sanyo were proposing US, as well as VHD players for the The VHD club, consisting of Mat-



Blockbuster movies - like The Wild Geese, starring Richard Burton (scene above) - on software will sell videodisc systems.

sushita (National Panasonic), JVC, corner of the video war ring. In fact General Electric and Thorn/EMI, companies and let them market the product themselves. This will save the electronics companies millions on in earnest. in royalties and will also assure the profits from the movie rights ---which may well make them more disc. The discs will be distributed by the movie companies in the same their own audio discs.

The VHD Manufacturing Co., just opened in Los Angeles, will press for between US\$5.50 and US\$6.50 each, with a minimum production run of 3000. According to Gary Programs and VHD Disc Manufacturing, approximately 200 titles will be available in substantial quantities when the VHD player hits Sylvania and Philco, which are the US later this year.

access search system with an add- videodisc marketing plans. on component, and not actually surface wear.

Philips' laser system

videodisc system laser The developed by Philips is in the third UK to make the discs using an as yet

they've been out there sparring for a plans to press discs for the movie while now, but it wasn't till the competition made serious moves that they seemed to realise the war was

Panicked by RCA's cheapness movie companies of maximum and the sudden groundswell towards Japan's VHD system, Pioneer and Philips have finally started a true willing to release movies for video- push into the US market. Pioneer started shipping in big lots last October and plans to have placed way as record companies distribute over 100 000 machines into the US market by October this year. Philips' US subsidiary Magnavox has also increased production and by the discs for the movie companies October should have 60% of the US market covered, geographically speaking. So Philips may still have a chance to head off both VHD and Dartall, who heads both VHD RCA - as long as they get their software -- i.e: disc — problems sorted out.

Philips has negotiated to buy TV manufacturers. leading The VHD system falls about mid- successful, it will give Philips 10% of way between Philips and RCA in the the TV market in the US and a forfeatures it offers, having a random midable back-up to its optical

Meanwhile, back in Europe touching the record so there's no Philips is making sure that the optical disc player is the chosen PAL standard. It has built a hardware factory in Belgium to produce players and a software factory in the



undisclosed photographic process.

The Philips videodisc will be launched in the UK this year on a test market basis, and since it is the first PAL videodisc system it is of vital interest to Australia. We will inevitably source our software from the UK because we have the PAL TV system, while Japan and America have the NTSC colour system.

So the battleground is drawn up. RCA offers a cheap and cheerful player, Pioneer and Philips a sophisticated laser system they argue is the only way to go in the future, and VHD has its system which is a cross between the two. Since the ultimate winner will be the one which offers not superb technical performance nor a cheap price, but rather the largest selection of good, up-to-date, popular movies, it has to be the software which decides the outcome of the war.

The disc situation

Lack of software -- discs -- lies behind Philips not having swept the videodisc market despite having over a year's lead on the Selectavision and VHD systems.

When MCA Universal and Pioneer Electronics got together a few years ago it looked like the perfect marriage. Pioneer's job was to refine the laser disc player originally developed by Philips, while MCA, which has around a 50% share of the US entertainment scene, was to develop the software and provide the library - a European system, with hardware built by a Japanese company and software manufactured and provided by an American company,

Towards the end of 1979 it became obvious that all wasn't rosy. With Philips not taking an active part in the software side of the business, MCA was not producing enough titles or solving production problems of the optical videodisc. Both RCA and Matsushita executives cite these disc problems as the reason for their going ahead with their rival systems. MCA sold 50% of its share in the Universal Pioneer company, without explanation, to IBM. This gave Pioneer 50%, MCA Universal 25%, and IBM 25%,

Pioneer and Philips, impatient with the snall-like pace MCA was proceeding at with the software, formed their own company called market patterns elsewhere will Optical Programme Associates probably be established -

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actively pursue the necessary software for the laser system. Pioneer has also built a disc factory in Japan.

While the new photographic process' by which optical system discs are made hasn't vet been revealed by Pioneer or Philips, it's obviously a very different and newer process than that for both RCA and VHD discs, which can be pressed in a factory in a similar fashion to audio discs. However, both these rival discs have to be handled very carefully. The disc in both systems comes in a 'caddie' (like a record sleeve). The caddie with the disc inside it is pushed through a slot in the front of the player, then the disc settled into the player and the caddie removed from the slot. The reverse procedure has to be gone through to remove the disc. It must therefore be practically untouched by hand, whereas the laser system disc can be thrown across the room and jumped on without damaging it.

However, even if Pioneer's new factory and Philips' new photographic process have finally ironed out problems in disc production, it'll all be academic if they can't come up with good movies and up-to-date pop concerts to go on them. MCA Universal has a vast library of movies, but for some reason hasn't been making them readily available on laser discs; there are only 200 titles available in this system after 18 months in the marketplace.

The industry calls this the soft software' problem, but basically they mean movies. It's movies that will sell a system; no matter how good technically or how cheap a system may be, if the public can't get the range of movies and entertainment they want to go with it, they won't be buying that system.

What about Australia?

There is one sane thought for Australians in this complex international punch-up. The various manufacturers are going to be so busy fighting each other in the lucrative US and Japanese markets that they probably won't give us a thought.

The odds are that Philips will establish a PAL optical system in Europe and that is what we will eventually get. By the time they get round to launching it here, either late this year or early 1982, the - and (with MCA Universal and IBM) to there will already be a good supply

of movies available! The only threat to Philips on the PAL front is EMI-Thom, who are backing the VHD system.

Pioneer has started the ball rolling in Australia by selling 300 players to GMH dealers around the country, an idea based on the American General Motors deal in which Pioneer Electronics supplied some 13 000 industrial videodisc players to dealers around the US for promotion of new car models and staff training. (See box on page 133.)

There's more to this than just expanding the videodisc market into business. Managing Director of Pioneer Electronics Australia, Les Black, says that selling 300 video-

disc players has subsidised the cost of setting up a service department for videodisc players in readiness for their launch in Australia. Not bad?

But don't get too excited. He also says that he has to give Japan six months' notice for stock in the PAL format - and he won't do this until he is sure there will be software to support it

So, unless EMI-Thom get their PAL system off the ground in time to be serious competitors, it looks as if it's all eyes on Philips in Europe for the videodisc system that will take over the market in Australia though we might have to wait a while yet to see it happen.

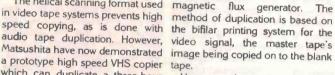
Dennis Lingane

Fast videotape copier

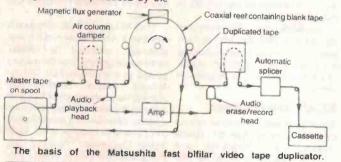
In the past, duplication of video tapes has had to be carried out in real time, so that a two-hour tape would take two hours to duplicate. This is one reason why there is such great interest in videodiscs, which can be produced easily in large numbers.

The helical scanning format used magnetic flux audio tape duplication. However, Matsushita have now demonstrated a prototype high speed VHS copier which can duplicate a three-hour tape in just three minutes.

system are shown in the diagram, maximum audio quality. The whole The high coercivity master tape is wound in close contact with the automatic operation. blank tape and both are exposed to a magnetic field produced by the



However, the audio signal is transferred quite separately to the The essentials of the Matsushita blank tape in order to achieve machine has been designed for



Hitachi metal

Hitachi are currently introducing metal tapes in two new lengths as their ME46 (46 minutes' recording time) and as their ME60 (60 minutes' recording time).

The pure metallic particles in special process which coats each dioxide tapes, Hitachi say. particle with a special anti-oxidant

so as to produce greatly increased particle stability.

