COMPUTER COLUMNS: MicroBee, VIC-20, ZX.

JUNE 1983

CTRONICS

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Temperature adaptor for your multimeter Part 2, 40V/5 A Lab. supply

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for AM radio?

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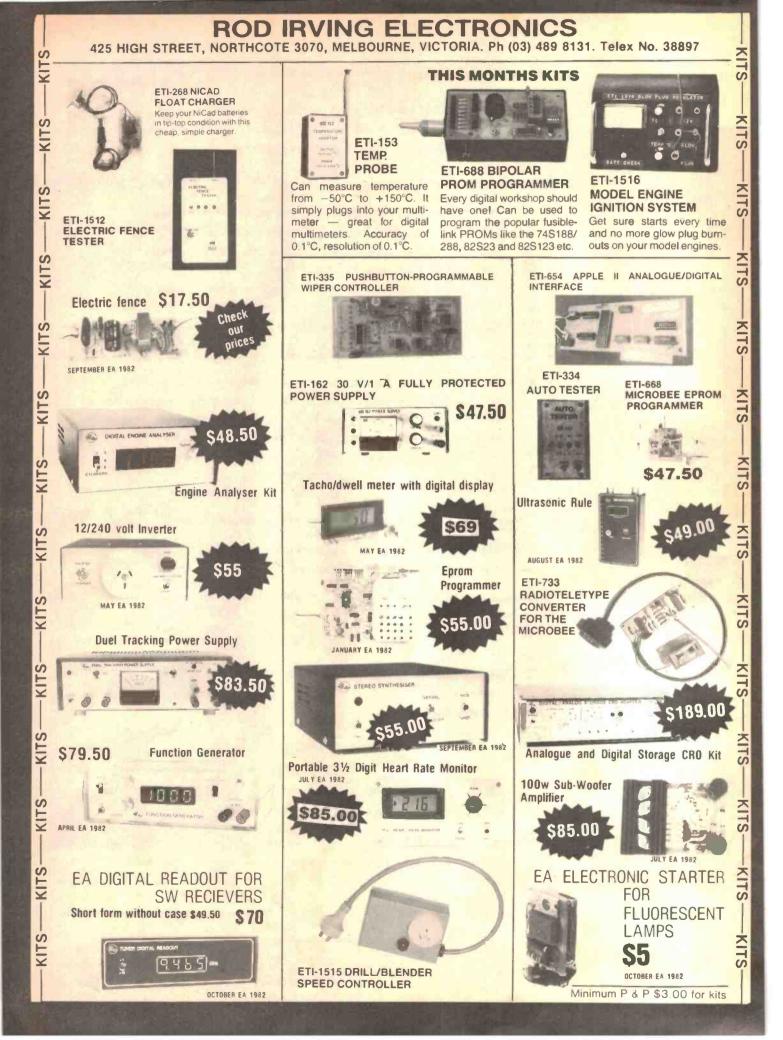
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comment -

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ARTWORK

The announcement last month that film positives or negatives will be available led some readers to conclude that we were no longer going to publish artwork for the projects. This is only an additional service. I'd like to make it *perfectly clear* that printed circuit board artwork will be published with the projects in the magazine, except where space restrictions or the size of a board won't allow it.

In such cases, a print will *always* be available, free of charge, simply by requesting it. It was unfortunate that, last month, space restrictions prevented us from publishing the artwork, except for the ETI-734 Phony Patch, where copyright has been retained by Dick Smith Electronics but pc boards are readily available from that organisation. So, as you can see from this issue, we will continue to publish printed circuit, front panel and meter scale artwork where possible. Where artwork has not been published, prints will *always* be available on request and film positives or negatives will also be available for a nominal sum for those that require them.



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)662-4267. Technical enquires by mail 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)663-9999 or write to the address on this page.

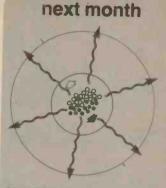
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MAGNETIC MONOPOLES MYSTERY

Single north and south magnetic monopoles are predicted to exist, but haven't yet been found. Could this be because of their expected properties: massive, slow-moving and rare? Jennifer Whyte discusses these fascinating objects and the hunt to find them.

GENERAL PURPOSE IC AUDIO AMP. MODULE

A dead-simple, low cost, build-in-onehour audio amplifier module capable of 4 W output. It can run off any supply from 3 V to 18 Vdc. It employs the popular uA380/LM380 audio power amp IC and can be used for an intercom, a 'baby minder', crystal set amplifier in fact, a whole host of audio applications.

LOUDHAILER

A perfect application for the above project! Now you can make yourself heard at the Sunday School picnic, family barbecue, political rally, or whatever! Make yourself heard at 100 metres without shouting.

1 HZ to 1 MHZ FUNCTION AND PULSE GENERATOR

The ETI-163 was the first in a series of laboratory standard' test equipment we're developing here at ETI. This function-pulse generator is next in line. Featuring a coverage from 1 Hz to 1 MHz in overlapping decade ranges, it has outputs of sine/square/triangle/ sawtooth/pulse and includes sweep capability and digital frequency readout. A companion sweep generator is to follow. The pulse output features adjustable on and off periods.

DANISH JAMO CBR 1703 SPEAKERS REVIEWED

These intriguing loudspeakers from Danish manufacturer, Jamo, have only recently been introduced to the Australian hi-fi market. Louis Challis says they are generally well-designed and offer performance "... bordering on the superlative". They are not afraid to handle power levels which would quickly destroy lesser speakers, so seem well suited to the rapidly encroaching 'digital age'.

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.



The 1N914 (or 1N4148 if you like) is probably the most popular diode in the history of electronics. We probably use over 1,000,000 a year ourselves! We have made a bulk scoop purchase and for JUNE ONLY we can pass them on

at great savings! Because they are so low in price anyway, we must sell in minimum lots of 500. 1,000 10,000 500 Description * Cat. No. 0.02 0 028 0.035 1N914/1N4148 **7R1100** Prices INCLUDE sales tax!!

The glass envelope is really too small to have markings, however some are branded. We reserve the right to supply units that are the same size as the 1N914/ 1N4148 but are electrically superior.



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Cat P16507

NOW 30cents each 10 up 20cents each 100 quantities!! 15cents each 1000 up

Quality US-made Robinson-Nugent

All prices include sales tax!!

Fully Guaranteed \$1250 \$38.50

For years and years 240V mains powered strobes have been selling for between S30 and S40. Even kits are around S36. So why is it that JayCar can sell a 240V strobe - guarantend - for S12.50? We can tell you for a start that we're not selling them below cost. Even at \$12.50 we're doing 0K. Why so cheap? Well they were made for a well known electronics chain. Their Q.C. (Quality Control) Department rejected them on the grounds that around 5% of them were faulty. That was an unaccentable figure con-sidering the very good name that the chain has in this country. All goods were rejected (even the 95% good ones) and sent back to the importer.

Importer. The Importer came to us with his problem. We said that we would self them PROVIDED we could offer a 90 day guarantee on the item, Whilst all stock has been checked and the duds weeded out we STILL feel that even at \$12.50 you deserve a comeback if we self you faulty goods.

goods. So that's it. You get a 240V strobe that is perfectly OK for \$12,50. Compare THAT with the \$36,50 that you will pay elsewhere. It's almost too good to be true except for one thing. It's true. FULL 90 DAY WARRANTY - Cat XM7005

ONLY \$12.50

4 Many of you know the clever pariour

CODEMASTER*

game that uses coloured tokens to stretch the brain to work out a hidden code in a minimum number of moves.

The people that came up with the game The people that came up with the game used a descriptive name which no-one else can use. It is a popular game and is well known under this name. Our game is similar to this game but - naturally the electronicil And, what's more, you can play against the machine - alone. Each XM7015 Codemaster measures 140(I)x85(w)x25(d) looks similar to a pocket calculator and runs off a standard ov cell. Provision is made for a mains 9V cell. Provision is made for a mains adaptor as well.

adaptor as well. The Codemaster once sold for \$29.50 but Jaycar has made a huge scoop purchase. You save a fortune! Grab one now for only \$12-50!! (For a further clue to the origin of this game read this page carefully)

ONLY \$3.95

THE catalogue of Motorola Semiconductor's products.

Over 330 pages of specifications, draw-ings, data and other information on: - MOS devices, including CMOS,

- Memory and CPU. Bipolar, including Linear, Memory,
- Logic (SSI) etc. Power, including Rectifiers, SCR's, Triacs & power transistors.
- RF, small signal & Opto.

- Solar power systems. This valuable reference book also contains a comprehensive index at the back! At \$9.95 this book would be great value. But no! It's yours for only \$3.95!! Book measures 210x 280x 15 (336 pages) Cat. BM4250

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New range of Super-Bright LEDs! Due to the incredible demand B Instant Data on the Most Popular Computer and Microprocessor Parts for our 200mCd super-bright LED, we have increased the range available. Now you can get super-bright in green & yellow as MICRO CHARTS R available. Now you can get super-bright in green & yellow as well as a new massively powerful 500mCd red! This new red LED will give you 500mCd @ 20mA or -wait for It - ONE CAN-DELA of light at 40mAl Remember, a typical 15 cent 5mm red LED gives only 1.8mCd at 20mA, the difference is staggering! Cat No. Description 1-9 10+ Fully decoded data - no need to unscramble - REDUCTION - CONCERNENT · Instant Access NOW • Compact 81/2" + 11" size L. ONLY Durable credit card plastic - lasts a lifetime Perfect for programmers and engineers — two-sided
 and totally comprehensive \$9.95 10+ Clear and concise tables for full instruction set, dis assembly, ASCII, base conversion, effect of Itags, com pare vs. jump, interrupt structure, priout, cycle times 200mCd SB Red LED 500mCd SB Red LED \$.69 SAVE ZD1790 Δ \$2.95 \$2.50 ZD1792 ZD1794 \$3.00!! 80mCd SB Green LED \$.95 160mCd SB Yellow LED \$.95 .85 N SS Cat. BM8500 Cat. BM8501 Cat. BM8502 ZBO CPU 8080A/8085A 6502(65XX) Z D1 795 Т

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Unbelievably low price! (Pre Budget tax) That's right! An AM/FM Stereo Radio and Features: Cassettel

2 x 7 watts * One lever operation (fast * A rests - one lever operation (fast forward and eject) * Tape run indicator * FM Stereo indicator * Auto stop * Ad-justable pitch controls * Mounting hard-ware included.



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LOW COST SILICON PHOTO CELLS We now stock a COMPLETE range ofhigh efficiency

Silicon Solar Cells. All cells give 0.45V under rated load and they can be stacked in series or in parallel for higher current

Cat. No	Description	1-9	10+
	Rect 10x20mm 45mA	\$2.95	\$2.45
	3" diameter 1 amp		\$26.50
ZM9004	3" diameter x 30° segment 78mA		\$3.25
ZM9005	4" diameter x ¼ segment 450mA	\$12.95	\$12.45

Are the "rabbit ear" antennas on the back of your portable TV broken? You know those ones that are telescopic and have ball-swivel joints.

We have genuine 'HMV' factory spares that will fit other TV's Apparently they are almost industry-standard components. Each unit comes with a short length of lug-terminated 300

ohm ribbon. We have a small job lot available at only \$7.95 each.

ONLY 220 SETS AVAILABLE. Cat AA2005



We have done It again! Once again Jaycar has secured a quantity of valuable LCD displays. Once again we are passing them on to you at prices that will make our competition green with envyl

Basically we have a 5 digit x 18mm high (that's BIG) LCD display. But there is a snag, and here is where you save. Normally this display would sell for around 20 - 1f it had display would sell for around \$20 – If it had the connecting pins bonded to the glass sub-strate. But this display just has the metal-lization on the glass substrate. Too hard to connect you say? No, not at allII! We have discovered that a humble Molex pin is JUST PERFECT as a connector! You slip the Molex pin to the adm and superslup

Is JUST PEHFECT as a connector you slip the Molex pin on to the edge and superglue it In place. You then have a permament connection, a great LCD display and have saved a fortune to bootl (Instructions for fitting the Molex pins as well as FULL DATA and connection diagrams on the LCD are wapplied). supplied).

And what do you pay for this LCD display? ONLY \$2.95 each or \$2.50 each 10 up. Staggering value. Cat. ZM9015 Pack of 50 Molex pins (only 42 required)

Cat. P16540 Only \$1.00

We have secured a quantity of a power transformer at a never-to-be repeated price. This transformer is ideal as the basis of an S-100 power supply, but can be used for many other computer or general

power supplies. SPECS: Primary 240V AC – Secondary 1: 15VAC 2 amp – Secondary 2: 15V AC 2 amp – Secondary 3: 8VAC 8 amp. A typical DC supply could be \pm 15V DC @ 1.5A & 5V DC @ 8A or \pm 12V DC @ 2A & 5V DC @ 8A.

This transformer would normally sell for around \$50 Brand new stock

ONLY

\$7.95

TRANSISTOR BARGAIN

3 AMP HIGH SPEED TO-5 POWER TRANSISTOR TYPE 2SC 799 NORMALLY \$1.95 each NOW 75 cents each OR \$5 for 10! Has exclusive slide-on flange to convert to chassis

mount for greater power dissipation1 SPECS: NPN Silicon – Vce 40V – Vcb 80V – Veb 5V – Ic 3A – hFE 50-90 – Ft 150MHz. Cat. ZT2600



-

\$7.95

Clue

M-S T-RM-N-D

Mail Order By BANKCARD Via Your Phon

New Government policies for communications and electronics industries

The new Federal Labor Government's policy on communications, electronics and high technology promises to benefit the industry in the short term, through the maintenance of tariff assistance, and in the long term through higher research and development grants, says the Australian Electronics Industry Association (AEIA).

The ALP policy platform, as outlined by the Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, specifically states that the Government "will continue as a major supporter of the Australian electronics industry" and that "Telecom's Buy Australian policy will be maintained". The Government said it will

The Government said it will rebuild Australia's manufacturing base with no reduction of existing protection levels until the current economic crisis is overcome.

However, the AEIA is not completely satisfied with the ALP policy of no general reductions in tariff protection during the current period of high unemployment. It believes that it would be more encouraging if the Government ruled that tariff reviews be abolished for the next 12 months.

The AEIA has asked the Federal Government to postpone an inquiry into the review of tariffs until the economic recovery is complete.

The Government has also promised to immediately review the need for additional short term aid to selected industries until steady growth is restored.

Funding for the Australian Research Grants Scheme will increase significantly, said Mr Barry Jones, the new Minister for Science and Technology. This funding would be increased by 10% more than the rate of inflation, for the next three years.

In an effort to 'catch up' with other industrialised countries, the Hawke Government will select and support the establishment of new intermediate and high technology industries in which Australia has special skills and opportunities.

These pledges have been welcomed by the AEIA which

represents major manufacturers of telecommunications and electronics equipment. Some sections of these industries have recently been under increasing pressure from challenges of low-priced imported products.

The Government plans to give specific support to 16 key areas of high technology and will also provide much-needed venture capital.

'Sunrise' industries so far singled out by Mr Jones for special attention are: communications, biotechnology (in nine areas), scientific instrumentation, solar energy, fusion energy, personal computers, computer software, custom-made chips, lasers, medical technology, hydrogen generation, intermediate technology products, industrial ceramics and biomass.

The AEIA stated that it hopes the Minister's description of so-called 'sunrise' industries includes the well established sectors of high technology in electronics and communications.

Mr Ed Hodgkinson, executive director of AEIA, said, "We already have a strong and rapidly-accelerating manufacturing sector in the communications and electronics industry".

In 1982 the Australian Communications and Electronics Industry represented a \$660 million investment in assets and a \$1030 million sales turnover.

"Support for this industry," said Mr Hodgkinson, "is just as important as for new emerging industries."

Research is currently being conducted into developing manufacturing techniques for ultrasophisticated semiconducting devices for the Australian electronics industry.

This research will be further boosted by CSIRO scientists as the CSIRO Division of Mineral Physics is installing a Heavy Ion Analytical Facility (HIAF) at its laboratories in North Ryde NSW. This is for research into mineral, energy and geological-related investigations and is scheduled for commissioning this September.

This facility is based on a \$1.2 million Tandetron accelerator, imported from the US, and will be particularly useful for the electronics industry in the research stage and in troubleshooting.

The 2.25 MV electrostatic tandem accelerator can deliver

Wrist-watch radio

The Ferranti ZN414 device was widely used in miniature trf radio receivers in its circular metal encapsulation, but is now available in the cheaper TO-92 plastic package.

One of the first applications of

virtually all species of ion beams at relatively high currents and at millions of electron volts, making it useful as a manufacturing tool as well as a diagnostic or analytical instrument.

This research is important because if Australia wants to develop its high-technology industry it will need to keep abreast of the fast-moving field of semiconductor technology.

In the next decade, the expertise provided by HIAF is expected to flow on to the manufacturing sector.

the device in this new package is a wrist-watch radio. The device is used with only six external components to form a medium waveband AM tuner operating from a single cell with low power consumption.

The plastic packaged version is designated as the ZN414Z device.



NEWS DIGEST

Philips post graduate scholarships 1984

Applications are now invited for places in a Masters Degree of Electronic Engineering from Philips International Institute.

Since its foundation in 1957 the Institute has offered facilities for study and practical training to promising young graduate engineers and scientists.

Most of the 30 available places annually are reserved for nationals of developing countries, but a few are awarded each year to students from more industrialised countries and a number of Australian students have been successful in the past.

The Netherlands Universities Foundation for International Cooperation accepts responsibility for awarding Masters Degrees to PII students who successfully complete a three semester degree programme (17 months). A Philips International Institute Diploma is awarded to each student who satisfactorily completes the normal study period of one year.

Qualifications needed by applicants include a university degree in a field of study related to electronics and its engineering

April 29, 1983

The Editor.

Electronics Today International.

Re: Power Supply Project - ETI-163

Dear Sir.

Over the years, I have noticed that you use many 'brand' name transformers in your projects and, in particular, I note the use of the 'Ferguson' transformer type number PF4673 for the above kit.

This transformer was designed to the relevant clauses of AS3126, Approval and Test Specifications for Extra Low Voltage Transformers'

I realise that many of the kit sets on the market today include wound components made by the small 'one man band' manufacturers.

While such transformers may be well made, these organisations rarely, if ever, submit products to statutory authorities for approval nor do they have the professional backing of the larger, recognised organisations. The cost of submissions are generally in excess of \$500.00, which is beyond the financial limits of the small company.

It is my considered opinion that the interests of your readers would be best served by ensuring that the kit sets they purchase include the components listed by you and not low cost substitutes.

This particularly applies to the transformer which is the component that isolates the rather lethal 240 volt mains from the rest of the circuitry. Obviously, the transformer is not the only factor in determining the safety of the finished project, but its significance should not be overlooked for the saving of a few dollars.

Yours faithfully, FERGUSON TRANSFORMERS PTY LTD

JOHN RICHARDS Chief Engineer.

principles indicating a high level of academic achievement. A good working knowledge of spoken and written English, which is the The talking book teaching language, is necessary. Both men and women are eligible, and most awards are made to candidates under 30.

Financial support, including air fares and living allowance. is paid and other assistance is provided.

Completed applications for the 1984 year must be evaluated before the middle of August 1983. Application before July 8 is necessary and lodgement before August 1 so that interviews can be completed before August 13. Application forms and full information can be obtained by writing to Mr Ian Anstey, **Philips Industries Holdings** Ltd, PO Box 1138, North Sydney NSW 2060.



Books for children which actually talk as the child scans a bar code with a hand-held probe, have been introduced by Texas Instruments.

The books are hailed as learning aids which help children to read by actually talking to them as they themselves read the story from the letters printed above

Solder sucking sponges

C & K Electronics has been appointed Australian distributor for Elvo Electronics of Switzerland.

Elvo manufactures a soldering iron tip cleaning instrument under the name 'Clean-O-Point'. This unit uses motor driven sponge viscose rollers to provide the same part of the bar code.

The bar code reader is coupled to speech synthesis microchips which produce the signals fed to the loudspeaker. Questions are asked and answered by the bar code system. Sound effects and even simple tunes are incorporated in the bar codes of these colourful books.

Other features of the books are puzzles with multiple choice answers, simple spelling tests and games.

B. Dance

perfect tip cleaning every time, claim C & K Electronics.

They also state that the unit cleans tips in one second, collects the excess solder which can be recycled and increases the tip life.

For more detail contact C & K Electronics (Aust) Ptv Ltd. 15 Cowper St, Parramatta NSW 2150. (02)635-0799.



NOTES & ERRATA

Project 653, 16 Channel computer output driver, November '82: The address line inputs are connected to CMOS gates. This means that the address lines from the computer should be buffered with CMOS drivers to ensure that the high level voltage is above the switching threshold.

However, if a TTL driver is used, such as a 74LS374 etc, pull-up resistors should be used to raise VOH to the CMOS specification. A pull-up of about 220 ohms is sufficient.

The resistors may be conveniently mounted between IC4 and the DIL input socket on the component side of the pc board. There are five feedthrough links in a diagonal pattern between IC4 and the input socket. Remove these and install the five resistors, bending them towards the copper area at the bottom of the board. Solder the resistors leads through the feedthrough link holes on both sides of the board and solder the other ends to the copper area (+5 V rail). Murphy - go suck eggs!

he price



HIOKI: 3207: Light. ultra-thin, full auto-ranging. Slim as a pocket book with enormous capacity and accuracy. 3¹/₂ DIGITS L.C.D. (1999).

- □ Input impedance AC/DC 10MΩ with 100uV sensitivity on 200mV range.
- Low power ohms for in-circuit resistance measurement.
- Continuity test alarm.
- Diode check facility.
- DC V: 200mV to 1000V.
- AC-DC A: 20mA to 200mA.

Low power ohms: 0.2KΩ to 2000KΩ.

□ Battery included.

HIOKI: 3208: **Combination scientific** function Calculator/Digital Multimeter.

One handed one key operation to give fast accurate answers. D.M.M. and Calculator have separate displays.

- □ Full scientific calculator with Separate Entry/ Function keys. 3^{1/2} DIGITS L.C.D. (1999)
- D.M.M. D.M.M. readings can be transferred to calculator by single key touch.
- Alarm indicates over range and incorrect function selection.
- Ranges as multimeter 3207.
- Battery included.
- 3 HIOKI: 3012: 5m sized Drop-Proof HIOKI: 3012: Slim pocket-Multimeter. Accurate, rugged multimeter with very simple, easy to read scale. \Box Only 22 mm thick. \Box Up to 20K Ω /V Sensitivity.
- Nilsen Rowe is having a sale!

- 30mA-300mA.
- □ OHMS: 10K-100K-1MΩ
- (mid scale 100Ω).

Dry battery included.

HIOKI: 3209: Lightweight, portable, digital Hi-Tester. Has advanced features that save time, ensure accuracy

- 31/2 DIGITS L.C.D, (1999).
- Superior accuracy.
- Measures capacitance
- 0.001nF-20uF Input impedance: 1000MΩ (200/2000mV DC) & 10MΩ 20/1000V DC.
- B.C.D. Output allows use with a digital printer.
- Checks continuity.

 □ DC V: 0.3-3-10-30-100-300-1000V.
 □ Wide range of accessories.

 □ AC V: 10-30-100-300-1000V.
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 □ DC A: (50µA)-1mA-3mA □ AC V: 200 mV to 1000V.
 OHMS: 200 ohms to 20 Megohms. Full scale. DC A: 200uA to 2A. AC A: 200uA to 2A. Capacitance: 2nf to 20uF.

Dry batteries included.

THANDAR: PDM 35: Neatly packaged D.M.M. in rugged pocket-size case. This accurate hand held digital multimeter compares in cost to an analog meter but without interpretation and parallax errors - and delicate movements.

3¹/2 digit resolution.

 Automatic polarity selection.
 Resolution of 1mV and 0.1mA. Resistance measurement

to 20MΩ.

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is right.

200

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 1% of reading accuracy.
 Can operate from standard AC to 9V adaptor.

M20

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□ Made in England by Sinclair Electronics Ltd.

D Price includes dry battery (9V).

PEAK: 7200HEN: Modern quadrant scale Multimeter combines compact size with wide ranges. High sensitivity, well designed multimeter has robust, diode protected, movement with mirror scale

□ DC V: 0.5-5-25-125-250-500-1000V. □ AC V: 10-50-250-500-1000V. □ DC A: 50μA-2.5mA-250mA. □ Resistance: 6K-600K-6MΩ. Decibel: - 20 to + 22db. Carry case available. Dry battery included. \$18 with case.

PEAK: M20: Small rugged Multimeter ideal for hobbyist. Features fuse protected ohms circuit, colour coded meter scale and front panel.

CT500

□ AC V: 10-50-250-500V. □ DC V: 10-50-250-500V. □ DC A: 250mA. Resistance: 5K-50K-500KQ. Dry battery included.

PEAK: CT500: Of intermediate size, this popular Multimeter combines high accuracy with 24 range versatility. Has mirror scale for accurate reading, diode protected movement; and $20K \Omega/V$ sensitivity on DC.

□ DC V: 2.5-10-50-250-500-5000V. □ AC V: 10-50-250-500-1000V. □ DC A: 50μA-5mA-50mA-500mA.

C Resistance: 12K-120K-1.2M-12MΩ Decibel: -20 to +62db. Carry case available. Dry battery included. *\$26 with case.

(COLOR)

NOTE

210H

\$12

9.

TRANSFER THE

PEAK: 210H: Versatile general purpose battery tester. All purpose professional battery tester for work bench and store use. Provides four-drain switch - LIGHT, MEDIUM, HEAVY and SIZE K, in addition to 12 Cell voltage ranges.

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THANDAR: DM 235: Bench type D.M.M. provides full facilities for field servicing, testing and laboratory work.

High accuracy, resolution and input impedance are combined with a large wide-angle display to provide quick clear unambiguous readings where-ever you use it.

- □ 3½ Digit resolution.
 - Automatic polarity selection.

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 Salaction of all functions from a
 - □ Selection of all functions from a single input terminal pair.
 - □ Made in England by Sinclair Electronics Ltd.
 - Price includes two size C dry cells.

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My cheque/postal note herewith, or please debit my Bankcard Account Number					
Card Holder's Signature NINILSEN	R		76	Registered 200 Berke	ley St.,
Card Expiry Date AUSTRALIA PTY. UD.				Carlton,Vie	c.3053.

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Stereo broadcasting on the AM band could shortly be introduced here. To date, a number of standards for encoding the stereo channels on transmissions have been proposed. However, 'multistandard' receivers could allow stations to use different encoding systems so that a single standard need not be chosen. AM stereo may not be too far off!

Jennie Whyte

STEREO BROADCASTING is usually associated with FM, probably because that's the way it's been transmitted up to now.

But it's perfectly feasible to transmit a stereo programme using modified AM transmitters and receivers.

In fact, in the US stereo broadcasts on the AM band began in July 1982 and there are now about 80 AM stereo stations broadcasting there.

But Australia is not far behind. The Engineering Committee of the Federation of Australian Radio Broadcasters is currently working with the Department of Communications in laboratory and field tests of the various AM stereo systems.

When the Department approves the systems it is planned to have a common launch date for AM stereo which, hopefully, will be in another three or four months time.

AM stereo has been bogged down for a long time, in the US and in Australia, because of arguments about the different systems and which was the best choice.

Originally five systems were considered: Magnavox, Kahn, Belar, Harris and Motorola. The FCC in the US finally approved four systems; Belar missed out.

Until recently some of the AM stereo stations in the US were broadcasting on the Harris system and some on the Kahn. Listeners would have been able to pick up only one of the systems on their radios and would, therefore, have been restricted in their choice of stations. So obviously there had to be agreement on which system was to be chosen by the radio industry.

However, things changed when the Japanese solved the problem by designing an integrated circuit which formed the basis of a multi-mode receiver. This multi-system receiver automatically senses which system is being broadcast and so it changes the receiver accordingly.

So if you are listening to 2CH broadcasting on the Kahn system and you want to tune to 2SM using the Harris system, your receiver will simply adjust automatically. Japanese technology has effectively removed the main obstacle holding up AM stereo in the major countries of the world.

Australia has stricter broadcasting standards than the US which is why the Department of Communications is presently conducting its own tests on the Kahn, Magnavox, Harris and Motorola systems. Irrespective of US approval, these systems must be approved in Australia.

The arrival of AM stereo in Australia was inevitable; it was just a matter of sorting out a few problems and now that the Japanese have done most of that for us, it's all systems go. Several radio stations in NSW already have their studios and transmitters set up for AM stereo broadcasting. 2CH and 2UW have the Kahn system, 2SM has the Harris system, 2WS has the Magnavox and the Motorola systems and 2UE has the Magnavox system.

Many of the stations have been preparing for years, gradually changing from mono to stereo as the equipment needed replacing. Most of the studio equipment, such as recording systems, cassette players and turntables, is already stereo.

So the major cost for an AM radio station would be, at the most, \$300 000 to modify its existing AM transmitter to stereo operation with the broadcasting system of its choice.

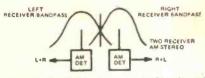
If one system does eventually prove itself to be superior it would then be a relatively simple matter for the broadcaster to change over. It would only cost about \$50 000 to change the encoder to the preferred system.

And the listener wouldn't suffer as the new radio receivers are capable of decoding AM stereo channels in any of the four possible modes.

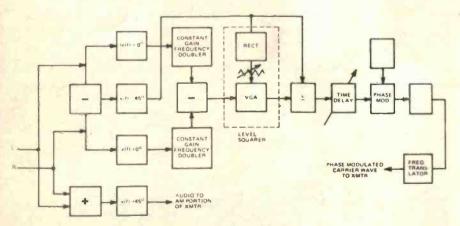
Many of the AM stereo stations in the US and in Australia use the Kahn system of modulation. Here the carrier is phasemodulated with the L-R signal and then amplitude modulated with the L+R signal. Sophisticated circuitry produces the broadcast signal which has the left channel on one sideband and the right channel on the other.

When an ordinary mono AM receiver is tuned onto the carrier it receives the normal AM envelope which is the L+R signal. The listener is unaware that the station is transmitting a stereo signal.

Stereo reception requires the receiver to



Stereo signal from the Kahn transmitter. It can be picked up by two mono receivers, one tuned a little high, the other a little low.



Kahn transmitter. The L-R signal phase modulates RF from a crystal oscillator. The L and R signals are carried by separate sidebands and are picked up on a receiver equipped for phase detection.



have phase detection for separating out the L+R and L-Rsignals. An advantage of this system is that stereo can also be received by using two separate mono receivers, one tuned slightly above the carrier, the other slightly below. You could achieve this with two radios on either side of the room, however, the quality of the sound will not be as good as that from one of the new stereo receivers.

Motorola say that a major part of their design is in the elimination of distortion caused when the stereo signal is received on mono receivers. This distortion is apparently caused by some interaction between modulation components. This problem is overcome, claim Motorola, by modulating both the in-phase and the quadrature components by the cosine of the modulation angle.

AM and FM stereo receivers should cost the consumer little more than the present FM stereo/AM mono equipment. However, the quality of the AM reception will be so much better.

Receiver manufacturers should take advantage of this as there's an excellent potential for expanding the market.

Sony and Sansui have announced that they will produce new radio receivers capable of decoding AM stereo broadcasts in any of the four possible modes.

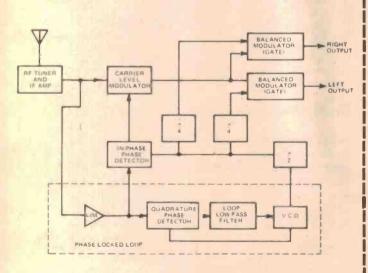
Sony says a new consumer radio, retailing for \$89.95, will have a special AM stereo mode switch. One position of the Sony CX-857 switch will decode the Harris, Magnavox and Motorola systems. The other position is for the Kahn system.

This switch, according to Sony, means that the radios will not become obsolete if a single AM stereo system is decided on.

The first consumer product to feature the new system will be the Sony SRF-A100 portable radio which features two 76 mm dynamic loudspeakers and a stereo headphone jack

Sansui is one step ahead by offering AM stereo capability coupled with an FM receiver. The new stereo tuner will decode any AM stereo broadcast signal without having to switch from one system to another.

The Sansui TU-S77AMX will be priced at around \$400. In addition to the AM and FM stereo capabilities, it features 16 preset buttons and a new multiplex demodulator for FM stereo that improves separation for stereo positioning.



Motorola's receiver. It employs both in-phase and guadrature phase detection. A phase shift system removes cosine modulation inserted at the transmitter.







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Klinger marries in final MASH episode

In the final episode of MASH, 'Goodbye, Farewell and Amen', soon to be released by CBS/FOX Video on prerecorded videocassette, Klinger falls in love with a Korean girl and they are married by Father Mulcahy.

The usual MASH comedy is overshadowed by the strong emotional ties that are about to dissolve with the end of the Korean War and the discharge of the men and women of the 4077th Mobile Army Surgical Hospital.

The show begins with peace just a few days away and Hawkeye is in a mental ward. At first he refuses to talk seriously about his problems, resorting to his usual wisecracks. But the truth eventually comes out in a confusion of chickens and dead babies hiding from an enemy patrol. What? Of course, Hawkeye leaves the mental ward.

In the last furious rage of the war Father Mulcahy is knocked down by a blast and is wounded

in the ear, leaving him nearly deaf.

The truce finally happens and the long-awaited cease-fire takes effect. The MASH team talk about their future plans, Hot Lips revealing that she will work in a US hospital. Klinger and his wife decide to remain in Korea and Colonel Potter says that he'll become a country doctor.

Hot Lips and Hawkeye, who have had many arguments with each other, fall into a passionate farewell embrace. BJ refuses to say goodbye but ends up doing it in his own way in the final dramatic scene.

'Goodbye, Farewell and Amen' has a VCR running time of 114 minutes and scoops the TV final episode.



Easy to use Akai VCR

The new Akai VS-4 features Akai's exclusive Interactive Monitor System that spells out operating instructions on the TV screen itself.

It also offers a variety of recording and playback times with its two-speed system. The standard play mode gives you 240 minutes of recording and playback with an E-240 video cassette tape. For long TV programs which you want to record on a single cassette the long play mode extends the time to eight hours on the same tape.

The Interactive Monitor System tells you which buttons to push for the function you want to use, confirms your commands and memorises them, so you don't have to refer to the owner's manual all the time.

The VS-4 has VHS standard format and allows you to record four separate programmes over a four-week period, using any combination of the eight preset stations.

The RC-V404 infrared-ray remote control permits you to operate most of the functions from your chair.

You can find out more about Akai products by contacting Akai Marketing Services Australia Pty Ltd, Unit 11, 31 Waterloo Rd, North Ryde NSW 2113. (02)887-2311.



Marantz compact disc player

If you've had the opportunity of listening to the performance of the Marantz CD-73 compact disc players, which are now on the market, you'll understand why digital audio is being heralded as the greatest advance in audio reproduction since stereo emerged.

The compact disc player can be connected to any current hi-fi system without modifying the other components. However, for optimum reproduction of the digitally recorded sound Marantz will be integrating the CD-73 into complete systems incorporating tuner, amplifier, cassette deck, turntable and speakers.

The CD-73 has a slimline design, weighs 8 kg and in true Marantz style is finished in gold and black with a body shell made of metal rather than the commonly used high-impact plastic.

With the disc in position in its compartment, pressing the 'next program-play' button will cause the disc to be played from selection one through to the end, then automatically switched off. Pressing the 'next program-play' button at any time during this cycle means that it will immed

Real time analysers

Gold Line (USA), manufacturers of highly specialised audio spectrum analysers, have introduced four new products.

For professional sound applications there is the model '30' which has microprocessor technology, making it very accurate and stable, switched filtering and options such as non volatile memory, disc and CRT interfaces etc. iately cease playing the current track and move on to the next selection on the disc or in the program.

The CD-73 features reverse, fast forward, pause and repeat. Random Access Programming allows the user to nominate up to 15 tracks for play in any order.

The specifications for the Marantz CD player are: a frequency range of 20 Hz to 20 kHz, dynamic range, signal/noise ratio and channel separation are all better than 90 dB, THD is less than 0.005%, wow and flutter are immeasurable, audio output level is 2 VRMS and power consumption is 40 W.

The suggested retail price of the CD-73 is \$999. More details can be obtained from Marantz (Australia) Pty Ltd, 19 Chard St, Brookvale NSW 2100. (02) 939-1900.

The ASA 10C is a complete analysis system designed for rack use featuring an internal pink noise generator and a calibrated microphone.

Two handheld models are also available, featuring separate pink noise boxes, for use in the home and in sound reinforcement. Prices range from \$500 to \$4000 depending on options.

For more information contact Rose Music Pty Ltd, 17-33 Market St, South Melbourne Vic. 3205. (03)699-2388.

Sight and Sound NEWS



Quad 34 audio control unit

Quad Electroacoustics, the British manufacturers of the famous electrostatic loudspeakers, have introduced a new audio control unit.

The Quad 34 is an advancement of the original Quad 44 control unit and has quickly followed the new Quad FM4 radio tuner unit with which it is designed to be used.

This control unit has been designed to provide everything that the serious domestic music listener requires in order to obtain maximum enjoyment from radio, analogue record, compact digital disc and tape.

Inputs are selected by pushbutton controlled solid state switches which are all fully isolated from each other.

The unit provides correct matching of load and sensitivity for both moving coil and moving magnet pickup cartridges by means of disc input modules. A range of modules is available to match pickup cartridges not covered by the two standard modules.

The 'auxiliary' input is intended for use with a compact disc player, but can also be used as a second tape record/replay socket.

The filters provide four characteristic curves to remove some of the distortions inherent in the

record playing system and leave more of the music.

The 'Tilt' control produces a gradual change in balance across the frequency range. The 'Bass' control boosts the bass and in the 'Step' mode the control acts as a step filter.

The maximum distortion introduced by the Quad 34 with any input is 0.05%. Frequency response is flat to +/- 0.3 dB, except for disc input when it is matched to the RIAA curve to within +/- 0.5 dB. Residual noise with volume at a minimum is quoted as - 105 dB.

The new Quad FM4 tuner is deceptively simple in appearance and easy to operate but is designed as an adjunct to a high quality music system.

The only controls on the FM4 are an off/on switch, tuning knob and eight pushbuttons which are used to store and recall stations in the tuner's memory.

For more information on Quad Electroacoustic products contact Audioson International Pty Ltd, 64 Winbourne Rd, Brookvale NSW 2100. (02)938-1186.

Audio cable tester

The new Cable-Q from InterFax Electronics is a no-fuss service tool that simplifies troubleshooting all types of audio cables.

Cable-Q features eight receptacles that mate with the variety of standard connectors. Two switches and five lights automatically report the exact information, in less than five seconds.

With the cable connected between mating receptacles on opposite sides of the enclosure, Cable-Q tells you which conductors have continuity, are broken, shorted, or connected to the outer shell of XLR type connectors and which cable is cross-wired or phase reversed.

Since there are no pushbuttons or test leads to fumble with, both hands are free to stress the cable to check for intermittent defects. Further information is avail-

Further information is available

Movies at home with Sanyo

Sanyo has released its latest model Betacord Video Cassette Recorder, selling for around \$699.

