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- Unique syntax check. Only lines with correct syntax are accepted into programs. A cursor identifies errors immediately. This prevents entry of long and complicated programs with faults only discovered when you try to run them.
- Excellent string-handling capability-takes up to 26 string variables of any length. All strings can undergo all relational tests (e.g. comparison). The $\mathrm{ZX80}$ also has string inputto request a line of text when necessary. Strings do not need to be dimensioned.
- Up to 26 single dimension arrays.
- FOR/NEXT loops nested up to 26
- Variable names of any length.
- BASIC language also handles full Boolean arithmetic, conditional expressions, etc.
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## BREADBOARD

PROVIDING there are no last minute production or distribution hiccups with this issue lafter our industrial problems earlier in the year we only managed to get back on schedule last month) you could be reading this in time to make plans to visit Breadboard '80. Odd though the name is we are sure nearly every enthusiast will by now be aware that the Breadboard exhibition caters for all those interested in electronics as a hobby.

Once again $P E$ will be exhibiting, in our own rather unpretentious manner. We will be very pleased to meet any readers that care to come along, and of course, we will have a number of projects on show-many of them operational. We will also be selling past (back to August ' 80 ) and present copies and our own book PE Popular Projects.

Some of the items we expect to have working are: PE Teletext, PE Master Rhythm, PE Starspinner (see page 31), a speech synthesiser (see page 44), PE Congress Hi-Fi Amp, Compukit Sound Generator, etc. We will also be showing many items of test gear including the PE Microtune (see page 26) and the range of in-car entertainment equipment from our special
offer on page 24 (this equipment will not be available to purchase from the stand). So if you want to see any of these items or if you just want to chat, come and find us on stands E3 and E4.

If last year is anything to go by, a weekday is best and make sure you bring earplugs and a loud voice! Might we suggest that you also bring plenty of money as there have been many exhibition offers on retailers stands in past years and you could find some bargains.

## AVAILABILITY

Many readers have informed us that they have problems buying recent issues-some have been told that we have not published certain issues, one man even rang recently to ask if PE had ceased publicationl Let us make it quite clear that we have published every issue this year-although some were more than a month late.

One of the problems is that these days the newsagents are watching their finances and are not prepared to stock more issues than they are sure they can sell. This means that they often sell out early and few spare copies of any issue are available. In order to make sure of your issue, may we suggest you place an order with your
newsagent and ask for your copy if it fails to arrive.

## SPECIALISSUES

The availability problem becomes more acute when we have a special issue, gift or extra supplement etc., This issue carries the Electrovalue catalogue free with all UK copies and next month the issue will carry a free 132 page Tandy catalogue, banded to it. These free catalogues do increase demand for issues so please don't miss out! You have been warned! We are also planning special issues for March, April, May and June and we expect our February issue to be in demand because we hope to cover the electronics incorporated in an entirely new and quite revolutionary luxury British car, which should be launched after Christmas.

For some time PE contributors have been involved in the development of instruments and a locking system for this $£ 65,000$ plus vehicle. We will be describing the development of these instruments and showing how to make similar items to fit rather more mundane vehicles. We can't reveal what the car is or what it looks like yet, but "stay tuned" for full details.

Mike Kenward

## EDITOR

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## Technical Queries

We are unable to offer any advice on the use or purchase of commercial equipment or the incorporation or modification of designs published in Practical Electronics.
All letters requiring a reply should be accompanied by a stamped, self addressed envelope and each letter should relate to one published project only.
Components are usually available from advertisers; where we anticipate supply difficulties a source will be suggested.

## Back Numbers

Copies of most of our recent issues are available from: Post Sales Department (Practical Electronics), IPC Magazines Ltd., Lavington House, 25 Lavington Street, London SE1 OPF, at 95p each including inland/Overseas p\&p.

## Binders

Binders for PE are available from the same address as back numbers at $£ 4.30$ each to UK or overseas addresses, including
postage and packing, and VAT where appropriate. Orders should state the year and volume required.

## Subscriptions

Copies of PE are available by post, inland or overseas, for $£ 11.80$ per 12 issues, from: Practical Electronics, Subscription Department, Oakfield House, Perrymount Road, Haywards Heath, West Sussex RH16 3DH. Cheques and postal orders should be made payable to IPC Magazines Limited.


## ECONOMIC SCOPE

The new Model SB 3M oscilloscope from Albol Electronic will serve most purposes required by industrial, service and hobby engineers, and yet manages to keep on the right side of the significant $£ 100$ price barrier. With a bandwidth of 0 to 3 MHz at -3 dB (extending to 6 MHz at -6 dB ), the SB 3 M breaks new ground, in its class, by offering time-base automatic triggering by i.c. comparator control of the type usually fitted only to luxury 'scopes. A 10 mV signal is all that is needed for a firmly locked and triggered timebase.


The measuring field on the c.r.t. is 50 by 60 mm , and the deflection sensitivities are selectable (by push-button) from 0.05 to 20 $\mathrm{V} / \mathrm{cm}$. Calibration accuracy is $\pm 5$ per cent. Albol say that the input characteristics are 1 megohm $\pm 5$ per cent, and $30 \mathrm{pF} \pm 10$ per cent. The time-base can be either automatically triggered or synchronised, and it has four switch-selectable calibration speeds, from $1 \mu \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{cm}$ to $5 \mathrm{~ms} / \mathrm{cm}$. A six-stage attenuator, from $\times 1$ to $\times 10$, can be applied to each.
Triggering, which can be either internal or external, can be polarised positive or negative, in the range 10 Hz to 500 kHz . If internal synchronisation is used the range extends from 10 Hz to 3 MHz . The internal trigger threshhold is 5 mV , and the external 100 mV .
The SB 3M takes about 20 watts from the 240 V mains, weighs 4.5 kg , and measures 150 mm wide by 340 mm deep by 280 mm high. The price is $£ 99.00$, plus VAT; delivery is exstock.

Albol Electronic \& Mechanical Products Ltd., 3 Crown Buildings, Crown St., London SE5 OJR (01-703 2311).

## MICRO BREADBOARD

The first Eurocard size breadboarding system designed specifically for microprocessor based circuit designs will be launched at this years Breadboard Exhibition by Boss Industrial Mouldings Ltd.

Comprising a central MPU Section capable of accommodating a mixture of $24,28,40$ and 64 pin microprocessors, and flanked on both sides by Auxiliary breadboarding sections for RAM's, ROM's and peripheral chips, this 'world first' system enables complex designs to be rapidly built whilst keeping interconnection
link lengths to an absolute minimum. Dual and single bus strips on all sides, plus 5 incoming power line turret terminals all contribute to make this remarkably versatile and rugged breadboarding system. Easily replaceable, double sided, nickel silver contacts, rated at 1 A and typically 10 m ohms resistance will accept a wide range of lead sizes enabling di.i.l. i.c's transistors, resistors, capacitors and diodes etc to be readily plugged in. The rigid High Impact Polystyrene body is rated up to $75^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and has non-slip rubber backing for working stability.


Capable of accepting $3^{\prime \prime}, \cdot 4^{\prime \prime}, \cdot 5^{\prime \prime}$ and $\cdot 6^{\prime \prime}$ pitch d.i.l. packages without needlessly wasting auxiliary pin positions and breadboarding areas, every contact is alphanumerically indexed, this being imperative for education and training applications where step-by-step build-up instructions are used.
Boss Industrial Mouldings Ltd, 2 Herne Hill Road, London SE24 0AU (01-731 2383).

## SUPER STRIPPER

Tele-Production Ltd. have recently come up with a simple but effective wire stripper, the Telpro Automatic Wire Stripper.


A single squeeze operation strips the insulation from single and stranded wires without damage. Its wide jaws permit fast and accurate stripping without any nicking or scraping of the wire and a gauge is supplied to ensure consistent lengths of stripping during fast production work. Five diameters of wire can be used on this tool, which has the following size cutter: $1 \cdot 0,1 \cdot 6,2 \cdot 0,2 \cdot 6$ and 3.2 mm . Of an all metal construction, it is available ex stock priced $£ 10.50$.

Also available from Tele-Productions is a new p.c.b. holder with a quick release trigger which allows a p.c.b. to be removed and replaced in seconds. There is also a special attachment which when fitted to the holding arms of the unit can be repositioned to hold
small components such as switches etc., during soldering.

The unit can hold boards up to 12 in long and can revolve through 360 degrees. The quick release trigger works by spring tension which can be adjusted. The diecast base of the holder incorporates two trays for holding components.


The MPC 2 Holder is priced at $£ 30.00$ excluding VAT and p\&p.

Tele-Production Tools, Stiron House, Electric Avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex SSO 9NW. (0702 352719).

## 4予 Digit DMM

The new $4 \frac{3}{4}$ digit multimeter from Thurlby Electronics has a scale length of 32,768 counts ( $\pm 15$ bits). This extra resolution enables it to monitor a 1 mV change in a 30 volt power rail, for instance, when a $4 \frac{1}{2}$ digit meter would be limited to 10 mV , and a $3 \frac{1}{2}$ digit meter to 100 mV . In addition, the high resolution virtually eliminates inaccuracy caused by digitising error since this is reduced by 0.003 per cent of full scale, compared to the basic accuracy figures of 0.05 per cent of reading.


Thirty measuring ranges are provided covering the five basic functions of d.c. and a.c. voltage, d.c. and a.c. current, and resistance. In addition, diode test and frequency measurement functions are included. Frequency measurement is achieved via a crystal controlled timebase, and is particularly useful for monitoring oscillators or checking microprocessor clock frequencies, etc. Maximum reading is 3999.9 kHz with overflow to 7 MHz .

The 1503 is housed in a high impact ABS case with a six-position tilt stand which doubles as a carrying handle. Although primarily intended as a laboratory instrument, very low
power circuitry gives it 200 hours of operation from batteries, enabling it to be used as a fully portable field service multimeter. This low power consumption circuitry also eliminates drifts caused by internal heat generation and improves long term stability.

The price of the 1503 is $£ 139$ ex VAT and p\&p.

Thurlby Electronics Ltd. Coach Mews, St. Ives, Huntingdon, Cámbs. PE17 4BN.

## LUCKY DIPS

The latest range of dual-in-line sockets from OK Machine \& Tool for pluggable packaging of integrated circuits includes $8,14,16,18$, $20,24,28,36$ and 40 pin configurations with standard $0.1 \mathrm{in}(2.54 \mathrm{~mm})$ in-line spacing.

Virtually all SS 1, MS 1 and LS 1 devices can be accommodated and in the case of the wire wrap versions the pins are suitable for threelevel wire wrapping. The insulations are made of glass filled thermoplastic polyester and contacts are phosphor bronze. Pins are gold plated over nickel.


These sockets are complemented by a range of cable assemblies of varying lengths, to provide a high number of contacts in the minimum of space, together with high density 28-pin input/output sockets and plugs conforming to the basic 0.01 in $\times 0.01$ in grid layout.

For further information, contact: OK Machine \& Tool (UK) Ltd., Dutton Lane, Eastleigh, Hants SO5 4AA. (0703 610944)

## VEROCASE

A pocket, hand-held box, ideal for housing remote control handsets, instruments etc., is the latest addition to the Vero range of cases.

It incorporates a $20 \times 50 \mathrm{~mm}$ cut-out slot which may be used for fitting panels or switches and a $12 \times 35 \mathrm{~mm}$ recessed panel for labelling. A circuit board $71 \times 107 \mathrm{~mm}$ can be accommodated in the top section of the two

part body by the use of four self-tapping screws, whilst the bottom section will house a board of $56 \times 105 \mathrm{~mm}$. The two sections snap together and are secured by four screws through the base. There is an integral battery compartment which will accept a PP3 or a nickel cadmium stack of $25 \times 45 \mathrm{~mm}$, it has a slide-off cover which allows easy access.

The price of the case is $£ 12.47$ excluding VAT and p\&p.

Vero Electronics Limited, Industrial Estate, Chandler's, Ford, Eastleigh, Hants SO5 3ZR.

## AMBIT

Four new compact modules from Ambit can provide the ideal solution to many MPU data output decoding and display requirements.

Two versions (DM180/1) provide simultaneous decoding and display from multiplexed b.c.d. inputs. Additional options allow for either Hex or Code B displays. The DM180/1 will operate over a voltage range of 3.5 V to 6 V at $20 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ in either the 3.5 or 4 digit display format.


The DM182/3 provides decoding and display using serial data inputs compatible with many types of MPU. At operating voltages of 3 V to 15 V current consumption is typically $60 \mu \mathrm{~A}$.

The modules which are priced at $£ 10.99$ excluding VAT and $\mathrm{p} \& \mathrm{p}$ measure $60 \times 30 \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$ and 12.5 mm l.e.d.s with integral backlighting can also be supplied.

Ambit International, 200 North Service Road, Brentwood, Essex. (0277 230909).

## ATO D INTERFACE

The ADC 1660 is a high speed 16 channel analogue to digital interface board which will connect directly into a standard Acorn 64 DIN bus. The unit provides $A$ to $D$ conversion of 16 inputs at a rate of 16 K conversions per second to 8 -bit resolution.

To the processor the card appears as a block of 16 memory locations which by using 12 d.i.l. switches can be placed in any of 4000 positions in a 64 K map. No special software is required to control the interface, a write pulse from the processor to any of the 16 memory locations loads the analogue multiplexer with the four low order address bits and initiates the conversion sequence. Sample and hold timing is carried out on board and 60 microseconds later the conversion is complete. The processor can time out or an interrupt from the card can inform it that data is available to be read from the same memory location that was written to.

At present the ADC 1660 is available in eurocard form with a 64 way indirect connector for the Acorn bus, but can be link programmed to suit any other 64 way bus.

The ADC 1660 costs $£ 82.00$ in kit form, or ready assembled and tested with front panel and 34 way connector for $£ 110.00$.

Stoneage Electronics, The Cottage, 70 Albion Drive, London, E8 4LX. (254 4727).
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## New Year

The political New Year which opened traditionally with the Political Party and Trade Union conferences has every promise of turbulence. Criticism of Government policy reached a new crescendo, as might be expected, but with a remarkable reversal of roles.

It takes a bit of getting used to when we see the more radical forces of the left becoming the new conservatives, with the reactionaries of the right making the pace in forcing radical change.

We all realise that politicians and trade union leaders need to make their views known in reasonable force but their choice of words and phrases is hardly consistent with fact. Thus, while everyone admits the need for change in industrial performance, we have seen the verbal description of such change progress from the neutral and moderate term rationalisation to restructuring, and now to the destruction of industry. Similarly, the population over the same period has moved from a comparatively mild state of misery, via suffering and sacrificing, to the ultimate crucifixion. The medical metaphor is also much in vogue, particularly on the delicate question of whether the cure will kill the patient.

Listening to the Jeremiahs you might imagine that the whole nation is in extremity whereas the truth is that the areas and industries most affected by the need for change have been problem areas and problem industries for decades and no government yet has found a satisfactory solution for them or is likely ever to do so.

On the broad economic front industry shows no sign of 'destruction' although, naturally, it is feeling the effect of economic squeeze at home and world recession abroad. Exports have been comfortably ahead of imports during past months and the aerospace and electronics industries are not only buoyant but have record order books. Overall, manufacturing industry output has declined seven percent over a
period of a year which embraced crippling strikes in engineering and steel. In the circumstances a creditable performance.

On crucifixion, incomes have kept ahead of inflation and personal savings are near, if not at, an all-time high. And those wanting a late continental holiday were disappointed to find planes fully booked. Of course there is inconvenience, even hardship, deserving of every sympathy and assistance in individual cases, but even these hardly merit the 'crucifixion' label.

## Employment

Employment is the most emotive issue, especially when presented in lurid terms as unemployment in numbers of people rather than percentage of the total workforce. The electronics industry finds itself in a unique position in this delicate area by simultaneously creating new jobs in a new industry while destroying existing ones in long-established industries.

Every new advance in industrial automation developed by electronic engineers and fabricated in an electronics plant has had a single purpose, that of increasing productivity per unit cost elsewhere. Thus, to give but one example, a battery of programmable numerically-controlled machine tools could, in theory, be supervised by a single operator rather than having a skilled manual operator for each machine. One of the tragedies of British industry over the immediate past years is that the attitude to such changes in manufacturing practice has been little different from that of the Luddites of 169 years ago. Hence, the tardy progress in modernisation and excesses in over-manning which are now being rectified at considerable social cost to the individual and to the nation as a whole.

At the same time the electronics industry itself has had to readjust to new work patterns resulting in changes of technology as well as to variations in markets. On the latter, one notes that the small-boat radar business of Decca is being discontinued by Racal, new owners. This is no surprise and is a result of being unable to compete commercially with Asian manufacture. Some 350 jobs are said to be at stake but transfers to more profitable areas within the Racal group and imminent retirement of other Decca people will ease the blow and enable most to be absorbed.

Improved technology rather than lack of market is said to be the reason for Thorn cut-backs at their consumer electronics plant at Colwick. The TX9 and TX10 television chassis were designed for easier assembly. Not only are there far fewer components (through LSI) but automated insertion means that assembly is far less labourintensive.

In fact the number of people in electronics goods manufacture is increasing but only at a fraction of the rate of growth of cash turnover. There is still an increasing demand for engineers and technicians but the armies of girl assemblers once needed for wiring up and soldering are no longer required. The circuits are now supplied already wired in the shape of ICs and LSI
from the semiconductor manufacturers, interconnected in PCBs, and are machine soldered in final assembly.