It is claimed that the use of these tapes enables the maximum output level to be increased by 2 dB at the lower and mid-frequency ranges when compared with high quality chromium dioxide tapes. In the upper frequency range the maximum output level is 8 dB higher these tapes have been treated by a than that obtainable with chromium



Hitachi's latest VHS Recorder

Following the introduction of their VT 8000 VHS video recorder, Hitachi are now adding the VT 8500 to their range; this incorporates a sophisticated microprocessor in its circuitry.

programmes to be recorded over a during wide temperature changes, a seven-day period either on the same dew detector circuit has been inor different channels. The principle corporated into the recorder, which integrated circuit logic either the tape head and switches on a directly or by means of an infrared flashing warning LED indicator less than twelve different modes to until the be selected from the comfort of evaporated. one's armchair.

motion playback, freeze and ad- time, the instructions coded into the five times the normal speed.

generator in the VT 8500 which en- employed to prevent this. ables the video channel of the television receiver to be accurately the VT 8000, but is one of the tuned in by using the black and lightest mains-powered units on the white test pattern instead of having market, with a weight of about to play back a pre-recorded tape. In 12 kg. order to avoid damage to video

The microprocessor enables five tapes from moisture accumulating controls are touch operated using detects the presence of moisture on control key pad which enables no apart from disabling the recorder condensation has

A timer back-up circuit is incor-The available modes include porated into the VT 8500 so that if double speed playback, slow the power should fail for a short vance frame, rewind/fast forward, memory of the equipment will not play, record, change channel and a be lost from the memory. In the facility which enables the user to record mode, users cannot accilocate quickly any section of the dentally switch the recorder over to tape by speeding up the playback to a different channel whilst another channel is being watched, since an Hitachi have included a test signal automatic channel-locking circuit is

The VT 8500 is similar in style to

Brian Dance

Sanyo announces new Beta video cassette recorders

Sanyo Australia recently announced two new Beta format products to complement the continuing success of their VTC9300PN video cassette recorder.

First will be the Sanyo VTC 3000P second-generation Beta format portable video cassette recorder, VCR, featuring microprocessor which was launched on the Aus- system and infrared remote control. tralian market in March this year.

in June by the release of Sanyo's tralia's long-term commitment to

Introduction of these new

The portable VCR will be followed products consolidates Sanyo Aus-

New series TDK reel-to-reel tapes

In response to demands by professional, semi-professional, and home open-reel tape recordists for higher quality tape products, TDK (Australia) Pty Ltd have introduced two new lines of quarterinch (6.25 mm) open reel audio tapes.

The LX series is available in

The GX and LX series supersede the

LX 35 90 \$12.30, LX 35 180M

Designated TDK GX Studio frequency sensitivity of +2 dB at Mastering Series and TDK LX Pro- 3 kHz, high frequency sensitivity of fessional Studio Series, both lines +6 dB at 20 kHz, bias noise level of represent significant breakthroughs -57 dB and tape distortion level of in open reel magnetic tape tech- 1.3%. nology, TDK say.

The GX series is designed spe- lengths from 1200 ft to 3600 ft and cifically for studio master use in live in running times from 60 to 180 music mastering, and is, according minutes (at 19 cm/sec.) and in to the corporation, the finest newly designed super precision 10" quarter-inch open reel tape on the metal reels and 7" plastic reels. The reels each consist of a separately market

The LX series is designed for use moulded hub and flange to ensure in professional broadcast record- perfect circularity and high strength. ings and for semi-professionals Of the GX series, only the 1800 ft seeking higher quality performance length, 90 minute running time, is from an open reel tape to meet de- available in Australia at this stage. manding recording applications. The GX series features TDK's old series S, L, and LB which are no

newly developed ultra-fine gamma longer available. Both lines feature a ferric oxide particle tape formulation dust-proof cleaning leader tape with with extremely high output and low a timing cue. Recommended retail distortion throughout an extended prices for the GX and LX series are: rande

TDK claim the GX Studio Master- \$34,49, LX 35 90B \$13.52, LX 35 ing Series has a maximum output 180BM \$38.16, LX 50 60B \$12.30, level (MOL) of +14 dB (measured LX 50 120BM \$34.49, GX 35 90B at 400 Hz), low frequency sensitivity \$18.29.

+1.5 dB at 400 Hz, mid-

OTOK 50\120B* STOK GX 35\180BM GX ATTON 35\90B GX Co

equipment, and the enlarged video product range is designed to cater become the world's leading supplier for all popular price points demanded by the Australian market.

facture VHS format VCRs in addition microwave ovens. to the well-established Beta system. Sanyo's VCR market share in America, the UK and Europe.

the Beta format in video tape facture RCA, VHD and Philips videodisc systems, Sanyo aims to of domestic video equipment. Sanyo already supplies one-third of On the world scene Sanyo Japan the world's tape recorders and recently announced plans to manu- claims to be the leading supplier of

For further information please This move is designed to increase contact Mike Hart, Australian Sales Manager, Sanyo Australia Pty Ltd, 225 Miller Street, North Sydney With the recent decision to manu- NSW 2060. (02)436-1122.

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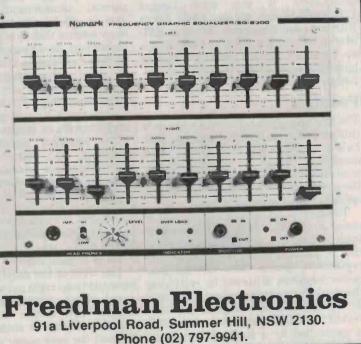
Inter Modulation Distortion — At 2 Volt output 0.05 percent less than 0.05 percent output at 2 Volt.

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Overload Indicator — Lighting up at 5 Volt output. Headphone Monitor — Low impedance position for 8 to 35 Ohm headphone.





ETI May 1981 - 121

review

Sony TA-F80 amplifier superb technical performance and quality sound

Louis Challis didn't care much for the look of the Sony TA-F80 amplifier, but in every other way he has nothing but praise for it.

THE SONY TA-F80 pulse-locked power supply integrated stereo amplifier is an example of a new breed of amplifier which exhibits features and performance which the average user has heard about in technical articles but not yet seen presented as a commercial article. The unit we received for reviewing is one of the first examples of this amplifier to hit the Australian market, but by the time this review comes to print you will most probably be able to purchase one in your local hi-fi shop or showroom.

In Japan this type of amplifier is readily available and has already achieved an excellent degree of acceptance; if you read Dennis Lingane's report on the 1980 Tokyo International Electronics Show in ETI, March '81, you'll understand why this is so. However, it's not just the Japanese passion for gimmickry that will be satisfied by this amplifier.

Features

The first thing you notice when you pick this amplifier up is that it weighs about half as much as any comparably rated amplifier. This is the result of an entirely different approach to the design of the power supply and also the heatsink used for the power output stage.

The power supply is novel in that it uses a 20 kHz pulse-locked circuit incorporated in a neat diecast screened can. It uses a different rectification and regulation system from conventional power supplies, achieved by rectifying the ac at the input to produce a nominal dc voltage. This dc voltage is then converted to a 20 kHz square wave, which is controlled by a feedback circuit in

The output of the unit is rectified again and filtered by two pairs of chokes and two pairs of capacitors to produce a positive and negative voltage at 51 volts.

Because of the very high frequency involved, there are no audible components produced and, more importantly, the filter capacitors are so small that isolation between the two channels is primarily designed for crosstalk requirements.

Not content with this, the Japanese designers have designed an output stage based on the use of a liquid/vapour phase heatsink radiator system. This is unusually light compared with the normal aluminium-finned heatsink, and it offers remarkable efficiency. Sony admits that this is a NASA space technology development, and say that its major advantage is the enhancement of power output stage cooling. They have incorporated very high frequency transistors (high-Ft) to reduce intermodulation distortion and provide what they describe as 'crisper sound'.

The external appearance of the amplifier is regrettably not as attractive as one would expect from the technical features incorporated within. Unlike other Sony products, which have achieved a standard of neatness and associated attractiveness acknowledged by most people in the trade and by the public, this amplifier looks much more 1970 than 1980.

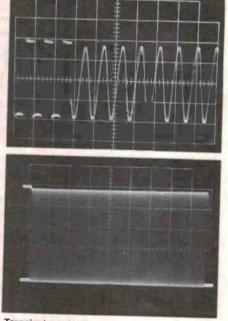
The front of the amplifier features a recessed bezel right across the top with a red plastic insert. Behind this are located two arrays with 20 lightemitting diodes in each array. These indicate the peak power into eight ohms order to achieve correct load regulation. and are accompanied by engraving on

Louis A Challis

the plastic bezel of nine sets of power indications ranging between .01 and 130 watts. The bottom light in each array is continually illuminated and indicates that the power is on.