The model VTC 5000-II is equipped with an eight-day programmable timer which allows you to record any programme on any day, up to eight days in advance. It also allows you to see, with the picture search at seven times normal speed in forward or

able from BWD Instruments Pty Ltd, Miles Street, Mulgrave Vic. 3170. (03)561-2888.



reverse, the programme on the screen.

With the cord Remote Pause Control the unwanted material can be edited by a touch of a button without even moving from your seat.

The digital timer doubles as a 12-hour (am/pm) clock.

Sanyo also offers an L-830 cassette which gives you a full 215 minutes recording.

For further information contact Sanyo Australia, 225 Miller St, North Sydney NSW 2060. (02)436-1122.



Sansui sound while you drive

Sansui's car hi-fi components include amplifiers, cassette decks, tuners, speaker systems, remote control units and graphic equalisers. The integrated amplifiers, SA-7, SA-5 and SA-3, all have a connector for adding the graphic equaliser. The SA-7 and SA-5 both have a remote control unit. Maximum output power for the SA-7 is 16 WRMS into four channels, at 1 kHz, 1% THD.

RMS power for the SA5 and SA-3 is 16 W into two channels.

The SX-7 and SX-5 cassette decks feature auto reverse, metal tape compatibility, automatic music search and an optional remote control unit.

If space is a premium you can

choose the SY-7, a combination of tape deck and amplifier in one unit.

More information about Sansui car hi-fi can be obtained by contacting Vanfi (Aust) Pty Ltd, 283 Alfred St, Nth Sydney NSW 2061. (02)929-0293.

Fisher products in Australia

According to Sanyo, Fisher has become a well established second brand for the company since the Fisher Corporation of the USA was acquired by Sanyo Japan in 1977.

The Fisher portable tape recorder, Model PH 480K, has a four broadcast band radio (AM/ SW1/SW2/FM), tape deck and speakers. Output power is 13 watts maximum per channel and it has a recommended retail price of \$582.

Other Fisher tape recorders are the PH 420K with 5 W output per channel, PH 460K with 9 W per channel and the top of the line PH 492K with a huge range of features, including 20 W output per channel and a graphic equaliser.

On the video scene, Fisher's FVH-P530 features a 15-function infra-red remote control. Recording and playing time on a VHS E-240 cassette is four hours and the programme timer lets you select programmes up to 14 days in advance with as many as five programmes selected in that time subject to the length of the tape used. The recommended retail price is \$1428.

Model FVH-P520 video cassette recorder features an eleven function, cord remote control and a timer for recording one programme per day for up to seven days. It is available at a recommended retail price of \$1071.

For more information on Fisher products contact Sanyo Australia Pty Ltd, 225 Miller St, Nth Sydney NSW 2060. (02) 436-1122.



PDMagnetics tapes

The range of PDMagnetics tape cassettes covers the full spectrum of sound and vision requirements for every major audio and video reproduction system.

An ambitious claim for a 'newcomer' to the market, but it is backed up by a partnership of DuPont and Philips.

PDMagnetics Video 2000 format cassettes feature the 'high grade' chromium dioxide tape coating, plus the Philips 'flip-over' facility which enables up to eight hours playing. Four versions are available: VCC120, VCC240, VCC360 and VCC480.

Three VHS cassettes are available, the E60, E120 and E180, and the long-playing E240 will be out soon.

The L250, L500 and L750 Beta system cassettes are available now and the L830 will be introduced soon.

PDMagnetics claim that the ACQ audio cassettes have a special system which virtually eliminates tape jamming or looping.

Available in the audio range Brookval are the 1100 Metal which has an 939-1900.



output of at least 3 dB (10 dB at 16 kHz), 500 Crolyn with an output of 2 dB up to 17 kHz and the Tri-oxide Ferro.

More information on PD-Magnetics cassettes can be obtained from Marantz (Australia) Pty Ltd, 19 Chard Rd, Brookvale NSW 2100. (02) 939-1900.

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"... (The V15 Type V) is definately the FINEST pickup Shure has ever made, which makes it one of the finest ever made, period." - High Fidelity, July, 1982.

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KEEPS AHEAD of the times." - Rich Warren, Chicago Sun-Times, June 4, 1982.

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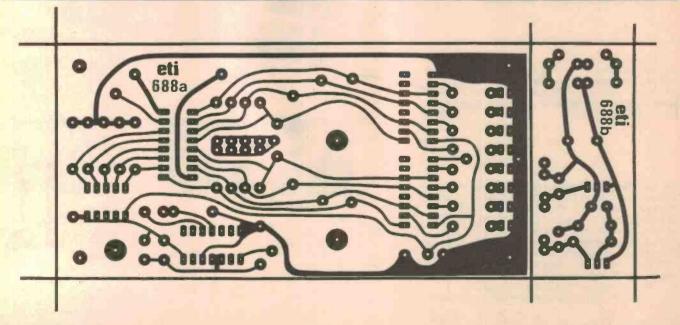
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Professional quality Daisy Wheel Printer (40 CPS) will turn your MicroBee with WordBee into a top quality word processor capable of producing print to match that from systems costing many times as much. Please check with your local MicroBee dealer for recommendations of the models available.

High Speed Dot Matrix Printer - MicroBee operates well with any printer such as Epson. Please check with your local MicroBee dealer for suggestions.

Any low cost cassette recorder can be used to load and save MicroBee programmes. These units have been extensively tested in our engineering department and found to be ideal for operation at 300 and 1200 baud. Data Cassette Recorder \$39.50

The cost effective MicroBee 16K Plus is supplied with Microword BASIC in ROM with room for additional ROM firmware such as WordBee or EDASM. User area is 16K or battery backed CMOS RAM which retains programme even after switching off. I/O is an 8 BIT programme port, RS232 seriel port 300 and 1200 baud, direct video cassette interface 300 and 1200 baud. Screen is 16 lines of 64 characters upper and lower case with low resolution 128 x 48 and PCG high resolution 512 x 256 graphics. Fully expandable to colour, 32K or even 64K as your needs grow

MicroBee 16K Plus

\$449

The clever MicroBee 32K Plus has BASIC in ROM with room for additional ROM based software such as WordBee or EDASM. Has full 32K of CMOS battery backed user RAM as well as 4K screen and graphics RAM. Operates in 64 character x 16 line format as well as high resolution 512 x 256 PCG graphics. A powerful machine equally useful in the classroom, home or almost anywhere. Fully expandable to colour and 64K operation. MicroBee 32K Plus

allow FT

etter performance personal computer for the price e of peripherals to increase your performance."

New Release — The MicroBee monitor also includes a built-in power supply for your MicroBee. Display is high resolution on a green screen. \$199

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Alles della-train an or th

-For economy use a black and white converted TV monitor - Ready to use for \$149

Direct Connect Modem — Soon to be released. This advanced design modem incorporates auto answer and auto dialling and operates a 300, 600 and 1200 baud.

XY Plotter — Digiplot is the intelligent plotter for the MicroBee. Ideal for line drawings, geometric designs, computer art, bar charts and contour plotting. Automatic selection of up to six different coloured pens.

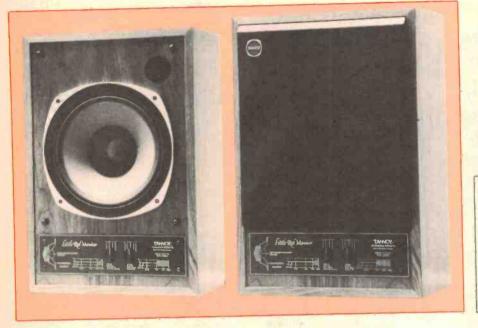
MicroBee Disk Drives — Connects directly to any 64K MicroBee and operates under CP/M world standard disk operating system for 8 BIT micro processors. Massive 380K formatted storage on each double sideddouble density drive. Supplied with comprehensive software including Microworld disk BASIC, EDASM, WordBee and a full library of utility programmes. Also accepts Osbourne and other popular disks. Single drive unit complete with disk controller and power supply. \$799 Add on disk drives \$399

Wide range of support software on disk, cassette and ROM. Educational, business, games and support programmes now available. Call your local MicroBee dealer for more details.



The mighty MicroBee 64K Plus can be used as a free standing personal computer or coupled with disk drives to produce a top performance system capable of running any of the world class software running under CP/M. Has programmable 80 x 24 and 64 x 16 screen format and can be fitted with optional colour to produce probably the lowest cost CP/M colour computer on the Australian market today. MicroBee 64K Plus

Tannoy's 'Little Red' monitors



Tannoy have enjoyed a much-envied reputation over many years for the quality and performance of their loudspeaker drivers, in particular their dual-concentric models. This loudspeaker differs a little from their more familiar designs. A dual-concentric driver is housed in a small bass reflex box and while a generally good performer, there's room for improvement.

TANNOY HAS LONG BEEN one of the most respected names in England in the field of manufacturing loudspeakers. Until quite recently most English broadcasting and recording studios favoured Tannoy monitors over all other brands.

Tannoy built their reputation on the basis of their dual concentric loudspeakers and their 15 inch (380 mm) diameter woofers for serious studio use.

The 'Little Red' monitor is probably the first small Tannoy monitor speaker to be imported into this country and follows a slightly different design philosophy to previous Tannoy speakers which we have seen. It is designed for either wall mounting or shelf mounting. The design of the cabinet is based on a simple and straightforward philosophy which achieves a rugged and neat appearance.

The dual concentric speaker has a nominal diameter of 305 mm and an externally accessable crossover system. This speaker is a little unusual as the outer element incorporates a plastic loaded, cloth edged surround while the inner element is a horn loaded compression high frequency driver. This incorporates an aluminium horn and has an integral preformed, semicircular nylon mesh

protector at the central region of the direct radiating woofer diaphragm. The single speaker assembly is front mounted onto the ported base reflex enclosure which is veneered in dark English oak.

The grill protecting the speaker is in the form of a particle board taper-edged frame which is covered by open weave, dark brown terylene cloth. This is intended to match with the oak veneer of the enclosure but the colour balance is not good. The protection frame is retained by four plastic compression clips at each of the four corners.

Below the cover is an anodised fascia plate providing information about the speaker. This shows the schematic cross-section of the dual concentric loudspeaker system. It also provides two equalisation controls for the treble and mid-range respectively, with settings of flat, ± 1.5 and -3 for the treble and ± 3 , ± 1.5 and flat for the midrange.

The response curves for these controls, shown schematically on the front panel, are very close to how they actually perform. The curves presented by us vary because the measured results provided by the speakers are non linear.

The rear of the cabinet features two sets of sockets for bi-amping when it is required.

Louis Challis

TANNOY'S 'LITTLE RED' MONITORS

Dimensions:	Height 590 mm; width 400 mm;
	depth 290 mm
Weight:	16.3 kg
Price:	Rrp \$1899 per pair
Manufactured:	By Tannoy in Strathclyde,
	Scotland
Distributor:	John Barry Group, 105 Reserve
	Rd, Artarmon NSW 2064.
	(02)439-6955.

Alternatively the speakers may be driven with a single amplifier by using the outer terminal of each pair to drive the speaker. The terminals are colour coded universal terminals to assist the user in making the correct phase connections.

Many two-way and three-way speakers experience problems of poor phase response. The advantages of dual concentric loudspeakers are that, in theory, these problems are obviated by the concentric configuration. I was keen to evaluate the phase response characteristic as I have used at least one dual concentric loudspeaker for some of the more esoteric psycho-acoustic research work in our laboratory. I have never actually measured the phase response although I have measured the other parameters with which I was concerned.

Get the picture. The decay response spectra for the 'Little Red' monitors measured at one metre.

Objective testing

Tannoy claim an eight ohm impedance for this speaker and, as the measurements show clearly, this statement is very accurate as the lowest impedance measured was 7.8 ohms. Although the speaker exhibits the normal low frequency ported resonance at 15 Hz, the main speaker resonance occurs at 70 Hz. There are a couple of other normal peaks and bumps but generally the impedance curve is smooth, as would be expected for a speaker of this size and configuration.

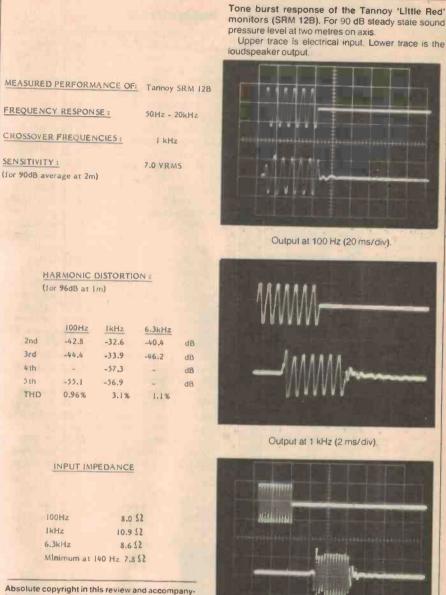
The frequency response was measured on axis in the anechoic room and proved that, with a single amplifier drive and 'flat' settings, the treble is brighter than the bottom end of the speaker. The speaker also exhibits a significant number of obvious peaks and bumps lying within a nominal 10 dB excursion over the frequency region of 1 kHz to 20 kHz. The resonance at 1.7 kHz, in particular, is fairly sharp, well pronounced and the most significant of all of those exhibited.

The low frequency response droops from 150 Hz down to 30 Hz because of the small size of the enclosure. But if the speaker is mounted so that it is clear of the wall, whether it is on the floor or on a bookshelf, this may partially compensate for the low frequency response and achieve a better bottom end response. The off-axis response (30° to the main axis) is particularly smooth and the difference between on-axis and offaxis response is a credit to the dual concentric speaker concept.

While the treble is still a little bright compared with the mid-range it is nonetheless clear that the frequency response of the speaker extends to beyond 17 kHz. In general terms the frequency response is broad enough to satisfy the majority of users.

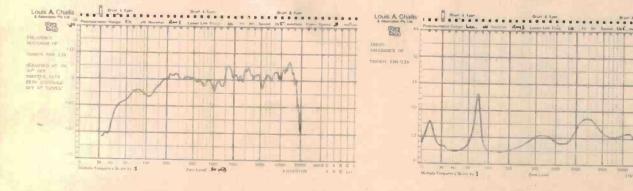
The measured performance of the attenuators, which I have presented separately for both the mid-range and tweeter controls, provides sufficient adjustment to reduce the overbright performance. This response is not indicated on the front panel of the speaker. It is clear that the designer's aims for these two equalisers have been achieved even if the measured performance of the speaker does not match the indicated frequency response.

I was pleased to find that the phase response is exceptionally smooth and one of the best I have measured from any speaker to date. This response lies within a range of



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Output at 6.3 kHz (1 ms/div).



SOUND REVIEW

SOUND REVIEW

better than $\pm 45^{\circ}$ from approximately 3 kHz to 20 kHz. It would be difficult for most other speaker manufacturers to match this phase response. The tone burst testing displays an unusual range of characteristics with a very stable response at 100 Hz, a significant carry over in non-linearity in the 1 kHz region and a nondescript performance at the 6.3 kHz region. This performance is, of course, closely matched and confirmed by the time decay response spectra.

The time decay response spectra very clearly show the well pronounced resonance at 1.7 kHz, another slightly less significant resonance at about 3.5 kHz and a further series of less pronounced resonances in the 13 kHz region and some others lying in the region of 18-22 kHz. It was clear to me from the decay response spectra that these components would be audible and this proved to be the case in the subsequent subjective assessment.

By contrast, the distortion figures of the speaker with 96 dB at one meter (or 90 dB at two meters) are moderately low for the bottom end and the top end of the spectrum, but in the 1 kHz region are somewhat higher than normal at 3.1%. This is very much a function of the speaker resonance at 1.7 kHz. Consequently the signals fed in at 1 kHz are likely to be significantly distorted at the second harmonic which proved to be the case in this particular situation.

It is interesting that the polar response of this speaker is particularly uniform and at frequencies of up to approximately 6 kHz it is substantially better than that which we have come to expect from other wide range or two-way speaker systems.

Subjectively

The subjective assessment of the speakers can be performed as a bi-amped configuration or with a single channel amplifier feeding each speaker. I chose to use a Yamaha B4 stereo amplifier with one half of the amplifier feeding each speaker.

With the mid-range control set at the maximum attenuation of three decibels, the mid-range and treble still appeared to be unusually bright. Subsequent powering of the system by a Sansui Z9000 stereo receiver with integral graphic equaliser revealed that a further 2 dB of attentuation over the frequency range of one to four kilohertz is required to produce a spectral balance that sound natural and pleasing to most ears. From this I deduced that this amplifier really ought to be used in a bi-amp configuration, or with graphic equalisers in the amplifier circuitry, if the correct tonal balance is required.

The standard listening tests with a prerecorded voice, using Robin Archer's 'A Star is Torn' and Kerry Biddell's 'Compared to What' (EMI SS301), revealed that these monitors perform very well on speech. They produce a natural quality and spatial stereo imaging which is truly excellent and comparable with other speakers costing at least twice the price.

By contrast, the performance on the 'Sheffield Track Record' (Lab 20) revealed that at low frequencies the drum sequences lacked the punch I would expect from a monitor speaker system. It left me concerned as to whether the designers had made a mistake in trying to put a 305 mm diameter speaker into such a small enclosure (61 litres). The problem with such a small enclosure is that you run the risk of a drooping low frequency response which the porting system can never quite correct.

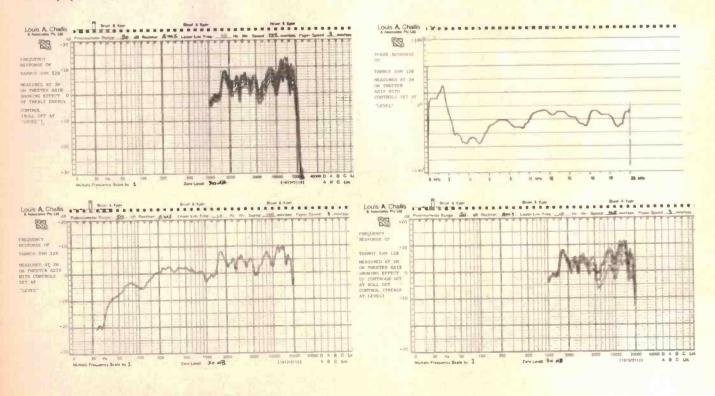
The speakers perform well on tympany, clarinet, organ and violins but it is easy to detect added components and presence that were not part of the original recordings. I would not have expected this characteristic from speakers which are marketed as monitor speakers.

The designers claim that the speakers have a 100 watt power rating capacity and I confirmed that for short periods they are capable of handling 250 watt peaks without any ill effects whatsoever. Admittedly, at the 110 dB levels involved the distortion was appreciable, but it would most probably have been just as apparent with other speakers.

The Tannoy 'Little Red' monitor speakers form an interesting and, in general terms, well designed loudspeaker system. The title 'Little Red' does nothing for the image of the speakers.

After listening to them for a weekend I feel the designers would be well advised to consider a few carefully selected changes in the design to optimise the potential that the speaker system already has.

My first recommendation would be to consider using a larger volume than the 61 litres provided in this unit. Secondly, the designers should try to overcome the pronounced resonance at 1700 Hz as this is the only other factor limiting the speakers' ability to correctly achieve the accolade of 'monitor' speakers.



COMPUTING TODAY

NEC wins 'Personal Computer of the Year' award



In a surprise outcome, a Japanese machine has toppled the front-running US contenders for the world's first Personal Computer of the Year award.

The award, from ETI's associate, Your Computer, went to the NEC Advanced Personal Computer from NEC Information Systems Australia, out-performing rivals Digital Equipment from Corporation, IBM and other companies.

The decision is the first sign of Japanese penetration into the US-dominated field. It is significant that NEC's US division is responsible for the machine's software support.

A panel of academics and business people deliberated over the dozens of machines released in the Australian marketplace in the past 12 months.

Technical excellence and advance were the crux of the award. Other criteria included value for money, performance, user support, documentation and training and 'user friendliness'.

"As the personal computer revolution reaches the average man in the street, he needs ammunition to fight his way through the flood of new machines

hitting the market," said Your Computer Editor, Les Bell.

The Personal Computer of the Year award provides that ammunition, in the form of detailed information.

This award does not laud the 'best' personal computer. There's no such machine. Every buyer has his own requirements, and there is usually a machine which fits his particular bill. Instead, we have sought the greatest advance in several areas," Mr Bell said

The finalists shortlisted for the award were: Commodore 64, BBC Microcomputer, Otrona Attache, Toshiba T100, IBM-PC, Columbia MPC, NEC Advanced Personal Computer, Sirius and the DEC Rainbow

In the final analysis it was neck-and-neck between NEC and DEC! The NEC won out by 3.9 points over a total weighted score of 69.1 for the DEC. The spread of scores was not very large, from 50.6 for the Toshiba to 73 for the NEC.

Every home should have its own robot

The RB5X Intelligent Robot will not hang out the washing. cook the dinner or do the shopping, but it does learn by experience.

It is designed for home experimenters and is manufactured by **RB** Robot Corporation of Colorado.

With tactile sensors the robot detects and responds to objects in its path. Once a successful random response is achieved, the **RB5X** remembers its actions and repeats the correct response when confronted again with the same situation.

The RB5X is an ideal starter system for experimentation in robotics. Its RS232 interface makes it compatible with the Apple, TRS-80, IBM PC and other popular microcomputers. Its

High speed DOS for the Apple II

Pnakotic Software has released 'HDOS', a highspeed disk operating system enhancement for the Apple II computer.

It is compatible with almost all software designed to run under

10 000 MicroBees and more to come

The 10 000th MicroBee computer was completed on Applied Technology's assembly line on 14th April and handed over to the NSW Minister for Education at a factory-opening ceremony the same day.

Applied Technology's new factory at Gosford, north of Sydney, is already producing 1000 computers a month and plans to increase this to 2000 units per month before the year is out

To meet increasing demand for the MicroBee and associated products, land has been purchased adjacent to the new factory and plans are under way to expand production facilities even further.

The NSW Minister for Education. The Rt. Hon. R.J. Mullock. officiated at the factory-opening

memory can be transferred to a personal computer to enable the user to study memory patterns generated and alter RB programs accordingly.

It can even sense when its batteries are low and will then seek out its battery charger and fully charge itself.

The basic RB5X unit sells for US\$1195. A special option package with additional memory, the Polaroid Rangefinder sonar sensor and a pulsating light option is also available for US\$295

packages than other fast DOS programs currently available, it is claimed

The package includes a utility to place HDOS onto a DOS 3.3 disk. HDOS is unprotected for easy backup and costs only \$29.95.

Anyone who is interested should contact Pnakotic Software, P.O. Box 159, Camp-DOS 3.3 and has a greater level belltown, Adelaide SA 5073. of compatibility with software (08)337-8575.

> ceremony. Owen Hill of Applied Technology presented him with the 10 000th MicroBee which will become a prize in a State schools competition.

> The MicroBee has been officially approved for use in Schools in NSW and WA; Queensland and other states are also considering it. Applied Technology say that South Africa, the Phillipines and Malaysia are considering the MicroBee at senior government levels in education as a viable alternative for an educational computer.

Printout

32-bit mainframe processor

The NCR 9300 is a full 32-bit VLSI mainframe computer for general business applications.

NCR claim that the 9300 processor represents the next generation of business data processing systems.

The 9300 can be packaged in three different styles: as a floor standing unit, as a desk top unit and as a unit which can be hung on a wall.

The processor cabinet is the size of a small suitcase and houses the processor board, one memory board (second is optional) and the communications board.

The processor board contains the processor memory bus, memory interface, cache, instruction storage unit buffer and external registers. The instruction storage unit is a separate board attached to the processor board and uses 126K of ROM with 2K of patch PROM.

The memory interface has a 32-bit data path plus seven bits for correction codes and is capable of addressing up to 16M of main storage. It transfers data as fourbyte words.

Peripheral data is transferred at 16Mb/s and communications data at 1Mb/s

One memory circuit board provides up to 2M of memory and a second board permits a total of 4M. Using an NCR patented process called 'memory scrubbing', the probability of double-bit errors is virtually eliminated. Each word in memory is automatically accessed for scrubbing during the memory refresh cycle. The entire 4M memory is scrubbed and refreshed every 16 seconds.

The communications subsystem appears to the host software as a communications multiplexer with asynchronous and synchronous adapters. A total of 42 RS-232C communications lines can be provided.

The chip set consists of four 32-bit VLSI chips: the central processor chip, address translation chip and two systems interface chips.

The central processor chip (CPC) is externally programmable and, because of its flexible design, can be used to emulate existing computer instruction sets. The CPC operates with a clock frequency divided into two

Club Call

non-overlapping clock phases to central processing chip. They form a system cycle period of 150 nanoseconds

The address translation chip provides the interface between' the central processor and the main storage unit (MSU). It features 128M MSU address virtual capability and provides eight different protection levels when accessing memory. Address translation is performed using a 16-entry associative memory.

The two systems interface chips operate under control of the (02)922-0161.

provide support for the I/O subsystems and have direct access to the MSU through the processor memory bus.

The 9300 can be configured as a complete standalone system or can support a cluster controller environment in a large-scale SNA communications network.

More information about the 9300 can be obtained from NCR Australia Pty Ltd, 8 Napier St, North Sydney NSW 2060.

Beebnet is the Australian BBC and Econet Users Group which is based in South Australia.

The group intends to produce a newsletter on a monthly basis with hints, software evaluation and other items of interest to BBC owners. New members are needed to expand the range of experience in the group. It is also interested in any software producers or distributors who would be interested in serving the group's market requirements.

All correspondence should be sent to Beebnet, P.O. Box 262. Kingswood SA 5062.

The Motorola Users Group Society (MUGS - is this how the members see themselves?) is interested in 6800/02/09 based computers, particularly if running Flex although this is not a prerequisite to join. The group has monthly meetings and usually has a quest speaker at each meeting.

If anyone is interested and would like more information on the club

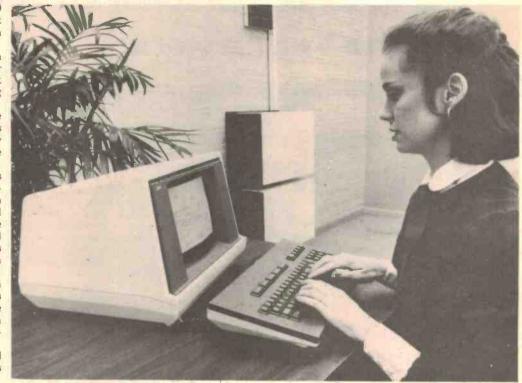
they can contact Clive Allan, 11 Haros Avenue, Nunawading Vic. 3131. (03)878-1298.

The Ballarat Computer Users Group has meetings on the first Wednesday of each month at 7.30pm. The location varies so to find out where the meeting will be held contact the publicity officer, John Preston, on (053)31-4363.

The club caters for all tastes and normally every meeting is devoted to a special topic, usually a specific personal computer which will be demonstrated either by an owner or by a retailer.

Meetings of The Microcomputer Society are held on the second Friday of each month in the Old Town Hall, cnr Vulture and Graham Streets, South Brisbane. Meetings start at 7.30pm and if the main gate is closed use the back stairway.

For more information contact The Secretary, The Microcomputer Society, P.O. Box 580, Fortitude Valley Qld 4006.



COLOUR GENIE

HERE TODAY? GONE TODAY!!

Bertas International Pty. Ltd. would like to make an apology to the people who enquired about the Colour Genie Home Computer.

Due to numerous complications and delays with the manufacturer, we have decided not to pursue further, the importing of the Colour Genie Computer. However, we may consider the new upgraded Colour Genie due to be released around the end of this year!

Bertas International Pty. Ltd. is currently sourcing the Japanese market for a computer that will meet the requirements of the Australian market.

> Bert Tassoni Managing Director Bertas International Pty. Ltd.

ROBOT MAN You must move about You must move about the maze eating up the power food. Watch out are the Robot Men as they are the Robot Men as they you the Kobol Men as they are the Kobol Men as they you programmed to destroy you programmed to complete before you complete your mission! Your mission!

CHASE PLUS menu driven collection A menu driven collection if 6 BASIC programs featuring excellent use of PCG graphics. BANNER – Allows large character dienlave

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14445

LEARNING CAN This set BE FUN - combines of 3 cassettes combines arbitractivity teart to array Prophics with text to produce Braphics with text to produce highly motivated teaching games. Uses variations of well known arcade Uses variations of well known the tearning s variations of well known arcad s variations of well known arcad earnes to enhance the learning process. Volume 1A: GRILLA – Answer GRILLA to avoid GRILLA is roling the barrels Kong is roling.

n. LEARNING CAN 2A Volume 2A BE FUN - volume answer volume to point answer well known including the opening well known including the moving a well known including the moving a well known including the moving a well known including the point to the the required answer. Correct the required answer. CHESS Match your skills chess to Match your select from to against the MicroBee from to against the Answer analyse master. You can alyse any position. Match you can alyse any position. The position of the select to a play your the computer to a play you. The computer to a play you. The computer to a play you.

IN W Pul A WINNER

also cause a plant to Brow on the screen. Incredible software support.

The MicroBee is supported by a wide range of software running in colour and black and white. High resolution, low resolution graphics and text freely mixed.

e nang of the allen to point to the required answer. Correct answers score points and

MICROSPACE INVADERS — Yes the arcade favourite! This fast moving version was written especially for MicroBee by Tim Morris-Yates and has become one of the \$14.95 most popular programs yet released.

MATHS ADVENTURE — Wander into the fascinating world of the Wizard of Aus. Test your mathematic skills and have fun at the same time. A highly recommended graphics adventure game. Fun for high school maths \$14.95 students and teachers.

TURTLE GRAPHICS - A very clever program allows the student to use the MicroBee to draw using high resolution turtle graphics. A booklet of procedures is available from the N.S.W. Department of Education. This is a very powerful graphics program which uses the PCG facility of the Microbee to its full extent. \$14.9 \$14.95 WORK-A-BEE — A new release. Work-A-Bee is a program which can actually write educational programs almost automatically! Any teacher with little or almost no knowledge of BASIC can insert details as to question and answer, number of tries, marks per question and other controls. Any CAI program can be saved and reused and subroutines have been included to enable the student to go back over his work, printing \$14.95 answers, avoid error traps etc.

CONCENTRATION - A real family favourite for 1 to 4 players to test your memory skills. If you call one player Merlin, the computer will play that turn so watch \$9.95 out

BUSY-CALC - Yes, an electronic spread sheet running under microworld BASIC. Accepts text and numbers with easy cursor control. Commands include:- Average; Sum; Compute; Format; Recalculate; Load and Save. Ideal for cash flow projections, bill of materials and even classroom data. \$14.99

PRINTER PACK — Biorhythm Calendar Maker, Banner Print Maze Maker. Ideal for parties or carnivals. Requires a serial printer. You can print biorhythms for anyone. Also prints calendars for any year A.D. \$9.95 and B.C.

Z TREK — Captain! The warp drives are disabled, the Klingons are closing in on us, what will we do? In Z Trek you are the captain of the starship Enterprise, your five year mission to search out the Klingons and destroy them. There are the head of destroy them. There are ten levels of difficulty (0 - 9). Beware of this game \$9.95 it is strangely addictive.

SEARCH AND DESTROY WUMPUS -Have you ever played the game Wumpus? If you liked it then you'll like this! The object is the same as the earlier version except that it's a lot harder. To say any more would \$14.95 spoil the fun. Good Hunting!

ESC KEY - This is a program for all of the two fingered typists in the world. The program allows you to enter BASIC key words in an abbreviated form. For instance, instead of typing 'list' the user would press the "ESC" key and then "1". The computer then types out the rest of the word for you. Suitable for 16K and 32K machines. \$14 95 Only.

GRAPHIC GAMES PACK — This cassette contains five programs, 'Poker', 'Slots', 'Dodgem', 'Picture', 'Richochet', 'Poker' is the main program on the cassette. In this game the computer is the bank and you have to beat it at Draw Poker. Warning — the computer plays a cunning game and is quite prepared to bluff! 'Slots' is a one armed bandit and for 20c a go you can try your luck. In 'Dodgem' the player must guide his car through a forest to the bottom of the screen — this game allows you to drive a car without the random breath tester getting you!! 'Picture' is an excellent game for the children. The final program on the cassette is 'Richochet', where the player has to decide where to fire a bullet through a hole in the wall. If you hit the wall you're dead.

\$14 95

PCG TUTORIAL — The PCG Sampler cassette has eight programs on it. These programs show you how the graphics work and demonstrates their capabilities by way of games etc. The cassette is excellent for both beginners and experts. It allows you to design your characters on the screen, so you can see exactly what you are creating. Suitable for all MicroBees. \$9.95

STARSHOOT/HANGMAN - Starshoot is perhaps one of the most deceptive games available on computer. It appears to be very easy: it isn't. Hangman is based on the popular school game that everybody knows. \$9.95

ELIZA - Want someone to talk to? Eliza is possibly the person for you. (If you can get her to shut-up). Eliza is a program that demonstrates artificial intelligence. Eliza is prepared to talk about life, the universe and \$9.95 everything.

BUSY BEE CAI SYSTEM - Easy to use computer aided instructions similar to the very popular Work-A-Bee, a two sided program with students and teachers versions \$14.95

TYPING DRILL/SOLITAIRE — Want to become a touch typist? Typing Drill enables you to learn touch typing without paying an exorbitant fee to learn. Solitaire is a game in which the object is to remove all of the "pegs" from the board, leaving one peg in the centre of the board. Sounds simple, but, it courses skill to master it. \$9.95 it requires skill to master it.

TARGET - Target is a game of hit and miss. Your task is to aim the cannon at the bottom of the screen and shoot down the U.F.O.'s (ET watch out). There are nine levels of play to this entertaining game thus making it suitable for any player. Suitable for all Microbees. \$9 50 95

LEARNING CAN BE FUN - This set of 3 cassettes combines graphics with text to produce highly motivated teaching games. Uses variations of well known arcade games to enhance the learning process. Volume 1A: GRILLA — Answer questions to avoid the barrels Kong is rolling. FRACE — A game to teach fractions. Volume 1B: MUNCH — Tests your knowledge by eating the right answer. TNT — Answer before the dynamite fuse burns down.

Volume 1C: ADSTAR - Avoid the invaders. Shoot the space ship with the right answer. SQUARE — The Enterprise can save the Galaxy. You arm the laser cannons. \$9.95 each or \$24.95 for the set of three.

PILOT — Pilot is a very easy programming language to learn, and ideal for preparing CAI (computer-aided-instruction). Microbee Pilot supports several enhancements \$14.95 including full integer arithmetic.

BOGGLER — The popular family word \$14.95 game.

ESCAPE FROM COLDITZ - An exciting adventure game. Beat the Hun and escape to \$14.95 freedom.

SEADOG GRAPHICS GAME -Swashbuckling adventure at sea in days of old. Engage the enemy, fire cannons and launch boarding parties. Call in at port for supplies - but watch out for the natives! \$9.95

MATCAL - An educational program for calculating with matrices. \$14.95

MICROBEE BASIC TUTORIAL Teaches familiarity with Keyboard Self Pace Learning of Microworld Basic. Ideal for real \$9.95 beginners.

INVENTORY SYSTEM - Personal \$14 95 business software.

MICROBEE USERS GROUP SOFTWARE: Vol 1 - Assorted programs. \$14.95

GRAPH PLOTTER — An excellent learning tool — Specify the function and your Microbee plots the graph. \$14.95

PERSONAL FINANCIAL DIARY -Keeps track of your own personal debit/credit situation. Reconciles bank statements etc. \$14.95

DATBAS - Database demonstration illustrates the concepts of database management. \$14.95

SUPER DISSASSEMBLER - Utility \$19.95 software for technical boffins.

MONKEY MATHS - A fun learning game. Answer the questions before the \$14.95 monkey climbs the palm tree.

UNDERWORLD OF KIN — A 32K adventure game with graphics. You are transported to the massive twisted underworld and must escape by destroying the evil wizard.

LEARNING CAN BE FUN - Volume 2A: A · C — This is a maths revision program, based around a well known little Alien Creature. All questions, including the opening selection, are answered by moving the hand of the alien to point to the required answer. Correct answers score points and also cause a plant to grow on the screen. M-RACER — Similar to $A \cdot C$ but without the graphics. The main variation is that a pre set time limit is placed on answering \$9.95 each question.

MICROBEE CHASE PLUS - CHPLUS - A menu driven collection of 6 BASIC programs featuring excellent use of PCG graphics. The first 3 items on the menu are pattern drawing programs. The TIMEHOLES program can produce a superb display. BANNER allows large character displays on the screen. KNOCKOUT is a variation of single player Ping Pong. CHASED is a game where you attempt to avoid robots which are chasing you around an enclosure with electrified fence. \$14 95

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CEMOS 16K x 1 static RAMs outperform NMOS

The new low-power IDT6167 16K x 1 bit CMOS Static RAM is said to be the fastest memory device in its class for both commercial and military applications.

The commercial version of the IDT6167 specifies equal address access, chip-select access and read-cycle time options of 45, 55, 70 and 85 ns.

The military part, screened to MIL-STD-883B, offers three of these speed options 55, 70 and 85 ns. This is more than 20% faster than access times possible with NMOS devices, the makers claim

Typical active power con-sumption for the IDT6167 is 150 mW and typically consumes only 10 uW in standby mode. This means you don't need special power-down circuitry, like that required for n-channel memories.

The IDT6167 includes a data retention mode not offered with typical NMOS devices. In this mode the supply voltage can be as low as 2 V. At this point the current decreases significantly and power consumption is typically less than 1 uW

IDT6167 devices meet JEDEC pinouts and are available in space-saving 20-pin DIPS and 20-pin LCCs. They are ready for immediate shipment. For additional technical and ordering information on this device or on the IDT61162K x 8 static RAM. contact George Brown & Co., Sydney, Melbourne, Canberra & Newcastle or Protronics P/L. Adelaide & Perth.

New universal peripheral interface chip

A high-speed, eight-bit programmable interface chip with expanded memory for control of a wide range of peripheral devices has been announced by Intel.

The 8042 is a general-purpose universal peripheral interface (UPI) chip which can be easily customized by the user.

The single-chip microcomputer contains two kilobytes of ROM program memory, 128 bytes of RAM, 18 I/O lines and a 12 MHz clock

For OEMs this chip is available in an ultraviolet. EPROM version, the Intel 8742.

The 8042/8742 chips enable current users of Intel's 8041A

interface chip (with 1K ROM and 64-byte RAM) to double both memory size and throughput rate. The 40-pin configuration of the 8042/8742 is fully compatible with the UPI-41A.

Intel's UPIs are designed to reduce master CPU overhead and simplify software design.

For further information contact Total Electronics, 9 Harker St, Burwood Vic. 3125. (03) 288-4044.

Apple Computer Australia to assume local distribution

Effective 1 May, 1983, Apple Computer Australia will take over responsibility for the distribution of all Apple products in Australia from the current sole distributors, Electronic Concepts.

According to David Strong, general manager of Apple Computer Australia, this move is in line with the plans announced in July, 1982 when Apple established a local subsidiary to gradually assume local importation, distribution and dealer support.

"This is the logical extension of Apple's activities here", said Mr Strong.

