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ELECTRON TODAY INTERNATIONAL

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two octave range two voices speaker output

Points controller for model railways Fault-finding your 660 Learner's Micro





Introducing the MicroBee column!





Off on a tangent with Sony.

We didn't jump into tangential tracking turntables right off the bat. And Sony hopes you didn't either. Because while most lateral tonearms don't exactly shift gears as they travel down their path, they do run into some rough spots. A hang-up called "cogging" that inhibits totally free flowing movement, and hampers left and right stereo separation.

Sony has alleviated cogging and out of phase problems with an invention called Tangential Tracking Biotracer. Controlled by two microcomputers and four sensors, the motion of the Biotracer tonearm is continuously fluid for precise phase alignment of the stylus. To the average person these differences may sound slight. But if your standards are as high as Sony's, you'll understand the angle we're driving at.

PS-X800



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Applied Technology 81,	
82,83,84	
Altronics 4,28,29,38,	
39,68,69	
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A & R Soanar	
Billco 64	
Cooper Tools 14	
Delsound 103	ŀ
Dick Smith	
Daneva Control	
Energy Control	
Emona	
Ferguson 103	
G.F.S	
Hewlett-Packard 10	
Imark	
Inca Data 85	
Jaycar 6,7,18,19,	
00 40 40 47 00 00	
30,40,46,47,62,63	
John Cawsey 79	
30,40,46,47,62,63 John Cawsey	
30,40,46,47,62,63 John Cawsey 79 K-Nar 89 Kalex 14	
30,40,46,47,62,63 John Cawsey 79 K-Nar 89 Kalex 14 Magraths 72	
30,40,46,47,62,63 John Cawsey 79 K-Nar 89 Kalex 14 Magraths 72 Moss 14	
30,40,46,47,62,63 John Cawsey 79 K-Nar 89 Kalex 14 Magraths 72 Moss 14 Magnetic Media 91	
John Cawsey79K-Nar89Kalex14Magraths72Moss14Magnetic Media91Micro Computer House80	
John Cawsey 79 K-Nar 89 Kalex 14 Magraths 72 Moss 14 Magnetic Media 91 Micro Computer House 80 Marantz IBC	
John Cawsey 79 K-Nar 89 Kalex 14 Magraths 72 Moss 14 Magnetic Media 91 Micro Computer House 80 Marantz IBC Melbourne Machinery 74	
John Cawsey 79 K-Nar 89 Kalex 14 Magraths 72 Moss 14 Magnetic Media 91 Micro Computer House 80 Marantz IBC Melbourne Machinery 74 Parameters 44	
John Cawsey 79 K-Nar 89 Kalex 14 Magraths 72 Moss 14 Magnetic Media 91 Micro Computer House 80 Marantz IBC Melbourne Machinery 74 Parameters 44 Rose Music OBC	The second se
John Cawsey 79 K-Nar 89 Kalex 14 Magraths 72 Moss 14 Magnetic Media 91 Micro Computer House 80 Marantz IBC Melbourne Machinery 74 Parameters 44 Rose Music OBC Rod Irving 13,25,45,61	THE REAL PROPERTY OF A DESCRIPTION OF A
John Cawsey 79 K-Nar 89 Kalex 14 Magraths 72 Moss 14 Magnetic Media 91 Micro Computer House 80 Marantz IBC Melbourne Machinery 74 Parameters 44 Rose Music OBC Rod Irving 13,25,45,61 Scientific Devices 21	THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPE
John Cawsey 79 K-Nar 89 Kalex 14 Magraths 72 Moss 14 Magnetic Media 91 Micro Computer House 80 Marantz IBC Melbourne Machinery 74 Parameters 44 Rose Music OBC Rod Irving 13,25,45,61 Scientific Devices 21 Software Source 66	
John Cawsey 79 K-Nar 89 Kalex 14 Magraths 72 Moss 14 Magnetic Media 91 Micro Computer House 80 Marantz IBC Melbourne Machinery 74 Parameters 44 Rose Music OBC Rod Irving 13,25,45,61 Scientific Devices 21 Software Source 66 Sheridan 88	
John Cawsey 79 K-Nar 89 Kalex 14 Magraths 72 Moss 14 Magnetic Media 91 Micro Computer House 80 Marantz IBC Melbourne Machinery 74 Parameters 44 Rose Music OBC Rod Irving 13,25,45,61 Scientific Devices 21 Software Source 66 Sheridan 88 Sony IFC	
John Cawsey 79 K-Nar 89 Kalex 14 Magraths 72 Moss 14 Magnetic Media 91 Micro Computer House 80 Marantz IBC Melbourne Machinery 74 Parameters 44 Rose Music OBC Rod Irving 13,25,45,61 Scientific Devices 21 Software Source 66 Sheridan 88 Sony IFC Truscotts 14	

-features

16 The HP-15C Scientific Calculator Pr

C Scientific Calculator Perfectly suited to the scientist/engineer

projects and technical

- 488: 60 W Amplifier Module with Two NDFLs Distortion in parts/million!
 905: Polyphonic 'Touch Sensor' Organ Serenade your sweetie
- 41 334: The Auto Tester For checking vehicle electricals
- 48 1510: Model Train Points Controller/Indicators Sophisticate your system!
 - Ideas For Experimenters Automatic car aerial, Humbucker's lament
- 64 Shoparound Where to buy kits, components, pc boards & panels for projects

computing today

- 71 Hewlett-Packard Release Portable Micro
- 76 Fault-Finding the ETI-660 Sorting out problems in your '660
 - Hints for CHIP 8 Programmers, Part 2 Ma
- 90 Microbee Column 'Bee-O-Rhythms'

Making music, 5-digit scoring, Fun routines Biorhythm calculator with plot output

AWA-Thorn's new VCR

Bordering on perfection

Powerful notebook-sized computer

electronic lifestyle

- 95 Philips Demonstrate Compact Disc
- 98 Marantz SC6 Preamp/SM6 Power amp
 - news
- 8 News Digest 11 Equipment News
- 12 Component News
- 12 Gumpunent News
- 67 Communications News
- 73 Printout

59

86

96 Sight & Sound News

contests and special offers

- 15 Special Offer LCD Multimeter
 - Super new Univolt DMM --- under \$100!
- 60 Idea of the Month Contest

New prize — \$90 'Work Centre' from Scope

general

- 51 Eight Pages of Mail Order Books
- 104 Mini-Mart
- 105 Subscriptions, Back Issues Order Form
- 106 Dregs



A graphics montage of parts of the pc board and clrcuit from our Polyphonic Organ project adoms the cover this month.

Cover design: All White

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ATTRAVILLE		ALBANY	
reative Electronics.	666 4000	BP Electronics.	.41 2681
OUNTRY		GERALDTON	
ROKEN HILL		Geraldton TV and Radio.	21 277
rystal TV.	,4803	WAALKATCHEM	01.11.12
OFFS HARBOUR	63 6694	D & J Prase	.01-113
ENDITH	. 32 3004	Keeliens	35 372
COLD Electronics	.21:2409	KALCOORLIE	
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UNDANG	.03 1023		
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A NEW YEAR and a new look! As this is the time of year for self examination and 'turning over a new leaf', we thought it appropriate to introduce a new 'style' for the pages of ETI, both in form and in content. The broad field of electronics never remains static, and neither should we.

Over the past six months we've examined trends and activity in a wide variety of fields that could be seen as falling under the general umbrella of electronics and looked at what we, as a magazine, have been doing too.

Apart from style, layout and typeface etc, you'll notice a few changes in the magazine this month. We will be introducing new features during the coming year, as a result of our researches. We trust they not only reflect what various reader groups are interested in, but will be informative to a broad section as well. Existing popular features, like Circuit File and equipment reviews etc, will continue. We have carefully examined the trends in project interest and purchasing over the past year, both from reader feedback and in discussions with kit suppliers — and have learned a surprising amount. This is an exercise we go through at regular intervals to see what we should be doing, and when. Sometimes our predictions are off-target, more often though, we're right on target. We aim to improve our on-target to off-target ratio this year.

Our aims in changing the style within the magazine are to 'modernize' the layout, to improve 'readability' and to prevent atrophy. Anything that atrophies, dies — and we don't aim to do that! We have retained the 'magazines within magazine' format as this seems to be thoroughly accepted by readers and advertisers alike, making the contents of particular interest easy to locate in each issue, whether it be articles, projects, reviews or advertisements. What happened to the 'Electronic Lifestyle' section? That's become a publication in its own right and we've reverted to the 'Sight and Sound' section we had previously. Electronic Lifestyle went on sale in December. Your non-technical family, friends and associates will doubtless find it informative.

Despite the doom and gloom promulgated almost everywhere these days, we here at ETI look forward to 1983 with interest and excitement. We trust you have had an enjoyable festive season and that the coming year brings more prosperity than the last.

Roger Harrison Editor



services

Technical enquiries: We can only answer readers' technical enquiries by telephone after 4.30 pm Mondays to Thursdays. The technical enquiry number is: (02)33-5669. Technical enquiries by mall must be accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope. There is no charge. We can only answer queries relating to projects and articles as published. We cannot advise on modifications, other than errata or addenda. We try to answer letters as soon as possible. Difficult questions may take some time to answer.

General enquiries: For enquiries about back issues, photostats of articles, artwork or submitting articles, call (02)268-9015 or write to the address on this page.

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next month

IMMERSION-TYPE TEMPERATURE CONTROLLER

This project is built around an ordinary fish tank heater and the CA3059 zerocrossing switch controller. It can be used in a wide variety of applications, from aquarium heating to home brewing. Although our prototype was built into a fish tank heater, the pc board is 'universal' enough to provide zerocrossing switch control of almost any heating element.

'CAMP LAMP'

This project powers a small fluorescent tube and has been designed to be portable, operating from a 10 V to 16 V supply — just the thing for campers! The whole unit can be fitted inside a plexiglass tube, making it convenient to use and very compact. A very efficient dc-dc inverter using MOSFET technology is employed.

MICROBEE EPROM BURNER

This Is the first in a series of projects supporting the popular MicroBee personal computer. It is a simple design using low cost off-the-shelf components. The MicroBee was made to take EPROM-based software and this allows you to produce your own.

CIRCUIT FILE: ANALOGUE DELAY LINES

Held over from this issue owing to lack of space. Ray Marston goes into the subject of analogue delay lines in depth and follows up with some practical circuits.

DIGITAL DISC PLAYER REVIEWED!

We review one of the first digital audio disc players released here — the Sony CDP-101. How does this new technology really sound! Find out next month.

COLOUR CLOCK FOR TANDY'S "COCO"

Here's a couple of clock programs for the Tandy TRS-80 Colour Computer now affectionately known as the "CoCo". They make good use of the machine's graphics and powerful extended colour BASIC. Your grandfather never saw clocks like these!

'660 PROGRAM POTPOURRI NO. 2

More whizz-bang programs for the ETI-660 Learner's Microcomputer. Try your hand at 'IAGO for two', 'Patches', 'Asteroid Shower', etc.

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 CAN PHONE CARLINGFORD ON 872 4444 AS WELL!

Radio pioneer passes on

Dr. Trevor Wadley, who devised the 'Wadley Loop' method of receiver tuning based on three stages of mixing that automatically cancelled oscillator drift, died recently in South Africa.



The success of Racal Electronics was founded on Dr. Wadley's invention. When they were just a new and littleknown English firm, Racal decided to back the then radical ideas of Dr. Wadley when he took the scheme to Britain in the early 1950s. He had offered it to a number of well-known British firms: all regarded it with scepticism. Only Racal were prepared to take the risk and so was born the RA17.

It is said that even Racal almost despaired at one stage in development until somebody found that by making a saw cut in the chassis the performance of the complex filters could be vastly improved. Such was the worldwide success of the RA17 that it rapidly took Racal to the top and made them a real force in all branches of RF communications.

Racal Electronics, now a major electronics and communications group, recently announced that

Free energy from the sun

Tandy Electronics is using solar cells which are suitable for battery charging and powering small devices like transistor radios or small electric motors.

The Tandy solar panel generates approximately half a watt of power in full sunlight and includes two mirror panels to help concentrate the sun's rays. It has a switchable output of 6 V at 80 mA or 12 V at 40 mA which can be used to charge batteries (like Tandy's 9 V Nickel Cadmium transistor radio cell), or to directly power radios, calculators, toys and many other small devices.

Tandy sells several solar cells and panels, ranging in price from \$6.59 for a single 25 x 51 mm cell to \$31.95 for a solar panel (a prewired bank of 32 solar cells with lenses and reflectors).

Tandy will also be selling a 120-project Solar Energy kit which, at \$29.95, makes a highly entertaining and educational children's gift. The projects include experiments like a sundial, sun-powered transistor radio and a perpetual-motion pendulum. They also have a \$16.95 Solar Motor kit consisting of an efficient solar cell pre-wired



it has made a net profit (before

taxation) of over £73 million on

a turnover that has reached a

The Wadley-loop system is

widely used in shortwave and

communications receivers today,

made by many famous manufacturers. Receivers are made by

Yaesu Musen (FRG-7 and FRG-

7000 are very well-known), Drake and Standard. A South

African firm associated with Dr.

Wadley, Barlow-Wadley, made

and sold a portable shortwave

receiver around the world using

the Wadley-loop tuning scheme.

system of additive and subtractive

pre-mixing of the local oscillator

so that any drift is cancelled.

Receivers covering 100 kHz to over 30 MHz in 1 MHz segments,

with readout to better than 1 kHz

in the days before digital dials,

were made and the scheme gave

better performance than synthe-

siser systems employed at that

time. Mass production and solid

state circuitry brought down the

cost of employing the scheme and

'consumer' shortwave receivers with Wadley-loop front ends

Dr. Wadley, an engineer of

brilliance and achievement, died

recently in South Africa at the

appeared in the early 1970s.

age of 61 years.

The tuning scheme employs a

staggering £536 million.

to a small dc motor. It can be used for powering small model boats, windmills, colour wheels and similar educational projects.

Electronics courses at Newcastle Tech.

Newcastle Technical College has scheduled a range of trade, post-trade and special courses in electronics for 1983.

A part time Electronics trade course covering all aspects of digital and analogue techniques is offered. Attendance is one day per week or two nights per week for three years. This trade course is also available in a block release attendance pattern of three days every third week for country students.

Post trade courses are available in Television Receiver Principles, Industrial Electronics and Semiconductor Electronics. Special courses include Microprocessor Evaluation, Microprocessor Circuits and Applications, Film and Television Production for Education and Industry, Principles of Two Way Radio and Two Way Radio Users Courses.

Enquiries should be made to the Senior Head Teacher, School of Electronics, Newcastle Technical College, Maitland Rd, Tighes Hill NSW 2297. (049)61-0461 Ext 367. Enrolments will be accepted on February 3, 4, 7 and 8, 1983 from 10am to 7pm.

New address for Zephyr Products

Zephyr Products, after 16 years in their old premises have moved into a new building which has showroom, office, factory and warehouse facilities.

Zephyr Products have recently been appointed as Victorian distributor for the Ralmar range of hi-fi car sound and accessory products. This range, together with RCF speakers, Primo microphones, MM mixers, Etone and Novic speakers, Motorola piezo electric tweeters and the new ZPE Series II power MOSFET professional amplifiers will be on display.

An expanded stock of Plessey Components and L M Ericsson Telecom approved isolation and audi transformers will be available for trade sales.

Zephyr Products' new address is 421 Warrigal Road, Moorabbin Vic. 3189. (03) 553-3266.



Chloride has maintenance-free systems battery

One year after the release of their maintenance-free auto battery, the Exide Torquestarter, Chloride announced their first industrial battery series. The Exide RE Systems Battery Series is a range of sealed recombination electrolyte lead batteries.

One feature of the Exide RE in close contact with the plates. Systems battery is that after accidental discharge to zero potential it will recharge with little or no loss of capacity, an ability Chloride believe is totally out of the reach of gell or cylindrical sealed battery types. It has high tolerance to overcharge and will hold its charge in storage for 18 months or more at 25°C ambient. It will give up to 1200 charge/discharge cycles and five to six years float service life. Thus the user has, in the one battery, the ability to give both standby and charge/discharge cycling duty.

It works just as well on its side or even upside-down, as it does the right way up. Neither acid nor gas escapes from its sealed case so there's no corrosion of the terminals and no risk of explosion. In fact, there is no way into the battery.

The design uses special felted fibreglass separators highly absorbent to carry the electrolyte

There is no free electrolyte whatever sloshing loose within the battery. This last feature has won the Exide RE Systems battery its unqualified approval by the Department of Transport for carriage upon aircraft, important to makers and users of battery powered equipment such as wheelchairs. The design produces no hydrogen by electrolysis and oxygen produced during charging is recombined within the battery virtually as it is formed.

The new Exide RE Systems range of batteries comes in a great many shapes, sizes and performance categories. In 6 V, there are models offering from 1.2 to 10 ampere-hours. The 12 V models offer 1.2-24 ampere-hours. Chloride are expected to announce extensions to this range of models quite soon.

Chloride Batteries can be found at 147-149 Woodpark Rd, Smithfield NSW 2164.

NOTES & ERRATA

Series 5000 Graphic Equaliser; November '82: In the circuit diagram on page 32, power supply section, diodes D2 and D3 are shown back to front. The pc board overlay is correct. In the parts list, R5 and R6 are shown as 15k, but 10k on the circuit. 10k is the correct value, though not critical.

Three-Channel Light Chaser, Ideas For Experimenters; October '82: Colin Burns of Mawson ACT wrote in to advise us of an error in this circuit. Both flip-flops should be cleared (reset) when their Q outputs (B and C) are high simultaneously. This is to produce a high output (A) from the NOR gate IC3a. The modification required to achieve this is shown below

Only when both Q outputs are low will the flip-flops be cleared. This arrangement also uses one less NOR gate



Audio Amplifiers Using Nested Differentiating Feedback Loops, Part 2; November '82: Equation (10) on the bottom of page 123 is missing the 'tau'. It should read $\mathcal{T}_{F} = \mu_{1} \beta \mathcal{T}_{x}$. In Figure 11, the pictures for (a) and (c) have been swapped inadvertently

What a nerve. Now there's a bionic ear.

The bionic ear will soon be a reality for millions of nerve-deaf people throughout the world. It was developed by the University of Melbourne In conjunction with a Sydney based firm, Telectronics Pty Ltd, part of the Nucleus group of companies, which is well known for its expertise in implantable prosthesis.

The Department of Science and Technology has agreed to fund further research and development for the nine year old project and it is now expected that the device will be available by the mid 1980s.

The device is based on the principle of electronically receiving, processing and coding sounds in a similar manner to that which occurs naturally in the nerve fibres of people with normal hearing. A coded signal is sent by an externally worn transmitter to a miniature receiver-stimulator implanted behind the ear. The receiver-stimulator converts the signals to electrical impulses which are conducted to the inner ear where the nerve fibres are stimulated electrically to enable the nerve-deaf to recognise speech and other sounds.

This companion will never let you down

Companion is a close relative of Vitalcall, the personal medical emergency system which has given elderly and disabled people all over Australia a chance to enjoy a new sense of independence in their homes.

Like Vitalcall, Companion can quickly summon help in an emergency, simply by squeezing a lightweight plastic pendant. But Companion offers aid at a much lower cost and there are no ongoing payments (except for an occasional battery change).

Companion is a simple alarm system which, unlike Vitalcall. does not operate through the telephone system and therefore can be used in homes where there is no telephone at all. For this reason, it cannot provide the same back up features as Vitalcall. But because the function of Companion is less comprehensive it provides a cheaper alternative to the Vitalcall system.

Companion has 2 components, a lightweight plastic pendant and a small box containing a transmitter activated alarm.

During the first phase of the project, Melbourne University implanted a prototype receiver into several patients, conducted clinical tests and evaluated the effectiveness of the device.

The second phase saw the University complete a portable prototype of a speech processor unit and a basic rehabilitation package suitable for immediate use and later development.

A biological test programme provided preliminary results which can be used as a basis for agreeing to a full clinical trial programme with health authorities.

The next phase of the project involves the full commercial development of the 'ear' which is being undertaken by the Nucleus group of companies.

is squeezed by the user a signal is sent out to the Companion box which is kept in the home of a neighbour or friend situated within a range of 200 metres. This signal will cause the alarm siren within the box to sound loudly and intermittently and will continue doing so until whoever is in charge of the unit cancels the alarm.

Each Companion is separately coded so that if a neighbour is also using the device the risk of interference is minimised. It retails for approximately \$195 and is covered by a money back guarantee so that if the device fails to operate because the chosen friend or neighbour is out of range, it can be returned in good order within 14 days for a full refund.

Contact the Vitalcall centre in When the button on the pendant your state for more information.

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They're the options. You can spend hours

with a pencil working out a seven-equation problem or you can spend around 28 seconds with the HP-15C.

It's possible because of the two new sets of functions, never before built into a Hewlett-Packard calculator: Matrix and Complex number operations.

Once matrix elements are defined, matrix arithmetic invérsions and transpositions are keystroke-easy.

Up to 64 matrix elements can be stored in the calculator's memory and these can be distributed among five different matrices, this model also has solve and integrate keys.

In addition, the HP-15C's arithmetic and transcendental functions (exponential, logarithmic, trigonometric and hyperbolic) operate on complex and real numbers. And to make your decision even easier, the HP 15C program

the HP-15C programming features include up to 448 lines of dynamic continuous memory, five userdefinable keys, 25 program labels,

insert/delete editing, 10 flags, 12 conditional tests and indirect-programming control.

ο. Σ+ +

Do you really have any choice? To see the new HP-15C calculator, call Hewlett-Packard Personal Computation Group for dealer locations. Sydney: 8871611; Melbourne: 8906351; Adelaide: 2725911; Perth: 3832188; Brisbane: 304133; Canberra: 804244.



HP78R/2

Is nothing sacred?

Yet another of the trusted and familiar objects of our youth has gone, the sober black shape of the Scope iron has been replaced with a glossy orange and black 1983 model which fortunately retains most of the working parts of the previous model.

The 'Superscope', first released in 1949 as Australia's earliest temperature controlled iron, had a traditional shape and black or grey handles. Changes to the iron include a more comfortable and impact resistant temperature switch and handle in bright orange and black. Scope advise that apart from the new handle and switch mouldings all other parts are interchangeable with previous models.

The new 'solder system' also includes a 240 V — 4 V power supply unit with electrostatic shield. This is in a matching orange/black housing with iron rest for conventional on-or-under the bench mounting. The thumb switch allows control of the tip temperature in the range 200°C — 500°C and also modulates the effective wattage 20 W — 140 W to suit the unpredictable nature of service and repair soldering. A 10 W — 70 W 'miniscope' is

also offered using the same PSU. A 12 V version of the 'Superscope' delivering 20 W — 180 W is widely used by Telecom technicians, auto electricians and farmers who are beyond 240 V reticulated power. Prices of the new models are unchanged and supplies are available through a wide range of trade and retail outlets.

For more information contact Scope Laboratories, 3 Walton St, Airport West Vic. 3042. (03)338-1566.

UV printed circuit exposure box

The latest Mentron UV exposure box is suitable for exposure of photosensitive materials such as the Dupont Riston 3000 series and 3M Scotchcal materials.

Designated as the 300NSUV, this unit exposes artwork down to approximately 0.55 mm track separations.

The 300NSUV has a number of features including an exposure timing switch, non-skid rubber feet and foam clamping.

Full details are available from the Australian distributors, Royston Electronics, 27 Normanby Road, Notting Hill Vic. 3168. (03)543-5122 or 15/59 Moxon Road, Punchbowl NSW 2196. (02)709-5293.



13.8 Volt power supplies

Benelec Pty Ltd distribute a range of 13.8 V power supplies suitable for powering equipment designed to operate from a nominal 12 Vdc battery supply.

The 'Panther' power supply, catalogue no. 9-102, is rated to supply 2 A continuously and 4 A peak. It features a LED 'on' indicator and short circuit protection. It is housed in a sturdy plastic case and is ideal for powering CB or marine transceivers. The Panther is SEC approved.

The 'Transwest Model MK III' is rated to deliver 4 A continuous output, up to 7.5 A on peaks. It features a neon 'on' indicator and short circuit protection. This supply is housed in a sturdy metal case with output terminals at the rear. An on/off switch is mounted on the front panel, along with the primary circuit fuse. Overvoltage protection is also included.



The 'Transwest Model MK IV' has the same features as the Model MK III but is rated to deliver 6 A continuously, up to 10 A on peaks.

Further information can be obtained from Benelec Pty Ltd, P.O. Box 21, Bondi Beach NSW 2026. (02)665-8211.

8-Function, 23-Range

LCD digital multimeter

UNDER \$100!

Sennheiser impedance measurer

Sennheiser has released a compact, battery-driven impedance measurer called the ZP3. It will measure impedances in loudspeakers and loudspeaker systems, in line transformers, deflection coils and audio transformers.

SEE PAGE 15

Fitted with six switchable measuring ranges, the ZP3 enables one to accurately determine whether the test object is of an inductive or capacitive nature.

The impedance value obtained is always accurate and easy-toread on the 3¹/₂-digit LCD readout and a six-part subdivision of the measuring range from 20 R to 2 M, say Sennheiser. The maximum measuring error is smaller than 5⁴/₂. There is no need to calibrate the ZP3 either before or after carrying out the measuring process. The load placed upon the test object in each of the six measuring ranges is so slight that even sensitive components such as recorder heads, sound pickups and microphones can be measured without fear of damage Sennheiser claim. In addition to measuring impedances in the inductive range, the ZP3 is also suitable for determining capacitances and purely ohmic resistances.

For more information contact R.H. Cunningham, 146 Roden St, West Melbourne Vic. 3003. (03)329-9633.

FANTASTIC OFFER!

ETI January 1983 - 11

Component NEWS

Heatsink insulators provide EMI/RFI shielding-decoupling

Sil-Pad, who make a wide range of thermally conductive insulators for semiconductors, has released a shieldingdecoupling type claimed to reduce radiated emissions from semiconductors mounted on a heatsink by 60 dB or more.

Dubbed the Sil-Pad Shield, the product is a physically tough pad available in a variety of shapes claimed to have low thermal resistance and high dielectric strength.

The shield consists of a one mil. copper sandwich bonded between two layers of calendared nine mil. Sil-Pad material. Part of the copper is exposed for attachment of an earth lead to 'drain off' the signal and reduce radiation from the case of the device. A reduction of 60 dB or greater, generally considered to be excellent, can be achieved at fre-



quencies above 10 kHz, Sil-Pad claim. For lower frequency applications, thicker copper in the sandwich can be specified.

Combined digital/analogue meter

A panel meter which combines the readout precision of a digital display with a trend indication similar to that of an analogue meter has been developed by Sifam Ltd, England, and is available from C & K Electronics.

the new meter also constitutes what is claimed to be the first 'off-the-shelf' digital meter capable of being programmed to read in any engineering unit, including non-linear quantities. It can also be programmed to function as a meter relay, initiating alarm or control signals at fixed or variable set points.

Called 'Harmony', the meter

In addition to its dual display, processing. The result is a compact, rectangular display resembling a conventional digital meter, but incorporating a horizontal trend-bar, the length of which fluctuates in proportion to the reading.

Essentially a millivoltmeter with a range of 0 - 50 mV dc and optional current ranges of 100 uA and 1 mA, the digital readout is incorporates LCDs and micro- in four digits with a maximum





Soanar stock fibre optics

Soanar Electronics Pty Ltd have announced that they now stock fibre optic components and accessories at all Soanar Branches throughout Australia.

Optical fibre cable is available in continuous lengths in multiples of one metre to a maximum of one kilometre. The 125 micron fibre in 2.7 mm diameter cable is designed for high flexibility and tensile strength and can be supplied plain or prefitted with connectors at the factory.

For those people wishing to fit connectors themselves Soanar have cutting and stripping tools that remove the covering from the optical fibre and then cut the fibre squarely for a mirror-like surface. Two types of connector are stocked by Soanar. One type enables fibre optic cables to be joined together and the other type couples the fibre to active components.

Further information on these products is available from the Soanar Branch in your State or by contacting Head Office at Soanar Electronics Pty Ltd, 30 Lexton Road, Box Hill Vic. 3128. (03)840-1222.

display of 9999. The trend-bar, made up of 31 segments, grows or falls alongside a printed scale located just beneath the digital display

Components that can utilise

Sil-Pad Shields include: high

speed switching transistors,

relays, oscillators, DIP packages,

chips etc. In a lot of instances,

attenuation at component level

will prevent the radiated signal

from penetrating and interfering with other components and will

also, in some cases, preclude total

Shapes currently available are

TO-3 and TO-220. Non standard

shapes can be produced on request

with a lead time of about eight

For further information con-

6 Drive, Bayswater Vic. 3153.

tact Mr. Peter Lloyd, Scientific

case shielding.