One can't help reflecting on the good fortune that the British electronics industry has remained comparatively free from Luddite attitudes, otherwise it would not and could not exist today.

## Forecast

At the risk of treading hazardous ground I still forecast continuing prosperity for the electronics and aerospace industries. I include aerospace because of its huge electronic content. The two are interdependent, especially in the higher and more sophisticated branches of technology.

There will still be ups and downs, mainly in consumer electronics (a perennial problem) but taken as a whole, growth curve has got to be upwards.

I base this assessment on past and present performance of the larger well established companies on which, like the motor industry, many smaller companies feed, and on continuing investment such as the $£ 8.5$ million recently announced for expansion of GIM's plant at Glenrothes. There is also heartening news from Inmos with a promising development in a 16 k static ram although we must wait to see how technical design is converted to production and sales.

Another favourable indicator is the exhibition scene. The Farnborough Air Show was the best for many years. The production equipment Internepcon show in its new home at the Brighton Conference Centre has 400 exhibitors, the greatest number yet. Also new to Brighton this year (from London) was the International Broadcasting Convention packed with professional studio and transmitting equipment from a whole gamut of companies from Acron Video to Zoom Television. Across the channel in Paris the British-run Automatic Testing 80 was also a success with a complete sell-out of space and record attendance.

There is every reason for cheer in high technology industries. They are actively doing, not just talking. They are also crying out for young numerate, literate and scientifically-minded recruits. And yet the National Union of Teachers and the Schools Council are reported as criticising the proposed core curriculum which calls for a minimum number of hours per week to be devoted to study-of what? You guessed right first time, the study of mathematics, English and science.

It is now abundantly clear that technology is the road forward. And this is the area where we can and do sell profitably to all countries including our own. Not only electronics but in other high technology areas, too..

I remain optimistic, at least for the technology-based industries. But even taken overall, for all industries, our export performance has consistently improved in cash terms over the years, more than doubling in the 'difficult' years of 1975-79. As I have often said in this column, the real high-fliers do well in good times and bad and there is plenty of life in the old dog yet.


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## THANKS FOR THE MEMORY

At last our very own "Silicon Valley" Company, Inmos, has lifted a corner of the veil to reveal a glimpse of the goodies to come.

In fact, the "Silicon Valley" tag with its California connections is not strictly accurate since the action is actually spread between plants in Colorado Springs, Colorado, U.S.A. and Bristol, Avon, U.K., with future production facilities scheduled for a site in South Wales. But apart from its geographical position(s) the Inmos outfit is every inch a progeny of "Silicon Valley", deeply engaged in the business of producing innovative yet practical microcircuits aimed at capturing a big slice of the billion dollar market of the 1980s. It would be terrifying really, if it were not for the fact that they are doing it all for us, the poor old British taxpayersl Everyone who knew anything about the deal must have been worrying a lot about the investment of all that hard earned money in a field where corporate fortunes are not only.made, but lost. There was a lot of criticism when the deal was first announced, a lot of delay in making the second instalment of money available, and a long, long, wait before any hint of a return on the investment could be perceived-but now at last it begins to look like money well spent (Thank Goodness I)

The first device out of the Inmos stable, a 16 K static RAM coded IMS 1400, looks like a real winner because it employs ingeniously different techniques to give a memory which has a larger capacity than any of its rivals, is faster, and is also potentially cheaper to produce. Innovation is the name of the game in the cut-throat memory market-place, as has been demonstrated by such giants as Intel and Mostek, but innovation alone is not enough, the clever new products have to be producable too. and producable in large enough volumes to swamp the competition. With the IMS 1400, Inmos appear to have made an excellent start. Until the IMS 1400, most memory improvements have been made by simply shrinking device geometries so that more and more cells could be squeezed onto a given area of silicon. While this has been an important process of improvement, it does mean that memories have been getting more and more difficult to produce. The Inmos approach does not depend on scaling but on changes to the circuit design
used for each memory cell which together produce a more efficient element which is, in manufacturing terms, actually simpler than rival chips of lower capacity. The performance of the IMS 1400 is adequate for all present and projected microprocessor and minicomputer applications, and it exceeds by a comfortable margin the performance of today's fastest (but smaller) 4 K 2147 device.

The IMS 1400 is housed in a 20 pin 0.3 inch wide package which has an extended version of the 21474 K pin-out. The chip runs from a single five volt line and has a very low power consumption of 375 milliwatts (active) and 35 milliwatts (standby). Perhaps the most significant performance feature is the access time of just 30 nanoseconds, too fast for most of today's microprocessors, but useful for other memory applications currently filled by exotic and expensive bipolar devices of much lower capacity. As if all this alone wasn't enough to make Inmos a blue chip investment, the designers in Colorado Springs have hedged their bets by building in spare columns of memory cells which can be selected after chip fabrication by means of fusible links which map one or more of the spares into the active area to replace defective columns discovered during wafer test.

If future Inmos devices are as ingenious, I think I for one will retire on the proceeds I

## ELECTRIC DRAWING BOARD

You can draw pictures on a CRT in one of two basic ways, direct vector or raster scan. In the direct vector scheme, lines are drawn by tracing them onto the tube face with.a moving beam of electrons, in a scheme somewhat similar to that employed by an oscilloscope. To draw a line from $A$ to $B$ the beam is turned on in position $A$ and the correct waveforms are applied to the $X$ and $Y$ deflection plates or coils to move the beam so that its intersection with the display surface describes a straight line on the screen. In raster scan on the other hand, a beam of electrons is constantly scanning the screen in TV raster format and the drawing of a straight line involves no out-of-sequence movement of the electron beam at all. With raster graphics, the screen is arbitrarily divided up into picture elements as "pixels" each of which has a
unique bit reserved for it in the screen memory array. To draw a straight line, the start and end points are used to calculate which of the bit cells in the screen memory need to be "on". As the raster is built up, every memory location will be scanned in sequence, but only those bit cells which are "on" will cause the beam to excite the screen phosphors. The result is a line as before, although in this case the line may appear jagged if the screen memory resolution is limited.
The advantage of raster graphics lies in the fact that multicolour displays using readily available television monitors can be easily constructed, whereas direct vector systems need special long persistence tubes and cannot easily produce multicolour pictures.

Complete raster graphics systems are available from several manufacturers, and are widely used for engineering design and other similar applications where the cost is acceptable. Resolution is typically $512 \times$ 512 pixels for a 625 -line monitor, giving a memory requirement of at least 16 K bytes per colour, a factor which has ruled out such desirable high definition graphics for home computer applications until now.
Thanks to cheap dynamic memory and a new chip from Thompson CSF, the EF 9365 , all that is about to change and we can expect to see much wider application of the "Electric drawing board" in low cost systems. The new chip performs many of the functions currently performed by the proprietary raster display systems costing hundreds of pounds, yet it comes in a 40 pin package and will eventually cost less than $£ 201$ Teamed with a microprocessor and a group of dynamic RAM chips the EF 9365 will turn complex input specifications such as vectors, symbols, shapes and points of origin into the appropriate bit patterns in the screen refresh memory. To cater for the necessary but more mundane alphanumeric display requirement (to label graphics pictures for example) the Thomson device also has an on chip character generator for a full 96 character ASCII set. When drawing vectors on the screen, a mean writing rate of 1.36 milliseconds per pixel is possible, and when this device becomes freely available in 1981 we can expect to see a colourful revolution in microprocessor display peripherals.


PE has taken a pride in bringing readers some excellent offers over the months. Offers arranged to enable the purchase of technical products at exceptional prices. Back in April we arranged a special offer on Videotone speakers. That offer was so successful that Videotone have again come up with exceptional prices, this time on in-car-
entertainment products, just for PE readers. We believe these products represent incredible value for money, and that this is one of the best offers we have ever been able to arrange. The equipment and speakers on offer, shown and described here, are all covered by a full one year guarantee and money back facility if you are not satisfied.


AM/FM STEREO RADIO AND AUTOREVERSING CASSETTE PLAYER


AC200 STEREO 10W per channel (max.) CASSETTE PLAYER

AS4107 10W HIGH QUALITY WATERPROOFED DOOR MOUNTING SPEAKERS


AC100 STEREO 7W per channel (max.) CASSETTE PLAYER

AS6111 15W WEDGE TYPE SPEAKERS WITH METAL GRILLE

## BASIC SPEC. FOR THE RADIO/CASSETTE PLAYER

AM $540-1605 \mathrm{kHz}, 20 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ sensitivity (at $20 \mathrm{~dB} \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{N}$ ), 455 kHz i.f. FM $88-108 \mathrm{MHz}^{\prime} 5 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ sensitivity (at $30 \mathrm{db} \mathrm{S} / \mathrm{N}$ ), 10.7 MHz i.f., antenna impedance $75 \Omega$ unbalanced, l.e.d. stereo beacon, AM/FM/FM multiplex switch.
TAPE PLAYER Autoreversing, 4 track 2 channel stereo, wow and flutter < $0.3 \%$ (WRMS), signal to noise $>-40 \mathrm{~dB}$, crosstalk $>-40 \mathrm{~dB}$, l.e.d. indication of tape direction, manual tape reverse button, fast forward and rewind.
GENERAL Output 7W per channel, frequency response 80 Hz 10 kHz , output impedance $4-8 \Omega$, supply voltage $12 \mathrm{~V}(11-16 \mathrm{~V}$ d.c.) negative earth only, tone, balance, volume and tuning controls, range switch, scale illumination, size $180 \times 44 \times 148 \mathrm{~mm}$ deep, weight 1.9 kg , supplied with fixings for in-dash mounting, in line fuse holder and fuse and instructions for mounting, wiring and operating the unit.

## BASIC SPEC. FOR THE CASSETTE PLAYERS

Autostop, 4 track 2 channel stereo, wow and flutter <0.25\% (AC200), $<0.3 \%$ (AC100) WRMS, frequency response 50 Hz 12 kHz , signal to noise $<-45 \mathrm{~dB}$, fast forward time $<180 \mathrm{sec}$. for C60 cassette, output impedance $4-8 \Omega$, supply voltage $12 \mathrm{~V}(11-$ 16 V d.c.) negative earth only, size $110 \times 50 \times 170 \mathrm{~mm}$ deep (AC100). $110 \times 55 \times 170 \mathrm{~mm}$ deep (AC200), loudness +7 dB (AC200 only), supplied with fixing brackets, connecting plug, wire, in line fuse holder and fuse and instructions for mounting, wiring and operating, Including circuit diagram.

To: Videotone Ltd. (PE Offer), 98 Crofton Park Road, Crofton Park, London SE4. Tel: 01-690 851 1/2.


## Mountidurn

Please check dates before setting out, as we cannot guarantee the accuracy of the information presented below.
Semiconductor International 80 Nov. 25-27. Metropole Convention Centre. T1
BEX 80 Nov. 26-27. Exhibition Centre, Bristol. K
Breadboard Nov. 26-30. Royal Horticultural Halls, Westminster. T BEX 81 Feb. 4-5. Pavilion, Bournemouth. K
Microsystems 81 (exhibition and conference) March 11-13. Wembley Conf. Centre, London. $\mathbf{Z 1}$
INSPEX 1981 March 16-20. NEC, Birmingham. $Z 1$
Seminex 81 (seminars only) March 23-27. Imperial College, London. HI
BEX 81 March 25-26. Metropole, Brighton. K
The Northern Electronic Test \& Measurement Exhibition 81 March 31-April 2. Wythenshawe Forum, Manchester. T
Laboratory 81 April 1-2. Glasgow. I
BEX 81 April 8-9. Centre Hotel, Liverpool. K
Laboratory 81 April 8-9. Manchester. I
All Electronics Show 81 April 22-24. Grosvenor Ho., Park Lane, London. F1
Computer Graphics 1981 April 28-30. The Barbican Centre, London. 0

BEX 81 April 29-30. Dragonara Hotel, Leeds. K
Entertainment 81 May 9-17 (weekday mornings trade only). NEC, Birmingham. B2
The European Consumer Electronics Show 81 May 10-13. Nuremberg, West Germany. I
The European Consumer Electronics Show 81 May 10-13, Nuremburg Fair Centre. W. Germany. (Trade)I
BEX Train May 11-22. Calling at: Cambridge, Norwich, Leicester, Sheffield, Newcastle, Middlesbrough, Hull, Nottingham, Reading and Portsmouth. K
Defence Components Expo 81 May 12-14. Brighton Metropole. I
Scotelex 81 June 2-4. Royal Highland Exhibition Hall, Ingliston, Edinburgh. A1
Semlab 81 June 2-5. Grand Hall, Olympia, London. The international scientific, educational; medical and industrial laboratory equipment exhibition. (Trade) I
Transducer Tempcon 81 June 9-11. Wembley Conf. Centre, London. T
Components 81 (Electronics Components Industry Fair) June 9-12. Earls Court, London. I
International Word Processing Exhibiton \& Conf. 81 June 23-26. Wembley Conf. Centre, London. $\mathbf{Z}$
Solar Energy Exhibition Aug.23-28, 1981. Brighton. M
Laboratory 81 Sept. 8-10. Grosvenor Ho., Park Lane, London. I
International Business Show 81 Oct. 20-29. NEC, Birmingham. A2
Electronics 82 (Sub-titles International Electronics Control and Instruments Exhibition) May 24-28, 1982. NEC. I

I Industrial Trade Fairs. 021-705 6707
K Douglas Temple Studios. 1046 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth
M Montbuild. © 01-486 1951
O Online Conferences. 6089539262
T Trident International Exhibitions. \& 08224671
A1 Institute of Electronics. 070643661
H1 Seminex Lid. 0892
T1 Kiver Communications UK, Millbank House, 171-185 Ewell Road, Surbiton, Surrey KT6 6AX.
Z1 IPC Exhibitions Ltd., 40 Bowling Green Lane, London EC1R ONE. f 01-837 3636
A2 Hart Browne \& Curtis Ltd., 29 Sackville Street, Piccadilly, London W IX IDR. © 01-439 8556
B2 Brintex Exhibitions Ltd., 178-202 Great Portland Street, London W IN 6NH. $\%$ 01-637 2400

# EMICROTUNE 

## MARTIN KENT

THE PE MICROTUNE is a general-purpose automotive tester which, as well as featuring volts, amps and resistance measurement, can also check r.p.m. and ignition dwell angle. The voltage and current ranges also have an a.c. function, making the meter extremely useful on car radios, cassettes etc., as well as being suitable for general electrical or electronic diagnostic use. The digital read-out gives a far higher accuracy than is attainable from analogue "pointer" type meters. Use of an l.c.d. display gives large, easily read digits, visible evien in bright sunlight, and giving very long battery life.

A total of seven functions (DC Volts, AC Volts, DC Current, AC Current, Resistance, RPM, Dwell) and twenty ranges, makes this the most versatile car tester yet. It is suitable for use on positive or negative earth vehicles, fitted with normal or electronic ignition, and four, six or eight cylinder engines are catered for.

## MICROTUNE BASICS

As with the PE DMM (July 1980), the Microtune uses the Intersil 7106 as the heart of the instrument, the single range voltmeter. This is a $3 \frac{1}{2}$ digit analogue to digital convertor, which drives an I.c.d. display directly. The July article outlined the operation of a dual-slope AD Convertor, so the explanation will not be repeated.

The heart of the instrument is the single range 200 mV voltmeter formed by IC1, the 7106. The input impedance is greater than $100 \mathrm{M} \Omega$, to ensure that negligible current is drawn from the circuit under test. An input filter to limit noise voltage is formed by C6 and R6; the latter also increases the overload protection by restricting the input currents. An on-chip reference voltage is provided at pin 32 of IC1, which is maintained at approximately 2.8 V below the positive supply rail. The voltage reference is the critical part of any AND convertor as all inputs are compared against it. To optimise reference stability, a bandgap voltage reference IC3 is used, which operates from the on-chip 2.8 V reference. The reference voltage output of bandgap devices depends inherently on the properties of transistor junction potentials. The $V_{b e}$ of a junction depends'upon bulk properties and doping levels of the semiconductor material; its long
term stability being essentially unaffected by surface phenomena. A potential divider is formed by resistors R3, R4, R5, and VR1 to adjust the 1.2 V output of IC3 and produce an extremely stable 100 mV reference, while C7 eliminates any noise voltages.

The frequency of the interval clock oscillator is controlled by C5 and R2, the values chosen providing a frequency of approximately 48 KHz , to produce a conversion rate of three readings per second with good rejection from 50 Hz pick-up.

The AD convertor is inherently auto-zero in its' operation, such that when the inputs are shorted together the digital outputs are guaranteed to be zero, to eliminate the need for offset adjustments, The auto-zero capacitor C2 prevents noise voltages affecting the above function. The integrator time constant is set by C1 and R1.

## DISPLAY REQUIREMENTS

The 7106 drives liquid crystal displays direct and the square wave backplane signal is provided at pin 21. L.c.d.s require a.c. drive signals since steady d.c. potentials can burn-in the segments. For a particular segment to be turned on, it must be driven by a signal of equal amplitude but opposite phase to the backplane signal.