"Apple recognised the need to

have a direct presence and responsibility here, to meet the increasing sophistication of the personal computer market and especially the emphasis on personal office system products.

It is anticipated that Electronic Concepts will continue to market Apple products in Australia, as well as providing ongoing support to dealers with added value products.

You've just erased a vital CP/M file What can you do?

Before you do anything drastic - there is an easy solution to this common disaster. In the situation mentioned above, the file is still on the disk. The powerful DIRECTORY SORT utility will allow you (amongst other things) to retrieve accidentally erased files. Other powerful facilities include:

Reordering of the file directory in alphabetical order. No more searching through file directories for the file you want. New files are identified.

Reporting of disk free space.

Customizable password security.

Extensive CP/M and file information.

Programmers, business users or anyone who has a lot of files to keep organized will find DIRECTORY SORT an invaluable and time saving piece of software, as well as providing a safeguard against the inevitable disaster.

DIRECTORY SORT runs on any Z80 based computer running CP/M 2.0 or later. Memory requirement is 32K

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minimum. It operates with any brand of fixed or floppy disk drive.



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V7.200

Dick Smith colour computer

The Dick Smith VZ-200 personal computer features colour graphics, sound, Microsoft BASIC and both RF and video output.

has been specially designed for the computer beginner. It has 8K of RAM which can be easily expanded to 24K with the addition of the 16K memory expansion module.

The VZ-200 is a fully functional computer, so there's no extra equipment to buy. A comprehensive step-by-step instruction manual is included to teach you how to program in BASIC.

The keys on the typewriterstyle movable-key keyboard have been specially designed so



Priced at only \$199, the VZ-200 that it's difficult to make a mistake. The number of switches and controls have been kept to a minimum. The VZ-200 has the facility to

attach cassette recorders in order to store programs on standard audio tape. The interface module, priced at \$49.50, allows the connection of a printer to the computer

The VZ-200 is now available from any of the 37 Dick Smith Electronics stores Australiawide.

The NewBrain is a brain wave

The NewBrain is a handheld computer measuring 280 mm x 150 mm x 50 mm into which it packs 32K of RAM and 29K of ROM.

This standard basic memory store can be expanded by plug-in modules to give a total of 2M.

There are dual 1200 baud cassette ports for connection to audio tape recorders, a CCITT compatible video output and a UHF channel output, as well as V24 compatible software-driven bi-directional and printer ports.

The battery safeguards the memory in the event of mains failure and allows the computer to be used as a portable instrument for 1¼ hours.

The NewBrain is manufactured by Grundy Business Systems Ltd, Cambridge Science Park, Milton Rd, Cambridge England.



My hero, the robot

The Heath Company, which claims to be the world's largest manufacturer of do-it-yourself electronic kits, has entered the robotics field with the Introduction of a computerised multi-function robot and a comprehensive robotics education course.

The Heath robot, named Hero 1, is claimed to be the most advanced and versatile product for teaching robotics available on the market today. It is an intelligent, mobile robot and completely selfcontained.

It is controlled by its own on-board programmable computer and carries electronic sensors to detect light, sound, motion and obstructions in its path.

It can be programmed to pick up small objects with its arm, speak complete sentences with its voice synthesiser, travel over predetermined courses and repeat specific functions on a predetermined schedule.

It carries its own rechargeable power supply and can function totally free of any external control

Designed as a robotics and industrial electronics trainer, Hero 1 permits easy access to all interior boards and components. The robot and course provide practical experience in many disciplines that have broad applications to the modern industrial setting.

For further details of this robot contact Warburton Franki Ltd. 372 Eastern Valley Way, Chatswood NSW 2067. (02) 407-3261

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GUIDE to Oscar Operating \$3.75 UOSAT Handbook \$9.75 posted. C. C. Co, P.O. Box 5451, Cairns, Qld.

FERGUSON TRANSFORMERS 20FF, 240/100V, 10/23A at \$280 each as new, used for computer power supply. Contact R. Ballie on 597 1911

Cicada data modem

The Cicada 300 is a compact answer-and-originate unit designed for direct connection to the phone line and for computer interface using either an RS-232C or V24/V28 system.

The Cicada 30 is aimed at the home and small business computer market users of local, STD or ISD facilities and has Telecom approval.

Further information is available from Centre Industries, 187 Allambie Rd, Allambie Heights NSW 2100.

Hewlett Packard chose Spellbinder over all other CP/M wordprocessors.

Hewlett Packard conducted exhaustive research before selecting a CP/M wordprocessor program to run on their HP125 business computer. The result? Spellbinder was judged superior in all key areas. Here are some of the reasons:

Spellbinder is fully customizable. Function keys and cursor keys really work on Spellbinder! This means faster training and more efficient use.

The most useful and workable mailing list capabilities. Sort by post code then merge any individual information from a mailing list into text. Powerful sorting facilities. Sort clients by income and then print out a list in order of income with telephone numbers. Sort alpabetically or numerically. Eg. Print up mailing labels for only NSW customers from an all states list and have them sorted by post code. Note: These facilities are built in.

They are not expensive add-ons.

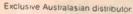
Boilerplating. The user can create entire documents by specifying the numbers of pertinent paragraphs on a master 'boiler plate' file and printing them in any order. Advanced printing features. Includes the ability to print in two columns and to print multiple documents. Forms generation facilities. Create a template that 'looks like' your invoice. Spellbinder will show you where to fill in the blanks - then print just the information on your pre-printed stationery.

Ease of use. The three interactive levels of help are fully customizable so they are right for YOUR system. You can even view other documents on your disk without disturbing your current text.

Arithmetical facilities are built in. Total your invoices, prices or statements automatically. Full 16 digit precision with up to 15 decimal places.

Full support. Software Source is dedicated to the support of this powerful package. A growing library of applications programs is available, from mail list entry to invoice generators.

Contact Software Source for further details and the name of your nearest dealer. Come and find out what real wordprocessing is all about.





Printout

Acoustic couplers

Electro-Med, an Australian company, has a new range of options available for the Sendata 700 series of acoustic couplers.

This will make them compatible with many of the new personal computers, including the IBM PC.

Acoustic couplers provide personal computers with the facility to access the data base of large information systems.

The new models of Sendata acoustic couplers will still be known as the 700 series 300 BPS.

More Sinclair ZX add-ons

The Sinclair ZX80 and ZX81 are claimed to be the world's largest selling computers.

Vendale has been part of this Sinclair ZX growth by supplying hardware to the market and has now released a series of new products designed to further upgrade the ZXs.

The 16K RAM pack has been designed to overcome the wobbling' problem associated with many other packs and has expansion pins for the attachment of the X-ROM card. It has a 200 ns access time and is priced at \$69.50.

The X-ROM card has several built-in features such as autostart ROM, printer interface and

Computer access to information

Paris Radio Electronics is now providing a Dial-up Information Service for users of 6800, 6809 and 68000 computer systems.

This service can be accessed by a 300 baud modem link between 5.30 pm and 9.30 am week days, 24 hours on weekends and public holidays.

Initially, the service will include a complete listing of hardware

Light pen for Vic-20

A light pen for the Vic-20 computer has now been released by Ozi Soft.

then on again.

for \$59.95.

The light pen comes complete with operating instructions and a demonstration cassette, retailing for \$39.95.

An expansion board, also available from Ozi Soft, has three switch selectable slots allowing the user to switch between extra memory, utilities and games.

The switch can be on or off in any combination and there is an on-board reset switch so the new cartridge can be initialised without switching the computer off

but will be fitted with the answer/originate function and a 23-way flat ribbon interface cable, terminated by both a male and female connector, as standard features.

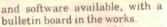
The new 700 series answer/ originate model is now available for only \$249 (plus tax, if applicable) which is a saving of around \$100 over previous models, according to Electro-Med.

For further information contact Electro-Medical Engineering Pty Ltd, 69 Sutherland Rd, Armadale Vic. 3143. (03) 509-5844.

EPROM burner and is priced at \$69 95

generator you can create some amazing effects with the Sinclair ZX80 and ZX81. It is a completely self-contained sound unit and just plugs into the computer. Standard 16K ROM packs and printers can be plugged into the ZON X-81 without affecting normal operation. It is priced at \$69.50.

3150.



The service is running on an SWTPC 6809 multi-user system running a Uniflex operating system.

To log on to the service dial (02)344-9111 and type 'infocentre'. Paris Radio Electronics is

situated at 161 Bunnerong Rd, Kingsford NSW 2032. (02)344-9111.

The board is double sided,

plated through and sprayed with

a protective resin. High quality

connectors and switches are used.

Australia, it is distributed by Ozi

Soft through The Computer.

Spot, Shop C4 MLC Centre,

Martin Place, Sydney NSW.

(02)235-2971. It is also available

through your local Vic-20 dealer

Designed and manufactured in

The software alone is valued at over \$3000. The Columbia can be expanded up to 20M and with MPM it can support up to eight terminals.

disk interface.

eight expansion slots, a colour

graphics board, a 16-colour high

resolution monitor, DMA con-

troller, tone generator and hard

The standard software includes

an MPS DOS operating system,

a CPM 86 operating system,

BASIC language, asynchronous

communications, Columbia tutor,

fast graph, space commanders,

diagnosis, dumb terminal, Perfect

Writer (w/p package) and Perfect

Calc (electronic spreadsheet).

off-the-shelf 16-bit hardware and software add-ons available. The Kaypro 11 microcomputer is for the small business user. It comes with a robust, portable carrying case and large standard 24 x 80 screen.

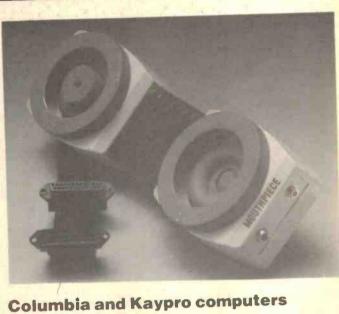
New packages that have joined the Kaypro 11 standard issue of CP/M, SBASIC and Profitplan are: Perfect Writer, a powerful word processor; Perfect Calc, the most sophisticated spreadsheet available; Perfect Speller, a fast 50 000 word dictionary; Perfect Filer, a small data base that links up with Perfect Calc and Perfect Writer.

The Australian distributor for the Columbia and the Kaypro is the President Computer Group, an Australian group of companies that have been in business equipment for over a decade. The President Group supports over 140 dealers and can be contacted at 100 George St, Hornsby NSW 2077. (02)476-2700.

With the ZON X-81 sound

They currently list in excess of 120 readily available packages produced by the top names in the software business. The minimum package includes 2 x 320K drives, a 128K RAM expandable to one megabyte,

All these products are available from Vendale Pty Ltd, P.O. Box 456, Glen Waverley Vic.



Columbia claim to have the largest repertoire of compatible

Medfly can tax your mind, mind your tax, and let you play in space.

The Medfly home computer is compatible with the largest library of software available today. What this opens up to you and your family is simply amazing.

For your children — education packages on Algebra, Spelling, Mathematics, Vocabulary making your Medfly virtually a home coach or tutor.

For personal and business use you get access to Time Management, Business Systems, Accounting Packages and Financial Broadsheets.

For family entertainment — you'll be able to share the fun of Action Games, Strategy Games and Adventure Games, which you can plug straight in to your home TV screen.

Medfly is a thinking machine to expand young minds; a working machine for home or business accounting; a games machine for family fun. And above all, Medfly is a value machine, with quality electronics by Siemens and with more features, capabilities and addon potential than many costlier microcomputers.

The basic Medfly microcomputer system — alpha/numeric keyboard and processor — is available now for

just \$1,995 including sales tax.

putting the value buzz into home computing

VICTORIA: Medfly Basis (Vic.) Pty. Ltd. 43 Atherton Rd. OAKLEIGH, VIC. 3166 PH: 569 0169.

> ALL OTHER STATES DATA UNIVERSE 2/190 George Street, PARRAMAITA. PH: (02) 689 2599

Not all great Clarets come from Bordeaux.

Vacos and Carlos and a spectral field and a second second

SALE/VOL. WINE OF LUSTRALIA THE



Claret is the name which the English gave to the elegant, delicate reds of Bordeaux. These clarets were the product of the sun, the earth, Merlot, Cabernet Sauvignon and Malbec grape varieties and French wine making skill.

We took the same sun, earth and grapes, plus Australian wine making skill and produced an indescribably delicate and complex Claret which we think is just as worthy of the name.

Indeed the only real difference between McWilliam's Claret and a comparable French Bordeaux is the price. Vive la différence. **MCWILLIAM'S**

Machine language graphic driver for the ETI-640/ETI-685

Developing this software may have caused the authors to tear out their hair in frustration but it means that now you can do something really useful with your computer. This graphic package is designed to make interfacing as easy as possible, be extendable, fast and give you all the features of the current popular computers and more.

G.H. Secomb J.F. Adamthwaite

BEING 2650 OWNER/DRIVER enthusiasts — a strange group who, if not locked up, dwell in caves and mumble strange incantations such as "Z80, BAH, HUMBUG" — we have often looked longingly through the doors of Tandy stores (provided nobody is looking) thinking "... if only I could draw some pictures ...". Go on, admit it, you have, haven't you.

We were amazed that Tandy, after all their big-buck market research, put a Z80 in the Model I, guaranteeing that it would die, as history shows it did.

(The views of the contributor are not necessarily those of the magazine.) Actually, this is a back-handed way of saying that Tandy had their act together before anybody else knew what an act was.

This is the story of our mental meanderings while attempting to improve on the opposition.

The first part is a summary of how it could have been done, closely followed by the only way we could manage to do it. The details of software interfacing, source listing and a sample driver program hang on the end.

Pseudo high-level language representations of the functions are provided as food for thought for owners of 'other' CPUs.

There are no real secrets here; it just seems that those who know aren't telling, and those who are telling, don't know. (Beware, this could include the authors.)

The noteworthy thing about this package is that it has most of the popular features collected together to form one program with an integrated, extendable, hierarchical, executive core. (We are deeply into buzz-words.)

Hardware review

A survey of hardware display techniques showed two distinct approaches to be in common use.

• Vector scan which uses direct display beam deflection, rather like that of a normal cathode ray oscilloscope, to create the picture on the screen. This method can be seen in arcade games such as "Tank Battle Commander'.

• Raster scan where the entire picture content is written once into a memory buffer, after which the buffer is sequentially scanned by simple hardware to display the contents.

A feasibility study into vector scanning showed that it made very high resolution and smooth angled lines possible. However it required a lot of very fast, dedicated hardware to achieve this and the display had to be capable of running itself with only minimal CPU support, usually DMA.

Raster scanning seemed to hold more promise for microcomputers as the simpler display hardware takes care of itself, leaving the CPU free to calculate the required updates for the next scene. If anybody can, raster scan. Rah-don. Smoker scoff.

Raster scan

Raster scan can be subdivided into two main categories:

1. Character cell type where the successive bytes of screen memory are subjected to an encoding process such as a character generator ROM, or a programmable character generator RAM block as found in the ETI-681 PCG VDU or the MicroBee.

2. Bit-mapped type where each bit of each byte of screen memory corresponds to a fixed screen pixel location. If a given bit in memory is set to a logic 1 the associated screen pixel is turned on, or lit.

The PCG RAM method has the advantage of higher image detail, or resolution, for a given screen memory size. This reduces the amount 'stolen' from the CPU addressing range. However, you don't get something for nothing.

This method requires complicated software to manage the PCG RAM resources. You must be prepared to manipulate shape tables and return currently unused PCG space to a 'free-list' etc.

A common error message on the MicroBee seems to be 'PCG overflow'. Dreary.

The bit-mapped approach has the advantage of increased generality and simplicity. A new shape to be drawn is directly plotted in the screen RAM without any concern for PCG translation or space allocation.

The main disadvantage of a bit-mapped VDU is the square-law relationship of screen resolution to memory requirements.

This limitation has been overcome by the new IEEE-696 S100 standard, although very few manufacturers have as yet taken advantage of the extended addressing capability in the design of new system boards. (Applied Technology seem to be the only local exception.)

It seems that if you want high display resolution you must be prepared to pay for it in the form of memory space, software complexity, money (in the form of a separate display processor) or all three.

When the current system was being put together memory mapped VDU boards were not common. The availability of the ETI-640 board with its relatively low price determined the choice of the hardware. We were broke.

Compared to the standard of the day, the TRS-80 Model 1, the ETI-640 was superior in text character formation, vertical graphic coordinate addressing range and 'squareness' of the chunky graphic block shape. Did you ever notice how tall and skinny things look on a TRS-80?

The early version of the ETI-640 did require a little 'massaging' to get it to stand still but these problems have been overcome, resulting in a sturdy little work-horse VDU.

In the future we predict that LSI-based VDUs, such as the MW6545 or the Technitron 'Provida', will give it some competition.

The advent of Ron Koenig's excellent ETI-685 2650 CPU board, with extended addressing and capable of running at 2 MHz, was the last item we needed to get us going.

Let's face it, how many of you have really done something useful with your computer? Not many I'll bet! Everyone starts out thinking that they might control the garage door first, closely followed by controlling the rest of the world. Most of us can count the number of such successfully completed projects on the fingers of our left foot.

Anyway, computer tinkering is still just bashing your head against a wall, with the latest boards forming a pretty veneer that merely looks soft.

Software review

Having decided on raster scan, in the form of the ETI-640, several approaches to software implementation were investigated.

1. Character oriented graphics sequentially sends the elements of the scene to the normal character outputting routine as bytes to be stored in consecutive screen locations.

2. Sprite graphics is a development of the above. A group of bytes (sprite), which make up a pre-defined image object, are 'block moved' to the desired screen location. An example is to be found in the new Texas Instruments personal computer.

3. Line and point oriented graphics where all image items are constructed of points, lines and arcs.

Character oriented graphics, using the same outputting routine as the text driver, were found to be slow for normal text and complicated. This is due to the necessity of testing several 'mode' flags before actually writing the character to the screen. They also lack flexibility in screen positioning as movement is only possible by whole character cell positions, using cursor control codes. Their main use is for writing large text characters on the screen. An example is the PET Commodore computer.

Sprites seem to be the most commonly used method, making up the bulk of arcade games such as Space Invaders or Galaxian, where one 'master sprite' image can be copied to the screen at many locations, simplifying the CPU's task considerably. Sprites have the advantage of speed (important on a microcomputer) but do require pre-definition of each sprite image, making smooth size or orientation changes tricky.

Note — the master image is the final image of the object. The only manipulation possible without special hardware (such as the new TI or NEC LSI devices) or a lot of brain-strain, is vertical or horizontal movement (coordinate translation). This amounts to moving cardboard cut-outs around, when you think about it.

The lack of colour or grey-scale (variable intensity) attributes on the ETI-640 seemed to make sprite methods suitable for only the most trivial applications, as it would be hard to separate foreground and background images, a feature performed well by the TI device.

Note, a sprite can be made up of lines but, as the diagram below shows, it is tricky to draw a straight line with sprites."

This leaves us with line-oriented techniques as being the most easily implemented on the ETI-640, while still being useful for more than just basic tasks.

CAD/CAM graphics package

The application we were most interested in when this project was started was computeraided design and manufacturing (CAD/CAM) (we big-note a lot), and we saw the current task as being good trainer wheels for the real thing.

Most technical or business use involves display of graphs or representation of realworld objects, which must be viewable at will from any angle or distance.

To achieve spontanaeity in size, orientation, distance and perspective, the image must be 'computed' from a set of coordinates which represent the object, rather than selecting the 'nearest fit' pre-defined image already in memory.

Note — the master info is *not* the image, but a set of parameters from which the current screen image is derived by mathematical (mostly trigonometric) manipulation.

An 'all-singing, all-dancing' graphics package suitable for CAD/CAM work, or producing something like 'Tron', requires many different program functions, the *least* complex of which is the final drawing of the image. It would run something like this —

First, the master object parameters such as dimensions, material, colour and reflectivity (e.g.: glossy chrome) are fed into the computer. This is generally done by hand from a keyboard, joystick or light-pen. This 'front-end' data acquisition program must be able to save these parameters to disc for later recovery, as any but the simplest objects take a long time to define. More complex shapes must be defineable as groups of the simpler shapes, in order to save finger-work.

The current viewing position must also be fed in, as the final image is obviously dependant on the position the computer thinks you are viewing the objects from.

The viewing position coordinates and object parameters are then manipulated by a 3D transformation program module to determine the apparent position and size of the objects.

The manipulations performed are typically rotation, scaling and translation. Perspective, if desired, can be done as well. The numeric results, if plotted at this stage, would result in a 'wire-frame' image, much like the intro to the ABC show, "Towards 2000'.

The results of the 3D transformation are then examined for hidden lines, and surfaces are shaded according to material 'colour' and the computer 'light source' position. This process gives the image a 'solid' look. The image is now in the form of two dimensional coordinates and pixel intensities.

As most of us only have eyes in the front of our heads, (politicians excepted, apparently) we can only see that portion of a scene which happens to be in front of us. Similarly, only those objects within a certain computed viewing angle should be represented on the screen. Objects 'in front' of the screen, either side of it or more than a certain distance away should not be plotted or realism will be lost.

The image coordinates are examined to determine whether they lie outside the current 'viewing window'. If so, they are 'clipped', rather like cropping a photograph with a pair of scissors, the process being done mathematically in this case. Note that the viewing window does not have to be the same size as the screen. Quite often it is smaller, to allow space to be reserved on the screen for text or other picture segments.

The clipped 2D results, still in coordinate form, are then converted to whatever form is needed by the final display hardware such as a VDU or plotter.

The full CAD/CAM package as shown involves several man-years of hardware and software development and is unfortunately out of our range as part-time tinkerers. Besides, if we had done all that, we would be out there selling it, wouldn't we? Certainly not telling you lot how to do it.

Another constraint is that not everybody wants a CAD/CAM package, and it would be too slow on a microcomputer (all that trigonometry) for real-time applications such as games and animation.

This program

The software package presented here is intended to provide the user with the graphic functions available on most of the currently popular personal computers, plus a few functions we have not yet seen on other devices.

A coordinate system with the origin (X=0, Y=0) at the bottom-left corner was chosen because our brain seems to work better that way. Don't you just hate upside-down coordinates?

A strict CAD style implementation would limit the functions allowable to points and lines only, with no pre-defined shapes allowed. In practice however, some common shapes, such as squares and circles, need to be drawn quite often, so these tricks were included for user convenience and speed

A feature not commonly found, but commonly desired, is to be able to invert the state of a screen pixel directly, without the need to test it first, then conditionally set or clear it; a slow and cumbersome process if done in BASIC.

This feature allows an object to be drawn and erased by two identical inversion processes without destroying the background, allowing cross-hairs and the like to be moved quite simply, regardless of prior screen content. This would normally wipe out everything in the moving object's path, requiring a re-draw of the background to restore it.

In this implementation there are four operations that can be performed on a pixel:

1. SET 2. CLEAR	Turn it on. Turn it off.
3. INVERT	Make it whatever it wasn't.
4. TEST	Test the pixel's current state, returning a zero result
	if the pixel is clear, or a non-zero result if it is set.

It was felt that for the package to be easy to use, its instruction set must be regular and consistent (buzz-word is orthogonal). It must allow all possible pixel modes to be employed for any of the higher-order functions. The only exception to this is the TEST operation, which does not have a simple parallel in the higher order functions. As suitable variants of the TEST function are dreamed up, they could be included in the package fairly painlessly.

The functions are grouped in fours, starting at zero, to reduce the need to keep a reference sheet handy while programming.

Features provided

- General screen operations
- **00. SET WINDOW**
- Flood a rectangular area with 1s. 01. CLEAR WINDOW
- Clear a rectangular area with 0s. 02. INVERT WINDOW
- Reverse the state of all pixels in the area. 03. PROTECT SCREEN
- Protect from scrolling and clear entire screen.

Single pixel operations

- 04. SET POINT Turn it on.
- 05. CLEAR POINT Turn it off.
- 06. INVERT POINT
- Go on, take a guess. 07. TEST POINT
- Test pixel state and set a flag accordingly. • Line operations
- 08. SET LINE
- Draw a line between two end-points. 09. CLEAR LINE
- Erase the line.
- 10. INVERT LINE Reverse every pixel encountered on the line.
- 11. Not used.
- Rectangle operations
- 12. SET RECTANGLE
- Draw a rectangle.
- **13. CLR. RECTANGLE**
- Erase it. 14. INV. RECTANGLE
- Reverse every pixel around the perimeter.
- 15.
 - Not used.
- Ellipse operations
- 16. SET ELLIPSE Draw an ellipse of variable height and width.
- 17. CLEAR ELLIPSE Erase it.

- **18. INVERT ELLIPSE**
- Reverse every pixel on the circumference. 19. —

Not used.

HOW THEY WORK

Window function

The purpose of operations 0, 1 and 2 are to allow large or small areas of the screen to be manipulated quickly. They can initialise windows amongst text for subsequent scribbling in, such as a chess-board background, or be used to draw simple shapes. The algorithm employed is quite simple, as follows:

```
* WINDOW FUNCTION
```

				eters	s re	qui	red	are	(X	1, 11
	d ()									
IF	X2	>	X1	THEN	XIN	CRE	MENT	=	+1.	
IF	X2	Ξ	X1	THEN	XIN	ICRE	MENT	=	ø.	
IF	X2	<	X1	THEN	XIN	IC RE	MENT	Ŧ	-1.	
TE	¥2)	¥1	THEN	YIN	ICRE	MENT	н	+1.	
15	¥2	-	V1	THEN	YIN	ICRE	MENT	=	Ø.	
TE	V2	1	V1	THEN	VIN	CRE	MENT	=	-1-	
10	14	`				-				
50	D V	-	¥ 1	TO X	2 9	TEP	XIN	ICRE	MEN	Т
FU	C 00	v	2.	1 TO	¥2	ST	FP Y	TNO	REM	ENT
						0.		-		
	PI									
	NEX	Γ.	٧							
NE	XT	X								

END.

Note that the input arguments (X1,Y1)and (X2,Y2) are used to specify the diagonally opposite corners of the area to be manipulated. They can be specified in any order, with the same results; it just draws in a different direction.

e.g: (X1,Y1)(X2,Y2) (X1,Y2)(X2,Y1) (X2,Y1)(X1,Y2) (X2,Y2)(X1,Y1) are all equivalent.

The term PLOT in the algorithm refers to any of the three pixel operations: SET, CLEAR, INVERT.

Function 3 was initially intended only to reserve a number of screen lines for graphic use, by protecting them from scrolling. However, a lot of text drivers for the ETI-640 do not include a text mode FORM FEED function, so this feature was included for speed, as it is faster than the CLEAR

WINDOW function or the printing of multiple line-feeds. It can be easily removed if desired.

The only parameter passed to this function is the number of lines to be protected. The number should be in the range of 0 to 15 (decimal) if you are using a BINBUG monitor or something similar.

Single point functions

Functions 4, 5, 6 and 7 are the single pixel operations. As previously outlined, any screen point can be SET, CLEARed, INVERTed or TESTed. The TEST function returns a value of HEX'FF' (decimal 255) if the point was on, or a value of 00 if the point was off.

Any coordinates can be specified in the range of 0 to 255 with complete safety, when calling these functions. Any points outside the screen addressing range (i.e. if X is greater than 127 or if Y is greater than 63) will give a null result. The points are simply not plotted. The pixel TEST function will return a value of 0 in such a case.

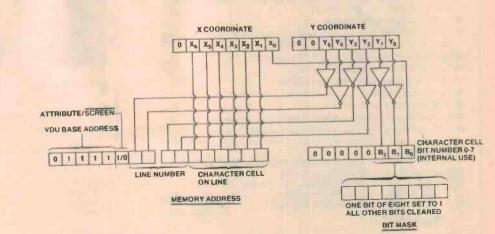
These single point operations form the foundation of all the higher order functions, being called as necessary to plot lines, circles etc.

The single point functions share a common subroutine 'CONVRT' which converts the single-byte horizontal (X) and vertical (Y) screen coordinates into a VDU memoiy address pointer and a 'bit within byte' mask value.

• The CONVRT subroutine is essentially the 'bit-twiddling' operation which dedicates the program to the ETI-640. Assuming similar screen resolution, any memory mapped VDU could be driven by this program merely by changing this subroutine to match the coordinate addressing scheme of your VDU.

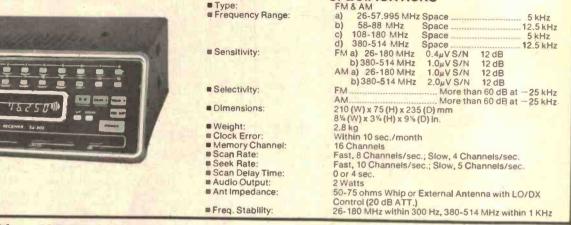
One very important feature included in CONVRT is a test to determine whether the current screen byte about to be plotted is currently storing an ASCII character. If this is the case the screen byte is cleared to a 00 value and the byte's graphic attribute bit is set ON. This is necessary to avoid having the remaining bits of the original ASCII character showing up as gibberish when the new point, is plotted. See the diagram below for the bit translation details of the ETI-640.

The CONVRT subroutine is ideally suited to hardware implementation, with the potential for useful (spelled H-U-G-E) speed improvements.



Bit translation details of the ETI-640

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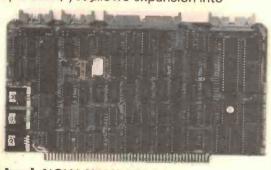
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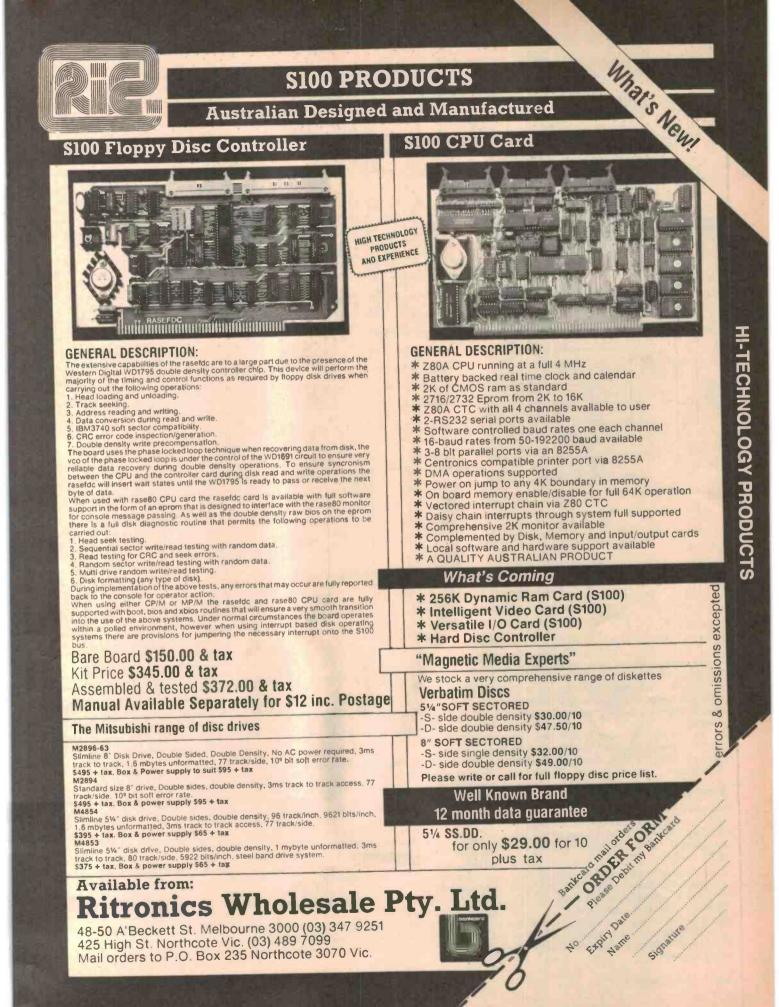


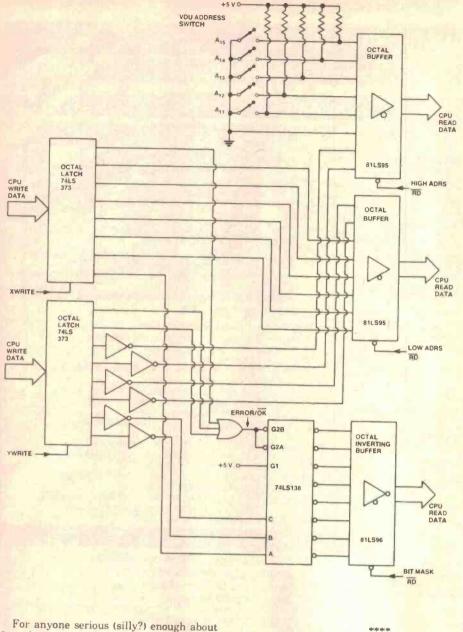
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For anyone serious (silly?) enough about fast plotting, the diagram above shows one way this might be done. Note the use of the 'OR' gate to check for out-of-range coordinates and produce a 'safe' bit mask value in case of error.

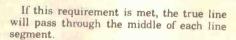
The obvious extension to this idea is to directly manipulate the VDU memory with the hardware, via DMA. (Die-hard's Madness Accelerator).

Line operations

Developing this function caused a considerable amount of hair to reach escape velocity. The requirements it had to fulfill were fairly stringent if it was to be usable with the rest of the package.

1. No point in a line could be plotted more than once, or disruption of the INVERT LINE function would result, as two inversions of a pixel would leave it unchanged.

2. The steps in a gently sloping line must be evenly spaced, with equal distances to the first step points from each end of the line (see diagram).



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3. The points plotted on a line must always be adjacent, with no gaps, regardless of the slope of the line. This required the use of two separate loops, one for plotting lines equal to or less than 45 degrees, the other for lines steeper than 45 degrees.

Perusal of computer literature turned up the book 'Principles of Inter-active Computer Graphics', a very informative little tome, even though it is written in High-Browsian. The authors are William M. Newman and Robert F. Sproull, if you are interested. Recommended reading.

In this book, chapter 2, page 25, the outline of a line drawing routine devised by J.E. Bresenham is given, written in the Pascal language. This method has the advantage, for our purposes, of being able to work in integer quantities and does not require multiplication or division, making it very fast indeed. The Bresenham algorithm always steps one or both of the coordinates by an increment of plus or minus one, thereby solving our INVERT LINE function problem.

Much hair pulling at the keyboard later, we spotted an explanation of how it worked. This was indeed fortunate, as we didn't have a clue. The answer was in an article titled The Variable Duty-Cycle Algorithm' in Byte magazine, October 1981, page 311. The article described a new general class of algorithm with the highest fog index of anything we have ever seen. It seemed that the Bresenham algorithm was just one variant of this class. It took many re-reads before a faint glimmer of understanding dawned.

The VDC algorithm is a loop structure which conditionally performs an event once per loop cycle, depending on the ratio (duty cycle) of the control parameters. In our case, the condition-dependent event is a single step up or sideways, and the control parameters are the horizontal and vertical components of the line length, DELTA X and DELTA Y. The relative magnitude of these two values determine the ratio of steps-up to steps-sideways.

More effort later (you see, we really aren't all that smart) the VDC algorithm was bashed into its final shape as shown opposite.

The first statement in each line loop plots the intermediate point; the second statement tests to see if the end of the line has been reached yet. If so, the line is finished and the loop is exited.

The third statement of each line loop unconditionally steps the independent coordinate on by plus or minus one, then the value of RUNCOUNT is updated and tested to see if the dependant coordinate needs to be stepped. If not, a branch is taken back to the start of the loop to plot the next point at the same level.

If stepping is required, the dependant coordinate is incremented by plus or minus one, depending on the direction of line slope. The value of RUNCOUNT is updated to reflect the fact that a step was taken, followed by a branch back to the start of the loop to plot the next point at the new level.

The function of the ENDLINE portion of the algorithm is to swap the end coordinates (X2,Y2) of the now completed line into the start coordinate variables to create the 'Microsoft-ish' end-to-end line plotting feature of:

DRAW TO (NEWX2, NEWY2)

This nearly doubles the speed of line drawing when being driven from a BASIC program. The feature can be over-ridden by simply specifying new starting coordinates if the lines are not to have joining end-points.

This routine was written using 8-bit arithmetic which limits the maximum specifiable coordinate values for any X or Y to 127. This choice was made in the interests of speed, a decision which has paid off. Line plotting is very fast. If a VDU with a greater coordinate addressing range than the ETI-640 is used then the use of 16-bit arithmetic will become mandatory. Otherwise the line plotting algorithm is extendable to any desired coordinate system. * VARIABLE DUTY-CYCLE LINE PLOTTING ALGORITHM

Input parameters are- (X1. Y1) Line start coords (X2, Y2) Line end coords

LET RUNCOUNT = 0. LINE DELTAX = ABS(X2-X1)

> IF X2 > X1 THEN XINCREMENT = +1. IF X2 = X1 THEN XINCREMENT = 0. IF X2 (X1 THEN XINCREMENT = -1.

DELTAY = ABS(Y2-Y1)

IF Y2) Y1 THEN YINCREMENT = +1. IF Y2 = Y1. THEN YINCREMENT = 0. IF Y2 (Y1 THEN YINCREMENT = -1.

LET XPLOT = X1 LET YPLOT = Y1

IF DELTAY) DELTAX THEN DO LOOP2 ELSE DO LOOP1

Line loop 1 is used for lines equal to or less than 45 des. PLOT (XPLOT, YPLOT) IF XPLOT = X2 THEN GOTO ENDLINE LOOP1

XPLOT = XPLOT + XINCREMENT RUNCOUNT = RUNCOUNT + DELTAY

IF RUNCOUNT (DELTAX - RUNCOUNT THEN GOTO LOOP1

YPLOT = YPLOT + YINCREMENT LET RUNCOUNT = RUNCOUNT - DELTAX GOTO 1 00P1

Line 1000 1 is used for lines steeper than 45 degrees. DOP2 PLOT(XPLOT, YPLOT) IF YPLOT = Y2 THEN GOTO ENDLINE L00P2

YPLOT = YPLOT + YINCREMENT RUNCOUNT = RUNCOUNT + DELTAX

IF RUNCOUNT (DELTAY - RUNCOUNT THEN GOTO LOOP2

XPLOT = XPLOT + XINCREMENT RUNCOUNT = RUNCOUNT - DELTAY

* End of line, swap end coords into start variables * to create "DRAW TO (X2,Y2)" function.

ENDLINE LET X1 = X2 LET Y1 = Y2 RETURN

to be concluded next month.