Underneath the bezel on the left is a rotary knob for turning the power on and off. There is a 4-second delay before the amplifier actually switches itself on, during which time the pulse-locked power supply comes into operation and

Measured performance of Sony TA-F80



Transient overload recovery test (IHF-A-202) 1 ms/div 50 ms/div.

10 dB overload re rated power into 8 ohms - both channels driven. Overload duration: 20 ms; repetition rate: 512 ms.



charges up the filter capacitors.

In the middle of the escutcheon is a large attenuator calibrated in dB re maximum output with typical 1 dB steps to -6 dB, 1.5 steps to -18 dB, 2 dB steps to -40 dB and 10 dB steps from -50 to -70 dB.

To the left of this volume control are two switches which allow the signal path to be switched direct or through the tone controls; each of these switches is illuminated by means of a LED inset into its face, which indicates which path has been selected.

On the extreme right hand side are six switches, also incorporating LEDs, three indicating what is being monitored (source, tape 1 or tape 2) and three for function (phono, tuner and auxiliary). All along the bottom of the escutcheon is a hinged flap which is normally closed, behind which are the minor controls including a headphone socket and a speaker selector socket for A, B and off. I like this feature, as it helps to provide an uncluttered front panel appearance.

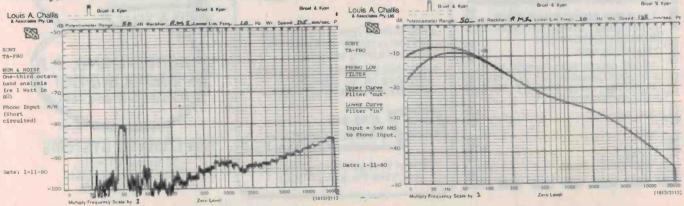
Behind this flap on the right are bass and treble tone controls, a balance control with a sensible central indent, a tape-copying function switch with positions of source, tape 2 to tape 1, and tape 1 to tape 2. To the right of these controls toggle switches are provided for stereo/mono, low filter on and off, phono 1 or phono 2.

The next control is a rotary switch to activate the head amp for moving coil cartridge, with positions for impedances of three ohms, 40 ohms and a pass position if it is not required. The final two switches provide the cartridge loading facilities, with switch-selectable input capacitors of 100, 130, 200, 300 and 400 pF and input impedances of 100k, 50k, 20k and 100 ohms.

The rear of the amplifier is rather different from other units in that the rear panel only features four pairs of screw-up terminals for two sets of speakers, and one switched and two unswitched ac outlets for parallel-pin mains plugs. (This feature will obviously be deleted from the normal units designed for the Australian market).

Inside the amp

The main electronic section of the amplifier is not as wide as the front >



ETI May 1981 - 123



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panel and consequently an edge of the front panel extends out to the right hand side. This provides a convenient access point for making direct connections into the preamplifier stage.

The connections for all low-level signals are provided at the rear of this section by a series of coaxial sockets. The phono sockets are gold-plated and the designations for circuit connections are sensibly screen-printed on the side of the adjacent painted steel cover.

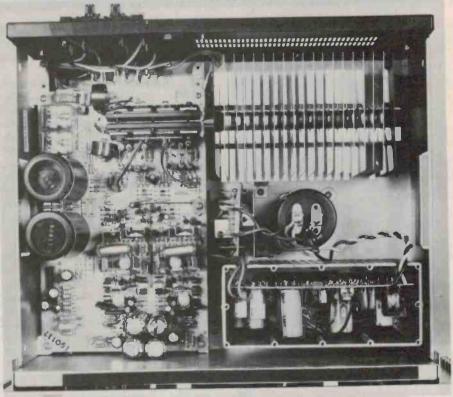
The inside of the amplifier is extremely neat, the most outstanding features being the 'pulse-locked power supply' and the liquid/vapour phase cooling heatsink. One thing very clearly noticeable is the logical layout, which minimises unnecessary wiring and 'crossed wiring' paths. One other feature is the neat circuitry and chokes in the output stage feedback path, directly connected to the unusual output power stages, and a fast relay switching system to prevent you from destroying those stages.

On test

The objective testing of the amplifier proved how outstandingly good this unit is. The frequency response with the tone controls disconnected extends from 1 Hz to beyond 100 kHz with an absolute flatness of better than +/-1 dB. With the tone controls centred and activated the frequency response is still 8 Hz to beyond 100 kHz.

The sensitivities for the moving magnet cartridge input are 250 microvolts with a 350 millivolt overload point, whilst for the moving coil cartridge input they are 12 microvolts with 17 millivolts overload point. The harmonic distortion is less than .007% at 120 W output at all frequencies and still less than .008% at the 1 W level.

The transient intermodulation distortion is very much less than 0.05%,



Internal view of the TA-F80. The power amplifier board runs along the left hand side, with the power output devices at the rear. The vapour-phase heat pipe and heatsink runs from the output devices to the right. The switchmode power supply is in the compartment at right front (lid off). The preamp is in its own shielded compartment at the front (not visible).

whilst the hum and noise levels are -81 dB(A) for the auxiliary, -80 dB(A) for the moving magnet input and -78 dB(A) relative to the moving coil cartridge input, with the volume control set for 1 W output. The transient overload recovery test shows an excellent but not perfect recovery response from overload clipping.

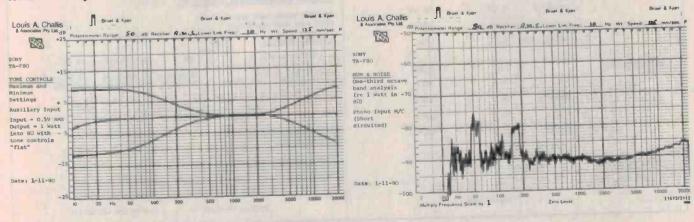
The tone controls offer a reasonable +/-9 dB boost and cut at 50 Hz and +/-9 dB boost and cut at 20 kHz.

The phono 'low filter' response can only be exhibited through the phono input and from this it can be seen that 7 dB of cut is provided at 10 Hz as a means of reducing wow components from being amplified in the main amplifier, should this prove to be a problem.

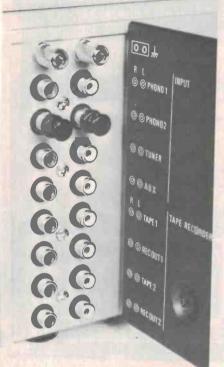
All in all the measured performance equals or exceeds the manufacturer's stated figures by a fair margin; the distortion figures are particularly good.

In use

In practical usage this amplifier is no slouch. I used it at home to play classical music in conjunction with a series of other record players and cassette players that we have recently reviewed, ▶







The input terminals are behind the front panel and go direct to the preamp pc board with minimum lead length. and found its performance superlative, particularly with moving coil cartridges and no less with moving magnet cartridges.

The impedance and capacitance adjustment capabilities make it possible to trim the frequency linearity of each respective cartridge to achieve a flatter response than would be normally obtainable without protracted and messy adjustments at the input terminals. This feature alone places it in keeping with some of the more expensive and esoteric amplifiers which I have reviewed over the last year (although, I must admit, this is already an esoteric amplifier).

I played many new records both conventional and direct to disc, many of them from Sony/CBS in Japan, and they provided a degree of brilliance and natural fidelity which (with the best loudspeakers) was breathtaking. This amplifier was the main one I used in my evaluation of the B & W 801 series speakers (see ETI, Feb. 1981), and it helped to provide some of the purest and sweetest sound imaginable.

Because of the power to weight ratio of this amplifier we took it into the field to provide high-powered test signals in a number of unusual locations. With continuous outputs of 125 W and with tone-burst testing to detect flutter echoes in auditoria, the amplifier proved that it not only has good performance, but can maintain that performance for extended periods of time even with nasty signals that would be expected to destroy its output stages and thoroughly test its protection circuitry.