Voltage comparator integrated circuits are designed to produce a logic " 1 " output when the difference between the inputs is positive and a logic " 0 " when the difference is negative. This is the basis of the auto-polarity circuitry within IC1 which drives the negative polarity bar directly from pin 20. Decimal points are selected by sections of the range switches S2-S5 and the correct I.c.d. drive is provided by dual-input EXCLUSIVE-OR gates within IC4. Examination of the truth table of an EXCLUSIVE-OR gate will show that the output is high if one or other of the inputs is high, but the output is low if both inputs are high. If one of the inputs is used as a control input, when it is low it will allow through the gate a high or low level, as applied to the second input. When the control input is high it will invert the level applied to the second input. Resistors R7, R8 and R9 hold the control inputs, pins 8, 13 and 6 of IC4, at a normally low level by using the test output, pin 37, of IC1. The backplane signal is applied to IC4 pins 9,12, and 5. When a control input is


# ...ENGINE TUNE-UP UNIT Part One 

taken to a high level by the range switch, the respective gate acts as an invertor to provide an output in antiphase to the backplane input and so provide the required l.c.d. drive signal.

When using battery-operated instruments, it is important to know when the battery voltage is dropping to a level where performance of the instrument may be impaired. The liquid crystal displays supplied by Lascar have "LO-BAT" wording which can be turned on when the battery voltage has dropped such that 20 per cent of useful life remains. The operator therefore receives advance warning of battery failure while being able to maintain accurate readings until the battery can be changed.

A potential divider is formed across the supply rails by R10 and R11. When the supply voltage drops to approximately 7 Volts TR1 collector is taken high and IC4d becomes an invertor for the backplane signal, and turns on the low battery warning display segments.

## INPUT CONDITIONING

All of the signal inputs to the Microtune must be converted to $0-200 \mathrm{mV}$ d.c. levels to ensure compatibility with the AD convertor.
(a) D.C. VOLTAGE AND CURRENT MEASUREMENT

Four d.c. voltage ranges are provided with f.s.d. of $200 \mathrm{mV}, 20 \mathrm{~V}, 200 \mathrm{~V}$ and 1 KV . The four range switches S2S5 are interlocked with the Off Switch S 1 such that any range selection switches the instrument on. Sections of the function switches then select appropriate areas of circuitry to minimise current drain in unwanted circuitry. Switch S 1 b also isolates the main signal input when the power is off to prevent damage to the $A / D$ convertor. When the Voltage function is selected by 57 , the input is applied to the $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ attenuator formed by resistors R13-R18 which are extremely stable 0.25 per cent metal film types. On the 200 mV range the input is routed directly to the $A / D$ convertor, whereas the higher range switches select the appropriate attenuation point.

Voltage dependent resistors R21-R23 are connected across the input terminals to clamp any transient high voltage spikes which may otherwise cause damage to the instrument. A VDR normally exhibits extremely high resistance such that it does not affect measurement accuracy but when the threshold voltage is exceeded the device alters rapidly to a low resistance to shunt out transients.

A single current range of up to 20A is provided via a separate input terminal to avoid high currents flowing through the switches. To convert the input current to the required voltage requires a shunt resistor of value $10 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ and whilst this value is available such resistors are very expensive. The cost of such resistors may be eliminated by using the p.c.b. track and recalling that the resistance of an element is given by its' resistivity ( p ), length and cross-sectional area.

$$
\text { Resistance, } R=\frac{\mathrm{pl}}{\mathrm{~A}} \text { ohms }
$$

The industrial standard copper laminate fibre-glass board used for p.c.b. manufacture uses $10 z .(0.035 \mathrm{~mm}$ thick) copper coating. The track width was chosen first to restrict the temperature rise to 20 deg . C with 20A flowing, and then the cross sectional area was calculated. From the resistivity of anriealed copper, the length of the required track for a resistance of $10 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ was then calculated.

No protection is provided on the current range and care must be exercised when connecting this range in circuit.

The d.c. voltage developed across the shunt resistor R24 is switched by S9a, and the decimal point on the display is set for 19.99A by S9b.

## (b) A.C. VOLTAGE \& CURRENT MEASUREMENT

When a.c. functions are selected by S10, capacitor C8 is connected in series with the input to remove any d.c. component. Voltage inputs are fed through the $10 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ attenuator as before and current input is applied to the shunt resistor.

Integrated circuit IC5 is a TL061 operational amplifier, connected as a precision rectifier. Alternating inputs are rectified by diodes D4 and D5 with the positive component

## SPECIFICATION

| FUNCTION | FSD | RESOLU | ACCURACY |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VOLTS (DC) | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \mathrm{mV} \\ & 20 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 200 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 1 \mathrm{kV} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \mathrm{mV} \\ & 10 \mathrm{mV} \\ & 100 \mathrm{mv} \\ & 1 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $0.5 \% \pm 1$ Digit |
| CURRENT (DC) | 20A | 10 mA | $5 \% \pm 2$ Digits |
| VOLTS (AC) | $\begin{aligned} & 200 \mathrm{mV} \\ & 20 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 200 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 1 \mathrm{kV} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \mathrm{mv} \\ & 10 \mathrm{mv} \\ & 100 \mathrm{mv} \\ & 1 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $0.75 \% \pm 5$ Digits |
| CURRENT (AC) | 204 | 10 mA | $6 \% \pm 5$ Digits |
| RESISTANCE | $\begin{gathered} E 200 \Omega \\ 20 \mathrm{k} \Omega \\ 200 \mathrm{k} \Omega \\ 20 \mathrm{M} \Omega \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \mathrm{~m} \Omega \\ & 10 \Omega \\ & 100 \Omega \\ & 10 \mathrm{k} \Omega \end{aligned}$ | $0.5 \% \pm 1$ Digit |
| RPM | 20,000RPM 14, 6 or 8 cylinders) | 10RPM | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \% \text { nominal } \pm 3 \\ & \text { Digits } \end{aligned}$ |
| DWELL | $200^{\circ}$ 14, 6 or 8 cylinders) | $0.1^{\circ}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \% \text { nominal } \pm 3 \\ & \text { Digits } \end{aligned}$ |

```
COMPONENTS
    Resistors
    R1, R36 47k Carbon film 5% (2 off)
    R2, R20, 
    R3, R5 1k
    R4, R27,
    R28 18k Carbon film 5% (3 off)
    R6, R26 10M Carbon film 5% (2 off)
    R7-R10,
    R12,R25 1M Carbon film 5% (6 off)
    R11,R19 220k Carbon film 5% (2 off)
    R13 9M Metal film 0.25%
    R14 900k Metal film 0.25%
    R15 90k Metal film 0.25%
    R16 9k Metal film 0.25%
    R17 900R Metal film 0.25%
    R18 100R Metal film 0.1%
    R21 VDR 400V
    R22 VDR 400V
    R23 VDR 400V
    R24 10m\Omega P.c.b. integral
    R29 6k8 Carbon film 5%
    R31 Thermistor PTC, 1k, 260V a.c.
    R32 100k Carban film 5%
    R33 470R Carbon film 5%
    R34,R45 3k3 Carbon film 5% (2 off)
    R35, R39,
    R41, R44,
    R46,R47 10k Carbon film 5% (6 off)
    R37, R38 27k Carbon film 5% (2 off)
    R40, R50 1k Carbon film 5% (2 off)
    R42 2k2 Carbon film 5%
    R43 4k7 Carbon film 5%
    R48 6k8 Carbon film 5%
    R49 910k Carbon film 5%
Variable Resistor:
        VR1 1 2k
Capacitors
    C1.C14 220n Polyester (2 off)
    C2 470n Polyester
    C3.
    C10-C12.
    C15 100n Polyester (5 off)
    C4,C6 10n Polyester (2 off)
    C5 100p Polystyrene
    C7,C9,
```

sampled by R26 then filtered by R30 and C12. The op-amp has a j.f.e.t. input resulting in high input impedance, and the supply current is typically $250 \mu \mathrm{~A}$, which makes it ideal for battery operation.

The circuit is mean-sensing and calibrated to indicate the r.m.s. value of sine wave inputs by adjustment of VR2.

## (c) RESISTANCE MEASUREMENT

One method of measuring an unknown resistor is to apply a constant current and measure the voltage developed across the resistor. The PE DMM used such a method but the Microtune with its increased space to provide more intricate switching, uses a more streamlined method of resistance measurement. The Intersil 7106 analogue inputs are fully differential as are the reference voltage inputs. In the normal mode of operation a fixed reference voltage is applied to the 7106 and the signal input voltage is measured as a ratio of the reference voltage and the digital reading is $1000 \frac{\mathrm{Vin}}{\mathrm{V} \text { ref. }}$ So that with a 100 mV reference, an input of 100 mV would be read as $100 \cdot 0$. For resistance measure-
ment the arrangement shown in Fig. 2 may be used.
The bandgap reference IC3 forms a stable voltage source which is applied across the reference resistor Rr and the unknown resistor Rx.

The voltage developed across each resistor is dependent upon the ratio of the two resistors and the ratiometric method of operation of the 7106 permits the value of the unknown resistor to be read directly.

$$
\text { Reading }=1000 \frac{R x}{R r}
$$

The reference resistor is selected from the input voltage attenuator resistors, to avoid expensive duplication, by $\mathrm{S} 2-$ S 5 and is in reverse order to the voltage settings. The value of $R \mathrm{x}$ is $100 \Omega$ for the $200 \Omega$ range, $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ for the $20 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ range etc.

A simplified form of the instrument circuit with the $200 \Omega$ range selected for resistance measurement is shown in Fig. 3 to clarify the switching.

Resistance measurements should not be made on live circuits, however protection is included to prevent damage to


Fig. 1. Full circuit diagram.


Fig. 2. Ratiometric resistance
Fig. 4. Ignition system triggering measurement


Fig. 3. Switch configuration for resistance $200 \Omega$ range the instrument against applied high voltages. Transistor TR2 will turn on at approximately 10 V and shunt the applied voltage. Thermistor R31 has a nominal value of $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ at room temperature, but when TR2 draws current through R31 the thermistor temperature rises and due to the positive temperature coefficient the resistance increases so limiting the input current.

## (d) R.P.M. MEASUREMENT

The measurement of engine r.p.m. can be very useful when servicing cars and we shall see later that specific tests carried out whilst monitoring the speed of an engine enable its efficiency to be optimised.

Although the internal combustion engine has changed very little over the years, there have been distinct changes in the area of the ignition system. A large number of new vehicles still employ the conventional contact breaker, driven from the distributor, to trigger the ignition coil and hence produce h.t. voltage to the sparking plugs. However, an increasing number of engines are being fitted with electronic ignition units usually triggered by the contact breaker, and capable of producing higher voltage at the sparking plugs from lower supply voltages. Some electronic ignition systems dispense with the mechanical contact breaker and are triggered by a Hall effect switch which detects the passing of a magnetic vane to control the timing. Amidst the variety of ignition systems, one component usually remains unchanged and that is the ignition coil. By monitoring the triggering of the ignition coil, measurement of engine r.p.m. may be made without the need for expensive transducers.

Fig. 4 shows the simplified ignition arrangement of a negative earth vehicle.

For a four-stroke engine, the distributor shaft rotates at half the speed of the crankshaft and the number of trigger pulses applied to the ignition coil is given by:

$$
\text { Pulses } / \text { Min }=\frac{\text { r.p.m. } \times \text { number of cylinders }}{2}
$$

alternatively,

$$
\text { r.p.m. }=\frac{\text { Pulses } / \text { Min } \times 2}{\text { Number of cylinders }}
$$

Therefore, for a given engine, the r.p.m. varies linearly with the pulses/min applied to the ignition coil.

Measurement of the pulse rate is most easily carried out by conversion to an analogue voltage with a frequency-tovoltage convertor and then measuring the d.c. voltage on the 7106-based voltmeter.

The basic diode pump circuit is dependent upon pulse width and amplitude but may be improved by feeding it from monostable which delivers a pulse of fixed amplitude and duration each time the ignition coil is triggered.

Integrated circuit IC6 is a monolithic frequency-to-voltáge convertor based upon a charge pump whose output voltage is buffered by an op-amp.

Due to the ignition coil inductance, high transient voltages can be found superimposed upon the normal 12 V trigger pulse on the coil primary and the input voltage to the $\mathrm{f} / \mathrm{v}$ convertor is clipped by R32 and D6. The input signal is fed through C14 as the comparator input is required to pass through zero to ensure correct triggering. The output voltage of the LM2907 is referenced to its power supply zero volt line but the 7106 input is not able to operate down to its zero volt line, therefore a separate supply is used for the tachometer section. Output voltage is proportional to timing capacitor C15 and load resistor R34 + VR3, whereas filter capacitor C16 suppresses ripple but will also lengthen the convertor response time. Resistors R49 and R36-R38 form an attenuator to reduce the output voltage when switching between 4,6 and 8 cylinders, since r.p.m. is inversely proportional to the number of cylinders as shown earlier. Full scale output of IC6 is set at 2 V .

The normal range-switch selection of decimal points is overriden on engine functions by S8b, and S11b sets the d.p. for 19.99 ( $\times 1000$ ) r.p.m. for 4, 6 or 8 cylinders.

## (e) DWELL MEASUREMENT

Each vehicle has a specific dwell angle quoted for the distributor and is the angle through which the contact breaker cam rotates whilst the points are closed. Adjustment of the dwell angle is very important to ensure correct combustion and the angle may be measured by comparing the points open time to points closed time, or duty cycle. The cam has a number of lobes equal to the number of cylinders such that a four cylinder engine will have four lobes spaced $90^{\circ}$ apart and the dwell angle is usually slightly less than two-thirds of the cam lobe angle.

$$
\text { Dwell angle }=\text { cam lobe angle } \times \frac{100 \%-\text { Duty Cycle }}{100 \%}
$$

The instrument is connected to the same coil primary connection as used when measuring r.p.m. and the input voltage is fed to IC7 which is an LM 324 quad op-amp. The first stage acts as a comparator whose threshold voltage is set at approximately 1 V by R39 and D8. The rectangular output of IC7a is an inversion of the input such that the points-closed time is active "high" and clipped to constant amplitude by R40 and D9.

The clipped signal is integrated by R41 and C17 to obtain the average value which is then buffered by IC7b and the 600 mV offset is removed by D10. The output voltage is adjusted by R42, R43 and VR4 to produce a 2 V f.s.d. proportional to dwell angle.
NEXT MONTH: Construction and Use.



Will solar power solve our energy problems? Can we build the satellites? How will they work? When will they be available? How much will it all cost?

For answers to these and other questions the SPS raise, see our article next month.


Computers make smashing toys but sooner or later they mist pay for their keep by doing some real work. Next month we start a series on interfacing the UK101 with the outside world, -using such things as joysticks, I.d.r.s, power controllers, D/A and $\mathbf{A} D$ converters, etc.

## H: $=$ TANDY 132 PAGE CATALOCUE

## PRACTICAL



## PEMaster Rhythm

$\Gamma$T is some twenty years since the first commercial attempts were made to simulate the role of a drummer using electronic principles, and despite continuous criticism of monotony and lack of Instrument quality the utilisation of this type of musical aid has grown enormously to the present time where, in addition to almost universal incorporation into commercial electronic organs, it is used by Spanish guitarlsts in Tenerife, Greek singers in London restaurants, Scottish dancers and by practice musicians anywhere.

## DEVELOPMENT

Basic design philosophy has changed little over the twenty years but the method of realisation has altered continuously along with the advances made in semiconductor technology. Ignoring tape playback systems early rhythm generators contained a limited number of simple patterns programmed during construction by a diode matrix. This type of system has had a long life and to many musicians its pattern simplicity is still preferable to many of the later "advancements". The advent of high capacity semiconductor memories seemed to provide the perfect answer to rhythm pattern generation-four, eight, twelve, sixteen rhythms on a single chip-then twenty four or more plus extra instruments and measures per bar using multiple chips.

All this looked marvellous, however the technique depended on the fixing of the patterns and instrument channels during the latter stages of manufacture of the integrated circuits and what i.c. manufacturer or commercial electronic
musical instrument design house could resist putting in the most complex patterns possible to give his equipment the gimmick appeal required by the general public. Hence the next generation of design realisation known as "Cancel Buttons". This allows a degree of low pass gimmick filtering and there present systems have rested.

The ability to leave the programming function to the musician has been restricted by the relatively slower development of read/write memories, commonly known as RAMs, as opposed to read only memories, or ROMs. This situation has only fairly recently changed in two important respects, the size of RAM available at an economic price and the standby power required to retain the patterns in an easily reprogrammable memory between periods of active use. The CMOS technique of semiconductor manufacture now gives reasonably low cost i.c.s which may be easily configured to give a 4096 bit capacity, similar to the common preprogrammed rhythm generator ROMs; with instant user programming and reprogramming capabilities and a standby data storage current of a few microamps.

The PE Master Rhythm makes use of this type of integrated circuit to give a small easily constructed rhythm generator on two p.c.b.s which is completely under the programme control of the musician. At the end of the series a full set of patterns will be given which may be used by the constructor to gain familiarity with the operation of the instrument. These are open to experiment and can be used as a base for further rhythms.


## SPECIFICATION

Control Facilities
RHYTHM PATTERN SELECTION-Twelve Dual Section Positions.

Switch Positions
One to four
Five to eight
Nine and ten
Eleven and twelve

## Section and Sequence Operation (Two switches)

Section
Switch
Position
One
Two
Three
Three
Three
Cymbal Control (Three positions)
Switched-(1) Play programme, (2) Off, (3) Continuous.