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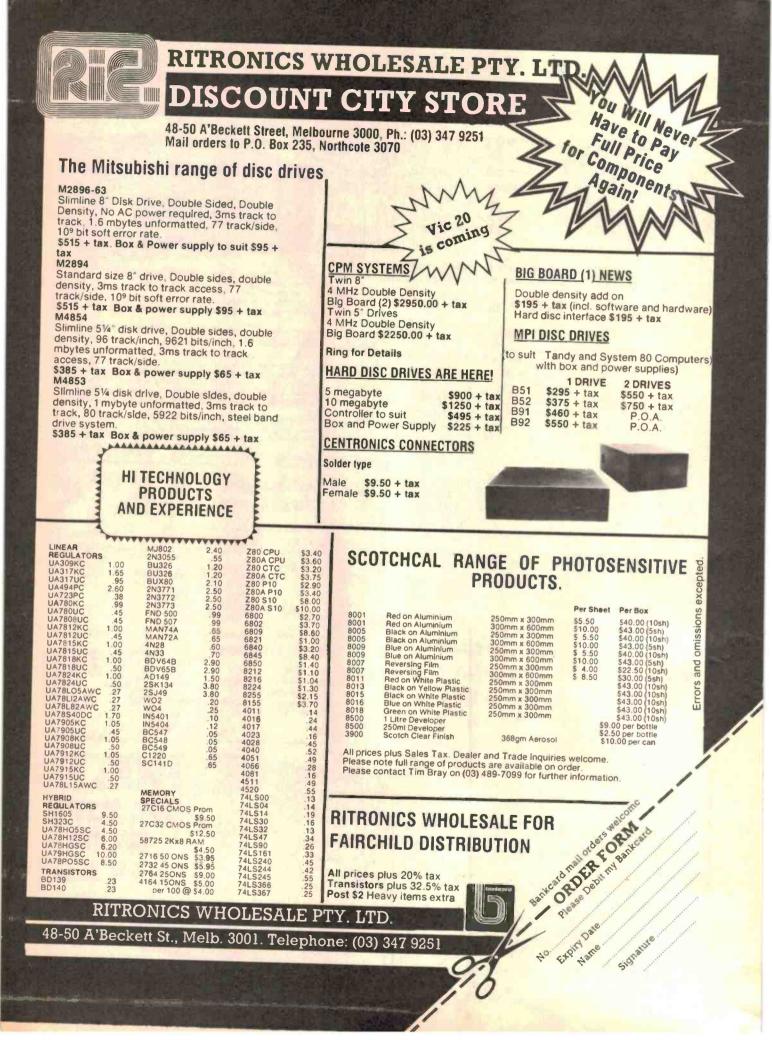


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Programmer for fusible-link bipolar PROMs

The problem: How do I configure an array of memory chips of differing capacities without resorting to multiple decoders and a rat's nest of jumpering? Or, how would I get a 7-segment display to show more than the usual 0-9 digit information?

The solution: A bipolar PROM! They're fast. They're cheap. They're easy to program. They're cheap. They don't take up a lot of expensive pc board real estate. And they're cheap!

HAVE YOU EVER been designing a project and wished you had a custom decoder or simple PLA (programmable logic array) to reduce the chip count and make the circuit less complex? How about using a sevensegment LED display to show more than the usual zero-to-nine digit information? All these applications and many more can be addressed by one versatile integrated circuit called the Schottky Bipolar Programmable Read Only Memory.

They are produced by many manufacturers in pin-compatible forms and are widely available through normal sources. Although they range in sizes up to 4K x 8 (ten inputs, eight outputs), for our purposes we will be discussing only the smallest one, the 32 x 8 (five inputs, eight outputs), known under the generic number of 74LS188/288. Table 1 gives a cross reference of the more popular, pin-compatible parts. All have similar or identical specifications.

The bipolar PROM programmer described in this article is a by-product of a microcontroller design to be presented in later issues of ETI.

Bipolar PROMs — a lot more than just a memory chip

Pin-out and logic diagram are given in Figure 1. Some suggested uses are shown in Figure 2. Figure 2(a) illustrates the original application of a memory decoder. With the appropriate program in PROM, the memory banks can be any size from 2048 to 32K bytes, in any mixture, and may be located on any 2K boundary.

Figure 2(b) shows the PROM used as a LED segment driver. With 32 different characters, these PROMs can be cascaded to produce custom 14 and 16-segment 'starburst' display drivers.

The device is used as a liquid crystal display driver in Figure 2(c) wth address line four and the LCD's backplane being driven from a low frequency oscillator. The lower half of the PROM is programmed with 'positive' segment data while the upper half is negative'. The result is a 180° phase relationship between the backplane and the decoded segment information.

As in Figure 2(d), any eight different

Chuck Simmers

Field Application Engineer, Intel Corp., NSW

functions, based upon any 32 input conditions, or the states of five inputs, can be realised with these chips. Keep in mind the 25-35 ns propagation delay time when designing your circuits and calculate this into any timing equations.

These Schottky PROM memories are organised as 32 words by eight bits. An enable input is provided to control the output states. When the enable input is in the low state, the outputs present the contents of the selected word. If the enable input is raised to the high level, it causes all eight outputs to go to the 'off' or high impedance state.

Since these devices are of a Schottkyclamped type, they have very fast access times, in the range of 25-35 ns maximum.

They are available in both open-collector (74LS188) and totem-pole versions (74LS288). PROMs are shipped from the distributor with *lows* in all locations. A high may be programmed into any selected location by using the following programming instructions. (NOTE: Once programmed, it is impossible to go back to a low state.)

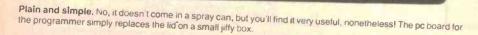
In order to generate a high level on the outputs, the PROMs must be programmed in the following manner:

1. Address/Inputs and chip-enable pins must be driven from normal TTL logic levels during both programming and verification.

2. Programming will occur at a selected address when Vcc is held at 10.5 V, the appropriate output is held at 10.5 V, and the chip is enabled. To achieve these conditions and the appropriate sequence, the following procedure must be followed:

(a) Select the desired word by applying a high or low level to the address/inputs. Disable the chip by taking the enable input to a high level.

(b) Increase Vcc to 10.5 V. Since Vcc supplies the current to program the fuse as well as the Icc of the device at programming voltage, it must be capable of supplying 750 mA at 11.0 V.



(c) Select the output where a high level is desired by raising that output pin to 10.5 V. It is critical that only one output at a time be programmed since the internal circuitry can only supply programming current to one bit at a time. Outputs not being programmed must be left floating or tied to a high impedance source of at lease 20k Ohm.

(d) Enable the device by taking the chip enable to a low level for a duration of 10 us.

(e) Verify that the bit is programmed by first removing the programming voltage of 10.5 V and returning Vec to 5 V. The chip must be enabled to sense the states of the outputs. Steps (b), (c) and (d) are repeated about ten times or until the output is verified.

(f) Following verification, apply about five more programming pulses to the bit to ensure that the fuse is completely blown.

(g) Repeat steps (a) through (f) for each bit to be programmed to a high level. After all selected bits are programmed, verification of the entire contents of the memory should be performed.

TABLE 1.

Pin-compatible fusible-link bipolar PROM types				
Type No.	Speed	Manufacturer		
74\$188 74\$288 77\$188 77\$288 27\$18 27\$19 6330-1 6331-1 82\$23 82\$123	22 ns 22 ns 12 ns 12 ns	National Semiconductor National Semiconductor National Semiconductor A.M.D. A.M.D. M.M.I M.M.I Signetics Signetics		

The circuit

Two voltage regulators provide the appropriate programming and verifying voltages needed. The ground of one of the regulators is 'lifted' about 5 V above ground to obtain the 10 V for programming. SW1 is a 4PDT type and is used to switch between programming and verifying modes. PB1, a momentary-action normally-open pushbutton, enables the oneshot 74121 to enable the chip for about 10 us when in 'PROG' mode.

A 9-position rotary switch (SW3); is used to select the output that is to be set high. Replacing this switch with a bank of singlepole switches is not recommended because of the possibility, or temptation. to blow more than one fuse at a time.

SW4 through SW8 are the address/input

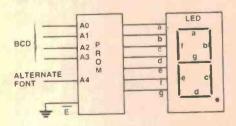
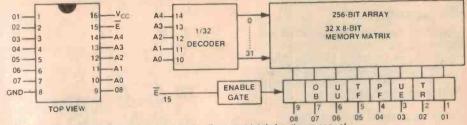
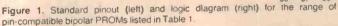


Figure 2(b). A 7-segment LED display driver. You can get more than just 0-9 you know!





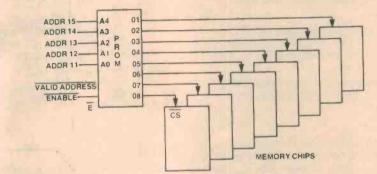


Figure 2(a). This project was designed so that I could blow a PROM for the application illustrated here — a memory address decoder.

select switches. The two CMOS 4949 hex buffers were chosen for output drivers for their ability to tolerate input voltages up to 15 V with a 5 V Vcc supply.

Lastly, the LEDs are used for visual display and verification of the PROM contents after programming. Simple, right?

The circuit could easily be expanded to accommodate larger PROMs, but I think I would be inclined to explore a more automatic approach by adding ports and driving transistors to a microprocessor-based system.

display	/ and		ication	ULL	INC A						1	and the second second
A4	A3	A2	A1	AO	a 07	b 06	с 05	d 04	e 03	Ì 02	g 01	DISPLAY
	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0	0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0	0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1	1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1	1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A b C d E F

TABLE 2. Logic table for the application illustrated in Figure 2(c). Note that, beyond address 10000, the display complement is generated.

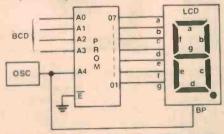


Figure 2(c). A liquid crystal 7-segment display driver The logic operation can be determined from Table 2.

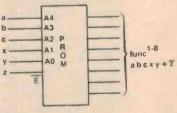


Figure 2(d). Any eight different functions can be realised, based on any 32 different input conditions or the states of five inputs.

Construction

The programmer is built on two pc boards. The larger one replaces the lid of a mediumsized jiffy box (41 x 68 x 130 mm), while the smaller board (comprising the power supply), fits inside. Before commencing assembly of the boards, check that:

(i) the small board fits into the box vertically;

(ii) the larger board fits in place of the box's lid;

 (iii) the screws used to secure the lid pass through the corresponding holes in the pc board and align with the pillars in the box; and

(iv) the rotary switch, the PROG/VERIFY switch and the 5-way DIL switch all fit correctly.

Also run your eye over the tracks on the pc board looking for small cracks or possible shorting 'bridges' between tracks. Check also that the component holes are all drilled and the correct size.

Build the smaller board first. There are two alternatives to choose from here, depending on whether you have an ac or a dc plugpack. I used a 12 Vdc/1 A plugpack and did not install the four rectifier diodes. As the plugpack I used powers the office MicroBee, which has a 5-pin DIN plug output, I installed a 5-pin DIN socket on the end of the programmer's case and wired pin 1 via a small toggle switch to the diode cathode pad nearest the 2200 uF filter capacitor (C2). This switch was mounted on the side of the jiffy box, about 10 mm up from the bottom and 20 mm in from the end with the DIN socket.

If you are using an ac plugpack or an externally-mounted transformer, you should install the four diodes and wire the ac input via a switch, as shown in the overlay and wiring diagram.

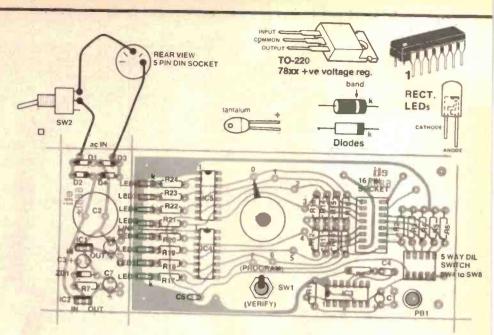
The components can be assembled on the power supply board in any order, just take care that they are correctly oriented.

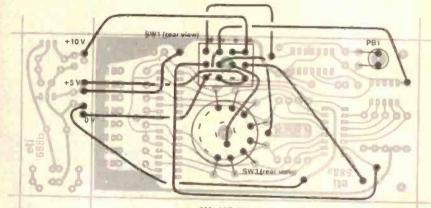
When you've completed it, apply power and check that the +5 V and +10 V rails are present (measured with respect to the 0 V rail).

The large pc board can be tackled next. Start by installing the link between the positions of R20 and R21. Install all the resistors and capacitors next (make sure you get C1 the right way round).

Follow by soldering the eight rectangular LEDs in place. The anode lead of each is the longer one and this is inserted in the hole closest to the edge of the pc board.

The 5-way DIL switch may now be soldered in place with the 'open' side facing the row of resistors R2-R6. Next install IC3 and the 16-pin socket for the PROMs. I used a Textool'zero insertion force' (ZIF) socket, but you could cut more than \$10 off the price of the project by using an ordinary 16-pin IC socket. It's perfectly adequate where the programmer is not in everyday or everyweek use.





688a AND 688b VIEW OF COPPER SIDE

	PARTS LIST - ETI-688	
Resistors all ½ W, 5% R1 47k R2-6 4k7 R7 1k R8 10k R9-16 22k R17-24 220R	IC3 IC4, IC5 LED1-8 ZD1	
Capacitors C1	SW1 RB electro. V RB electro. SW2	miniature momentary action pushbutton three-pole, two position min. toggle switch DPDT min. toggle switch
C4	ap nic of greencap	Single pole, 12-position C&K 'Lorlin' rotary switch, set for 8-pos. operation.
D1-D4 1N4001, 1N EM402 etc Pri	14002, EM401, 16-pin ZIF soc etc. ice estimate \$38 - \$4	pard; zippy box 48 x 68 x 130 mm; cket; ac plugpack to suit (see text)

The rotary switch, SW3 can now be screwed to the pc board. I used a C&K 'Lorlin' 12-position switch here with the index pin set to stop the action at nine positions. Orient the switch so that pin 1 is adjacent to the pad which has a track leading to pins 3 and 14 of IC5. Using eight short lengths of 22 guage

(

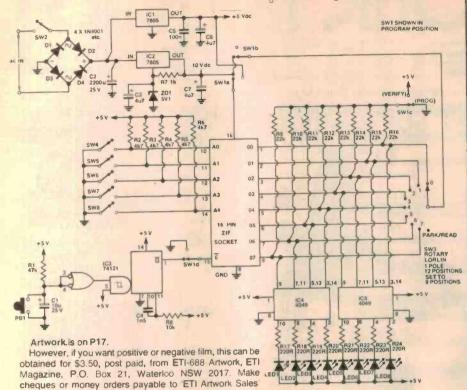
S

tinned copper wire, wire each of the contacts, one to eight, to the respective pads on the pc board, as per the underside wiring diagram.

Now install the pushbutton, PB1 and wire its contacts to the board with tinned copper wire too.

Install the PROG/VERIFY switch, SW1,

bipolar prom prog.



HOW IT WORKS - ETI-688

There's not much to it, just power supply, programming pulser and simple readout.

and ensure that you ask for a positive or negative, as required

Two supply rails are necessary: +5 Vdc and +10 Vdc. The 5 V rail is provided by a 7805 (IC1) three-terminal regulator from the capacitor-Input bridge rectifier (D1-D4, C2). The 10 V supply is provided by 'jacking-up' the reference terminal of another 7805 (IC2) by 5 V using a zener (ZD1).

The programming pulse is provided by triggering a 74121 one-shot multivibrator, IC3. When PB1 is pressed, the NOR gate inputs of IC3 (connected as an inverter), pins 3 and 4, are pulled low and the inverter triggers the following Schmitt trigger, which sets off a 10 microsecond pulse from the Q-bar output of the 74121.

and tighten it in place. The remaining

wiring, to this switch and the power supply

board, should be done with plastic insulated, light hookup wire (10 x 0.2 mm). The under-

side wiring diagram shows the details. Do

this wiring carefully and check it when

Lastly, install the two CMOS ICs, IC4 and

IC5. Don't handle their pins, either use an

appropriate IC insertion tool or only handle

the devices with your thumb and forefinger

grasping the ends of the package. Solder

pins 1 and 8 first. Digital CMOS ICs are

pretty robust in general and it's unlikely

you'll damage them. If you prefer, IC sockets

see if it works and to get familiar with the

A) With all power off, insert a PROM into the

programming session

Well. All that's left is to do a 'trial run' to

you've finished.

can be used.

procedure.

A typical

programming socket.

When SW1 is in the PROGRAM position, SW1d couples this pulse to the enable pin of the PROM In the 16-pin PROM socket. Capacitor C1 debounces PB1.

Switches SW4-SW8 pull the address pins of the PROM socket low when closed, resistors R2-R6 pull the address pins high when the switches are open.

Resistors R9-R16 provide pull-ups or pulldowns on the output pins according to how the PROG/VERIFY switch, SW1, is set. The rotary switch, SW3 selects the output line to be programmed. Two 4049 CMOS buffers drive the Indicator LEDs which let you know what's happening.

Capacitors C5, C6 and C7 bypass the supply rails and ensure the regulators remain stable.

B) Set SW1 to the VERIFY position and turn the main power on. At this time all the LEDs should be on, indicating all fuses intact.

C) Set switches SW4 to SW8 to conform to the appropriate input condition.

D) Set switch SW3 to the output to be programmed.

E) Throw SW1 to the PROG position.

F) Touch PB1 a few times to burn the bit. A bit cannot be over-programmed.

G) Put SW1 back into the VERIFY position to check that the bit is in fact programmed, which the LEDs will indicate.

H) Repeat steps C through G until done.

This is rather tedious and boring, and it would become a rather large pain if you were doing more than two or three chips at a time, or if the PROMs being used were of a larger variety. But, I've found 32 bytes isn't too bad. Just get a cup of coffee, find a comfortable chair, and take your time.

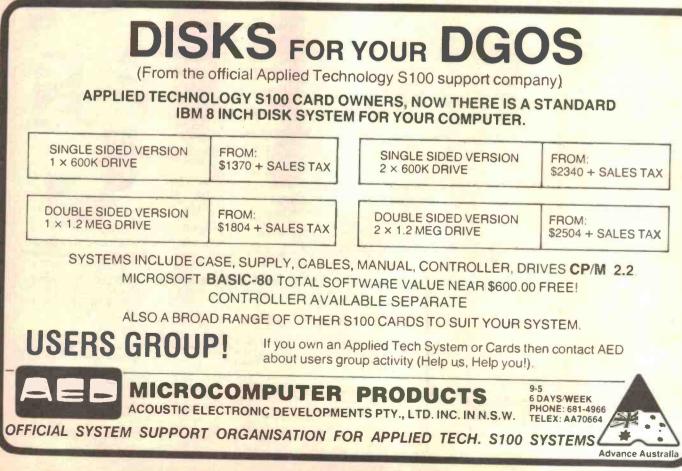


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MICROBEE COLUMN

A MIXED BAG this month. Every personal computer must have a calendar program in its ragbag of 'practical' software. Just to demonstrate that a personal computer is actually useful, you understand. Noel Bailey, of Maryland NSW, has obliged.

For a bit of frivolity, Lindsay Ford, the brains behind Dreamcards software, has submitted a crazy name maker-upper program, The Nominator. Now you can find that really crazy name you wanted for the cat/dog/canary/etc. The other contributions this month are for those of more serious bent. Whatever — enjoy them!

THE NOMINATOR

Lindsay Ford, Eltham North Vic.

Here's a fun (i.e: slightly crazy) bit of software, the sole function of which is to make up crazy names — an absolute must for serious adventure game writers! This program should save you lots of midnight oil while trying to dream up more 'Klingons', 'Trylls' etc. Ho hum!

ATAN BELOW 0.1

H.A. Moors, Bendigo Vic.

Some MicroBee owners, having explored the mathematical functions in the BASIC, have found a couple of deficiencies. In March's column, Andrew Allan, of Manly Vale NSW, showed how to get around INT's rounding-down quirk. A potentially more serious

limitation is the fact that the ATAN function does not work for arguments less than 0.1. Here's a small routine that gets around the problem — until maybe Applied Technology get around to fixing it. (Maybe Microsoft BASIC for the MicroBee will arrive first ...?)

10 REM ****** ARCTAN OBEE ******* 20 REM The 'Microbee' v invalid if the argument 30 INPUT "Argument "J X ARCTAN ROUTINE FOR MICR ATAN value for 1 3 Pl. 11 less than 1 3 XØ

 INPUT
 "Hr90menc

 FOR
 = 1 106

 H1
 FLT
 (H)

 H2
 = 2 \times H1
 1

 H3
 H1/2
 H1
 1

 H4
 FRACT
 (H3)

 IF
 H4
 \otimes THEN

 40 50 60 70 90 LET NS = ELSE LET N ---- 1 90 100 11 N2 * N5 X0 E N2 X1/N6 X3 + X2 NG ×1 ×2 110 -----120 and the ×Э -140 NEXT N "Anctan ":X0;" = ":X3 PRINT

THE NOMINATOR

00001 CLS: CURS 18,4: INVERSE: PRINT " * * * THE NOMINATOR * * * " 00002 NORMAL: PRINT: PRINT "by: Lindsay R. Ford"; TAB(43) "for DREAMCARDS E1983 1": PRINT E863 951 00003 PRINT "This astounding Programme takes over where Womans' Weekly left off Now you can choose original and meaningful names for your" 00004 PRINT "Pets, cars, babies etc. (although murder and mayhem may result fro m naming infants in the Presence of their mothers [])" 11 00005 PRINT: PRINT "Press a key AT RANDOM for 5 names. REM >>> Get Key 00006 A0\$=KEY\$: IF A0\$="" THEN 6: 00007 FOR X=0 TO ASC(A0\$): Y=INT(RND): NEXT X: REM >>> Delay & Randomise 00008 PRINT: FOR X=0 TO 4: A0#="" | W=INT(RND*10): IF W(3 THEN LET W=INT(RND*9): GOTO 10 REM >>> Get first syllable 00009 Y=INT(RND*59), GOSUB 17: >>> Get second syllable REM 00010 GOSUB 18: IF W=9 THEN 14 >>> Get third syllable REM 00011 GOSUB 16: IF W=8 THEN 14 REM >>> Get fourth syllable 00012 GOSUB 18: IF W>5 THEN 14 REM >>> Get fifth syllable AAA13 GOSUB 16 REM >>> Capitalise 00014 Y=ASC(A0\$)-32: A1\$=CHR(Y): A2\$=A0\$(;2, LEN(A0\$)): 00015 80\$=81\$+82\$: PRINT TAB(14) 80\$: NEXT X: GOTO 5 00016 Y=INT(RND*81): REM >>> First consonant 00017 RESTORE 21: GOTO 19: REM >>> Vowels 00018 Y=INT(RND#36): RESTORE 24: 00019 FOR Z=0 TO Y: READ A1\$: NEXT Z 00020 H0# - H0# + H1#, KETOKH 00021 DATA "b","c","d","f","9","h","j","k","l","m","n","P","r","s","t","v","w"," x","9","z","b","c","d","f","9","h","j","k","l","m","n","P","r","s","t","v","w"," x","3","z" 00022 DATA "bl","br","ch","chl","cz","dr","fr","9r","kl","Ph","Pr","9u","sh","sh r", "sk", "st", "th", "tr", "ts" 00023 DATA "ck","ct","ff","99","ky","kt","ll","mm","mn","n9","nn","Pt","Pz","rm" ,"rn","rt","sk","ss","tch","tl","tt","tz" 00024 DATA "a","a","a","e","e","e","e","i","i","i","i","i","o","o","o","o","u"," u", "u" 00025 DATA "ae","ai","ao","au","ee","ei","ia","ie","io","oa","oe","oi","oo","ou" /"ue", "9", "9"

MICROBEE COLUMN

CHARACTER GENERATOR

Miroslav Kostecki, Elizabeth Park SA

After encoding many PCG characters by hand, I finally decided to write a program to do the encoding for me. This small program encodes up to 120 programmable characters in a 6×20 PCG block.

An enlarged 'working' character is displayed on the left of the screen with a grey cursor to mark the dot to be changed. Pressing the space bar places a black dot and pressing any letter leaves a white dot. These changes cause the encoded decimal value to be updated on left of the line of dots. The cursor may be moved to the next line of dots by simply pressing the slash (/) key.

All changes on the enlarged character simultaneously modifies the coordinate character living on the lower right of the screen. These consist of a 6 x 20 PCG character block with a scale on each axis. Any one of these may be chosen as a working character by keying the appropriate coordinates. This specified character is then enlarged to the left of the screen and all lines are encoded.

Thus, blocks of up to 6 x 20 characters may be programmed and corrected with the finished product displayed instantly. If you couldn't quite follow all this then don't worry, just run the program, push a few buttons and it all should make sense.

You can now use the decimal coding on the left to produce PCG characters, like monsters for games, special mathematical symbols or 3D pictures. This is done by poking generated values into the PCG RAM space (decimal 63488 — 65535) and then using the CHR function or the PCG command. This is how the grey cursor and white blocks were produced.

I hope you find this little program useful.

CHARACTER GENERATOR

00100 REM **** Character Generator **** 00110 REM by Miroslav Kostecki ; 30.3.83 00120 CLS: HIRES: 0=65519: ZONE 16 00130 PRINT,, " CHARACTER GENERATOR"+"1A: ",, [A21 125]; 00140 D=96: E=256: FOR A=1 TO 20 00150 IF A (7 THEN CURS 30, 10+A: PRINT A; "4"; 00160 IF A(17 THEN POKE Q+A, 255: POKE Q+A-16, 85 00170 CURS 32+A, 10: PRINT CHR(64+A); : NEXT A 00180 CURS 32,3:PRINT "Press 'space' bar for no dot," 00190 ZONE 15: PRINT,," any letter to place a dot," 00200 PRINT '/' to move the cursor down, " 00210 PRINT,, " and the coordinates to chanse" 00220 PRINT,, " the character position. " 00230 PRINT, , " eg:'18' 00240 REM # Active section follows # 00250 FOR A=1 TO 16: Q=D-A: IF M=1 THEN 320 00260 FOR B=0 TO 7: X=10+B+2 00270 CURS X, A: PRINT (A2 254);: CURS X, A 00280 A1\$=KEY\$: IF A1\$="" THEN 280 00290 IF A1\$> "0" AND A1\$ ("7" THEN NEXT*B 370 00300 IF A1\$="/" THEN LET M=2: NEXT*B 320 00310 IF A1\$=" " THEN RESET B+E, Q ELSE SET B+E, Q 00320 S=0: T=128: CURS 10, A: FOR C=0 TO 7 00330 IF POINT (C+E, Q) THEN PRINT (A2 255) ;: S=S+T ELSE PRINT" 11.5 00340 T=T/2: NEXT C: CURS 5, A: PRINT [14 5]; 00350 IF M=0 THEN NEXT B 00360 M=M-M/2*2: NEXT A: M=0: GOTO 250 00370 CURS 64: PRINT A1\$;: D=112-INT(VAL(A1\$))*16 00380 A1\$=KEY: IF A1\$("A" OR A1\$)"T" THEN 380 00390 PRINT A1\$: E=ASC(A1\$)*8-264: M=1:NEXT*A 250 00400 END

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Basic Accuracy	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.5%
AC Current	1uA to 10A	1uA to 10A	1uA to 10A	1uA to 10A
Basic Accuracy	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.5%
Resistance	0.1 to 20Meg	0.1 to 20Meg	0.1 to 20Meg	0.1 to 20Meg
Basic Accuracy	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%
Hle@ 10uA 2.8V	0 to 1000	0 to 1000	***	###
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THE VIC-20 COLUMN

RESPONSE to our first couple of columns has been encouraging and to encourage you a little more, Ozi-Soft has generously offered to donate a prize each month for the best item submitted. Details are in the accompanying panel.

What we are looking for is original programs and utilities. The Editor will judge the best submitted each month and the winner will receive the prize and get paid for the contribution into the bargain! We'll also consider useful modifications to other programs (but please name the original source).

MACHINE-LANGUAGE GRAPHICS

J. Ennis, East Malvern Vic.

The recommended way to create high-res graphics on the VIC is to bit-map as much of the screen as you have memory for. But even with memory expansion cartridges, the maximum size is about 160 by 160 pixels because character memory cannot be located in the expansion cartridge,

The following program does not try to bit-map the entire screen, so it avoids this limitation. When plotting graphs and the like, only a small portion of the screen is actually used

To turn on a single pixel, the program PEEKs into screen memory at the place the pixel will appear when it is plotted. If the character there is a space, it POKEs another character in its place and then POKEs into character memory to turn on a single dot within that character

Thus, when a graph is plotted, most of the screen is filled with spaces and the remainder with other characters.

Within the program the plotting of points on the screen is achieved by two machine-language routines which must be POKEd into memory before running. The first of these clear out the character memory in RAM, sets the character memory pointer to 5120 (decimal), clears the screen and sets the 8116 character size

S ENCOURAGEMENT

Ozi-Soft, in conjunction with Computer Technics. is offering to donate a VIC-20 expansion board for the best software item submitted to this column every month.

The board is Australian designed and manufactured and simply plugs into the VIC-20's expansion slot. It features three sockets that can be independently switch-selected plus an on-board reset switch. With it you can plug in up to three separate expansion units to your VIC-20 and avoid the hassle of plugging things in and out and turning the computer on and off each time. It is distributed by Computer Technics, P.O. Box 75, Kogarah NSW 2217 and costs \$59.95.

All submissions must be accompanied by a signed letter from you stating that it's your original work. The winning submission will be judged by the Editor and no correspondence will be entered into. All published submissions will be paid for.

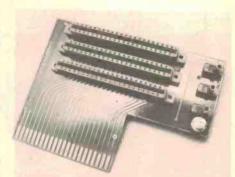
The second routine plots a point whose x and y coordinates are stores in locations 0 and 1 respectively. Both routines are relocatable but only work on the unexpanded VIC, although they could be modified

Type in Program 1 and save it immediately, taking special care with the data statements; a mistake there may well crash the program later. Erase the first program, then type in Program 2 and save it on tape immediately after Program 1.

To use it, load and run Program 1, which POKEs the machine language into memory; unless there is a mistake, it will then automatically load and run the second program on the tape, the one that does the plotting.

When run as above, the second program will plot the graph, in Cartesian coordinates, of a function defined in line 5. To do this, it will ask for the domain of the function of the function, i.e. the range of values on the x-axis for which values of the function are to he plotted

It will then ask for the plotting density, i.e. how close



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together it will plot the points, where 1 gives the highest density and 4 the lowest,

Once plotted, the graph will remain on the screen until the user presses the CTRL key and then the space bar.

Both parts of the program should be typed in without any spaces between words as this saves using too much memory space.

HEART STOPPER

Neil Duncan, Heathmont Vic.

This program catches a few hearts. To play it, simply press the two cursor buttons which will move the capturing position on the screen.

The game is over when the score reaches 20. On ending, the time taken is printed out.

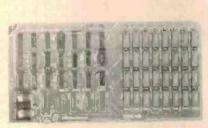
The small type in lines 60 and 160 refer to VIC-20 buttons and should not be typed as text (no commas either)

MACHINE-LANGUAGE GRAPHICS Program 1	•
10 REM LOADS MACHINE-LANGUAGE 20 CH=0:FORI=5692T06119:READA:POKEI,A:CH=CH+A:RETT:IFCH<>33 TMEENERINT"ERRORM":END 30 FORI=5692T06119:POKEI-1000,PEEK(I):NEXT:POKE631,131:POKE 196,1:END 40 DATA173,3,144,9,1,141,3,144,169,8,141,15,144,169,253,141 144,169,147,32,210,255 50 DATA169,0,133,251,169,30,133,252,169,150,160,0,145,251,20 192,0,208,249,230,252,165 60 DATA252,201,32,206,237,169,20,133,252,169,0,133,251,160,0 145,251,200,192,0,208,249 70 DATA250,252,165,252,201,30,208,235,96,169,0,133,251,133,2 133,253,133,254,165,0 80 DATA252,169,0,24,105,22,202,224,0,208,248,24,101,251,133,1 164,253,150,30,201 100 DATA252,169,0,24,105,22,202,224,0,208,248,24,101,251,133,1 166,255,56,233,16,202 110 DATA206,250,153,254,169,20,133,3,165,254,166,253,24,105,1 100 DATA206,250,153,254,169,20,133,3,165,254,166,253,24,105,1 100 DATA206,250,153,254,165,0,166,251,56,233,8,202,224,0,208,2 133,252,169,7,56,229 130 DATA252,170,169,1,24,133,251,101,251,202,224,0,208,2 133,252,169,7,56,229 130 DATA206,250,153,254,165,0,166,251,56,233,8,202,224,0,208,2 133,252,169,7,56,229 130 DATA252,170,169,1,24,133,251,101,251,202,224,0,208,246,12 155 DEFYMA(X)=SIN(X) 10 POKE36878,9: PRINTCHR8(147)SPC(48)"VIC GRAPHICS": PRINTSPC(11 DATA160,0,177,2,5,252,145,2,96 Program 2 5 DEFYMA(X)=SIN(X) 10 POKE36876,0:007010 30 PRINTSPC(45):INPUT"PLOT DENSITY(1-4)"; C:IFC<10RC>4THENCE 40 SYS4892:POKE7679,1:D=C*(B=A)/175:U=0:L=0:PORI=ATOBSTEPD:C PNA(I):IFCCLTHENTE.C	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1252, 60 1253, 80 133, 140 133, 140 150 160 190). NVXT 170 180 510 110
40 SYS4892: POKE7679, 1: D=C*(B-A)/175:U=0: L=0: FOR I=ATOBSTEPD: C FNA(I): IPC <lthenl=c 50 IFC >UTHENU=C 60 NEXT:H=175/(ABS(L)+U):W=175/(B-A): IFB<0 ORA>OTHEN80 70 POKEOA**:PORI=0T0175: POKE1, I:SYS4966:NEXT</lthenl=c 	510 I 520 I 530 I
80 POKE1,175-ABS(L) H: PORI=0T0175: POKEO, I: SIS4968: NEXT 90 PORI=ATOBSTEFD: C=PNA(I):X=(I-A)*W: T=175-(ABS(L)+C)*H: POKE 0,X: POKE1, T:SIS4968: NEXT 95 POKE36875,180: FORT=0T0600: NEXT: POKE36875,0: WAIT653,4: WAIT 197,32 100 POKE36879,27: POKE36869,240: POKE36867, PEEK (36867) AND254: P	550 R
198,0:GOT010	

T STOPPER

10	V=36878:S2=36875:H=83:X9=22
20	T1=7680:C1=38400:X1=10:S3=38884:T2=8164
30	POKE \$2,200
40	IF W=20 THEN PRINT"TIME=";MIDS(TIS,4,1);
	"-";MIDS(TIS, 5, 2);" PRESS RETURN";:INPUT AS
50	TI\$="000000":W=0
60	PRINT"clear, home, 21 times down cursor"
70	IF RND(1)<.1 THEN R=22*RND(1) POKE T2+R,H:
	POKE \$3+R.O
80	PRINT
90	
100	POKE V, O:GET AS: IF LEN(AS) <> 1 THEN 150
110	IF ASC(AS)=17 THEN X1=X1-1:COTO 130
120	IF $ASC(AS)=29$ THEN $X1=X1+1$
130	IF X1>21 THEN X1=21:GOTO 150
140	IF X1<0 THEN X1=0
150	COSUB 500
160	IF W=20 THEN PRINT"clear, home, FINISHED":
	FOR I= 100 TO 200: POKE \$2, I : POKE V, 15: NEXT I:
	POKE V,0:GOTO 10
170	POKE(T1+X1), X9: POKE(C1+X1), 0
180	COTO 70
500	W1=0:POKE V,0
51D	IF PEEK(22+T1+X1)=H THEN W1=1
520	IF WI=1 THEN POKE V.15:W=W+1
530	IF W<10 THEW POKE T1, W+48:POKE C1,0
540	IF W>9 THEN Z=INT(W/10):POKE T1,48+Z:
	POKE T1+1, W-10*Z+48: POKE C1, 0: POKE C1+1,0
550	RETURN

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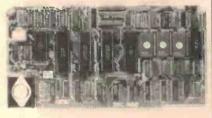
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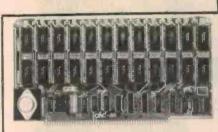
FDC-II. Enhanced floppy disk controller, IBM 3740 compatible, operates 5" & 8" and single/d. density drives, handles up to 4 drives, runs multi-density CP/M2.2 & MP/M 2. Vectored Interrupt operation optional. List Price \$465.



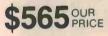


SBC-800. 4 Mhz Z-80 CPU, two serial RS232 ports, software programmable Baud rate gen., Centronics parallel port, 22 prog. I/O lines, real time clock (battery backed), 2K CMOS RAM, power on reset/power fail detect, battery backed as standard, etc. List Price \$495.





CRC-64. Fool-proof memory system. Stateof-the-art 64K CMOS memory card with memory protection, on board battery backup, compatible with DRC-II, write protection enable/disable. List Price \$675.



CP/M3



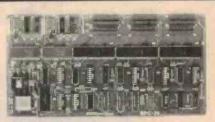
VDC-8024. The low cost alternative to stand-alone terminal. Flexible 80x24 memory mapped video display board with full ASCII. semi graphics, Inverse & half intensity video, flicker free screen updating. Battery backed option offers diagnosis of system shut downs. List Price \$325.



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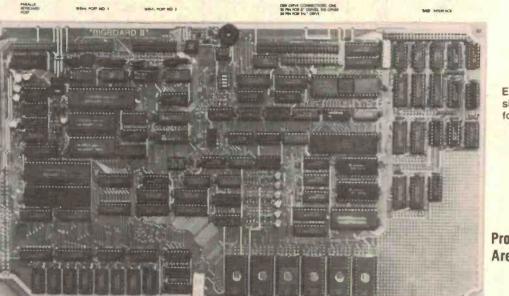
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BIG BOARD



EPROMs shown only for clarity.

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

Connector

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 slx 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 350 nS2732 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 6845 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. 8002a chip supplied for 18 to 60 kmz monitors.

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 "walt/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 Interlace". 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 carriagereturn 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 \$10/0, 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. Sonware \$25 CP/M

CP/M with Russell Smith s CBIOS for the w Ferguson computer is available for \$220 The CBIOS is available separately for S65. Actual board size: 39.6cm x 22.2cm. 5 inch BIOS being developed. Approx price S95.

Pricing and Availability:

Availability: 2 weeks delivery

In single quantities, full kits cost \$775.00 + 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 "Blg Board" are less 20% off the one-off price, hard disks disk controllers, boxes and power supply to suit both 8" & 51/4" systems will be available

Errors and omissions excer

Bare board with main chips now available (includes PCB, Manual, PALS, Monitor ROM, SMC chips). You have to add rest of components at \$495 + tax

660 SOFTWARE

HERE are a couple of useful utilities and a new game. We now have such a stack of software — this column being the most popular computer column in ETI — that we'll have to run a 'potpourri' again very soon!

For those who have enquired, or thinking of enquiring, we haven't forgotten about the spare I/O port or expansion projects. Be patient, we're gathering our resources and working on it.

In the meantime, keep those programs, hints, tips, and modifications coming; there are plenty of '660 owners out there who want to be kept busy.

The first program this month is an editing utility. Correcting wrongly entered instructions is OK, but if you have ever missed a few early on in a big program, then you'll know what frustration means! Now you can 'insert' those missing bytes.

BLOCK MOVE

Tzu-Pei Chen, Mulgrave Vic.

Have you ever entered a 500 byte program only to discover that you had left out one byte right up the front? Block Move' allows you to salvage this situation by letting you insert that missing line of code without retyping the rest of the program. What the program does is move chunks of memory around. For instance; say you wanted to enter this program:

0600 16 B6 3D 7D 16 55 00 00

But you entered this; 0600 16 B6 16 55 00 00

You would proceed thus;

- 0700 06 06 ; 606 is the byte after the chunk of memory to be moved.
- 0702 06 02 ; 602 is the beginning of the chunk of memory to be moved.
- 0704 07 30 ; 730 is somewhere convenient to put it for the meantime.