Electronics.

(03)762-5777.

weeks

For further information contact C & K Electronics (Aust.) Pty Ltd, 15 Cowper St, Parramatta NSW 2150. (02)635-0799.

Comprehensive fuse range

Fuses may seem like mundane items, but they're often worth their cost 10 000 times over for the protection they afford.

Holloway

Benelec Pty Ltd stock a wide range of fuses in fast blow, slow blow and general purpose types.

They stock 5 x 20 mm glass cartridge instrument fuses in both fast and slow blow types with ratings from as low as 50 mA right up to 15 A. The fast blow types are designated catalogue no. 14-100xx, the slow blow types, catalogue no. 14-400xx. The catalogue number suffix indicates the rating. e.g: 14-10050 is a 50 mA type, 14-11100 is a 1 A type, 14-12100 a 10 A type.

In the 6.35 x 32 mm (3AG) models, Benelec carry general (02)665-8211.

purpose and slow blow 250 V types as well as 32 V automotive types. The 14-300xx range are general purpose wire fuses available in ratings from 100 mA to 25 A. The 14-500xx slow blow range can be obtained in ratings from 100 mA to 20 A, while the 14-200xx automotive range can be obtained in ratings from 1 A to 30 A

All fuses are available in packets of 10 pieces, boxes of 200 pieces or cartons up to 20 000.

Contact Benelec Pty Ltd for more information at P.O. Box 21. Bondi Beach NSW 2026.





Veller

The Tools. from **Cooper The Toolmaker.**

Weller industrial SPI non-temperature controlled line voltage soldering irons, with iron plated copper tips. stainless steel barrels. Impact and heat resistant handles are lightweight.

Available as SPI25D 25 watt or SPI40D 40 watt irons.

The Weller WTCPN soldering station is temperature controlled and combines high volume capability with precision performance. The low voltage TC201 soldering pencil employs the exclusive "closed" loop method to control maximum temperature and protect sensitive components.



The Cooper Group CRESCENT-LUFKIN NICHOLSON PLUMB

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COMPUTER CLUBS

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ETI-644 Modem pc boards **ETI** Magazine **15 Boundary St RUSHCUTTERS BAY NSW 2011**

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SPECIAL ETI READER OFFER UNIVOLT DT-860 LCD DIGITAL MULTIMETER

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SPECIAL OFFER PRICE \$97.50 tax paid \$84.38 tax exempt

This instrument would normally sell for about \$130 retail.

This is an entirely new multimeter from Univolt and this offer is being made as a special promotion for the Model DT-860 which has only just been released here.

The DT-860 is a 3½-digit liquid crystal display instrument featuring 23 ranges in eight functions, three functions being auto-ranging. It is a handheld instrument but comes with a tilt stand if you don't need it sitting flat on a bench. The liquid crystal display features 12 mm high digits plus value and function indicators (volts, ohms, ac, dc etc). Range and function selection is by pushbuttons down the right hand side of the instrument. Four recessed probe sockets (which avoid accidental finger contact — a safety feature) are placed down the left hand side while a socket for the h_{FE} clip lead probe is located in the bottom centre of the panel. It's a functional, well laid out front panel.

The test probes have shrouded plugs which prevents accidental finger contact, providing an added measure of safety when using the instrument on high voltage circuits, and the probes have finger guards, further adding to the safety features of this instrument. A strong, synthetic leather carry case is included and this has provision for strapping-in the instrument and a section for storing probes and the spare fuse. The instrument is powered by two 1.5 V 'AA' cells. Input impedance is 10 M; input capacitance is less than 50 pF.

We have tested a sample DT-860 in the ETI lab and found it met specifications, functioned well and was generally easy to use. The DT-860 appears to be a robust, well-made device. Any serviceman, technician, engineer or hobbyist would find it a very useful instrument.

INSPECTION

You can inspect one of these multimeters during office hours at ETI's Sydney and Melbourne offices:

> Sydney: 4th Floor, 15 Boundary St Rushcutters Bay Melbourne: 22nd Floor, 150 Lonsdale St Melbourne

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PLEASE SEND ME Univolt Model DT-860 multimeter(s) @ \$84.38 each, excl. tax or \$97.50 each, inc. tax.
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The HP-15C is the perfect choice for the electrical or electronic engineer. Powerful and ingenious, it can operate in complex and matrix modes (it can even handle complex numbers forming matrices), solve for zeros and integrate functions. What more could you want?

Jonathan Scott

IT IS POSSIBLE that you have noticed recent press releases for two new pocket calculators from Hewlett-Packard, the 15C and 16C. Why then is this article here, consuming a seemingly large space describing something you have seen outlined before? Simply because the HP-15C is so perfectly suited to the electrical or electronic engineer and is so powerful, ingenious and advanced in its design that we feel it demands special mention. If you need a calculator which is capable of solving problems in the fields of electronics or general science, then this machine is tailored to your requirements. If you have been thinking of purchasing a programmable calculator, updating your current one, converting to a small 'pocket' computer to tackle your numerical tasks or just want to get your hands on one of the finest examples of hardware and software

engineering in the marketplace today, then this is the time and the 15C is the machine. Interested? Then read on.

Features

The 15C follows two earlier machines in format, in that it is a low power consumption device with an LCD display and a soft off/on function. It has a number of features; some are standard for HP machines, some have appeared on only a few selected calculators before and some are completely new and unique. It is these last, coupled with the inclusion of all the features developed on HP scientific calculators to date (despite some of these features not being on some later models) which makes this little gem the one to sit up and take notice of. If you are already familiar with HP machines you can skip to the section marked 'Classier functions'; if not the following is designed to give you a brief introduction to the Rolls Royce series of pocket calculators.

The first and most perpetually pleasing feature which has been the trademark of all HP calculators from the 35 onwards is Reverse Polish Notation. This means that the calculator is stack orientated, or in short, it has no '=' button. It also has no '(' or ')' buttons, as these are all unnecessary. Other calculators have stacks as, of course, do computers, but they are not visible to the user. In the HP, the function you select is executed as soon as you touch the button identifying it. Thus of course, the numbers upon which you wish to act must be already present in the machine. At first this seems as if it is a cumbersome and illogical method of doing it, but it is recognised in the scientific community as the best way, once you are accustomed to it.

There is a learning period associated with an HP calculator if it is your first, but the time spent will be paid back tenfold in short order. The more involved and vinculumnested the problem, the greater the gain over the bracket-and-equals method. For the simplest two numbers-to-be-added problem the number of keystrokes is the same, but the thinking is easier. There are a lot of ways of trying to describe to one not initiated in the technique why it is better, but it can be explained simply by saying that the calculator tackles the problem in the way you think about it. So it is not necessary to try to write the problem out in single line, vinculumless form before entering it into the machine.

All HPs have a four-deep stack, as does the 15C which handles pretty stiff problems without access to other memory. A further benefit of stack accessibility is the retention and availability of the last operand put into the stack in the 'last X' register. This allows correction of your last keystroke if it was wrong.

Next is the almost standard facility (these days) of continuous memory. The 15C keeps not only all programs, all memory contents and all stack contents, but even the place in the program where it left off. It also remembers its mode etc, which means that it can leave one of its advanced functions mid way through and expect to resume later.

It provides all logarithmic functions, trigonometric and hyperbolic trigonometric functions and their inverses, as well as all the simple functions such as square and square root etc, which I shall not list here. It also supports statistical functions with the HP complete Sigma and inverse Sigma dataacquiring function, mean, standard deviation and linear regression (line of best fit) with correlation coefficient. It will round off and also generate pseudorandom numbers.

Like most low power calculators the 15C is not fast, but then you couldn't call it slow either as it will loop 100 times in just over 30 seconds. This is half the speed of the HP-41, two-thirds the speed of the 30-series LED display (not low power) HPs, and is comparable to the low power pocket BASIC machines. It is sufficiently fast that you are not required to pause after a trig function before pressing the next button, as is the case on some calculators. Note here that the LCD display does take a moment to come up, but the machine finishes what it is doing and handles the next key press quickly, so you can keep punching the buttons without waiting to see the answer reappear.

Functions with class — emphasise 'ass'!

In addition to the usual functions, the 15C has a number of pleasing incorporations which are not really advanced, but are very nice to have. Firstly it can address indirectly using a dedicated register. It will go to a calculated line number, program label or fetch data from a calculated register. It will also display a computed number of decimal

places or significant figures and truncate to the set significance if required.

It has five alphabetic labels which may be used to reference subroutine special functions in a single keystroke with the 'user' mode set. This is handy if there are a few complex jobs you must do again and again on a lot of different numbers. These also identify certain routines to the advanced functions which we will describe shortly.

The machine will nest seven levels deep in subroutines and registers an error if you try to overshoot, too.

It has a memory pool, which is all the unused memory kept in a state where it can be converted into data registers or program steps or be used by an advanced function when required. Any surplus memory is returned to the pool when it is no longer required and memory is taken automatically when needed. There is no need to stipulate what the boundaries are, except that the data registers must be numbered, presumably to allow out-of-range errors to be trapped when indirectly addressing. Up to 443 lines of program or 64 registers can be held.

It also has permutation and combination functions which add a little extra convenience for statisticians. Factorial now calculates the Gamma function too!

By means of a cunning command ('test' and a digit following) all possible conditional tests between the first two stack registers and the lowest stack register ('X') and zero have been included. That is, you can see if the X register is less than (<), less than or equal to (\leq), greater than (>), greater than or equal to (\geq), equal to (=) or not equal to (\neq) either Y or 0, without any additional fuss.

Finally, there is a new pair of looping commands which act like the BASIC 'For-Next' loop command. Each one can be called to act on any particular register, incrementing or decrementing its contents by one or any integer up to 999 and testing with respect to an integer up to 999. That is quite a mouthful, and takes a little getting used to in practice, but effectively greatly expands the looping capability of each loop, consuming only one register to hold the count, the increment and the comparison value!

Here ends the excellent and begins the extraordinary:

Advanced functions x+iy, ∫, solve . . .

There are four advanced functions: the 15C will operate in a 'complex' mode which is when its stack and functions have real and imaginary parts; it will operate on matrices, placing descriptors of these in the stack or executing a choice of functions on them; it will 'solve' for the zeros of a function identified by a label and executed as a subroutine; and it will numerically integrate such a function. (These last two appeared on the HP-34C, but can be made more powerful in conjunction with the first two).

Starting with the complex mode, as this no doubt caught the eye of all students in the electrical/electronic fields, let us look in detail at these four facilities. When the complex flag is set (it is flag 8) a 'C' annunciator appears in the display. Also, five registers disappear

from the free memory pool. These are used to create an imaginary stack parallel to the real one. From now on, all applicable functions operate as complex. If you hit multiply a full complex multiplication is performed, using real and imaginary X and Y registers. The same goes for square root, the trigonometrics. powering, logarithms, etc! So taking a complex number to a real or complex power is as easy as doing it for reals. The calculator is organised such that you may ignore the imaginary part and the results will be purely real, if the inputs were purely reals. The imaginary stack takes care of itself, not letting previously input or computed values from the imaginary side drop into the next calculations. Any time a number with a nonzero imaginary component becomes involved, the result is the true complex one. There are functions for viewing the imaginary component temporarily or entering the imaginary part of a number, but apart from these there is no hint of additional keystrokes or complexity required. Computations, particularly of trigonometrics, take a noticeable period of time which is hardly surprising, but for all other intents and purposes the machine is just as it was, but complex not purely real. At any time you can clear flag 8 and the imaginary facility goes away, freeing the five registers. (Last X is the fifth, so that the same error correction facility as has been on all HPs is available for complex results as well)

Matrix mode is similar in that it is absent until invoked. When a matrix is created (dimensioned) the required memory disappears from the pool and the operator can then act on that matrix. Up to five matrices can be used, one for each of the five alpha labels, A through to E. A matrix may be dimensioned, re-dimensioned to a different size without loss of numbers in registers, dissolved, initialised to all elements of the same specified value, multiplied by a scalar or another matrix, inverted, have its determinant found or have a number of special matrix functions applied to it.

When called, the descriptor of a matrix appears in the X register. Instead of seeing a number, as is the case normally, the letter identifier of the matrix appears, along with two numbers telling you the current matrix size. This descriptor may be moved as usual in the stack. When you touch the multiply key, say, the matrix or scalar in the X register is multiplied with the matrix or scalar in the Y register. Touching the divide key gets you the inverse of one multiplied by the other, so again you can see that the calculator acts just as if it were dealing with purely real scalar numbers. Occasionally a matrix result cannot be placed in the same memory as one of the source matrices. Rather than the result becoming the matrix whose descriptor was in X, another matrix is defined as the result matrix. It receives the computed set of elements and its descriptor replaces the one which was in X. For example, if I wish to multiply A23 (this means matrix A which has dimensions 2x3) by C_{3.3}, I call up A and C. Then I tell the calculator that I want E to hold the result. When I press multiply the display blinks and I finish up seeing the descriptor $E_{2,3}$ which has replaced the A and \blacktriangleright





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C descriptors in the stack. (The C descriptor is incidentally in 'last X'.) If I had not previously dimensioned E, or if E was the wrong size to receive the result, it is automatically set right by the function being called.

= kev

Complex numbers forming matrices can be handled using LU partitioned methods which are supported by the group of special matrix functions. These are invoked with a command similar to the one which allows the conditional tests to be implemented, namely the 'MATRIX n' command, where n is a digit. The rear of the 15C is printed with a list of errors, tests and matrix commands which correspond to the numbers 0-9.

The Solve and Integrate keys cause the numerical equivalent of the analytical processes of solution for zeros and integration to be performed. The command takes the form 'Solve A', where A is the program label which heads the function you wish solved. For instance, say you want to look for zeros of 'sinX + $e^{X'}$. This function is keyed in after the A label just as if you were evaluating it. Next you put in a point about which you wish to search for zeros, hit 'Solve A' and in a moment the result is returned. Similarly, integration occurs for the selected function between the limits set by the contents of the X and Y registers.

There is of course no special trickery in any of these four advanced functions. Newton's method is the basis of Solve, Simpson's of Integrate, while the Complex and Matrix functions are standard mathematical processes.

Why are those so powerful here? Firstly, these functions are always there. No need to use up RAM loading them and no need to carry them on cards or paper. Secondly, they are *fast* as they are ROM-based and machine code written. Much faster than you could implement them yourself. Thirdly, they are superbly integrated with the other functions in the machine. This brings us to the discussion of our earlier statement that the 15C is a superb piece of engineering.

Why, once you speak Reverse Polish, is it so easy to adapt to a new HP and why is it so quick to enter and solve a function? Fundamentally the HP-15C, like all previous HPs, but to a greater extent, has a degree of polish (not Polish) in its software and hardware which is quite unequalled in other machines. All the keystroke combinations are sensible; all unambiguous commands are accepted and quite often you'll find that some facility you decided you might like is already there. This feeling stems from the fact that each machine in the HP lineup has been extensively used by people like yourself before release. So all the little annoyances have been removed and all the extra conveniences and keystroke economies have been incorporated.

Polishes up well

I will give some examples from HPs in general, and the 15C in particular. When you are adding up a string of numbers with the Sigma function with a view to getting mean and standard deviations, you may wish to see what the total is. You could look in the memory which, according to the book, the machine is using for the running total, but there is no need. By hitting Recall Sigma, using the recall key for ordinary memories and the Sigma key you are using for storing, the X and Y totals are placed in the X and Y registers immediately. This is only sensible, is it not? In the 15C there is a pseudo-random number generator. Such functions, of course, have seeds. I did not have to look up in the book how to get at the seed - can you guess? of course, just hit Recall Random#. Store Random# also puts away a new seed, should you wish to regenerate a sequence. (That is very useful indeed!)

Another sensibility is the method HP use for coding keystrokes in a program. If you look at the program you have written and you see '24, 57', this means that this command is the one you get by pressing the key fourth along on the second row, followed by the key seventh along on the fifth row. Obvious, isn't it? When you wish to run through a program step by step, you can press the SST key. When you depress it, the display shows you the next line to be executed. When released, the instruction is then executed. Simple, informative and sensible.

There are certain Matrix Functions on the 15C which would be destructive to some data. If you are entering or inspecting a matrix, pressing the appropriate key will cause the element's identity to be displayed, and releasing it executes the change. What if you press the key and — ERK! — it is the wrong element? Just hold the key down. After about three seconds the little beast figures out that you have probably made a boo boo and the word 'null' appears in place of the element descriptor. Now releasing the key leaves the value undisturbed ... phew! A nice feature is. the ability to see first a description of what is about to happen. Then once you realise what its effect will be it's nice to have the ability to recover from a destructive stroke.

Certain keys on the 15C are multifunctional, depending on what exactly you are doing at the time. For instance, the '=' key. When you are in the process of keying in a number like 27 988.63 and you hit a seven. instead of a six, the arrow key removes only the last digit. When you have computed a result or effectively terminated digit entry, the key clears the whole register. Still more clever, when you are in program mode, the key deletes the current line altogether from the program, shifting up all the following instructions to close the gap. So the delete key, if we may call it that, is convenient and sensible in that it 'knows' what you want to delete.

In certain keystroke combinations, particularly involving the indirect addressing facility, it seems that the prefix keys f and g might need to be pressed more than once, because the second function part of a multikey command is a super or subscripted mark on its key. Inevitably, these extra prefix keys are unnecessary. The keys of HPs, and the 15C in particular because of its relative density of functions, are laid out in a careful manner so as to allow the ambigious key sequence to be separated by the calculator's operating system.

Hewlett-Packard have a reputation for excellence and 'friendliness' in their machines which will be solidly reinforced by the 15C. But now you have begun to think "this little beggar is going to be expensive!" Not so, really. The 15C sells for \$190, or thereabouts, without sales tax which, for what it does, is probably the best value calculator on the market. Consider the HP-41, which starts around the \$400 mark before peripherals. It is a much higher level machine, but because it does not have the advanced functions built in, it is not as fast or as convenient for tackling the short term problems encountered in the classroom and the laboratory. Anything the 15C can do the 41 can do also, but you will spend a lot longer fooling around getting there and will have more keystrokes in the execution, so it is, in our opinion, not as well suited for tasks below the level where mass storage is needed.

One further note concerning the 15C: It is, significantly, built in the USA, rather than Singapore of Taiwan or whatever. The reliability of HP calculators has always been very high, with the exception of the 30-series units which have established a reputation for being plagued with bad connection problems. It would seem that the return to assembly within the watchful eye of HP engineers is a move to guarantee that there will be a return to the high standard of reliability for which HP strive and which their original 35/45 calculators set.

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Project 488

60 W amplifier module with two nested differentiating feedback loops

Edward M. Cherry

Associate Professor, Department of Electrical Engineering, Monash University

This is the third, and concluding, part of Professor Cherry's series on Audio Amplifiers Using Nested Differentiating Feedback Loops. Here is a practical amplifier design, presented as a module, that can be incorporated into a new system or used to replace power amp modules in an existing system. As the feedback technique promises, distortion is very low.

THIS AMPLIFIER will perhaps be of most interest to home constructors who want to re-build an existing system and upgrade its performance without the expense of new major components. The power output transistors employed are the well-known types MJ802 and MJ4502 which have been around for several years and have proved their reliability. Indeed, the whole design is mature and home constructors should have no difficulty in making it work. Total harmonic distortion in this amplifier is only a few parts per million at low outputs at 1 kHz — stacks better than some well-known marks of class-A amplifiers!

The two previous parts of this series appeared in the October and November 1982 issues of ETI.

22 - January 1983 ETI

Circuit description

Figure 15 is the complete circuit of one channel of the amplifier. The circuit is clearly based on Figure 10 (November '82 ETI), with major parameters

$$\frac{1/\beta}{\tau_{\rm X}} = 32.9$$

The value of β is set by the overall feedback resistors R11 and R12 (470R and 15k — see Equation 1, Oct. '82). \mathcal{T}_X is set by:

- a) R4 and R5 (330R) plus C6 and C8 (68p) in conjunction with the chosen value of β (see Equation 13, Nov. '82);
- b) R15 and C7 (1k8 and 470p see Equation 14, Nov. '82);
- c) R33 and C14 (8R2 and 100n) plus the 8 ohm nominal load and L3 (6u8 H);

d) R12 and C4 (15k and 33p) via the other constants in Equation 15 (Nov. '82).

The first stage requires little comment. Q1 and Q2 operate at 1.5 mA each, Q3 is a current source, Q4 is a common-base stage to equalise the quiescent voltages on Q1 and Q2; Q5 and Q6 constitute a current mirror. R1 and C2 form a 200 kHz low-pass filter against RF interference.

The Rush current amplifier operates at 3 mA, set by R18, and it incorporates a catching diode (D1) to accelerate recovery from overdrive. Almost any small-signal diode would do - 1S44, 1N914, etc.

Q1 and Q2 should be high gain, low noise types: BC109 and BC549 are among the cheapest available. The others could be almost any small-signal types: BC107 and

60 W, 2-ndfl amp



single asterisk are not mounted on the pc board (L1, L2, R6, R7, transistors Q11, 14, 15, 16, 17 plus R29, C12 and C13 — see Figure 20).

BC547 are readily available npn types, the BC177 and BC557 are suitable pnps.

The pre-driver, Q10, operates at 8 mA, and should be the prefered type BD140. Q9 protects the stage against damagingly large currents under fault conditions.

The driver and output transistors should be the types shown: BD139 and BD140 for the drivers, MJ802 and MJ4502 for the power transistors. Driver quiescent current is 25 mA, set by R29. The biasing transistor, Q11, could be any npn in a TO-126 pack that can be mounted on the heatsink; types BD135 and BD139 are readily available types that would suit. Quiescent current in the power transistors should be set to 40-60 mA by R19. Be warned that this quiescent current is almost zero until R19 is about three-quarters of its maximum resistance, after which the current increases very rapidly; be sure that R19 is set to minimum resistance when the amplifier is turned on for the first time.

A convenient way to check the quiescent current is by means of the voltage drop across R30 and R31; this should be 40-60 mV (total) for zero signal input to the amplifier.

Transistors Q12 and Q13 provide shortterm protection for the power transistors. Short-circuit current is limited to about 4 A, and peak signal current is limited to 7 A. Long-term protection is provided by 2 A fuses in each supply rail; these should be 'ordinary' types, rather than delay or quickblow. In the unlikely event of transistor failure, these fuses limit the loudspeaker current to 2 A, corresponding to 32 W into 8 ohms.

The common alternative of a single fuse in the loudspeaker lead is less satisfactory: it provides less protection for the amplifier; it provides less protection for the loudspeaker as the fuse must be rated to carry the full signal current, and it introduces distortion on large-amplitude, low-frequency signals.

Critical components

The majority of components in the amplifier are not at all critical. As already stated, almost any small-signal transistors and diodes can be used. Unless the contrary is indicated on the circuit, resistors can be standard ½ W types and capacitors can be the lowest available working voltage. A few components, however, do require special mention.

A feedback amplifier cannot be more linear than its feedback network, so the various components that constitute the feedback network should have small voltage coefficients. Specifically:

- a) Overall feedback resistors R11 and R12 should be high-stability types, such as metal oxide or metal film;
- b) C6 and C8 should be NPO ceramics, not hi-K types;
- c) C5 and C14 should be polycarbonate, polystyrene or polypropylene types, but not polyester (for example mylar 'greencaps');
- d) C3 should be an ordinary cheap aluminium electrolytic, definitely not one of the relatively expensive resindipped tantalum types (this is not a misprint!).

The 6u8 H inductor (L3) needs to be homemade. Winding data are given in the accompanying table, Table 1.

The bobbin should be mounted on the circuit board with a nylon screw; brass or steel must not be used, because of nonlinear eddy-current losses.

HARMONIC ANALYSIS AT 1 kHz

harmonic	rated output 21.9 V 60 W	-20 dB 2.19 V 0.6 W
2nd	19 ppm	5 ppm
3rd	14	3.5
4th	2.5	2.5
5th	3.0	1.5
6th	- (1	1
7th	1.8	1.8
8th	<1	
9th	1.0	<1
10 th	1.8	<1

Notice how the harmonics drop away at small signal amplitude. In this regard a class-B NDFL amplifier is more like a conventional class-A amplifier than a class-B amplifier. 1 ppm = 0.0001%

HARMONIC ANALYSIS AT 6 kHz

2nd 115 ppm 40 ppm	harmonic	rated output 21.9 V 60 W	-20 dB 2.19 V 0.6 W
	2nd	115 ppm	40 ppm
3rd 100 25	3rd	100	25
4th 32 15	4th	32	15
5th 40 9	5th	40	9

Harmonics higher than the 3rd are ultrasonic and hence inaudible.

TABLE 1.

Winding details, L3.

Former

Turned from 25 mm diameter polystyrene rod to give 12 mm internal bobbin diameter with 7.5 mm winding space between cheeks. Wire & winding

Take a 1190 mm length of 1.25 mm diameter enamelled copper wire and wind it onto the former. Leave 20 mm or so lead length at start and finish.

Project 488



Figure 16. Circulating even-harmonic current in a class-B output stage.

Grounding

In any amplifier where the basic distortion has been reduced to a few parts per million, several distortion mechanisms not ordinarily considered may become significant. One such mechanism is associated with currents circulating in the ground leads and powersupply wiring.

Figure 16 explains the origin of this distortion. The current in each power transistor of a class-B stage is a half-wave rectified version of the output. The two currents, drawn alternately from the positive and negative supplies, are equivalent to a circulating full-wave rectified current and this is basically an even-harmonic distortion of the signal output. If there is any mutual inductance between the power-supply wiring (including the grounds) and the signal wiring (also including the grounds), then an even-harmonic distortion is induced in the amplifier and feedback is powerless to correct it.

The circuit board has been laid out so as to minimise this effect. The areas enclosed by some tracks are critical, and home constructors making their own pc boards are cautioned to follow the layout exactly; you can obtain artwork from ETI (see page 64) or, better still, purchase a ready made board. Note that the circuit uses three distinct

ground symbols:
a) ↓ is the *quiet ground* track on the circuit board (one per channel).
b) ↓ is the *noisy ground* track on the circuit board (one per channel).
c) ↓ is the metal chassis ground (there are six connections to the chassis in total).
Each channel is connected to chassis

Each channel is connected to chassis ground at two points. The input socket is connected to the chassis (rather than insulated from it), the input lead from socket to circuit board is screened, and the quiet ground track is connected to chassis ground at the input socket via the screen. Similarly, the neutral output terminal is screwed into the chassis, the leads from the circuit board to the output terminals are a twisted pair and the noisy ground track is connected to chassis ground at the output terminals via the neutral output lead. The remaining two connections to chassis are in the power supply (Figure 17). Note that a 10 ohm resistor, R32, links the quiet and noisy ground tracks. This resistor is short circuited at low frequencies by the input screen and neutral output wiring to chassis ground. However, the resistor takes over at high frequencies where wiring inductance becomes significant. (A capacitor should not be used to provide the highfrequency link, as it would form an LC resonant circuit with the wiring inductance and the combination has a very high impedance at resonance.)

The 15 μ H filter inductors in the supply rails are also for suppressing circulating currents (R6 and R7 represent the winding resistances of L1 and L2).

This amplifier employs only two nested differentiating feedback loops and its distortion is not down to the ultimate limit. The benefit of including the filter inductors is therefore marginal. The author is not blessed with 'golden ears' and cannot hear the effect of removing the filters, although the difference is clearly measurable. The filters should certainly be included in amplifiers that use three or more NDFLs. As the inductors must be home made, and therefore cost nothing but time, and as they do make a measurable (if small) improvement, most home constructors will probably wish to include them. Winding data are given in Table 2.







TABLE 2.

Winding details, L1, L2.

Former

Turned from 20 mm diameter polystyrene rod to give 12 mm internal bobbin diameter with 7.5 mm winding space between cheeks. Two are needed. Wire & winding

Take two 1680 mm lengths of 0.75 mm diameter enamelled copper wire and wind onto each former leaving 20 mm or so lead length at start and finish.

The precise values of inductance and resistance are not important — $\pm 50\%$ is good enough — but do not use the 1.25 mm wire from L3 as something like 0.1 ohm series resistance is essential. For a similar reason, do not parallel the 470 μ F bypass capacitors C9 and C10 with high-frequency types. Brass or steel mounting screws are perfectly satisfactory for the filter inductors, as linearity is not important.



The right connections. Showing the general technique of connecting inputs, outputs and grounds to a stereo pair of ETI-488 modules.