## Program Control (Ten positions)

Program (write) Tracks-Eight
Play (read) Mode-Two positions

| Instrumentation (Three position control) |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| TRACK | STICK | BRUSH | L-A |
| Eight | Accent | Accent | Accent |
| Seven | Short Cymbal | Short Cymbal | Short Cymbal |
| Six | Long Cymbal | Long Cymbal | Long Cymbal |
| Five | Rim-Shot | Short Brush | Claves |
| Four | Snare Drum | Long Brush | High Bongo |
| Three | High Tom-Tom | High Tom-Tom | Low Bongo |
| Two | Low Tom-Tom | Low Tom-Tom | Conga Drum |
| One | Bass Drum | Bass Drum | Bass Drum |

Memory Capacity- 4,096 bits configured as $512 \times 8$ Power Source- $4 \times$ HP7 or similar
Operating Current-Typically less than 10 mA
Standby Current-Typically less than $10 \mu \mathrm{~A}$
Nominal Output- 100 mV into 50 kilohm
Approx. Dimensions- $8 \frac{1}{2}$ in $\times 5$ in $\times 2 \frac{1}{2}$ in

## SCOPE OF THE INSTRUMENT

This instrument is capable of storing between twelve and twenty four selectable rhythmic patterns, invented, modified, and entered by the operator onto eight instrument tracks. A three position "Instrumentation" control expands the number of instruments available to twelve, grouped into sounds typical of playing with drumsticks, brushes, or on Latin American bongos and claves. The incorporation of pattern sections containing twelve, sixteen, twenty four, and thirty two measures per section, coupled with dual section selection on the main "Rhythm Select" control which allows a continuous pattern of up to sixty four measures, a wide range of complex patterns may be reproduced.

## RHYTHM CAPACITY

Each position of the "Rhythm Select" control selects a portion of the memory, split into two sections A and B. The "Section Selector" switch can isolate each section which may therefore contain totally different repeating patterns for a maximum capacity of twenty four discrete rhythms. However the two sections may be programmed with related rhythms, the $B$ section for example containing a drum roll pattern or turn-round riff which will only be played if the "Section Selector" is set to the " $B$ " or "Sequence" position. In the latter case the sequencer switch will determine how often the B pattern appears which on the first eight rhythms can be switched to alternate bars, four bar repetition, or eight bar repetition. Rhythm positions nine to twelve contain double length patterns-i.e. twenty four or thirty two measures per section, and whilst the longer sections may be used to give more measures per bar, they may also be programmed as two bars each which extends the maximum sequence to sixteen bars.

## PLAY MODE

When the instrument is set in the play mode depression of the "Play" switch starts the rhythm sequence which continues until "Rest" is depressed. The start of the pattern is indicated by a pulse on the l.e.d. Restart will always be at the commencement of the pattern and sequence, and the "Section Selector" and "Sequence" switches may be altered at
any time during the play condition without disturbance to the synchronisation of the rhythm. The "Instrumentation" and "Cymbal" switch positions may also be altered during performance to introduce further variety as required.

## INSTRUMENTATION

The memory system can be considered as an eight track digital recorder in which recording is executed one track at a time and playback occurs on eight simultaneously. Using the "Instrumentation" control the eight tracks may be fed to one of three groups of instruments as shown in the specification. The instruments will be familiar to the reader except possibly for "Accent" which allows a degree of dynamics to be introduced into rhythm patterns giving a more realistic result.

The "Cymbal" control normally selects the pattern contained on the relevant programmed track, but it also has positions to either cancel sound from the "Short Cymbal" or cause it to operate continuously-e.g. in a 16 s mode.

## PROGRAM MODE

The program mode is automatically attained by moving the "Program Control" to any of the eight instrument track positions. Prior to carrying out this operation the Master Rhythm should be run in the play mode and the "Rest" button depressed to ensure that the rhythm pattern is at its starting point. This will be indicated by illumination of the l.e.d. as the program mode is selected. During programming the "Sequence" control should be in the " $A+B$ " position and the operator can choose to programme " $A$ " and " $B$ " either separately or together by the position of the "Section Select" control.

The "Instrumentation" and "Cymbal" switches can be set to any position during programming. Corresponding instrument sounds will be heard as the rhythm pattern is developed, but the sounds on playback will be determined by the switch settings at that time.

When an instrument track is selected on the "Program Control", depression of the "Play" button dictates that the relevant instrument will play during that measure of the pattern. Depression of the "Rest" button keeps the instrument
silent for the corresponding measure. Thus for four beats on sixteen measures per bar the pattern of one "Play" plus three "Rest" is pressed four times. In formulating a complete rhythm this action is repeated on each of the eight instrument tracks, an operation which soon becomes very quick. An individual track may be chosen for modification at any time without disturbing the other tracks. All instruments previously programmed plus the instrument under current modification, play during programming which allows a continuous audible check on the growing rhythm pattern.

## PATTERN STORAGE

The play mode is automatically regained by turning the "Program Control" to either of its extreme switch positions, and the programmed information will be retained in the memory until modified, provided that the battery continues to give the required standing storage current of typically $5 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ and does not fall below 2 V , which represents virtually a shelf life condition for the battery. When a battery change becomes necessary, indicated by a loss of instrument quality, the battery may be removed for up to five minutes without the loss of the rhythm patterns.

## MEMORY OPERATION

The heart of the unit is the block of four CMOS memories type 5101. These are 22 pin packaged devices each containing 1024 memory cells arranged as 256 rows four columns wide. By interconnecting the four integrated circuits in a series parallel configuration the final memory has 512 rows, eight columns wide.

Fig. 1 shows the operation of a single 5101 in simplified form, indicating that the chip consists of a set of memory cells plus control circuits. Each row in the memory has a unique address which can be selected by the voltages present on eight address lines due to the normal binary relationship of $2^{8}=256$. Thus for one combination of address input voltages only one row will be selected. In the unit some of the address lines are connected to the "Rhythm Select" switch which defines the row at which the pattern will start, whilst the others are connected, via the "Section" and "Sequence" switch logic, to a counter which automatically increments the row selection process up to the point at which the pattern is intended to be repeated.

When a row is selected the four corresponding memory cells are potentially available at both inputs and outputs. A read/write control line ensures that information can be put into the memory only when the control line voltage is low, and this is inserted on the rows (measures) as required using a positive voltage equal to the supply to indicate that an instrument requires to be played. On playback, with the read/write control line high, pulses will appear at the outputs to drive the instrument circuits when required.
Two chip selection control lines are also provided in the 5101 , one of which, $\overline{C E 1}$, causes the chip to be active when its input is low and the other, CE2, when high. Unless both inputs are in the corresponding active states the chip presents an open circuit at its outputs preventing any influence on other chips which may be connected into the system. Thus $\overline{C E 1}$ is used in a similar manner to the address lines allowing selection of only the first pair of i.c.s with 256 rows and eight columns, or only the second pair of isc.s with a further 256 rows giving 512 total. CE2 is used by the system clock which beats at one pulse per musical measure, to pulse the chosen address to give the output drive pulses to the instruments.

The remaining connections to the memory are its single supply and ground plus the grounding of pin 18, OD, which
is not used in this application. The relative timing and periods of various activities in this integrated circuit are important and are covered by the detailed circuitry.

## SYSTEM OP̈ERATION

A schematic of the system is given in Fig. 2, ignoring the detailed operation of the memory. The mode detector senses whether the "Program Control" switch is in either of the two play positions and signals the mode switching circuitry accordingly. This holds the read/write control voltage up to ensure that when the "Play" key is pressed, and its output latched, the clock will start and be fed through the counter, "Sequence" and "Section Select" switches, to the memory address inputs, coupled with the fixed starting address determined by the position of the "Rhythm Select" switch. A pulse is also transmitted to the chip select inputs CE2 for each measure within the rhythm pattern, and the down beat indicator is pulsed for each twelve or sixteen measure period. The memory output pulses are fed to the instruments via the "Instrumentation" and "Cymbal" selectors where applicable.

When the "Program Control" is in an instrument track position the mode detector gives a high output which sets the mode switching circuitry such that the counter is disconnected fram the clock but incfements on each depression of the "Play" or "Rest" key. High and low level signals corresponding to play and rest respectively pass through the "Program Control" switch to the instrument track selected and replace the level previously stored in that memory cell as a falling pulse is applied to the read/write control input from the mode switching network. The instrument tracks not selected at this time retain the previously recorded information due to the prior state feedback network.

## CONTROL CIRCUITS

The complete control circuit detail is shown in Fig. 3. NAND gates IC1c and IC1d form the latch, one output of which is fed to the "Program Control" switch. Resistor network R17 and R18 produces a voltage of approximately 3 V at the inputs to the two comparators which make up the mode detector, leading to a detector output of approximately 6 V . However when the "Program Control" switch is in either of the "Play" positions the resistor network is overcome and the detector input becomes OV or 6 V dependent on the state of the latch connected to "Play" and "Rest" keys. In either case the detector output becomes zero which prevents any signals passing through IC2b to the write enable portion of the circuit. Under these circumstances the clock, which comprises IC 1 a and IC1b, is connected via IC2 2 and IC2d to


Fig. 1. Showing simplified operation of a 5101


Fig. 2. Schematic of Master Rhythm
the counter input. Depression of the "Rest" key will reset the complete counter through IC3b, IC3a and D12, whilst the "Play" key will start the clock.

The counter consists of eight synchronously switched divider stages, the first four of which are decoded by diodes D5 to D8 to produce down beat indicator pulses in conjunction with D4. Outputs from the third and fourth dividers are decoded by diodes D10 and D9 to produce reset signals on the first four counters via D11 after every twelfth measure when R33 is raised by selection of a twelve measure category rhythm. The last four stages of the counter are decoded by diodes D13 to D20 which link with the "Sequence" select switch S5 to pass sequence address information via the "Section Select" switch S6. Counter outputs provide the incrementing address information required by the memory, whilst the fixed starting addresses are
provided through diodes D27 to D41 from the "Rhythrm Select" switch. As described earlier the memories work in pairs, IC6 plus IC8 and IC7 plus IC9. The changeover chip enable signals $\overline{C E 1}$ are provided in opposite sense through the inverter IC3c.
When the "Program Control" is in an instrument track position the high output from the mode detector prevents the passage of the clock through IC2c and enables IC2b to pass the pulses, which occur at the output of IC2a each time either the "Play" or "Rest" key is depressed, forward to IC2d and IC4c. The former provides the stepped clock required during the programming operation whilst the latter provides a negative sense write enable pulse timed by R6/C4 and R10/C5. The prior state feedback network consists of resistors R20 to R27 which protect the information on the non-operative tracks during programming.


Fig. 4. Control p.c.b.


| Resistors |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
| R1 | 33 k |
| R2 | 68 k |
| R3 | 1 M |
| R4 | 10 k |
| R5 | 22 k |
| R6 | 150 k |
| R7 | 10 k |
| R8 | 220 k |
| R9 | 2 M 2 |
| R10 | 10 k |
| R11 | 100 k |
| R12 | 150 k |
| R13 | 330 R |
| R14-19 | 150 k (6 off) |
| R20-28 | 470 k (9 off) |
| R29-32 | 150 k (4 off) |
| R33 | 68 k |
| R34-40 | 150 k (7 off) |

All resistors 0.25 W , $5 \%$ carbon film

## Switches

S1 Single pole 10 way rotary
S2 Single pole 12 way rotary S3-4 Single pole push-to-make (2 off) S5-8 2 pole 3 way sliders ( 4 off) S9 Single pole (see potentiometer VR2)

## Integrated Circuits

| IC1 | CD4011 |
| :--- | :--- |
| IC2 | CD4093 |
| IC3 | CD4011 |
| IC4 | MM 74C909 |
| IC5 | CD4520 |
| IC6-9 | TC5501P (4 off) |

Potentiometers
VR1 500 k lin
VR2 $25 \mathrm{k} \log$ with switch
VR3 $25 \mathrm{k} \log$

## Miscellaneous

0.040 in terminal pins 12 off 22 pin i.c. sockets 4 off
16 pin i.c. sockets 1 off
14 pin i.c. sockets 4 off control knobs 1 in dia 2 off control knobs $\frac{3}{3}$ in dia 3 off printed circuit board 1 off

A complete kit can be obtained from Clof Products, 16 Mayfield Rd., Bramhall, Cheshire SK7 1JU

## CONTROL P.C.B.

From the photograph it can be seen that in addition to containing the control circuitry the Control p.c.b. acts as a mechanical support for all switches and the "Level," "Tone," and "Tempo" potentiometers. Diode D24 is shown in brackets and is the twelve measure connection for position 4 on the "Rhythm Select" switch. Since the sample pattern given later for rhythm 4 is based on sixteen measures this diode is omitted. The corresponding twelve measure diodes for positions 1, 2, 3, 11 and 12 are D21, D22, D23, D25 and D26 respectively and may be omitted as required. Rhythms 5 to 10 inclusive are permanently arranged on a sixteen measure basis.

## ASSEMBLING THE P.C.B.

The Control p.c.b. has a considerable number of interconnection tracks and it is advisable to inspect closely the p.c.b. before proceeding, particularly ensuring that bridges are not present between the memory tracks or the large switch pads. Figs. 4 and 5 show the track layout and component overlay for the p.c.b.

The twelve terminal pins should first be inserted in the board, note that many of the interconnections are made from the rear of the p.c.b. where pins are not required. All resistors and diodes can be inserted and soldered next. It is advisable to use a small soldering iron with a maximum bit size of $3 / 32 \mathrm{in}$, and in particular it will be found to help if 22 s.w.g. solder is used rather than thicker varieties which aggravate the possibility of solder bridges. Wire links can be inserted after soldering the i.c. sockets, advisable throughout, followed by the capacitors.

The three position switches are pushed into the holes in the p.c.b. and are a tight fit. The "Sequence" switch requires two tags to be cut off before insertion and care should be taken not to damage the switches. However it is important for front panel alignment that the switches should seat on the p.c.b. and it may be necessary to slightly increase the size of the switch tag mounting holes due to the mechanical spread on the switches. To assist in later alignment of the front panel it is also suggested that at this stage the l.e.d. is soldered temporarily some 0.5 in off the p.c.b. The "Play" and "Rest" keys should be easy to locate with the four pin fixing provided.


Fig. 6. Wiring connections to $\mathbf{S 9}$

## ROTARY SWITCHES

The rotary switches are single pole, twelve position, and when supplied they have a small metal ring, concentric with the shaft, which can be repositioned to alter the switching compass. In the case of the "Rhythm Select" switch the ring should be removed completely to allow the full twelve positions to be used. The "Program Control" should be set to give ten positions by adjustment of the ring position to its second slot.

Wiring of the rotary switches to the p.c.b. is carried out from the track side using single core tinned wire of 22 s.w.g. The numbers enclosed by squares on the component ident side of the p.c.b. correspond with the switch tag numbers. Note that pins 1 and 10 on the "Program Control" switch are shorted together and that the connection points for the centre keys are some distance away requiring insylation. These are marked SEL for the Selector Switch and PROG for the "Program Control" switch. It is also worth noting that tag 8 on the "Rhythm Select" switch and tags 11 and 12 on the "Program Control" do not have connections to the p.c.b.

## POTENTIOMETERS

The "Tempo" control is soldered to the three pads on the p.c.b. again using wire links, whereas the potentiometer sections of the "Level" and "Tone" controls are later connected to the instrument p.c.b. only. Fig. 6 shows all the connections, from the switch S9 integral with the "Level" control VR2, to the control p.c.b. supply points. These are important since they control the standby system in addition to. switching on the main operating power.

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ATHOUGH designed to interface a Nascom 1 microcomputer with a KSR33 Teletypewriter, this current loop needs very little or no modification to suit other printers and microcomputers with 20 mA serial output. The circuit is in three sections; power supply, opto-isolator, and 20 mA (or 60 mA ) current loop mounted on a single, easily drawn p.c.b.

## POWER SUPPLY

On test it was found that 400 mA at 9 V was more than sufficient to activate the selector magnet of the teletype, normal being 500 mA at 20 V . A 14.5 V 500 mA transformer was chosen to power the circuit, as these are easily obtainable for a very modest outlay, as are the 1 A bridge rectifier, $1000 \mu \mathrm{~F} 40 \mathrm{~V}$ electrolytic capacitor and 13.5 V Zener diode, all of which provide a stabilised power supply. With the exception of the transformer, the componerits are mounted on the p.c.b.

## OPTO-ISOLATOR

R1 is chosen to protect the l.e.d. and any resistance value between 470 and $1 k$ should be sufficient. The reverseparallel diode D5 bypasses negative peaks across the l.e.d. The light emitted by the l.e.d. causes current to flow through the photo-transistor, which is amplified by TR 1 and TR2. The high gain causes a square wave to appear at the collector of TR2. VR1 is used to adjust the current to 20 mA or 60 mA as required. It also serves as a final adjustment to achieve 500 mA at the output to the printer selector magnet.

> Similar to those installed in converted teletypes, enhancing the price by anything up to $£ 80$, yet can be built for only a few pounds

## CURRENT LOOP

TR3 and TR4 can be any power transistors of the 3053 and 3055 n.p.n. types respectively. D7 can be any 1 or $2 \hat{A}$ diode. Because of the heat generated around the junction of R9 and R10, R7, R8 and R9 should be 2 to 4 Watt wirewound resistors and R10 a 10 Watt wirewound. These resistors run much cooler when the selector magnet is connected than they do whilst under test before installation. R6 might require changing to adjust the current gain to produce 500 mA at the output.