I don't particularly like the appearance of the Sony TA-F80 amplifier, but I must admit I have more than just a bedgrudging respect for its technical panache and the quality of the amplified signals it produces.

SONY TA-F80 A	MPLIFIER
Dimensions:	430 mm wide x 410 mm deep x 160 mm high
Weight:	9.9 kg
Manufactured in: Price:	Japan by Sony Corporation \$1499.00
Distributed by:	Sony Australia Pty Ltd 453 Kent St, Sydney.

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5.N. 20	1992	F SONY TA - F80		HARMONIC DISTORTION:				
FREQUENCY RESPONSE:			Tone Controls Defeated	(A) (At Rated power o into 8 Ω =	f 120 Watts 31 Volts)			
(-3dB re 1 Watt, O.5V Input to Aux)	Left 1 Right 1	Hz to 100kHz Hz to 100kHz		Service Handred		100Hz	Ilatiz	6.3101z
			Tone Controls Centred	1-1-1-1 (1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	2nd 3rd 4th	-54.1 -59.6 -96.7	-86.2	-85.1df
			Left 8 Hz to > 100kHz Right 8 Hz to > 100kHz	and the second second	5th THD	0.007	0.005	-91.2dE -dB 0.007%
SENSITIVITY:		Left	Right	(B) (At I Watt into 8 Ω)			
(for 1 Watt in 8 Ω)	AUX	14rrtV	14mV	144 146 TANK CE.		loomz	1 kt-lz	6.3kHz
	TUNER	14emV	14mt/		2nd 3rd 4th	-83.4 -88.9 -97.0	-87.3 -96.1	-85.9dB -87.6db
	TAPE	14miV	14mV	Charles Street and Street of	5th		-	-dB -dB
	PHONO M/M	252 µ V	250 H V	TRANSIENT INTERPORT	THD	0.008	0.005	0.006%
	PHOND M/C	12 µV	12 µV	TRANSIENT INTERMODULATION DIS	TORTION	< 0.1%		
	OVERLOAD M/M 360ml		3.50ml/	(3.15kHz square wave and 15kHz sine wave mixed 4:1)	15kHz sine wave mixed 4:1)			
	OVERLOAD M/C	17mV	1.7mtV	NOI SE & HLM LEVELS ;				
INPUT IMPEDANCE:				re 1 Watt into 8 0)	ALK	-79 dB (Lin)	-81 dB(A)	
		Left	Right	(with volume control	PHOND A	VM -75.5dB (Lin)		
	ALK	50k 0	54k Ω	set for I Watt output with,	PHOND M	VC -72 dB (Lin)	-80 db(A) -78 dB(A)	
	TUNER	50k 0	54k Q	0.5V input SmV input	(Aux)			
	TAPE	50k Ω	54k Ω	0.5mV input	(Phono M/C)			
	PHIND	46k Ω	47k Ω	MAXIMUM CUTPUT POWER AT				
	(100pf/50k Q			and the second se				
CUTPUT IMPEDANCE:	43 milliot	ms (@ lkitz)		(IHF -A - 202) (20m5 burst repeated at 500m5 Intervals)		80 V D D		
DC on output line		Left 50mV				89 V P-P		
		Right 50ml			-	124 Watts		

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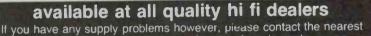
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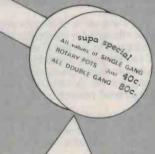
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Videodisc — waiting in the wings

The battle lines have been drawn, the software is being sorted out and World War III (for the domestic videodisc market) appears to have commenced with test market skirmishes over the horizon. Be ready for when they strike up the Colonel Bogey march!

DISCS WERE WIDELY USED for audio recording long before magnetic tape recorders became widely available. The pattern has been completely reversed in video recording with video tapes and cassettes available whilst we still await the first commercially available videodiscs! However, the battle for the videodisc market is rapidly heating up with two systems expected to be available by late 1981 and a third system in 1982.

The videodisc market is believed to be extremely attractive and more and more manufacturers are deciding to take part in its development. Indeed, the US consultants Arthur D. Little

produced a report recently in which they forecast that, within three years, videodisc machine production should exceed that of video cassette recorders.

They expect that over half of American homes will have a video disc player by this time.

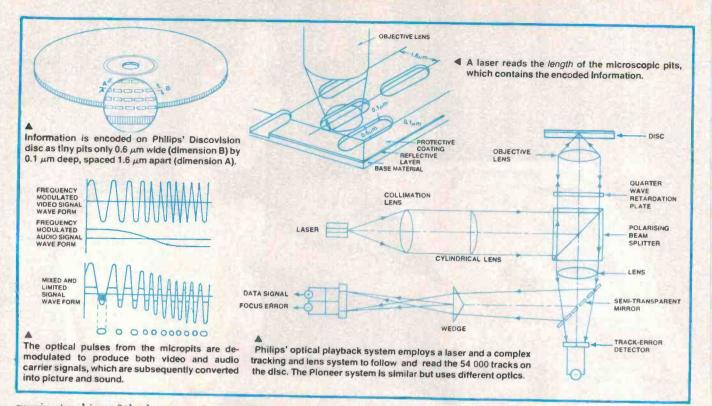
Laser-optics system

The Philips/MCA system is handled by Magnavox and Pioneer in the USA and the unit comes with a price tag of US\$750. The surface of the 300 mm (12") disc is covered with a reflective coating into which tiny pits only 600 nm wide by 100 nm in depth are burned by a laser. (For comparison, a human blood

Brian Dance

cell has a diameter of about 8000 nm!) A small helium-neon laser is used to read information from the spiral tracks of the disc on playback. Each disc has 54 000 tracks and each track contains the information for a single picture frame. The tracks are 1.6 μ m apart on a 2.5 μ m pitch, the disc rotating at 1800 rpm to provide a playing time of up to 30 minutes. However, it is possible to extend the playing time to one hour per side of the disc by adjusting the speed of rotation in proportion to the decreasing circumference, the track being read so that the laser tracks the disc at a constant linear velocity.

The Philips playback system requires >



precise tracking of the laser spot beam together with servo control and time base correction to account for any warping of the disc. It is claimed that the laser modulated discs provide optimum picture resolution together with a long life, while the pits provide very high information storage density. The video blanking bandwidth can exceed 8 MHz. It seems likely that this system may offer sharper images than capacitive tracking systems.

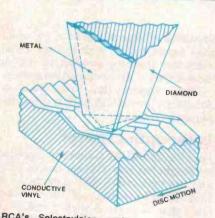
RCA System

The RCA Selectavision system employs a metal electrode attached to the back of a diamond stylus with a 5 μ m x 2 μ m tip. This stylus follows the track of a groove cut in a vinyl disc which is electrically conductive and utilises the capacitance variations arising from small depressions (known as 'pits') at the bottom of the groove. These changes in capacitance are employed to modulate the amplitude of a composite frequency carrier which is subsequently decoded and fed into the aerial terminals of a television receiver.

It is claimed that this capacitive stylus system offers the principal advantages of low cost and ease of manufacture. The selling price of the RCA type players has been forecast to be less than US\$500 in the world markets. This may make it the cheapest videodisc system to become available in the fairly near future, although with a launching date in the world markets of 1982 (and probably somewhat earlier in the USA), it will probably be the latest system to appear in the videodisc race.

STOP PRESS!

Philips NV of the Netherlands, which with its American partner MCA was first to market a videodisc player in the US, will also be the first to do so in Europe. The company plans to start selling a PAL version of its optical player in the UK this spring with 100 titles in its catalogue. That number will be doubled during the first year, Philips' officials insist. Meanwhile Thorn EMI Ltd, the UK champion of the video high-density capacitive grooveless disc developed by Victor Co. of Japan, will ready a plant for producing master discs from tape this year in preparation for a 1982 launch of VHD players in that country. RCA Corp, the third main competitor, also plans to have PAL and Secam versions of its Selectavision players on the market in 1982.