Then you type RESET 0 0706 RESET 6 (execute machine code at 706). The 660's memory will now look like this:

0600 16 B6 16 55 00 00

0730 16 55 00 00

Then you enter;

- 0700 07 34; 734 is the byte after the chunk of memory to be moved back.
- 0702 07 30; 730 is the start of the chunk of memory to be moved back.
- 0704 06 04 ; 604 is where to replace the code leaving two bytes for the missing code.
- Then you again type RESET 0 0706 RESET 6. The 660's memory should now be;
- 0600 16 B6 16 55 16 55 00 00 Then you just enter the missing code and there it is,

0600 16 B6 3D 7D 16 55 00 00

This was a silly example but imagine if it had been 500 bytes long . . .

NOTE:

If you use Block Move to move memory up, i.e:

NEWPOS (eeff) > START (ccdd) then you must make sure that

NEWPOS (eeff) >= FINISH (aabb) otherwise Block Move will not work correctly.

TANK BATTLE

J.R. Hyde, Christchurch NZ

This game has been adapted from a game originally written for the Cosmac VIP. You are a 'tank commander' and the object is to annihilate targets. It's a variation on a familiar theme, but this one has a few twists and it's not as easy as it appears.

A target will appear at random on the screen and may disappear at times. By manouvering your tank, you try to shoot the target and score a hit using the fire button (key F — what elsel). Your score (00 to start with) is shown on the left of the screen and the number of shots left is shown on the right. For each hit you score 10 points. Each time the target hits you, however, five shots are deducted from those remaining! To manouver the tank, use the keys as follows:

to manouver the tank, use the hoye as ten

Key 1 UP 4 LEFT 6 RIGHT 9 DOWN F FIRE

By changing the data at 07b8 to 4428 and 07cc to 442F, the tank can be made to move and fire in the bottom part of the screen if required.

BLOCK MOVE	TANK BATTLE
> NAM BLKMVE	
> 0700 ORG 700 200 FINISH EMB 2 *aabb End of block.	0600 - 1630 76fb 6020 8065 4f00 6600 1784 00ff
7000000FINISH RMB 2*aabb End of block.7020000STARTRMB 2*ccdd Start of block.	- DATA FILES
704 0000 NEWPOS RMB 2 *seff Where block is to	0630 - 6e00 6da0 6a01 6906 6804 6709 6619 6410
706 F8 07 MOVE LDI 07 be placed.	0640 - 630c 6200 6106 a612 fa55 27d4 6040 f015
708 B5 PHI R5	0650 - f007 3000 1650 2744 270a 2762 a612 f565
709 B7 PHI R7 70A F8 00 LDI 00	0660 - 26ae 26c6 26ec 3f01 2714 3f01 26ec 3f01
70C A5 PLO R5	0670 - 26ec 3f01 267c 4f01 1766 1662 s612 f565
70D F8 01 LDI 01	0680 - 4600 3500 1688 1780 e7al 6209 e8al 6204
70F A7 PLO R7	0690 - e9al 6206 eaal 6201 4200 00ee 26ae 8120
710 F8 07 LDI 07 712 B8 PHI R8	06a0 - 279a 27ac 6c01 6200 6f00 a612 f555 a7ff
713 F8 02 LDI 02	0600 - 4101 6000 4104 6013 4106 6000 4109 6006
715 A8 PLO R8	06c0 - f0le d347 00ee 600f e09e 00ee 450f 00ee
716 48 LDA R8 717 B9 PHI R9	06d0 - 650f 76ff a612 f555 7403 7303 279a 279a
717 B9 PH1 K9 718 48 LDA R8	06e0 - 279a a623 f555 a819 d341 00ee a623 f565
719 A9 PLO R9	06f0 - 4500 00ee a819 d341 279a 6c02 27be 4bbb
71A 48 LDA R8	0700 - 170a d341 a623 f555 00ee 6500 6000 a617
71B B6 PHI R6 71C 48 LDA R8	0710 - f055 1704 a61d f565 350f 1744 a81a d345
71C 48 LDA R8 71D A6 PLO R6	0720 - 3200 1732 cl03 a619 flle f065 8100 c20f
71E 49 LOOP LDA R9	0730 - 7201 279a a81a 6c03 72ff 6f00 d345 a61d
71F 56 STR R6	0740 - f555 00ee 0407 a81f f41e f065 8300 a827
720 16 INC R6 721 89 GLO R9	0750 - fale f065 8400 a81a d345 6020 f018 650r
721 89 GLO R9 722 E7 SEX R7	0760 - 1730 6500 1730 4c01 1602 4c02 1782 a623
723 F5 SD	0770 - f565 4500 1602 a819 d341 6f00 d341 3101
724 CA 071E LBNZ LOOP	0780 - 1602 7e0a 6040 f018 00e0 164a 00e0 2/d4
727 99 GHI R9 728 E5 SEX R5	0790 - 6060 f018 1794 6e00 1784 4101 74ff 4104
729 F5 SD	07a0 - 73ff 4106 7301 4109 7401 00ee 4400 7401
72A CA 071E LENZ LOOP	07b0 - 4300 7301 4338 73ff 4418 74ff 00ee 6b00
72D CO 0000 LBR MONITOR	07c0 - 4400 17ce 4300 17ce 433f 17ce 441f 6bbb
> 072F END	07d0 - 6f00 00ee 6308 6408 a629 fe33 f265 27ec
-> BLKMVE LISTING 2	07e0 - 6328 a629 f633 f265 27f2 00ee f029 d345
700 as bb cc dd ee ff F8 07	0.7f0 = 7306 f129 d345 7306 f229 d345 00ee 0110
708 B5 B7 F8 00 A5 F8 01 A7	0800 - 547c 6c7c 7c44 7c7c 6c7c 5410 00fc 786e
710 F8 07 B8 F8 02 A8 48 B9	0810 - 78fc 003f le76 le3f 0080 a870 f870 a80b
718 48 A9 48 B6 48 A6 49 56 720 16 89 E7 F5 CA 07 1E 99	0820 - 1b28 3830 2010 0000 0000 081b 1b1b 1804
728 E5 F5 CA 07 1E CO 00 00	

ZX COLUMN

WELL, It seems ZX enthusiasts have come out of the woodwork in response to our call in the April issue column!

One such was David Vernon, Secretary of the Australian ZX Users Association, who promises regular contributions. His first effort heads up the column this issue

SAVING MEMORY

I have received a number of comments from AZUA (Australian ZX User's Association) members who have bought an unexpanded ZX81 and don't seem to be able to fit a workable program into only 1K of RAM. However, don't despair, for there are many ways that you can fit more into 1K. Look at the following:

1. Use only single letter variables. Instead of this: 10 LET SCORE=0

use:

10 let S=0

2. The Sinclair instruction manual suggests using REM statements at the start of subroutines and throughout the program. This is fine if you own a 16K RAM pack. If not, cut out all REM statements.

3. Use Sinclalr keywords within PRINT statements. For example:

10 PRINT "PRESS S TO STOP AND R TO RUN AGAIN.

By using the Sinclair keywords for STOP, AND and TO, you save 14 bytes.

These words are shifted words printed in red on the keyboard. This is not all, you can replace the word RUN also with a keyword. This is not as simple as it may seem

To get RUN, you must use the Sinclair keyword for THEN and then type RUN (on the R key) straight after it. Backspace and delete the THEN. By doing this you save a total of 17 bytes in that one sentence!

4. Replace the numbers 1 and 0 with the following expressions: 0 can be replaced by SGN PI, SIN PI, INT RND or TAN PI. NOT PI is the fastest command. 1 is replaced with SGN PI, and of course 3 can be replaced with INT PI.

The use of these techniques in your program will slow the running time down, but will save you 4 bytes everytime they are used.

5. All numbers which are larger than three or less than zero can be placed within strings. For example: 120 GOSUB VAL "30"

OESOPHAGUS

Keep those contributions coming. We'd especially welcome contributions for the ZX Spectrum. All submissions must be your original work or describe a useful modification to published software.

or

10 PRINT AT VAL "6", VAL "10";"AZUA"

Believe it or not each time this is used you save three bytes

6. You can save four bytes each time with regard to numbers in the range of 0-255, excluding 67-127. This is because each of these numbers is a ZX character or keyword.

The function CODE can be used to return the numerical value of the corresponding character. For example: 105 GOTO 60 can be replaced by 105 GOTO CODE "W". Within a program it certainly looks weird, but it works.

7. Don't use the INKEY\$ function like this:

50 IF INKEYS="8" THEN LET A=A+1

60 IF INKEYS="5" THEN LET A=A-1

if you are using it for moving things around on the screen.

Use this instead

50 LET A=A+(INKEY\$="8")-(INKEY\$="5") 8. If you are using PRINT AT a number of times together like:

10 PRINT AT Y,X;"H"

20 PRINT AT Q,R;"V

30 PRINT AT A,B;"\$

10 PRINT AT Y,X;"H"; AT Q,R;"V";AT A,B;"\$" This method saves lots of memory and typing!

9. If you give two variables the same value, e.g.

10 LET N=A

It saves memory and is also faster than the other way

10. Use undefined variables to stop the program. So, replace 60 IF M=0 THEN PRINT "GAME OVER"

70 IF M=0 THEN STOP

David Vernon, Campbell, ACT

with

60 IF M=0 THEN PRINT "GAME OVER":X

where X hasn't been defined previously.

The program will stop with an error code 2 instead of an error code 9.

11. Don't use the whole screen for your display. The program example here, "Oesophagus", gives a good example of this. I used only the first 12 lines of the screen. The reason for this is that the display file and the RAM for your program are all in the same 1K and the more memory you use, the less display you get.

12. Use scientific notation where possible. Instead of:

10 LET G=VAL "10000" -

use 10 LET G=VAL "1E4"

Use the following subroutine to see how much

memory you have used up in your program: 9999 PRINT PEEK 16400+PEEK 16401'256-16587

use GOTO 9999 to use it. The number of bytes it shows doesn't include the routine itself. The 16K version is:

9999 PRINT PEEK 16400+PEEK 16401*256-16587 and for those who own the ZX80 with 4K ROM the routine is:

9999 PRINT PEEK (16392)+PEEK

(16393) 256-16461

and those lucky enough to have a ZX Spectrum can use:

9999 PRINT PEEK 23720+256 PEEK 23731-PEEK 23653-256*PEEK 23654

Finally, you can try this program which uses the memory saving devices outlines above to make it fit into 1K

OESOPHAGUS

Use the N and M keys to manoeuver your globule of food down an evil oesophagus. You must prevent your globule from being absorbed into the sides. If you don't like the idea of globules of food, perhaps you can change it to a car and call the program "Grand Prix"

			100 IF GUE OK GI-BUVAL - THEN GOTO VAL "300"
	5	LET R=NOT PI	170 SCROLL
	10	LET A=VAL "12"	175 LET S=S+SGN PI
	20	LET B=VAL "6"	180 NEXT L
	30	LET F=A	190 GOTO VAL "100"
	40	LET G=VAL "1Ø"	300 PRINT "SLURP"
	50	LET S=NOT PI	310 PRINT "SCORE";S
	100	LET X=INT (RND*INT PI)-SGN PI	320 IF S>R THEN GOTO VAL "400"
	110	LET I=INT (RND*INT PI)+VAL "2"	325 GOTO VAL "420"
	120	FOR L=SGN PI TO I	400 PRINT "NAME?"
	130	LET B=B+X	410 INPUT B\$
	135	IF B>VAL "10" THEN LET B=B-SGN PI	415 LET R=S
	140	LET G=G+(INKEY\$="M")-(INKEY\$="N")	420 PRINT "TOP SCORE"; B\$; " "; R
	150		430 PAUSE VAL "200"
		6*graphics space, graphics Y ";	440 CLS
		AT F,G;" graphics H "	450 GOTO VAL "10"
-	-		

use this instead:

5 LET A=20

10 LET N=20

use this instead:

5 LET A=20



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Equipment NEWS



50 MHz oscilloscope goes mini

Vu-Data is an American company which has established itself in portable oscilloscopes and has now introduced what it has billed as 'the world's first 50 MHz miniscope'.

The new model, the PS950A, weighs only 6.4 kg but carries the sophistication associated with larger 50 MHz bandwidth oscilloscopes.

Apart from being small and light-weight, it also provides self-contained battery operation.

The quality design and rugged range are availabl construction contribute to making International Pty this miniscope the ideal tool Rd, South Mel for field service, in-plant main- 3205. (03)62-6931.

The new model, the PS950A, tenance, mobile test applications eighs only 6.4 kg but carries or laboratory use.

It claims to have superior trigger features and a bright display with the optional extra of a model 975B digital multimeter-counter.

Full specifications and details of other products in the Vu-Data range are available from Vicom International Pty Ltd, 57 City Rd, South Melbourne Vic. 3205. (03)62-6931.

Heavy duty power supplies

Imark now has available two models of Alinco heavy duty power supplies which are imported from Japan.

The EPS-300 and EPS-30M power supplies provide 25 amps continuous (30 A maximum) current at 16 Vdc). The output voltage on both models is adjustable from 9 — 16 Vdc. The EPS-300 is internally adjustable while the EPS-30M can be adjusted by the control on the front panel.

All models feature automatic overload protection as well as short circuit shut down circuitry. Further details are available

from Imark Pty Ltd, 167 Roden St, West Melbourne Vic. 3003. (03)329-5433.





State-of-the-art designs from Tech-Sales

New components for analysis and assessing the performance of systems are a frequency response analyser, dual channel FFT analyser, data logger and digital voltmeter.

Tech-Sales claim that the Solartron 1250, the frequency response analyser, provides precise measurement of gain and phase between any points in a dynamic system.

The 1250 features two fully floating matched channels to provide two channel simultaneous measurements and an



in-built sine/square generator programmable from 10 uHz to 65 kHz, at 10 mV to one volt. Integration times from 10 us to 10' seconds allows resolution of 0.1 dB and 0.01 degrees.

The Solartron 1200 provides a self contained FFT analysis for dynamic, acoustic and vibration monitoring from dc to 30 kHz. This dual channel spectrum analyser uses an array processor to calculate 840 point Fourier transform. The 16-bit control microprocessor matches the efficiency of the algorithm with a calculation time of 300 ns for a complex multiplication.

The results can be displayed on the 9" CRT or output via the IEEE-488 interface or analogue plotter interface.

The Solartron 'Orion' data logger measures voltage and current (ac/dc), resistance, PRT, thermocouples, strain gauges, flow meters, status, events, binary and BCD data.

A maximum of 600 channels and scan speeds of up to 500 points per second can be configured with up to eight tasks. Tasks may be triggered from real time or measured events. The Orion can be used as a stand alone or in a computer controlled operation.

The Solartron 7060 digital voltmeter provides 250 readings per second with five digit resolution. The basic dc accuracy is 0.002% for 24 hours with long term stability exceeding 0.009%.

A choice of models enables the measurement of dc only or dc, ac (RMS or mean) current and resistance.

For more information on these products contact Nigel Gamblin, Applications Engineer, Tech-Sales Pty Ltd, 83 Wellington St, Windsor, Vic. 3181. (03) 51-1306.

Power supply prices cut

The Managing Director of Scientific Electronics, Peter Lloyd, is well known in the electronics industry for his forthright and aggressive approach to marketing.

He has recently announced price cuts of up to 15% in his company's range of open frame switch mode power supplies.

He stated that some imported power supplies were coming in at very competitive prices and his company was fully prepared to meet them head on. He has also initiated enquiries to determine if dumping is occurring.

For further information contact Scientific Electronics, 6 Holloway Drive, Bayswater Vic. 3153. (03)762-5777.

Dick Smith capacitance multimeter

Dick Smith Electronics has an LCD multimeter that measures capacitance.

This multimeter features the digital units and also has five normal ranges found on ordinary



ranges of capacitance checking, two ranges of conductance, a diode check position and hi-lo resistance settings for in-circuit semiconductor checks.

With an accuracy of less than 0.25% on dc volts and a high impedance of 10M, this instrument is ideally suited for the designer's test bench.

Priced at \$129 it features overload protection, automatic polarity, 12.5 mm LCD digits, measurement to 1 A ac and dc and single range selection. There's no need to push numerous buttons to switch from one range to another

This multimeter comes complete with test leads, carry case and full instruction manual.

Designated as catalogue number Q-1460 this capacitance digital multimeter is available at any of the 36 Dick Smith Electronics stores Australiawide

Special prices for test instruments

Nilsen Rowe, an importer/distributor of electrical testing instruments with offices in all states, is offering some of its most popular models of various famous brand multimeters (analogue and digital) directly to the trade and hobbyists at not-to-be-repeated prices.

- Several of the HIOKI range of multimeters are included in this offer.
- All instruments carry a 90 day warranty and are backed by spares and service facilities readily available from Nilsen Rowe.
- The offer is only available while stocks last so customers are advised to send in their orders right away to avoid disappointment.

More information can be obtained from Nilsen Rowe, 200 Berkeley St, Carlton Vic. 3053. (03)347-9166.



National A NEW WAVE IS ON THE HORIZON



Available in four models these low cost oscilloscopes feature:

- 15-20-30 MHZ.
- ImV/Div sensitivity
- Stable automatic trigger 'AUTO FIX'
- Full range of triggering mode
- Bright and sharp CRT with Auto Fix
- TV(V) and TV(H) sync separator circuit
- Rectangular tube, illuminated internal graticule (VP-5220A and VP-5231A)
- Built-in delay line for observation of pulse transient (VP-5231A only)
- High reliability—MTBF 15,000 hours

National have a wide range of scopes—to 300 MHz. Please call or write for further information

Probes supplied as standard accessory



Far out — it's one Farad!

High value 'super capacitors' have been developed to provide back-up or standby power for volatile memory banks and similar applications in computing and digital processing equipment.

Soanar Electronics has released the NEC Supercap, a one Farad (1.0 F!) 5 V capacitor designed for just this purpose. It's a compact beast, measuring just 44.5 mm diameter by 18.5 mm high.

Until now, standby power has been achieved either by the use of primary cells, such as lithium, or by rechargeable batteries, such as nickel-cadmium.

Unfortunately, both of these systems have some basic disadvantages. Primary cells can be claim. risky as there is no way of telling whether the amount of charge available will be enough to handle power cuts of unknown duration

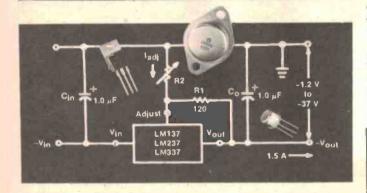
charging rates and may exhibit soldered onto pc boards with

'discharge memory'. They must also be replaced periodically.

These problems led to the development of super capacitors as a new standby power source; capable of providing up to 30 days back-up voltage and current to CMOS RAMs during power failures.

The high capacitance and low leakage current of the NEC supercapacitor makes it an efficient, reliable and costeffective storage device, Soanar

It has the following advantages: • It never needs replacing or maintenance • Unlike NiCads, it does not exhibit discharge memory • Lack of polarity enables it to NiCads require controlled be wired either way • It can be



Motorola's voltage regulators

Motorola's series of threeterminal negative voltage regulators are capable of supplying in excess of 1.5 A over an output voltage range adjustable from -1.2 V to -37 V.

These voltage regulators, the LM137/237/337, require only two external resistors to set the desired output voltage and are offered in three temperature ranges.

Features such as internal current limiting, thermal shutdown and safe area compensation make these devices exceptionally resistant to failure over all load conditions. claim Motorola.

For more information contact Motorola Semiconductor Products, 250 Pacific Hwy. Crows Nest NSW 2065. (02)438-1955.

other components • It can be charged or discharged at high and low current rates, i.e: microamps to amps . Completely safe. It will not explode under extremes of temperature, nor will it leak.

NEC Supercap No. FA0H1052, contact the Soanar branch in your State or write to Soanar **Electronics** Pty Ltd, 30 Lexton Road, Box Hill Vic. 3128. (03)840-1222.

More information on these

connectors can be obtained from

Utilux Pty Ltd, 14 Commercial

Rd, Kingsgrove NSW 2208.

For further information on the

Molex DIP switch

The Molex 10040 DIP switch accomplishes mechanical switching for solid state circuitry and is available from Utilux.

(02)50-0155.

It is a SPST low profile switch, of RF and data buss connectors. with long or short actuators, which is designed for soldering to a pc board in a standard 2.54 mm x 7.62 mm IC hole pattern. The height of the 10040 with the long actuator is 11.7 mm and with the short actuator it is 8.89 mm.

Utilux can now provide a total connector service to all aspects of the Australian electronics industry.

Utilux has been appointed the representative for the Hypertac range of MIL-SPEC and BS approved connectors. Utilux also represents the G & H Technology range of Breech-Lok circular connectors and the Trompeter range

NEW COMPONENT SUPPLIER

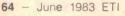
Phil Gleeson, a familiar face to patrons of the various electronics suppliers in Sydney, especially a certain store in York St, has started his own company, named Avtek Electronics.

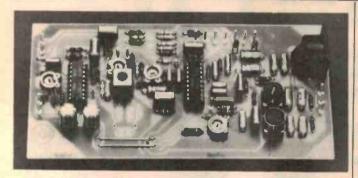
It opens this month at ... guess where? ... 119 York St, Sydney, directly above Charlie Brown's Wine Bar - which should be familiar to many Sydney hobbvists!

Phil worked for Dick Smith Electronics for over six years, later joining Applied Technology where he became involved in the 'MicroBee Project'. Until recently he was the General Manager for Jaycar, but left to 'go it alone'

Phil believes that the growing interest in electronics has created a need for the kind of products he will be selling. The aim of Avtek, he says, will be to carry the largest range of over-the-counter semiconductors available to the hobbyist in Australia. In addition, Avtek will be carrying a large range of chassis and printed circuit hardware and will be Sydney's largest outlet for the Perth-based Altronics Distributors.

Avtek will be open from 9 am to 5.30 pm Mondays to Fridays, to 7:30 pm on Thursdays and 9 am to 12 noon on Saturdays. Drop in and check him out; Avtek, 119 York St, Sydney. (02)29-8777.





ICs for hi-fi and auto radio

The TDA1576 is an FM/IF amplifier/quadrature demodulator which has 22 uV sensitivity for 3 dB limiting and a S/N ratio of 75 dB for a 1 mV input voltage.

AM suppression is 50 dB over most of the input signal range.

A four-stage symmetrical limiting IF amplifier in the TDA1576 is followed by a fastacting noise-muting circuit and a quadrature demodulator. This muting circuit simulates the performance of a ratio detector and provides a symmetrical AFC output voltage.

A signal-strength output drives an S-meter. The TDA1576 is able to compensate for any offset due to the noise from high-gain tuners.

An additional feature is a built-in detune detector which can also be used as a dynamic noise detector.

The TDA1578A is a multiplex PLL stereo decoder designed for optimum performance with a minimum of peripheral components. The total gain of the stereo decoder will be constant +/-1 dB over the whole supply voltage and temperature range. The internal signal path consists

of an input operational amplifier, an AF muting circuit, the MUX decoder and an output op-amp.

When the muting system in the TDA1578A is active, an indicator driver can control a LED which indicates the correct tuning point. The dc-controlled muting can be controlled by any combination of the field strength voltage and the detuning voltage of the TDA1576, with adjustable muting slope and level up to -60 dB.

When the TDA1576 and TDA1578A are used together the detune circuits in the TDA1576 drive a muting or dc-controlled mono/stereo blend circuit in the TDA1578A.

The TDA1576 and TDA1578A are each encapsulated in an 18-pin plastic DIL.

For further information contact Philips Electronic Materials & Components, 67 Mars Road, Lane Cove NSW 2066. (02) 427-0888.

I-Scan design development set

The I-Scan design development set is being offered by Fairchild as a tool with which to gain understanding of the principles of charge-coupled devices.

The set includes a Fairchild CCD111 and a 256-element line scan sensor, mounted on a pc board which contains all the necessary CCD111 operating electronics.

I-Scan is intended for use as a construction aid for experimental systems using CCD line scan sensors or it can be incorporated directly into systems requiring 256 elements of resolution.

I-Scan comes fully assembled and tested and requires only the input supply voltage and an oscilloscope to display the video information corresponding to the

The set includes a Fairchild image placed in front of the CD111 and a 256-element line sensor.

The I-Scan pc board includes a variable frequency clock generator that can be overridden by an external input, logic circuitry for timing the drive signals, drivers to interface and TTL logic to CCD levels and video buffer circuits.

Detailed schematics, a parts layout and timing diagrams are included with I-Scan.

For more information contact Fairchild Australia Pty Ltd, 366 Whitehorse Rd, Nunawading Vic. 3131. (03)877-5444.

Zero voltage crossing triac drivers

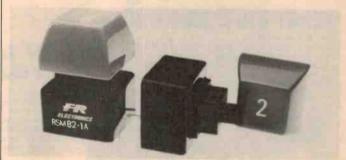
Two new series of optically coupled zero voltage crossing triac drivers are intended to be used for low power dc controlling of power trlacs in 120 Vac and 220 Vac lines controlling resistive, inductive and capacitive loads.

The OPI3030, OPI3031, OPI3032 and OPI3033 series are designed for 120 Vac operation and the OPI3040, OPI3041, OPI3042 series are designed for 220 Vac operation. Each series has ratings of 30 mA, 15 mA, 10 mA and 5 mA respectively (LED drive current necessary to trigger the output).

Zero voltage crossing ensures that the devices will not turn on at voltages in excess of 15 V (typ) for the OPI3030 series and 25 V (typ) for the OPI3040 series. Advantages include longer load life and reduced amplitude of line peaks since full line voltage will not appear across the load when the power triac turns on.

These devices can also be used as low level triacs for driving small ac loads, warning lamps, display alarms, etc.

For further information contact Total Electronics, 9 Harker St, Burwood Vic. 3125. (03) 288-4044.



Keypad and keyboard range

FR Electronics manufacture a range of keyswitch products which use the RSM62 and RSM82 reed switch type keyboard switches.

It is claimed that the reed switches offer long electrical life and high reliability with a maximum of flexibility. The anti-rotational four-bearing plunger design is used to minimise

sideplay and give smooth action.

Illuminated and non-illuminated versions are available with single pole or double pole normally open functions. A full range of coloured keytops is available and alternative characters can be supplied on request.

More information is available from C & K Electronics (Aust) Pty Ltd, 15 Cowper St, Parramatta NSW 2150. (02)635-0799.

How SIOVs broke the drought

SIOVs (Siemens metaloxide varistors) can be used to break down the damaging effects of high voltage spikes which are often at their worst in dry atmospheric conditions.

Siemens claim that SIOVs provide protection, for delicate components, against deliberate or accidental voltage transients. e.g: SIOV S10 K20 has a diameter of 13.5 mm and a thickness of 4 mm and can absorb transients over 20 VRMS (26 Vdc) of 500 A or 1.6 joule (single-shot 20 us rating; lower ratings for repeated SIOV operations).

Thicker metaloxide discs have higher operating voltages, while larger diameter discs have higher current ratings. More material bulk from either thickness or diameter gives higher energy absorption ratings.

The local stock range now covers the most popular current and voltage ratings for Australian and New Zealand conditions. These products can be obtained from any Siemens Electronic Components' outlet. In Sydney they're at 383 Pacific Hwy, Artarmon NSW 2064. (02) 436-8730.

500MHz **Digital Frequency Period Meter**

Ref: EA Dec '81 - Feb '82

438

sional silkscreened panel.

Cat KA1466

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Jaycar has by far the best kit version of this project in Australia. We now supply 2 x GOLD plated BNC input connectors at no extra costi Cat KA1390

HEART RATE MONITOR

Ref: EA July '82 Brilliant kit which enables you to measure

your heartbeat instantly. One of our most popular kits ever. The Jaycar kit comes in a beautiful ABS splashproof case with profes-

DIGITAL CAPACITANCE

\$119 (50MHz Version) Cat. KA1392 \$26 (500MHz option) (Beware of kits that don't conform to the original design).

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ITS-- KIT

MAGIDICE

The best electronic dice ever made! Firstly, this is not a kit. It is comp-

The best electronic dice ever madel Firstly, this is not a kit. It is completely built and tested. Basleally the MAGIDICE is a glistening black cube measuring 75mm on all sides. It has 6 LED's set into the top of the cube under a red filter (the filter LOOKS black as well). When the switch in the base is turned on, a wave of the hand over the top of the cube causes the circuit to operate. The cube beeps and gives you a guaranteed random dile "throw" in the form of illuminated LED's. There are no buttons to press and you don't even have to touch the cubel. The last number will remain until you note or wave your hand over the unit to "throw" another number. This (patented) product makes an absolutely unique gift and comes attractively presented, Cat. XC-2006

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Ref: ETI

December

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0-30V 1amp

power supply

Selectable current limit Both voltage and current metering

Output variable from 0-30V DC

absolute must for the enthusiast.

I 162 POWER SUPPLY

After a multimeter & soldering iron an

You will never own a more useful piece of

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STEREO STEREO STEREO STEREO

Creates a very realistic stereo sound from mono sources i.e. AM tuners, TV or video units Very easy to build and comes complete.

Ref: EA September 1982

Cat. **KA1478**



Short Form Version Only Cat KA1476 \$39.50 **EA dual tracking P/S**



Extremely versatile power supply: Will give plus & minus 1.3V to 22V at up to 2 amps PLUS A FIXED +5V@0.9A. The supply is completely protected against short circuits, overloads and thermal runaway. A large meter with voltage calibration is supplied as well as IC sockets. A quality kit.





FUNCTIONS MOVING COIL INPUT MOVING MAGNET (DANAMIC CART) OTHER INPUT AUX INPUTS (2 OFF) TAPE INPUTS (2 OFF) TAPE INPUTS (2 OFF) TAPE OUTPUTS (2 OFF) ADOHL OALIBATION OSCILLATOR OLED AVERAGE IVU) & PEAK OLE VEL METERS -4848 TO -948

ON ALL INPUTS ENGLISH 'LORLIN' LOW NOISE SELECTOR SWITCHES

200 NEW! - LOW COST 5000 SERIES AMP

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 LOW NOISE 1% SOpport METAL
 FILM RESISTORS USED LINE OUT, MONITOR OUT, MONITOR VOLUME CONTROL FEATURES EXTREMELY CLOSS TRACKING GOLD PLATED CONNECTORS GOLD PLATED CONNECTORS GUILTATED CONNECTORS GUILTATES GUILTATES G



- ONLY \$389

ALL IC SOCKETS

version of this popular kit. The Jaycar kit has a genuine die cast box as used in the EA prototype. Beware of others that use flimsy sheet metal. \$35 Cat. KA1506



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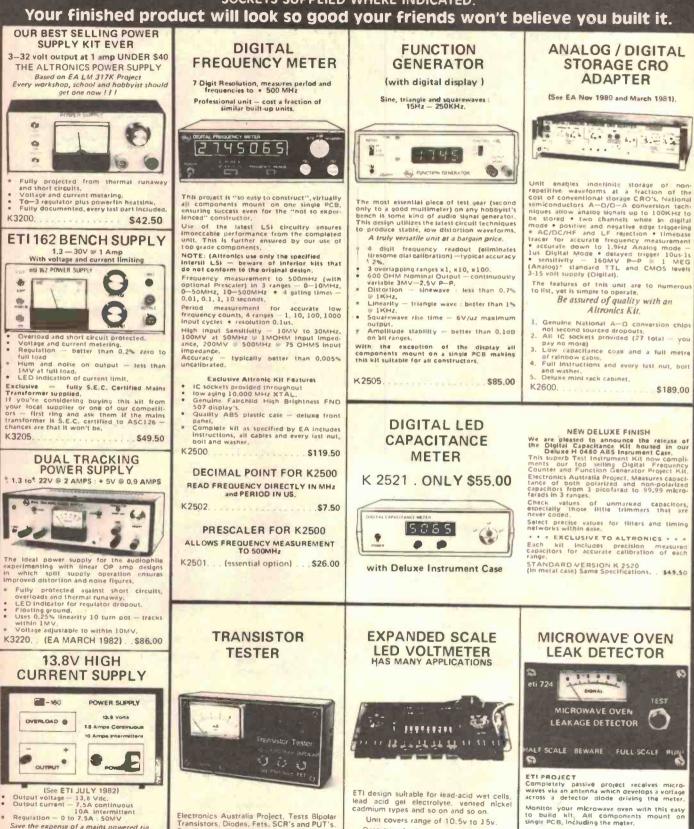
AUSTRALIAN (NOT HONG KONG) MADE - SPECIAL BUILT RACK CABINET - QUALITY!!!

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Unit covers range of 10.5v to 15v.

Determine battery condition instantly

Easy to Build!

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4



No more flick-flick-sputter, flick-flick-sputter. This 'glow plug regulator' ensures a lively start for that model petrol engine in your favourite model aeroplane, boat or whatever.

HOW MANY OF YOU have one of those infernal model petrol engines lying around the garage or store room somewhere? And why exactly are these things so often left unapproached and undisturbed in these dark crannies — because they are noisy? No. It is usually because they are so difficult to start that you have decided that they are not worth the trouble or the cost.

I recall spending ages as a kid with model aeroplanes trying in vain to get them going, wearing my fingers to the bone — flick, flick, flick... and no start. Often they would appear to kick over, encouraging the soul, only to remain in that half-starting phase turn after turn.

I gave up then — anyone with any sense and/or no money does. Yet, with the development of the 'magical' ETI-1516, friends and relatives have been volunteering their discarded models for testing, encouraged by the effortless instant starts which can be produced on demand. (The author had already bought several engines and wasn't interested in any more, thank you.) So this project should provide the incentive to resurrect that long-stored model with the promise of quick ignition which, we hope, will encourage you to give it another go. After all, for under \$40 plus fuel you can buy a complete aeroplane kit including the engine and all the accessories to have the thing flying on a control line almost instantly.

Ah, but the experts (read fanatics if you like) seem to be able to get their models to go promptly, so you might think that the complexity of the ETI-1516 is rather unnecessary. What do the regular modellers use to get the same end?

Firstly there is experience. They have probably been just where we have but they didn't give up, the blockheads. However, the endless tinkering and fiddling has payed off; they have tried all the possibilities and learnt to tell quickly what is the problem. Too much fuel or a flat-ish battery are dead giveaways when you have been at it for life. Misadjusted mixture takes thirty seconds to spot with enough experience, while a major failure may be the only problem not

Jonathan Scott

Project 1516

eliminated after two minutes.

All this is fine, but useless if you don't have a pet modeller on hand. Next, there are the current commercial inroads made by electronics which are available at the model shops. For around \$30 you can buy what is termed a 'power board'.

This thing connects to a car battery and allows you to deliver 0 to 5 A to the plug while giving a rough indication of current by means of a meter. It is basically a single transistor or Darlington and a few resistors, and not surprisingly delivers a lot of heat to the atmosphere and the unwary modeller's fingers! Also, of course, it takes the same current from the main 12 V battery as it delivers to the plug, necessitating the use of a car-sized battery rather than a small set of sealed cells.

Again, with experience, but less this time, you can adjust it neatly so as to allow starting without regular incineration of the glow plug.

But for a similar outlay, our new unit is significantly superior in its operation. Firstly, it regulates not the current (bad) or \triangleright

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Project 1516

the voltage (better) but the actual resistance of the glow coil, and hence the temperature of the plug (best).

Secondly, it employs a switchmode supply, which means that it dissipates only a modicum of power, typically five watts, rather than something over 50 watts.

What is more, it draws only a small fraction of the current that it delivers to the load, typically 20 to 25%! Result: less of a heat problem and smaller batteries for the same performance (penlite NiCads are fine) or even longer, lighter wires, running to your car cigarette lighter or whatever.

In addition to these features, it has a few more. It is cleanly and sharply current limited, which makes it infinitely harder to ruin a glow plug. We have equipped it with a button to allow the current meter to act as a battery check meter.

It has two potentiometers which are alternately selected by another switch: these can be preset to provide the correct starting temperature for two different engines or two different grades of glow plug for the one competition engine.

In case you thought that 'glow plugs was glow plugs' then it is about time that you took another wander through a model and hobby shop and saw the range of glow plugs which are available for tuning your engine. There are even several devious speciality twists you can get for improving some aspect of the running performance.

These features put the ETI-1516 ahead of anything commercially available, and coupled with its relatively simple construction and lack of critical or rare components, we feel it is the best option both for those not heavily involved in modelling and as a replacement piece of equipment for the serious model enthusiast.

Construction

The commercial power boards I saw sold at hobby shops are constructed on a small flat plate of aluminium with the components mounted by bolts or silicone glue, to the back of the plate. The user is presumably free to mount this plate in a box or use it as is.

Out of a desire to conform to the expected structural format, I built one prototype on such a small plate, but it is the front panel of a jiffy box, so that you have a ready-made enclosure if you want.

If you are not concerned with the compactness or the appearance but rather the robustness, I recommend using a tent-shaped panel quickly bent up from 14 or 16 gauge aluminium sheet or similar.

This structure provides its own heatsink/ mount for the power transistor (Q7), as well as allowing access to the innards at short notice (very handy with the situations you find cropping up on the runway when you're miles from home). I built another unit like this. If your metalworking facilities do not stretch to this, the jiffy box is easier to prepare.

Also provided as a convenience, because commercial units often have it, is a second pair of banana sockets for the 12 volt supply so that more than one device running on the same source can be accommodated simultaneously without piggyback plugs. This can be deleted if you prefer.



Jiffy box model. This one I constructed on the metal lid of a suitably-sized jiffy box. Note that the layout is laterally reversed to the model pictured on the front cover.

Perhaps the first stage to construction is the winding of the coil, L1. I wound about 50 turns of 1.45 mm (15 B&S) enamelled copper wire on the former of an FX2243 45 mm diameter potcore assembly. This produces 20 mH inductance and is easy to buy and wind. In fact, any value of inductance from a minimum of about 5 mH up to 50 mH will do, but remember that it must be wound of wire sufficient to handle five amps. I suggest that you use 1.45 mm diameter wire. but at the very least 1 mm wire might do as the unit will not be used continuously. This inductor is the bulkiest component, so choose the box you wish to use with an eye to the size of this as well as the meter, M1. The next stage is to drill and prepare the front panel. My advice here is not to go overboard on the cosmetic side as the working environment and chemicals will make a mockery of any efforts at glamorous packaging.

While indelible pen is probably the most cost effective method of marking the front panel, I sprayed it with aerosal paint and marked the controls with labels on one prototype which were later covered with some clear lacquer. The result is clear and durable. Scotchcal is a bad investment!

If you have the panel area, the pc board can be mounted on it. I have made provision for mounting holes on the board.

Next mount all the panel components. I used pots with the short ribbed spindles and screwdriver slots, intended as 'chassis presets'. I recommended them as you do not want to alter the settings often and knobs make it likely that there will be some potentially hazardous (to the glow plug) twiddling by well-meaning or curious persons.

For the pushbutton, SW2, I used one of the small positive action momentary switches which cost a little more but are crisp in their action and fairly robust.

Now comes the assembly of the pc board. Two factors are worth noting. Firstly, if there is no chance of the incoming polarity being reversed, forget D3, the supply protection diode. Otherwise fit it either as I did, between the pc board V + connection and the lead going to the terminal, or at the incoming terminal junction.