Fig. 1. Circuit diagram of opto-coupled 20 mA loop. When in optoisolated mode, the OUT from VR1 is connected to IN at D2 (as on p.c.b.) The input at D2 can be used as a non-isolated RS232 input

For a mark input a positive current is applied to the anode of D2. This provides a positive bias to the base of TR3 which overcomes the normal negative bias supplied through R5 and stabilised by D5. TR3 will turn off as the increasing positive current reaches one half of its final value. The collector of TR3 then goes negative and this negative potential is applied to the base of TR4 which turns TR4 on. R8 provides emitter bias to TR3 and supplies a regenerative action to the transistor.

The selector magnet of the teletype is connected between the collector of TR4 and the junction of R9, R10. On marks the current rises to 500 mA and energises the magnet. On spaces the positive input bias decreases and TR3 is turned on at the half line current point by negative bias through R5. The collector of TR3 rises towards a zero potential, applying reverse bias to TR4, de-energising the magnet. The selector magnet opposes the change in current and applies a transient potential to the collector of TR4. D3 now conducts and passes the transient potential to C2 and R11 which limits the potential to a value well under the breakdown voltage of TR4, while selector magnet energy is being dissipated.

## CONSTRUCTION

R10 gets very warm in operation and-should be mounted away from the p.c.b. to aid heat dissipation.

D4 should be mounted on long leads and bent over the photo-transistor. They are joined with a short length of coaxial sleeving. The ends should be left open while tests are carried out so that room light shines through the end and activates the photo-transistor, thus preventing the printer from chattering. When the unit is connected to a 20 mA current a plastic pen-cap makes a neat cover.

Should a photo-transistor not be available, the top can be carefully cut from a BC107 and the base exposed. t

## COMPONENTS

## Resistors

| R1 | 1knom. see text |
| :--- | :--- |
| R2 | $1 \mathrm{M5}$ |
| R3 | 12 k |
| R4 | $1 \mathrm{k5}$ |
| R5 | 4 k 7 |
| R6 | 390 see text |
| R7 | $2 R 7 \mathrm{w} . \mathrm{w} .2 \mathrm{~W}$ |
| R8 | $1 \mathrm{w.w}$. |
| R9 | $270 \mathrm{w.w}$. |
| R10 | 15 WW |
| R11 | 150 |

All resistors $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~W} 5 \%$ unless otherwise stated

## Capacitors

| C 1 | $100 \mu / 40 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{C} 2, \mathrm{C} 3$ | $10 \mu / 25 \mathrm{~V}(2$ off $)$ |

Transistors And Diodes

| REC1 | 1A bridge rectifier |
| :--- | :--- |
| D1, D2 | 4148 or similar (2 off) |
| D3 | 4001 or similar |
| D4 | 0.2 in. red l.e.d. |
| D5 | 12 V or 13 V Zener 1.5 W |
| TR1, TR2 | BC107 (2 off) |
| TR3 | 2 N 3053 |
| TR4 | 2N3055 |
| TR5 | n.p.n. photo-transistor |

## Transformer

T1
240 V 50 Hz prim. 14.5 to 20 V 500 mA
sec.

## Constructors' Note

A complete kit of components is available from Watford Electronics


Fig. 2. Printed circuit (actual size)

## LOOP



Fig. 3. Component layout


## THE SHUTTLE TELESCOPE

This infrared instrument is a natural addition to the joint United States, United Kingdom and Netherlands venture, which is expected to be launched in 1982. Its full title is Shuttle Infrared Telescope Facility. It is an observatory 1 -metre class instrument. It will be in operation outside the atmospheric difficulties such as the absorption and emission of radiation. This will mean that the degrading of quality, which is suffered by telescopes in lower orbits, can be avoided. In fact the limitations of the SIRTF will be due to the natural back ground of space.

To the techniques to be used in this mission, which is scheduled for 1987 or thereabouts, will be added the advantages of cryogenic control. Such control can provide considerably greater sensitivity. Part of this will be derived from the fact that the operational area will be outside that which limits sensitivity, namely below the wavelength of 30 micrometres and above 300 micrometres. The normal background in these ranges is spoiled by water vapour and carbon dioxide. It is possible to overcome some of this by the use of aircraft and balloons. However there is still the line of sight difficulty due to random absorption and emission: So important are data that can be retrieved in this part of the spectrum that pressure from astronomy has virtually demanded that the latest techniques are used. At the present time detectors are available which, in ground based telescopes, are limited only by photon background. Much of the noise and the atmospheric limitation is at a level several orders of magnitude above the sources to be studied. The use of cryogenic techniques enables this background to be overcome with the result that a cryogenic system outside the atmosphere will offer up to a 1,000 times increase in sensitivity above current equipment. For the first time it will be possible to study high-luminosity extra-galactic sources and stellar formations.

The value of scientific advantages such as the SIRTF lie in the ability to look forward in time as well as backward. The early history of the expansion of the Universe with the formation of galaxies may lie in this cosmological area because of the redshift. Once again the real workload lies with the electronics of control for which the specification is severe. It is required that there shall be a pointing accuracy $\pm 1$-arc/second and a guidance system to ensure a stability of 0.25 -arc/second. Other requirements are that the primary mirror must be held below 12 Kelvin for the first half of each 7 to 14 day mission and thereafter below 16 Kelvin. The secondary mirror must also have a low temperature control at 10 Kelvin or less for the first part of missions and then 15 Kelvin maximum for the rest of the period.

For a nominal 14 day mission SIRTF would need to carry about 1,300 litres of supercritical gaseous helium. This will be held at a pressure of 6 atmospheres to cool the telescope optics and the body. There will be facilities to carry superfluid helium to cool the instrument chamber to a level of 2 -Kelvin. There are current investigations to get the temperature down to a few tenths of a degree kelvin using the isotope helium 3. This is a case of the sword into ploughshares for Helium 3 is a byproduct of weapons technology.

There are difficulties in attaining the ultimate goals but already there are satisfactory signs of progress. For example the optical systems will be diffraction limited at 5 micrometers. This can be achieved using optical grade beryllium. There is a doubt as to whether that beryllium can attain the 2 micrometre diffraction. This figure is of importance for the observation of proto-galaxies, these are galaxies that are forming and would show a high redshift. Other materials are being investigated and these matters will be on-going during this continuing updating. The first flights will be about 14 hours duration rising to 30 hours. The reusable system is expected to reach mission durations of 30 days with a reusable condition free of replacement of any major part for 20 missions.

The aperture of the telescope is .85 metres in diameter and 9.2 metres in length. The cryogenic tanks, the electronics and the pointing systems are housed outside the main shell. There is a sun shield and a collapsible cover to reduce the off-axis radiation in to the telescope. This allows the main axis of the telescope to come within 45 degrees of the sun or the earth. The optical arrangement is that of a primary and secondary mirror arranged in what is known as the Ritchey-ChretienCassegrain configuration. The telescope can be used for over a wide range of studies which include:-

The observation of quasars, star formation, normal galaxies; objects in the solar system such as asteroids, comets and the satellites of the outer planets, also the observation of mass exchange between stars and the interstellar medium. It would also be possible to detect the massive halos of cool stars surrounding galaxies, with the identification of high redshift galaxies in formation.

## THE HEART OF A SUPERNOVA

With optical activities growing all the while
it is easy to miss the new developments in radioastronomy. However the 5 kilometre radio telescope at the Mullard Radio Astronomy Observatory has been in operation investigating the Tycho Brahe supernova remnent. This was observed to explode in 1572. This is a Type 1 supernova, a most bright and energetic star explosion.

The discovery made at the observatory at Cambridge by Steve Gull and Guy Pooley was a very small but intense source of radiation at the centre of what remains of the supernova. Until now only one other nebula has been shown to have a Pulsar and this was the Crab Nebula which is within our own galaxy. The radiation of the Tycho remnant was detected at a wavelength of 11 cm . With the high resolution of this radio telescope the picture of the collapsed star can be built up in considerable detail. The observer's suggest that the pulsar or neutron star is in fact the collapsed star. It is not yet finally decided what the real answer is because there could be other reasons for the smail star like object being present. If it is in fact the final 'bit' of the original star then it must be moving at 2000 $\mathrm{k} / \mathrm{ms}$ a second. This is about 10 times faster than known pulsars. Other observatories are now checking on this star but it may be some time before it is confirmed.

## THE SOLAR WIND

Back now to the Earth itself. There is a new collaboration of scientists from 11 countries which began in November. It is perhaps one of the more ambitious projects to undertake the study of the physies of the upper atmosphere. Some 200 scientists are involved. It is expected that nearly fifty rocket launches will be made and observations from 37 ground stations supplemented by satellites and balloons will provide data about the upper atmosphere. The main object of the exercise is to study the atmosphere from 80 to 200 kilometres above the Earth during a magnetic storm.

Magnetic storms are severe disturbances of the earth's magnetic field by the solar wind. There is a continuous radiation which forms the solar wind but this is enhanced by flares and sunspots. The magnetosphere round the earth becomes distorted and the tadpole like tail which appears on the side of the earth away from the sun is extended. The plasma which is composed of ionised particles mostly of hydrogen carries tremendous energy. The particles are dissipated in the upper atmosphere. The solar wind expelled radially from the sun is composed of protons and electrons. When they near the magnetosphere they are lulled out of their straight paths and focussed towards the poles. As the denser part of the atmosphere at about 150 kilometres is reached larger protons are inhibited but the electrons move on. As a result there is a drift of high energy current in a westward direction. This leaks into the atmosphere away from the poles.

Following the article by Frank Hyde on Velikovsky in the April 1980 Spacewatch, we have received many letters from readers, expressing varying opinlons. Frank Hyde's final reply to these letters is printed in Readout on page 50.
and revolve around numerical words such as "two", "thirty", "pounds" etc.
One of the advantages of the fixed-word approach is the extreme ease of interface with any logic system. To aid in the evaluation and addition of speech to any computer or logic device, the interface is described below, as a constructional article. The speech board is available separately, however, with a full technical specification for the user to design his own interface in any way he wishes.

## TSI SPEECH SYNTHESIS BOARD

Telesensory Systems Inc (TSI) are the manufacturers of several products for the synthesis of human speech. They produce a talking calculator which has found obvious application for the blind. The units of particular interest, produced by TSI, are the fixed 24 and 64 English word units, consisting of a controller chip (called the CRC), and one or

## Syecch Synthesis

AST month, an introduction to the theory and history of $L_{\text {speech synthesis was given as a precursor to this month's }}$ constructional article. An American speech board (manufactured by Telesensory Systems Inc.) is available through Modus Systems Ltd., and its'interface to any general computer or logic system is described. The Compukit and Edukit are used to give examples of the interface, and hence provide readers with a practical demonstration of the way in which speech may be added to their own type of system.

## INTRODUCTION

Converting the theory of last month's article into practice at the "one-off" small computer level, was, until recently, rather difficult. Texas instruments, for instance, have not made their speech products available on this experimentation level, and most other companies are only interested in the large volume "OEM" buyer, who needs expensive customised speech sets. To experiment with the technology, the alternatives include some excellent, but relatively expensive phoneme analysis boards, whereby any word may be synthesised by sending it information of the phonemes which make it up. To "try out" speech synthesis, a far better approach is to use a cheap, mass produced fixed-word synthesiser giving digitally controllable speech on demand from any computer or logic system. If more than one speech set is also available then so much the better. It is with this in mind that Modus have imported a range of fixed-word speech synthesisers, for applications where a customised vocabulary is unnecessary. The words available are basic
two 2 K ROMs, respectively. The photograph shows the chips mounted on a p.c.b. with one or two other discrete components, and a gold-flashed edge connector. The size of the board is $66 \times 73 \times 13 \mathrm{~mm}$, with 0.156 in . pitch edge connector tracks. The 64 -word versions have two ROMs on the board and are slightly larger.


TSI speech board

The CRC is a general speech synthesis chip which requires data of pronunciation, pitch, word-length etc. from a ROM to create the necessary sounds. To store the raw data of a word on a read only memory, a complex computer program accepts speech through a microphone and converts it to data suitable to the CRC. TSI have commissioned ROMs, by this method, for several different speech "fonts", and standard vocabularies in a number of different languages (German, French, Arabic etc). The words available here are detailed in Table 1.

| S2A | S28 | S2C |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Calculator type | (Standard English | (ASCII 64-words) |
| 24-words) | 64-words) | space, X-point, quote, |
| oh | Same as S2A plus: | number, dollars, |
| one | ten, eleven, etc. | percent, and, apostrophe, |
| two | twenty, thirty, etc. | left parent, right parent, |
| three | hundred, thousand, | star, plus, comma, |
| four | zero, and, seconds, | minus, point, slash, |
| five | degrees, dollars, | zero, one, etc. nine, |
| six | cents, pounds, | colon, semicolon, less than, |
| seven | ounces, total, | equals, greater than, |
| eight | please, feet, | mark, at, A, B, C, (etc.) . . Z |
| nine | metres, centimetres | lower case, tone, |
| times-minus | voits, ohms, amps, | upper case, up arrow, |
| equals | hertz, d.c., a.c., | control |
| percent | down, up, go, |  |
| low | stop, low and high tone |  |
| over |  |  |
| root |  |  |
| em(M) | N.B. The ASCII set is of course arranged in |  |
| times exact ASCII order to convert any standard |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { point } \\ \text { overflow } & \text { binary code into a verbalisation of th } \\ \text { corresponding ASCII character. }\end{array}$ |  |  |
| minus |  |  |
| plus |  |  |
| clear |  |  |
| swap |  |  |

## TABLE 1. Vocabulary of the three TSI speech boards available

The speech board acts by accepting a control word of six bits to identify the spoken word to be output, followed by a start pulse to tell it to begin speaking. The board is also equipped with a "busy" line to tell external devices that a word is in the process of being spoken. Fig. 2.1 shows a block diagram with timing signals to illustrate the process. The timing shows that the speech output itself does not occur until the "start" signal has fallen to zero. In a typical interface set-up, a set of six latches would feed the control word to the CRC, the "start" signal would fall after 140 micro seconds or more, and the output would be forthcoming. It must be noted that if the "start" line should rise at any time during the speech output, the output is stopped in mid flow. When the "start" line falls again, the word is started from the beginning. To assist in preventing this occurrence, the "busy" line should be monitored by the external system, and the "start" line only operated when the machine has finished talking.

## INTERFACING

As is clear from the above, the logic interface requirements are straightforward, and the only problems arise from the rather strange power supply requirements, which are -5 V and -15 V . However, by a simple trick, the -5 V level can be derived from the normal supply of a microcomputer, while the -15 V supply must be derived separately.

The final requirement of the board is for audio circuitry of essentially two types, a filter and an amplifier. The sound is produced by the CRC via a digital to analogue converter


E0660 7
(DAC). This implies that the output waveform is not completely smooth. Its variation from level to level is by a set of steps. A sinewave derived from a DAC will have the form shown in Fig. 2.2. Note that the horizontal width of each step is constant, while the vertical steps vary to approximate the sinewave. This shows that the waveform thus formed may be viewed as a sinewave modulated by a constant frequency squarewave. However, a squarewave contains the elements of many frequencies mixed together (depending on how square it is), and hence the voice output must be passed through a band-pass filter allowing just the band of frequencies needed for voice to pass. To give an idea of the frequencies needed and some typical characteristics, Fig. 2.3 reproduces TSI's suggested op-amp filter response. The three decibel level is often used as a method of comparing such responses, and the frequencies at which this level cuts the graph are called the "corner frequencies". The reason for their importance is that at these frequencies, the incoming waveform's amplitude is exactly halved by passing through the filter.


Fig. 2.2. Sine wave output from $D$ to $A$ converter

In considering the TSI output, however, it was found most advantageous to be able to vary the response to different ears, and for different loudspeaker arrangements. After much experimentation, a very simple single op-amp bandpass filter was selected, which, together with an integrated circuit power amplifier gave acceptable results. This circuit is


Fig. 2.3. Bandpass filter characteristics

(6043)

Fig. 2.4. Bandpass fiter
shown in Fig. 2.4, and includes a tone control, which varies the filter's pass characteristics.

## THE INTERFACE UNIT

As explained above, interfacing is dependent upon three main systems: logic, power and audio sections. All these are included on the interface board described here, along with such important details as the correct edge-connector into which the TSI speech unit plugs.

Fig. 2.5 shows a complete circuit diagram of the interface unit, which is designed to be as complete as possible. A separate 5 -volt supply is needed for the logic, as well as a small 10 to 20 volt transformer (at around 250 mA ) and an 8 ohm speaker.

The word to be spoken is requested by supplying a set of bits (DO to D5) along with a positive going "latch enable" pulse. The word is latched into IC2 and presented to the speech synthesis board. When the "start" line changes from high to low, and held there, an audio signal is output from the synthesiser. IC1 filters this audio signal in a manner partly determined by the setting of VR1. The filtered signal is a.c. coupled to a volume control and the i.c. power amplifier IC3 which feeds an 8 ohm speaker through C4. The power supply on the board adds 10 volts to the 5 volt supply from the external logic, and just requires an external mains transformer as indicated. The "busy" signal output swings through 15 volts and to convert this to a 5 volt swing, D5 and R5 are included.

## CONSTRUCTION

The p.c.b. design and component layout for the unit is shown in Fig. 2.6.