SERIES 50 As designed by ET PREAMPLIFIER

SPECIFICATIONS

Frequency response:

Distortion:

S/N noise:

High-level input: 15Hz-130 kHz, +0, -1 db Low-level input - conforms to RIAA equalisation, $\pm 0.2 \, dB$ 1kHz < 0.003% on all inputs (limit of resolution on measuring equipment

due to noise limitation).

High-level input, master full, with respect to 300 mV input signal at full output (1.2V): >92 dB flat > 100 dB A-weighted. MM input, master full, with respect to full output (1.2V) at 5 mV input, 50

ohm source resistance connected: >86 dB flat >92 dB A-weighted. MC input, master full, with respect to full output (1.2V) and 200 μ V input signal: >71 dB flat >75 dB A-weighted.

POWER AMPLIFIER

Please note that the "Superb Quality" Heatsink for the power amp was designed and developed by Rod Irving Electronics and is being supplied to other kit suppliers. This product cost \$1,200 to develop so that your amplifier kit would have a professional finish as well as sound. We also have a new range of rack mounting boxes which will be released soon.

SPECIFICATIONS Power output:

Frequency response:

Input sensitivity: Hum: Noise: 2nd harmonic distortion:

3rd harmonic distortion:

Total harmonic distortion: Intermodulation distortion: Stability:

100W RMS into 8 ohms (±55 V supply). 8 Hz to 20 kHz, +0-0.4 dB 2.8 Hz to 65 kHz, +0-3 dB. NOTE: These figures are determined solely by passive filters. 1V RMS for 100W output. 100dB below full output (flat). -116 dB below full output (flat, 20 kHz bandwidth). <0.001% at 1 kHz (0.0007% on prototypes) at 100 W output using a ±56 V supply rated at 4 A continuous. < 0.003% at 10 kHz and 100 W. <0.0003% for all frequencies less than 10 kHz and all powers below clipping Determined by 2nd harmonic distortion (see above). <0.003% at 100 W. (50 Hz and 7 kHz mixed 4:1). Unconditional



THIRD-OCTAVE GRAPHIC EQUALISER

SPECIFICATIONS

Bands: Noise: 20 kHz bandwidth Distortion:

28 Bands from 31.5 Hz to 16 kHz < 0.008 mV, sliders at 0, gain at 0 (-102 dB),

0.007% at 300 mV signal, sliders at 0, gain at 0; max. 0.01%, sliders at minimum. 12 Hz-105 kHz, +0, -1 dB, all controls flat. 14 dB

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 *All parts available separately for both kits

PREAMPLIFER

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 English "Lorin" Swrichtes are supplied too substitutes as others supply
 We have built and tested this unit and so know what needs to go into every kit
 Specially imported black anodised aluminium knobs
 Again as with the power amp we are offering this kit A & T at a price which we do not believe there is a commercial unit available that sounds as good. Same delivery as the PA only \$425

only \$425

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Project 488

Low-frequency compensation

A feature of Figure 15 not discussed so far is a low-frequency compensating circuit, R13 and C5.

Amplifiers of the basic circuit topology of Figure 2 (Oct. '82) have a group delay which is different for different signal frequencies. Some frequencies take longer or shorter times than others to pass through the amplifier. High-frequency group delay in NDFL amplifiers can be corrected as described in the last part (Nov. '82), by a small capacitor in the feedback network (see Equation 15). Errors in low-frequency group delay, in both Figures 2 and 10 (Oct. and Nov. '82), are associated with the input coupling capacitor and the capacitor in series with R_{F1} . Low-frequency square-wave inputs are reproduced with a 'tilt' as in Figure 18(a).



Figure 18a. Square wave response of the amplifier without group-delay compensation.

One approach to this problem is to use a truly direct-coupled amplifier, with no capacitors in series with the signal path; commercial audio power amplifiers of this type appeared in the 1970s. Unfortunately, such amplifiers are prone to drift. A significant dc voltage may appear at the output even when there is no input. Although it is possible to reduce drift in a power amplifier to an acceptable level, it is not possible with today's technology to build a system that is truly direct-coupled from pick-up input, through the RIAA network and the power amplifier.

In the last few years a generation of amplifiers has appeared which include some form of servo amplifier to correct the drift. All circuits known to the author re-introduce the problem of group delay, albeit in a lesser form.

The approach adopted in this design is to retain the coupling capacitors and thereby eliminate drift, but include a group-delay correcting circuit. Figure 19 shows the outline. Group delay is optimally compensated if:



Figure 19. Circuit for compensating low frequency group delay: (a) basic uncompensated circuit; (b) compensated circuit.

26 - January 1983 ETI



Figure 18b. Square wave response of the amplifier with group-delay compensation — note the Improvement over Figure 18b.

Figure 18(b) shows the improvement in square-wave response.

Low-frequency group-delay compensation could well be included in audio power amplifiers and preamplifiers other than NDFL types.



Heatsink. Showing components mounted on the heatsink.

Construction

Assembly of the printed circuit board is quite straightforward. It is probably best to commence by soldering all the resistors in place. Note that R33 could be either a 2 W type (not common) or two 1 W resistors (15R and 18R) in parallel. Note that Noble brand resistors have been used for the emitter ballast resistors of Q16 and Q17 (R30 and R31). These have very low inductance and other types may be used and work successfully, but if you have trouble with high frequency instability, these resistors are likely to be the culprit. Mount R30 and R31 a few millimetres above the board. There are several other things to note about the resistors. R4 and R5 should be 1% or 2% tolerance and R11 and R12 should be either metal oxide or metal film types, as mentioned earlier

Assemble the diodes next, making sure you get them all the right way round. Install the links next. Follow with the capacitors. Note that C5 and C14 must be polycarbonate types and C4, 6 and 8 must be NPO ceramics. None of the other ceramic capacitors should be hi-K types, as mentioned earlier. When mounting C9 and C11, see that there is three or four millimetres between the capacitor body and the adjacent 5 W resistors (R30 and R31) to allow for convection around the latter. The transistors may be mounted now. See that each is oriented correctly. Wind L3 next and mount it on the board. Details are given in Table 1. It is not necessary to strictly follow the former dimensions given, but the inductance needs to be close to 6u8 H and wound from 1.25 mm wire at least, for low resistance.

To terminate connections leading to and from the board, pc stakes were used, as can be seen in the photograph.

Assembly of the components mounted to the heatsink comes next. The heatsinks in the original were 5" (127 mm) lengths of blackened Philips #56230, each having a thermal resistance to ambient of about 1°C/W at 50°C. Other types could of course be substituted. The specified thermal resistance permits continuous operation at full power. Smaller heatsinks (up to 2°C/W) could be substituted if the amplifier is to be used only for domestic sound reproduction. A 225 mm length of single-sided radial-fin type heatsink (e.g: D.S.E. No. H-3426 or Electronic Agencies H-2429 would suit). Other suitable similar types are Rod Irving's HS3, which is only 150mm long or a 150 mm length of



Figure 20. Wiring diagram for the components mounted on the heatsink.

PATENT PROTECTION

The principle of nested differentiating feedback loops, on which this amplifier depends, is patented in Australia and principal overseas countries.

Commercial enquiries should, in the first instance, be directed to the Legal Office, Monash University, Clayton Vic. 3168. Australian manufacturers can expect very favourable licencing terms.



60 W, 2-ndfl amp

PARTS LIST - ETI-488

	and the second
Resistors	all 5%, 1/2W unless noted
R2	1K A7k
R3. 13. 14	
R4, R5	
R6, R7	. see text
R8, 9, 10	4k7
B11	470R, MO or MF*
R12	15k, MO or MF*
B16	220
R17	68 B
R18	. 220R
R19 (RV1)	. 2k. min. vert. mount
	trimpot.
R20, 27, 28	. 470R
H21	. 3k9
P22	1k, 1 W
R25 R26	100P
R29	47B
R30, R31	0B47.5W
R32	. 10R
R33	. 8R2, 2 W or 15R and 18R,
	each 1 W
0	
Capacitors	Aut autotates
C2	- 4u7, axial electro.
C3	47u avial electro
C4	33p 100 V NPO ceramic
C5	. 1u5 polycarbonate
C6, C8	. 68p 100 V NPO ceramic
C7	. 470p ceramic
C9, C10	. 470u/50 V axial electro.
C11	. 100u/50 V axial electro.
C14	. 33p 100 V ceramic
014	. Toony too v polycarbonate
Inductors	
L1, L2	. 15 uH (see text and
	Table 1)
L3	. 6u8 H (see Table 2)
Samicanductore	
D1 2 3	1544 10014 104149 040
01 02	BC109 BC549 etc
Q3, 4, 8, 12	. BC107, BC547 etc
Q5, 6, 7, 9, 13	BC177, BC557 etc
Q11, Q14	. BD139
Q10, Q15	. BD140
Q16	. MJ802
Q17	. MJ4502
201,202	. 15 v zener
Miscellaneous	And the second se
F1, F2	2 A standard fuse
ETI-488 pc board; or	ne 4-way and one 5-way
agstrip; heatsink to soobbins for inductors,	suit (see text); pc stakes; wire, etc.
* metal oxide or meta	il film.
Price actimate	\$20 \$25
FILE ESTIMATE	\$30 - \$33
(less heatsink)	

Autotron 'XA' type heatsink. Use one heatsink per channel.

Three small components are mounted on the heatsink adjacent to the transistors to keep certain leads short: R29, C12 and C13. Construction is very much simplified if a 4-way tagstrip is installed under one of the collector mounting bolts of Q16 and a 5-way strip under one of Q17's mounting bolts. Figure 20 shows details.

The collector and emitter leads from each power transistor to the circuit board should be twisted. The base leads to Q14 and Q15 could be twisted in with the corresponding collector and emitter leads (although this is not necessary) and the base lead of Q11 can be kept separate. Note that all transistors must be insulated from the heatsink. The pc board is a Monash University 'universal' type for NDFL power amplifiers and there is provision on it for two components not used in the present amplifier (both near Q10). Note also that the BD140 specified for Q10 needs its leads dressed to fit the board — the collector and emitter leads should be bent about 0.1" sideways (see the overlay).







Polyphonic organ features 'touch sensor' keyboard

Barry Wilkinson Roger Harrison

Featuring a 'touch sensor' keyboard constructed right on the printed circuit board, this polyphonic organ project covers a two-octave range, has loudspeaker output plus two 'voices' and can be operated from a battery or plug pack.

BACK IN August 1976 we published the "ETI Mini Organ", Project 602. This featured a 'touch sensor' keyboard utilising tracks on the printed circuit board which, when bridged by a finger, turned on a CMOS switch. The switch turned on an RC oscillator and set the pitch of the note produced. The technique was novel and effective. An added tremolo circuit could also be switched in and out using the same technique. However, the technique had one drawback. Moisture from the fingers would sometimes build up on the keyboard and bridge the key tracks for one note or another, and the note would hold on. Wiping the keyboard with a tissue or cloth would solve that, but it proved an occasional problem nevertheless.

The ETI 602 Mini-Organ was only monophonic, that is, could only play one note at a time, a limitation that did not escape many readers and constructors. In defence, one might point out that the entire brass and woodwind family of traditional acoustic instruments are also monophonic, but an 'organ' is traditionally polyphonic, which means any number of notes in its compass can be played simultaneously. Hence, this project is a polyphonic organ.

Many notes

There are two basic ways to generate many notes that can be sounded simultaneously. You can commence with a 'master' oscillator at some suitably high frequency and have a series of frequency dividers that divide this down stage by stage to produce the required range of notes. This has the advantage that only a single tuning control is required to set all the notes on frequency. That's fine and dandy, but the pitch interval between notes in the chromatic scale (i.e: the ratio of a note to the note above or below) is based on the twelfth root of two. This means that, to produce a scale based around middle C, at least, the lowest frequency you can start off with is around 2 MHz. A string of dividers constructed from discrete ICs would consist of many devices and be quite expensive. However, there is a device called a 'top octave synthesiser' which performs this task but further dividers are required to produce the 'usual' range of notes. The drawback is the cost - the crystal and top octave synthesiser will set you back around \$30 to start with!

For cost reasons, we've chosen the second method. Twenty five oscillators have been used to generate each of the notes in a two octave-plus-one range from F below middle C to F" above middle C.

Each oscillator is implemented using a single two-input gate — and that includes the touch sensor keying! Hence all the oscillators require only seven quad-gate ICs — leaving two spare gates which have been used in the tremolo circuitry. This project uses even fewer ICs than the ETI-602 Mini Organ! In addition, Schmitt-input CMOS gates have been employed (4093s) as they have two distinct threshold points on the inputs which means they can be driven on or off with certainty, unlike conventional CMOS gates, such as the 4011s used in the ETI-602 which have only one threshold point. Using this, the problem with moisture on the keyboard holding notes on has been largely overcome. The action of each oscillator and how they are keyed is explained in detail in the *How It Works* panel.

This project has tremolo circuitry and two 'voices', just like the ETI-602, but the circuitry has been arranged differently this time.

Loudspeaker output is provided by an LM380 audio power output amplifier IC. This is capable of driving 1 W into a four ohm load from a 9 V supply and for this reason we have specified the use of two small speakers. The common 50 — 75 mm diameter loudspeakers generally have an eight ohm voice coil. Connecting two in parallel gives a four ohm load and considerably more output. You can add a jack socket to take the organ's output to an external amplifier if you wish, in which case you'll get a much richer sound.

Construction

For clearly obvious reasons, you'll get best results using our pc board design. However, if you intend making your own pc board, we should point out that tarnishing of the copper on the keyboard area can be a problem. We solved that on the prototype by coating it with solder. It's a fair solution, but not all that pretty! However, we have recompolyphonic organ





32 - January 1983 ETI

Project 905

A total of 25 separate oscillators are used to provide polyphonic output covering two octaves. Each oscillator is individually adjustable so that they can be accurately tuned to the required note. Apart from the set of note oscillators, there are three other sections to the circuitry: the tremolo circuitry, the voice selection/mixing and the audio output stage.

THE NOTE OSCILLATORS

are varied to provide the individual frequencies the notes. The note oscillators are based one gate from a 4093 CMOS two-input Schmitt trigger NAND gate. The basic circuit is All the note oscillators have identical circuitry, only the frequency determining components shown in Figure 1. for 5

and the keying action. What makes the gate oscillate is the feedback loop from the gate output to Input 2 via the trimpot and resistor in The one gate combines both an oscillator series and Involving the capacitor C.

A NAND gate is a digital IC and it operates according to certain 'rules', spelled out in a high. The truth table for a NAND gate is given in "truth table". Voltage levels on the gate's inputs or output are either 'high' or '1', which name, AND. The NAND gate is a NOT AND gate which simply means that its output is inverted means they're at the positive supply voltage, or they're 'low' or '0', which means they are al the 0 V rall. With a two-input AND gate, the output will be high if Input 1 AND Input 2 are high, otherwise the output is low. Hence the to that of the AND gate. Thus, if Input 1 and Input 2 are both high, the output will be low, not

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	Output	(high) '1'	(high) '1'	(high) '1'	(MOI) "0"
	Input B	(MOI) .0.	(MOI) .0.	(high) *1*	(hgih) '1'
TABLE 1.	Input A	(MOI) "0"	"1" (high)	(MOI) .0,	(high) '1'





rail, the inputs of a NAND gate are generally While we said that a 't' or high normally means the supply voltage and '0' or low the 0 V



for voltages between This means that if the input is at a level above 50% of the supply voltage it is high, if it is at from device to device (the limits are 30% to 70%). However, there is a point above which it is definitely high and a point below which it is definitely low. This is the normal input these extremes. With a normal CMOS gate less than 50% of the supply voltage it is low The actual percentage (threshold) can vary characteristic of CMOS gates. They only have there is an input level threshold of about 50% to operate one threshold point. specified

which, if the input level is above that limit, the input is high. Between the two thresholds, the inputs do nothing. The low threshold may be at 40% of the supply rail, the high threshold at With a gate having Schmitt inputs, there are two distinct thresholds: there is a low threshold input is low and there is a high threshold which, if the input level is below that limit, the 60% of the supply rail.

If you look at the truth table, if either input is low, the output must remain high. Input 1 is taken high by the action of placing a finger Referring to Figure 1, in order for this circuit across the key pads. Just before Input 1 goes Input 2 will also be high and capacitor C will be charged. Thus, when input 1 goes high the output will immediately go low as both inputs to discharge via RV-R. When the voltage on Initially, it will be held low by the 1M resistor. owing to the trimpot RV and the resistor R, will then be high. Input 2, however, now starts to go fow due to the feedback via RV-R, but this action is slowed down by the capacitor having Input 2 reaches the low threshold, the output will suddenly go high. Thus, C will begin to charge again via RV-R. When Input 2 reaches to oscillate, Input 1 must be driven high high, the output of the gate must be high and the high threshold, the output will revert to the low condition once more and the whole cycle will be repeated.

low/high at a rate largely determined by the RC network formed by RV, R and C. (The dif-This continues with the output going high/ ference between the low and high thresholds, the hysteresis, affects it too.) By varying the

resistance of the trimpot RV, the frequency of the note oscillator can be varied. The circuit will oscillate so long as Input 1 is held high by

Note that each oscillator has been given a frequency variation range of 2:1 because capacitor (C). Only standard value (E12 series) oscillator. The major frequency determining component in the actual circuit is thus the ponents are easy to obtain and inexpensive as of the values assigned to RV and R in each components have been specified so that comhese are the most common values available. placing a finger on the key pad.

/OICE SELECTION, MIXING

oscillator narmonics of the square wave, producing a sweeter' sound. As this type of circuit is dependent, the mixing resistors described is a square wave, as you would no signals from each of the 25 oscillators are mixed together via a resistor network to the an LM324 quad op-amp package. Apart from performing the mixing, this stage provides the across the feedback resistor (R41) which different values so as to keep the amplitude constant doubt have already realised. The output inputs of IC8/1 and IC8/2, two op-amps from voicing' as well. IC8/1 has a capacitor (C11) changes ti:e waveshape into a triangular form. This removes most of the harsh odd-order across the frequency range. The desired voice is selected by switching between the outputs oscillator output have output waveform of the of IC8/1 and IC8/2 using SW2. requency rom the The

AUDIO OUTPUT STAGE

Final amplification of the signal, to drive a loudspeaker, is done by an LM380 IC power output amplifier (IC9). This can drive low impedance speakers and will deliver over one watt into a four ohm load. One or two miniature 8 ohm loudspeakers can be used for audio We used two 8 ohm speakers in parallel to give four ohms so that the LM380 will deliver maximum output. However, the output can be coupled to an external loudspeaker mounted in a proper enclosure (i.e: a hl-fi speaker), better sound being obtained in while driving the very inefficient miniature this way. The larger speakers are generally more efficient, which is opposite to what most people first think, and the LM380 generally clips when several notes are played together oudspeaker(s). output.

Capacitor C12 and resistor R43 provide some low frequency roll-off, reducing 'thump' when you touch a keypad. Volume control is

frequencies, reducing the harshness of the sound. The RC network across the speaker outputs from IC9 (R44-C16) helps stabilise the LM380 at high frequencies. C17 provides dc provided by RV9. C13 rolls off the high solation for the speaker.

TREMOLO CIRCUITRY

ing the appropriate key pads. IC7/2 and IC7/3 are arranged as a RESET/SET (R/S) flip-flop. If This part of the circuitry Involves two gates from IC7 and the remaining two op-amps from and thus pin 8-9 will be low, pulled down via C8. Tremolo is started and stopped by touchpins 12-13 of IC7/3 are high, pin 11 will be low R133. This is the 'tremelo off' condition. If pins 8-9 of IC7/2 are pulled high by touching the ON key pad, pin 10 of IC7/2, which would have 12-13 of IC7/3. Thus, pin 11 of IC7/3 will go plns initially been high, will go low, as will high. This is the 'tremolo on' condition.

Now, IC8/3 is arranged as a low frequency inverting input, is low, pin 8 is held low, and so C35 will be discharged. When pin 10 of IC8/3 is begin to charge via R136. The voltage on pin 9 oscillator. When pin 10 of IC8/3, the nonwill pin 9 because of the feedback via R136. driven high, pin 8 will go high too and C35 will of IC8/3, the inverting input, will begin to rise at C35-R136. As the voltage on pin 9 rises, the voltage on the output of IC8/3, pin 8, will begin a rate determined by the RC combination of to fall -- and so will the voltage on pin 10, the R135. At a certain level, the op-amp output will C35 will discharge and the whole cycle will start again. Thus, IC8/3 oscillates. It will do so at a rate of about 10 Hz, determined by the non-inverting input, because of feedback via be rapidly driven low by the feedback action. component values chosen.

C36. Capacitor C37 provides dc blocking, the triangular shape by the RC network of R137output being applied to the tremolo depth control, RV27. The signal is applied to the inverting input of iC8/4 which is a dc amplifier stage. The output of this stage is set to an average of about 5 V as the non-inverting input When the modulating signal from the 10 Hz oscillator is applied to the inverting input of C8/4, the output voltage will swing about a 5 V mean, modulating the supply voltage to all the oscillators. The amplitude of the swing Is Varying the supply voltage to the oscillators causes a small frequency variation, producing determined by the tremolo depth control. is 'clamped' at about 5 V by the zener ZD1. The output is filtered to more or less the tremolo effect.



6 x AA cells; two small knobs; 30 x 30 mm square ETI-905 pc board; SW1 — DPST slide switch; SW2 — SPDT slide switch; one or two 50 mm of tinplate or copper shim; hookup wire; case, 10u/16 V RB electro. LM324N, uA324PC LM380N 100n greencap 18n greencap 22n greencap I 5n greencap 27n greencap 5V1 zener Price estimate \$50 - \$55 4093B Semiconductors Miscellaneous C22-25 C26-29 C30-33 C34 C35-38 IC1-IC7 ZD1 ZD1 horizontal mounting. 22k log. pot. (or 20k) 220k miniature trimpot, 1000u/16 V RB electro. 220k miniature trimpot electro 10u/16 V RB electro. horizontal mounting. 47k lin. pot (or 50k) 100n greencap 00n greencap 00u/16 V RB 33n.greencap 2n greencap 330p ceramic 6n8 greencap 8n2 greencap 10n greencap lu/16 V tant. Capacitors C7,8,18 C9-10 RV10-26 C1-3 ... C11 C12 C12 C13 C14 C15 C15 C16 C17 C19-21 RV1-8 **RV27** RV9 100R R136 R137 R138 R139 R139 R140 R141 R112-117 R118 R108 R109 R100 R101 R103 R103 R105 R105 R105 R110 R111 R91 R92 R94 R94 R95 **R96 R98 R99 R97** R82-87 R88-89 R90 Resistors

etc.

ETI January 1983 - 35

The pc board is too large to reproduce in the magazine. You can obtain a reproduction by sending a stamped, i berrine vit ist broder open av bass fir Star angele bend Bastanan ber bertannen vir and anter gebe self-addressed foolscap-sized envelope to: to a love to a love Rushcutters Bay NSW 2011 ETI-905 ARTWORK 15 Boundary St ETI Magazine ARTWORK A A

RESISTOR SHOPPING LIST

As there are so many resistors used, here is a 'shopping list' to assist you. The Parts List can be referred to in conjunction with the component overlay when assembling the pc board.

										X1	x1	x25	
ſď.	×3	x34	x3	×3	×3	x27	x26	x2					
pc boa	82k	100k	120k	150k	180k	220k	IM	4M7				impots	
l aut bu												ount tri	
semblir									TS	g pot.	pot.	ntal m	
en as:	x1	x1	x3	x25	x1	x	×3	X3	NINPO	Ok) log	Ok) lin	honizo	
IM API	2R7	100R	10k	22k	39k	7k	56k	68k	S&TF	(or 2	(or 5	min.	
IAAO									POT	22k	47k	220k	

mended to all the pc board manufacturers making boards for this project that the keyboard area either be nickel plated or gold flashed over nickel plating. The choice of homemade board versus a bought one is up to you.

No matter whether you buy one or make Check that all the holes are drilled to the gestions are given later. Check that the two your own, make a careful check of the pc correct size. This is particularly important with the row of trimpots. You may need to we'll have to leave up to you. Some sug-Enlarge the slots with a small flat file if you're going to mount the board, and that before commencing construction. drill holes near the two ends of the board above the keyboard area, so that mounting pillars can be screwed to the board. Exactly where and what size will depend on how slide switches fit in the slots in the pc board. necessary. board

Having satisfied yourself that the board's all OK, all the trimpots can be fitted first. All the resistors can be soldered in place next, mounting them right down on the pc board.



The LM380, IC9, should be soldered in place next. Make sure you orient it correctly. Now cut two 'flag' heatsinks, as shown in the accompanying illustration. You can use tinplate or thin copper 'shim'. Both can be obtained in small sheets from hardware stores. Motor spares stores may also stock copper shim. Tin the two tags at the botton, each on the side that solders to the LM380

see ETI, October '81, A Good Joint is Hard to carefully tin pins 3-4-5 and 10-11-12 on the pins. You'll need an iron capable of supplying quite a bit of heat and having a 'chisel' bit Then, M380. Take one of the flags and orient it as shown in the diagram. Hold the tag with the solder side against the appropriate pins of flat of the iron to the tag until you see the This the LM380 using a pair of pliers. Apply the solder flows freely. Remove the iron and keep process is known as 'sweating'. If you hold the flag with your fingers while doing this you'll know exactly what it means! Now sweat the other flag to the other set of pins of the LM380. Do this carefully. While the LM380 is quite rugged, don't overdo it with the soldering iron. If you make a slip and Having accomplished that task, insert all have to resolder it, let it all cool down first. the flag steady until the solder sets. .). Don't overdo the solder. Find .

Having accomplished that task, insert all the other ICs and solder them in place, making sure — as always — you have them correctly oriented. ICs 1 to 7 are CMOS types. Use either an isolated soldering iron or an iron with an earthed tip. Handle the

ICs by their ends, avoiding touching the pins. Solder the supply pins (7 and 14) first. Now come the conscious The color attention

Now come the capacitors. The only thing you have to watch for here is the polarity of the electrolytics and tantalums.

It's probably a good idea at this stage to have a quick check over what you've done so far.

Now attach all the leads that run from the pc board to the two potentiometers, the two switches and the speaker(s). The three wires adjacent to C12 that run to the volume pot RV9 should be tinned copper wire. It makes life easier in a moment.

Now mount the two potentiometers, RV9 and RV27, and wire them up. Follow with SW1 and SW2. We glued our switches in place with quick-setting epoxy, but they could be screwed to the board. Attach the speaker(s) and the battery clip. Put knobs on the two potentiometer shafts.

Resist the urge to plug in a battery and try it out (it'll be out of tune anyway). First, *check everything*. Check the IC orientations especially. All OK? Now you're ready for the next bit.

First try out

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Set the VOICE switch to 2, DEPTH control fully anticlockwise (minimum) and the volume control about one-quarter advanced. Set all the trimpots to half travel. Switch on and touch one of the note keys. You should get a sound in the speaker. If not, try several other keys up and down the keyboard. Try VOICE 2 if you still get no response. If nothing happens there either, switch off and check connections and component orientations again. Correct any faults and try again. If you still have problems, check the voltage across pins 2 and 14 (+ve) of IC9 and pins 11 and 4 (+ve) of IC8. There should be 9 V or so on each. Also check that there's about 5 V across ZD1. With the TREMOLO off, check the voltage between the 0 V rail and pin 11 of IC8. There should be 5 V there. Then check the voltage between pins 1 and 14 (+ve) of ICs 1 to 7. There should be 5 V on each IC.

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If all this checks out OK, you're going to have to do a bit of signal tracing. All this needs is a high impedance crystal earpiece and a 100n capacitor in series with one lead.

With one lead on the 0 V rail, put the other lead on pin 2 of IC8 and touch one of the keys. You should get a sound. Try several other keys, or all of them, to see that you get a sound from each group of oscillators. If not, then check the circuitry around ICs 1 to 7. If the oscillators work, check that you're also getting signal across the two outer terminals of the volume control, RV9. If not, the fault is probably in the wiring of SW2 or IC8 is faulty. If you do get signal there, check with the earpiece that you're getting signal at pin 6 of the LM380. If not, RV9 wiring is probably faulty. If signal's there, check to see that it may be on pin 8 of the LM380. If so, then the speaker(s) or speaker wiring is faulty. If no signal there, the LM380 is probably faulty.

When the note oscillators work, try out the tremolo. If it doesn't work, check that IC7/2 and /3 is working correctly. You can do this with a multimeter. If that's OK, see that, with Tremolo ON, the multimeter needle vibrates when looking at the output (pin 11) of IC8/4.