You could even fit it in such a fashion as to protect components further down the chain by placing it between the first and second positive input banana sockets.

I used the banana sockets as these are what the commercial units are normally equipped with, but a polarised-type plug would be preferable as D2 can be dropped and then you can run to a lower input voltage before the electronics gives up.

As the voltage coming in to the box must run the op-amp, it is desirable to keep the input as high as possible. My prototype ran down to 9 V (after D2) comfortably.

Warning: polarity reversal will be quite lethal, so use D2 if you are not otherwise guarded.

The second factor concerns the heatsink on Q1. If you will not be running the unit for more than one or two minutes at most (the usual case), about 3 cm x 3 cm of heatsink is quite adequate, but a 6 cm x 4 cm heatsink at least must be used if you wish complete protection from burnout in continuous operation.

The consideration of operation duration also effects the choice of D1, the freewheel diode. It should actually be rated for about four amps continuous forward current but a three amp diode will be quite safe if you are only running it for a minute or two at a spell. Five amp diodes are more costly and harder to get, and our unit ran quite well using a three amp type. Higher current diodes tend not to be pigtail types too, which complicates mounting.

-HOW IT WORKS - ETI-1516-

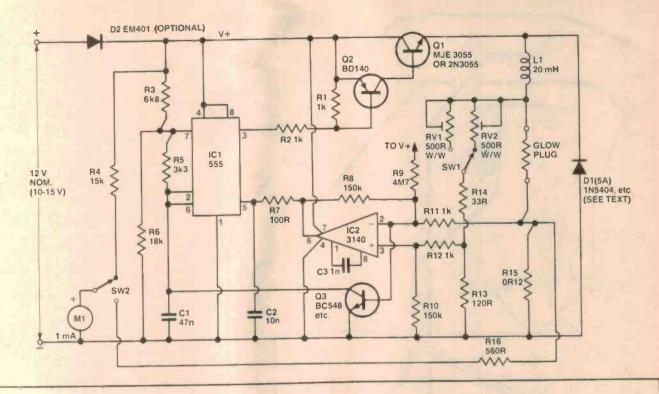
The block diagram of this unit is shown in Figure 1. There are three main parts to it: the resistance 'bridge' and the bridge amplifier, the pulse generator and the switching regulator.

The pulse generator provides constant-width pulses at regular intervals to the switching regulator. This provides current to the bridge, most of which (I_L) flows down through the glow plug (R_L) and a low value resistor (R_S). The ratio of R_A:R_B is compared to R_L:R_S by the bridge amp. If the ratios are different, then a voltage will appear across the op-amp inputs. If the glow plug (R_L) is cold, its resistance will be low. The ratio of R_A:R_B is set such that, when the glow plug is cold, R_A:R_B is greater than R_L:R_S. Under these circumstances, the output of

Under these circumstances, the output of the bridge amp will cause the pulse generator to speed up, increasing the output of the switching regulator which then drives more current through the glow plug. The glow plug's resistance then increases and the ratio of R_L : R_S decreases. This causes the bridge amp to slow up the pulse generator until R_L : R_S equals R_A : R_B . I.e: the bridge is 'balanced'. The pulse generator then provides pulses at such a rate to the switching regulator so as to maintain the resistance, and thus the temperature, of the glow plug as desired. Varying the value of R_A thus sets the temperature of the glow plug.

Note that the majority of current supplied by the switching regulator passes down the R_L - R_S 'leg' of the bridge, only a small amount passing down the R_A - R_B slde. The load current (I_L) thus flows through R_S and the voltage across R_S is used to drive the currentlimit circuitry.

Looking at the circult, the bridge consists of RV1/RV2-R14 (R_A), R13 (R_B), R15 (R_S) and the glow plug (R_L). The bridge amplifier comprises IC2 and associated components. The pulse generator is provided by IC1 and associated components while the switching regulator comprises Q1, Q2, L1 and D1. The voltage drop across R15, through which the glow plug current



(IL) flows, is sensed by Q3 which provides current-limiting.

Initially, C1 will be discharged and the output of IC1 will be high (i.e: at +12 V). Thus Q2, and therefore Q1, will be biased off. C1 will begin to charge via R3 and R5. Now, the inverting input of IC2 has a small positive blas applied to it via R9 and thus IC2's output is low (0 V), pulling pin **5 of** IC1 (the control pin) low. This allows the 555 to trigger its output to the low state after C1 has charged only a little way.

When pin 3 (the output) of IC1 goes low, Q2 will be blased on, turning Q1 on. This applies 12 V to L1 and current will commence to flow through L1, the glow plug and R15 (also a little through RV1/RV2-R14 and R13). Because of the inductance of L1, the load current (via the glow plug, etc) will rise slowly. As the glow plug is cold to start with, the ratio of the glow plug resistance to R15 will be much less than the ratio of RV1/RV2+R14 to R13. Thus, the voltage at the inverting input of IC2 will be greater than that at the non-inverting input and the output of IC2 will continue to hold pin 5 of IC1 low. Thus, Q2 and Q1 will remain on, allowing the current through L1 and the glow plug to continue building up.

When IC1 first triggers, pin 7 goes low and C1 will begin to discharge via R5. The output of IC1 will remain low for as long as it takes C1 to discharge to half the level it was previously charged to, at which point pin 3 of IC1 goes high again and Q2-Q1 turn off.

The magnetic field built up in L1, having nothing to sustain it now, will begin to collapse, the voltage across L1 will reverse and forward bias D1. Thus, the current generated by the collapsing magnetic field in L1 will continue to flow through the glow plug and R15, but now via D1.

The current now supplied by L1 will fall as the coil's energy is dissipated by the glow plug and R15. As the glow plug is still relatively cold, the inverting input of IC2 will be higher than the non-inverting input as the voltage drop across the glow plug will be less than the voltage drop across RV1/RV2+R14. Thus, IC2's output will hold pin 5 of IC1 low, allowing C1 to charge again.

When pin 3 of IC1 went high, pin 7 also went high, thus allowing C1 to charge again. When the voltage across C1 reaches the trigger point of IC1, pin 3 again goes low, turning Q2-Q1 on again.

Once again, current is applied to the glow plug, which continues to heat up. As the glow plug heats up, the voltage on the inverting input of IC2 will eventually reach that on the

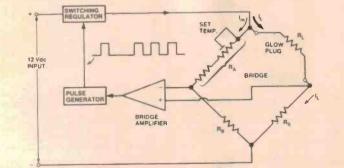


Figure 1.

non-inverting input and the output of IC2 will then switch to the high state. This drives pin 5 of IC1 high and pin 3 low once C1 has completed its current discharge cycle.

The time taken for C1 to discharge will remain constant irrespective of the level on pln 5 of IC1. Thus, the pulses produced by IC1 will be of constant length, but the level on pin 5 will affect the pulse rate. If the glow plug is cool, the pulse rate will be high. As the glow plug heats up and its resistance increases, the pulse rate will decrease.

With IC1 operating at a high pulse rate, Q2-Q1 turn on more frequently, delivering a lot of power to the glow plug. When IC1 operates at a slow pulse rate, less power is delivered to the glow plug.

Switch SW1 selects either of the two preset pots, RV1 or RV2. As the setting of these determines the ratio of R_A to R_B , they will determine the ultimate temperature of the glow plug.

If the current through the glow plug exceeds that necessary to develop a voltage drop across R15 of about 0.6 V (about 5 A), then Q3 will be biased into conduction. The collectoremitter junction of Q3 then shorts C1, preventing IC1 from firing, turning Q2-Q1 off until the current through R15 drops below the limit. Thus, the current through the glow plug is limited to a safe value, preventing burnouts.

A 1 mA meter Is used to monitor the supply voltage and the glow plug current. Resistor R4 provides the meter with 1 mA of current at a supply of 15 V. Resistor R16 provides 1 mA of current through the meter when 5 A flows through R15. Switch SW2 allows switching the meter so that it reads supply voltage and glow plug current as you wish.

Capacitor C2 protects IC1 against 'spikes' present on pln 5 of IC1. Capacitor C3 compensates IC2.

A diode, D2, may be added to prevent damage to the unit should the supply be connected in reverse polarity.

Project 1516 PINOUTS ICs band BLACK SPOTOR C Diodes 12 V GLOW PLUG ABER 02 C 6 RED D2 (see text) 03 000 bottom view RV2 RV1 0 01 0 (+) -012 R4 64.1 CIN/2 R10 0 (CURRENT LIMIT)

Component overlay and wiring diagram.

General wiring diagram and pc board assembly. Note that SW2 is a pushbutton switch. Push in to read voltage.

Components & Kits

Suppliers of components and kits for this project are listed in the 'Shoparound' page in this issue. ETI does not sell kits or components for projects.

PA	R	TS	L	ST	 FTI	-1	51	6
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Besistors all 16 ML 59		
Resistors all ½ W, 5% unle	ss noted Q1	
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R3 6k8		BD140
R4	Q3	BC548, BC108, DS548 etc
R5	Miscellaneo	us
R6	- L1	
R7		FX2243 potcore assembly
R8, R10 150k		with 1.5 mm enamelled
R9		copper wire, 40 mm 4 BA
R13 120R		bolt, nut and fibre washers
R14	M1	
R150R12, 5 W		e.g: University TD48 or
R16		Minipa MU45.
RV1, RV2 500R preset or	SW1	
panel mount type	pots	toggle switch; e.g: D.S.E.
Capacitors		S-1245 or similar.
C1	SW2	
C2	0112 1111	
C3 1n greencap		momentary action
		pushbutton; e.g: D.S.E.
Semiconductors	ETL 1516 50	S-1220 or similar.
D1		board; banana sockets or polarised
(e.g.: 1N5405 or 1	NE400) bookum wire f	metalwork (see text); heavy duty
D2 EM401, EM402, 1		24 x 0.2 mm or heavier); meter scale;
1N4002		plug cable termination; standoff
1144002	Dillars, nuts, b	olts, wire, solder etc.

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Price estimate \$35 - \$40

So, having settled for the option you wish, assemble the pc board components with particular attention to the IC polarity. Note that the two ICs are oriented oppositely to simplify the pc board pattern. There are no electrolytic (polarity conscious) capacitors specified. If you are far away from the battery you may find you need a 10 uf/16 V tantalum capacitor across the supply terminals, but my prototype was quite happy without one. Check the board when you've finished it.

The last stage of assembly is to fit the pc board and run the interconnecting wires. Be sure to use heavy guage hookup or automotive wire for the connections to L1, the supply, D1 and the glow plug current loop. Fit Q1 to its heatsink using some thermal compound. Use an insulating washer if you are fitting it to the panel as a heatsink. Be sure to remove any burrs from the mounting holes which might prevent close mating of the transistor and heatsink, or puncture the washer if used.

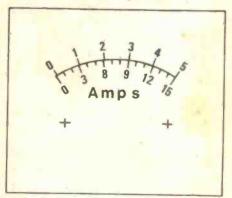
My prototypes used the least reliable option in each of the above cases, to prove that the unit could work that way: small heatsink on Q1, 3 A diode for D1, a diode in place for D2, no capacitor on the supply and the whole thing inside a jiffy box.

After five minutes of heavy work (at 3 A) I had to turn it off to prevent Q1 failing, but all else worked.

If you are not skimping we think that you should use a large heatsink on Q1 and perhaps a capacitor on the supply terminals if you are not sure what leads will be used in the field. The other construction suggestions will all aid reliability also.

The second unit tested used the tent-shaped metalwork and Q1 was bolted to the rear panel. This will run indefinitely without sign of failure.

Once construction is completed, check it over thoroughly. When you're satisfied all's well, apply power and listen carefully before connecting up the glow plug. The inductor is almost certain to emit a 'singing' noise as the switcher idles along. Short the output and the current meter will respond with about 4½ amps and the singing note will change. This indicates normal operation.



Meter scale. Full size reproduction of the meter scale. For those who want to make their own from Scotchcal, a same-size negative or positive transparency can be had for \$1 post paid from: ETI-1516 Artwork, ETI Magazine, P.O. Box 21, Waterloo NSW 2017. Make cheque or money order payable to ETI Artwork Sales Ensure you ask for a positive or negative according to your requirements.

CA3140

IC1

102

sure start ignition

Using it

In practice, nothing could be simpler than this device to use. Ideally, you should set the temperature control while viewing the glow plug removed from the head of the engine.

Connect a 12 V battery to the input of the unit. Remove the glow plug from the engine head. Reduce the selected temperature pot. to minimum resistance and connect the glow plug to the output terminals. Slowly bring the temperature up by adjusting the pot. *away* from the minimum resistance end of its travel (rotate clockwise). The plug coil will begin to glow.

Clearly, if you bring the temperature up too far you will burn the plug out, so be careful. A glow just beyond red is best, just tending to orange. If you are in doubt, it is best to try a lower setting and go up later.

You can set one pot. for red-orange plug coil and the other for orange-white, using this higher setting by flipping the temperature select switch if the lower setting will not effect motor starting.

Once you have seen the level which causes no starting problems it is simple to set up all further plugs in a like manner.

Once the plug is reinstalled in the head you should proceed to start the engine in the usual manner as recommended by the manufacturer. Because of the temperature regulating action of the controller you will find it much more difficult to foul the plug or flood the engine.

Any foreign matter in the glow plug fitting tends to cool the element and so elicit an increase in the power delivered, burning the extraneous stuff off quickly. The current limit mechanism prevents plug failures due to one part of the coil cooling and producing higher currents while another part of the coil is uncooled and overstressed.

You will also notice certain other effects. When coming close to starting by firing on the first compression stroke, but not further ones, the current needle will be seen to dip momentarily. This is on account of the heat produced by the single ignition, which heats the plug somewhat, reducing in turn the need for the controller to supply heat to keep the coil up to the commanded temperature.

On the other hand, too rich a fuel mixture or tendency to flood will be evidenced as the reverse; momentary rises in the current delivered to the plug indicate that the coil has been splashed or otherwise cooled, necessitating a moment of boost. (You may feel free to consider at these moments how another system would be labouring to boil off the contaminant).

Again, when the engine has started there will be a significant fall in current, simply because the repeated combustion explosions in the head are doing most of the heating of the glow plug.

Other non-temperature sensitive systems would tend to overload the glow plug at this point, a fact that was only brought to our attention by the observation of the power drop upon starting. One final note: The ETI-1516 may seem

One final note: The ET1-1516 may seem like overkill to some, realising that there would be significant feedback action if the glow plug were merely connected to a sound voltage regulated output, (preferably with

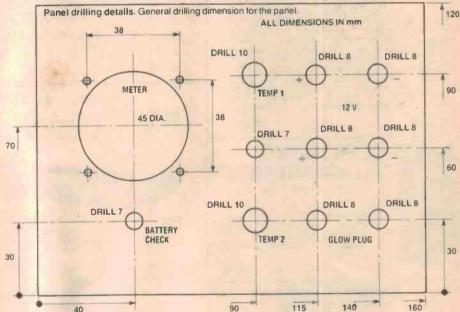


Tent model. This is the tent-shaped model I-built. The wiring diagram on the previous page shows the physical layout of the rear panel of this unit.

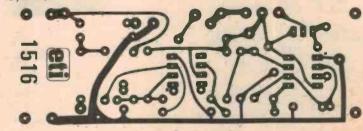
remote sensing to eliminate the constant resistances of wires and so forth) by virtue of the sharply non-linear nature of the temperature/resistance characteristic.

This is indeed true, but the complexity of a current-limited switchmode voltage supply falls short of the complexity of the system here by only such a small margin that it turns out not to really be worth it. One could save the odd few resistors and a diode or so, but it would require all the major semiconducting elements with which we have managed to achieve temperature regulation merely to provide a sharp low impedance source, so why not go the whole hog, so to speak?

May your starts be many, now that they're virtually all 'sure starts'!



Printed circuit artwork. Full-size layout of the pc board, copper side. A same-size positive or negative transparency can be had for \$1 post paid from: ETI-1516 Artwork, ETI Magazine, P.O. Box 21, Waterloo NSW 2017. Make cheque or money order payable to 'ETI Artwork Sales'. Ensure you ask for a positive or negative as you require.





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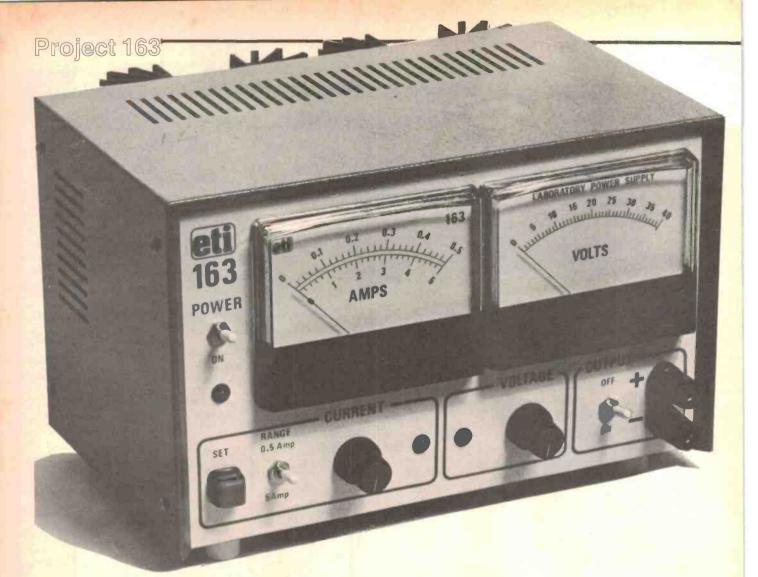
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0-40 V/5 A laboratory power supply Part 2.

Having introduced the project and the design technique chosen in Part 1, this part describes the construction and setting up.

Construction

This project is not recommended for beginners or inexperienced constructors. However, anyone with a modicum of electronics construction experience should be able to assemble this project with little difficulty.

First off, no matter whether you've bought the components individually or purchased a kit, lay out all the parts and see that you have everything you need — including things like thermal compound, the right size nuts and bolts etc. Two basic grades of hookup wire are used to wire up the supply: ordinary 'light duty' ($10 \times 0.12 \text{ mm}$) hookup wire and 'heavy duty' ($24 \times 0.2 \text{ mm}$) or 'ultra heavy duty' ($32 \times 0.2 \text{ mm}$) wire. Those parts of the circuit carrying high currents are wired up. with the heavy duty wire, as indicated in the wiring diagram.

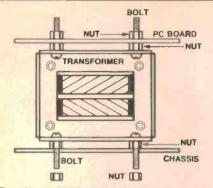
The case we used is from K&W of Ballarat, Victoria, model C1066, supplied to us courtesy of Rod Irving Electronics. It is a popular and widely available case. Overall, it measures 255 x 165 x 155 mm and has a U-shaped aluminium chassis and hammertone blue steel lid with ventilation slots. It is supplied with four screw-on feet.

The chassis will need to be marked out and all holes drilled or cut out before any assembly can be commenced. Mark out the front panel according to the accompanying diagram. Centre punch all holes before drilling. Do a trial assembly of each component to see that they all fit and make any necessary adjustments.

David Tilbrook

No drilling diagrams have been given for the chassis bottom and rear panels as these will depend on the physical dimensions of the exact components used. Tackle the rear panel first. Place the two heatsinks side by side (see rear photograph), leaving room at the right for the mains fuse and power cord inlet. The two heatsinks we used were 150 mm lengths of black anodised radial fin type, manufactured and marketed by Rod Irving, No. HS3. There are similar types available. Any heatsink with suitable dimensions and rated dissipation of 1-1.3°C/watt will be perfectly adequate.

Holes will need to be drilled in the rear panel to accommodate the transistor mounting hardware, the transistor leads and bolts for securing the heatsinks. Having organised



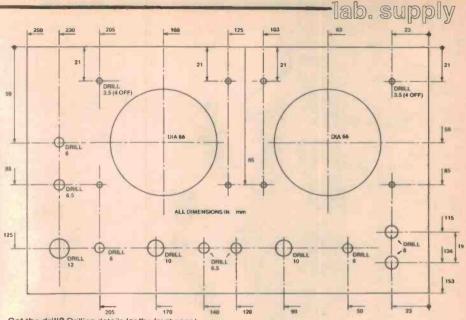
Transformer and board mounting. How the power tranny, T1, and the pc board are mounted.

that, then locate the holes for the mains fuse holder and the power cord grommet — which should be a clamp type.

Mark out the case bottom next. Locate the mains transformer centrally between the sides and towards the rear, leaving no less than 15 mm clearance from the rear panel to the transformer bobbin. Four bolts are used to secure the transformer. Then locate and mark out the two filter capacitors, the bridge rectifier, the mains terminal block and earth bolt and the auxilliary 12 V (2851) transformer (if used). Make sure you don't foul the four case feet. Do a trial assembly to see it all fits correctly.

Remove burrs from all holes, then check that you've drilled all the required holes. Now stick masking tape across the rear (inside) of the front panel and spray paint the outside of it white. At the same time, remove the scale panels from the two meters, turn them over and spray paint them white, too. This ensures that the background for the Scotchcal labels is neutral as white Scotchcal is slightly translucent. Remove the masking tape from the chassis after the paint has dried.

Now the Scotchcal labels can be attached. Tackle the meter scales first. Peel off the backing along one edge for a little way then carefully align it on the edge of the scale panel and rub it down. Then peel off the backing further, rubbing down the Scotchcal carefully as you go. Take care not to get any, or many, bubbles under the Scotchcal label.



Get the drill? Drilling details for the front panel.

If you do get some, they can be removed by rubbing them away towards the nearest edge. Work from the centre of the panel outwards.

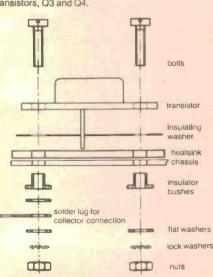
Follow by applying the other meter scale Scotchcal and then the front panel. When the labels have been applied, cut out the holes using a modeller's scalpel or the like. Remember, a little patience prevents accidents. Re-assemble the meters.

Now, you can mount all the front panel components — the meters, switches, output terminals, etc. Attach wires of appropriate length to them, as shown in the panel wiring diagram. Take care to use light duty and heavy duty hookup wire where indicated. Note that the lead from the voltage control potentiometer (RV4) to the pc board is a shielded cable. The shield braid is soldered only to the pot lug which connects to the 0 V output terminal and is left unconnected at the pc board. Mount the rear panel components, but leave the mains cord off for the moment. Assemble the transistors to the heatsinks and chassis as indicated in the accompanying diagram. Attach wires to the transistors as per the wiring diagram.

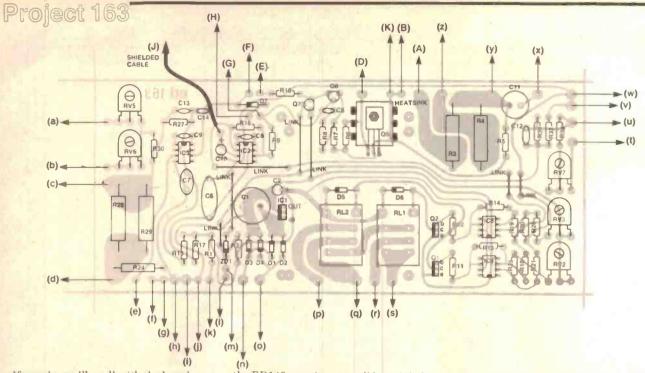
Mount the bridge rectifier and attach heavy duty leads of appropriate length to the lugs. Then mount the mains terminal block and the 2851 auxilliary transformer, if used. Wire the mains switch, mains fuse and mains terminal block. Sleeve the exposed fuse and switch connections. Mount the power transformer as per the diagram here, followed by the filter capacitors.

Assembly of the pc board can be tackled next. First, examine the tracks, looking for any breaks or hairline copper bridges between tracks. Check that all the holes are drilled and that they're of the correct size, particularly where the relays mount.

Rear view. Showing the components mounted on the rear panel. Note that the lip on the chassis lid needs to be cut away around the heatsinks and fuseholder.



Transistor mounting. How to mount the two power transistors, Q3 and Q4.



If, or when, all's well with the board, commence assembly by soldering all the resistors and capacitors in place. Make sure you place the electrolytics and tantalums the right way round. The trimpots, note, are all laid flat on the board. Solder the pins in first, then carefully bend them so that the body lays flat.

The semiconductors may be soldered in place next. Check that each is correctly oriented before you solder it in place. If you wish, IC sockets may be used. Note that Q5, the BD140, requires a small heatsink. I used a Thermalloy No. 6073B, but any similar type that physically fits will do. Smear a little thermal compound on the metal face of the transistor before assembling it. No insulating washer is necessary.

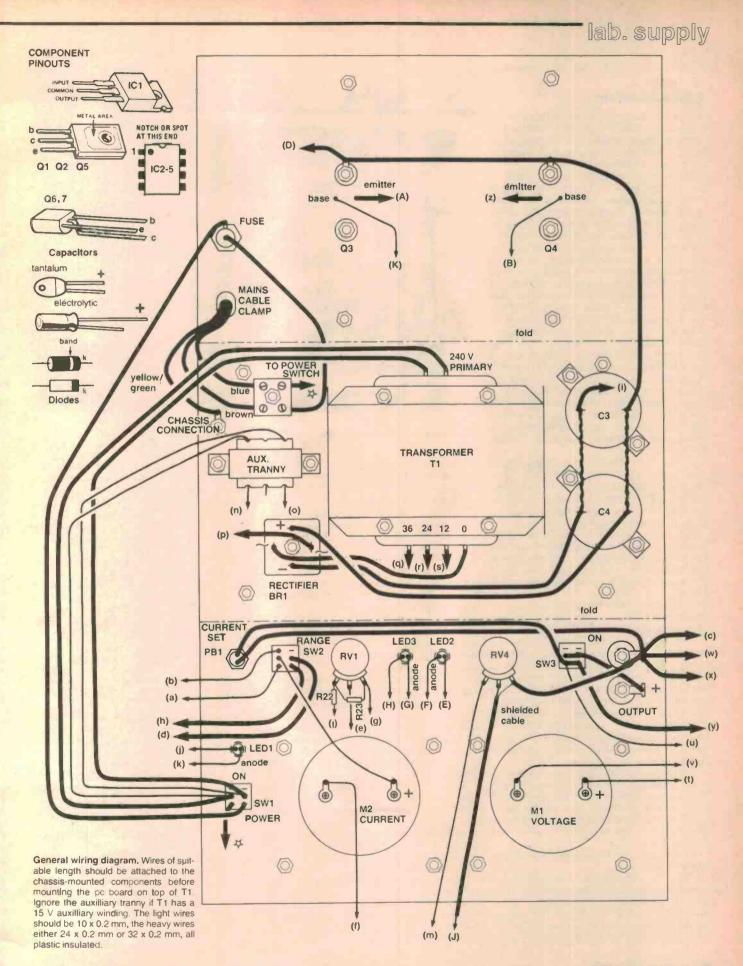
The two relays can be mounted and soldered in place next, followed by all the pc stakes for terminating the leads to the components on the chassis.

The pc board bolts on top of the transformer. Note that provision has been made on the pc board for mounting holes to suit either the Permatran or the Ferguson transformer, whichever is used. It mounts on top of the transformer, as per previous diagram.

Referring to the wiring diagram, wire up the pc board. Route all the wires carefully. Check it thoroughly when you've finished. Last of all, wire in the mains cable. Make sure the earth (yellow/green) lead is the longest so that, should the cable be accidentally pulled out, the earth lead is the last to break.

	PARTS LIST ETI-163	
Resistors all ¼ W, 5% unless noted R1. 2, 6, 7, 9, 10 1k R3, 4, 28, 29 OR22, 5 W R5 47R R8 3k9 R11, R12 2k2 R13, R14 1M R15, R30 100R R16 220k R17 100R R18, 19, 22, 27. 10k R20 15k R21 33k R23 1k8 R24 1R, 1 W R25 12k R31 39k, 1% R32 5k6, 1%	C13 1n ceramic C14 150p ceramic Semiconductors PB40, MDA2504, MDA3504 etc bridge rectifier D1, 2, 3, 4 1N4001, 1N4002, etc D5, 6, 7 1N914, 1N4148 C1, 02 BD139 O3, O4 MJ15003, MJ15024 etc Q5 BD140 O6 BC557, BC107 etc Q7 BC559, BC159 etc IC1 UA7812, LM7812 etc IC2, 3, 4, 5 CA3130 LED1 TIL220R red LED LED2 TIL220G green LED LED3 TIL220G green LED	SW1 DPST miniature toggle switch, 240 Vac/1.5 A contacts or greater, D.S.E. No. S-1174 or S-1168, or similar. SW2, SW3 DPDT miniature toggle switches, 240 Vac/5 A contacts, D.S.E. No. S-1168 or similar. T1 transformer, 240 V primary, 250 VA rating, main secondary to deliver 36 V at 5 A or better, tapped at 12 and 24 V, with auxiliary secondary of 15 V at 200 mA (or additional 2851 12 V/ 150 mA transformer if
H32 5k6, 1% R33 33k RV1, RV4 10k/A panel mount pot. RV2, RV3 10k/A min. vert. trimpots RV5, RV6 500 R min. vert. trimpot RV7 25k min. vert. trimpot Capacitors C1 C1 1000u/25 V single ended electro. C2, C10 C3, C4 8000u/75 V can electro. C5 5n6 greencap C6 470n greencap C7 100n greencap C8, C9 220p ceramic C11 100u/63 V single ended electro. C1 C3, C4 47p ceramic	ZD1	15 V secondary not available). ETI-163 pc board; K&W case No. C1066; two heatsinks — Rod Irving No. HS3 150 mm long single-sided radial fin type black anodised, or similar (1°C/wat); one Thermalloy TO-220 heatsink 6073B or similar (for Q5); two heavy duty captive-head blnding posts (one red, one black); one two-way terminal block; TO3 insulating com- ponents — two sets; one clamp grommet; mains cord and plug; Scotchcal labels for meter scales and front panel; short length of shielded cable; three LED mounts; hookup wire — light (10 x 0.12 mm) and heavy (24 x 0.2 mm or 32 x 0.2 mm); 6 BA and 4 BA bolts and nuts, solder lugs etc. Price estimate \$165 — \$170

80 - Juné 1983 ETI



Project 163

Now you're ready for the traditional 'smoke test'.

Test and set-up

Set all the trimpots to mid-position and the current and voltage controls a quarter-turn from minimum. Set the current range switch to 0.5 A and the output switch on. Plug the mains cord in and switch it all on.

The mains LED should come on, along with the voltage mode LED. The volts meter should read forwards, somewhere on the low end of the scale. If you don't get these indications, switch off and check for a wiring error (make sure you've a fuse in the fuseholder!).

Using a multimeter, check the voltage across the main filter capacitors (C3-C4). It should read around 17.5 V (with respect to the supply's negative output terminal - all readings are quoted with respect to this point). Check the voltage at pin 1 (in) of IC1 (i.e: at cathodes of D2-D4). This should be around 17.5 V if you're using the 12 V auxilliary transformer, or around 21 V if your main transformer has a 15 V auxilliary winding. Then check the output of IC1 (pin 3). It should be very close to 12 V. Check the voltage on the cathode of ZD1. It should be very close to 5.1 volts. No other voltages will tell you very much at this stage. If you don't get the correct readings switch off and check wiring and component placement. Correct any errors.

If all's well, advance the voltage control until you hear RL1 'click' on. The voltage on the positive terminals of C3-C4 should then be around 36 V. Advance it further until RL2 clicks on and the voltage on the positives of C3-C4 should rise to about 54 V or so.

Now check the voltage across the output terminals. Vary the voltage control over the full range and ensure that you can vary it right from zero volts to a little over 40 V. We'll get around to calibrating the meter later.

The current-limit operation can now be checked. Set the output switch off. Connect your multimeter directly across the output terminals. Set it to the 5 A or 10 A range. Ensure the supply's current range switch is set to 0.5 A. Set the voltage control back to about a quarter-turn from minimum. Throw the output switch on. The voltage mode LED should go off and the current mode LED should go on. (This should also occur when the voltage control is set at minimum.) See that the multimeter reads a low current. If it doesn't, you've got the current range switch upside down.

Set the multimeter to a convenient scale (1 A or 2 A). Turn the current control around to maximum and see that the multimeter reads around 0.6-0.7 A. Now set the multimeter to the 10 A scale and the current range switch to 5 A. The multimeter should read between 6 A and 7 A.

If all's well, the two meters can now be calibrated.

First, the volts meter. With the multimeter still connected to the output terminals, set it to a convenient scale so that you can accurately read 20 V. Adjust the voltage control to obtain 20.0 V on the multimeter. Now adjust RV7 so that the volts meter on the project also reads precisely 20 V. Then set the voltage to read 5 V on the meter and check that the output's within ;0.25 V.

I have done this because many devices, TTL ICs and op-amps in particular, require accurate supply voltages and most are driven from supplies of less than 20 V. With TTL ICs a supply in excess of 5.5 V can destroy the device. Calibrating the meter at 20 V ensures that the meter accuracy at the low end is sufficient to obviate problems. If it's a volt or two out on the 20-40 V end of the scale, it doesn't matter so much.

To calibrate the current meter, first set the supply's output switch off. Set the current range switch to 0.5 A and set both the voltage and current controls about a quarter-turn off minimum.

Switch on the supply output and adjust the current control to obtain a reading of 500 mA on the multimeter. Then adjust RV6 so that the current meter reads full scale. Set the multimeter to the 5 A or 10 A scale and the current range switch to 5 A. Set the current control so that the multimeter reads 5.00 A and adjust RV5 so that the current meter reads full scale.

The current control has to be re-adjusted when switching from 0.5 A to 5 A as the current sensing resistor for the 5 A range is not exactly 0.1 ohms, being made up from two 0R22/5 W resistors in parallel which are the only ones generally available. Some tolerance in values will account for a difference in any case.

Now the relay 'trip' points can be set. Turn RV2 and RV3 fully anticlockwise. Set the output voltage to something less than 10 V. You can do this adjustment using either the project's volts meter or your multimeter connected across the output terminals. Slowly advance the voltage control until the output is 12.5 V or thereabouts. Then rotate RV3 clockwise until RL1 just clicks in. This trimpot gives a trip point range of about 3 V from about 11 V to about 14 V. You may notice the output actually drop a few hundred millivolts when RL1 pulls in, but this is of no consequence.

Having done that, slowly advance the voltage control until the output voltage reaches about 25.5 V. Then rotate RV2 clockwise until RL2 clicks in. The output will drop a few hundred millivolts when you do this, but as before, it's unimportant. This trimpot has a trip point range of about 6 V, from roughly 24 V to about 30 V.

That's it! Now you can screw the lid down and put your ETI laboratory supply proudly on the workshop shelf.

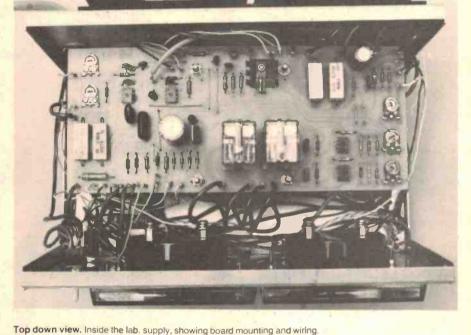
Tips on using it

Always set up the power supply with the output switch off. Set the output voltage to what is required by the circuit you're working on. Then set the current limit range switch to the appropriate range, press the current set button and adjust the current control so that the current meter reads a little above what you expect the circuit to draw. Don't forget to allow for relay turn-on currents, lamps, indicators and etc in the circuit.

With straight CMOS circuits, even those with a dozen or more ICs, a current limit of 100-150 mA is a good safe limit.

Beware of circuits which may draw peak currents several times the average current and set the current limit to take this into account (i.e. audio amplifiers, pulse circuits).

With a little experimentation and experience, you'll soon learn how to set up and effectively use the ETI-163 Lab. Supply.

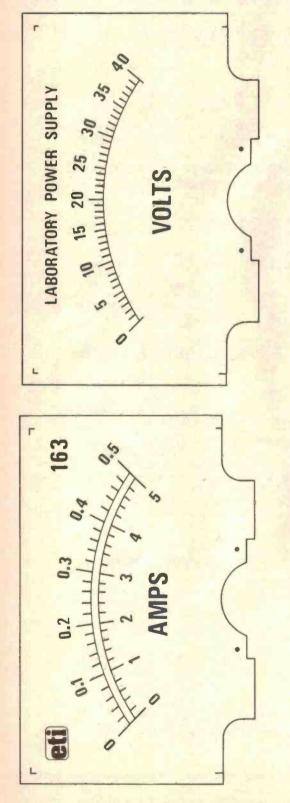


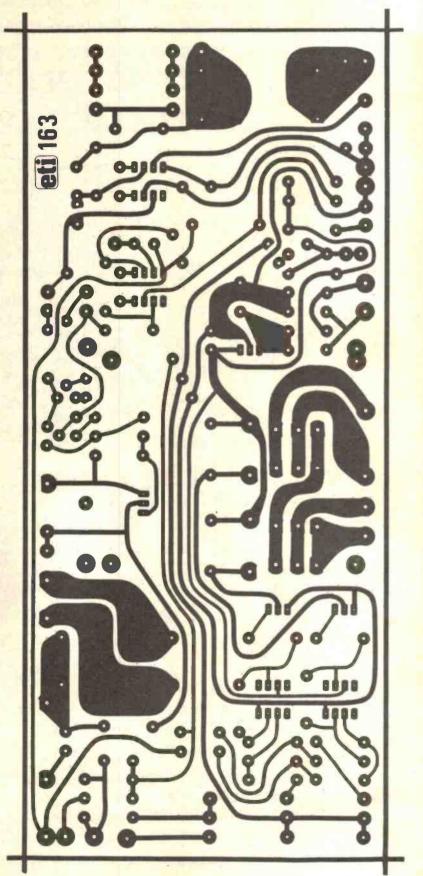


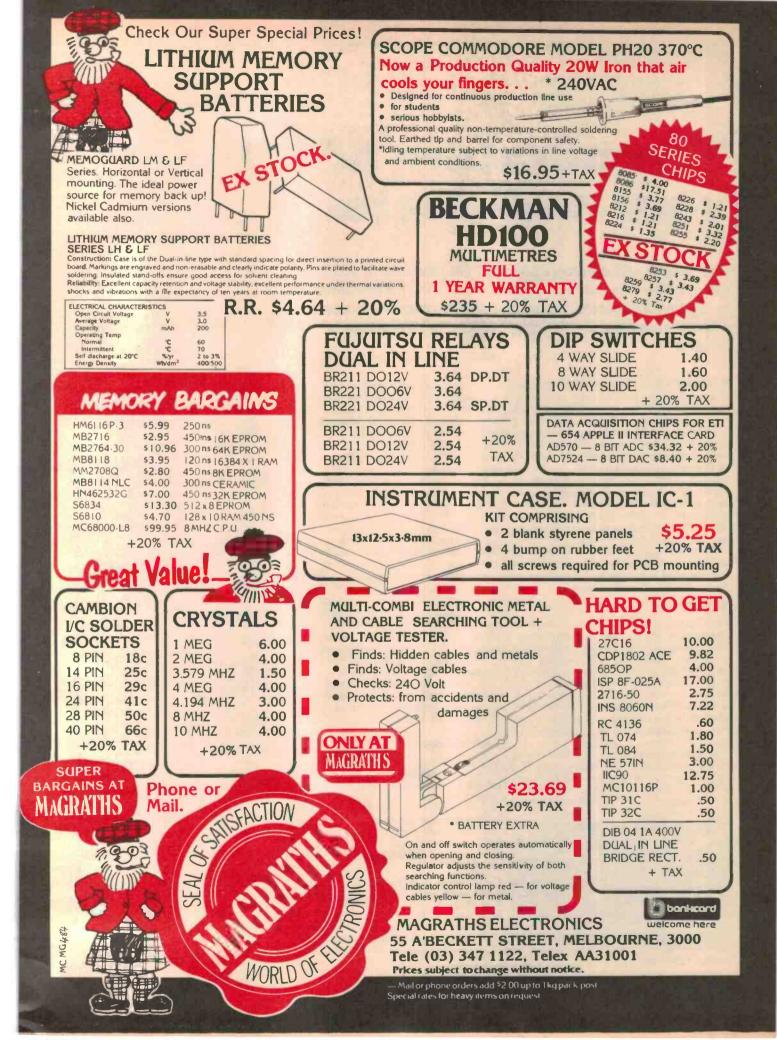
lab. supply

Artwork. Here is full-size artwork for the pc board and the two meter scales. Unfortunately, the artwork for the front panel is too large to reproduce here. A photostat can be obtained by sending us a stamped-addressed A4-sized envelope. Scotchcal and pc board suppliers were listed on page 80 of the May issue. You can obtain 1:1 positive or negative film of all the artwork

You can obtain 1:1 positive or negative tim of all the artwork for this project for \$15 post paid from ETI-163 Artwork, ETI Magazine, P.O. Box 21, Waterloo NSW 2017. Make cheques or money orders payable to 'ETI Artwork Sales' and ensure you ask for positive or negative film, as you require.