Assembly of the unit is straightforward, and the sockets for the i.c.s should be inserted and soldered first, followed by the edge-connector and ribbon cable connector. Note that the ribbon cable connector has some spare pins for expansion. Discrete components and regulator should be fitted next, observing the correct polarities with great care. It is a very good idea to check that there are 10 volts between -5 V and -15 V lines from IC4, before proceeding. The 5 volt


Fig. 2.5. Interface and speech board circuit diagram


Fig. 2.6. P.c.b. design and component layout for the interface board (Copyright Modus Systems Ltd)
supply can then be connected and a check performed for 15 volts across IC1 and IC3 sockets. Check, also, that the correct supply levels are present at the speech synthesis connector and IC2 socket. When you are fully satisfied, switch off and insert IC3. With the volume fully up, a hum should be audible at the loudspeaker when the wiper of VR2 is touched with a finger. Turn the volume down to ensure that this causes the hum to disappear. This will verify IC3's operation.

Next, insert IC1, IC2 (the correct way round) and the speech synthesis board, with the component side inwards as shown. The unit will sound highly unstable unless the "start" line is held at "one" or "zero" (TTL levels). The line should be taken to zero $(-5 \mathrm{~V})$ through a low resistance ( 100 ohm for
instance). The line may then be taken high and back to zero to check for word output. If none appears, connect all the inputs of IC2 to zero, and pulse the "latch enable" low, then high. This should load the word "Oh". VR1 and VR2 should be adjusted for the best sound. It is useful to note that the word's pitch may be adjusted by the pot on the speech synthesiser p.c.b.-the pot should be set at half way initiallythe total number of turns for its full travel is about four and a half, the pot should be turned one way until obviously at its end, and a couple of turns added in the opposite direction. If no sound appears, use a logic probe, meter (or l.e.d. in series with a 1 k resistor), to check that the data bits from IC2 to the speech synthesiser board are all zero. If nothing is forthcoming, power should be removed and the whole unit

## COMPONENTS <br> 

Resistors

| R1, R2, R5 | $1 \mathrm{k}(3$ off $)$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| R3 | 180 k |
| R4 | 4 k 7 |

All resistors $\frac{1}{4}$ W $5 \%$ carbon
Potentiometers

VR1
100k hor. preset
5 k hor. preset
Capacitors
C1, C2 C3 C4, C5, C6, C7 C8, C9, C10

10 n ceramic disc (2 off) $2 \mu 215 \mathrm{~V}$ elect. $100 \mu 15 \mathrm{~V}$ elect. ( 4 off)
100 n disc ceramic (3 off)
Semiconductors

| D1-D4 | 1N4001 (4 off) |
| :--- | :--- |
| D5 | 1N4148 |
| D6 | SV1 Zener BZY88 |
| IC1 | 741 |
| IC2 | 74 LS174 |
| IC3 | LM380 |
| IC4 | 7805 |

## Miscellaneous

P.c.b.

PLI ribbon cable plug and connector
SK1 edge connector socket ( 10 double way at 0.156 in . pitch with polarising plug)
Mains transformer $10-20 \mathrm{~V} \sec 250 \mathrm{~mA}$
$8 \Omega$ loudspeaker
S2A, S2B or S2C speech synthesis board
i.c. sockets

## Constructor's Note

All components including the speech boards are available from Modus Systems Lid., 29A Eastcheap, Letchworth, Herts, SG6 3DA (04626 74468/76392).
The interface board (ex. transformer and loudspeaker) is £14.95 ex. VAT and p\&p, and the S2A board is £39.95 ex. VAT and p\&p.
checked with the greatest care for any incorrect soldering or component location.

When the unit is working, adjust the two pots on the interface, and the pot on the synthesis board for the best sound. Any tendency toward instability will almost certainly be removed by adding to the power supply decoupling capacitors. Experimentation with the loudspeaker mounting is very worthwhile. Try mounting the speaker in a closed cardboard box with just the speaker cone exposed through a hole of the same diameter. The prototype gave excellent results with a speaker in a transistor radio housing. The speaker should be around two inches or more in diameter for the best results, any smaller and the important base responses will be lost.

## COMPUTER SPEECH

It is expected that a number of readers will want to attach the unit to a microcomputer and this section deals with its interface to the Compukit, and the Edukit. The interface requirements for the two machines are sufficiently different to provide an excellent illustration of the process.

In order to operate the speech board effectively, the host computer should have two output lines and one input, as well as the six data lines, usually derived from the data bus, to supply details of the exact word to be spoken. One of the
output lines is used to clock the six bit word into the data latch, the other output is used as a "start" signal to the speech board, and the input line is connected to the "busy" line and monitored by the computer to ensure that a new word is not requested before the current one is finished. This last line is not necessary if a delay loop is used by the computer to ensure that the next word is never output too soon.

The Edukit has several input and output lines for these purposes, and its interface is very straightforward. Fig. 2.7 shows a tried and tested arrangement. The Edukit is based around the RCA 1802 MPU which has a number of special and useful features for hardware control. One of its lines, called the $\mathbf{Q}$ line, is a flip-flop output whose condition may be set by a couple of dedicated machine-code instructionsone to set and one to reset. This output is used here as a "start" signal. The Edukit has a transistor connected to the $\mathbf{Q}$ line, and a couple of pins on the board give access to its collector (through a 100 ohm resistor). A load. resistor (2k2 at least) should be connected across the pins, and the collector end of the resistor (pin nearest to the keyboard) should be connected, as shown, to the "start" line of the interface. Thus, the Q output from the 1802 is inverted, and starting of the speech output is effected by first setting Q (giving zero at the "start" line), resetting and setting Q again. This provides a short pulsed "one" on the "start" line.
The Edukit also has a number of input lines, called "External Flags" (EF lines). The states of these lines may be examined by a comprehensive set of jump instructions in the 1802. The "busy" line, therefore, :nay be examined by EF1, for instance, and the next word sent when the "busy" line returns to a "one".

To transfer data from the computer, the lower six data lines are used, and a further output line is necessary to latch these data bits into the interface's latches. Again, the 1802 is well designed to allow the presence of "output" data on the "data bus" to be signalled by a particular set of output lines (NO and N2). On the Edukit, one of these lines is inverted and used to allow data to be shown on the digital display. The signal appears at pin 3 of the display drivers, (IC11 or IC12), and it is from here that the latch enable of the interface should be drawn.

To ensure that the unit is interfaced correctly, write a program to turn the Q line off, then on, then off again.


E0445
Fig. 2.7. Edukit interface board
Whatever word is held on the latch (IC2) will now be heard when the program is run. If this is working, the hex equivalent of the word spokien will appear on the digital display.

Fig. 2.8 gives a flow chart of a typical piece of software to output all the words offered by the speech board. Either 24 or 64 words are offered on the board, and this will decide when the last word has been spoken. The routine starts by setting the Q line to a "one", and setting the contents of the
memory location (called " 1 " here) to the number 0 , which is the first word to be spoken. The OUT instruction is then used exactly as for outputting to the digital display. " 1 " is then incremented and Q set to O for a short time. The word spoken should agree with the digital display reading. A loop is then entered which simply repeats until the "busy" line returns to a 1 level. When this happens, a check is done to determine whether the last word has been spoken; if not the process is repeated, otherwise the end is reached. This routine, does, of course, form the basis for operating any system, though the exact manner in which the checks are made, and the data output, depends upon the hardware set-up involved.

Interfacing to the Compukit is a rather more difficult business as there are no I/O lines on the board. There are two approaches which may be considered. Which is chosen depends upon whether a quick experimental set-up is sufficient, or a fully operational unit capable of controlling the speech fully is required.


Fig. 2.8. Flow chart to output all the words offered by the speech board

A quick interface to the Compukit, which is by no means a finished set-up, but will give a flavour of the use of speech for a later more sophisticated approach is shown in Fig. 2.9. Here, the top 2K of RAM i.c.s are removed, and their "data" lines, "supply" lines and "chip select" lines are used to drive the speech unit. Notice that the RS lines from the Compukit need inverting before being able to drive the "start" line. The easiest solution is to use any small s!gnal transistor for the job. This interface proved perfectly satisfactory, and should be realised by a couple of d.i.l. headers; rather than by soldering to the p.c.b. When the Compukit is reset and cold started, the Monitor does a memory test, and hence the RS lines are activated. This should cause a word to be output. The theory of operation of this interface is as follows. When a word is to be output, a POKE statement is performed to
any memory location in the top 1 K of memory. This causes RS7 to go low when the "data bus" contains the desired word. The word is then latched by the speech interface. The next operation is to POKE any location in the next to last 1 K of memory-any value will do. This causes R96 to fall to a zero for a short time, which, via the transistor invertor,


50447
Fig. 2.9. Simple Compukit interface
causes the "start" line to rise for a short time and the speech board outputs the latched word. No provision is made for monitoring the "busy" signal, and if a string of words is to be output, then it is necessary to include a delay loop such as:

$$
\text { FOR } I=1 \text { TO } 1500: \text { NEXT I }
$$

between each word output.
The upper 1 K of memory starts at decimal 7168 , and the next 1 K below at 6144 . Thus, for instance, the following program will "say" all the words on the 24 -word version of the speech board.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 10 \text { FOR J }=0 \text { TO } 23 \\
& 20 \text { POKE } 7168, J \\
& 30 \text { POKE } 6144,0 \\
& 40 \text { FOR I }=1 \text { TO } 1500 \\
& 50 \text { NEXT I } \\
& 60 \text { NEXT J }
\end{aligned}
$$

The upper value in line 40 depends upon the frequency of the clock on the speech board, and hence may need to be adjusted to ensure that nothing is lost.

The above interface should not be viewed as a long term method of providing the Compukit with speech. The correct approach is to use a PIA type device such as that detailed in the PE Compukit articles. By this means, the "busy" signal can be used to ensure that nothing is lost, and the top 2 K of RAM remains free. An excellent and general interface project for the Compukit is described in a set of articles by D. E. Graham, starting in the next issue of PE. The project is perfectly set up to control the speech board as well as many other things. Another advantage of this interface is that it allows the use of digital to analogue converters. The need for such devices, with reference to speech, is mentioned below.

## GENERAL NOTES

Any digital device which displays decimal intormation, such as a digital clock, digital car instruments, test gear etc. should be able to be interfaced with the speech unit described here. Some demultiplexing may be required, and the on-board latch provides the basis of such circuitry. Though a major application is for computer speech, a computer is by no means necessary to drive the unit.

In using the speech unit, it is worth pointing out that any word spoken to the human ear out of context may be mis-
heard or misunderstood by the listener. It is therefore a good idea to listen through the complete vocabulary, at least once, while following a written copy. This should adequately attune the ear to the sound being produced.

To experiment with voice output fully, the pitch of the utterance must also be controlled in real time. The speech boards allow the clock frequency to be supplied from an external source, and an external $D$ to $A$ converter followed by a voltage controlled oscillator would be a method of allowing computer control of pitch. Volume could also be adjusted at IC3, and, along with pitch, ultimate control of the process would result. The next step would be to produce a piece of
software which automatically determines and controls the pitch and volume depending upon context and syntax of the utterance. Although the speech unit presented here is relatively simple, it is more than adequate for, these and many other sophisticated experiments in speech synthesis. Indeed, the unit is actually useful, and provides the user with yet another source of output from electronic equipment. This is especially true when the eyes are busy with other tasks, but constant monitoring of numerical data is required.

Finally, the author would like to thank Mr. M. Terkow of Modus Systems for his assistance in prototyping and checking many of the ideas presented in these articles.

# Readout... A selection from our Postbag 

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## Velikovsky: Frank Hyde Replies

I offered to answer specific questions from Mr. Austin but so far none have come to hand. However since Messrs Warlow and Williams have added their criticisms on this matter it gives me an opportunity to assume that, certain main themes are themselves statements of belief if not scientific fact, accepted by these gentlemen.

First let me make it clear that I am dealing with the matter from my own original edition of Velikovsky's "Worlds in Collision". Most of the book consists of statements without any support other than quotations from random works of the past. Much of the support for his own ideas are drawn from the biblical text. It is here that quotation is regarded as confirmation of physical facts and as is all too common with this kind of "proof" is not sufficient to substantiate the claims.

Dominant among the statements which serve to antagonise physicists and astronomers are the claims that a comet was ejected from Jupiter. Let us take this as a starting point and I quote page 48 of "Worlds in Collision" "In the middle of the second millenium before the present era, as I interd to show, the earth underwent one of the greatest catastrophes of its history. A celestial body that only a short while before had become a member of the solar system-a new cometcame very close to earth". Then for some 14 pages of quotations of various happenings interspersed with statements such as "the tails of comets are composed mainly of carbon and hydrogen gases. Lacking oxygen, they do not burn in flight, but the inflammable gases, passing through an atmosphere containing oxygen, will be set on fire". Well the earth passed through the tail of Halley's comet in 1910 but no one noticed it nor was the tail visible, let alone on fire. It is perhaps wise to point out here that the "tail" of a comet appears as the comet approaches the body which determines
its perihelion passage. If the comet is large the "tail" will be produced in a direction away from the body it approaches and will continue as it passes round the body to point away from it. It may be that more than one "tail" appears. Sometimes the tail is insignificant and sometimes there is no visible "tail". Halley's comet is due in 1986 and between now and then there is to be a mission to observe the comet at first hand. Thus will all doubt as to the composition be settled. Beyond saying that there is an abundance of literature available about comets which when read will give some of the answers, I will leave the actual comet in order to test the statement by Velikovsky that Venus was originally a comet ejected from Jupiter. This he says occurred around the year 1500 BC . The Book of Exodus provides the details of what happened when the comet grazed the earth. Many very strange things are told such as, the houses of the Egyptian people were destroyed, the Nile ran red etc. The curious thing about it all was that the houses of the Israelites were not affected. After forty years the comet came back and caused further trouble, to go off and again return, and, after hitting the earth, again bringing it to a standstill before going on to upset Mars into its present orbit and itself settling down as Venus. The earth regained its place and continued on as it was, before all these events took place. All this supported by historical facts quoted from the Bible and other writings from various parts of the world. These are very far reaching statements and thus need careful examination. Many so-called scientific predictions have gone awry even when evidence appears to be adequate to make a forecast. However there are certain everyday facts of natural science which must be satisfied before new and astounding statements can be accepted. Let us then look at what the statements of Velikovsky imply in relation to comets.

The basis of many of the statements attends on "belief". Because many of the cometary orbits lie near Jupiter a number of people including Laplace and Pierre Simon put forward
the view that Jupiter might be the source of cometary bodies. However there are no writings in support of the fact nor indeed are there any sightings of it ever happening nor has Jupiter ever been observed to have unusual events occurring in its vicinity. One person, V. S. Vsekhsviatsky does believe that comets are ejected from volcanoes on the satellites.

I will not resort to writing out the mathematics in this reply but will give the consequences as are known and used in astronomical physics. Of course if anyone would like to have the full mathematics I will send them, if a stamped addressed envelope is supplied. The effect of projection of a portion of Jupiter of the density and size to end up as a planetary body like Venus, would be to raise the temperature of Jupiter several thousands ' of degrees centigrade. This would have melted the body being ejected and therefore it would probably be dispersed as dust or vapour. Thus it is unlikely that even a comet (assuming that a comet is not anything like current thinking) could exist or survive such an experience. There is another problem also. The escape velocity at Jupiter is of the order of $20 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{se}$ cond. Whatever the escape mechanism might be it would not be aware of this fact for if the velocity of escape was $70 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{sec}$. n the comet/planet would fall back into Jupiter, if it were $73 \mathrm{~km} /$ second it would escape from the solar system. In either case it is more likely that Jupiter would be considerably changed and not its stable self as has been observed over a far longer period of time than as recently as 1500 BC .
There is still a further problem. This is the mass of Venus. It amounts to rather more than $5 \times 10^{27}$ grammes. The total kinetic energy that would be required to propel Venus to the escape velocity of Jupiter is of the order of $10^{41}$ ergs. This poses an even greater problem than all the others put together for $10^{41}$ ergs is equivalent to all the radiation energy of the sun for a year. Or in other terms one hundred million times more powerful than the largest solar flare ever observed.

A final word on this situation, which is occupying more space than is justified. Velikovsky has quoted several rapidly occurring collisions involving planets yet the odds against it happening once in a millenium is 30,000 years. Surely unwritten folk stories and legends must defer to practical and demonstrable facts, for this is why David Birch was dismissive.

Frank W. Hyde, FSE,PEng, FRAS.
This correspondence is now closed-Ed.

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# MTCFO-EUS 

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#### Abstract

Appearing every two months, Micro-Bus presents ideas, applications, and programs for the most popular microprocessors; ones that you are unlikely to find in the manufacturers' data. The most original ideas often come from readers working on their own systems; payment will be made for any contribution featured.


THIS month's Micro-Bus presents six BASIC programs for the Sinclair ZX80 microcomputer

## LARGE CHARACTERS

The ZX80 is unusual among microcomputers in that its character-set is stored in ROM alongside the BASIC interpreter, and characters are written to the display by software. Bob Sharp, of Corby, has discovered how to PEEK the ROM and produce displays of large characters. His three programs generate displays of 32,8 or 2 characters of increasing size. They can give the alphanumeric characters and graphics symbols. together with the symbols "\# \$: ? .". As well as being extremely revealing about how the ZX80 works, the programs would be useful for creating large displays for teaching or shop-window advertising.
In the ZX80 the character set is stored, starting at address $448^{* 8}$ in the ROM, as a sequence of 8 bytes per character. Each byte codes the bit pattern for one line of the character matrix. A " 1 " in that byte is displayed as a black dot, and a zero as a white dot. Thus, for example, the 8 lines for the character with code N can be printed, in decimal, by executing:
10 INPUT N
20 FOR R=0TO 7
30 PRINT PEEK $\left((448+\text { N })^{*} 8+\right.$ R)
40 NEXT
Converting these decimal numbers to binary will then reveal the shape of the character.