Got it going? Now for that grand old Chinese ceremony "chu ning".

SUGGESTED CASE

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MATERIAL: 4 mm PLYWOOD OR ABS PLASTIC SHEET ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES

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BASE	347 x 172, ONE OFF
SIDE	176 x 37, TWO OFF
REAR	347 x 37, ONE OFF
FRONT	355 x 37, WITH 347 x 2 CUTOUT, ONE OFF

COVER

 TOP
 355 x 95, ONE OFF

 SIDE
 120 x 25, 25 x 45° CUTOUT, TWO OFF

 FRONT
 355 x 35, CHAMFERED EDGES, ONE OFF

 REAR
 347 x 21, ONE OFF

Tuning it up

First of all, put out the cat, tie up the dog and send the rest of the household away. This may be painful to others. If you possibly can, get hold of a digital frequency meter. Using one of these is by far the easiest way to tune each note oscillator to the required frequency. Simply attach the DFM input across the speaker terminals, sound each note in turn and adjust that note's trimpot to the frequency given in the accompanying Table. Looking from the keyboard side of the project, the trimpot for the lowest F is at the extreme left, lowest F# is the next trimpot, lowest G is the third trimpot from the left, and so on. Make sure the Tremolo is OFF. We used a marking pen and wrote the note on the board beside each appropriate trimpot.

The next best method is to tune the ETI-905 against a piano, organ or other fixed-pitch keyboard instrument. This is simple to do by sounding the required note on the piano, or whatever, then sounding the same note on the project and tuning it so that it sounds the same pitch (no 'beats' between them). Be patient and do it carefully, don't swing the trimpot violently one way then
the other. Tuning up this way is best done with the organ set to VOICE 2 and Tremolo OFF (turn the DEPTH fully anticlockwise).

There is another way, it's a little more tedious than the other methods, but yields good results, nonetheless. Get hold of a tuning fork (you could even build up and use the ETI-606 Electronic Tuning Fork, in Nov. '79 or Top Projects Vol. 6). Common tuning forks are "A 440" and "C 262" or middle C. You'll need three arms for this or a spare person. Seat yourself at a table or bench. Put a book or piece of sponge under the ETI-905 speakers. Set the VOICE switch to 2. Tremolo should be OFF. Set the tuning fork thrumming and hold the end of its shaft on the table or bench top to get a good, loud, sustained note. Touch the same note on the keyboard and adjust its trimpot so that its pitch is the same as the tuning fork's (i.e. no beats). Put the tuning fork aside and send your friend away, this next bit can be painful.

Say the note you just tuned was middle C (that's the C at the leftmost end of the keyboard). Now sound that C and the C above simultaneously, then tune the C above (C') so that there are no beats. But make sure that C' is above middle C. The trimpots should generally bring each oscillator into tune within a variation of $\pm 30^{\circ}$ of rotation from centre travel.

Now, count five notes up from middle C — C#, D, D#, E to F. Now sound F and middle C together. Tune F so that you get a pleasant sound with no beats. These two notes are now tuned a 'fifth' apart. Now sound the lowest F (right at the leftmost end of the keyboard) and the F you just tuned together. Tune the lower F so that you get no beats — making sure it's an octave lower. Now sound the topmost F and the F above middle C together and tune the topmost F for no beats. All three Fs should now be in tune. Starting at F above middle C, count up a further five notes — F#, G, G#, A to A# (B flat). Once again, tune for

NOTE	FREQUENCIES
F	698.5
E	659.3
D#	622.3
D	587.3
C#	554.4
С	523.3
В	493.9
A#	466.2
A	440.0
G#	415.3
G	392.0
F#	370.0
F	349.2
E	329.6
D#	311.1
D	293.7
C#	277.2
С	261.6 (middle C)
В	246.9
A#	233.1
A	220.0
G#	207.7
G	196.0
F#	185.0
F	174.6

polyphonic organ

PLAYING TIPS -

The 'keys' should be played with the ball of the finger, not the tip. There is no "touch" to the instruments — hitting the key hard will not alter the sound in any way. This is much like a real organ. Touch the keys smoothly and firmly.

Under extremely humid conditions, or if you have greasy fingers, some trouble may be experienced with notes holding on. Wipe your hands thoroughly and the keyboard, too.

a pleasant sound with no beats. Then tune the A# an octave lower. The next one you will tune is D# (E flat) right up the top end of the keyboard. Tune its partner an octave lower. Where to go from here? Simple. Start down at the lower D#.

Count five notes up from the D# just above middle C - that's the G# to the right. Once again, tune for a pleasant sound with no beats, then tune the companion note an octave lower. Commencing at that note, count five notes up - to C#. Tune as before, then tune the octave companion (now to the right, higher in pitch). From C# above middle C, count another five notes up (F#), tune it, then the octave note. Count up to B, tune it, then the octave note. Continue - B to E, E to A, A to D, D to G, then check that the Gs are in tune with the Cs — the first notes tuned. They should be. If not, they should only be a little out and you can go back around the loop and make minor adjustments.

All tuned? Now learn to play Bach's Toccata in D minor!

A case

We have not described complete details of a case for this instrument as we would expect constructors to 'customise' a case to suit individual tastes or circumstances. However, we have drawn up the dimensions of a suitable case that may be constructed of 4 mm thick material - such as plastic sheet. or plywood. The design has a 'top' and a 'bottom' and each need only be glued together. The board can be mounted in the bottom on standoff pillars. Several standoff pillars screwed onto the board could then support the case top. The accompanying drawings show the rudimentary details. The completed case could be covered in suitably patterned 'Contac', or something similar.

Batteries, supply

The project was designed to be powered by a 9 V battery or other sort of dc supply. It draws around 40 mA at average volume during playing, somewhat over 100 mA at full volume. You can use a No. 216 9 V (transistor radio) battery, but we recommend you get either an extra heavy duty type or an alkaline battery. Alternatively, you could use 6 x AA cells in a 'six pack' battery holder. You can dispense with the battery and use an appropriately rated plugpack if you like. A plugpack rated at 6 V/200 mA will deliver voltages around 8 - 9 V at current loads under 100 mA, and such a plugpack would be the best to use if you want to power the project from the ac mains.



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The 'Auto Tester'

Graeme Teesdale

This handy little test gadget will help you sort out all those little bugaboos that can go wrong in automotive electrics. With this, you can check voltage drops, on and off charge battery voltages and resistances.

BUDDING MECHANICS are very often bamboozled by the electrics of a modern motor vehicle. An automotive or electronic type multimeter with its combination scales all crammed together simply adds to the confusion. This project was developed to make fault-finding a little easier by providing simple LED indication of 'set' points in voltage or resistance.

In a vehicle, voltage drop in cables of more than 0.5 volt can bring problems. The Auto Tester provides a clear indication of voltage drops less or greater than 0.5 V. The battery system, to perform up to scratch, must deliver at least 12 V on load and the battery should have a terminal voltage of more than 13.5 V when charging.

Resistances encountered in vehicles tend to have fairly well defined limits. Many devices have resistances under 10 ohms, a few range up to 150 ohms. Thus the first resistance 'set' point is at about 150 ohms. Much higher resistances are encountered in HT suppressors, etc. Generally, these are around 10k or 15k. Trouble can occur if they go faulty and exhibit a high resistance, generally greater than 50k. Thus, two other 'set' points for resistance are at 10k and 50k.

The unit was housed in a small, conveniently-sized jiffy box. The pc board designed for this unit will just fit comfortably into several different types on the market. Four indicator LEDs are provided: a



Pragmatic. Simple, but functional. The project was housed in a small jiffy box with a Scotchcal panel added.

POLARITY indicator, followed by one for each of the three set points in voltage and resistance. Two pushbuttons select which 'mode' you wish to use --- VOLTS or OHMS.

Where battery polarity is unknown, or in instances where the Auto Tester may be incorrectly connected, the POLARITY LED will light when the red, or positive, input lead is connected to the battery negative.

Protection against input overvoltage damage has been incorporated, so that voltage inputs of greater than 15 V are 'clamped' to avoid damaging the IC.

The Auto Tester, unlike most multimeters, will not be damaged if a dc voltage is applied to the input when it is being used in the resistance mode.

The unit is powered from a No. 216, 9 V battery mounted in the jiffy box. The circuit is based around the commonly available, low cost LM324 or uA324 quad op-amp. The battery will likely last its shelf life (probably a year or more) as consumption is only ever momentary, when you take a reading.

Construction

The project pc board has been designed to fit into almost any of the small jiffy boxes available. These are generally all-plastic or plastic cases with a light gauge aluminium 'lid'. We designed a Scotchcal front panel which will suit those boxes measuring 52 x 100 mm or a little larger.



Before assembling the components to the board, check that is has no breaks or shorts between tracks, particularly between the IC pins. Also check that components like RV1, the zener diodes and LEDs have the correct lead hole sizes drilled. The board can be mounted by soldering the two pushbutton switches directly to the board and letting the board hang from their leads - it's quite a robust arrangement. If you're going to do this, see that the holes in the pc board for PB1 and PB2 are drilled the right size.

Next, check that the pc board fits inside the box. Make sure you orient the board correctly when you do this. If the board doesn't fit in without jamming you may have

A4-sized

to carefully trim a little off one or both sides with a file until it fits properly. If it doesn't fit at all, get a bigger box! Using the front panel artwork, mark out

and drill the front panel, or lid, of the box. Fit the four LED mounts.

Once the board is ready to go, commence assembly by soldering all the resistors in

HOW IT WORKS - ETI 334

The clearest way of seeing how this circuit works is to break it down into simplified sections. The Auto Tester performs three main functions: voltage drop measurement, 12/13.8 V measurement and resistance measurement. In addition, an indication of reverse polarity connection is provided along with input overvoltage protection.

The whole circuit is built around an LM324 (or uA324) quad op-amp, IC1. Three op-amps from this are arranged as comparators and one as an amplifier. Let's look at the voltage drop measurement stage first. This portion of the circuit is shown in Figure 1.

Only the relevant components are included. When PB1 is pressed, power is supplied to IC1 via D3. Note that R1, LED1, R2 and ZD2 play no part here. RV1, R3 and R4 form a voltage divider. IC1a is arranged as an amplifier and IC1d as a comparator.

If the input leads are then connected across a cable having a voltage drop of less than half a volt, say 0.2 V, the voltage appearing at the

non-inverting input of IC1a will be about 0.1 V (half the input volts) due to the divider action of RV1, R3 and R4. RV1 is set to provide this division ratio of about two. IC1a provides a gain of 10, and thus the output will be 1 V. This is lower than the 2.6 V on the non-inverting Input of IC1d and thus its output will be driven high, lighting LED4.

If the voltage drop on the cable you have connected the input leads across reaches a little over a half a volt, say 0.55 V, the voltage on the non-inverting input of IC1a will be 0.275 V. The voltage on the output of IC1a, and thus the inverting input of IC1d, will be 2.75 V which exceeds the 2.6 V on IC1d's noninverting input. The output of IC1d will thus go low and LED4 will extinguish, warning you of excessive voltage drop in the cable.

Note that, when performing voltage drop measurements, the positive lead must be connected at the end of the cable closest to the positive terminal of the vehicle battery

When the input leads are open circuit and

PB1 is pressed, D1 will be forward biased as it is connected to the 7.5 V rail (from ZD1) via R8. Thus, something a little under 7 V will appear at the 'top' of RV1, and about 3.5 V at pins 3, 5 and 10 of IC1. This will drive the output of IC1d low, and LED4 will be unlit. It won't change the condition of either IC1c or IC1d, so LEDs 2 and 3 will also be unlit. Thus, nothing happens if you press PB1 ('VOLTS') when the leads are not connected to anything.

Let us look at the other voltage measurements now. This section of the circuitry is shown in Figure 2. IC1b and IC1c are connected as comparators. Each has their inverting input connected to the voltage divider R9, 10, 11 and 12. This voltage divider is supplied from a regulated 7.5 volts, derived by ZD1 and R16. Thus, battery voltage variations will not affect circuit operation, provided the battery voltage doesn't fall to about 8 V or less. IC1b and IC1c have their non-inverting inputs connected together and these are attached to the input voltage divider.



auto tester

all 1/4 W, 5% unless noted

PARTS LIST - ETI-334

47R

82k

4k7

1k

10k

12k

3k3

4k7

150R

100R

mount

100k min. trimpot.

horizontal or vertical

820R

100

180R

Resistors

R1

R2

R3

R4

R5

R6

R7

RA

B11

R12

R16

RV1

B9 B10

R13, 14, 15



place, then the diodes D1, 2 and 3, followed by the two zener diodes. Make sure you get all the diodes in the correct way round

If you're mounting the board to PB1 and PB2, solder these in place now, making sure their mounting 'shoulders' are level. Insert the four LEDs next, but don't solder them in place. Make sure you orient them correctly and don't trim off their leads. Temporarily mount the board to the front panel of the case. Push the LEDs into position and then solder and trim their leads. De-mount the board from the panel and fit IC1, RV1, the battery clip lead and the two input leads.

When PB1 is pressed, power is supplied to IC1 via D3, as before. With no input voltage, the outputs of IC1b and c will both be low and LEDs 2 and 3 will be unlit. When the Input leads are connected to a voltage a little over 12 V, the voltage on pin 10 of IC1c will be a little over 6 V. This will drive the output of IC1c high, lighting LED3. When the input voltage rises above about 13.5 V, the voltage on the pin 5 of IC1b will be a little over 6.7 V, driving the output of IC1b high, now lighting LED2 also.

Look at resistance measurement now. For this explanation, refer to the complete circuit diagram. As before, R1, LED1, R2 and ZD2 play no part here.

When PB2 is pressed, power is supplied to IC1 via D2. Some current is supplied to the resistive divider network, R9-10-11-12, by R8. This establishes a different set of voltages on the three comparator inputs. Pin 6, IC1b will now have about 3.8 V on it, pin 9, IC1c about 3 V on it and pin 12, IC1d about 1.3 V on it.

When the leads are connected to a resistance, current will be supplied to the resistance via D1 and R5. Say the resistance is 100 ohms. About 1.8 mA will be driven through it because there is about 8.5 V on the cathode of D1 and 8.5 divided by 4800 ohms gives about 1.8 mA. Thus, there will be a voltage drop across the 100 ohms of resistance of about 0.18 V. About 0.09 volts will appear on pin 3, IC1a. The output of IC1a will drive the inverting input of IC1d to about 0.9 V which is less than the 1.2 V on IC1d's non-Inverting Input. Thus the output of IC1d will be high, lighting LED4. If the resistance across the input is say 180 ohms, the voltage across the input leads will be about 0.32 V. About 0.16 V appears on pin 3, IC1a and 1.6 V on pin 13, IC1d. The output of IC1d will therefore go low, and LED4 will not light. If the resistance across the input terminals



Semiconductors D1, 2, 3 1N914, 1N4148 etc IC1 LM324, uA324 LED1, 2, 3, 4 TIL220R red LEDs ZD1 7V5 zener diode ZD2 15 V zener diode Miscellaneous PB1, PB2 press-on pushbutton switches ETI-334 pc board; jiffy box 52 x 30 x 100 mm or thereabout; No. 216 battery and battery clip lead; two alligator clips and leads, one red, one black; Scotchcal front panel, etc. **Price estimate** \$15 - \$17

is between 150 ohms and 10k, say 5000 ohms or so, then the voltage across it will be about 4 V. The voltage on pin 10, IC1c will be about 2 V, which is less than that on pin 9 and the output of IC1c will be low and LED3 will be unlit. If the resistance across the input leads is about 15k, say (such as a spark plug suppressor resistor), then the voltage across the Input will be about 6.4 V and the voltage presented to pin 10, IC1c will be about 3.2 V. This is above the 3 V on pin 9 and the output will thus go high, turning on LED3.

If the resistance across the Input leads is about 50k, then the voltage across the input will be about 7.8 V. The voltage on pin 5, IC1b will be about 3.9 V and the output of IC1b will therefore be high, turning LED2 on. Note that LED3 will also be on as the voltage on pin 10, IC1c is above that on pin 9 and IC1c's output will be high also. Thus, for all resistances above 50k (including an open circuit) LED2 and LED3 will light.

Followed that so far? Alright, let's look at the reverse polarity indication. The relevant portion of the circuit is shown in Figure 3.



If the input leads are transposed while trying to measure voltage, ZD2 will conduct as a diode in the forward direction (as shown by the arrow), passing current through LED1, which

will turn on. It will also pass some current through R1, but that's Immaterial. R1 is there so that current can pass to RV1 when the leads are correctly connected, otherwise no current would pass through LED1 as it would appear as a reverse-blased diode.

If you reverse the input leads while attempting to measure voltage drop, LED1 will only come on if the voltage drop is above about 1.3 V or so. Thus, it is important to watch lead polarity when measuring voltage drop in cables.



Overvoltage protection is provided by ZD2. Why have it? Well, if a battery cable comes adrift and you're attempting to measure voltages while the motor is running the generator/alternator can quite easily deliver outputs of 20 V or so. This can possibly destroy the LM324. In addition, it is not unusual to get inductively-produced voltage spikes' on the supply lines in a vehicle, which can also destroy the IC. If a voltage of greater than 15 V appears on the input leads to the Auto Tester, ZD2 will ensure that the voltage delivered to the LM324 does not exceed 15 V.

The various voltages and resistances given here can vary by +/- 10% or so without grossly affecting your interpretation of readings. What you are after, after all, is ballpark' measurements which will indicate if all is well, or not.



If you have anything to do with electronics then I bet you can't think of many jobs where an oscilloscope isn't useful. I guess it all comes about from the old adage 'a picture is worth a thousand words'. Now, in less than a thousand words, I'll put you in the picture regarding TRIO's CS-1560All oscilloscope.

ThiO's CS-1560All socilioscope. The 1560All is a dual trace, 15MHz, honest-togoodness value for dollar instrument. It is well suited to industrial applications, TV servicing, production line testing, educational or hobby work. It is rugged, reliable, easy to use and very portable. Vertical sensitivity is good without sacrificing large signal input capability. Sweep rates are from a high 0.5 μ S to 0.5S per division and a high persistance P7 Phosphor is now available as an option to make full use of the slowest ranges.

Triggering can be normal or via a video sync separator and has to be the best in any low-cost oscilloscope ever made. How often have you used a big name, high performance oscilloscope for routine work and been driven mad by the constant fiddling needed to maintain a stable triggered display particularly when the input is variable. With one wave of a CS-1560All the problem vanishes. Up to its rated 3db point of 15MHz it will produce a locked display with only 0.2 of a division dellection amplitude. At 20MHz it requires only 0.3 of a division to lock and at 25MHz, 0.7 of a division. That is real triggering!

real triggering! Along with the rest of TRIO's range, this instrument is slanted toward useability, the kind of convenience and practicability that makes you reach past the 'Gee wizz technoscope' to grab the little TRIO with the sharp, stable, bright blue trace that shows the whole plcture quicker than I can tell it.

The best way to see why I'm so keen on the CS-1560All is to check it out for yourself at any Parameters location or stockist right throughout Australia.





Now you're ready for testing. But first, check everything carefully. See that the IC, all diodes and LEDs are correctly orientated, according to the component overlay. etting 7.5 V (within ± 0.3 V) across ZD1 when you press the VOLTS button. Also check the voltages on pins 6, 9 and 12 of IC1 when you press the VOLTS button and see



Calibration. Test setup for calibrating the Auto Tester.

Testing the unit

Fit a 9 V, No. 216 battery. Short the input clips together and press the VOLTS button. The 0.5 V LED should come on. If not, check component orientations, then resistor values. Fix any faults. Once you have that corrected, try again. When you get the 0.5 V LED to light, unclip the input leads and it should go out.

To calibrate the unit, you'll need to get hold of a multimeter, a well charged 12 V battery and a 20k potentiometer. Hookup the circuit shown here and adjust the potentiometer to give a 12 V reading on the multimeter. Press the VOLTS button and adjust RV1 so that the '12 V' LED just lights. Then, reset the potentiometer to get a 0.5 V reading, or a little more, on the multimeter. The '0.5 V' LED should just light. If it doesn't light, vary the potentiometer slightly until it lights. If the '0.5 V' LED lights when the multimeter reads more than ±0.1 V from 0.5 V, then you may have to change the value of R12. Increase it if the voltage is low, decrease it if the voltage is high. Just take the next highest or next lowest resistor value, you're only after a 'ballpark' indication, after all.

Set the potentiometer fully 'up' (fully clockwise). If the battery is well charged, then the multimeter should read 13.5 V or above and the '13.8 V' LED should turn on, along with the '12 V' LED. Now, reverse the Auto Tester input leads. The POLARITY LED should come on.

If you can't get the proper indications, check with the multimeter that you are

they are close to those given in the How It Works.

If all is well, proceed with testing the OHMS mode. Disconnect the 12 V battery. Set the multimeter to read resistance (should be the X1 scale). Adjust the potentiometer until the multimeter reads about 100 ohms. Press the OHMS button and the '0-150' LED should come on. Turn the potentiometer until that LED goes out and keep turning till the '10k' LED turns on. It should turn on when the multimeter reads somewhere in the vicinity of 10k.

With the Auto Tester leads open circuit, both the '10k' and '50k' LEDs should turn on. You are now ready for use. Happy fault-

finding!



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"BIG BOARD II"



Prototyping Area

Jim Ferguson, the designer of the "Big Board" distributed by Digital Research: Computers, has produced a stunning new computer that we will begin shipping in November called "Big Board II", it has the following features:

4 MHz Z80 - CPU AND PERIPHERAL CHIPS

STD Bus

> The Ferguson computer runs at 4 MHz. Its monitor code is lean, uses Mode 2 interrupts, and makes good use of the Z80-A DMA chip.

64K DYNAMIC RAM + 4K STATIC CRT RAM + 24K E(E)PROM OR STATIC RAM

"Big Board II" has the three memory banks. The first memory bank has eight 4164 RAMs that provide 60K of user space and 4K of monitor space. The second memory bank has two 2Kx8 SRAMs for the memory-mapped CRT display and space for six 2732 As, 2Kx8 staticRAMS, or pin-compatible E(E)PROMs. The third memory bank is for RAM or ROM added to the board via the STD bus. Whether bought as a bare board, a full kit, or assembled and tested, it comes with a 200 nS2732A EPROM containing the monitor.

MULIPLE-DENSITY CONTROLLER FOR SS/DS FLOPPY DISKS

The new Ferguson single-board computer has a multiple-density disk controller. It can use 1793, 1797, or 8877 controller chips since it generated the signal with TTL parts. The board has two connectors for disk signal with 34 pins for 5.25" drivers, the other with 50 pins 8" drives

VASTLY IMPROVED CRT DISPLAY

The new Ferguson SBC uses a 6845s CRT controller and 8002 Video Attributed controller to produce a display that will rival the display of quality terminals. Characters are formed by a 5x7 dot matrix on 15.75 KHz monitors and 7x9 dot matrix on 18.60 KHz monitors. The display is user programmable with the default display 24 lines of 80 characters.

STD BUS CONNECTOR

The Ferguson computer brings its bus signals to a convenient place on the PC board where users can solder an DSTD, bus cards can be plugged directly into it, and it can as well be connected by bus cable to industry-standard card cages.

DMA

The new Ferguson computer has a Z80-A DMA chip that will allow byte-wise data transfers at 500K bytes per second and bit serial transfers via the Z80 A S10 at 880K bytes per second with serial processor overhead, though the monitor for the new computer uses the DMA chip mainly for transferring data to and from disk, the chip can readily be used for other things since its "wait/ready" pin can be connected under software control to some half a dozen signal lines. When a hard-disk subsystem is connected to the "Big Board II" via its "SASI" Interface, the DMA chip makes breathtaking disk performance possible.

"SASI" INTERFACE FOR WINCHESTER DISKS

The "Big Board II" implements the Host portion of the "Shugart Associates Systems Interface". Adding a Winchester disk drive is no harder than attaching a floppy disk drive. A user simply 1: Runs a 50-conductor ribbon cable from a header on the board to any of several inexpensive controller cards for Winchester drives that implement the controller portion of the SASI Interface. 2: Cables the controller to an appropriate drive, and 3: Provides power for the controller-card and drive. Since our CBIOS contains code for communication with hard-disk, that's all a user has to do to add a Winchester to a system

A Z80-A S10/0 = TWO ASYNCHRONOUS/SYNCHRONOUS SERIAL PORTS A PARALLEL KEYBOARD PORT = FOUR OTHER PARALLEL PORTS

USER 1/0 The new Ferguson single-board computer has one parallel port for an ASCII keyboard and four others for user-defined 1/0. When the computer is powered up or reset, the monitor looks for a carriage-return at the keyuboard and serial ports. If the first carriagereturn the monitor gets comes from the parallel keyboard, the monitor uses the board's

video display circuitry to communicate with the user via a CRT. If the first carriage return is typed at an ASCII terminal attached to a serial port, the monitor autabauds and makes the terminal the system console

TWO Z80-A CTCs = EIGHT PROGRAMMABLE COUNTERS/TIMERS The new Ferguson computer has two Z80-A CTCs. One is used to clock data into and out of the Z80-A S10/0, while the other is for systems and application use

PROM PROGRAMMING CIRCUITRY AND SOFTWARE

The new Ferguson SBC has circuitry and drivers for programming 2716s, 2732(A)s, or pin-compatible (E)EPROMs.

CP/M

CP/M with Russell Smith's CBIOS for the new Ferguson computer is available for \$190. The CB10S is available separately for \$39.50. Actual board size: 39.6cm x 22.2cm.

Pricing and Availability:

Availability: We should start shipping the second week in November. In single quantities, full kits cost \$750.00 + tax, and A&T'd computers cost \$895. There are attractive discounts that range to 35% for OEM's and dealers. For details about them please call Rod Irving on (03) 489 7099. ie: 3 Ferguson II "Big Board" are less 20% off the one-off price, hard disks disk controllers, boxes and power supply to suit both 8 * 8 5¼ * systems will be available





YOU CAN PHONE CARLINGFORD ON 872 4444 AS WELL!

Model railway points controller and indicators

This project employs a capacitive discharge type power supply to drive the solenoid actuators in model railway points switchers. An add-on indicator unit can be used in conjunction with it to show which way points are switched at any time.

Jonathan Scott

THE IDEA of using a capacitive discharge supply to drive the solenoids in model railway points switchers is not new. Indeed, you can buy these at hobby shops for \$20 or so, if you are not inclined to build one for yourself. However, this project incorporates refinements you may not have seen, along with a system of indicating the state of the points modelled after the fashion of the 'professional' signal box lighted map.

The capacitive discharge supplies bought 'over the counter' generally charge a capacitor of one to two thousand microfarads via a current limiting resistor from a rectifier and an ac source. This is quite adequate, but can be refined. If you charge the capacitor from a constant current source, it charges somewhat faster and one can provide an 'unready' indication while it's charging. The little extra speed one gains in charging is handy as several points often need to be changed in a short space of time and one's fingers dance from button to button when doing so.

With either system, the current limiting arrangement protects the solenoids against burnout if the supply happens to be accidentally connected indefinitely. The simpler system almost invariably incinerates something if you get a short somewhere.

The idea behind the capacitive discharge method is simply that the point changes in the first hundred milliseconds or so, any other power delivered is wasted. The high momen-



Figure 1. The controller/indicators scheme.

tary current capability of a capacitor means that the solenoid always moves quickly. When you connect the charged capacitor to the points solenoid it will deliver a very high current which rapidly subsides to nothing or, at worst, the charge current which can be



Signal map. This shows a view of one of my signal maps with the points pushbuttons and indicator LEDs installed.

much less than the current required to actuate the solenoid. Thus, the solenoid remains cool even if connected (by some accident or other) indefinitely, avoiding burnout of the solenoid.

The outline of a capacitive discharge supply is shown in Figure 1, along with the outline of a 'remote point indicator', or 'remoter'.

The remoter is simply a 'memory' circuit which records which way the point was last changed. I used a simple flip-flop for this. Two LEDs or lamps are used to indicate the point's condition. These may be built into a signal map panel. This is basically just a line diagram of a track layout, or part thereof, with lights and switches in the symbolic positions of the actual points on the track layout. Train signal lights are also usually included on the map along with train position sensors, if used.

There is, of course, no need to have remoters. They are purely conveniences, rather than necessary functional items. Remoters are primarily important if you wish to have a layout which is as much like the 'real' thing as possible. However, for the few dollars or so extra cost each, they add a very pleasing touch of realism. You can have any number of points in your layout and you'll only need one capacitive discharge supply unit. The one described can easily drive three points simultaneously if you need to operate some points together. One remoter is needed for each set of points.