Temperature adaptor for your multimeter

This simple add-on project extends the functions of your multimeter to the measurement of temperature. It is particularly suited to digital multimeters. It can be used to measure temperature over the range from -55° C to $+150^{\circ}$ C with an accuracy of 0.5° C or better.

IT IS SURPRISING how useful an 'electronic thermometer' can be in an electronics workshop or laboratory. Temperature measurement is a rarely-included function on modern multimeters, however. Measuring temperature in a chemistry or physics lab is commonplace, and the same should be so in an electronics lab, but rarely is.

Component temperature rise, or the actual operating temperature of a device, can be an important parameter in a circuit — no matter whether the component's a resistor or a transistor. The performance of heatsinks can be assessed using temperature measurements.

When fault-finding or servicing equipment, thermal problems can be quickly sought out and identified by temperature measurement. And that's just a few applications!

Sensors

There are a number of ways to measure temperature electrically or electronically. Thermocouples, which consist of two dissimilar metal wires bonded together, have long been used. The junction of the metals generates a small voltage that is proportional to the junction temperature. The voltage output is non-linear with changing temperature. Thermocouples are generally used for temperature measurement at high temperatures and over extremely wide ranges.

The resistance of semiconductor material varies considerably with temperature and this is exploited in 'thermistors'. The variation is non-linear, but thermistors have been used for temperature measurement where accuracy and linearity are not important.

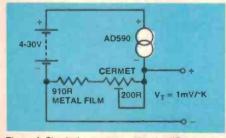


Figure 1. Simple thermometer with +/- 2°C accuracy.

Any semiconductor junction will exhibit temperature dependence of the forward conduction voltage. For silicon junctions, which have a forward conduction voltage of around 600 mV, the junction voltage will vary by typically -2.2 mV/°C at a forward current of around 250 uA, and this is generally linear over quite a wide range.

Silicon diodes and the base-emitter junction of silicon transistors are often used in temperature sensing and control applications. Accuracy and repeatability are generally very good. We described a digital temperature meter which employed a silicon diode sensor (ETI-589) back in the December 1977 issue.

However, a number of specially-constructed ICs are available which have been designed to provide a highly accurate and linear temperature-to-current or temperature-tovoltage output over a wide temperature range. Such devices are unrivalled for accuracy, linearity and speed of response.

I chose the Analog Devices' AD590 which is available in two package styles — a TO-52 'can' and a tiny ceramic flat pack — and several accuracy grades. It is distributed by Parameters Pty Ltd, 41 Herbert St, Artarmon NSW 2064. (02)439-3288.

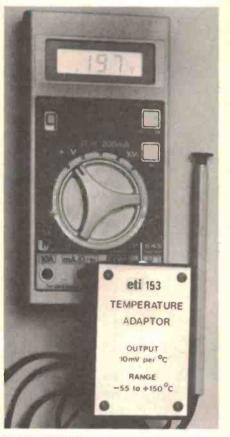
The AD590

The AD590 is a two-terminal integrated circuit temperature transducer which produces an output current proportional to absolute temperature. For supply voltages between +4 V and +30 V the device acts as a high impedance, constant current regulator passing 1 uA/°K. Laser trimming of the chip's thin film resistors is used to calibrate the device to 298.2 uA output at 298.2°K (+25°C).

The device is particularly useful in remote sensing applications. The device is insensitive to voltage drops over long lines due to its high impedance current output. Any wellinsulated twisted pair is sufficient for operation hundreds of feet from the receiving circuitry.

Superior interference rejection results from the output being a current rather than a

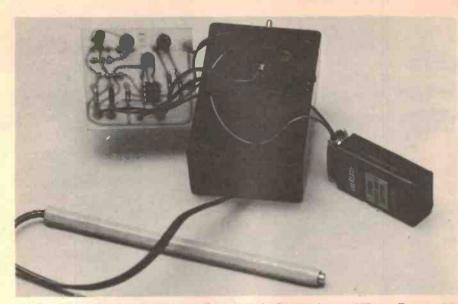
Geoff Nicholls

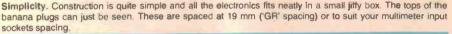


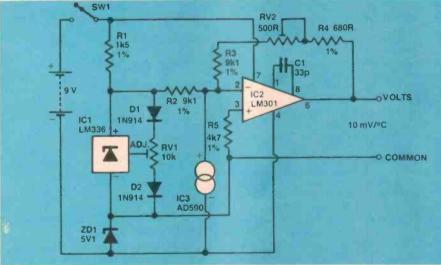
And it's 19.7°C! Out adaptor plugged into one of the lab. multimeters.

voltage. In addition, power requirements are low (1.5 mWs (a 5 V (a +25°C), making the AD590 easy to apply as a remote sensor. The high output impedance (>10M) provides excellent rejection of supply voltage drift and ripple.

It is electrically durable, withstanding a forward voltage up to 44 V and a reverse voltage of 20 V. Hence, supply irregularities or pin reversal will not damage the device.







-HOW IT WORKS - ETI-153

The AD590 temperature transducer, IC3, requires a voltage to be applied across it, developing a current that is directly proportional to absolute temperature with a precision sensitivity of 1 uA/*K. This is amplified by an op-amp, employed here as a current-to-voltage converter that provides an output of 10 mV/*C. As zero Kelvin is 273 degrees below zero Celsius, an 'offset' has to be provided for the output to be proportional to the Celsius scale. This is achieved by running the op-amp input at 'virtual ground' and supplying the AD590 sensor from a negative supply rail. Thus, at 0°C, the output will 0 V.

IC1 is a precision voltage reference (LM336) that maintains 2.49 V between its +ve and -ve pins. Two silicon diodes, D1 and D2, and a cermet (high stability) trimpot, RV1, allow the reference voltage to be 'trimmed'. This is normally done to minimise the temperature coefficient of the LM336, however, I have used it to provide trimming of the offset of Celsius zero from absolute zero.

Zener diode D3 provides a negative supply rall for the AD590 temperature transducer (IC3). The voltage obtained is around -4.5 V as the 5V1 zener is operated at a current of about

1 mA, set by the value of R1. The zener in the prototype was rated at 400 mW. If a 1 W type is used, R1 should be reduced to 1k.

IC2 is used in 'virtual ground' mode as a current-to-voltage converter. Its operation can be understood by remembering that IC2 is an op-amp and to a good approximation has infinite gain and infinite input impedance. A negative feedback path, formed by R3-R4-RV2, acts to maintain the inverting input (pin 2) at the same potential as the non-inverting input (pin 3). i.e: at 0 volts. Although very little current flows into pin 2 of IC2, it is kept at 0 v by the feedback action.

The AD590 connects to pin 2 of IC2 (inverting input) and acts as a current sink, passing 1 μ A/°K. The reference, IC1, supplies a current of 273 μ A through R2, which can be trimmed by RV1. Thus, the current through the feedback resistors is equal to the absolute temperature minus 273, in microamps, and results in an output voltage of 10 mV/°C when RV2 is set to provide the 'scale factor' required.

To ensure the appropriate accuracy, high stability 1% metal film resistors and cermet trimpots are used. Capacitor C1 provides compensation for the op-amp, to ensure stability.

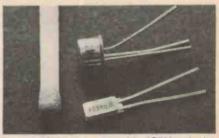
temperature adaptor

The AD590 is available in a number of accuracy grades. The 'M grade' device will give better than $\pm 0.05^{\circ}$ accuracy from 0° to 100° Celsius. It costs around \$60, however. For about \$5, you can purchase the 'J grade' AD590 which will give an accuracy of $\pm 0.3^{\circ}$ from 0° to 100°C. The accuracy you get depends on a number of factors (discussed later) and the type of circuit.

The simplest circuit you could use is shown in Figure 1. This will give temperature directly in the Kelvin scale with a voltage/ temperature relationship of 1 mV/°K. Thus at a typical ambient temperature of $+25^{\circ}$ C (298°K), the output will be 0.298 V. The output can be 'trimmed' to the correct temperature (calibrated) at one temperature point by the 200 ohm cermet trimpot. This is a 'one trim' circuit. With the AD590J, accuracy will be $\pm 2^{\circ}$ over the range from 0° to 100°C.

A circuit which provides for two trim, or calibration, points results in much better accuracy, Also, a more convenient voltage/ temperature relationship is useful, which requires the output of the sensor to be scaled. An op-amp can be used for this to provide a stable gain. A figure of 10 mV/°C (or /°K) is suitable, and that's what I chose.

The accompanying photograph shows the two package styles compared to a match head. The TO-52 can (H package) is for general use. It has a longer time constant — the time taken to stabilise after changing the package's temperature — than the ceramic flat pack (F package). Typically, the H package will take four minutes to stabilise in still air, but the F package will only take about half that time. When applied to an aluminium block (e.g: a heatsink), the H package will typically take four seconds to stabilise, while the F package will take around half a second.



Tiny, what? The two versions of the AD590 packaging, compared to a match head. Above is the H package (TO-52); below is the ceramic F package.

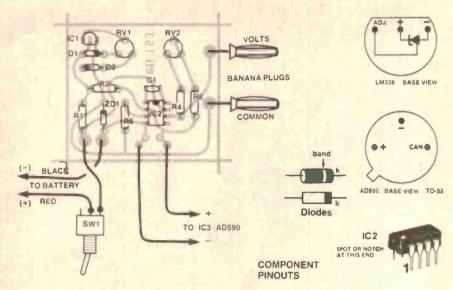
Construction

The project was designed to fit inside a small jiffy box with a metal lid having overall dimensions of $30 \times 50 \times 80$ mm. They're common and low in cost.

All the electronics, except the AD590 sensor, are mounted on a small pc board. This can be assembled first. Just check your pc board before assembling the components, ensuring there are no broken tracks or shorts between tracks and that all holes are correctly drilled.

The components can be assembled to the pc board in any order, just watch that you put the two ICs, the two diodes and the zener the right way round. Don't take too long to solder the resistors as they are high stability types, but ensure that each joint is properly made.

Project 153



I mounted the banana plugs in the box between the plastic pillars at one end so that the whole unit plugged straight into a normal multimeter. To do this, the plugs must be spaced ³4" (19 mm) which is known as 'GR' spacing. To make this easier, I have laid out the pc board with the output pads spaced exactly at 'GR' spacing. The board can be used as a template when drilling the holes for the banana plugs.

Remove the plastic body of each plug and solder about 10 cm of insulated hook-up wire to each. Using the pc board, drill pilot holes of about 1 mm diameter through the box near one end and enlarge them until the banana plugs will fit through the box.

Cut the plastic body of each plug in half and install the plugs, tightening the body from the inside for each plug.

Drill a hole for the switch, between the plugs, in the end of the box making sure that the switch will not foul the plugs.

If the switch you have will not mount as mine did then you may fit it into the lid of the box, but keep it near the end where the plugs are.

Also drill a hole, in the end of the box opposite the switch, for the cable from the sensor.

Wire up the battery connector, switch and plugs, following the overlay. Don't connect the AD590 yet. Plug the unit into your multimeter, set RV2 to the mid-position and set you multimeter to the 20 V range. Switch on and adjust RV1 to obtain a reading of -2.73 V.

The probe

I made the probe from the barrel of a BIC 'finepoint' pen. Discard the innards and cut back the pointed end by about 2 mm. Use a 7/32" drill bit to carefully enlarge the hole at the pointed end to a depth of 2 mm.

Cut the -ve lead of the AD590 back about 6-7 mm. This identifies the two leads. Now snip the tab off the AD590 and file the tab stump back to allow the device to slip into the pointed end of the modified pen barrel.

The lead between the sensor and the electronics is a convenient length of small figure-8 flex with one marked lead (i.e. 'light speaker wire'). I used a length about one metre long. Slip one end through the pen barrel and trim back the unmarked lead by about 6 mm. Solder the marked lead to the AD590 +ve lead, the unmarked (cut back) lead to the AD590 -ve lead.

It is important to keep moisture away from any exposed conductors, since only one microamp of leakage will cause a one degree error. Consequently, after soldering I coated all exposed conductors and the base of the AD590 with two coats of nail polish[®], allowing drying time between coats.

Now seal the AD590 into the end of the pen, barrel. I used a silicone sealant ('Silastic'), poking some down the pen barrel, in the pointed end first, then putting a blob on the base of the AD590 before pushing it in place. Wipe away any excess. Put a blob down the other end of the barrel, too.

Take the free end of the cable, strip and tin the two wires. Pass this end through the hole you drilled in the box for it and knot the cable on the inside leaving about 60 mm to the end. Solder the two wires to the pc board as per the overlay. Remember, the marked lead is from the +ve of the AD590.

	Resistorsall 1%	metal film.
	unless	
	R1	
	R2, R3	
	R4	
	R5	
	RV1	rmet, horizontal
1		unt trimpot
1	RV2 500R d	ermet, horizontal
1	pc mou	unt trimpot
1		
	Capacitor	
	С1 33р се	ramic
	Semiconductors	
	IC1 LM336	
	referen	
	IC2	
	op-am	
	IC3 AD590	U precision temp.
		(see text)
	D1, D2 1N914	
	ZD1	
	(see no	ote).
	Microffenerus	
1	Miscellaneous ETI-153 pc board; UB5 zippy bo	× /20 × 54 × 02 mm
	two banana plugs; hookup wire	
		, Javie, DIUDE ElL.

NOTE: A 5V6/1 W zener may be used but, if so, change R1 to 1k.

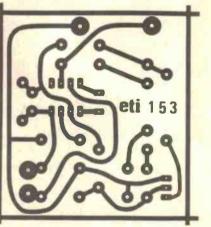
Price estimate \$18 - \$20

Switch the unit on and set the multimeter to the 2 Vdc range (unless it's an autoranging meter). You should get a reading of around 0.200-0.250 or so, depending on the ambient temperature. If not, reverse the leads from the AD590 and try again. If you still get no result, there's a fault which you'll have to track down and correct.

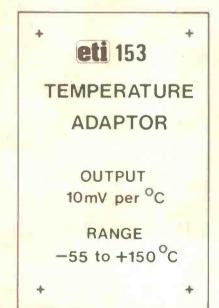
If all's well, you can now calibrate the unit for maximum accuracy.

Calibration

There are three main methods of calibration; I shall describe them in order of increasing



Artwork. Full size artwork for the pc board and front panel. You can obtain a 1:1 negative or positive, for making your own pc board and/or Scotchcal, for \$1.00 each, post paid, (\$2.00 the pair) from ETI-153 Artwork, ETI Magazine, P.O. Box 21, Waterloo NSW 2017. Make your cheque or money order out to 'ETI Artwork Sales'. Ensure you ask for a positive or negative, as you require.



- PARTS LIST - ETI 153-

accuracy.

The simplest way is to leave RV2 set in the mid-position and adjust RV1 to read a known temperature. This requires a thermometer to be placed in the same thermal environment as the AD590 sensor. This method will result in accurate readings over a range of 10 to 20 degrees, depending on the resolution of the reference thermometer.

The second calibration technique involves adjusting RV1 to obtain a reading at 0° C with the sensor immersed in melting ice, then placing the sensor in steam and adjusting RV2 for a reading at 100° C.

For this method, a good ice bath is a tall glass (but a vacuum 'Thermos' flask is better) filled with pure crushed ice which is then allowed to melt until the liquid level about two-thirds fills the glass.

Place the sensor about 20 mm below the water surface, wait for the multimeter reading to stabilise, then adjust RV1 to obtain a reading of 0.000 V.

Next, surreptitiously borrow a small

ACCURACY

The overall accuracy of the ETI-153 is determined by three main factors: (I) calibration error and overall accuracy of the AD590 sensor; (II) the thermal environment in which it is used, and (III) drift in the electronics due to changes in the amblent temperature.

1. Calibration error and non-linearity of the AD590. This factor is easily calculated by referring to the table from the Analogue Devices applications note (Table 1), reproduced here. The 'Number of Trims' column refers to the type of circuit used with the AD590J. For the ETI-153, use the 'Two Trims' data. For the simple Kelvin circuit (Figure 1) use the 'One Trim' data.

To obtain the error after calibrating at 0°C and 100°C, look down the row where the temperature span is 100°C until you find the column under 0°C, which is the lowest temperature in the span. The error is found to be ± 0.3 °C. If you calibrate the instrument at 0°C and 50°C, the error is ± 0.1 °C. These figures exclude any trim errors due to the calibration technique, of course.

 Thermal environment. The AD590 dissipates a tiny amount of power owing to the voltage across it and the current flowing through It. This power causes self-heating of the sensor and must be allowed for so as to obtain maximum accuracy.

The rise in sensor temperature due to selfheating is given by:

$$T_J - T_A = P(\theta_{JC} + \theta_{CA})$$

Where TJ is the junction temperature of the AD590. TA is the ambient temperature p is the power dissipated θ_{JC} is the chip-to-case thermal resistance θ_{CA} is the case-to-medium thermal resistace -2^{-C} -5^{-C} 0 + 10^{-C} + 15^{-C}

Typical two-trim accuracy.

saucepan from the kitchen and half an hour of kitchen time. Boil up a litre or two of water so that it's boiling rapidly with plenty of steam emitting. Place the sensor in the steam cloud, allow a few seconds for the reading to stabilise, then adjust RV2 for a reading of 1.000 V. Note that the boiling point of water depends on altitude so this method is strictly only accurate at or near sea level, unless you can borrow a reference thermometer of sufficient accuracy.

The most accurate calibration is obtained by using a laboratory grade thermometer and immersing it and the AD590 in a stirred liquid bath — first one bath at a temperature low in the desired range, then in another at a temperature high in the range. For best accuracy, you need to repeat the procedure several times, adjusting RV1 at the lower temperature and RV2 at the higher temperature, until the desired accuracy is reached.

With the calibration completed, you can complete the assembly. Cut a rectangle of thin cardboard the same size as the box lid, then cut off the corners. The pc board goes in the box with the components facing down, the battery going in first. The cardboard goes between the copper side of the pc board and the lid, preventing shorts.

I dressed up the box lid with a Scotchcal label. If you want to do the same, apply the Scotchcal to the lid before screwing it to the box. Peel off the backing at one end and carefully align it against the edge of the panel. Smooth it down and then continue peeling off the backing, smoothing the label in place as you go. Any air bubbles can be removed by rubbing them towards the nearest edge.

That's it!

For improved thermal coupling under some circumstance, a small heatsink can be slipped over the AD590. I used a Thermalloy No. 2224B. Note that this slows down the thermal response. When measuring the temperature of solid objects, particular metal objects (transistor cases, heatsinks, resistor bodies, etc), use a little thermal paste to improve thermal coupling.

J GRADE Number	Temperature			L	owest Tempe	erature In Sp	an (°C)		
Of Trims	Temperature Span (°C)	-55	-25	0	+25	+50	+75	+100	+125
None	10	4.2	4.6	5.0	5.4	5.8	6.2	6.6	7.2
None	25	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.9	6.0	6.9	7.5	8.0
None	50	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.9	7.3	8.2	9.0	-
None	100	7.7	8.0	8,3	8.7	9.4	-	-	
None	150	9.2	9.5	9.6	-	-	_	-	
None	205	10.0	-	-	-		-	-	_
One	10	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
One	25	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9
One	50	1.9	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	19	-
One	100	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.3		-	-
One	150	2.5	2.4	2.5	-		-	-	-
One	205	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Two	10	0,1							0.1
Two	25	0.2	0,1					0.1	
Two	50	0.4	0.2	0,1			0,1		0.2
Two	100	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.0		0.2	
Two	150	1.0	0.5	1.2				-	-
Two	205	1.5	0.7	1.2		-		_	
Below 0.0		1 1.5					-		

Typical values of $\theta_{JC} + \theta_{CA}$ are given in Table 2. Using this information, the temperature rise at 25°C (= 298°K) due to a power dissipation of approximately 298 uA by 4.5 V = 1.3 mW (in still air, without a heatsink), is given by:

 $T_J - T_A = 1.3 \times 10^{-3} \times 480$

Note however, that $T_J - T_A$ is directly proportional to the absolute temperature and hence, if the ETI-153 is calibrated with the AD590 in the same medium as it will be used, then the adjustment of the scale factor, with RV2, will compensate for the self-heating effect. In any case, the error is reduced by better thermal coupling to the medium.

The other main environmental effect is the thermal time constant, or the speed of response of the sensor to temperature changes. The column, \mathcal{T} , in Table 2 gives the time required to reach 63.2% of a step temperature change. The response is given by:

 $T(t) = T_{initial} + (T_{final} - T_{initial}) (1 - e^{-t/\tau})$

3. Drift in the electronics due to amblent temperature changes. There are three error terms here. *Thermocouple errors* are introduced by dissimilar metal junctions being at different temperatures. This can only be seen in the AD590 end of the circuit, since all the electronics in the jiffy box can be assumed to be at the same temperature.

Since the AD590 has a power supply rejection

Table 1.

of 0.5 uA/V and the maximum possible thermocouple voltage is far less than 20 mV, the effect on the output is negligible.

The electronics in the jiffy box operates at *ambient temperature* which introduces errors when it varies from what it was during calibration of the instrument.

The major contribution to this error comes from the two ICs. Using the worst-case figures for temperature changes over a $0^{\circ} - 70^{\circ}$ C amblent range results in a maximum error of less than 1° C in the output. In practise, the drift from this cause should be much less.

I subjected the prototype to a blast from a hair dryer for about one minute which resulted in a temperature change of 0.1°C. Few multimeters would have better stability than the ETI-153 under these conditions.

Over normal ambient temperature changes ranging from about +15° to +35°, the output change caused by drift in the electronics should not degrade the accuracy of the AD590.

MEDIUM	OJC	+ OCA (C/watt)	T (sec)	
	Н	F	н	F
Aluminium block	30	10	0.6	0.1
Stirred oll	42	60	1.4	0.6
Moving air				
with heatsink	45		5.0	-
without heatsink	115	190	13.5	10.0
Still air				
with heatsink	191		108	—
without heatsink	480	650	60	30
Table 2				

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Cat.

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H 1387

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12mm

12mm

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Optocoupler devices and their applications

Ever wanted to control one circuit with another without having any intermediate electrical connection? Devices that provide coupling via a beam of infra-red light are called 'optocouplers' and they're just perfect for the job. Here's a run down on a host of popular optocouplers and how to use them in practical circuits.

Brian Dance

THE ELECTRONIC circuit designer is often faced with the problem of providing a high degree of isolation between two circuits which must nevertheless be able to pass alternating signals from one part of the circuit to the other.

For example, one may wish to have one part of the circuit completely isolated from the mains, yet use signals from this part of the circuit to control the flow of the mains current through a load. Another example occurs in patient monitoring equipment where the small voltages developed by the beating of a heart can be coupled into mains powered equipment without any danger of the equipment causing a current to flow through the heart.

Optocouplers

Optocouplers use a beam of infra-red radiation (or occasionally, visible light) to convey the signal from one part of the circuit to the other without any electrical connection whatsoever between the two parts. They are sometimes known as photon-coupled devices or as optoisolators. They may be employed to replace conventional relays when a fast response is required or when sparking at relay contacts must be avoided in an explosive atmosphere.

An optocoupling device consists of an infra-red emitting device or other lamp on its input side and some form of detector for the radiation on the output side, both the emitter and detector being in a light-tight enclosure. The silicon detector itself may be a photo-transistor, a photo-Darlington device, an opto-triggered triac or even a field effect phototransistor.

No matter which of these device types is employed, the silicon detector has its maximum sensitivity at a wavelength quite near to that at which the gallium arsenide device emits with its maximum intensity. In other words, the devices are spectrally well matched so that a small emitter device current can produce a reasonably large response in the detecting device.

Types

A very large number of types of optocoupler have been marketed with the electrical characteristics of both the emitter and the detector having to be specified in every type. Rather than involve readers with a mass of type numbers, this article will concentrate on a limited number of readily-available devices.

The 4N26, 4N28 and MCT2 devices are examples of those using a phototransistor as a detector, the 4N33 has a Darlington output stage, the 6N139 (equivalent to the MCC671) has a 'split-Darlington' fast output device, the MCT6 is a dual device and the MOC-3020 has a triac output for 240 V mains supplies.

Dual-in-line

Although some optocoupled devices are fabricated in circular metal packages, the most common types, including those listed above, are produced in dual-in-line (DIL) packages with a typical construction like that shown in Figure 1. The emitter and detector

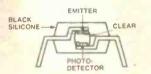
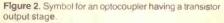


Figure 1. Cross-section through an optocoupler.

are placed fairly close together with a clear insulating material between them. The black silicon body of the device prevents stray radiation from falling on the detector. A circuit symbol is shown in Figure 2.





In most DIL devices the radiating emitter is connected to pins on one side of the device, while the detector is connected to pins on the other side. This arrangement provides the maximum possible electrical isolation between the input and output circuits. Many of the simpler optocoupled devices differ from most other dual-in-line devices in that they have a total of only six connecting pins.

The basic internal circuitry of the devices under discussion is shown in Figures 3 to 7 inclusive. The three devices 4N26, 4N28 and MCT2 with a single phototransistor output all have the connections shown in Figure 3. The dual device type MCT6 is housed in the 8-pin package of Figure 4 so that the additional pins required are available.

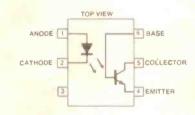


Figure 3. Pinout for the 4N26, 4N28 and MCT2 devices.

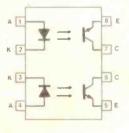


Figure 4. Pinout of the MCT6 dual optocoupler device.

DEVICE TYPE	4N26	4N28	MCT2	MCT6 (dual)	4N33	6N139	MOC-3020
Output device		Phototr	ansistor(s)		- Darli	ngton	Triac
CTR (%) Min.	20	10	-	. 5		400	
Тур.	50	30		50	500	-	-
Isolation (kV) (mln.)	1.5	0.5	1.5	1.5 (0.5 between channels)	1.5	3	7.5 (max 5 sec)
Isolation resistance (Typical.ohms)	1011	1011	1012	1012	1011	10 ¹²	-
Isolation capacitance at 1 MHz (pF)	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	-
Maximum emitter current (mA)	80	80	60	60 per emitter	80	20	50
Typical emitter voltage at 50 mA	1.2	1.2	-		1.2	1.5 (at 1.6 mA)	-
Maximum reverse input voltage (V)	3	3	3	3	5	5	3
Input capacitance (pF)	150	150	250	-	150	-	- 5
Maximum power Total	250	250	250	400	250	_	300
(mW) Input	150	150	200	100	150	35	0
Output	150	150	200	150	150	100	0
Output transistor: BV _{CEO} (min.)	30	30	85	85	30		300 V 000 V
BV _{CBO} (min.)	70	70	165		50		400 V
BV _{ECO} (min.)	7	7	14	13	5	1.00	5 m 4
h _{FE} (typ.)	250	250	60	-	5000		
ICEO (nA typ.)	50	100	50	50	100	1000	VRRM
VCE (SAT) (typ.)	0.2	0.2	0.24	0.24	1.0	-	= 4
Typical Ic for IF = 10 mA	5	3	-	-	-		VDRM =
Typical bandwidth (kHz)	300	300	150	150	30	-	> +
Package	Figure 3	Figure 3	Figure 3	Figure 4	Figure 5	Figure 6	Figure 7

TABLE 1. Basic data on the types of optocouplers discussed.

The 4N33 with its high-gain photo-Darlington output device is encapsulated in a 6-pin package with the same type of connections as the phototransistor output types of Figure 3; except for the performance differences, these devices are pin-for-pin replaceable.

The 6N139 'split-Darlington' output device has its output transistor base brought out to a separate pin, so the 8-pin dual-in-line package of Figure 6 is employed; this enables the input diode connections to be kept on the opposite side to all of the output connections.

Finally, the MOC-3020 with its triac output stage, is housed in a 6-pin dual-in-line package with the connections shown in Figure 7.

The basic parameters of these devices are listed in Table 1, but it cannot be overemphasised that some of these values apply only under certain operating conditions stated on the data sheet which cannot all be shown in a table of a reasonable size.

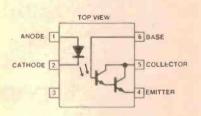


Figure 5. Pinout of the 4N33, an optocoupler having a photo-Darlington output stage.

It can be seen that most of the specifications required for the MOC-3020 differ from those of the other devices in their nature owing to the fact that the output triac must be specified in a different way to transistors and Darlingtons.

Which type?

If one wishes to use an input signal to control alternatingcurrent from the mains in a load, the MOC-3020 will generally be the best device from those under discussion. This optocoupler will be discussed separately from the others.

If one has to design a circuit which requires two separate control coupling systems, this can be done using the dual MCT6 device provided that phototransistor outputs are suitable for the particular application concerned. Indeed, two of these MCT6 devices

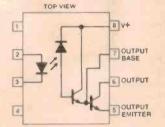


Figure 6. Pinout for the 6N139 (or MCC671) device which has a separate photodiode for maximum speed and a Darlington output for high gain.

can be inserted into a 16-pin dual-in-line IC socket so that one has a quadruple coupling system. (Quad devices in a single package are manufactured, but are not so common as the types under discussion.)

This leaves us with a choice, in the case of single devices, of those using a phototransistor or those employing a photo-Darlington output stage. The types using a phototransistor are most commonly employed, since they provide a fast response and can usually handle input signals with frequencies of over 100 kHz (see Table 1).

Photo-Darlington output devices provide a higher gain, but the bandwidth (or maximum usable signal frequency) is about an order of magnitude less than devices which use a simple phototransistor output; in addition, devices using a photo-Darlington output stage may be priced some 50% higher than those employing a phototransistor output, although this is not always the case.

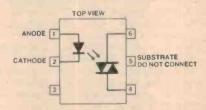


Figure 7. Pinout of the MCO-3020, which has a triac output stage.

The single devices of Figures 3 and 5 (but not the dual device of Figure 4) have the transistor base connected to a separate pin so that suitable circuitry may be used to tradeoff gain in order to obtain a better high frequency response. The maximum usable frequency will be obtained when the output phototransistor is connected as a photodiode using only the base and collector connections of Figure 3, but a relatively large input current will then be needed to produce a small output current; the CTR value may be under 0.1%.

Apart from the more limited response speed of a device with a photo-Darlington output stage, it can be seen from Table 1 that the saturation voltage (under high input conditions) is much greater for the photo-Darlington device than for a simple phototransistor. Both the speed of response and the saturation differences are inherent properties of photo-Darlington devices and are not limited to optocouplers.

CTR

In order to understand some of the figures quoted in Table 1, we must first examine the ways in which certain device parameters are specified. The user need not consider any of the internal optical design points, since the manufacturer takes care of such considerations when he is designing the devices concerned.

Optocouplers are supplied as sealed units, although opto-interrupter modules are also manufactured in which there is a slot between the emitting diode and the detector so that a metal vane passing through the slot can interrupt the beam; such opto-interrupters can, for example, be used in car ignition timing systems.

One of the most important parameters of an optocoupled device is its *current transfer ratio* (CTR) which is the ratio of the output current to the input current under certain conditions specified by the manufacturer; it is usually expressed as a percentage and, broadly speaking, may be considered as the 'gain' of the device. It may be noted that devices with a triac or a thyristor output do not have a CTR value.

It can be seen from Table 1 that typical values of the CTR in the case of devices which have a simple phototransistor output stage is of the order of 50% — which means the collector current in the output phototransistor will be about half that to the input diode emitter.

The minimum value in a device of any specified type may be considerably less than that of the typical value. However, in the case of devices with photo-Darlington outputs, a CTR value of 500% is more common — which means the output current is five times the input current.

In some special devices a short light pipe is used to carry the radiation from the emitter to the detector, inevitably with some loss, so the CTR value may be reduced in such devices which may be able to withstand a much higher voltage between their input and output sides. Unfortunately, the CTR does not have a constant value but varies widely with the diode input current and with the device temperature. Figure 8 shows the typical variation of the CTR value of the MCT2 device (which has a simple phototransistor output stage) with the forward input current passed through the emitter diode.

Each curve is for a different MCT2 device, the wide spread being due to variations in the phototransistor gain, the emitter efficiency and the coupling efficiency between the two internal components. The percentage values quoted on each curve are those for a 10 mA input current.

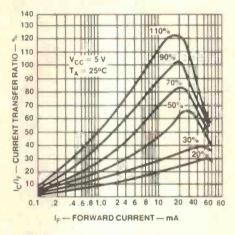


Figure 8. Variation of the current transfer ratio (CTR) with forward current in typical MCT2 devices.

The CTR value of a 4N26 or 4N28 can vary by a factor of about 2.5 between high temperatures (where it is relatively low) and very low temperatures, while devices with Darlington outputs may show variations of double this factor between temperature extremes. Rather smaller variations are more commonly found.

Isolation

Manufacturers of optocoupled device specify a maximum voltage which may be safely applied between the input and output sides of the device. In most devices this is in the range 500 to 8000 V, depending on the device type, but special types can be obtained for higher voltage isolation.

The resistance between the input and output sides of a typical device is often around 10¹¹ to 10¹² ohm. Although this seems very high, if a potential of a few kilovolts is applied across the device, a current of somewhat under 100 nA can flow. This is comparable with the current through the output of a high gain device when the input current through the emitter is under 1 mA.

If an optocoupler fails under a high applied voltage between its input and output sides, a short circuit will normally develop as a track is formed between the emitting and detecting devices. The problem can be reduced by the use of suitable current limiting resistors or protective devices in either the input or output circuit.

The stray capacitance between the input and output circuit of an optocoupler is typically of the order of 1 pF (Table 1). It can provide some unwanted coupling in circuits designed to be able to operate at high speeds, especially when inductive loads are being switched.

The emitter

The emitting diode will have a maximum continuous current rating, normally some tens of milliamps as indicated in Table 1. In some devices, pulsed currents above the maximum continuous current are permissable.

A maximum value is also imposed on the reverse voltage which may appear across the emitter diode. The application of a higher reverse voltage can cause it to breakdown and perhaps pass a destructive current; however, this problem is easily avoided by connecting an external diode across the emitter diode as shown in Figure 9.

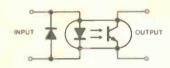


Figure 9. If a reverse voltage is likely to appear across the optocoupler emitter an external diode can be used to 'clip' it.

Although gallium arsenide diodes have been the main type used in optocouplers, there is an increasing trend to employ gallium-aluminium-arsenide types, since the latter not only emit photons more efficiently, but also provide a slightly better spectral match to the silicon detector. Thus an appreciable increase in the CTR value can be obtained.

In many optocouplers one must be careful to observe not only the total power dissipated in the complete package, but also the power dissipated in the separate input and output devices, as indicated in Table 1.

The detector

As with any other phototransistor or photo-Darlington, there is a certain value quoted for the maximum voltage which may be applied between the collector and the emitter with the base unconnected without risk of the device undergoing breakdown; this is BV_{CEO} . Similarly, values may be quoted for BV_{CEO} and BV_{ECO} .

A maximum collector current may also be quoted together with a maximum collector leakage current with base unconnected, I_{CEO} , under specified conditions.

The characteristics of the detector determine the speed of response and the bandwidth, since the emitting diodes are fast. The response time can be reduced by the use of a smaller value of load resistor, but many manufacturers quote rise and fall times and bandwidths with load resistors which are so small that the circuit would have an inadequate gain for most applications.

The response speed of an optocoupler can be improved by using the circuit of Figure 10 in which the collector load is effectively reduced to a very low value by the virtual earth input impedance of the operational amplifier.

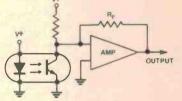


Figure 10. Response speed may be increased by the use of the virtual earth input of an op-amp.

An even simpler way of obtaining a faster response at the expense of a reduced value of the CTR involves connecting a resistor, between the base and emitter of the output transistor. As the value of this resistor is reduced, the response becomes faster until in the limit, when the resistor is a short circuit, one is using the detector as a photodiode.

If one expects to be working with a very small input current, one might expect the use of a high gain device with a photo-Darlington output would be ideal. This is not necessarily true, since the overall efficiency can fall at such currents to the point where a device with a phototransistor would be better.

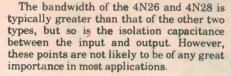
APPLICATIONS

Optocoupling devices can be employed to replace relays and pulse transformers in a wide variety of applications in which high isolation may be desirable or essential. They provide fast signal transfer with excellent noise immunity. They are suitable for interfacing with TTL and CMOS circuits and can also be used for analogue signal coupling.

Circuits designed for use with single phototransistor output optocoupled devices can generally employ the 4N26, 4N28 or MCT2, but note should be made of the individual differences listed in Table 1.

For example, the 4N28 is limited to applications in which the voltage across the device does not exceed 500 V, while when the other devices are selected, it may be as great as 1.5 kV.

The phototransistors in the MCT2 and in the dual MCT6 outputs are much higher voltage devices than those used in the 4N26 and 4N28.



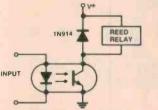


Figure 11. Using an optocoupler to isolate a reed relay.

Relay control

The simple circuit of Figure 11 shows how a small input current may be employed to control a reed relay. The inductive back-emf from the relay coil formed when the current ceases to flow through it is by-passed by the 1N914 diode so that this relatively high voltage pulse cannot damage the output transistor of the optocoupler.

The supply voltage used, V^+ , should have a value about equal to the voltage required by the relay, but should not exceed the V_{CEO} value of Table 1 for the optocoupler used.