## HUGE EIGHT

The simplest program of the three to understand is Huge Eight, see Fig. 1, which generates 2 lines of 4 characters; for example, see Fig. 2. The Huge Eight program prints a space character, or an inverted space character, for each bit of the characters, thus giving characters 8 times larger than normal. For each line of 4 characters the character codes (plus 448) are stored in the array $I(0)$ to $I(3)$. Then, for each row in these characters (line 120) the ROM is PEEKed (line 140) and the bits are printed (line 160 ) starting with the high-order bit. A zero is printed as a space, code 0 , and a one as an inverted space, code 128. The expression ( $\mathrm{X} / \mathbf{2}^{* *}(7-\mathrm{H})$ ) divides X , the row in the character matrix, by successive powers of 2 . The low-order bit of the result determines whether, when the result is multiplied by 128 , the code produced is 0 or 128 .

```
    10 REM HUGE 8
    30 INPUT A\$
    60 FOR E=0 TO 1
    70 DIM I(3)
    80 FOR N=0 TO 3
    \(90 \operatorname{LET} I(N)=448+C O D E(A \$)\)
    100 LET A \(\$=T L \$(A \$)\)
    110 NEXT N
    120 FOR G=0 TO 7
    130 FOR U=0 TO 3
    140 LET X=PEEK ( \(8^{*} \mathrm{I}(\mathrm{U})+G\) )
    150 FOR H=0 TO 7
    160 PRINT CHR\$(128*(X/2**(7-H))
);
    170 NEXT H
    180 NEXT U
    190 NEXT G
200 NEXT E
```

Fig. 1. Huge Eight program gives a display of eight large characters on a $2 \times 80$


Fig. 2. Display generated by the Huge Eight program

## GIANT TWO

The Giant Two program, Fig. 3, converts each bit in the character matrix into a square of four spaces, or four inverted spaces, thus giving an enlargement of 16 times and filling the screen with two characters. The program works in a similar way to Huge Eight, except that now $I(0)$ to $I(7)$ hold the bytes of the character matrix for the first character, and $I(8)$ to $I(15)$ hold the matrix for the second character.

## BIG THIRTY-TWO

The third of Bob Sharp's programs, shown in Fig. 4, gives four lines of eight characters, and is at first sight the most bamling to understand. It displays each block of four bits in the characters as the relevant graphics symbol, thus giving an enlargement of four times.

10 INPUT AS
20 DIM I(15)
30 FOR N=0 TO 15
40 IF $N=8$ THEN LET AS=TLS(AS)
50 LET I (2*N-15*(N/8))=PEEK(N+
8*(448+CODE(AS)-N/B))
. 60 NEXT N
70 FOR $T=0$ TO 7
80 FOR $N=0$ TO 1
90 PRINT
100 FOR $A=0$ TO 1
110 FOR $\mathrm{I}=0$ TO 7
120 FOR G=0 TO 1
130 PRINT CHR\$(128*(I (2*T+A)/2*
*(7-I)));
140 NEXT G
150 NEXT I
160 NEXT A
170 NEXT N
180 NEXT T
Fig. 3. Giant Two program gives a display consisting of two large characters


Fig. 4. Big Thirty-Two program displays four lines of enlarged characters on a $2 \times 80$

The program looks up two rows of each character, in lines 60 to 100 , and calculates in Y a 4 -bit binary number which specifies the

(E0468)
Fig. 5. The graphics symbols used by the Big Thirty-Two program, together with their $\mathbf{Z X 8 0}$ codes
states of the four squares in the graphics symbol. Thus $Y=0$ is a space, and $Y=15$ is an inverted space. However, finding the correct graphics symbol for the other values of $Y$ is by no means an easy task, since the codes for the graphics symbols are apparently quite haphazard on the $\mathrm{ZX80}$; the symbols and their ZX80 codes are shown in Fig. 5. Bob Sharp gets around this problem by providing a string, $Z \$$ in line 120 , whose characters specify the order of the first 8 graphics symbols. Lines 130 to 160 select the required character in this string, and then lines 170 to 180 convert this to the graphics symbol, and print it. The symbols for Y between 8 and 15 are obtained by inverting one of the first 8 graphics symbols in line 175.

This process is repeated to give the 32 graphics symbols for each line, and for the 16 lines of symbols, and the whole program takes almost two minutes to execute.

These three programs for generating large characters can be modified to give other punctuation and arithmetic signs, in addition to the alphanumeric characters, by replacing the reference to $\operatorname{CODE}(\mathrm{A} \$)$ with: 121 -ABS(121-CODE(A\$)).

## MEMORY-MAPPED DISPLAY

Another unusual feature of the $\mathrm{ZX80}$ is that there is not a precise mapping between the characters in memory and what is displayed on the screen; instead the display is generated from a "display file" which can reside anywhere in memory, and which can contain lines of different lengths so that trailing blanks do not have to be stored.

However, it is sometimes useful to be able to use the display as if it were memorymapped, so that POKEing to a specific memory location will cause the code for that character to appear at a predetermined position, and PEEKing will read the code of the character at that position. The program of Fig. 6, submitted by S. J. Duggins of Birmingham, shows how to achieve this, and demonstrates its use by drawing lines, using inverted spaces, between two pairs of coordinates. The top left-hand corner of the screen has coordinates $(1,1)$, and the bottom righthand corner has coordinates $(32,18)$. As an example, Fig. 7 shows four lines drawn by the program.

Mr. Duggins describes the operation of the program as follows: "The display file is first created in lines $20-40$ by printing spaces. The coordinates are then entered as $\mathrm{X} 1, \mathrm{Y} 1$, and $\mathbf{X} 2, Y 2$. If 99 is entered as the.first coordinate
the program will stop. The peculiar LET statements in lines 100 and 110 are used to save having to put four IF statements; their use is explained in the manual. The start address of the display file is then obtained in line 120 from the system variable D-FILE; since the file does not reside in a fixed area of memory the address is obtained before each POKE statement is executed, because even if a variable is assigned the display file will be moved. The reverse space is then POKEd in line 130 to the display position of the coordinates $\mathrm{X} 1, \mathrm{Y} 1$. Then Y1 coordinate (line number) is multiplied by 33 instead of the line width, 32 , because a 32 -character line does in fact contain 33 characters, the last one being inserted by the monitor as a newline marker. Line 140 checks to see if the second coordinates have been reached, and lines 150 and 160 increment or decrement the plotting coordinates to the next position.

10 LET $N=16396$
20 FOR $A=1$ TO 18*32
30 PRINT " ";
40 NEXT A
50 INPUT XI
60 IF Xl=99 THEN STOP
70 InPUT Y1
80 INPUT X2
90 INPUT Y2
100 LET $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X} 1<\mathrm{X} 2$ AND 1 OR X1>X2 AND -1
110 LET $Y=Y 1<Y 2$ AND 1 OR Y1>Y2
AND -1
$120 \operatorname{LET} \operatorname{D}=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{N})+\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{N}+1)$ *256
130 POKE $\mathrm{D}+(\mathrm{Y} 1-1) * 33+\mathrm{Xl}, 128$
140 IF Xl=X2 AND Yl=Y2 THEN GO то 50
150 LET X1=X1+X
160 LET Y $Y=Y 1+Y$
170 GO TO 110
Fig. 6. Program draws lines by POKEing to the $\mathbf{Z X 8 0}$ display file


Fig. 7. Graphics drawn by the program of Fig. 6

Note that the program does not check that the coordinates are legal, and drawing to coordinates outside the display area may ruin the program."

## STRING ARRAYS ON THE ZX80

Although the ZX80 provides strings and integer arrays, it does not provide string arrays, and this can be very tiresome when strings are being manipulated by a program. Jeremy Ruston of Kensington has devised an ingenious way around this restriction. A short routine, Fig. 8(a), sits below the main program and uses the string variables $\mathrm{A} \$, \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{C} \$ \ldots$ etc. as one string array of up to 25 elements. The number of the required element is passed in $\mathbf{Z}$, and the string is transferred in $\mathbf{Z S}$. The

1 GO TO 12
2 LET Z \$=C
3 RETURN
4 LET C $\$=$ Z $\$$
5 RETURN
6 POKE $16446,38+2$
7 GO SUB 4
8 RETURN
9 POKE $16436,38+2$
10 GO SUB 2
1 RETURN
2 GO TO 20

> 20 FOR $Z=1$ TO 10
> 30 INPUT $Z \$$
> 40 GO SUB 6
> 50 NEXT Z
> 60 FOR $Z=1$ TO 10

Fig. 8. (a)
Routine to
implement a
string array
on the $\mathbf{Z X 8 0}$, and (b) a program to illustrate its operation
routine then POKEs the reference to $\mathbf{C \$}$ in line 2 or line 4 to alter it to the required string variable. On the ZX80 the first line of the program begins at address 16424 , and the POKE addresses in lines 6 and 9 of the routine give the addresses of the " C "s in lines 4 and 2 respectively. Obviously the routine should not be altered without changing these POKE addresses.

The routine is used as follows. Instead of:
LET A $\$(\mathrm{X})=$ "HUGO DRAX"
(which is illegal on the ZX 80 ) you write:
LET $\mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{X}$
LET $\mathbf{Z} \$=$ "HUGO DRAX"
GOSUB 6
Similarly, to print an element, instead of:
PRINT AS(8)
you would write:
LET $\mathrm{Z}=8$
GO SUB 9
PRINT Z
The program in Fig. 8(b) gives a simple demonstration of how the routine can be used; it reads in ten strings, and then prints them all out.

## MAZE

The final program of Fig. 9 is very simple, but quite fun; it was devised by D. Stocqueler of Cardiff, and it draws a random maze on the screen using the ZX80's graphics symbols. His instructions are:
"The object of the game is to try and find a path between the letters A, B, C, D, W, X, Y or $Z$. Note that the letters may be joined by black or white paths, or they may not be joined at all."

Note that the computer does not ensure that a path exists; this is a much harder task, possibly beyond the capability of an unexpanded ZX80.

```
10 REM MAZE
70 CLS
75 PRINT "A","B","C","D";
80 FOR A=1 TO 750
90 PRINT CHR$(RND(3));
100 NEXT A
105 PRINT
110 PRINT "W","X","Y","Z";
```

Fig. 9. Program to draw a random maze

SEEURITYHIT U Part 2 W.C.Dickinsan

THE complete control centre is mounted on two p.c.b.s which are interconnected with ribbon cable. Connections to the sensor and alarm circuits are made via p.c.b. mounted terminal blocks.

## CONSTRUCTION

The designs and component layouts for the two p.c.b.s is shown in Fig. 2.1. The Veropins should be soldered first then the rest of the components starting with the smallest. The terminal blocks, potentiometers, transformer and battery holder are all mounted on the track side of the p.c.b.s and should be soldered last. The l.e.d.s should be bent as shown in Fig. 2.2. before they are soldered in position.

When the ribbon cable has been soldered the battery holder can be secured to the p.c.b. via $4 B A$ screws and 6 mm spacers. The wires from the battery holder should be passed through the p.c.b. and soldered to the appropriate Veropins.

If nickel-cadmium batteries are used then the three links N1, N2 and N3 should be soldered. If alkaline batteries are to be used then the only link required is A1.


Fig. 2.2. Mounting details for the l.e.d.s. Note the orientation of I.e.d. 90 and 91 is different to the rest

## 

Each channel of the Sentinel can provide either a delayed or immediate alarm signal when an intrusion is detected. The channels which will be used to monitor the normal entrances and exits should have a delayed alarm. Any channel will give an immediate alarm if D11, D21, D31, D41, D51 or D61 are soldered. So this diode should be omitted from any channel where a delayed alarm is required.

## SETTING UP

Before carrying out the following adjustments ensure that the batteries are fully charged. Connect a $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor and a 1 N4148 diode across each pair of alarm channel inputs with the cathode connected to the 'a' terminal as shown in Fig. 2.3.



E6L60
Fig. 2.3. Terminal block connections
Rotate VR10 to VR60 fully anti- clockwise (from the front of the p.c.b.). Insert the batteries depress all alarm channel select switches and release the activate switch. The 'operational' l.e.d. should. illuminate in approximately three quarters of a second. None of the channel 'alarm' l.e.d.s should illuminate. Depress the 'system' switch to the 'defeat' position and using an insulated screwdriver adjust VR10 slightly clockwise. Release the 'system' switch to the 'activate' position. When the 'operational' I.e.d. illuminates depress the 'system' switch to the 'defeat' position. Repeat the above procedure until the channel 'alarm' l.e.d. illuminates when the 'system' switch is released to the 'activate' position. Back VR10 off slightly and release the 'system' switch to the 'activate' position. Repeat this procedure until the channel 'alarm' l.e.d. does not illuminate when the 'system' switch is released. Repeat this procedure for the remaining five alarm channels. If any channel displays an erroneous alarm adjust the preset of the offending channel slightly anti-clockwise until normal operation resumes.

## REMOTE MIMIC

The remote mimic (Fig. 2.4.) should be installed near the door which is normally used to leave the house. If the presiren option is used then the system alarm l.e.d. cannot be used.
[E665]


Fig. 2.4. Remote Mimic wiring

## PRE-SIREN SIGNAL UNIT

A small piezoelectric sounder can be driven (Fig. 2.5.) instead of the remote system alarm l.e.d. The sounder can be

[00627]


EE0626]


Fig. 2.1. P.c.b. designs and component layouts
used to provide an alarm in advance of the siren being triggered. If this option is used then the value of resistor R89 should be increased to 3 M 6 to increase the 'immediate alarm' delay time to 30 secs. This enables the system to be defeated before the siren is triggered.

E0656


Fig. 2.5. Pre-signal unit wiring

## SIREN

Selecting a location for the siren is just as important as selecting the location of the control centre. An ideal arrangement is to have one siren mounted inside the house in a secluded place and a second unit mounted in a high, inac-cessible location outside the house. Most systems will only use one unit and this should be mounted near the eaves with the wiring routed through the loft.

## ALARM LOOP INSTALLATION

The wiring of the alarm unit will be determined by the layout of the house and the degree of protection required.

## SENSORS

Each alarm channel must include one 'tri-mode' sensor and can have up to a maximum of four. An unlimited number of 'bi-mode' sensors, conventional switches, window foils, trip wires and pressure pads may be incorporated in the loop together with fire sensors and 'panic switches'.

## TRI-MODE SENSORS

These sensors provide protection against an opened door or window, a magnetically shunted or an electrically shorted sensor. All large windows and external doors should have 'tri-mode' sensors.

## BI-MODE SENSORS

These sensors provide protection against an opened door or window and a magnetically shunted sensor. These sensors should be used on external doors and windows when the number of doors and windows in a loop exceed the number that can be protected by 'tri-mode' sensors. The "trimode' sensors should be fitted to the most vulnerable windows and doors with 'bi-modes' fitted to the remainder.

## CONVENTIONAL SENSORS

Conventional sensors consist of magnet and reed switch combinations used alone. They can be fitted to windows on


Internal view of the Sentinel
first floors to reduce installation costs. They can also be used to provide back-up protection by fitting them to between adjoining rooms. This would however prevent the system being used when the house is occupied.

## SHUNT DEVICES

Shunt devices normally take the form of pressure mats fitted under carpets. Magnet and reed switch combinations can also be used in this configuration if they are used to sense a door being closed. Pressure mats are normally fitted near windows, doors and passages between rooms. The use of shunt devices also prevents the system being used when the house is occupied.

## WINDOW FOILS

Window foils are inexpensive and easy to install but are very conspicuous and easily shunted. If a 'tri-mode' switch is added to the middle of a foil loop it can be made virtually tamper-proof.

## 'TRI-MODE SWITCH ASSEMBLY

Before any 'tri-mode' switches are fitted into the system it should be decided how many are to be used in each channel (remember at least one per channel is required to establish the loop impedance). The number of switches will determine the value of resistor Ra (Table 1).

| Number of 'tri-mode' <br> switches (per channel) | Value of Ra |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| 2 | $47 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| 3 | $33 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |
| 4 | $24 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ |

TABLE 1: All the 'tri-mode' switches in a particular channel should have the same value resistors.

The selected resistor Ra should first be soldered to a germanium diode (OA91) and then fitted into the reed switch assembly as shown in Fig. 2.6.


Fig. 2.6. After soldering, the resistor and diode should be fitted inside the switch. Note the reed switch is fitted inside the body of the switch and cannot be seen.

## DESIGNING A LOOP

The basic principle of the alarm loop is that it presents a resistance of 100 kHz during one phase of the multivibrator. If the resistance of the loop decreases to $80 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ or less an alarm is sensed. During the other phase of the multivibrator the loop should present a resistance less than $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. If the resistance of the loop increases to $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ or greater an alarm is sensed. The first phase monitors the loop for short circuits and shunt sensors being activated the second phase monitors the loop of continuity of the series sensors.
When designing a loop there are three basic rules that must be followed:
a) In order to maintain maximum noise immunity twin conductor wire should be used from sensor to sensor. This is important if the sensors are some distance
apart or the alarm wiring is in close proximity to the electrical wiring in the house. Wiring in one area, say around a large set of windows, can be separated into single cores whenever it is convenient to do so.
b) The reverse resistance of the loop should be approximately $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ when the loop is safe. This resistance is determined by the sum of the resistors in the 'trimode' sensors. (cathode of diode D positive with respect to its anode).
c) The forward resistance of the loop should be less than $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ when the loop is safe. This resistance is determined by the series resistance of the wire and the diodes in the 'tri-mode' sensors. (cathode of diode D negative with respect to its anode).