RCA's Selectavision system uses a metaldiamond composite stylus running in modulated grooves on the disc. The stylus tip is only 5 μ m by 2 μ m and the groove pitch is 2.6 μ m. Wear is said to be its biggest problem.

The RCA system employs grooves on a 2.6 µm pitch so that a 300 mm disc rotating at 450 rpm will provide up to an hour's playing time per side. No tracking control mechanism nor a servo-controlled loop is required in this system. The main disadvantages are stylus wear, which is understood to limit the life of the capacitive pick-up to some 500 hours of playing time, and the relatively limited video and audio bandwidths. The luminance bandwidth is quoted as 3 MHz and the chrominance bandwidth as 500 kHz, while the audio bandwidth extends to 15 kHz (being encoded onto the disc with 716 kHz and 905 kHz carrier signals).

JVC system

The Video High Density (VHD) system is also a capacitive pick-up type, but does not depend on grooves in the disc for guiding the movement of the stylus across the disc. Capacitive encoded tracking information is included on the disc alongside the video programming information. The stylus does not move in a groove, but sits on the smooth surface of the disc. Minute indentations or pits provide capacitive variations to the pick-up which translates them into electrical signals. Movement of the stylus is controlled by a servo-mechanism which uses the tracking information encoded on the disc.

The VHD capacitive system provides a luminance bandwidth of about 3.1 MHz and includes a full video carrier pedestal up to 6.6 MHz. The audio bandwidth extends to 20 kHz with a signal-to-noise ratio of 60 dB.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF VIDEODISCS

Since they are only just about to be marketed, you might think that research into videodiscs has only been going for a few years. But as long ago as 1928 John Logie Balrd demonstrated his "Phonovision" disc and In 1935 discs for use with the low definition Baird television system were on sale in London. They played for about six minutes per side, revolving at 78 rpm, and used a thorm needle (of a type used in some audio discs of the time) to detect a low bandwidth signal recorded in the groove modulations. They didn't catch on!

There are severe technical problems associated with the development of a high resolution videodisc system and several manufacturers have had to drastically revise their estimates of when their systems would be ready. Philips, for example, said in 1974 that they expected to be able to market their optical system later that same year.

The choice of a basic videodisc system appears to lie between mechanical, optical, capacitive and magnetic pick-up systems. Many attempts have been made to develop each of these basic techniques into a practical system.

The idea of using a mechanical pick-up was not abandoned after the failure of the earliest videodisc systems. A "Teldec" system developed by Telefunken in Germany and by Decca in England was introduced in 1970, but it was not on the market for long because of the very limited playing time of about 5 minutes per side. The disc rotated at 1500 rpm, contained one complete interlaced picture per revolution and was lifted upwards by air pressure so that it came into contact with the pick-up head. Good picture quality was obtained by the use of frequency modulation of the recorded signal.

The best known optical system is the Philips/ MCA VLP (Video Long Play) contactless technique discussed elsewhere in this article. However, other manufacturers have carried out a more limited amount of work on optical systems. In particular, Hitachi has developed a technique using a 305mm diameter disc rotating at only 6 rpm. The luminance, chrominance and sound signals are recorded on the disc in the form of 1mm diameter holograms. A small laser is used to scan the disc on replay. It remains to be seen whether any optical technique will ever be evolved which will provide both recording and replay facilities to the domestic user, but little work yet seems to have been done on this problem. Optical techniques would become much more viable if it became possible to use semi-conductor lasers.

Magnetic videodisc techniques may offer the best solution to the problem of providing recording and replay facilities to the domestic user at the present time. There are some systems using magnetic discs marketed for the professional broadcaster which re-record on a magnetic disc continuously. The maximum storage time is less than a minute, which makes them very suitable for action replays in televised sports events, but not for very much else. Great efforts have been made to develop other magnetic disc systems for the consumer market, but nothing has yet materialised. One system developed in the early 1970s using a 305 mm diameter disc gave a total playing time of nearly an hour for the two sides, but was never produced commercially.

The video signal-to-noise ratio is quoted as 42 dB.

The life of the stylus is of the order of 2000 hours (four times that of the grooved RCA system), but the servo mechanism required raises the cost of both the discs and of the equipment.



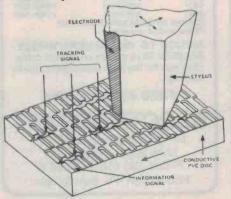
Dave Daly, Vice President of RCA, has every reason to look confident. Their Selectavision system was first on the market, and at the lowest price. But it has fewer features than the competing systems.

The discs are somewhat smaller than used in the Philips and RCA systems (260 mm dia.) and revolve at 900 rpm

This system has been developed by the Japanese Victor Company (JVC) and will be manufactured in the USA by General Electric Company and by Thorn-EMI in Europe; Matsushita of Japan is also involved. Although the first discs are being made in Japan, Thorn-EMI is trying to establish a plant in England for disc manufacture and GE are likely to manufacture discs in the USA. Players for these videodiscs can also replay suitable digital audio discs.

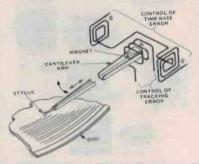
The VHD system provides access to any point randomly chosen on a disc more quickly than those systems in which the stylus must follow some form of groove. It can provide special effects such as a still picture, fast or slow motion replay, etc. It is rather remarkable that the discs can be manufactured using existing audio disc pressing equipment.

In the recording process for the production of the master disc, a single laser beam is split into two parts, one half



being used for recording the information and the other half being used to record the tracking signal. The master disc is made of glass coated with a photosensitive material and the recording must be carried out in a dust-free room. The laser beams are moved along a radius of the disc at constant speed, whilst the disc rotates at 900 rpm. Fine pits are thus recorded spirally on the glass disc which is then used to make a metallic master disc by the conventional process used for audio recordings.

The VHD discs sold to consumers are of conductive polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and have a life of some 10 000 playings. A sapphire stylus is employed, this stylus being mounted at the end of a cantilever arm with a magnet on the opposite end. Fixed coils are mounted near to the magnet and a single coil is wound around (but not in contact with) the magnet. In addition, a pair of vertical coils are mounted on either side of the single coil in phase opposition to one another. This arrangement enables



The VHD system from JVC employs a capacitive pickup system reading microscopic pits in the conductive plastic disc, tracking signals encoded on the disc providing information to a servo system that drives the stylus across the disc. Stylus life is said to be around four times that of the RCA system.





FMG

FMG.2

FMG.4

FMG.5

FMG 6

FM.700

FM.353

207/345

Ch:28

B/4 & 5 B/4 & 5

B/4 & 5

FM3



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A Matsushita executive demonstrates the VHD system at last year's Consumer Electronics Show. It takes a vinyl disc that must be loaded with a caddle like the RCA system, but it has stereo (an add-on) and offers random access, freeze-frame etc.

the stylus to be moved transversely and longitudinally as the current flowing in the coils varies. The coil currents are controlled by the tracking error signals and timebase error signals. However, a command to move the stylus to a particular track can also be used to control the coil current.

JVC claim that their use of a relatively conventional disc production technique is a great advantage of their system over optically based videodisc systems.

Thorn's recent acquisition of the EMI group of companies opens up an enormous source of film and record material for this Japanese-UK-US group to use in video and digital audio discs encoded in the JVC standard. The availability of suitable software (video and audio material) will play a vital part in the success or failure of videodisc systems.

Matsushita (who market Technics and Panasonic products) have decided to abandon their own videodisc system in favour of the JVC system and have now made an agreement with JVC. The original Matsushita system employed a direct contact stylus and a rigid disc.

Conclusions

It seems probable that the three incompatible videodisc systems will exist side by side at least in the early 1980s, so this could mean that people who want to be able to play any videodisc will be involved in expensive investments.

In spite of the current interest in videodiscs, one must remember that people will not want to replay their favourite videodisc as often as they play their favourite audio discs and this may well affect the chances of videodiscs attaining the widespread use essential for their success. However, if a wide range of material is available on disc at

the stylus to be moved transversely and longitudinally as the current flowing in the stylus to be moved transversely and reasonable prices, it seems certain that there is a pretty good market for high quality systems.