Construction

Construction is relatively brief. The only part we can really cover here is the assembly of the pc boards and with the usual exhortation "assemble the boards according to the overlays", it's nearly all over!

There are two pc boards: ETI-1510a is the capacitive discharge supply, and ETI-1510b is for the remoters. Let us take the supply board first. It is easiest to mount the diodes and resistors first, then Q1 and IC1, followed by the capacitors. Take care with the orientation of the diodes and transistors as well as C1 and C2. Note that Q1 and IC1 should have heatsinks attached. You can make these from a scrap of aluminium; each heatsink should be at least 25 sq. cm in area. They can be bolted straight to the metal face of each device, but don't forget to smear on thermal compound first.

You may or may not wish to mount the 'charging' LED (LED1 on ETI-1510a) off the

points controller/indicators



HOW IT WORKS - ETI-1510

There are two distinct parts to the project: the first is a capacitor discharge supply used to operate the point solenolds, the second is a remote indicator unit.

The capacitor discharge supply unit charges a capacitor which is then discharged into the point solenoid, which then operates the points. This unit is capable of changing one point every half second or so, and can power a large number of points together.

The remote indicator unit, or 'remoter', has the job of 'remembering' which way the point set was last switched and indicates the direction with a pair of LEDs mounted as part of a signal map.

Consider the capacitor discharge unit. Diodes D1-D4 rectify the 14-18 volt ac input to provide a dc supply. Capacitor C1 smooths this for IC1 which regulates the voltage supply for the remoters. Up to fifteen remoters can be run off the output of IC1.

Transistor Q1 and surrounding components form a current source which charges C2 via D5. LED1 forms the voltage reference and doubles as an indicator which illuminates for the time when the capacitor is being recharged after use. Diode D5 prevents reverse biasing of the transistor when C2 is charged and C1 is below the peak input voltage value.

Using a current source for the charging element removes the need for a large series resistor and speeds up recharging as well as making the system short circuit proof.

Diode D6 is a "freewheel" diode which prevents possible reversing of the polarisation of C2 by the flyback voltage of a solenoid.

When a button is pressed, making a connection from the output of the unit to a point solenoid, C2 discharges into the coll, changing the point. After C2 is discharged the only current flowing through the coil is the recharge current of about 375 mA. When the button isolates the point solenoid, the current is free to charge C2, which takes about quarter of a second. When C2 reaches the input voltage, Q1 saturates, LED1 goes out, and the unit is ready to operate again.

The 375 mA charging current is insufficient to harm a solenoid if it is left connected for any reason. As the controller can withstand indefinite shorting itself, the whole system is protected against abuse and failure of switches, etc.

Each remoter consists of an R/S type flipflop formed by two transistors. Assume initially that Q1 is on, and Q2 off. The collector current of Q1, via R1, illuminates LED1, and the saturation collector voltage of Q1 ensures that Q2 remains off.

When a solenoid is activated by the discharge of the capacitor, a large voltage spike appears across It. Suppose that the voltage across the coil appears on R10. Capacitor C2 filters out brief induced spikes, so that no signal other than the correct one can affect the circult. When the longer duration discharge pulse appears on R10 some current reaches the base of Q2, turning it on. This turns on LED2 via R2 and removes the base drive from Q1, and it turns off. Thus LED1 goes out, and the collector voltage on Q1 keeps Q2 turned on via R3. The reverse operation occurs when a pulse appears on R9.

Transistors are used rather than an IC as they have a higher output drive, are less intolerant of supply voltages and ICs normally have more than one flip-flop in each package and you waste the rest.

Project 1510

board; like on the front panel of your controller, for example. This is a good idea if other people are using your layout as it helps them allow for the necessary delay between point switching operations of about half a second or so. Make sure you wire in LED1 the right way round.

The remoter board (ETI1-1510b) is quite straightforward. Best way to tackle this one is to mount the resistors and capacitors first. Then mount the two transistors making sure you get them the right way round. Finally, mount the two LEDs. Leave their leads long as the board can actually 'hang' from them. Alternatively, the LEDs may be mounted off the board and the board mounted somewhere conveniently nearby.

I secured my boards to the underside of the model railway baseboard with staples from a staple gun holding down the wires to and from the units. The capacitive discharge supply was actually mounted at right angles to the baseboard. The remoters were held flat on the baseboard by stapling the wires fairly close to the pc board. This arrangement has proved entirely satisfactory.

Trying out

The ETI-1510a board (supply) can be tried out first. Hook up the input to an ac source of between 14 and 18 volts. On switch-on, LED1 should light then extinguish about a second later. If not, check that it's connected the right way round. If that's OK, check that you're getting about 1^{1/2} times the ac input voltage across C1 (between 20 and 25 Vdc or so should appear across it). If not, switch off and check that diodes D1 to D4 are all correctly oriented. Correct any faults as you go. When you've got LED1 to light on switchon, then check that the output of IC1 is +5 V. Measure the voltage across C2. It should be equal, or nearly so, to the voltage on Q1. If LED1 won't go out, or there's less than one volt aross C2, odds-on you've got D6 the wrong way round.

Temporarily hook up the supply to a points solenoid and see that it operates as expected.

You can check out the remoter(s) by temporarily connecting it to the +5 V from the supply board. One or other of the LEDs will light. Say LED2 on the remoter lights. Connect the 'SOLENOID 1' input momentarily to the positive terminal of C2 on the supply. LED1 should light and LED2 should extinguish. If not, check transistor and LED orientations. If this works, then temporarily connect the 'SOLENOID 2' input to the positive terminal of C2 and the LEDs should swap over.

When wiring in the remoters, it may be necessary to add some extra supply bypassing to prevent random toggling of the LED indicators. Add a tantalum with a value between 4u7 and 10u. You'll need one of these per extra metre of cable length if the cable is a metre long or longer.

Wiring multiple points

Invariably, you will want to install multiple sets of points, some of which operate alone, some of which may need to operate together. There are two wiring options which exist and which may prove useful if you have not seen them before.

It often happens that two points will always need to be switched together. These can be wired directly in parallel and operated by only two pushbuttons. The capacitive discharge supply described should drive such an arrangement easily, without the need to increase the value of the discharge capacitor (C2 on ETI-1510a). The 3300u capacitor specified would easily and reliably operate three parallel points in my layout. If you need to drive more, then the capacitor's value can be increased (try 4700u). Conversely, you can decrease the capacitor's value if you find your solenoids are light ones and/or don't have parallel operated points. Don't forget that, if you increase the capacitor's value, you'll increase the charging time. If you decrease it, charging time speeds up.

Sometimes there is a need to have one set of points 'slaved' from another, but have the first set operated independently also. This is readily achieved by the inclusion of some simple diode logic. A diode with its anode connected to one solenoid and its cathode connected to another will leave the first point unaffected by the second when switched, but will ensure that when the first is switched, the second also operates. This can be implemented with ordinary silicon rectifier diodes such as EM401s, 1N4001s, etc.

The various wiring arrangements are illustrated in Figure 2.

Printed circuits. Full size artwork of the two pc boards.



Figure 2. Showing the three fundamental schemes for wiring points.

Logic output

One advantage of remoters is that they can output the state of a point set as logic levels for feeding into a digital system or computer. Astute readers will have noticed a certain provision in these model railway projects for a computer interface. The collectors of the transistors in each remoter circuit give a 'low' voltage when the respective side is that one carrying the traffic. For a 5 V supply, the levels are TTL. This is the main reason that the remoters are run from a carefully regulated supply, apart from a desire to keep LED illumination level fairly constant. For those needing CMOS or other levels the resistor values for 8 V and 12 V supplies are shown on the diagrams. (R1-2 and R3-4 will vary.)

Coupled with position sensing systems, the remoters can allow a simple anticrash logic system to be hardware implemented!





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RADIO CIRCUITS USING ICS

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SECOND BOOK OF CMOS IC PROJECTS **BP59**

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VMOS PROJECTS **BP83**

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BP88 \$7.52 Design notes and applications on many topics including basic theory, amplifiers, power supplies, audio circuits, oscillators, filters, computers and control engineering. It's written around the 741 IC but includes design notes for most of the common op-amps

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ETI CIRCUITS BODKS 1/2/3 Many of these circuits have been published in the 'Ideas for Experimenters' section in ETI.

ETI CIRCUIT TECHNIQUES VOLS 1/2 \$4.75 ea The how, what, which, where, why and how much anthology of electronic components, circuits and techniques.

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test equipment and fault finding

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MICROCOMPUTER DESIGN AND TROUBLESHOOTING

218199 \$26.75 Tells you how to design microcomputer systems and make them work without an expensive commercial development system or the need for costly test instrumenta-tion. The author also provides a complete description of two popular microprocessors — the 8085 and the 6502.

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This programmed text breaks down the process of operating a scope into a series of logical steps starting with because a scope into a sense of logical steps stating with the deflection of the electron beam and continuing through proper use of the triggering controls to measure the phase difference between two waveforms.

ELECTRONIC TROUBLESHOOTING HANDBOOK 52585P \$10.50

access and access ac

PRACTICAL REPAIR AND RENOVATION OF COLOUR TVS BP34

\$4 32 BP34 54.32 This book shows how to obtain a working colour TV for very little outlay by repairing and renovating a set that has been written off by a dealer. Includes practical details of how to construct your own CRT tester/rejuvenator and cross hatch generator.

HOW TO BUILD YOUR OWN SOLIO STATE OSCILLOSCOPE **BP57**

\$5.12 The oscilloscope is divided into various sections which can be individually constructed and tested and then assembled together to complete the whole instrument. Also tells you how to use the instrument.

TRANSISTOR RADIO FAULT-FINDING CHART **BP7**0

Used properly, this chart should enable the reader to trace most common faults quickly. Across the top of the chart are four rectangles containing brief descriptions of the faults. Selecting the appropriate fault, the reader simply follows the arrows and carries out the suggested checks in sequence until the fault is cleared.

ELECTRONIC TEST EQUIPMENT CONSTRUCTION BP75

\$5 92 Describes construction of wide range of test gear including FET amplified voltmeter, resistance bridge, field strength indicator, heterodyne frequency meter etc.

POWER SUPPLY PROJECTS **BP76**

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HOW TO GET YOUR ELECTRONIC PROJECTS WORKING BP110 \$6.56

Helps you to overcome the problems of a circuit that doesn't work by indicating how and where to start looking for many of the common faults that can occur when building up a project.

TEST GEAR - METERING AND POWER SUPPLY

\$3.00 PROJECTS Includes many types of meters, audio noise and signal generators, simple CMOS tester, oscilloscope calibrator ote

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21746P \$8.75 Complete, accurate, up-to-date guide to direct substitutes for receiving and picture tubes. Contains over 6000 receiving tube substitutes, over 4000 monochrome and colour picture tube substitutes, and 600 communications substitutes. Also includes pinouts for quick operational

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advanced maths or obscure theory is used.

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ELECTRONIC MUSIC AND CREATIVE TAPE RECORDING **BP51** \$5.92

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AUDIO PROJECTS

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\$2.35 ea The Australian music magazine dedicated to the art and craft of sound. Published April, July, October, Yearbook in December: \$15 for one year subscription. Please indicate starting Issue.

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COBOL FOR BEGINNERS

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BEGINNING BASIC

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BEGINNING FORTRAN

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39815A \$17.95 This book describes how computers work. For people who use small computers, it starts with the most elementary gates and works up to the complete computer. Gives an understanding of languages and how they operate in the computer

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RP72 Learning about microprocessors is easy with this book, written in a style that is easy to follow. The shortcomings of this basic machine are discussed and the reader is shown how these are overcome by changes to the instruction set. Relative addressing, index registers follow as logical progressions.

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21865P

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amateur radio, DX, communications

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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.



This circuit will impress your friends and deter those dastardly vandals who seem determined to make us drive around with bent coat-hangers for radio aerials. says Steve Gagen of North Balwyn Victoria.

Electric car aerials can be bought quite cheaply, but they require a switch to make the aerial go up and down. You don't always remember to retract the

aerial when leaving your car, and that's when the vandals strike.

The circuit takes its signal directly from the on/off switch of the car radio. When the radio is turned on, C1 rapidly charges up, and a negative going pulse from IC2a triggers the 555. The positive signal from the radio gates the 555 to the 'up' relay, turning

RV1 and C4 (adjustable between 1.1 and 2.4 seconds).

When the radio is turned off, R1 and C1 allow about a five second delay before the aerial retracts. This stops the aerial going up and down as you operate the self starter which cuts power to all accessories in most cars.

The diode-resistor-capacitor network in the IC power supply is to remove transients which may it on for a time determined by R5, cause false triggering. It should

be left connected to the battery at all times, and not wired through the ignition switch. Since the ICs will draw less than 10 mA, battery drain is insignificant. The rating of the relays should be at least 5 A, preferably 10 A, since electric car aerials start with a tremendous current surge.

R9 and R10 should be chosen to suit the relay. I have chosen the wiring for SPDT contacts, but DPST relays could also be used.



Fuse fail indicator

R.N. Sinclair of Coogee NSW sent in this circuit which indicates an open circuit fuse by flashing the LED D1.

The circuit is based around the popular 555 timer IC which is arranged as a multivibrator with its frequency/period determined by C1, R3 and R4. R1 is the current limiter for D1.

When the fuse is intact, the BC558 is off but when the fuse fails and there is an open circuit the BC558 switches on, supplying power to the input of the 555 (pin 1). A load must be present to switch the transistor on and consequently the LED.

The fuse fail indicator must not be used when the power supply is greater than 15 V

IDEA OF THE MONTH



W.C. Gregg, St. Mary's NSW

This idea was invented 'on the spot' when doing a labour of love at a school. A mic was needed in a remote area, some 200 metres distant from the amplifier. Looking around I found an unused telephone-type cable that ran from the room where the amplifier was located to near where the mic needed to be.

The circuit is pretty well selfexplanatory. Two low-to-high impedance audio transformers were used at each end of the cable, driven as a balanced line. The centre-tapped hi-Z windings gave me a dc link to do switching with

it's an old remote signalling technique. The switch in the mic was used to drive an opto-coupler to switch a relay, the contacts of which provided mic switching at the amplifier input. Using a relay switched directly via the line causes hum problems from pickup by the relay coil.

The resistor R1 should be adjusted to give about 10-15 mA current through the opto-coupler input. The two 220n capacitors are only necessary if any hum loop develops. Keep all the transformers away from stray magnetic fields. Don't earth the centre-tap wire.

This system has been used at distances up to 1 km. To the naked ear, there is no degradation in frequency response.

Etching tank

A discarded cordial bottle is a simple, but effective, etching tank as discovered by N.F. Bush of Canterbury NSW.

I was recently making up several pc boards and found that I did not have a suitable etching tank. The containers which I have used on other occasions were flimsy and etchant was always spilt all over the place. So I grabbed an old cordial bottle and cut it out as shown on the diagram.

I was amazed at how successful it was as I could move it around and didn't spill a drop.

The used etchant can be discarded easily by unscrewing the lid and pouring it out. There's not much mess to clean up afterwards and the bottle can be washed thoroughly and stored until needed again.



'IDEA OF THE MONTH' CONTEST

COUPON

Cut out and send to: Scope/ETI 'Idea of the Month' St. Contest, ETI Magazine, 15 Boundary Rushcutters Bay NSW 2011.

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Scope Laboratories, who manufacture and distribute soldering irons and accessory tools, have offered to sponsor a contest with a prize to be given away every month for the best item submitted for publication in the 'Ideas for Experimenters' - one of the most consistently popular features in column -ETI. Each month we will be giving away a Scope Panavise Multi-purpose Work Centre, Model 376/300/312, comprising a self-centering head (376), standard base (300) and tray base mount (312), all worth about \$90! Selections will be made at the sole discretion of the editorial staff of ETI Magazine. Apart from the prize, each winner will be paid \$10 for the item published. You must submit original ideas of circuits which have not previously been published. You may send as many entries as you wish

RULES

This contest is open to all persons normally resident in Australia with the exception of members of the staff of Scope Laboratories, Murray Publishing, Offset Alpine, Australian Consolidated Press and/or associated companies

Closing date for each Issue is the last day of the month. Entries received within seven days of that date will be accepted if postmarked prior to and including the date of the last day of the month.

The winning entry will-be judged by the Editor of ETI, whose decision will be final. No correspondence can be entered into regarding the decision.

Winner will be advised by telegram the same day the result is declared. The name of the winner, together with the winning idea, will be published in the next possible issue of ETI.

Contestants must enter their names and address where indicated on each entry form. Photostats or clearly written copies will be accepted but if sending copies you must cut out and include with each entry the month and page number from the bottom of the page of the contest. In other words you can send in multiple entries but you will need extra copies of the magazine so that you send an original page number with each entry

This contest is invalid in states where local laws prohibit entries

Entrants must sign the declaration on the coupon that they have read the above rules and agree to abide by their conditions

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(essentially irrepective of cut or boost) Current consumption (DC) Approx 100mA @ ± 15V (Requires 30V AC CT) Output short-circuit proof.

AUSTRALIAN (NOT HONG KONG) MADE - SPECIAL BUILT RACK CABINET - QUALITY !!!

Latest addition to the thoroughbred 5000 Series stable! David Tillbrook has once again produced a 'No Compromise' design. This new component, a 1/3 octave equaliser, gives you ABSOLUTE CONTROL over the acoustics of your particular listening environment. You get 3 SEPARATE CONTROLS for every octave of audio bandwidth to virtually eliminate the subtle nuances that are particular to your listening area.

Ing area. 1/3 octave equalisers have been used by professional engineers in Recording Studios and live concerts for over a decade now. It is no accident that the advent of the 1/3 octave equaliser and studio quality live sound have gone hand-in-hand. BUT THERE'S A CATCH. One of these equalisers is not enough. You will have to buy 2 (for stereo). Quite a lot of money – but worth It if you want the best. For those whose budget does not extend to \$389, may we suggest the 2010MkIIA octave (10) the state the other 5000 components. It is absolutely original You can durathe the kits one at a time for \$100 east (10) the state the state money of the state of th

For those whose budget does not extend to \$389, may we suggest the 2010MkIIA octave (10 band) equaliser. This unit is rack mounted and in the same format as the 5000 series equal-iser. It is stereo (in one 3%" cabinet) with one slider per octave. Basically an upgrade of the ETI 485 graphic, it represents outstanding value for money at only \$139.00.

original. You can purchase the kits one at a time for \$199 ea. or, for two, \$389 — a \$10 saving. If you are one of the hun-dreds of happy 5000 users we are convinced that you will be just as delighted with this unit.



BUY 2 AND SAVE \$10 - ONLY \$389





"One Swallow does not make a spring" — Neither does a two gold RCA sockets! Several of our competitors are imitating our "Blueprint" preamp by adding a lew bits and pieces, notably gold plated RCA sockets to their standard kits. Unfortunately they have mused the point. We supply gold plated sockets in our "Blueprint" preamp but only where it makes sense to do this, i.e. on the inputs – NOT the outputs: 16 gold sockets are provided by us. This, however, does not make a "Blue-print". THIS DOES:

- This DOES: Low capacitance screened cable 12 mettes of it. NOT Tpixamese cable as supplied in other kits. Our cable costs of NEARLY 5 TIMES MORE than the Taxwanese stuff. Original ETI designed front panel. Not an "ADAPTION". Our front panel is by far the nicest. Factory pre-binned PCBs to enduce chances of day or noisy solder joints. Ousliny LEDs, polished finish, multicoloured display. I Crockets on timesemp board. Special frant onics selection LM394H NOT CH device in M.C. preamp. Thermalloy (U.S. matel heatsink on 7805 regulator. English Lettin selector switches. Apart from the 15 gold RCA's we throw In a pair of gold plated line RCA plugs worth S5. Special Non-outer panel gommets.

SPECIFICATIONS

torms to RIA

Low-level input-econforms to RiAA equilation Call (see detail on Phono spece)
11 Hz, 0,003% on all inputs (limit of resol)
on measuring equipment due to note ilmits
horizon input, master full, with respect
300mV input alignet at full output(1.2V)
92dB first; 10006 A weighted

M Input, master full, with respect to full utput (1,2V) at 8mV kinut, 500 ohm sourc Natance connected 86d8 flat 92d8 A weighted

output (1.2V) and 2900V Input signal 71dB flat 75dB A-weighted

- Special Nylon rear panel grommets. So don't "Swallow" the facts before they are properly digested!! You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. Send SAE for full specs.

The state of the s

- Once again, imitation is the sincerest form of Nattery. The Black Monulith 5000 Moslet Power Amp has the following EXCLUSIVE features:

 Beryllium Divide (Space Age errank) TO-3 washers. (Not timisy mice)

 Jig drilled and extudde heavy gauge, and/sed heatismk bracket.

 SUPERFINISH front panel. STILL THE BEST now with hind tapped holes.

 New heavy duty heatismks to the driver transistors, 100% extra heatismk area and black anodised for greater efficiency. (Not in original design).

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 Extra 3 pin DIN socket on sear panel (total 2) to power new 5000 components. (1/3rd Octave 5000 series Equaliser coming soon?). Not in original design but now a must with the new additions in the lamity.

IAMAY. IF YOU THINK THAT YOU CAN SAVE MONEY ON THESE KITS ASK YOUR SUPPLIER IF HE WILL GIVE YOU ALL OF THESE FEATURES AT THE PRICE. MAKE SURE THAT YOU GET IT IN

WHITINGH A PRICE RISE ON BOTH KITS (i.e. SALES TAX ANO METALWORK ETC.) IS EXPECTED SOON! BUT YHE BEST FOR NO MORE. Write in (SAE) for a new glossy leaflet on both amps.

SPECIFICATIONS

Around 100W RMS into 8 ohms BHz to 20kHz, +0 - 0.4dB 2,8Hz to 65kHz, +0 - 3dB Nots: these figures are determined soley by passive VF RMS - 100W output - 106dB below full output (fist, 20kHz bandwidth) - 106dB below full output (fist, 20kHz bandwidth) - 106dB below full output (fist, 20kHz bandwidth) - 0.003% st 14kHz (0.007% on prototypes) at 1000% output using a #56V supply rated at 4.4 continuous <0,003% for all frequencies less than 10kHz and all powers below clipping Betermined by Znd harmonic distortion (see above) POWER OUTPUT FREQUENCY RESPONSE INPUT SENSITIVITY HUM NOISE 2nd HARMONIC DISTORTION 3rd HARMONIC DISTORTION TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION INTERMODULATION DISTORTION STABILITY <0.003% at 100W (50Hz and 7kHz mixed 4;1)

Unconditional



S/M norm

BLUEPRINT \$7

None

S/N ratio

ET6478MM Moving Magnet Input Litag Gen Y, Julio Frequency Response Conforms to RIAA Equilibrium =0.238 Total Hart Disorder 0.001%, Jane, 10mV RMSinput

280 B with respect to 5mV RMS input signer, La, 135mV RMS Total equivalent Input noise, 122rV 'A', Imput inputed, 216mV Rad, input shorted morted, 216mV Rad, input shorted That 730B 8748 9348 Avelopted 7848 9248 9848

ETI-478MC Moving

24 7Hz~135kHr+0,=108 0,003%, 1xHz, 30mV input

Total equivalant input noise 83nV flat, input shorted #2nV 'A', input shorted 56nV flat, after RIAA Eq. input shorted 34nV 'A', after RIAA Eq. input shorted



We will not cut costs by accepting inferior quality components.

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SHOPAROUND

This page is to assist readers in the continual search for components, kits, printed circuit boards and other parts for ETI projects and circuits. If you are looking for a particular item or project and it is not mentioned here, check with our advertisers.

ETI-488 60 W amplifier

Professor Cherry's practical realisation of the nested differentiating feedback loop technique he discussed in the October and November issues. This project employs readily available components throughout, even the MJ802 and MJ4502 output transistors are widely 'available.

At the time of going to press, two firms had indicated they'd be stocking kits. In Sydney, it'll be Jaycar; in Melbourne, Rod Irving Electronics. You might also try All Electronic Components in Melbourne.

If you're hunting up components, most are common stock items in electronics suppliers. The MJ802 and MJ4502 are available from All Electronic Components, Billco (on order at press time), Magraths (now in A'Beckett St, Melb.), Raycross, Rod Irving Electronics and Ellistronics. Radio Parts have the MJ4502 in stock, but not the MJ802. Artwork for the pc board can be obtained by sending a stamped self-addressed, A4-sized envelope to:

ETI-488 pc board ETI Magazine 15 Boundary St Rushcutters Bay NSW 2011.

ETI-905 polyphonic organ

Serenade your sweetie as the sun sets slowly o'er the sea — or somesuch! Kits for this one will be available from Altronics in Perth, Rod Irving Electronics in Melbourne and Jaycar in Sydney. No special components are used — but take heed of our notes on the pc board if you're contemplating doing the board yourself. Artwork can be obtained by sending a stamped, selfaddressed, A4-sized envelope to:

ETI-905 artwork ETI Magazine 15 Boundary St

Rushcutters Bay NSW 2011

ETI-334 Auto-tester

Just the thing to keep in the glovebox or toolkit. This one uses all standard, off-the-shelf parts so you should experience little trouble shopping around for those bits you don't have in your junkbox. Kits will be stocked by Electronic Agencies in Sydney, Rod Irving Electronics and All Electronic Components in Melbourne.

ETI-1510 points controller and remote indicators

This project is a follow-up to the ETI-1508 Model Railway Controller published in the last issue. It comprises two parts: a points controller capacitordischarge power supply board and a remote indicator board. There's nothing unusual about any of the parts used, so if you care to make your own boards, the electronic bits should be available from your friendly local electronics shop. However, as a number of kit suppliers are stocking last month's train con-

troller (in one form or another), the same suppliers will be carrying the two ETI-1510 units as kits. These are: Altronics in Perth, Electronic Agencies and Jaycar in Sydney, Rod Irving Electronics and All Electronic Components in Melbourne.

Ritronics moves to city

Ritronics Wholesale, a division of Rod Irving Electronics, now occupies the premises at 48-50 A'Beckett St, Melbourne, just next door to the Oxford Hotel (ah, sweet memories of studentship at the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, just across the road. The Oxford provided a muchneeded escape from the boring round of lectures and lecturers).

It seems that Melbourne's A'Beckett street, what with Magraths and Ritronics moving in, is starting to become a southern reflection of Sydney's York St, where no less than five electronics retailers are lined up cheek-by-jowl right in the heart of the city. Who next among Melbourne's famed electronics retailers will move into what is obviously a prized address?

Printed circuit board and panel suppliers

Almost every pc board ever published by ETI may be obtained from the following suppliers:

All Electronic Components 118 Lonsdale St Melbourne Vic. 3000 RCS Radio 651 Forest Rd Bexley NSW 2207

Panels, meter scales and dial faces may be obtained from: E.D.C.

17 Elizabeth Ave. Dulwich Hill NSW 2203

For pc boards produced over the past three to five years, the following suppliers generally keep stocks on hand:

Electronic Agencies 115-117 Parramatta Rd Concord NSW 2137 and 117 York St Sydney NSW 2000

Radio Despatch Service 869 George St Sydney NSW 2000

Rod Irving Electronics 425 High St Northcote Vic. 3070

James Photronics 522 Grange Rd Fulham Gardens SA 5024

Jamal Products P.O. Box 168 Victoria Park WA 6100

Sunbury Printed Circuits Lot 14, Factory 3, McDougall Rd Sunbury Vic. 3429

Mini Tech P.O. Box 9194 Auckland N.Z.



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Fujitsu 2716 2K x 8 EPROM **\$5.40.** 2732 32K ROM 300 N/S **\$7.60** 8116 16K DYN. RAM 200 N/S **\$2.10**

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26 to 88 MHz, 108 to 180 MHz and 380 to 514 MHz. Bands included within this range are HF and UHF CB, 27 and 155 MHz MARINE, Australian LOW BAND, AIRCRAFT band, VHF SATELLITE band, 10 Mx, 6 Mx, 2 Mx and 70CMx AMATEUR BANDS, VHF High BAND as well as UHF two-way band. Mechanically rugged the SX-200 uses high quality double-side Epoxy-Glass printed circuit boards throughout. Some of its other outstanding features include 3 MODE SQUELCH circuitry which allows the lockout of spurious and carrier only signals, extremely low spurious count, AM and FM detection on all bands, FINE TUNING control for off channel stations, 240 VAC on 12 Volt DC operation, Accurate QUARTZ CLOCK, Squelch operated OUTPUT for switching a tape recorder etc, 16 Memory channels, MEMORY BACKUP which lasts up to two years, high SENSITIVITY and SIGNAL-TO-NOISE ratio on all bands, CRYSTAL FILTER for excellent SELECTIVITY and easy servicability due to component layout as well as a 90 day warranty. Its high quality and performance is testified by the fact that it is in use by a large

by the fact that it is in use by a large number of State government and Federal bodies including most state and federal police departments.