A basic system would take the form of a 'tri-mode' switch at the external door and at any windows which can be forced open to provide access for the average size person. 'Bimode' switches should be fitted to the remaining windows. Doors and windows which are in dark or secluded areas require extra attention as these areas will be the most likely points of attempted access. 'Tamper proof' window foils should be installed on all glass panes in these localities.


Fig. 2.10. Tamper-proof system for window foils.

## TAMPER-PROOF FOILS

Because window foils are conspicuous and are easily shunted the basic type should only be used on fixed opaque glass such as those found in bathrooms. A tamper-proof arrangement for foils can be developed by using a resistordiode combination from a tri-mode switch in the foil loop of a fixed window. If the window can be opened then it is better to incorporate a tri-mode switch into the loop, this ensures that the alarm will be triggered if either set of foil terminals is shunted.


Fig. 2.7. Basic loop system. If a shunt device is used at the end of a loop then an extra wire is required. To overcome this problem each loop should end with a tri-mode switch

## [60457

An unlimited number of bi-mode switches can be developed from conventional switches and although bimode and tri-mode switches can be used in either leg it is easier to wire all the series devices in 'a' leg and use the ' $b$ ' leg as the return.

## OPERATION OF THE SYSTEM

Operation of this system is straightforward due to the built-in automatic test facilities. When you are ready to leave the premises close all windows and doors that-are monitored and release all of the channel selector switches to the 'activate' position. As you leave release the 'system' switch to the 'activate' position. When the 'operational' l.e.d. illuminates the system is completely clear of alarms and has initiated the exit delay. You now have one and a half minutes to make your exit and close the door behind you. If the system goes to 'fault' when it is activated the channel which is causing the alarm will be identified by the flashing channel 'alarm' l.e.d. If you wish you can depress the channel selector switch to 'defeat', cycle the 'system' switch to 'defeat' and then back to 'activate'. The system will now ignore the alarm sensed on this channel and you can make your exit. The facility to 'defeat' selected channels was provided for use mainly when you use the system to protect the house when it is occupied and you only wish to protect key areas of the premises. When the house is unoccupied the source of the alarm should be identified and corrected before you depart. When you return and re-enter the house you will trigger the system immediately. The entry delay timer allows you one minute to reach the control centre and depress the 'system' switch to 'defeat' before the siren is triggered. The 'operational' status when you depart and the 'system alarm' status when you re-enter are verified by the remote l.e.d. mimic as confirmation that the system is operating correctly.

Fig. 2.9. Shunt sensors can be connected across the loop or across a 'tri-mode' sensor

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| C30 | 10 Push to make sw. | 130p | J15 | 500.2 in . red LEDs | 400 p |
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| E10 | Resistor kit. 10 ea valu | ${ }^{\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~W}}$ | K85 | 5 NE555 timers | 110p |
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| E34 | 1010 u 25 V radial elec | 50p | L9 | 4013 CMOS | 40p |
| E37 | 10100 u 25 V radial | 75p | L11 | 4017 CMOS | 75p |
| E44 | 101 lu 35 V tantalum | 100p | L19 | 4049 CMOS | 45p |
| E54 | 100.1 C 280 polyester | 50p | M20 | Dalo pen | 80p |

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## BOSE SPEAKERS

European patent application no. 0007453 originates from the Bose Corporation of Framingham, Massachusetts. The aim of the invention is to provide the electronic equivalent of mechanical adjustments which are necessary on some of Bose loudspeakers. According to Bose design philosophy a loudspeaker should radiate more sound energy onto a reflecting surface, such as a room wall, than directly into the listening area. This is said to simulate the sound received in a concert hall where the listener receives significantly more reflected energy than direct energy from the sound source on the stage.

This (highly controversial) approach can result in an unnaturally broad sound image which spreads across the entire surface of the wall which is reflecting the indirect sound from the loudspeakers. Some control of the image spread is possible if the user physically adjusts the angle of the loudspeakers with respect to the nearest wall. But as Bose admit in the new patent application, this is "impractical in many situations". The new idea is to provide addon circuitry which enables the user to vary the image without altering the loudspeaker position.

The Bose 901 loudspeaker is shaped rather like a chunky slice of cake and (see Figure 4) four identical full range loudspeaker drivers 21-24 and 25-28 are

Copies of Patents can be obtained from: the Patent Office Sales, St. Mary Cray, Orpington, Kent. Price 95p each.
mounted on each of the two rearwardly facing and mutually angled panels 120 and 121. A single front facing driver 29 is mounted on the front panel 30 to fire directly into the listening area. The nine drivers are connected in series between loudspeaker terminals 31 and 32 with the junction of front driver 29 and inside rear driver 25 connected to an extra terminal 33. As shown in figure 5 , the audio signal input 44 is split between an "inside" channel of amplifier 47 , resistor 48 and amplifier 51 and an "outside" channel of amplifier 52, resistor 53 and amplifier 54. The gains of amplifiers 47 and 52 are of equal magnitude but opposite sense to provide phase reversal. Capacitor 55 couples the arm 42 of a potentiometer or "spatial control" 41 to earth. Central terminal 33 of the loudspeaker system is also connected to earth. In this way the spatial control alters the ratio of sound energy generated by the inside and outside panels, but only above a frequency of around 300 Hz . Frequencies below 300 Hz , which are largely non-
directional, are unaffected and radiated at equal level by both the inside and outside panels of the loudspeaker. Moreover the overall radiated power from both rear panels remains constant, irrespective of the changing ratio of radiation between panels. Adjustment of the potentiometer arm 42 should thus vary the perceived image without audible change of volume.

According to Bose the modification is immediately applicable to Model 901 loudspeakers which already have the necessary three terminals, but models 501 and 601 speakers will need some modification. It will be interesting to chart the progress of application no. 0007453 through the European Patent Office because the text contains selfcongratulatory statements which are arguable and of a type normally inadmissable in a patent document, e.g. according to Bose the 901 system "has met with wide critical and consumer acclaim throughout the world, receiving an unprecedented series of rave reviews"!


FIG. 4


FIG. 5

## polnts nilisinc

## THE PERSONAL COMPUTER BOOK by Robin <br> Bradbeer in PE October 1980 (Review)

NOTE: Input Two-Nine, the publisher of this book has been taken over by Gower. Those who read this review should note that the book is now available from: Gower Publishing Company, 1 Westmead, Farnborough, Hants, GU14 7RU.


## LARGER PREMISES

ACE MAILTRONIX has moved into larger premises at 3A, Commercial Street, Batley, W. Yorks WF17 5HJ. The company specialises in Electronic Components for magazine projects in addition to its electronic component catalogue listing approx 1000 items available from stock by mail order. The catalogue is available now, priced 30 p to mail order customers, and refundable with subsequent orders over $£ 5$. Callers are welcome during normal working hours Monday to Friday and on Saturday mornings, to whom the catalogue is free. Since its formation in 1977 Ace Mailtronix has helped many magazine project builders to find the more awkward components.

# DISCO <br>  <br> <br> Part4 BEN DUNCAN 

 <br> <br> Part4 BEN DUNCAN}

N this part the 12 V subsystem, output routing and monito: switching, together with wiring, will be detailed.

## PANEL WIRING

The mounting of the components and interwiring is a large task and must be approached systematically. All steps must be carefully checked, because the correction of small errors at a later stage can be very time consuming. A wiring colour code is extremely helpful provided you are not colour blind, in which case the choice of colours would be limited. A table (next month) gives a suitable colour code.

Begin by mounting components on the front pąnel. Set the rotary switch spigots for the appropriate number of switch positions. When mounting the slide pots and microphone transformer, ensure that the screws do not extend more than 1 mm beyond the tapping, othewise damage may result. The sliders are mounted on spacers so that a standard length screw may be used. Use Selotape to hold the spacers in place whilst the slider bezel, screws, panel and slide pot are aligned. Note that although the slider bezels specified are self-adhesive, they are drilled to accept the slide pot's fixing screws. Next, mount all the components on the edge panel. These can be wired directly to their respective barrier strips and the panel can be bolted in place. Then mount barrier strip no. 7 under the turntables. If the relays are mounted on a plate, then it is convenient to wire these up on the bench to their associated components, and then to mount the plate next to barrier strip no. 7 and complete the interwiring. At this stage all the wiring in Fig. 15 can be completed. When the front panel components are all mounted, this panel should be bolted to the console frame by means of hinges along the top edge. The panel should be arranged to sit in the position shown in dashed lines on this figure; this arrangement greatly eases the task of wiring up.

Before beginning the wiring, check the switch positions, ensure that the cards fit their respective edge connectors, especially when the panel is lowered and ensure that the edge connectors are the right way up, so that they connect with the card terminals when the components are facing you. Most important of all, the log sliders must be correctly orientated; pins 11 and 21 are 'earthy' and go to OV, i.e. these are uppermost when the panel is hinged back.

Wiring begins with the 'chassis earths'. Unlike the OV connections, these go directly to the mains earth from screens and all exposed metalwork, which must be permanently earthed. The OV connections on the other hand can be 'ground-lifted' to prevent hum loops. It must be emphasised that the chassis and $O V$ earths should be regarded as being entirely separate. Connect all handles, panels, screens,

turntables, gooseneck arms and other exposed metalwork via $16 / 0.2$ wire to the chassis earth commoning point.

## 12V SUBSYSTEM

The 12 volt subsystem should be wired next and the relays, lamps and monitor amplifier can be tested if a 12 V supply is to hand. The lamps are normally wired via the spare contacts on each push-button switch. However, extra switch elements may need to be added to certain switches to ensure a consistent pattern, i.e. 'lamps on' = 'function on'. Also test for isolation between chassis earths and the 12 V ' OV ' connections. Before wiring the left-hand edge connector socket, attach a generous length of wire to the VU meters. These will be wired later, but they are difficult to reach once the adjacent sockets are wired. Likewise, be sure that the 12 V subsystem switches adjacent to the right-hand (Cards 3 and 4) edge connectors are correctly wired. Remove edge connector 2 and commence wiring connector 1. Sleeve alternate connections and cut off generous lengths of wire. It will only be possible to connect a few cables as yet, but route the cables as far as possible, using self-adhesive aluminium cable clips to hold them in place temporarily, in conjunction with re-usable cable ties.

When all the connections to the Card 1 edge connector have been made, replace edge connector No. 2 and recommence. As the work progresses, the cable looms will take shape and the loose ends will be tied up. However, where multiple connections are to be made, as on the routing switches and at the power supply bus-bars, the easiest course of action is to attach and solder all the connections simultaneously, and for this reason they are best left until the remainder of the wiring is completed.
Next Month: Completing the wiring

(2)



A selection of readers. original circuit ideas. It shoult be emphasised that these designs have not been proven by us. They will at any rate stimulate further thought.

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Each idea submitted must be accompanied by a declaration to the effect that it has been tried and tested, is the original work of the undersigned, and that it has not been offered or accepted for publication elsewhere.

HERE is an electronic substitute for a polyphonic electromechanica. keyswitch assembly. The 4416 is a quad bilateral switch. When a logical ' 0 ' is applied to all control inputs, switches A and D are open and switches B and C are closed. When a logical ' 1 ' is applied to all control inputs, the reverse happens A and $D$ are closed and $B$ and $C$ are open.

In my design there are two 4416 i.c.s for each keyboard contact. The keyboard can now use simple single pole contacts. When a keyboard contact is pressed, a logical ' 1 '
is supplied to the 4416 s of that keyboard contact activating the s.p.d.t. switches, and that particular voltage is supplied to VCOI hold. If any further keys are pressed they will supply simultaneously the relevant voltages to the VCO holds and so on. The voltage divider is now situated between the i.c.s and not on the keyboard contacts. (Power supply connections are omitted from the figure for simplicity all pin 14 s to +9 V , pin 7 s to 0 V .)

The system only uses three of the s.p.d.t. switches, but it can be expanded to
provide simultaneous programming for more. 8 or 10 notes played together might be feasible. Alternatively the unused s.p.d.t. switch can be used to provide the -ve voltage for the triggering of the envelope shapers etc. The ohmic resistance of the 4416 switches provides isolation for the VCO hold circuits. All the usual rules should be observed when handling CMOS i.c.s.
R. M. Pimlott,

Bexleyheath,
Kent.


KEYBOARD SWITCHES


## A TRUE PEAK-READING D.C. VOLTMETER

THE accompanying circuit shows a simple method of reading the peak rather than the average of a d.c. waveform. Of course, this may be applied to an a.c. signal simply by rectification prior to feeding the signal to this circuit. Two 741 type op amps are used, in this case in the form of a dual device. The peak voltage is held in a capacitor $C_{x}$, which is charged further whenever the comparator ICla detects that the input voltage exceeds the value on $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{X}}$. D2 prevents reverse leakage into ICla output, while DI restores the d.c. offset caused by D2.

IC1b is a simple voltage follower to preserve the leakage resistance from $\mathbf{C}_{\mathrm{X}}$ at a high value. In fact, this value will be of the order of 10 megohms. With a $0.22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor at $\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{x}}$, the time constant is of the order of 1.5 seconds, giving a good
response to a music or audio signal. By using a value as high as $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ (tantalum) at $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{x}}$, a "peak-hold" effect is obtained, with a time constant of some minutes. D.c. offset at the output has not been found to
exceed a couple of mV , when using $2 \times$ PP3 for the supplies. Supply-line current drain is about 4 mA .
R. J. Crowther, Stourbidge, West Midlands.

## SIMPLEPULSE GENERATOR

SHOWN is the circuit of a simple pulse generator which is useful for testing the operation of digital circuits. It uses a type 4011 CMOS integrated circuit and functions as follows.

The monostable formed from ICla and IC 1 b is triggered by momentarily grounding pin 6 through S1 and then generates a negative going pulse of duration Tl , at output A, and a positive pulse, of duration T2, at output B. With the component values shown VRI will set the duration Tl in the range 50 milliseconds to 1 second. If the triggering pulse or closure of SI has duration T then for:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{T}<\mathrm{T} 1 \text { then } \mathrm{T} 1=\mathrm{T} 2 \\
& \mathrm{~T}>\mathrm{T} 1 \text { then } \mathrm{T} 2=\mathrm{T}
\end{aligned}
$$

Thus output B can also provide a "de bounced" digital signal corresponding to the position of S1.

IC1c and d are interconnected to form an astable which can generate pulses of duration T3 varying from about 2 to 100 milliseconds depending on the setting of VR2. With S2 set to "Pulse" the astable is gated by output B and is therefore controlled by Sl to give either a train of N pulses, where $\mathrm{N} \approx \mathrm{T} 2 / \mathrm{T} 3$, or a continuous pulse train at output $\mathbf{C}$. If S2 is set to "Run" then output C provides a continuous pulse train independant of $S 1$.

When S2 is set to "Pulse" and VR1 at maximum, VR2 can be set so that $N=1$ to 10 . Output C can then be used to check a counter/decoder/display circuit, each momentary closure of S1 advancing the counter system by N pulses.

Alternatively, with S1 set to "Run", output C can be used as a source of "clock" pulses, whilst outputs A and B are used for "gate" or "data" pulses.

The supply voltage $\mathrm{V}+$ should be equal
to that of the circuit under test and can conveniently be taken from the supply rails of the latter. Each output will drive two TTL or 20 CMOS inputs.
G. B. Wills, Ealing.


## CONSTRUCTIONAL PROJECTS

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| O6FE | ${ }_{6}^{6+6}$ | 0．5A EACH | ． 96 | ${ }^{60}$ | O6FE60 |  | ${ }^{0.4}{ }^{\text {A A }}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{6+6 \\ 6+6}}^{6}$ | 1．6A EACH |  | 75 | OBFE | 15－0－15 | 0．5A | ${ }_{2} 2.35$ | $6{ }^{60}$ |
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| $\begin{aligned} & \text { O6FEO9 } \\ & \text { O8FEE } \end{aligned}$ | $\xrightarrow[9+9]{9+9}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.3 \\ 0.5 \end{gathered}$ | 咗 | $\begin{gathered} 600 \\ 600 \\ 750 \end{gathered}$ | 20 FE 50 | －${ }_{\text {a }}^{9-0-9}$ | ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{\text {2 }}$ 2A | 30 | 75 |
| － 212 FEO | $\stackrel{\text { 9＋9 }}{9+9}$ | ${ }^{\text {A E EACHCH}}$ |  | $7{ }^{5}$ | 20 | － | ${ }_{1}{ }^{1} \times$ | 30 | ${ }^{75}$ |
| S0FE．99 | $\stackrel{9+9}{9+9}$ | 2．5A EACH | 4．02 | ${ }^{925}{ }^{90}$ | 20 20 |  | 0.6 A | 30 | 750 |
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|  | 12＋12 | 2． 5 SA EACH | （5．03 | ${ }^{125}$ | 60FE1 | 2e－0．28 | 2．2A | 5．00 | 125p |
| O6FE | 15＋15 | 0．25 | 1．99 | 600 |  |  | ${ }_{5 \text { 5A }}^{8 \text { A }}$ |  |  |
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| NINE" "TIMES-MINUS" |
| EQUALS" "PERCENT" |
| "LOW" "OVER" (for $\div$ ) |
| ROOT" "EM" \| M) |
| TIMES" "POINT" |
| W" "MINUS" |
| PLUS" "CLEAR" "SWAP" |


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