The picture quality provided by videodiscs is certainly superior to that from domestic video cassette recorders. The most expensive videodisc system (Philips) will be cheaper than videotape systems (apart from its better quality pictures) and will be one of the most flexible disc systems. The JVC system offers the highest storage density of any of the videodisc systems.

It is interesting to note that videodiscs are no longer limited to the domestic consumer market. Videodiscs are very suitable for the storage of computer type information and it could well be that this application will help enormously to spur on manufacturers to invest more heavily in videodiscs generally, since there is also an enormous potential market in the business and other data storage computer fields. When compared with conventional magnetic recording techniques for digital data storage, videodiscs offer greater bit densities (with storage capacities of around 1010 bits per disc surface), virtually error-free recording, probably lower cost per stored bit and a true archival storage capability in which the recorded data is unalterable.

One of the most interesting developments from the business world came in news released from Drexler Technology (one of the leading companies in Silicon Valley) in May 1980 about a 300 mm disc system intended for use as a computer memory device which can easily be recorded upon as well as played back. Drexler claims that by early 1982 twosided discs produced in quantities of 100 000 or more will be able to store 2500 Mbytes at a cost of about two cents per Mbyte. Drexler state that this may

be compared with current costs of 40 cents for tape cartridges or about \$3 for magnetic discs and several hundred dollars for magnetic bubble memories. Drexler also claims that 20 000 document copies could be stored on a disc at a cost of ¼ cent per copy for use in an electronic filing system! This type of disc, known as the Drexon D-1201, is the first of its kind to become commercially available and will sell for \$3500 per disc in quantities of 20.

Also announced in May 1980 was an agreement between Xerox and Thomson CSF for the development of optical disc systems for data processing.

Other companies, including Philips and IBM, are also entering the videodisc business field. It seems certain that activity in this field will sooner or later be a helpful stimulus to the consumer field. Indeed, it may well be that the days of the conventional floppy disc are numbered and that the consumer and business videodisc markets will be able to teach the computer world a thing or two!

- COMMERCIAL APPLICATIONS -

Pioneer Electronics Australia Is to provide GMH with its laser technology videodisc system for use as a communications medium for GMH dealers. This makes Australia the first country outside North America to adopt videodisc technology in a commercial application on any large scale.

The videodisc will replace 'live' training and promotional services and obviate the need for dealers to attend regional and national conferences and seminars; all new product information and sales and promotional instruction will be distributable on videodisc.

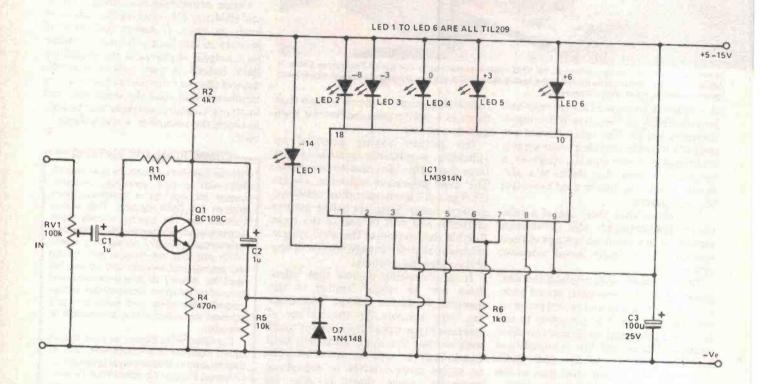
The GMH Video Centre, as the system is called, consists of a Discovision 7820 industrial laser videodisc player (produced by Universal Pioneer Corporation), a TV monitor and optional Pioneer sound system. Features of the 7820 videodisc are fast visual scanning in both forward and rewind modes, single frame display and chapter search.

The software for the GMH Video Centre is made to master-tape stage in Australia by AAV and then sent to Discovision Associates in the US, where the image is transferred to disc.

General Motors in the USA and Canada have already used the laser videodlsc throughout their domestic dealer network, and GMH will be able to use any relevant North American material as well as their own Australia-oriented videodlscs.

The complete Video Centre sells to GMH dealers for under \$4000, and orders are currently being taken from dealers for installation in May this year.

Ploneer regard this new commercial application of the laser communications medium, which they claim to be "the most advanced method of communication ever", as a highly important step in the progress of the laser videodisc system. Simple LED VU meter covers 20 dB range in six steps



THIS VERY SIMPLE peak reading VU meter circuit uses six LEDs to indicate six signal levels. Indicators are provided at -14, -8, -3, 0, +3, and +6 dB or any other levels having the same spacing (e.g: -17, -11, -6, -3, 0, and +3 dB, if preferred). Only about 24 mV peak-to-peak is needed in order to activate the highest LED indicator, and so the circuit is sufficiently sensitive to be used with any normal item of audio equipment.

.

The circuit is based on an LM3914N bargraph display driver device (IC1), which can be used to drive up to ten LEDs. This is connected so that with 0.12 V at the input only the first output is activated (goes low). With the input raised to 0.24 V the second output is activated as well, 0.36 V activates three outputs and so on up to an input of 1.2 V or more whereupon all ten outputs are activated. In this circuit only LEDs 1, 2,

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3, 5, 7, and 10 are included in the display, and these are LED1 to LED6 respectively.

The input signal is taken to a variable attenuator (R1), which enables the sensitivity of the circuit to be set at the correct level. The signal is then passed to a low gain common emitter amplifier based on Q1 which gives a tenfold boost in the sensitivity of the circuit, and ensures that it is adequate in this respect for all normal requirements. C2 couples the output from Q1 to the input of IC1. R5 is the input bias resistor for IC1, and D7 protects IC1 against an excess negative input voltage. Of course, IC1 only responds to the positive half cycles at its input, and this gives generally satisfactory results in practice. R6 sets the current fed to each LED at about 12 mA, but as the circuit only responds to positive input half cycles the LEDs can switch on for a

maximum of about 50% of the time. This gives an effective LED current of about 6 mA. The quiescent current consumption of the unit is about 8 mA, rising to an absolute maximum of about 44 mA with all six LEDs activated.

To calibrate the unit a 0 dB test signal should be fed into the monitored equipment, and R1 is then adjusted for the lowest sensitivity that does not cause the 0 dB LED to extinguish. The input impedance of the unit is about 80k and it will only lightly load the monitored equipment if the source impedance is 10k or lower.

SHORT CIRCUITS is a feature that lies somewhere between Ideas for Experimenters and complete Projects. Generally, the items published in Short Circuits will involve tried circuits that have not necessarily been fully developed, but fairly complete details are included as a guide to readers. Unfortunately, owing to the nature of these items, we cannot give further details other than what is provided in the article. Contributions for Short Circuits are always welcome.



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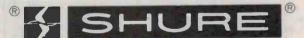
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HAWKINS AE162



Dick Smith's P-360 turntable

For a reasonably priced turntable, Louis Challis found Dick Smith's P-360 model to be good value for money, needing only a high-quality cartridge for top performance.

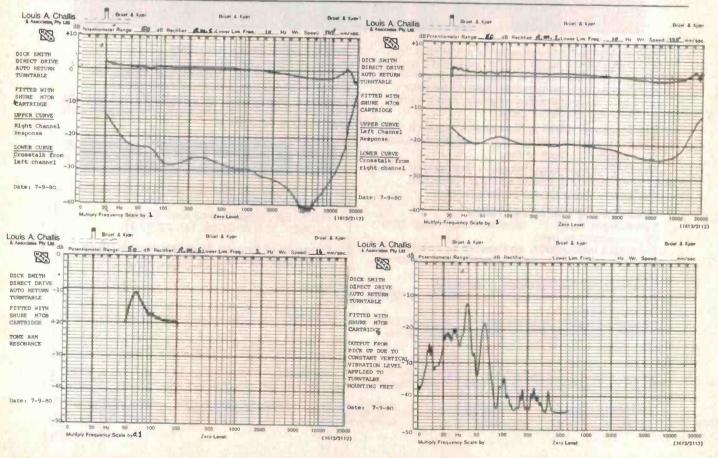
THE P-360 is a neat turntable providing many popular features, such as direct drive in preference to belt or rim drive and most particularly an auto return function. The direct drive incorporates a Matsushita Electric DCL-15U1 motor system; this largeselling motor is often chosen by manufacturers when they do not wish to develop and manufacture their own.