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Communications NEWS

New amateur bands gaining ground, but some losses

British amateurs have been granted the use of 18 and 24 MHz, but some have lost the use of 431-432 MHz while US amateurs have at last been granted use of 10 MHz. Also, British Class A licence holders can now use 50-52 MHz.

British amateurs were granted use of the 'new' 18 and 24 MHz bands, established by WARC '79, on 1 October '82 on a non-interference basis. **Operation is CW (AIA) only,** maximum antenna gain in any direction is limited to 0 dB over a dipole, horizontal polarisation only. Power is limited to 10 W to the antenna. Band limits are 18068 18 168 kHz, and 24 890 24 990 kHz.

The sub-band 431-432 MHz has been allocated to private mobile radio services in the London area and UK amateurs have been requested to volantarily vacate this segment within 100 km of central London.

However, in a surprise move, the British Home Office has released the use of 50-52 MHz to a limited number of Class A licencees for research purposes outside broadcasting hours on a non-interference basis (i.e. night time).

US amateurs were granted use of the 'new' 10 MHz band on 28 October '82. Those holding

UHF-SHF switches

Addington Microwave Components and Semiconductors has available solid-state single-pole multithrow switches with octave and greater bandwidths operating within the frequency range of 0.5 to 18.0 GHz.

These units are designed to operate under stringent military environmental conditions and are used extensively in EW, ECM, communications, and missile applications.

Integral drivers, which are TTL compatible, are available as an option.

Contact Eaton Corporation, Addington Microwave Components & Semiconductors, 680 West Maude Ave, Sunnyvale CA 94086, USA. General, Advanced or Extra Class licences can use CW and RTTY from 10 100 kHz through 10 150 kHz, except for the segment 10 109-10 115 kHz which is withheld for government services in the US. Maximum power permitted US amateurs on the band is 250 W input to the final transmitter stage, not including valve filaments.



New frequency counters

A new range of compact, portable, high accuracy solid-state frequency counters, with crystal controlled timebases is now available from Global Specialties Corporation.

Bringing laboratory accuracy to the workshop or field, the three frequency counters consist of:

Max 100 — 100 MHz frequency counter. It measures 5 Hz-100 MHz and features an easyreading, bright eight-digit LED display, direct reading with 1 Hz resolution. The Max-100 comes complete with clip lead input cable. Take it anywhere, run it on internal rechargeable batteries or from your car cigarette lighter socket or any external 7.2-12 Vdc supply.

Max-550 — a wide range, 1 kHz counter in a claculator-sized case.

The Max-50 — provides economy and precision in a pocketsized instrument and measures 100 Hz-50 MHz. Any frequency counter of 50 MHz can have its range extended up to 500 MHz and above by using the PS-500 prescaler.

It features a BNC input connector, diode protected 50 ohm input, and claimed 250 mV sensitivity from 50 to 500 MHz. Its output is quoted as minimum 400 mV (peak-to-peak) capacitively coupled, available at a phono jack connector. Direct or 10 prescale outputs are switch

selectable. Power is supplied to the PS-500

through a coaxial dc-type power connector. Global Specialties Corporation is represented in Australia by

is represented in Australia by Vicom International Pty Ltd, 57 City Road, South Melbourne Vic. 3205. (03)62-6931.



Unique 1 GHz hybrid power amp chip

Communications Transistor Corporation has produced a device described as a 'universal building block' for medium power RF circuit operation at frequencies up to 1 GHz and power level to +27 dBm.

Designated PDA 201, the device is a differential amplifier employing three matched 1 W/ 3 GHz transistor chips housed in a beryllium oxide stripline package for efficient heat dissipation.

Differential amplifiers are used as building blocks for most small-signal linear integrated circuits. But Communications Transistor Corp saw a need for a differential amplifier that could handle large signals at high frequencies and perform many circuit functions that are difficult and costly to implement with discrete components.

The 201 provides tightly matched and thermally coupled active elements for stable operation and excellent common-mode rejection. It can be combined with a few external components to solve many rf design problems, such as:

• Wideband amplifiers covering several octaves.

• Class A linear amplifiers with very low intermodulation distortion.

Minimum gain is specified as 25 dB with a 4 dB noise maximum, though typical figures are 28 and 3.5 dB. Maximum operating voltage is 18 V and source current is 250 mA maximum (the other figures cited here represent operating conditions of 200 mA with a 15 Vdc supply). Output compression of 1 dB does not occur until output reaches 26 dBm, and the third-order intercept is typically at 40 dBm.

The PDA 201 hybrid circuit is available from stock for a price of US\$50 each in 100-piece lots. CTC is a subsidiary of Varian Associates, 301 Industrial Way, San Carlos, Calif. 94070 USA.



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A versatile personal computer for people from the age of 7 to 70

The Micro-Professor MPF-II is the perfect computer for modern homes. All the features that a home/personal computer can have are packaged in the compact, portable MPF-II. Yet, the booksize computer has some other unique features that you cannot find on other computers.



SPECIFICATIONS OF THE MPF-II

CPU		R6502
ROM		16K Bytes
RAM		64K Bytes
BASIC Inter	rpreter	More than 90 Instructions stronger than those for Apple II.
	Туре	Memory mapped into system RAM.
	Mode	Text low resolution graphics, high-resolution graphics (three modes are mixed).
Video	Screen Format	960 characters (24 lines, 40 columns).
Display	Character Type	5 x 7 dot matrix.
	Character Set	Upper case ASCII, 64 characters.
	Graphics Capacity	1920 blocks (low resolution) in a 40 by 48 array. 53760 dots (high resolution) in a 280 by 192 array.
	Numbers of Colors	6 colors.
Keyboard		49 alphanumeric and function keys.
Cassette In	terface	Use various cassette tapes and cartridges
Software Cartridge Interface		as data storage units.
Printer Inte	rface	Connects to printers with Centronic Interface.
Display Inte	erface	Connects to color home TVs or video display.
Remote Co	ntrol Paddle	Used for education & entertainment.
Speaker		8Ω, 2¼ inches, 0.25W
Power		A switching power supply is provided to convert AC power to required power supply.
Dimension	\$	9.84 x 7.16 x 1.24 Inches

- You can use the MPF-II in the home, school, engineering applications or just for fun.
- The MPF-II can be connected to any colour TV and cassette recorder.
- Options include video monitor, thermal printer, full size keyboard remote control pad, RS 232C Interface board, Floppy Disk Drive, speech synthesiser board, sound generation board, Chinese character controller and a host of software cassettes and cartridges.

Sole Australian Agent

For further information please contact:



CBC Bank Bldg, 661 George St., Haymarket, Sydney (02) 212 4815 or 211 3038

Also available from: N.S.W. David Reid Electronics 29 6601 VIC. Radio Parts 329 7888 S.A. Int. Communication Systems P/L 47 3688 W.A. Hinco Engineering P/L 381 4477 A.C.T. Electronic Components P/L 80 4654 TAS D&I Agencies 23 2842

COMPUTING TODAY

New portable computer from Hewlett-Packard

This new personal computer, the first of its kind from HP, is the size of a notebook and features BASIC language programming power and software such as VisiCalc and graphics presentation.

The HP-75C functions as a portable computer by itself, as part of a portable system with compact briefcase peripherals or as a desktop personal system. It measures 254 mm x 127 mm x 32 mm and weighs only 737 grams. It has the ability to run on batteries and retain memory while turned off. It is powered by three rechargeable nickel cadmium batteries which are good for two to three weeks of normal use.

The HP-75C features 16K RAM built-in which can be increased to 24K with the plug-in 8K memory module. Three plug-in ports accept 8K or 16K ROM modules and there's a 48K ROM built-in operating system. The operating system features 169 instructions of which 147 are BASIC commands, statements or functions.

A built-in Interface Loop (HP-IL) allows communications

with instruments, peripherals such as printers or graphics plotters and other computers. Touch-typing is possible on the typewriter-like keyboard. A 32-character, liquid crystal display serves as a movable window on a 96 character line and features character descenders.

The HP-75C has a manually operated mass storage system consisting of long, thin strips of magnetic card which you pull through a magnetic card reader. These cards provide 1.3K of storage each.

Software available is for specific applications such as engineering, math and statistics and general solutions such as electronic spreadsheets and graphics presentations.

For further information contact Peter Delbridge, Hewlett-Packard, 31-41 Joseph St, Blackburn Vic. 3130. (03) 890-6351.

Loan helps build super microcomputer

A \$700 000 loan from a State instrumentality will help a Melbourne company manufacture a locally designed microcomputer which is claimed to be technologically years ahead of international competitors.

The loan from the Victorian new Kilsyth plant and was Economic Development Corpor- designed by Mr. Bill Hollier, a ation is one of the largest it has computer scientist from Melgiven and is in accordance with bourne University. the Government's policy to encourage the development of three basic forms. In its largest high technology industries in and most expensive form it is the Victoria.

Unison, will be manufactured by perform instructions at a speed L & L Australia Pty Ltd at its approaching that of the large

Unison will be available in size of a suitcase and can accept The computer, known as input from 32 screens and can mainframe computers. It is regarded as the start of the next generation of microcomputers in that it takes up the same space as existing micros while its performance is compatible with the larger mini computers.

The company plans to manufacture 5000 units a year and it is aiming to sell to the education and scientific markets, offering

special financial incentives to schools

(G)

As to what the capabilities and features of the computer are, that is left'to your imagination, as the Victorian Economic Development Corporation did not give us any information. So we don't know whether it is as good as they claim it to be.


Microprocessor design tools and selection seminars

Tektronix has announced a Microprocessor Design Tools seminar which will focus on the hardware and software tools required to develop the microprocessor for a particular application.

The one-day seminar will cover the usage of Universal Develop - experienced engineers who need ment Systems with software tools like PASCAL language directed editors, compilers and debug. The UNIX operating system and hardware tools such as high speed transparent emulators and universal logic analysers will also be discussed.

The seminar will be a full-day event, held in Sydney on February 22, and in Melbourne on February 8, and is intended for engineers and managers engaged in wrestling with the everincreasing task of developing products or devices using microprocessors. A fee of \$30 per person will cover a luncheon and a set of seminar materials. For further information please contact Sonya Stokell in Sydney (02)888-7066 or Jill Scott in Melbourne (03)813-1455.

Tektronix is also conducting a series of one-day seminars on how to select the right 8- and 16-bit microprocessor for your application. The topics discussed will cover Fabrication Technology, Chip-Architecture, Development Tools and other selection criteria

The seminars are intended for: decision makers who need to know what the microprocessors can do and how to better understand the chip selection process; to quickly learn the internals of a micro and how it affects the selection process; less experienced engineers who are suddenly thrust into the task of developing hardware or software and must make the best decision on which microprocessor to use

Each seminar will be a full-day event and will be held in Adelaide on February 15, Perth on February 17 and Brisbane on March 1. A fee of \$30 per person will cover a luncheon and the seminar materials. For further information and venue details contact Angie Witthaus in Adelaide (08)223-2811, Anna Kudray in Perth (09)325-8433 or Julie Bow in Brisbane (07) 394-1155.

This board won't forget

SME Systems have a new CRC-48 48K CMOS static memory card, a fail safe memory system that retains data when power is removed. from the board.

The board is designed for use in high speed 6-8 MHz computer systems. With full S100 buss



Printout

compatibility the CRC-48 fits in with other SME Systems S100 products. An on board battery is used to retain power to the CMOS memory devices whenever the system is powered down for any reason.

A major feature of the CRC-48 board is its exceptionally low power consumption. In a power failure situation memory retention to a full complement of 6116 devices is typically around

250 hours on the inbuilt 30 mA/ hr battery.

Because CRC-48 uses only 48K of memory, the board can be bank switched in or out completely. Flexibility is offered by the board in its ability to use both EPROM and static memory on the one board.

SME Systems are at 22 Queen St, Mitcham Vic. 3132. (03)874-3666.



Triggerable logic monitor

The LM-3 triggerable logic monitor from Global Specialties Corporation is a new type of logic test instrument.

Ī£. combines 40 variable precision-threshold logic-state indicators with a highly flexible triggerable latching circuit in a single benchtop package. The variable-threshold facilities allow the LM-3 to monitor up to 40 logic points simultaneously on any type of circuitry, while the different triggering modes mean that the LM-3 can be used to follow logic states or 'freeze' the display in different ways to examine a particular circuit condition.

The LM-3 is supplied with a 40-conductor ribbon cable term-

inated with 40 coded 'easy-clips' that fit on to the circuit pin, test point, breakpoint or buss-line combination being tested, and 40 discrete light-emitting diodes on the instrument's front panel indicate the logic state of each point.

Input impedance is 500k at. 6pF and the instrument works at up to 5 MHz and can capture 100ns events.

Four operating modes are provided on the LM-3. Apart from the normal 'run' mode there is a 'retrig' mode where the display follows the data until a switch-



selectable rising or falling edge appears at the trigger input and then latches until the next selected edge appears. In the 'latch' mode the display follows the data and ignores the trigger input until the instrument's 'arm' button is pressed, when the next trigger input will latch the

Alfatron has winchester drives

Alfatron has announced that it has the rights to distribute the NCL hard disk drives from Japan.

These Winchester drives are claimed to offer a very low cost entry to the microcomputer user into fast access, high capacity disk drives. The interfaces currently available are the GPIB and Multibus.

The current model is a 10M unit and it is expected to have higher capacity units available soon.

selectable rising or falling edge display. In addition, both 'retrig' appears at the trigger input and d'latch' modes can be used then latches until the next with a manual pushbutton.

Global Specialties Corporation is represented in Australia by Vicom International Pty Ltd, 57 City Rd, South Melbourne Vic. 3205. (03)62-6931.

The SA-700 analyser available from Alfatron, features emulation of CPU, EPROM programmer (2716 — 27128) and a standalone computer.

It can accept diskettes from a wide variety of other machines (including MDS) and as it has a hardware control program, is able to emulate user programs in real time. Programs may also be downline loaded via an RS232 serial port.

More information is available from Alfatron Pty Ltd, Industrial Electronics, 1761 Ferntree Gully Rd, Ferntree Gully Vic. 3156. (03)758-9551.





*Prices & Tax

MELBOURNE MACHINERY CO. (SALES) PTY LTD 51 Queensbridge St, South Melbourne, Vic (03) 61 2911.

Printout



The Computerist Inc products

The Computerist Inc US has released a 6809 microcomputer system based on their range of microcomputer boards. Called the 'Focus' system it incorporates Flexi Plus, Dram Plus and Video Plus, together with 640K on dual 51/4-inch DD DS disk drives.

tegral EPROM programmer, Plus expansion, it retains the RS232 interface and 20 mA ports, features of four byte wide six 8-bit parallel I/O ports, up to EPROM/RAM sockets for a max-132 x 30 display and optional imum of 32K, 16K/32K EPROM IEEE 488 interface and additional programmer, Dual 6522s for four RS232 interface. Available soft- 16-bit timers and 40 programware includes TSC Flex and mable I/O lines, quality through Extended BASIC. The system is plated hole, solder mask, silk also available in an OEM con- screened pcb, and wire wrap figuration in an economical three area. An improved bank select slot card cage.

released a 128K RAM version of from Energy Control, P.O. the 32K Dram Plus. Designed for Box 6502, Goodna Qld 4300. Rockwell AIM65, Synertek

The system features an in- SYM-1 and Computerist Flexi feature has also been provided. The Computerist Inc. has also More information is available (07)288-2757.

Toshiba's personal computer

The T100, now available from Toshiba, is equipped with 64K RAM, 32K ROM for BASIC language and 16K video RAM as standard memory units.

Up to two ROM and RAM packs the size of an audio cassette tape can be installed inside the T100. These options each have 32K of memory. By installing a ROM pack and cutting off the BASIC of the built-in ROM of the CPU, you can use the languages, operating system and applications stored in the ROM pack. The RAM pack can be used as a program file and data file. The RAM pack, even if removed from the unit, stores programmed data for one year.

The T100 provides very high resolution graphic displays on its eight colour CRT, which presents an array of 640-dot horizontal lines and 200-dot vertical lines.

More information can be obtained from Toshiba (Aust) Pty Ltd, Talavera Rd, Nth Ryde NSW 2113. (02)887-3322.

Club Call

The Zebra-Xray 80 newsletter and the Australasian ZX Users newsletter have merged into what is now known as the Australasian ZX Users Newsletter. The editors are Paul Janson and Tony Mowbray and they can be contacted at P.O. Box 397, Dapto NSW 2530.

This year the cost of subscription to this newsletter is \$15 or \$2 for a single issue. The first four issues of Zebra-Xray 80 are still available for \$7 or \$2 for a single issue.

Subscription price of Vol 3 (82) of this newsletter will be \$10 which covers nine issues and includes all postage costs.

The Melbourne Atari Computer Enthusiasts (MACE) Group is a strictly Atari 400/800 personal computer user group. It has just over 100 members in all states of Australia and New Zealand. A newsletter called the Australian Atari Gazette is sent to members each month.

Meetings are held on the first Sunday of each month at 12 pm at 3M Australia, cnr of Blackburn and Ferntree Gully Roads, Melbourne, where the latest software and hardware from around the world is shown.

32K BYTES FOR THE ZX8 SPECIAL RAM PACK FOR THE ZX81

This board uses dynamic RAM chips for lower cost and lower power consumption. Simply plugs into the ZX 81 expansion port offering 32K BYTES for basic programmes and data handling. No extra PSU required. Extra memory to help you build your ZX81 into a powerful microprocessor system at an affordable price. Compare the price with other RAM PACKS available on the market!





Price for 32K Ram Pack (RP32) only: \$165.00 incl. P&P (Aust) Free cases available soon.

send order or S A E for further information to: VENDALE PTY. LTD., Dept T7, Box 456, Glen Waverley, Victoria 3150. 36 Plymouth St., Glen Waverley. (03) 232 0444.



ZX80/81 PROGRAMMABLE CHARACTER GENERATOR

Using simple BASIC programs you can create your own unique character sets and graphic symbols for games, High Res graphs and charts and interesting patterns. Program symbols normally available only on more expensive microprocessors and you are not limited to preprogrammed graphic sets.

Fully assembled price \$95.00 incl. P & P (Australia) Uses the 8K ROM from Sinclair (not incl.).

UPGRADE YOUR ZX80 GRAPHICS Now you can upgrade your ZX80 to the full animated graphics of the ZX81. Your ZX80 will now run in SLOW mode.

Fully assembled price only \$38.50 incl. P & P (Australia)

Works only in conjunction with 8K ROM from Sinclair (not incl.)

Fault-finding the ETI-660 Learner's Microcomputer

Graeme Teesdale

Having trouble firing up your '660? Has your '660 developed a fault? Or do you just want to learn more about the beast's internal workings? This article illustrates some techniques of fault-finding for this project as well as showing you more about its internal operation.

THIS ARTICLE endeavours to give constructors of the ETI-660 Learner's Microcomputer some fault-finding techniques to narrow down the *area* where a fault may exist, whether you are attempting to get your project up and running or trying to fix a problem which has developed later.

For many constructors, the ETI-660 is probably the most ambitious project ever undertaken. It would probably be the most difficult to fault-find!

I will have to assume here that you have carried out the tests recommended during assembly. An oscilloscope was the only instrument used in preparing this article. If you possibly can, get hold of one, or access to one. The oscilloscope needs to be a dual beam type and have a vertical amplifier bandwidth of 10 MHz or greater. I used a Hewlett-Packard model 1740A 100 MHz oscilloscope for the tests illustrated here, mainly to obtain good results to photograph. However, you won't need anything as sophisticated or as costly as that! A dual beam 'scope is really a must because it allows you to view synchronised data from two sources or trigger the 'scope on one signal while investigating a related signal.

As a first example, have a look at what is not going to help you!



Looking at a data buss line (D0)

The above waveform was taken from the data buss line D0 and it is very difficult to see exactly what is happening.



76 - January 1983 ETI

Now here's something a bit more useful! This trace is still of the data buss, except that the CRO was triggered from the SCO state code line pin 6, of the 1802 CPU. When using the 'scope on the '660, *always* have the Y amps switch to *dc*, so that you can see 'high' and 'low' levels immediately.

Flow chart

Fault-finding is a logical procedure where you work from *common* or *general* elements of the circuitry, toward *specific* elements. Fault symptons will give you a starting point. How does this work? To illustrate the procedure, and to give you a specific guide, I have drawn up a *fault-finding flow chart* for the '660.

Go through it carefully to see how it is structured. You may well have done some of the checks already. This chart won't lead you directly to the component or chip at fault, but it will certainly narrow down the area of the fault. From there you have relatively few things to check, which makes life considerably easier and fault-finding much less frustrating.

Note 1: At this stage we can assume that the initialisation software is running and that the 6821 (IC5) has been initialised also. The CPU is waiting for you to press one of the following keys:



Note 2: If a sound is heard in the speaker, the CPU must have acknowledged that you pressed key 0. Pressing the keys from 0 to F should produce an increasing-length tone with each successive key pressed.

In response to key 0 being pressed, the data in the address field (i.e. on the left of the bar along the bottom of the screen) of the display should be updated each time you press a key between 0 and \mathbf{F} .

Note 3: If the keyboard doesn't cause a CPU response, then check the conditions on the 'A' port of the 6821 - I/O lines PAO-PA7. i.e: pins 2 - 9 of IC5.

The keyboard is divided into a 4×4 matrix with normally open contacts (note: constructors using the FES-310 pushbuttons should check that pin 1 of each button is aligned to the pin 1 dot indicator on the pc board).

Pins 2 to 5 of the 6821 connect to the 'columns' of the keyboard matrix, while pins 6 to 9 connect to the 'rows'. The column inputs are software programmed to be inputs, the internal pull-up resistors make pins 2-5 at logic 1 (high). Using the CRO, check that pins 2-5 are high. The remaining pins — 6 to 9 — are continually toggled inputs or outputs. Refer to Figure 1 for typical waveform.



Maintain the same timebase setting but change both Y amp sensitivities to 2 V/cm. Connect them to pins 9 and 5. Press the RESET key followed by the 0 key. Note the change in pulse rate on pin 9 and the changing of pin 5 to a low output. The software is endeavouring to locate the key depressed.

Pressing RESET followed by 8 will cause the CPU to run a CHIP 8 program, hence the keyboard scan subroutine is no longer used. Pins 6 to 9 of the 6821 drop to 0 (low).

The timing signals of the 6821 'read' cycle can be observed by connecting the CRO Y amp inputs to pins 22 (or 24) and 21. A 'chip select' (CS) for the 6821 is generated from the encoded 'N' lines of the 1802 (pins 17, 18, 19). The input code generated by the 1802 is decoded by IC17. (Note: on the circuit diagram, page 36 Nov. '81 ETI, pin 2 of IC17 is connected to pins 22/24 of IC5. Pin 21 of IC5 is the read/write line. When it is high and pins 22/24 high, data is transferred from the keyboard matrix to the data buss.)

Refer to Figure 2. The top trace is the 'select' pulse on pins 22/24 of IC5. The bottom trace is the read/write (R/W) signal generated by A2. With these two pulses going high

together one can assume that the 6821 is being read by the CPU.



To carry out a comparison, it is essential to trigger the 'scope on the top trace (pin 22/24, IC5) and look at the bottom trace for the condition of address line 2(A2 - R/W) for the 6821). At this stage, the 6821 appears to be working as expected. It is now necessary to check that the 1864 (IC4) is also selected by the decoded N lines. (An error in labelling appears at IC17 on the circuit diagram. Pins 1/14 of IC17 are shown to go to pins 17/19 of IC3 — that should be IC4.)

The tone generator latch in the 1864 is loaded by a '64' output instruction. To obtain any output from the AUDIO pin (pin 39) of the 1864, it is also necessary to activate the AUDIO OUTPUT ENABLE pin (AOE pin 4). Referring to the circuit diagram you will see that pin 4 of IC4 is connected to pin 4 of IC3 (Q output). To allow the internal counter to toggle freely, pin 4 of the 1864 must be high. The frequency input to the audio generator is the TPB pulse generated by the 1802.

Connect the 'scope to pin 34 of the 1864 and you should observe a short duration positivegoing pulse train. The TPA and TPB pulses occur once in each machine cycle and are used by I/O devices to interpret codes and to time interaction with the data buss. Set the CRO timebase to 2 us/cm to observe TPA or TPB.

Connect one Y amp of the 'scope to pin 4 of the 1864 and the other to pin 39. Repeated pressing of the RESET key should result in an audio frequency square wave appearing and should be heard from the speaker. If not, check the value of R20 (390R) and wiring to the speaker. Trace the track from R20 to the speaker. Just adjacent to pin 20 of IC5 is a through-board link. See that it's in place and properly soldered on both sides. If all is OK, replace the speaker with a known good one.

Note 4: The 1864 generates both composite and separate horizontal and vertical sync. signals. For monochrome operation, the composite sync. output (CSYNC, pin 30) is combined with the RED video output (pin 29) in a simple resistive network to produce composite video output. Note that this is a high impedance output and cannot be connected directly to the 75 ohm input common to most video monitors. The video refresh cycle of the display section of the <u>1864</u> is synchronised with the 1802 using INT (pin 36 on both chips), EF (pin 18, IC4) and EF1 (pin 24, IC3) and the state code lines SC0 and SC1 (pins 5 and 6 of IC3).

Pin 18 on the 1864 pulses at twice the frame frequency, goes low for four horizontal lines prior to the start of display and low again for four horizontal lines prior to the end of display.

Connect one Y amp of the 'scope to pin 18 and the other to pin 36 of the 1864 and observe these pulsing lines. The pulsing lines indicate that the 1864 is requesting a display update. Now connect the 'scope inputs to pins 5 and 6 on the 1864. Your waveform should look something like that in Figure 3.



Pin 30 of the 1864 has the composite sync. output on it. Connect the 'scope to this pin and you should get something like Figure 4.



Figure 4. T/Ba 20 ms/cm T/Bb 0.1 ms/cm Y amp 1 V/cm

You should observe little bright-up dots 20 ms apart (50 Hz), the frame frequency sync. pulses (actually, they're 19.8 ms apart -50.6 Hz). Now speed up the CRO time base to 0.1 ms/cm or faster. You should observe the horizontal sync. pulses. Figure 4 shows both frame and horizontal sync. pulses. This was achieved using the expanded timebase feature of the 'scope I used. Change the input lead over to pin 29 of IC4. Set the timebase back to 5 ms/cm. Figure 5 shows the RED

video output signal, in this case as the luminance output signal.



The signals from pins 29 and 30 are combined in the resistor matrix R11-7-10 to produce a composite video signal of the right sync.-to-video levels. Figure 6 shows the resulting combination.







Connect the 'scope input to the junction of resistors R7, 11 and 10, set the Y amp to 0.5 V/cm and compare your results with ours, shown in Figure 6.

The maximum dc level of the waveform represents peak white on the screen and the bottom of the sync. pulses represents black level or zero volts dc. This is why an inverter is required in the ETI-760 video modulator (Q2) when a composite video signal is fed into the FET output modulator (Q3). If you are obtaining the same amplitude signal as in Figure 6, but video display is not present on your TV, check your modulator. (Note: R11 is shown on the '660 circuit diagram as 2k2, but in the text it is given as 5k6. A value of 2k2 should be used to give proper sync. levels.)

Note 5: The 1802 receives a reset signal from the 1864 controller chip. On power-up, capacitor C3 pulls pin 38, the CLRIN input of IC4, low (0) for the approximate period of 3 x R2C3 time constant. The low level input into the Schmitt trigger on pin 38 of IC4 will cause CLROUT, pin 3, to go low also. CLROUT is connected to the CLEAR input of the 1802, pin 3. The post-Schmitt trigger output provides the 1802 with a clean, clear signal.

Connect one 'scope input to pin 3 of the 1802. There should be a 'high' here. Press RESET and it should go low on depression of the button.

The 1802 is provided with four control modes using the WAIT and CLEAR lines (pin 2 and 3 respectively). Table 1 shows the four modes and the two used by the '660. For correct operation, pin 2 of the 1802 must also be high when pin 3 is high. TABLE 1

CLEAR	WAIT	MODE
0	0	load
0	1	reset
1	0	pause modes used by '660
1	1	run

Note 6: The clock for the 1802 is a 1.773 MHz signal generated from the master crystal frequency of 8.86 MHz. Two sections of IC1 (74LS00) are connected as inverters with inputs biased up by a low value resistor from the output. Positive feedback around the two inverters is provided by the frequency dependant components - the crystal and C5. The latter allows slight adjustment of the crystal's resonant frequency.