Although the use of a reed relay is suggested so that the output current of the optocoupling device is kept quite small, other types of small relay can be controlled with careful circuit design. Obviously this type of circuit provides better isolation than many types of relay.

The circuit can easily be modified so that the relay does not close until the input has been applied for a short time. One merely connects a capacitor across the input diode and feeds this diode through a series resistor. The delay time before the relay closes will be dependent on the time taken for the capacitor to charge through the series resistor.

Isolated audio

The circuit of Figure 12 shows how an audio output completely isolated from the audio input signal may be obtained. A positive bias is applied to the input signal, V_s so that the emitter diode polarity is satisfied.

The value of the input resistor R1 should be chosen so as to limit the modulating input current to a maximum of 5 mA. The 100 ohm load resistor of the phototransistor results in rather a low gain, but the 741 stage provides a gain of about ten so that a reasonably large output voltage is obtained.

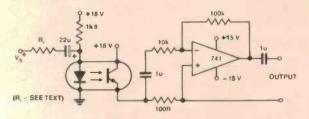


Figure 12. An isolation circuit covering the whole audio range.

Lab Notes

The low value of the collector load resistor enables an upper frequency up to 20 kHz to be obtained, while the lower frequency response is determined by the values of the coupling capacitors employed — about 25 Hz in the case of the values shown.

Two separate +18 V supplies are required if complete isolation between the two parts of the circuit is needed. The input resistor \mathbf{R}_i may consist of a variable resistor in series with a fixed resistor if it is required to alter the output signal voltage without any danger of receiving an electrical shock from the output circuit when the latter is at a relatively high voltage.

TTL interface

Optocouplers are widely used in interface logic circuits where the logic signal must be transferred from a circuit at either a high or a low voltage level to a circuit at a very different voltage level.

The circuit of Figure 13 shows how an optocoupling device employing a simple output transistor may be employed to couple the output of a TTL gate to one of the inputs of a TTL 7413 device at a very different voltage level. The 7413 Schmitt circuit provides switching.

A Fairchild report suggests that the base of the output phototransistor of the optocoupling device should be connected to the emitter through a resistor of about 200 kilohm to prevent false triggering of the outputs.

Another logic circuit for coupling an input to a 7413 device is shown in Figure 14, but in this case the 4N33 with its photo-Darlington output device is used.

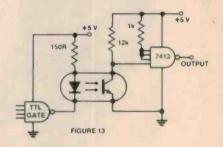


Figure 13. Isolating TTL circuits with an optocoupler.

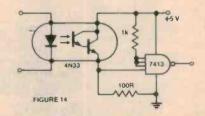


Figure 14. Control of a TTL Schmitt trigger circuit from a 4N33 photo-Darlington device.

It may be noted that in Figure 13 the load resistor (12 kilohm) is much higher than in Figure 14 (100 ohm), but the use of the higher gain of the 4N33 makes up for the lower value of load resistor.

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Lab Notes

Simple latch

The very simple latching circuit of Figure 15 can employ a pair of 4N33 photo-Darlington output devices. Initially, S1 is open and no current flows through either 4N33. If S1 is then closed, a current flows from the positive supply through the diode emitter in the upper 4N33 and through the emitter in the lower 4N33, the output of the upper device being shorted out by S1 during this time.

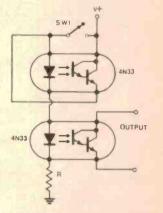


Figure 15. A latching circuit using two 4N33 devices.

When S1 opens, the short is removed from its output circuit, but the response time of the latter is longer than that of the emitter. The current therefore flows through the output of the upper 4N33, through the diode emitter of this same device to maintain the output in its conducting state and through the emitter of the lower 4N33. Thus the output of the lower device remains in its conducting state after S1 has re-opened.

The voltage across the two forward-biased emitting diodes is around 3.5 V and it is convenient to operate these diodes at about 5 mA. Thus, a suitable value for the resistor R is $(V^+ - 3.5)/0.005$ or about 3.9 kilohm with a 24 V supply.

Bidirectional control

The output current of an optocoupler using a phototransistor or a photo-Darlington device must flow only in one direction, so such a device cannot control alternating current.

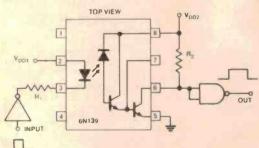


Figure 16. Controlling a bl-directional current using an optocoupler.

This problem can easily be overcome by the use of the circuit of Figure 16, in which the input-to-output current is rectified by a diode bridge circuit before being fed to the output stage of the optocoupled device.

The control signal which switches the output on and off must be unidirectional.

Power supply

Optocoupling devices can be used to isolate the control voltage of a regulated high voltage power supply from this supply line. The basic circuit which may be used is shown in Figure 17.

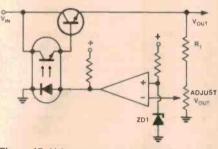


Figure 17. Using an optocoupler in a high voltage series-pass regulator.

A current flows from the stabilised output supply through the high value resistor R1 so that the variable resistor taps off a voltage proportional to the output voltage. This is compared with that across the zener diode D1 using the operational amplifier.

The output signal from this amplifier is fed to the emitter of the optocoupled device which is used to control the series pass transistor and hence to keep the output voltage constant. Thus, the amplifier device output is isolated from the high voltage supply.

A photo-Darlington device may be used in this type of circuit for higher feedback loop gain, but an external pass transistor is always required, since the output devices incorporated into optocouplers can handle only very limited power.

Fast interface

The 6N139 with its 'split photo-Darlington' output device enables the high speed of the separate photodiode to be combined with the high gain of the Darlington connected internal transistors. Although the CTR has a minimum value of 400% at a 500 mA input current, the device output can switch in a few microseconds.

A fast non-inverting logic interface circuit using this device is shown in Figure 18. The maximum switching speed depends on the load resistor, R2, and the input resistor, R1. If R1 has a value of 180 ohm a current of about 17 mA will flow to the output of the TTL input device from the internal emitter diode and the use of a 100 ohm load resistor for R2 will then enable data rates of about 300 kbit/s to be obtained. On the other hand, R1 may be increased to 1k8 for a 1.7 mA diode current with R2 2k2 for a maximum data rate of nearly 50 kHz.

Electrocardiograph amplifier

The use of an optocoupled device to provide complete isolation of a patient from electrocardiography equipment is shown in Figure 19. The electrodes from the patient are connected to the programmable 4250 preamplifier stage which operates from +/-3 V battery supplies, nulling facilities being provided by the variable resistor connected between pins 1 and 5.

The same +3 V battery supply provides the bias for the high gain BC109 transistor which drives the diode emitter of the optocoupling device.

The output phototransistor of the optocoupler receives a base bias so that some current is always passing through its collector circuit. This enables the positive and negative parts of the signal waveform to be obtained at the output.

This is a particularly important application of optocoupled devices, since without the isolation provided by such a device, small currents could be fed into the patient which in certain circumstances could produce death.

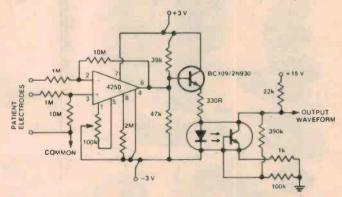
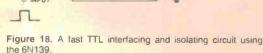


Figure 19. An electrocardiograph preamplifier circuit providing isolation of the patient from the equipment. (Litronix.)



Lab Notes

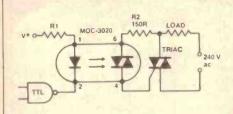


Figure 20. Control of ac power where there is a resistive load, using the MOC-3020.

The MOC-3020

The small triac in the MOC-3020 output can provide a current of up to 100 mA. This is too small for controlling the mains current passing through the load in almost all applications, but is adequate to trigger an additional external triac.

A circuit of this type is shown in Figure 20 in which the output of the TTL gate, controls the emitter current of the MOC-3020 which triggers the internal triac, the latter triggering the external triac.

The latter device should be selected so that it can hold-off the applied mains voltage and also pass whatever current is required by the particular load being used.

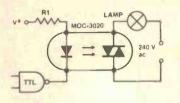


Figure 21. Controlling a lamp on the ac mains using a MOC-3020 (but watch the power rating).

Figure 21 shows the use of the MOC-3020

to switch the ac current through a lamp fed

from the 240 V mains when the lamp current

is less than 100 mA. As the filament of the

lamp has a much lower resistance when it is

cold, care must be taken to ensure that the initial peak current is not excessive (about

1 A for a very short time is permissible).

In the circuits of Figures 20 and 21, the load is resistive and conduction of the internal triac ceases when the mains voltage passes through zero during the course of the mains cycle.

In the case of an inductive load (such as an electric motor), however, large back-emf pulses can be generated when the current ceases to flow through the load and this could

Figuré 22. Control of ac power where the load is inductive (i.e. a motor), using the MOC-3020. Note the use of a 'snubber' network. Typical values for the RC network would be R=180 ohms, C=220n.

cause the internal triac of the optocoupler to

This problem can be avoided through the

use of the type of circuit shown in Figure 22.

the values of the components of the 'snubber

network' connected across the external triac

being dependent on the load inductance and

operate in an improper way.

resistance

Conclusion

Simple optocoupler devices can be employed in a wide range of circuits from the simplest types to quite complex ones. At prices ranging from under one dollar up to a few dollars, they are excellent value!



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Ref: EA March/April 1983

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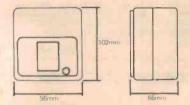
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ecification

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Sensor:	Dual element pyro-electric detector					
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Track Test:	LED operates in disarm state					
Relay Output:	SPCO 1A 30V	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1				
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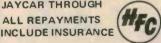
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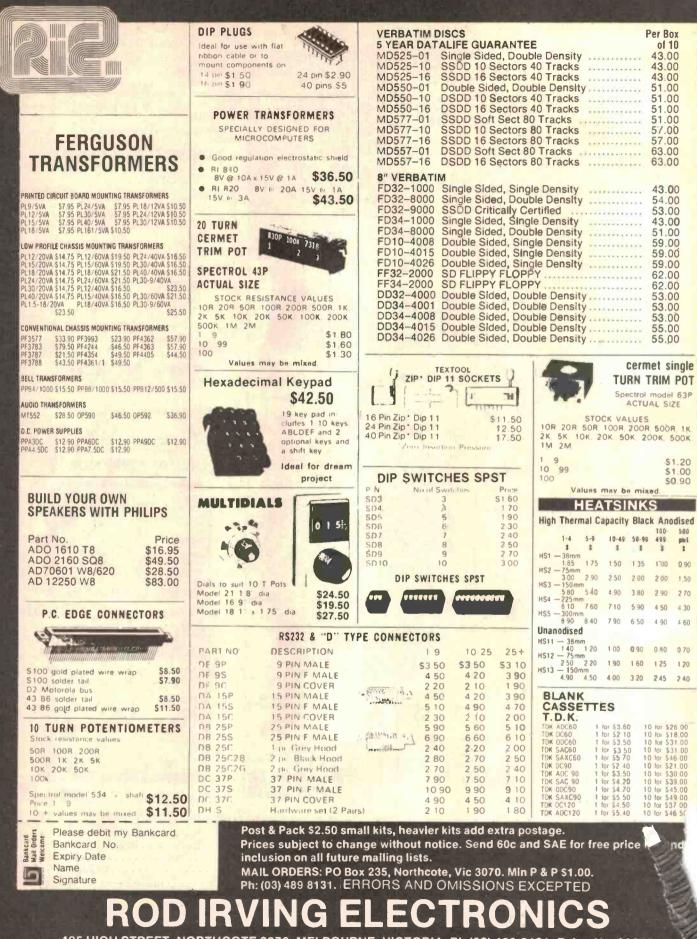
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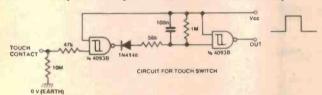
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IDEAS FOR EXPERIMENTERS

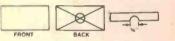
Making touch switches

One of the most difficult aspects of using touch switches in projects is the mechanical construction of the switch. This touch switch was designed by **Tim Wooler of** Wahroonga NSW to be used with the circuit found in the September 1981 ETI, page 51 Figure 5 (reproduced below). It is a method which is quick, easy and uses readily available parts. The amount of water required should be put in a plastic container then the Sodium Hydroxide added to make the solution. After the piece is sprayed with varnish lettering may be put on the front and another coat of varnish applied to hold it in place.

The next item required is a piece of blank pc board of the same size as the piece of



The touch plate is constructed of aluminium sheet. A piece of aluminium is cut out to the size required, then in the centre back a small indent is made by drilling with a '4" bit half way through the aluminium, as shown.

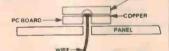


If a matt finish is required the front of the aluminium may be sanded with successively finer grades of wet and dry paper. Then the aluminium is placed in Sodium Hydroxide solution for a few minutes to etch the surface. It is then washed clean, dried and sprayed with a coat of clear matt varnish. Draino, used for cleaning drains, is about 60% Sodium Hydroxide, and is ideal for etching the aluminium. Great care should be taken with the Sodium Hydroxide solution to keep it off the skin and clothes.

aluminium. A 1/16" hole is drilled in the centre of the pc board. The wire for the switch is passed from the non-copper side through the hole and soldered. The joint is then filed down to make it as small as possible.



Now the switch is almost complete. All that remains is to glue the aluminium piece to the pc board, the hole in the back of the aluminium covering the solder joint on the copper side of the pc board. Tarzans Grip worked well here. The switch is now complete. To mount the switch on a panel a hole is drilled for the wire and the pc board is glued to the panel, as shown.



Aid to safe soldering of CMOS chips

In articles describing an electronics project which uses CMOS chips there's usually a warning about the soldering of these devices. These warnings usually contain advice about heatsinking and earthing the barrel of the soldering iron etc.

Keith Jeeves of Kirrawee NSW describes a simple device which he uses for working with CMOS chips and he says this method has never let him down.

An IC test clip is a device with (usually) 16 pins arranged in a 'clothes peg' type clamp. It is intended to extend each of these pins of an IC to a tester, usually via a length of ribbon cable. However, if all the tags at the top of the clip are connected together with short lengths of wire and a length of flexible lead is soldered to the arrangement with a crocodile clip attached to the free end, a foolproof soldering aid is the result.

In use, the crocodile clip is attached to the barrel of the soldering iron, the earth rail of the ciruit board or any good earth.

The test clip is clamped over the IC while the chip is in its protective foam and used to transport the IC to the circuit board (use 1 — a handling device).

The clip is left in place during soldering and will shunt heat away from the chip (use 2 - a heatsink).

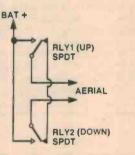
The clip will ensure that all the pins of the IC are at earth potential during soldering (use 3 — a static eliminator).

Automatic car aerial correction

In ETI January '83, we published the 'Automatic car aerial' circuit, designed by **Steve Gagen** of **North Balwyn**, Victoria.

Steve received several letters and phone calls from people who had built the circuit but couldn't get it to work. So he checked his circuit again and found that he had made a couple of errors when copying his circuit to send to us. So all you experimenters can relax now as this amended circuit is guaranteed to work.

The most important error was that diodes D2 and D3 were reversed, so that positive, rather than negative, pulses were sent to the 555 and it would not trigger. The wiring of the relays was also mixed up, confusing the wiring of a DPST relay with the correct wiring for a SPDT relay. The correct wiring for the SPDT relays is shown below.



'Traffic lights' circuit correction

Charles Symes of Flynn ACT designed a circuit, 'Traffic lights', which appeared in ETI November '82 on page 56. There were two mistakes in the circuit, both referring to the pre-setting of the six JK flip flops.

IC1b should be reset therefore the wire from pin 8 to pin 7 should be removed.

IC3b should be set (i.e: Q high). The reset line from R5C6 to pin 3 of IC3a should be connected to pin 7 of IC3b.

In order to drive more than one LED off each flip flop will require a transistor driver stage for each output.

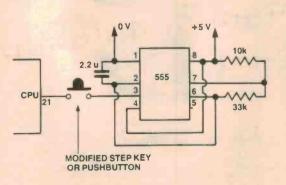
Rapid step through of '660 memory

Operating the '660 by repeated pressing of the step key, or changing the contents of the address window, is a tedious way of stepping through memory.

of stepping through memory. So Michael Samerski of Loftus NSW devised a circuit hich uses a 555 in the astable ode to pulse pin 21 of the CPU a determined frequency, he dominant frequ

of the step keys can be disof the step keys can be disoted for normal use and core to operate as a step repeat of Or a separate pushbutton key be installed.

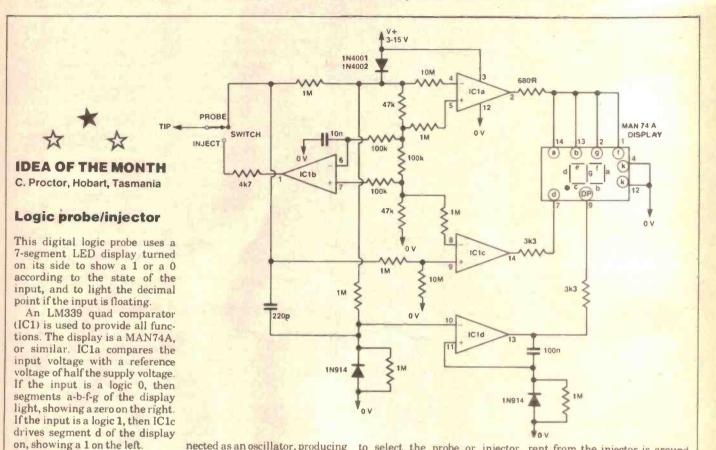
A word of warning - never supply short results.



hold down both 'step' and 'step repeat' keys simultaneously as a supply short results. A piece of Vero board was used for the circuit and glued on to the main board between IC5 and IC24.

IDEA OF THE MONTH

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.



nected as an oscillator, producing square waves at its output. It oscillates at around 1 kHz. Rise and fall times of its output are around 100 ns. The switch is used

to select the probe or injector function.

The supply 'oltage can range from 3 V to '.5 V. Probe input current is around 2 uA, sink cur-

rent from the injector is around 16 mA and thus the unit can be used with both CMOS and TTL circuitry. It could be built for less than \$10.

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tive pulse will be stretched by

IC1d, flashing the decimal point.

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'IDEA OF THE MONTH' CONTEST

Scope Laboratories, who manufacture and distribute soldering frons and accessory tools, have offered to sponsor a contest with a prize to be given away every month for the best litem submitted for publication in the 'Ideas for Experimenters' column — one of the most consistently popular features in 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, Federal Publishing Company Proprietry Limited, ESN, The Litho Centre 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 winn idea, will be published in the next possible issue of ETI.

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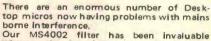
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For much more serious problems, or when a free standing unit (not illustrated) is re-quired the MS4004 is ideal, it will pass 2 amps (conservative) at 240V AC. This unit is a grey painted metal case that plugs into a standard mains socket. On one end of the case is an unswitched 240V outlet Vice-the case is an unswitched 240V outlet. Virtually the only thing that comes out of this socket is mains. All frequencies above 50 Hz are very heavily attenuated. Ideal for problem areas. Cat. MS4002



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SOCKET It's hard to keep up with demand for the popular 24 pin zero insertion force socket





The 216 cell 9V battery is a common source of power for many projects. The problem is, however that they are difficult to mount. You usually end up letting the battery bounce around the box tethered to its battery snap. This great unit (pictured) enables you to secure the 9V cell as well as connect to it. Great for any portable equipment! Cat. PH9232

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standard. The panel is deep blue whilst the cover is sprayed with a durable black enamel. The kit is available right now from Jaycar at only \$449 - compare that with Inferior units that can cost over \$2,000!! \$449 Cat KJ6621

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History of the RAAF Wireless Reserve

The RAAF Wireless Reserve was created about 1931 by Howard Love (then VK3BM), President of the WIA Victorian Division and the Air Board of the RAAF.

It was realised that the radio amateurs of Australia represented a great potential of emergency communications to the RAAF in providing a group of trained signals operators.

At the outbreak of the 1939/45 war some 200 operators were called up for full-time active services from all states.

The Air Force appointed Bob Cunningham VK3ML, with the rank of Pilot Officer, to command and organise this reserve. Bob now wishes to write a history of the RAAF Wireless Reserve. Unfortunately there are many missing gaps in the 1931-1939 years where records of members and their activities are unavailable. He would therefore be grateful if former members of the Reserve would provide him with known lists of members and any items of interesting activities worth recording in the proposed history.

Please forward any such information to VK3ML at 384 Glenferrie Road, Malvern Vic. 3144.

Traeger get Butternut

Traeger Distributors (NSW) Pty Ltd has been appointed as sole Australian agents for Butternut Electronics Co of San Marcos, Texas USA.

Butternut are the manufacturers of the famous HSV-6 vertical all band — no relays amateur antenna (featured in CQ Feb. '82).

In addition to their range of amateur antennas, Traeger will also be handling their 35 ft (10.65 m) commercial antennas to the basic HSV-6 design for base/in-field use.

These commercial antennas will cover the frequency range of 2-18 MHz and are specifically built for clients' frequencies. Further information can be obtained from Traeger on amateur and commercial models in the Butternut range.

Traeger Distributors are better known as state agents and distributors for Tracker Communications Pty Ltd, South Australia HF SSB products.

You can contact Traeger at P.O. Box 348, Moree NSW 2400. (067)52-1627.

Vicom releases handheld transceivers

Vicom has recently released a new series of handheld transceivers in UHF and VHF. This series of FM transceivers offers high quality, ease of operation and an economical price, Vicom claim.

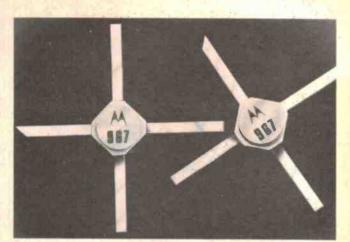
The transceivers, which have been approved by the Department of Communications, include an SEC-approved battery charger and feature rugged construction.

They can be supplied to operate in a choice of bands and with a choice of output. For example, the UHF models cover the bands 450-470 MHz and 470-500 MHz. One version has an output of one watt only. The other version has outputs of either one watt or three watts, in the same unit. These are called the SU101 series.

The VHF models cover 148-174 MHz and provide a choice of output of either one watt or five watts in the same unit. These are called the SV1000 series.

Vicom provides a 12 month warranty on the transceivers. Full specifications and details of option are available from Vicom, 57 City Rd, South Melbourne Vic. 3205. (03)62-6931. They have offices in Sydney, NSW and Lower Hutt, N.Z.





Motorola offer 1 GHz GaAs FETs

Motorola, which has been sampling the industry with state-of-the-art UHF GaAs FETs, is going into full scale production and is prepared to deliver these in quantity.

The new Motorola FETs offer 1 GHz performance with a typical 18 dB gain and 1.2 dB noise level. The devices represent the first US high-volume, low-cost GaAs FETs to compete directly with parts that, until now, have been manufactured exclusively in Japan. stock, according to Motorola, the transistors are being introduced under the part numbers MRF966 for plastic packaged devices and MRF967 for ceramic package components.

"We expect to compete aggressively with all competitors in this field — both in performance and in price," says Doug Fowler, Motorola product planner for RF Products, "And we're working toward developing higher frequency GaAs FETs which we expect to introduce later this year."

Available from warehouse year.

New WA antenna manufacturer

The Western Antenna Company is pleased to announce the commencement of local manufacture at their Osborne Park, Perth, factory.

A large range of frequency conscious base station and directional antennas, specifically designed for operation in the West Australian environment, are now available direct from a genuine local producer.

Employing the latest designs and up to date test equipment, Western Antenna has the capacity to manufacture antennae up to 1.5 GHz and welcomes the opportunity to satisfy any specificrequirements.

With nearly twenty years combined experience in the field of radio communication Western Antenna offers advice on all types of antenna applications, both mobile and base station.

Also offered is an overnight service on all emergency requirements, thus keeping system off-air time to a minimum.

These services, together with the large range of stock mobile antennae, accessories, coaxial connectors, cable (multicore and coaxial) and speakers enables

Western Antenna to offer the complete service to the WA radio communication market.

The company is located at Unit 2, 9 Collingwood St, Osborne Park WA 6017. (09) 446-4448.

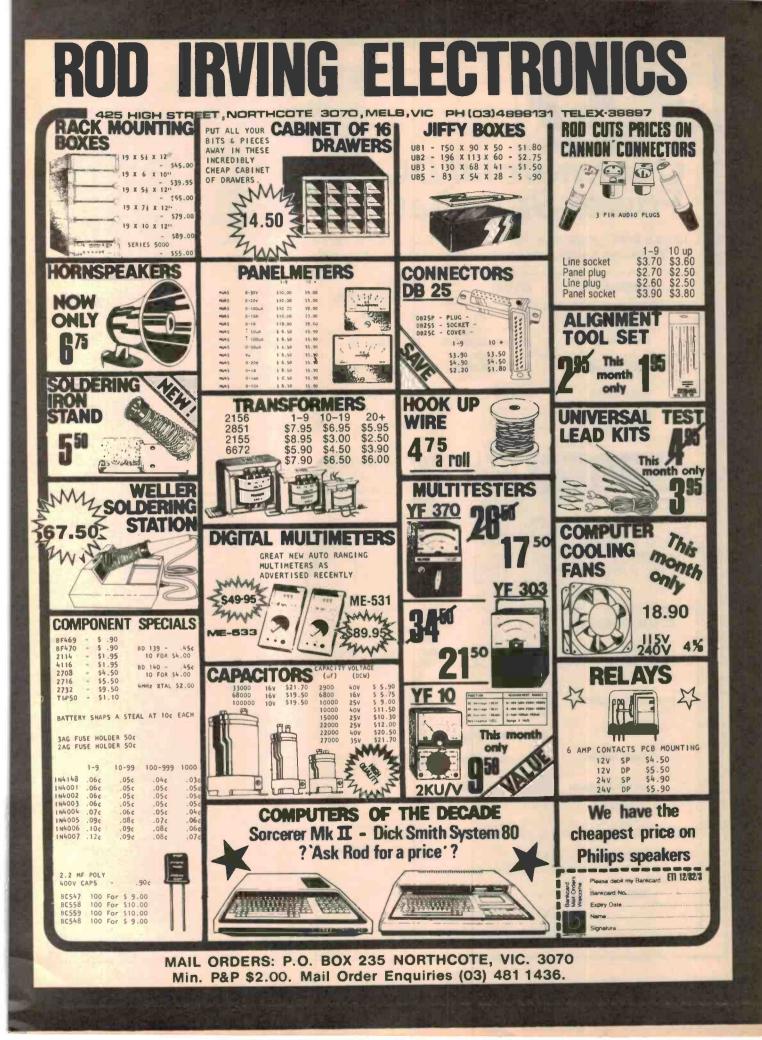
New low-loss foam coax

Kabelmetal of West Germany now have in production 40 mm (1%") low-loss foam dielectric coaxial cable.

The distributors, Antenna Engineering Australia Pty Ltd, say this new cable is ideal for long runs at 2.5 GHz and below where pressurisation is not desirable.

Attenuation per 100 m is quoted as: 1000 MHz 2.9 dB, 1700 MHz 4.25 dB, and 1900 MHz 4.6 dB.

For further information contact Antenna Engineering Australia Pty Ltd, P.O. Box 191, Croydon Vic. 3136. (03)728-1777,





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SCANNERS' WORLD

WELCOME

Welcome to 'Scanners' World'. If you're interested in the exciting new hobby of scanning, then this column is for you.

Got anything interesting to report? — then we'd like to hear from you. Heard any interesting DX (long distance reception)? Tell others about it — date, time, frequency, location, etc. Found a new and interesting channel? — other scanners would like to know.

Importers/distributors/retailers — readers would like to know about your products. Everything the scanning enthusiast needs — from the scanners themselves to antennas, mod. kits, rotators, whatever.

Send all information to: The Editor, 'Scanners' World', ETI Magazine, P.O. Box 21, Waterloo NSW 2017.

New accessories for SX-200 scanner

GFS Electronics recently announced the release of our new accessories to suit their JIL SX-200 Scanning receiver.

The first, known as the Model CVR-1B Scanverter, allows the SX-200 to cover 216 to 380 MHz. It simply plugs in series with the external antenna lead and gives the SX-200 full frequency coverage from 26 MHz to 514 MHz with no gaps except for the 88 to 108 MHz FM Broadcast band.



The range 216 to 380 MHz encompasses frequencies used by the Space Shuttle crew for direct communication to tracking stations.

The Model CVR-2 Globscan shortwave converter turns the SX-200 into a broadcast and shortwave receiver. It provides coverage from 550 kHz to 26 MHz enabling the user to receive all normal broadcast stations as well as thousands of overseas signals from shortwave stations.

Like the CVR-1B it simply plugs in series with the external antenna lead of the SX-200.

Priced at \$199 and \$189 respectively the CVR-1B and CVR-2 turn the SX-200 into a full coverage programmable receiver from 550 kHz through to 514 MHz with the exception of 88 to 108 MHz.

Also available, and designed to increase the JIL SX-200's facilities, are two user-assembled and installed kits.

The A4-AM kit allows the SX-200 to automatically select the AM mode whenever it receives an Airband or 27 MHz Marine/ CB frequency. The facility is also manually overideable so that the FM mode can be used in either of these bands, if required.

The EXP-32 memory expander kit provides the SX-200 with an additional 16 memory channels. With this kit installed a total of 32 memories are available and may be selected in two separate banks of 16 or the entire 32.

Prices are \$32 and \$53 for the A4-AM and EXP-32 respectively. For full details of all four products contact GFS Electronic Imports, 15 McKeon Road, Mitcham Vic. 3132. (03)873-3939.

Low cost, 10 channel desk-top scanner from Dick Smith

Dick Smith Electronics has released an inexpensive desk-top scanner. The Bearcat 150FB is a 10 channel crystal-less programmable scanner covering a large part of the UHF and VHF spectrum.

The frequency ranges covered are: • UHF from 406-490 MHz (includes the full amateur 70 centimetre band) • 66-98 MHz (includes Australian VHF low band allocation) • 144-174 MHz (includes amateur two metre band and VHF high band).

With the Bearcat 150FB you don't need crystals. You can program the frequencies into it and change them anytime and program different frequencies, as you prefer.

Features include a smooth, touch-sensitive keyboard (no knobs and switches), 8-digit fluorescent display to show the frequency programmed for each channel and special scan function and command confirmation.

0

The receiver sensitivity is specified as 0.5 uV on VHF, 0.8 uV on UHF. It will scan the programmed channels at 16 channels/ second and it has a two second selective delay. The unit is powered from 240 Vac and is supplied with a telescopic antenna. an external antenna socket is provided.

The Bearcat 150FB is listed in Dick's catalogue as No. D-2800 and costs only \$275 from any Dick Smith Electronics store.

Mobile scanner by Kraco -

The Kraco Pro 20 MKii scanner is different from most in that it is specifically designed to be mounted in a vehicle for mobile use. It operates on the vehicle 12 Vdc supply and is compact enough to be conveniently mounted in almost any vehicle.



While a telescopic antenna is supplied the receiver is fitted with a Motorola-type connector on the rear to accept the normal car-type antenna lead.

The unit features a programmable PLL-type double conversion FM receiver which covers both the VHF Hi and Lo bands, from 70.010 MHz to 84.410 MHz and 156.010 MHz to 170.410 MHz, in 15 kHz steps. Any twenty frequencies of the 1920 frequencies within these ranges can be programmed without the need to purchase even one crystal.

The receiver is solid state for low battery consumption and uses one crystal filter and two ceramic filters to ensure excellent sensitivity and selectivity. Backup batteries are included to provide memory 'keep alive' of the programmed frequencies even if the dc power is removed.

Programming of the required frequencies is easy and can be performed simply 'in situ' by setting the programme switches according to the frequency selection chart supplied.

Manual channel change and automatic scanning function as well as a channel bypass feature are standard equipment. A green LED display, which is more visible in bright sunlight, is used for channel number indication. Other features include adjustable squelch control and scanning delay function.

Further details are available from Imark Pty Ltd, 167 Roden Street, West Melbourne Vic. 3003. (03)329-5433.

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-163 Lab. supply

Most of the information on parts and kit suppliers for this project was covered in last month's Shoparound, so we'll just re-iterate the kit suppliers: Altronics in Perth, Rod Irving in Melbourne and Dick Smith Electronics (stores in all states). Don't forget to try All Electronic Components in Melbourne while you're shopping around, too.

Ferguson Transformers has advised us that they will be making a transformer suitable for this project, part No. **PF4673**. This, they advise, is constructed to the relevant clauses of Australian Standard 3126. It includes the 15 V/250 mA auxilliary winding. Check with your local supplier(s) to see if it's in stock, or can be obtained. Recommended retail price is \$39.90.

ETI-1516 'Sure Start' ignition for model engines

Most components for this project should be readily available from almost any electronic components supplier. If you're after a kit, try Rod Irving Electronics and All Electronic Components in Melbourne.

If you're shopping around for individual components, then you'll find the FX2243 potcore is not a common item. However, Electronic Agencies in Sydney have indicated they'll be stocking it and you'll find Radio Despatch Service (also in Sydney) plus All Electronic Components in Melbourne keep this component in stock. Don't forget to ask for two cup cores and a bobbin.

The potentiometers with slotted shafts were obtained from Dick Smiths but you can make your own by cutting a pot shaft very short and then cutting a slit across the shaft end with the hacksaw.

You can obtain negatives or positives of the meter scale and pc board artwork from ETI Artwork Sales, as mentioned in the article.

Ready-made printed circuit boards can be obtaned from any of the suppliers listed in Shoparound on page 80 of the May issue.

ETI-688 Bipolar PROM programmer

This useful little gadget should be found on the shelf of every digital enthusiast's workshop. Most of the components can be obtained off-the-shelf from almost any electronic components retailer. The exception would perhaps be the 16-pin ZIF socket.

However, plenty of suppliers stock these. Try: Radio Despatch Service in Sydney; Data Parts in Shepparton, Victoria; Rod Irving Electronics, Magraths and Ellistronics in Melbourne, or Active Electronics (mail order only, 4 King St, Sandringham Vic.).

Rod Irving Electronics has indicated they'll be carrying a kit for this project. Printed circuit artwork is obtainable through our artwork sales (see the article). Ready-made pc boards can be obtained from the suppliers listed on page 80 of last month's issue.

ETI-153 Temp. probe

Another of our popular add-on projects for your multimeter. Kits should be obtainable from Electronic Agencies in Sydney plus Rod Irving Electronics and All Electronic Components, both in Melbourne.

If you're assembling the components yourself, not building a kit, then you'll have to do a bit of shopping around to find the AD590 temperature sensor IC. There are several versions (refer to the article). The device is made by Analog Devices, distributed here by Parameters Pty Ltd, who can be contacted at (02)439-3288 in Sydney or (03)580-7444 in Melbourne.



The LM336 precision voltage reference made by National Semiconductor is stocked by Jaycar and Radio Despatch Service in Sydney. Also try Rod Irving Electronics and All Electronic Components in Melbourne. Note that there are several versions, the one used in this project is the 2.5 V type. We obtained ours from National Semiconductor distributor, Semtech Pty Ltd, Suite 6/1 Johnston Lane, Lane Cove West NSW 2066. (02)428-4111.

Artwork for the pc board and front panel is obtainable from our Artwork Sales Dept., or readymade pc boards and Scotchcals can be obtained from the suppliers listed on page 80 of last month's issue.



Look out Joh, here comes Dick Smith! Queensland 'country members' can now source their electronic requirements from stores in the country centres of Townsville and Toowoomba.

Townsville, erstwhile capital of 'the deep north', now sports a fully equipped Dick Smith store at the corner of Ingham Rd and Cowley St (077)72-5722. "Store manager Syd McKitrick (pictured left) and his specially trained staff are looking forward to serving you".



Toowoomba, commercial and social hub of the Darting Downs area, also sports its own fully equipped Dick Smith store, too. It's located at the corner of Ruthven and Bowen Sts (076)38-4300. "Store manager Brian Marney (pictured right) and his specially trained staff are looking forward to serving you".

If you picked up a Dick Smith catalogue from our April issue, now you know where to get those goodies. If you haven't a catalogue, drop in to your nearest store and get one.



Save time and trouble with mail order. Just fill out the coupon on page 120.

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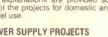
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IF YOU HAVE WORKED, or are now working, in any aspect of research and development — be it electronics, physics or whatever — then no doubt you have suffered the frustrations of administrative cutbacks and frugality over the past half dozen years.

From the research worker's point of view, a certain amount of administrative 'impedance' is always expected and encountered. But recently the value of 'Z' has risen, eh?

It seems that Gerhard Herzberg of Canada's National Research Council has found a way to quantify administrative impedance. He claims that, irrespective of a researcher's brightness, his current output is inversely proportional to the administrative impedance placed in his path. Sounds familiar? Let's write that as an equation. $I_{output} = \frac{P_{otential}}{\sum Z_{admin.}}$

 $(\Sigma = 'sum')$

Looks remarkably like Ohm's law, doesn't it? Herzberg says that $\Sigma Z_{admin.}$, the 'bureaucracy factor', reduces I_{output} by as much as 50 per cent, which is diametrically opposed to what one would want in an ideal world.

What can be done to reduce the effects of administrative impedance? How about applying a bit of ac theory remember what it says about increasing admittance as the frequency reduces? If you think of the administration as applying 'interference' at a certain frequency, then think about means of reducing the frequency...

The laws of nature

One of the first laws of nature one learns, whether one is a science student or not, is **Murphys' Law**, which states that if anythign can go wrong, it will (... see!). However, there are a number of concomitant laws, which, although they affect our everyday existance, are not so well observed or publicised. For the edification of all then, here they are:

Mrs Murphy's Law: "Murphy was always the optomist". Jenkinson's Law: "It will never work". Sattinger's Law: "It works better if

you plug it in".

The Harvard Law: "Under rigorously controlled conditions the device will do what it damn well pleases".

Pudder's Law: "What begins well, ends badly", and the corollary: "What begins badly ends badly".

Smith's Law: "The man who smiles when things go badly . . . has thought of someone to put the blame on"!

(Thanks to 'Radio Communications', journal of the RSGB, Break-In, journal of the NZART, and a series of anonymous authors for the wisdom of that lot.)

This remarkable amplifier was developed over 95 years from a primitive reed organ.

SYAMAHA

The reed organs that Mr. Yamaha designed and built would be considered primitive by today's standards.

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The pyramid-shaped B-6 amplifier illustrated above for instance, is just as much 'state-of-the-art' now as Mr. Yamaha's reed organs were 95 years ago. And though technology has changed, the Yamaha principle hasn't.

All of our audio equipment, just like our fine musical instruments, is designed, crafted and ruthlessly tested by musicians. Just like our reed organs almost a century ago.

Indeed, the trained ear rather than a computer will always be the final arbiter of perfection.

And naturally the perfection that our musicians require and that our heritage demands, cannot be achieved by cutting corners or trimming costs.

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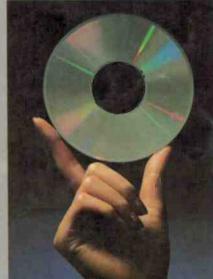
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