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#### **Electronics, Television, Radio, Audio**

**JULY 1977** 

Vol 83

No 1499

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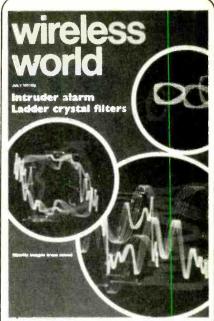
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Front cover shows multi-colour projected laser traces produced from sound signals. System is outlined in "Kinetic images from sound" p.40

#### IN OUR NEXT ISSUE

Shortwave broadcasting efficiency. System developed by Radio Canada International to measure how successful a s.w. broadcasting service is in reaching its intended listeners.

**Distortion in audio amplifiers** analyses the mechanism of distortion resulting from transistor non-linearities in low-noise circuits. A design example follows later.

Amateur radio equipment. A survey outlining design and performance trends in commercial transmitters, receivers and transceivers at present available for amateur operators.

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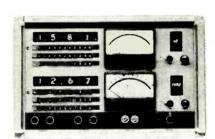
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10k  $\Omega$  to 10G  $\Omega$  at 1V.

Accuracy  $\pm 15\% \pm 800 \,\Omega$  on 6 decade logarithmic scale. Accuracy of test voltages  $\pm 3\% \pm 50$ mV at scale centre. Fall of test voltages <2% at  $10\mu A$  and <20% at  $100\mu A$  . Short circuit current between 500µA and 3mA.

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#### **MEASUREMENT TIME**

< 3s for resistance on all ranges relative to CAL position.

< 10s for resistance of 10G  $\Omega$  across 1  $\mu$ F on 50V to 500V.

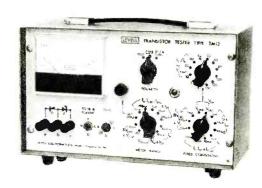
Discharge time to 1% is 0.1s per µF on CAL position.

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1V per decade  $\pm 2\%$  with zero output at scale centre. Maximum output  $\pm 3V$ . Output resistance 1k  $\Omega$ ,

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#### TRANSISTOR RANGES (PNP OR NPN)

I<sub>CBO</sub> & I<sub>EBO</sub>: 10nA, 100nA, 1µA, 10µA and 100µA f.s.d.

acc.  $\pm 2\%$  f.s.d.  $\pm 1\%$  at voltages of 2V, 5V, 10V, 20V, 30V, 40V, 50V, 60V, 80V, 100V, 120V, and 150V acc.  $\pm 3\% \pm 100$  mV up to  $10\mu\text{A}$  with fall at  $100\mu\text{A} < 5\% + 250\text{mV}$ .

BV CBO: 10V or 100V f.s.d. acc  $\pm 2\%$  f.s.d.  $\pm 1\%$  at currents of  $10\mu A$ ,  $100\mu A$  and  $1mA \pm 20\%$ .

IB: 10nA, 100nA, 1μA... 10mA f.s.d. acc. ±2%

f.s.d.  $\pm 1\%$  at fixed I  $_E$  of  $1\mu A$ ,  $10\mu A$ ,  $100\mu A$ , 1mA, 10mA, 30mA, and 100mA acc. ±1%.

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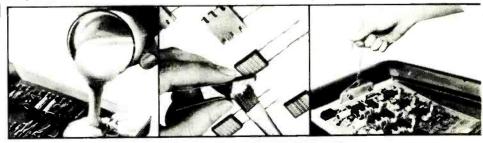