A third gate from IC1 is also connected as an inverter and drives the divider, IC2. Connect a 'scope input to pin 3 of IC1 and compare the trace you get with that in Figure 7



From the 'scope, you can get an approximate measure of the frequency. For example, from Figure 7

Period = 2.25 cm x 0.05 us/cm $= 1.125 \times 10^{-7}$

Frequency = Period

= 8.88 x 10⁶

 $= 8.88 \, \text{MHz}$

Which is pretty close to the intended 8.86 MHz, showing you the oscillator's operating in the right ballpark.

The waveform at pin 3 of IC1 is divided by five in IC2. Change the 'scope input now to pin 1 of IC3. Change the timebase to 0.2 us/cm and compare your waveform with that in Figure 8.



It is normal practice to supply the clock input of a microprocessor with a 1:1 mark/space ratio pulse. However, in this case it is not possible because of the odd division ratio from the crystal frequency to generate the necessary 1.773 MHz clock. The 1802 would not accept the output pulse from IC2 directly. but did accept the inverted version, hence the need for IC1d.

The crystal is normally connected between pins 1 and 39 of the 1802 (clock and XTAL), in parallel with a resistance of typically 10 M.



This was not used in the '660, pin 1 of the 1802 being driven from pin 6 of IC1. The output from pin 39 of the 1802 is connected to pin 2 of the 1864. By the way, it is necessary to have the 8.86 MHz base frequency for the colour encoder circuitry (the crystal oscillator output, pin 8 of IC1, goes to the colour multiplexer, IC20).

Figure 9 shows the waveform on pin 39 of IC3. Check that you get a similar waveform.



Now connect the two 'scope inputs to pins 5 and 6 of the 1802. You should observe waveforms as shown in Figure 3. These outputs indicate that the CPU is trying to do something like:

(1) fetch an instruction

(2) execute an instruction

- (3) acknowledge an interrupt request (4) process a DMA request

The latter two are normally used as a result of the 1864 causing a display update.

Note 7: With the 1802, the 16-bit address data is multiplexed onto a common eight lines, MA0-7. i.e: pins 25 to 32 of IC3. The higher order byte of a 16-bit memory address appears on the memory address lines first. Those bits required by the memory system, A8-A11, can be stored into an external address latch (IC6) by the timing pulse TPA.

Connect the 'scope inputs to pins 4 and 15' (MA10) of IC6 and trigger the 'scope on the TPA pulse. Compare your waveforms with Figure 10.



The data presented to IC6 is latched when the TPA pulse is low. The high address lines A10 and A11, from the latch, are supplied to the address decoder, IC8. While the monitor is running and scanning the keyboard, the chip select lines of IC11 (pin 20) and ICs 9 and 10 (pin 14 on each) should be pulsing. Connect the 'scope inputs to pins 14 and 15 (address decoder outputs) and check your waveforms against those in Figure 11.



See that you get the chip select signal on IC11 pin 20.

The RAM chips IC9 and IC10 are selected because the display data is stored here, along with monitor 'scratch pad' data, in the memory block 0400 to 07FF. Table 2 shows the chip select logic - which memory block is selected by which output (chip select line) of IC8. TABLE 2

A11	A10	CHIP SELECT ACTIVE	MEMORY BLOCK
0	0	pin 15, IC8	0000 - 03FF
0	1	pin 14, IC8	0400 - 07FF
1	0	pin 13, IC8	0800 = 08FF
1	1	pin 12, IC8	0C00 - 0FFF

Using the 'scope, observe pin 20 of IC11 while you press and hold down the RESET button. Pin 20 should go low and remain low. On reset, the memory address lines are reset to 0000, therefore the address decoder will generate a chip select for the bottom memory block, 0000 - 03FF. Failure to achieve this will indicate a fault in the address latch (IC6) or decoder (IC8).

The monitor EPROM (IC11) must be selected by a RESET otherwise the 1802 will run on some other addressed random data. The decoder chip, IC8, divides the lower memory block into 1K blocks by using A10 as the least significant bit (LSB).

If the problem has not been found by any of the test sequences described here, it is now necessary to locate someone that has a logic analyser. This instrument is connected onto the data buss and several timing pulse outputs. It tracks and stores in its own memory the microprocessor's operation after a certain trigger 'word'. The stored information is displayed on a terminal or 'scope. This then allows the user to determine whether the microprocessor is following the monitor program or where it went to instead.

Note 8: The code for the tape load routine is generated in software and sent out from the 1802 using the Q output, pin 4. Pressing RESET followed by 2 should cause —

(1) audio tone to be heard from the speaker

(2) the pulse LED to flash at a high rate. If you look at pin 4 of the 1802, you should see a waveform as shown in Figure 12.



After 6 — 10 seconds, the leader tone gives way to the actual data from memory being loaded in 256-byte lumps as a two-tone FSK signal. A 'scope connected to pin 5 of IC7' should produce a signal amplitude of approximately 2.4 V peak-to-peak. If no sound output occurs, refer to note 3 on the operation of the 1864. No Q output pulse (pin 4) will indicate a fault in the EPROM software. Take your EPROM to someone that has a microprocessor system that will allow you to check the listing contained in IC11, the 2716.

Note 9: The signal from the tape recorder is fed into one of the op-amp sections of IC7. Output from this is used to drive the flag input (EF2) of the 1802. For the CMOS input' to recognise a change in state, the signal from the op-amp (pin 9) must exceed about 3.5 V. Connect your tape recorder output to the tape input socket of the '660 and start it running (with a tape installed!). Using the 'scope, observe the amplitude of the waveform on pin 23 of IC3. Remember, it must exceed 3.5 V peak for the 1802 flag input to change state. If not, look for insufficient gain from the op-amp or lack of recorder level. Check the values of R31, 32 and 33.

Conclusion

Here's hoping this article has led you along the right path to find faults in your '660 and perhaps shown you a thing or two more about its operation that you didn't know before.

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WORLD REPORT

Summary Of Commands

Unlimited possibilities for creative graphics are now possible with OZ-LOGO and Your MicroBee.

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Turtle Movement Commands:

- nF Move n steps in direction of heading (unless blocked)
- nR Turn clockwise thru 90° n times J Jump to Home (leave hidden snap mark at jump off cell). [Note: always valid even If HOME blocked]

Trail Marking Commands

- D Marker DOWN so trail left
- U Marker UP so no trail
- E Erase what is "under" the Turtle nD Marker down, trail being snap number D

Screen

- C Clear Screen
- \$ Make copy of screen into album page given by SNAP character
- Restore copy to screen
 Blow-up onto Turtle territory the current SNAP using SNAP number
 n as the blow-up character.
 Restore copy to screen, with [] solid blobs. Used for maze dumping
- solid blobs. Used for maze dumping as solid []'s are not penetratable. n. Makes n the current SNAP number.
- Corresponding SNAP now displayed on top RH corner.

Snap

- Rotate album snap (top LH corner) through 90 degrees.
 Reflect album snap about vertical
- Reflect album snap about vertical axis : unimplemented.

Conditionals

- & BLOCKED = 1 if ahead blocked, else has value 0
- n[Compare accumulator A with number n. If equal, value passed on is 1, else 0. "[" essentially means Compare.
- n# If n not equal to A has value 1, else value 0.

A and B numbers

- n+ Add a n times to number A.
- n— Subtract 1 n times from A (but stop when A = 0).
- A The value of A.
- B The value of B.
- % Swap A and B.

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Hints for CHIP 8 programmers

Part 2

IN THIS PART you can learn how to put big scores on the screen, explore the operation of the sound generator and learn how to use it in programming and cap it all off with a bunch of fun subroutines from the indefatigable Frank Rees.

Music Maker

Peter Collins, Springvale South, Vic.

While exploring new uses for the '660 I decided to write a 'song' using notes from the Song In the Key of Yale program published with the Programming in CHIP 8 article, November 1981. This was fine, but how could I develop songs in different keys? I then decided to develop the following program to assist. Keys on the keyboard are used to control the program and step through the tones, displaying the hex value of each note on the screen. Here's what each key does: KEY 0: Tone generator starts at the

- CY 0: Tone generator starts at the highest tone and steps *down* in pitch.
- KEY 5: Stops the tone at the step it is on.
- KEY 1: Repeats the tone of a value displayed on the screen.
- KEY 4: Manually increases the tone one step for each key press.
- KEY 6: Manually *decreases* the tone one step for each key press.
- **KEY 2:** Causes program to jump to song routine.

You can write a song by setting the duration of the tone required using Variable 1 (V1) and setting the tone using Variable 0 (V0). Then follow with a 'do tone' instruction — 27B0 if no space between tones is required, or 'do tone with space' using 278C. If the tone duration and pitch are not changed a further 'do tone' instruction will repeat the tone. If a change in either pitch or duration is required, or both, these are changed before the next 'do tone' instruction by setting the values of V0 and V1 as required.

Spaces are located in routines which can be called as required. A short space is located at 078E and 'special' spaces are located at 0776, 077A, 077E and 0782 by setting V4 then jumping to a timer loop which controls the duration of the space.

Five-digit scoring

Raymond Jones, Eltham Nth, Vic.

This routine extends the counting capability

of the '660. Instead of the normal 0 to 255 count available with the interpreter this counter allows 0 to 99999 count, just the shot for those long duration, high scoring games.

It is intended to be used as a subroutine. All variables used are stacked from 07F8. The value to be added must be variable A, i.e: VA.

Note that VA cannot exceed 245. If a score higher than this is required to be added then the routine will need to be accessed twice, or more (245 = F5).

'he	coordinates of the score are:
	Horizontal V6
	Vertical - V5

Program operation:

1

0700 — 070E initialisation. 0710 — 074C incrementation & sorting. 074E — 0756 storage and retrieval of variables.

0758 - 0776 display of value.

When used in a program it will be first required to initialise the counter by going to 0700, i.e. a 2700. To erase the present score in preparation for the new score jump to 0754, i.e. a 2754. To display the new score jump to 0710, i.e. a 2710.

To check the operation of the subroutine, use this simple program:

0600 2700 2754 6AXX 2710 1602 where XX is the value to be added (hex).

If all works OK then save it on tape for future use in your extravagant programs (save from 0700 to 0777 to avoid erasing a program you may be working on).

Fun routines

Frank Rees, Boort, Vic.

Here's something to have fun with. Table 4 lists a group of routines which can be incorporated in other programs by themselves, or can have a program written around them. As they stand you can enter and run the complete set and see what it does. It can write a four letter word on screen (oooohh! — Ed.), it can make black white and white black, no argument, then sort the screen out with a routine you may have heard about but not 'seen' — the bubble sort.

Each of the routines is 'called' as a subroutine with a 'key wait' separation between er ch subroutine call. As I said before, the routines can be used on their own and can be made more effective. For example, try writing out all but the Four Letter Word routine by putting a GOTO, to jump, or replace, unwanted instructions. Have a go at changing one instruction to change word length.

To speed up the bubble sort routine a bit, reset and change the instruction at location 0616 (0216) from 6B19 to 6B01. The Bubble Sort routine is well down memory so you can use it with other ideas you may like to try without needing to relocate it. A very effective display is created by producing a random dot pattern followed by a bubble sort and then repeat without erasing the screen between runs. Leave it running for a *few hours* and watch it. Fascinating!

Both the Screen Invert and Bubble Sort routines demonstrate the need for machine code to speed things up, but in their present form they make observation on working possible without any delay.

The technique used in the Bubble Sort can be slow, even though machine code and more advanced techniques are used in many practical applications. Be sure after a bubble sort to reset and have a look in screen memory, starting from the top, to see what's been going on.

The program runs 'as is' in the ETI-660 with its CHIP 8.D3. For other dialects, the instruction at locations 0638, 0644, 0746 and 076C will need to be changed to A100. In CHIP 8.D2 computers without extra memory, no other changes are required as addresses 0200-03FF and 0600-07FF are the same locations. For other CHIP 8 computers with extra memory at 0600-07FF, you will need to add a 1600 instruction at location 0200. All others will need to have the program relocated to 0200-03FF and this involves changing 1MMM and 2MMM instructions.

References to 16MM, 17MM, 26MM, and 27MM would be changed to 12MM, 13MM, 22MM and 23MM respectively.

The program contains some useful ideas for study. Try the 'complement' function of the inverse screen routine at locations 063E to 0643 on paper, in binary.

You can run the Four Letter Word routine as a game on its own. Change the instruction at 0608 from 2634 to 1600. For random dots to sort, change the instruction at 0640 from 8205 to C2FF.

Have fun!

FIVE DIGIT COUNTER

0700	6000	6100	6200	6300	6400	6512	670A	174E
0710	ATPO	P765	BOA4	8075	4POU	1720	7101	1716
0720	700A	8175	4 F00	172C	7201	1722	710A	0277
0730	4 POO	1738	7301	172B	720A	0375	4P00	1744
0740	7401	173A	730A	d475	3P00	1746	740A	A7F8
0750	F755	1758	ATPO	F705	v612	F429	D055	7604
0760	2329	D655	7004	¥229	1055	7604	F129	D655
0770	7604	P029	D655	OUEB				

MUSIC MAKER

0600 6400 E4A1 17AA 6401 E4A1 17A6 6402 E4A1 0610 17A2 6404 E4A1 179C 6406 E4A1 1798 1600 0620 268A 2782 268A 2782 26A0 611A 6021 278C 0630 602A 278C 6021 278C 6130 6025 278C 277E 0640 610C 6021 278C 278C 6025 278C 6120 602A 0650 27B0 277E 610F 602A 27B0 611C 6021 27B0 0660 610C 601C 278C 278C 278C 6120 601F 27B0 0670 277E 26A0 611A 6021 278C 602A 278C 6025 0680 278C 6130 602A 27B0 16B6 610F 602A 27B0 0690 6021 27B0 601F 27B0 6120 601C 27B0 00EE 06A0 610F 602A 27B0 6021 27B0 601F 27B0 611C 06B0 601C 278C 00EE 277A 60BC 6120 27B0 2776 06C0 60FF 610A 27B0 2776 27B0 2776 60E0 6118 06D0 27B0 2776 60FF 27B0 277A 60C4 610E 27B0 06E0 277A 60BC 27B0 1600

0776 64D0 1784 6477 1784 64D0 0780 1784 6433 7401 3400 1784 00EE 27B0 64F0 0790 7401 3400 1790 00EE 7001 179E 70FF 6501 07A0 17AE 6502 1620 6501 17AE 6500 6000 610F 0626 161C GO TO 061C by looping to L1 07B0 F000 F115 F118 F207 3200 17B6 4502 00EE 0628 F029 I = DISP, V0 prepare V0 for display 07C0 27D0 6405 E4A1 1600 4501 1600 7001 17B0 062A DABS SHOW 58VA,VB display at X=VA,Y=VB, S bytes 07D0 00E0 A7FE F055 6A20 6B15 F029 DAB5 07F0 07E0 A7FF F065 6A1B F029 DAB5 A7FE F065 00EE 07F0 F807 BEF8 FEAE EE72 F6F6 F6F6 73D4

CONTROL ROUTINE

0600	1602	GO TO 0602	universal no operation
0602	00E0	ERASE	clear screen
0 60 4	2612	DO SUB 0612	call subroutine 1
0606	FOOA	VO = KEY	key wait only
0608	2634	DO SUB 0634	call subroutine 2
060A	FOOA	VO = KEY	key wait only
060C	2740	DO SUB 0740	call subroutine 3
060E	FOOA	VO = KEY	key wait only
0610	1600	GO TO 0600	loop back to start
SUBRO	DUTINE	1 - FOUR LE	ETTER WORD GAME
0612	1614	GO TO 0614	universal no operation
0614	6A10	VA = 10	use as X coordinate display
0616	6B19	VB = 19	use as Y coordinate display
0618	620A	V2 = 0A	use as filter
061A	610F	V1 = OF	use as filter
061 C	COFF	VO = RND. FF	L1, random number from 00 to
061E	8012	VO = VO AND	V1 filter out all above OF



0620 8300 V3 = V0 copy 'V0 in V3 for test 0622 8325 V3 = V3 - V2 equals V0-V2 if V0=Ato F, VF=0 0624 3F01 SKF VF = 01 otherwise go get another number 062C 7A04 VA=VA+04 add to X coordinate to move right 062E 3A20 SKF VA = 20 after four letters 0630 161C GO TO 061C choose another letter 0632 ODEE RETURN return to instruction after caller

SUBRO	JTINE :	2 - INVERT SO	REEN
0634	1636	GO TO 0636	universal no operation
0636	6100	V1 = 00	use to add to pointer
0638	A480	I = 0480(A100) set pointer to screen start
06.3A	FI 1E	!=I+V1	current pointer calculation
063C	F065	VO TO VO=MI	load VO there
063E	62FF	V2 = FF	start of complement function
0640	8205	V2=V2-V0	complement FF-M + M
0642	8020	V0=V2	copy V2 into V0
0644	A480	I=0480 (A100)	set pointer to screen start
0646	F11E	I=I+V1	current pointer calculation
0648	F055	MI=V0 TO VO	store V0 there
064A	7101	V1=V1+01	add to pointer counter
064C	3100	SKF V1=00	finish if 100 done
064E	1638	GO TO 0638	otherwise go do next
0650	OOFF	RETURN	return to instruction after cal

SUBROUTINE	3	BUBBLE	SORT

0740	1742	GO TO 0742	universal no operation
0742	6200	V2=00	use for byte count
0744	6300	V3=00	use for swap flag
0746	A480	I=0480 (A100)	start of bytes-to-be-sorted pointer
0748	F21E	I=I+V2	add byte counter to pointer
074A	F165	VO TO VI=MI	get two bytes from calculated
074C	9010	SKE VO / VI	if bytes equal
074E	1758	GO TO 0758	skip test for swap
0750	8500	V5=V0	copy V0 in V5 for test
0752	8515	V5=V5-V1	if VO < V1, then V5-V1
0754	3F00	SKF VF=00	causes flag VF to be = 0
0756	2764	DO SUB 0764	other ise swap subroutine called
0758	7201	V2=V2+01	add one to bytes counter
075A	32FF	SKF V2=FF	skip if 100 bytes done
075C	1746	GO TO 0746	otherwise go do next bytes
075E	3300	SKF V3=00	skip if swap flag indicates
			no swap in last 100 bytes
0760	1742	GO TO 0742	otherwise go through 100 bytes again
0762	OOEE	RETURN	return to instruction after caller
SUBRO	UTINE	3A - SNAP	
0764	8410	V4=V1	copy by 1 to V4
0766	8100	V1=V0	copy byte 0 into V1 swap
0768	8040	V0=V4	copy byte 1 into V0
076A	6301	V3=01	set swap flag
076C	A480	I=0480(A100)	set pointer to start of sort
076E	F21E	I=I+V2	calculate current address
0770	F155	MI=V0 to VI	store swapped values of V1 and V2
0772	OOEE	RETURN	return to instruction after caller





KN374

MICROBEE COLUMN

Bee-O-Rhythms

Tom Moffat Fern Tree, Tasmania

WE'VE ALL HEARD of biorhythms, haven't we? Very popular in the mid-1970s, almost a cult, with many of the attractions of astrology. Today there are still many believers.

We all know that much of life exists in cycles ... Lunar cycles, Sunspot cycles, menstrual cycles, economic booms and depressions, the four seasons, day and night, ice ages . . . all going up and down, or round and round.

Proponents of the biorhythm theory say that the human body experiences cycles that start together at birth and then fluctuate at different but steady rates throughout the rest of life. The way this works is set out in the program listing, so we won't repeat it here.

There is an organisation in Basel, Switzerland, called 'Biorythmik Centre' that seems to take a very serious view of biorhythms. They claim that a study at the Swiss Federal School of Technology in Zurich has confirmed that biorhythms do indeed exist.

Here are some quotes from their report, reproduced without comment:

"It has been repeatedly proved and confirmed that the tendency to physical or intellectual failure is particularly pronounced on critical days.

'If a businessman uses regeneration (negative) days for making preparations, he establishes all conditions for successful conferences, executive measures, and decisions in the positive phase. "Medical treatments, inoculations, dental operations, etc are least likely to cause pain and to be followed by complications during the positive phase.

"Enhanced powers of concentration during the positive phase make it easler for students to assimilate the material that has to be learned.

"Industries that take account of biorhythms have found their accident rate falling by 30%, and their production and sales increasing by 20 to 30%.

The program

This MicroBee version is developed from what is probably one of the earliest biorhythm implementations for computers. It appear to have originated in an article in Byte magazine sometime in the mld-70s. It's been written and re-written for many small computers over the years, and it seems to have made its way into at least one well-known Australian mainframe system.

It's a good program with a clever way of using a non-graphics printer to draw the curves. But the earlier versions had a problem. The biorhythms they churned out were wrong! There was a mathematical problem In the method of calculating how many days old the subject was, such that results during the early months of life came out negative and the figures for later years were offset accordingly.

Users of this new program will be happy to know that it's working with a completely different age calculating algorithm and results will be correct (I hope . . .). But how many mainframe systems did the original version of the program get written into? How many of these mainframe systems were in businesses that reported 'spectacular' results from biorhythms?

The program print-out was done, as usual (with my system) with an antique Model-15 teletype machine, built before the days of ASCII characters. So, X means multiply, and 'OUT5 ON' and 'OUT5 OFF should read 'OUT#5 ON' and 'OUT#5 OFF'. One of these days I'll get a decent printer, I promise

00200 PRINT 'CYCLES CONCIDE AT CHITCAL THE DAT IS SALD TO BE 00260 PRINT 'DOUBLE-CRITICAL. WHEN ALL THREE COINCIDE AT CRITICAL,' 00270 PRINT 'THE DAY WILL BE A TOTAL DISASTER.' 00280 PRINT 'NOW, 'N1\$', YOU MAY SAY THAT THIS WHOLE CONCEPT IS' 00290 PRINT 'A LOAD OF OLD CODSWALLOP. IF SO, PRESS ANY KEY TO EXIT.' 00300 PRINT 'BUT IF YOU'RE GAME, PRESS ANY OTHER KEY TO CONTINUE.' 00310 K1\$=KEY\$ 00320 IF K1\$= " THEN 310 00330 CLS 00340 INPUT 'PLEASE ENTER YOUR BIRTHDAY (DD, MM, YY): ' D, M, Y 003 50 GOSUB 780 00360 A=Z 00370 INPUT "WHEN DO YOU WANT YOUR CHART TO BEGIN (DD.MM.YY)?" D.M.Y 00380 GOSUB 780 00390 A=Z-A 00400 INPUT 'AND FOR HOW MANY DAYS?' L 00410 DATA 31,28,31,30,31,30,11,31,30,31,30,31 00420 FOR I=1 TO 12 00430 READ T(I) 00440 NEXT I 00450 OUT5 ON 00460 CLS 00470 PRINT TAB (10); XXX PERSONAL BIORYTHM CHART FOR '; N1\$; XXX' 00480 PRINT TAB (10); PHYSICAL = P; EMOTIONAL = E; INTELLECTUAL = I' 00490 PRINT 00500 PRINT ' ';'DATE', 00510 PRINT TAB (13) 'DOWN'; 00520 PRINT TAB (35) 'CRITICAL'; 00530 PRINT TAB (62) 'UP' 00540 PRINT ' ,(A62 45) 00550 A1= FLT(A) 00570 E= INT(FN0(28)) 00580 I=INT(FN0(33)) 00 590 FOR X=0 TO 52 00600 S1\$(X)= " 00610 NEXT X 00620 S1\$(28)='.' 00630 S1\$(P)='P' 00640 S1\$(E)= 'E' 00650 S1\$(I)='I' 00660 PRINT STR(D); STR(M); STR(Y); TAB(10); 00670 FOR X=0 TO 51 00680 PRINT S1\$ (X); 00690 NEXT X 00700 PRINT S 1\$ (52) 00710 IF L=1 THEN OUT5 OFF: END 00720 L=L-1 00730 A=A+1 00740 D= D+ 1 00750 IF M=2 AND D=29 AND Y=(Y/4)X4 THEN 550 00760 IF D(=T(M) THEN 550 ELSE LET M=M+1: D=1 00770 IF M(=12 THEN 550 ELSE LET M= 1: Y=Y+1: GOTO 550 00780 M1=FLT(M): Y1=FLT(Y) 00790 Z=INT(30.57XM1)+INT(365.25XY1-32537.25)+D

00500 IF M(3 THEN RETURN 00810 IF Y=(Y/4)X4 THEN LET Z=Z-1 ELSE LET Z=Z-2

00820 RETURN

00 100 REM BIORYTHM PROGRAM BY TOM MOFFAT,

00120 DIM T(12), S1(52) 00130 FN0=(SIN(FRACT(A1/2)X6.28)+1)X25+3

00210 PRINT '

CO110 REM TO BE USED WITH OR WITHOUT PRINTER.

00140 CLS: INPUT 'WHAT IS YOUR NAME? ',N1\$ 00150 INPUT 'DO YOU WANT A DESCRIPTION? (Y OR N)',K1\$ 00160 IF K1\$='N' THEN 330

00170 CLS: PRINT 'THE THEORY OF BIORYTHM STATES THAT LIFE EXISTS IN' 00180 PRINT 'THREE CYCLES, ALL STARTING AT BIRTH. THE PHYSICAL CYCLE' 00190 PRINT 'HAS A PERIOD OF 23 DAYS, THE EMOTIONAL CYCLE IS 28 DAYS,' 00200 PRINT 'AND THE INTELLECTUAL CYCLE IS 33 DAYS.'

00210 PRINT 'WHEN A CYCLE IS UP, THE FUNCTION IS OPERATING AT' 00220 PRINT 'PEAK EFFICIENCY. WHEN IT IS DOWN, THE FUNCTION IS' 00230 PRINT 'RESTING, AND AT ZERO CROSSING, THE CYCLE IS SAID TO BE' 00240 PRINT 'CRITICAL, A TIME WHEN CAUTION IS INDICATED. WHEN TWO' 00250 PRINT 'CYCLES COINCIDE AT CRITICAL THE DAY IS SAID TO BE'

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ACT



Sight and Sound NEWS

Philips demonstrate Compact Disc

With the digital bits still ringing in our ears from the Sony Compact Disc Player demonstration, we heard the Philips system reveal the wonders of digital recording. The demonstration was not without a few minor technical problems but they didn't detract from the clarity and brilliance of the live performance, reproduced through the medium of the digital disc.



The disc is 'read' by focussing the laser light through the underside of the disc and optically reading the reflections.

The standard compact disc developed by Sony Corp. and Philips, and licensed along with the player technology to other makers, is only 12 cm in diameter, allowing for much smaller players than at present. The plastic-sheathed discs never wear out or scratch.

The compact Sony-Philips format won out in industry competition over alternative designs developed by West Germany's AEG-Telefunken and Victor Co. of Japan. A total of 34 companies now hold licences to manufacture and market Compact Disc players and nine record companies in Japan, Korea and Europe have licences for record production.

US companies are conspicuously absent, waiting until the market is established before they follow suit.

Initially the Compact Disc players will cost \$660 to \$1000, but experts expect prices to plunge within a year or two to less than \$200 as makers reach mass-production levels. More important, it appears that digitally recorded discs, the program material essential to the sale of the players, will be available in greater quantity and at lower prices than originally expected. PolyGram of West Germany, Philips' associate company, plans to offer about 600 long-playing albums by the end of 1983. And Japanese-based software ventures such as CBS/ Sony, Toshiba-EMI and Pioneer will be marketing several hundred titles during the coming year. The discs will be priced at up to \$18 and play for up to 60 minutes.

The Compact Disc digital audio system had to happen, but the fact that it happened now is because Philips had all the right technologies and resources. In the late 1960s Philips made strategic, long-term investments in three optical electronics systems, the Compact Disc, Digital Optical Recording and Video Long Play or Laservision. Philips also had at its disposal technologies in the areas of glass, studio recording, mastering, semiconductors, computers, telecommunications and record manufacture.

Few experts doubt the Compact Disc player's potential for success, but no one expects them to replace conventional turntables entirely. People will still want to play their conventional analogue records. But the introduction of the Compact Disc player may inspire consumers to upgrade their stereo systems and it foreshadows a time when music will be stored in computers, available by phone lines for home listening.



The compact disc pit structure, magnified 12 500 times.

AWA-Thorn's new VCR

AWA-Thorn's new 'top of the range' VHS video cassette recorder, the ATV-20 is now on sale in Australia, superseding the ATV-5.