This motor and drive are rigidly screwed to a particle board and plyfabricated plinth, which is well finished in a metallic lacquer to give the appearance of a metallic or plastic moulding. The unit also incorporates a removable single-piece acrylic moulded cover with spring-loaded hinges which slip into sockets at the back of the plinth.

Louis A Challis

Features

The number of controls provided for the turntable are minimal, the left hand side of the deck featuring two knurled speed controls for 33½ and 45 rpm, adjacent to which is a pedestal incorporating a strobe light approximately 20 mm from the edge of the platter rim. The rim incorporates four separate



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strobes for 33¹/₃ and 45 rpm and for 50 Hz and 60 Hz respectively. This of course blows Dick's statement that "this unit has been designed for Australia", but did anyone really believe that anyway?

On the right side of the plinth are two buttons, the one on the left providing for selection of 45 and 33^{1/3} rpm whilst the one on the right is a cut control to terminate the playing of a record before the end of the selection. Behind the speed selection and cut control is a strange knob incorporating an extended aluminium arm, whose function is to initiate the play sequence. Immediately behind this is the tone arm rest and the S-shaped tone arm, integrally mounted in its own black escutcheon. The escutcheon provides an oil-damped tone arm

lift control, spring-activated anti-skate control setting and a well-designed and reasonably light tone arm assembly, complete with balance weight designed to provide up to 3 grams of static balance.

The turntable platter is a solid die casting from aluminium alloy, which weights 1.45 kg. This is surmounted by a rubber mat to give a small degree of additional damping. The plinth is supported by four rubber and plastic mounts to supply a small degree of vibration isolation to compensate for only 2 mm static deflection. Under the platter is a lever provided with seven slots to allow for variations in the speed of the tone arm movement when cueing onto or returning from the record. This is one function which is not

normally user-selectable and does add a degree of flexibility.

The head shell on the tone arm features an EIA plug-in connector and the unit tested had a universal head shell already fitted, in this case with a Shure M70-B cartridge.

On test

The objective testing of the basic turntable and tone arm showed it to have performance characteristics which ranged between good and excellent. The wow is 0.1% peak to peak, the flutter 0.04% weighted rms and .08% unweighted, whilst the rumble is -65 dB weighted — which is bordering on excellent.

The cartridge fitted has a frequency

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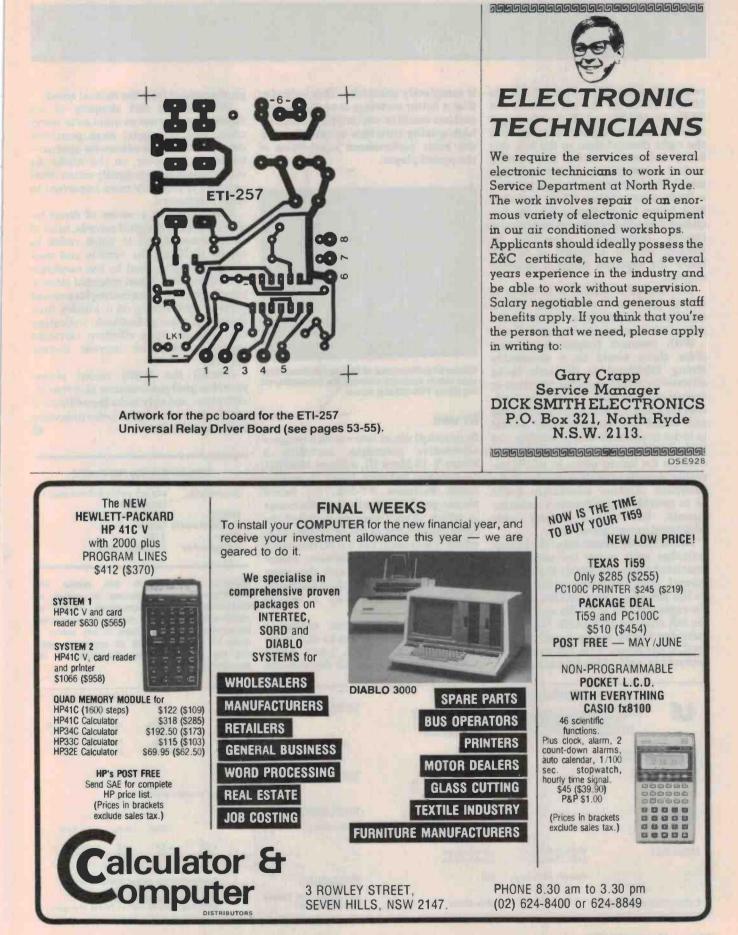
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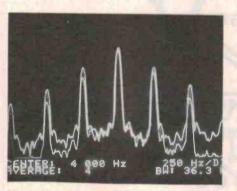


response extending from 20 Hz to 20 kHz ±2 dB for the left channel and 20 Hz to 18 kHz ±2 dB for the right channel. Channel separation is better in the right channel than in the left, this being a function of the anti-skating control as much as of the cartridge itself. The tone arm resonance exhibits a fairly sharp "Q" at 6.5 Hz and thus falls below the preferred 9-10 Hz frequency I would recommend to minimise rumble components generated by warped records, although it is still below the expected range of recorded content

The degree of vibration isolation is not as good as I would like, with a significant resonance at 40 Hz and a second resonance occurring at 62 Hz.

With resonant frequencies of this order there would be a reasonably strong likelihood of the unit being affected by either building vibration or acoustical feedback from the loudspeakers under adverse conditions. The unit would need to be carefully located in order to preclude this possibility and Dick Smith would be well advised to arrange for future units in which the rubber mounts provide a greater static deflection. Another alternative would be to provide supplementary isolation mounts, but this of course adds additional unwanted expense.

The harmonic distortion of the M70-B cartridge with which the unit tested was fitted was significantly higher than normal, with distortions as high as 2% on the left channel at 100 Hz, 3.6% on the right channel at 1 kHz and 11% on the left channel at 6.3 kHz. Whilst the cartridge tracks to the second highest level of the Shure TTR-103 test record reasonably well, at the 30 cm/s velocity it completely mistracks. This indicates that a better cartridge is really needed, and one would be well advised to select a high quality cartridge in keeping with the basic performance capabilities of the record player.



Measured performance of Dick Smith direct drive auto return turntable showing the trackability on the Shure TTR-103 test record.

In use

In practical use at home with a range of alternative cartridges, including a Shure V-15 Mark III, a Shure M-95ED, an Ortofon VMS20E Mark II, and an Audio Technica AT-30E, the record player provided excellent performance in which it only slightly modified the basic capabilities of the cartridges with which it was used. The 6.5 Hz resonance did not appear to be a problem, except with warped records, and the wow, which is a little higher than desirable, also does not constitute a serious problem.

The speed adjustment capability provides sufficient range to suit those special occasions when users would desire to either increase or decrease the playing speed from the normal speed.

The starting and stopping of the record player is not as quiet as in many units, and in a quiet room positively detracted from the otherwise good performance. However, on the whole the unit appears to be ruggedly constructed and this is probably more important to most purchasers.

When playing a series of direct-todisc records and digital records, most of which have signal to noise ratios in excess of 70 dB, the rumble and wow and flutter generated by the turntable were inaudible. When mounted close to the speakers or when resting on a record playing rack sitting on a wooden floor there is a trace of feedback, indicating the need for more effective vibration isolation than the current system provides.

Overall the P-360 record player provides good performance at a reasonable price, and only lacks the addition of a first-class cartridge in order to develop its full potential.