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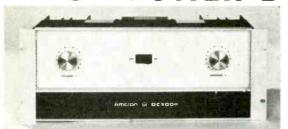
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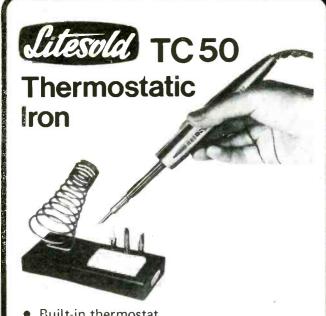
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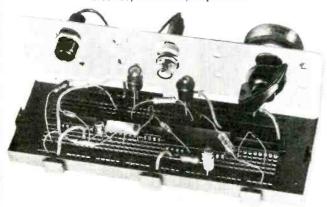
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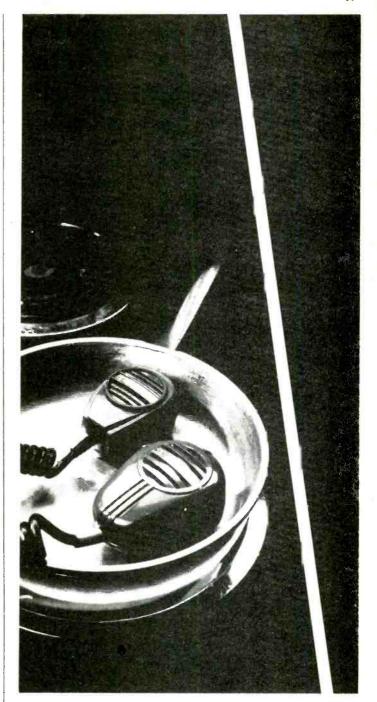
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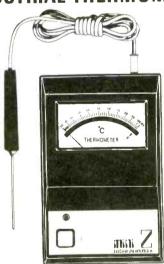


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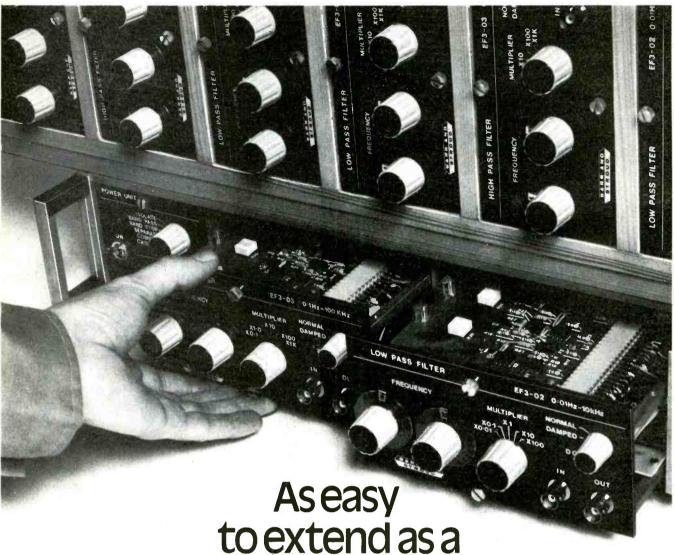


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When dealing with a variety of projects, electronic filtering requirements change rapidly and need to be met with minimum fuss and maximum flexibility. The Barr & Stroud EF3 Modular Filtering System is designed around the most compact of basic main frames containing the power unit and function switching with capacity for two slide-in filter units. The modular concept allows you to begin with the minimum of a mainframe and one filter unit. Thereafter you can extend your 'library' of filter capability as requirements dictate and budgets make possible.

The EF3 is a system that grows with every plug-in module and constantly expands as new modules are developed and introduced. Current modules give a pass band capability from d.c. to 10MHz and within this spectrum filter units can be operated individually or in a combination to give low-pass, high-pass, band-stop, band-separate or band-combine modes.

The EF3 system is a part of the comprehensive Barr & Stroud range of electronic filters that could well meet all your filtering requirements. If not, Barr & Stroud welcome the opportunity to study your problem and come up with a custom-built solution. The full spectrum of Barr & Stroud capability in electronic filtering is covered in a range of literature available on request.



Glasgow and London

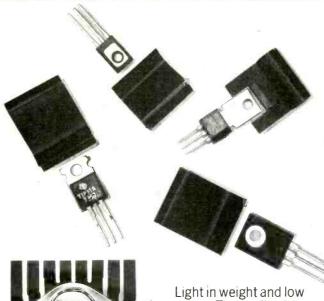
BARR & STROUD LIMITED London Office:

1 Pall Mall East, London SW1 5AU Telephone: 01-930 1541

Telex: 261877

# Cut costs by 50% with the same high performance.

Isn't that what new ideas are all about?



in cost,new Thermalloy heat sinks are designed specifically for plastic or metal case power devices.