The new compact design incorporates the five motor drive system, having a separate motor for each function. It has an infrared. 14-function remote control which can be stored out of sight in the unit when not in use. New features are a time elapsed indicator, Dolby noise reduction system and a picture control to sharpen or soften the picture you view. The timer section now has a battery back-up which retains all selected programmes and time settings for up to one hour in the event of a power failure or accidental power disconnection.

It is expected to retail at \$1199. More information can be obtained from AWA-Thorn, 348 Victoria Rd, Rydalmere NSW 2116. (02) 638-9022.

AWA-Thorn's new ATV-20



Sight and Sound NEWS

National's 'super video'

National's 'super video', their new NV777A VTR will replace the NV-7200A. released 12 months ago.

Included in the features of the NV777A are a three-head system for super still/super still-advance and super fine slow playback, noiseless reverse play and one touch timer recording. National claim that the one touch timer recording is unique and has recently been introduced on their new model NV300A.

The NV777A also has insert editing, tape remaining indicator, double-safety tape mechanism, three-day memory back-up system, one-button channel tuning, 16 channel capacity, 31 mode infra-red remote control and all the other functions on the NV7200A (excluding double speed playback).

Like the other products in National's range of home video equipment, the NV777A comes with a three year conditional warranty and home demonstration and installation policy.

National Panasonic is located at 95-99 Epping Rd, Nth Ryde NSW 2113. (02)887-5333.

New video package from Atari

Atari has started shipping its new video package, the 5200 Home Entertainment System. Retalling at around US\$270, the 5200 is in the high end of the home systems market and nearly twice the price of its predecessor, Atari's 2600 Video Computer System.

A feature of the new system is the graphics of the ten game cartridges which make some of the 5200 games closely resemble the arcade versions, an improvement over the corresponding cartridge used on the 2600. observers said.

The 5200 is similar in appearance to Atari's 400 home computer but it doesn't have a keyboard. In 1983 Atari plans to bring out an adapter that will allow cartridges for the 2600 to be played on the 5200.

At the presentation for the 5200 system and the new 'E.T.' game cartridge, the president of Atari's Consumer Electronics division admitted to being a little concerned about competitors. Mattel's M-Network game cartridges are being marketed and have been designed to be used in Atari's 2600 VCS. Colecvision. the newest entry in the home systems market, is challenging Atari and Mattel with the quality of its graphics.

Yamaha K-500 cassette deck

Yamaha's new cassette deck, the K-500, has a pure Sendust head and two-motor transport system.

The Sendust head coil windings have half the number of turns used in conventional designs and Yamaha claim that this results in improved linearity, wider dynamic range and improved channel separation. In the twomotor design the takeup reel is driven by an independent motor for both fast-wind and record/play operations. Yamaha say that this system completely relieves the capstan motor of excess load, resulting in a wow and flutter of 0.05%

The signal-to-noise ratio, using CrO_2 tape, is better than 60 dB with Dolby off, 68 dB with Dolby B on and better than 76 dB with Dolby C on. The frequency response, with CrO_2 tape, is 40 Hz to 18 kHz and with metal tape it is 40 Hz to 20 kHz. Total distortion is less than 1%

If you would like to find out more about the Yamaha range of hi-fi equipment you can do so at Rose Music, 17-33 Market St, South Melbourne Vic. 3205 or 18 Kent Rd, Belmore NSW 2192. (02)750-8999.

noise was measured at -62 dB in a

20 Hz to 20 kHz, flat, bandwidth with respect to 10 mV input and the input

terminated with a 330 ohm resistance. Distortion (THD) was much higher than

anticipated, second harmonic pre-dominating. This measured 0.22% at

100 Hz, 1 kHz and 10 kHz with a 10 mV

Input. Gain was measured at 5 dB and

The Remx **'Stereo XPander'**

This little gadget is an 'interface' unit that goes between your magnetic cartridge and your preamp input. It is claimed to enhance your stereo imaging performance of your record playing system and give greater sonic detail.

In the limited blurb provided with the unit submitted for test, the makers say:

The optimum loading establishes an Ideal resistive termination for maximum signal transfer and good damping to maintain control under dynamic signal conditions

Remx say that the input resistance of the unit is matched to any magnetic cartridge and the output resistance is matched to any phono input. Clearly, the unit is designed to provide optimum, or as near optimum as can be achieved, matching for the cartridge and to reduce 'cartridge impedance interaction'.

Until quite recent times, many preamps in hi-fi amplifiers returned the feedback to the input stage, right at the input. This is quite valid, providing the load on the input has constant characteristics under signal conditions. If not, the impedance of the driving source interacts with the feedback network, changing the dynamic response of the

amplifier - cartridge impedance interaction. The most telling effects are onfrequency response during playing and stereo image.

While modern design techniques obviated this problem, there are still many amplifiers around, and being sold, that will exhibit the fault

the cartridge and the preamp input can be an effective cure. This is the purpose of the Remx Stereo XPander.

Remx claim the unit has very high linearity, THD less than 0.001%, crosstalk better than 80 dB, a bandwidth from 20 kHz to 100 kHz, maximum output of 12 mV and gain better than 3 dB.

It is powered by a small plugpack of any convenient voltage between 6 and 12 Vdc. When the unit is off an internal relay bypasses the unit. An LED on one end indicates when the unit is on. Four gold-plated RCA sockets provide input and output connection.

We had the chance to evaluate the unit here at ETI, both on the bench and in a stereo system. Well, what did we find?

At the time we had the unit, we couldn't have, to greater and lesser degrees, find a preamp amongst staff that suffered from cartridge impedance interaction, so its effect on that problem is a little hard to report on. It would have Interposing an 'interface' unit between to be tried on a 'suck it and see' basis. However, we were able to measure its characteristics.

> As the chart shows, the frequency response is almost 'ruler flat'. Input

maximum output before distortion became unacceptable, 1 V RMS. Clipping was non-symmetrical, and 'soft'. Overall, performance could only be regarded as mediocre, but if cartridge

impedance Interaction in your system is a problem, you might like to try the Remx Xpander as a solution if you don't want to go to the expense of buying a new preamp or integrated receiver/ amplifier.

The unit should be available in selected hi-fi stores in January. For further information, contact Remx at P.O. Box 417, Woollahra NSW 2025.



96 - January 1983 ETI



One unique instrument deserves another

PE75.(Left) The perfect choice for the lead vocalist. Superb projection and low end power. High sensitivity for rich warm sound at lower levels. Superb internal shockmounting, silent on/off switch, ultra tight cardioid pattern.

PE47.(Below) Tone control in the palm of your hand. Frequency tailoring for vocal and instrumental use. Bass and treble contols. Mellow sibilant vocals or harsh brass. Excellent for unexpected stage problems. Uses: All vocals, piano, drums, quitar, cymbals.

PE35.(Left) Presence and clarity helps vocals cut through. Bass lift and top end lift give the vocalist more projection and top end power. Internal filter and shock mount for handling and pop rejection. Uses: Hard working vocalists.

п

PE9.(Right) Low cost, high quality. Cardioid pattern. Locking on/off switch.Primary uses: Brass, flute, reeds, harmonica. Secondary uses: Guitar, vocals (with windshield).

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MARKETEC P/L

PE65.(Left) Handles the highest levels with extreme accuracy. Wide response, tight pattern. Internal shockmount. Silent on/off switch. Primary use: Toms, bass drum, snare, cymbals, guitar, piano. Secondary uses: Brass, acoustic bass, vocals,

PE85.(Right) Superb vocal system mike. All the qualities of the PE75 plus a more rugged grill and wind filter. Includes impedance matching transformer and Shock Stopper" swivel mount to eliminate stage vibration. Uses: All vocalists

PE45.(Above) Crisp top end to cut through. Wide dynamic range and tight cardioid pattern. Internal shockmount. Brings instruments up in the mix. **Primary uses:** Guitar amp, bass drum, snare, electric bass, electric piano. Secondary uses: Cymbals, brass, piano, vocals.

Please send me information on the following Shure mikes: PE35 PE75 Please send me information on the following PE45 PE35 PE35

Marantz SC6 preamplifier and SM6 power amplifier

This review contains the first set of published data relating to the new IEC test method for evaluating high frequency distortion. The results are guite outstanding. The SC6 and SM6 are an exceptionally good combination, says Louis, with a performance bordering on perfection.

Louis Challis

MARANTZ SC6 PREAMPLIFIER AND SM6 POWER AMPLIFIER

and adequate documentation of what is fast	SM6 POWER AN
becoming one of the hottest topics in the professional audio field in Australia today. The reasons for this extend beyond Australia	SC6 Dimensions:
to the august International Electro-Technical Commission and to a new draft test method for evaluating odd order and even order high	Weight: Price:
frequency distortion. This draft test method will be described by us as the 'IEC High	SM6 Dimensions:
Frequency Total Difference Frequency Dis- tortion'. The technique was developed in Australia and presented by the Australian Committee to the IEC as a preferred altern-	Weight: Price: Manufactured:
ative to the Finnish transient intermodulation distortion method of rating and analysis.	Distributor.

Obviously there are good reasons for moving for a suitable alternative to the Finnish proposed method of analysis, one of them being the complexity and cost of that method. The Australian Committee are firmly resolved in their support of the Australian proposal which I also believe is the best method currently available for the evaluation of dynamic distortion analysis, not only for amplifiers, but more significantly for tape recorders, communication circuits and all associated situations.

THIS REVIEW HAS been written twice

because of the need to provide technical data

We have conducted a series of evaluations of the Australian method and over the last few months we have also been evaluating the Japanese method, as embodied by the Italian version of the circuit published in 'Wireless World'

There is a reasonably good correlation between the results provided by the two methods, although the frequencies at which the Japanese technique is used are only

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suitable for amplifiers and not for other

electro-acoustic systems. For this reason we

believe the Australian draft proposal which

operates at frequencies of 10 kHz and

14.97 kHz mixed on a one to one basis is the

correct choice. Commercial versions of the

Australian system are likely to operate at

slightly lower frequencies in order to render

them even more suitable for the wide range of

published data relating to this test method

and presents results that are quite outstand-

preamplifier and stereo power amplifier are

two of the Marantz 'Esotec' range which we

had seen in the trade literature but apart

from that had not previously seen or heard

them. Their major feature, and in fact the

main talking point of this review, is that the

This review contains the first set of

SC6 and SM6 stereo console

possible applications.

ing

The

stereo power amplifier output stages offer the option of both a true Class A operation and the more conventional Class AB operation which the units describe as Class B operation. This is done to satisfy the 'Electronic Purists' in our consumer society who firmly believe that only Class A operation can achieve perfection with the total removal of crossover distortion and the lowest possible level of harmonic distortion. Like all the other units in the Marantz Esotec range, the SC6 and SM6 are expensive and have an appearance which I consider to be a little too conservative, especially when compared with the latest generation of consumer electronics from America, Japan and Europe.

SC6 features

The SC6 stereo control console features a golden hued brushed satin aluminium fascia with three main groupings of controls. On the left hand side are the two separate treble controls and two separate base controls. On the right hand side of the console are four rotary controls. The first control is for phono selection which provides a choice of a moving coil cartridge or 27k, 47k, and 100k input impedances for moving magnet cartridges and a second moving magnet cartridge input for phono 2. The second control is the volume control, the third control is the mode switch for stereo, reverse and left plus right channels combined, whilst the fourth control is a balance control with centre indent.

In the top centre of the deck are five large toggle switches which, from left to right, are a tone control in or defeat function and next to this is a loudness control setting with centre off and +8 dB at the top and +4 dB

SOUND REVIEW



Conservatism. Some brilliant 'avante garde' technology is hidden beneath the conservative shells of the SC6 and SM6.

at the bottom. Adjacent to this switch are two tape control switches for copying and monitoring from or into two separate tape recorders. The last control on the right is the input selector for phono, tuner or TV auxiliary. Below these switches are the power on/off switch and a headphone socket. Behind the bottom fascia panel are two push buttons for selecting output 1 or output 2, a 'high out' filter and a subsonic equaliser filter. This subsonic equaliser filter is intended to reduce the impact of rumble generated either by the turntable or from warped records and it is poorly described in the technical handbook.

The back of the control console features a series of gold plated RCA type coaxial sockets with a pair of shorting plugs in the phono 1 input. These plugs are supplemented by a strict labelled warning that when these terminals are not being used, the shorting plugs should be left in position. This unit is provided with a mains voltage selector.

The switched and unswitched sockets on the back panel, which are normally provided for American and Japanese-type markets, have been deliberately disconnected to meet Australian design requirements. The chassis and the cabinet are strongly fabricated from heavy weight steel. The unit is well ventilated to allow for its location in semi-enclosed situations, such as in furniture, where this type of unit could be expected to be used.

SM6 features

The SM6 power amplifier presents a somewhat simpler, yet considerably more attractive appearance than the SC6 stereo control console. The front panel features a large glass display window panel behind which are located the two separate power output meters separately calibrated for 'Class A' and 'Class B' operation. The Class B metering range covers more than a 50 dB dynamic range with calibrations from less than 10 mW at one end to greater than 120 W at the other. The Class A meter covers a range from 10 mW to 30 W. When the Class A operation is selected, a red light is activated and if one was not aware of the pull out panel on the front lower section of the fascia one would not even be aware of the additional controls provided. These controls are a power on/off switch and the Class A selection button on the left. And on the right is a switch for selecting speaker system 1 or 2, or 1 and 2 by the use of two push buttons.

The rear of the amplifier features two independent gain controls for the left and right channels and two sets of inputs labelled 'Direct' and 'Subsonic'. The Direct input allows dc coupling to the input stage of the amplifier while the subsonic input provides very low frequency roll-off. The speaker connections are by means of four sets of black and white universal terminals which are well insulated, large and practical. The switched and unswitched parallel pin power outlets on this unit have been internally disconnected to meet the Australian design rules. At the bottom right hand corner is a mains fuse.

The unit is also fitted with a mains voltage selector on the rear panel and arrived already connected for 240 V. The cabinet is very strongly made with hammer tone finished steel featuring a very large expanse of perforated linear slots covering more than 80% of the top of the cabinet and more than 50% of each side of the cabinet. The bottom of the chassis is also extensively perforated and the amplifier features a much greater open area for ventilation than the majority of amplifiers we have reviewed.

Inside the SM6

The output stage of the amplifier features the heat pipe thermal dissipation system, developed by NASA in the mid 70's, which was discussed in the review of the Sony TA-F80 amplifier (ETI, May 1981). This radiator device is claimed to be many hundreds of times more effective than conventional heat sinks and is supplemented by a speaker protection circuit which is intended to switch off the output stage in the presence of either excessive current or overload conditions which might otherwise damage or destroy the output stage. This is particularly important when the amplifier is operating in the Class A mode which generates the maximum possible thermal energy. This mode calls for the maximum amount of heat dissipation and obviously a very fast response time, if the unit is to protect the output stage. The power amplifier features an unusual layout with the heat pipe's thermal output stage at the extreme right hand of the rear of the amplifier. The heat pipe is connected through the centre of an array of eight output transistors. These extend beyond the transistor block right across the rear of the amplifier with the finned heat radiator providing the effective heat dissipation for both Class A and Class B operation.

The front of the amplifier features a large encapsulated mains transformer on the left hand side, two large electrolytic capacitors in the middle, the control circuitry and protection circuitry on the right hand side at the front. The main protection circuits and fuses are also located on a terminal block at the top of the main control amplifier circuit.

At the extreme front of the chassis are the power output meters and their associated electronic metering amplifiers. The chassis construction is unusually strong and although much of the wiring is conventional twisted pairs, it is neatly laid out and the unit is obviously well designed. Although the amplifier looks relatively simple in appearance, it is nonetheless a complex and unusual piece of electronics.



Heatsink. Heat pipe in the SM6.

Testing, testing

The evaluation of the Marantz control console and power output amplifier stages were initially carried out as separate tests and then the results combined to provide an overall picture. When the control console and power amplifier are interconnected the frequency response is excellent, extending from less than 10 Hz to beyond 100 kHz with both the tone controls centred, as well as with the tone controls defeated. Over the frequency region 10 Hz to 20 kHz the response is basically ruler flat, particularly when the subsonic and associated high pass filters are de-activated. The sensitivity of the auxilliary tuner and tape inputs are, respectively, 12 mV and 12.5 mV for a one watt output into eight ohms.

The moving coil cartridge input required only 21 uV and the moving magnet cartridge input required 210 uV. The overload level for the moving coil cartridge input is 22 mV while the overload point for the moving magnet cartridge is 270 mV, both providing a particularly healthy safety margin. The moving coil cartridge provides input impedances of 75 ohms while the measured moving magnet cartridge impedances are 27k, 47k and 100k which are exactly as specified by the manufacturer.

The harmonic distortion of the preamplifier operating alone is less than $0.005^{\circ}c$ at its maximum output and under most normal operating conditions is less than $0.002^{\circ}c$. The main power amplifier is essentially flat from 0 Hz to beyond 100 kHz in the direct mode, and is typically 2 Hz to beyond 100 kHz in the subsonic mode.

I was intrigued that the designers should want to provide both Class A and AB operation in the one unit as very few people could reasonably be expected to desire such a feature. In the Class AB mode the power output, although specified as 120 watts, actually has a maximum value at clipping of 182 watts. This output is 1.8 dB re the 120 watt level and is more than adequate for the general applications in which the amplifier could be expected to be used.



SOUND REVIEW

Obviously the parameters that I was most interested in evaluating are the levels of the individual harmonic components and the total harmonic distortion. These were not what we thought they would be for either mode of operation. At 120 W output (in the Class AB mode of operation) the total harmonic distortion with a 100 Hz signal is 0.0047%, at 1 kHz it is 0.0014% and at 6.3 kHz it is 0.0017%. These are exceptionally good performances and there are only a few amplifiers around that are able to better these figures. At 30 W output the distortion in both the Class A and Class AB modes is not greatly different. At 100 Hz they are respectively 0.01 ° and 0.009 °. At 1 kHz the distortion is 0.002 ° and 0.0009 % and at 6.3 kHz it is 0.0013% and 0.0018%. Obviously with differences that are so small the reviewer and the designer are only really playing a numbers game.

Subjectively, the important test is of course, neither determined at 30 W nor at 120 W. What happens at the 1 W level is probably more important for most people listening under reasonable sound levels and classical music is usually listened to at this level. At 1 W output with a 100 Hz signal there is not a significant difference between the A and AB modes which are both 0.006%(being controlled by flux leakage), but at 1 kHz there is a significant numerical difference with 0.0009% and 0.0018%. At 6.3 kHz the levels are 0.0007% and 0.0024%. These are *exceptionally* low distortions, with the best being only slightly higher than a few parts per million. A significant portion of the lowest distortion measured is actually being produced in our test oscillator rather than in the power amplifier (0.0001% to 0.0001%. The differences are measurable but anybody who claims that he can hear the difference is "a better man than I am".

The IEC high frequency total difference frequency distortion parameters also proved to be exceptionally good and in fact, the lowest we have yet seen from any amplifier tested. It is interesting to note that in the Class A mode the distortion levels are less than those produced in the Class AB mode at power levels up to approximately 25 W output. Class A distortion was greater than that of Class AB at high levels. Equally significant, the amplifier background noise measured within the filter band width is significantly lower in the Class A mode than it is in the Class AB mode. This characteristic further justifies some of the other claims presented for the use of the Class A option.

The slew rate test of the amplifier (utilizing the Japanese method) showed it to have impeccable performance and the transient intermodulation distortion measured by the archaic SMPTE method proved to be exceptionally low and much less than 0.01%.

The hum levels proved to primarily 50 Hz leakage hum pickup from the moving coil cartridge input and 50 Hz and 150 Hz from the moving magnet cartridge input. These were measured relative to the 1 W level and still proved to be extremely low, although admittedly, not the lowest we have seen. The subsonic filter not only cut out the low frequency components but also inexplicably rolled over at the top end by 3 dB and 10 kHz and 9 dB at 20 kHz. The tone controls provided useful and effective adjustment amounting to ± 10 dB at 50 Hz and ± 10 dB at 20 kHz. The loudness control is slightly better than most, providing two contour level slopes to cater for low and moderate listening levels. All of the manufacturer's claims for the signal-to-noise ratio, distortion, crosstalk and sensitivity were equalled or bettered in every single case. The most notable performance being in terms of the harmonic distortion generated by the amplifier which is as close to perfection as one could reasonably expect (more importantly, it is right on the limits of our measurement system).

Subjectively

To evaluate the SC6 and SM6 I took them home and connected them up to three different sets of speakers, a record player and a cassette player. The records that I decided to evaluate included two new ones, one of which is undoubtedly one of the most unusual conventional records ever made and released for sale to the public.

This record, called the 'Sheffield Track Record' (lab 20) is produced by Sheffield Laboratories in Los Angeles by the Direct Recording Method. It was released at the CES in America earlier this year and became available to dealers in the USA and Australia



MC preamp. Constructors of the ETI-473 MC headamp will recognise the topology of the SC6's moving coil preamp. Their clrcuits are near equivalent.





SOUND REVIEW

at the beginning of September. The record is unusual in that the recording engineers have cut the tracks on the Neumann lathe with the maximum possible groove spacing so that the full energy of the low frequencies and base transients was recorded without any compression. Because of this, the total playing time of the record is somewhat shorter than usual, being only about 16 minutes. They claim to have done everything possible to make the record perfect. This particular record contains more peak transient energy, higher resolution and more dynamic range than has previously been recorded by any other analogue record. This probably makes it one of the best test records ever produced for evaluating amplifiers, loud speakers and, in particular, record player cartridges.

The amplifier is capable of handling continuous peaks of up to 180 W output into the speakers with normal programme levels averaging between 5 and 20 W. I tried to play this record in the Class A mode and found that the power output of the amplifier in this mode was just not up to the task. So then I played one of the latest original master recordings from Mobile Fidelity (George Solti conducting the Chicago Symphony Orchestra and Chorus on Mobile Fidelity Sound Labs records MFSL2.516.). This is an exceptional record and better suited to Class A operation.

I was unable to detect any trace of difference between the amplifier when operating in either the Class A or the Class AB modes. This, of course, is not the amplifier's fault for when you have distortion components that range between 2 parts per million and 20 parts per million it would take a better set of ears than mine (or those of anybody else whom I brought in to listen) to detect the difference.

The Marantz SC6 stereo control console and SM6 stereo power amplifier are an exceptionally good combination. The performance that they are able to produce borders on perfection. The amplifier offers both Class A and Class AB modes of operation with distortion products that are just about at the extreme limit of our measurement ability. The performance is so good that it appears to me that the inclusion of the Class A mode is not strictly warranted. However, for somebody who wants perfection this control console and power amplifier comes near to the best level that one could hope to achieve. The only improvements I could commend to Marantz would be to fix the subsonic filter response at the top end and to improve the design of the front panel of the SC6 to make it a little more 'avant garde' and a little less conservative.

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MEASURED	PERFORMANCE OF :	MARANTZ MODE	L SM-6 POWER A	MPLIFIER	(B) (At I Watt Into 8)	A 2nd -9	100Hz AB 6.3 -110.5	A -102.3	AB -102.3	A -102. 7	.3kHz AB -102.1	dB
						3rd -8	5.2 -84.4	-108.0	-97		-105.9	dB
FREQUENCY RESPONS	iE:					Sth -I THD 0.0	16.1 -115.1 006 0.006	0.0009	0.0018	0.0007	0.0024	dB %
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	0		FIGO RITE		80 = 31 Volts)	and	-84.2		-93.5		-97.3	08
		Tone Controle C	entred			200	-82.0		-93.4		-93	dB
						Sela	-101.7		-103.5		-96	dB
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	Right	10 Hz to	100 kHz				0.01		0.0031		0.005	76
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SEN SITIVITY:	(control-console con	mected to amplifier	•)			Less tha	n 0.1%					
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		Left Right		· · · · ·	LE C. High Engranges	15kHz sir	te wave mixe	d 4:1)				
				1000	inc.c., righ Frequency tota	difference	e Frequency	Distortio				A
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	TUNER	12.5 mV	12.0 mV			10 volts	P.P.	.000	38		.00	08
	TAPE	12.5 mV	12.0 mV			20		.000	42		.00	063
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	PHONO M/C	21 µV	21 µV			40		.000	78		.00	082
	OVERLOAD M/M	270 mV	280 mV			50		.001	46		.00	11
	OVERLOAD M/C	22 mV	23 mV			100					.00	22
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	TUNER	40 kohm	40 kohm									
	TAPE	40 kohm	40 kohm		(with volume	control set						
	PHONO M/M	27k, 47k, 100k,	27k, 47k, 100koh	m.	for I watt ou	it put with,		PHON	NO M/M	-72dB (L	in) -77dl	B(A)
	PHONO M/C	750hm	7 Sohm		0.5V in	put (Aux)		PHON	NO M/C	-68dB.(L	In) -7 5dE	B(A)
				10 C 10	5mV in	put (Phono	M/M)					
HARMONIC DISTORTIO	<u>N:</u>			634	0.5mV i	input (Phone	M/C)					
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8 = 15.5 Volts)												
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	4th -113.3 -112.	6 -120.8 -113.9	-110.8 -101.6	dB	500mS intervi	als)						
	5th -97.6 -97.2	-111.4 -107.9		dB					12	82 Watts		
	THD 0.01 0.009	0.002 0.0009	0.0013 0.0018	%	therefor	e Dynamic	Headroom	2	71	9 40 /00	120 10-00	1



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CONVENTIONAL

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MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE: MAGAZINES. 74 EA, April 66-July 80. 63 ETI, April 71-June 82. 23 Electronics International. 32 others. 70¢ each, \$100 the lot. Phone (02)387-3097.

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VALVE WANTED, 6U5 (magic eye). Equivalents are 6G5, 6H5, 6M2, 6T5. Write to Martin Smith, 21 Ashburton St, East Victoria Park WA 6101. (09)361-6764 (reverse charges).

104 - January 1983 ETI

WANTED: K901 (EDISON) delay relay (115 Vac heater). Has octal base and glass envelope similar in size to 6V6GT. D. Bruce (03)583-1638,

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TEKTRONIX 465B oscilloscope, as new, dc to 100 MHz. Dual channel, dual timebase, delayed sweep, fully calibrated. Three months warranty, manual and probe included, \$3500. Phone Dom (02)546-2463 ah.

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SELL: SIEMENS M100 teleprinters, 240 Vac, internal supply, serial TTL I/O, all good order. \$250. Delivery by arrangement. W. Watkins, P.O. Box 1117, Orange NSW 2800.

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COMMUNICATIONS

FOR SALE: ICF-2001 receiver, two months old, not suitable for my use, \$150 ono. G. Willson, 15 Hirt Ave, Murray Bridge SA 5253. (085)32-0259 bh or (085)32-4597 ah.

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FLOPPY DISK drive power supply, 5 V at 3 A, -5 V at 0.7 A, 24 V at 2.8 A. Open frame, compact, with harness for 2 x SA800. \$100. (07)376-3323.

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PADDLES for VIC 20, \$25 + \$2 p&p. To order or for further information write to BIP Hardware, 34 Knights Rd, Galston NSW 2159.

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SELL: Exorciser buss to SS-30 I/O card adaptor board, allows use of SS-30 I/O cards on Exorciser buss, S150. Ken (03)873-3903.

ETI-660, case, colour components, amplifier, modulator, transformer, leads, 24" monitor, \$300. Willi, 9 Malua Cres, Mill Park Vic. 3082. (03)404-2063.

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SELL: ETI-660 (Monochrome) complete in case with 3K RAM, programs etc. S90. G. Hunt, 19 Menzies Close, Frankston 3199. (03)787-5876.

FOR SALE: Sinclair ZX-80 with manual, leads, PSU, dust cover, cassette recorder, loads programs. Cost \$150, sell \$60 ono. Complete 1981 ETI & EA, \$10. (02)84-6564.

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SELL: 'The last one' program generator on 8" diskette with license, manual. Requires CP/M and MBASIC Interpreter 5.03 or later, \$495. (03) 598-8129 ah.

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SELL: TRS-80 games — Nova, Galaxy, Cosmic, Attack, EDTASM+, Advent, Crowley, ATC, etc. Half cost ono. David Brighton, Franklin Rd, Huonville 7109.

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FOR SALE: MICROBEE 32K, ED/ASS, monitor, cass/rec, software, all manuals, cost approx. \$800. Sell \$650. (043)28-4442. SUPER-80: EPROM BASIC, power supply, 16K RAM expandable to 48K on-board, all IC sockets, manuals provided. \$295. R. Sandland, 9 Downes St, Epping NSW. (02)86-6731.

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