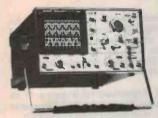
DICK SMITH P-360 TURNTABLE

Dimensions:	443 mm wide x 346 mm deep x
	145 mm high
Weight:	7 kg
Manufactured In	: Taiwan
Price:	\$199
Distributed by:	Dick Smith stores

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CATA	MEASURED PERFORM H DIRECT DRIVE AUTO - 3078 - MODEL P-360 (ITH SHURE M708 CAR	RETURN TURNTABLE	CROSSTALK		looHz	IkH	6.3kHz
WOW AND FLUTTER		And the fair	Left into Right Right into Lef		29dB 20dB	32dB 21dB	37dB 23dB
Wow Flutter		1.0% peak to peak 0.04% weighted RmS 0.8% unweighted RmS	TONE ARM RESONANCE	t (see attac	hed graph)		
RUMBLE		-65dB weighted (BS4852) -38dB unweighted	TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION (2.24cm/sec @ 1kHz)		100Hz	lkHz	6.3kHz
SENSITIVITY	Right Channel Left Channel	1.9mV/cm/sec 1.5mV/cin/sec		Left Right	1.9%	2.6%	9.8% 11%
	Channel difference	2dB	TRACKABILITY		ll levels ex	cept 30cm/s	ec at 2.5
FREQUENCY RESPONSES		20Hz-20kHz	(Using Shure Disc T+R103 400 and 4000Hz)	grams. Photo sh (Includin	ows distort	ion compone disc) at 24 a	ents nd 30 cm/sec.





V550 50 MHz

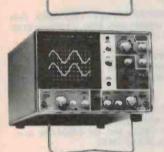
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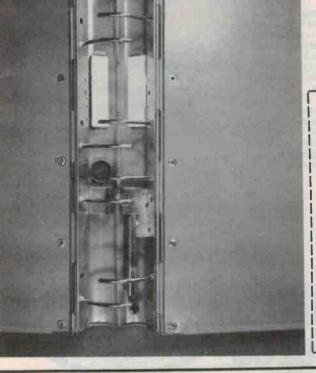
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A COUPLE OF MONTHS ago Dregs asked readers to send in examples of names matching occupations. We've had quite a response, including a whole list from C. Hignett of Kirwan, Qld, who acknowledges the UK Sunday Times as the publishers of the original list but thought they were worth reprinting anyway. Here goes: Messrs Doolittle and Dalley - Estate agents.

Messrs Welsh and Robb - Solicitors Dr Dottie - Psychiatrist Mr Smellie — Sanitary inspector

Mr Cheater --- Tax inspector Mr Boddy - Undertaker

Mr Graves — Cemetery caretaker

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Messrs Plummer and Leek -- you quessed it!

Plus a whole family called Snoring who live in the village of Gotobed.

Craig Air of Belrose, NSW, also wrote to tell us of teachers at his school whose names match their subjects: there's Mr Weldon, the metalwork teacher, Mr Levy, the commerce teacher, Mrs Tucker, who teaches cooking, and a music teacher by the name of Mrs Organ. Craig reckons it's all one of the Ministry of Education's new schemes for helping new Year 7 students find their way around the school - he could be right.

And our typesetter here at ETI tells us of her mother's chiropodist, a lady called Miss Trotter, who lives at Randwick — which of course is where the racetrack is!

Pun punts

February's puns occasioned a rush of creativity (??), or maybe that should be would have the Commissioner for a rash ... Anyhow, away we go with an entry from James Gallagher of Beecroft, in Sydney. James sent in a However, this month's prize pun came number of songs and question-answer puns, but his best effort was a limerick: Island, off Tasmania. Apart from There was a technician called John Who swallowed a 16K ROM He tried on a buss

But it caused such a fuss

That his bytes performed functions all wrong!

Hot on his heels came an entry from 15-year-old Paul Richardson of Redcliffs in Victoria. He had two question-answer puns, again on a computing theme. His best (?) was: Q: What does a shepherd have in

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Wayne Cantell, Editor of sister journal Modern Motor, clowning around at the Fleurs antenna test range of Sydney University (at Kemp's Creek) during measurement trials of vehicle radar cross-sections for our March issue lead article on Police Radar Traps.

common with a computer?

They both have rams!

Then Bert Hansen sent in one that Community Relations, Mr Grassby, after us if we printed it. Sorry Bert. from B.P. Dilworth of Curre King sending two dozen puns, Mr Dilworth sent us a dozen or so cartoons. We might get round to the cartoons some other time. His winning pun combined a literary and computing theme! If Shakespeare had discovered Boolean Algebra before Boole did, perhaps Hamlet's famous soliloquy would have turned out: BB or BB !

Your copy of Computers & Computing is on its way, Mr Dilworth.

Our Managing Editor, Collyn Rivers,

punster extraordinaire, thought up a Shakespearean pun ages ago, and your Editor has been seeking an opportunity to embarrass him with it ever since. It's not as subtle as Mr Dilworth's effort, but here it is, anyway:

Shakespeare, reflecting upon the demise of live music in Elizabethan pubs, was heard to say: 'Now is the winter of our discotheque' "!

At this stage, we should warn readers that this madness has to stop! All good things come to an end, and the Great Dregs Pun Competition will end with the July 1981 issue. After a run of 12 months, it's about time we found some other curiosity to have fun with in Dregs. Get those entries in before 15 May. Don't miss the July issue - new Dregs competition coming up!

UNTIL WE DEVELOPED THE STEREO GROOVE, HI-FI WAS PRETTY HO-HUM!



The world of hi-fi owes a lot to the original and continuing innovation of JVC. Few companies, if any, have done as much to help turn records and record-players into the virtual musical instruments they are today... or to lead the way in developing so many *firsts* in the more recent concepts of sound amplifiers, cassette decks and computer-designed speaker

systems. Hi-fi, as we know it today, had its beginnings in 1956, with JVC's development of the 45°/45° groove for stereo records. The fact that this system still remains as the world standard is, in itself, outstanding testimony to the technology of JVC. The development revolutionised not only the record-*making* industry, in which we've been involved since 1930; it also paved the way for enormous advancement in the design and engineering of record-playing equipment. Now, hi-fi has expanded to



R-S77. Super-A FM/AM Stereo receiver

embrace a wealth of highly-sophisticated electronic equipment; and it's not surprising that JVC has continued to play a leading role in so much of its development.



HR-3660 EA. VHS Colour Video Cassette recorder

THAT WASN'T OUR ONLY FIRST, EITHER.

We also pioneered Japan's television industry, introducing their first TV receiver just over 40 years ago. A more recent innovation is VHS, the home video recording system now gaining world-wide acceptance as *the* system for such equipment. In the course of staying ahead, we've introduced a number of world *firsts* of radical importance: the Quartz Lock turntable is one of them.

THE QUARTZ LOCK TURNTABLE. MANY TIMES MORE ACCURATE.

It stands to reason that if your equipment is at the top end of the range, then your turntable must be capable of comparable performance. Only Quartz Lock ensures this, tying the speed of the turntable to the unvarying pulse of the atom, and providing a level of accuracy far in excess of conventional turntables.



MORE MILESTONES IN HI-FI.

To match the superb quality of Quartz Lock, we produced the S.E.A. graphic equalizer system. Then we refined it to such a degree it even compensates for the effect your furniture has on sound when it leaves the speakers! To expand the capabilities of tape, we designed ANRS and



SEA-80. Stereo Graphic Equalizer

Super ANRS — automatic noise reduction systems which not only reduce distortion and 'hiss' but actually extend the dynamic range of the tape. Similarly, with speakers: at JVC we employ computers in their design to help provide the ultimate in sound reproduction.

AND NOW, SUPER-A.

In its own way, as significant a hi-fi development as the stereo groove. Imagine an amplifier which combines the *best* features of the two recognised amplifier classes (A and B) ... an amp which combines the *efficiency* of one with the *low distortion* of the other. Some engineers said it couldn't be done; but not those at JVC. Enter the Super-A amplifier





THE FUTURE.

It's already with us. For instance, we were so far ahead in the new metal tape technology that our cassette decks were metal-compatible before the tapes were generally available. And now there's the JVC Electro-Dynamic Servo Tonearm, damping tonearm resonance by means of a purely electronic system and two thinking linear motors. Who was it who dubbed JVC, the innovators?



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