They are remarkably

simple to use, no extra mounting hardware is required—and they can be attached to the device after board assembly.

The slip on types have positive retention and can be supplied with locking tabs.

For full details of the range, simply return the coupon—cutting costs without cutting performance is a good idea you ought to know about.

	Thermalloy MCP Electronics Ltd. Alperton, Wembley, Middlesex
	Tel: 01-902 5941.
Please send	me full details on Thermalloy heat sinks.
Name	
Company _	
Address	
Address	Tel:



# ...They work

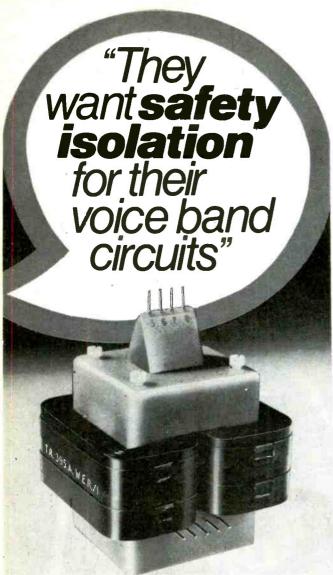
#### SHURE

# communications microphones

Look for the name Shure moulded into the back of the case of every microphone you buy. It identifies the microphones that have undergone the most rigid and demanding tests in the industry. And, it's your peace-of-mind assurance of reliability, know-how, quality, quality-control, and conscientious fast service!

Shure Electronics Limited Eccleston Road, Maidstone ME15 6AU Telephone: Maidstone (0622) 59881

WW-061 FOR FURTHER DETAILS



One more request item. We met it with a neat little transformer. Now, in two versions, it joins the list of useful Whiteley products, and everyone involved in communications system design will be interested in the protection they provide. Inserted in voice band circuits, they effectively isolate equipment from the hazards of adjacent high voltage power circuits on the 'line' side. High isolation level between line and equipment windings gives protection against voltage surges, lightning strikes and fault conditions. One version is designed for 17Hz signalling circuits, the other with several voltage ratios also suits a 50Hz ringing circuit. All are Post Office and C.E.G.B. approved, and the second version is also approved with extra protection diodes added. Requests for data sheets welcome. Or if you want to request a product spec of your own - we're always interested!

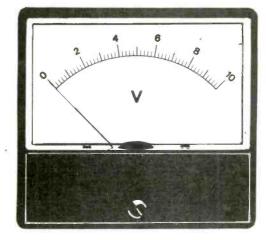
Surprising how often you'll find

# Whiteley make it.

Whiteley Electrical Radio Co. Ltd Mansfield, Notts NG18 5RW, England. Tel: 0623 24762.

WW-052 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

#### METER PROBLEMS?



137 Standard Ranges in a variety of sizes and stylings available for 10-14 days delivery. Other Ranges and special scales can be made to order.

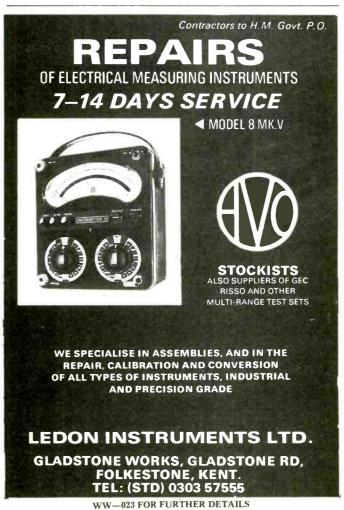
Full Information from:

HARRIS ELECTRONICS (London)

138 GRAYS INN ROAD, W.C.1

Phone: 01/837/7937

WW-009 FOR FURTHER DETAILS



# IMO relays. You shouldn't pay more.

Although at IMO we have a fine range of relays which suit many needs, we'd be the first to say there are some applications that would be better off with Omron relays.

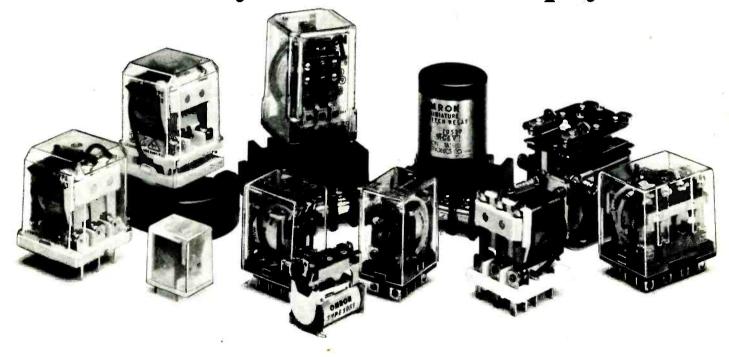
True, some Omron relays are more expensive than the IMO equivalents, but understandably so. Because they're designed to be used in specifications where a critically

higher standard of reliability is vital.

So, now the finest timers and relays are under the same roof.
Not to mention the same consistent, reliable and helpful IMO service.

IMO and Omron; a combined range that covers just about every need in every price bracket.
Why settle for less?

# Omron relays. You shouldn't pay less.



To: IMO Precision Controls Ltd., 349 Edgware Road, London W2 1B5	5. Tel: 01-723 2231.	
Please send me full details on IMO and On	ıron relays.	
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Position		
Company		
Address		
11001103	Tel:	

# ASTIC FASTENE





SELF-ADHESIVE CABLE CLIPS are a quick and simple means of securing cables, cords and small looms to flat surfaces. No drilling or fixing screws necessary. The peel-off backing is removed immediately before placing the clip. The coating adheres to most clean, flat surfaces and withstands a wide range of humidity and temperature. Cable clips are moulded in natural nylon and have rounded edges to prevent damage to the cables.

CABLE STRAPS are semi-permanent fasteners strapping wires and cables into tight, compact looms. The ratchet fastener is adjustable and can be released by pinching-in the sides of the fastener head. Cable straps are made from black nylon





WIRE TIES are a flexible means of fastening wires and small cables into orderly, compact looms. They are quick and easy to fit and can be re-used, greatly reducing re-looming times. Wire ties are made from nylon and are available in various sizes each determined by a different

The P.C. BOARD GUIDE is a self-retaining edge support for printed circuit boards. It has good panel retention and grips p.c. boards firmly and securely. The guide is available in two types of material - yellow acetal or grey Noryl, for high temperature and voltage appli-





P.C. BOARD SPACERS are simple to fit, onepiece mouldings for use with p.c. boards. They have a self retaining shank for fastening into panels and a T-shaped anchor for securing p.c. boards of 0.062" thickness. They have good resistance to vibration and are suitable for board-to-board or board-tochassis use

P.C. BOARD STAND-OFFS are quickly assembled, self-retaining panel supports for p.c. boards. Made from natural (off white) nylon and have good resistance to vibration. Suitable for panels up to 0.079" thickness. Stand-Offs accept a No. 4 self-tapping screw





PLASTIC RIVETS fasten panels, fittings and name plates to metal plastic and wood. Resilient enough to fix into brittle materials like fibreglass, hardboard and glass. Shank, head and pin are one piece. Fixing is by driving the pin through the head into the space between the legs, gripping the work

DRIVE FASTENERS hold two or more panels together. Easily fixed, normally by thumb pressure. No special tools required. Boat-shaped DRIVE Fasteners are for panels of thin and medium thickness and are removable. Ribbed Drive Fasteners are used in blind holes where hole length exceeds length of shank.





PLASTIC HOLE PLUGS are quick, inexpensive means of plugging unwanted holes. Hole Plugs keep out dust, dirt and moisture. Attractively shaped heads give a neat finish. The snap action grip of the Hole Plug makes a vibration resistant seal. Hole Plugs are made from nylon and are non-corrosive.

LOKUT ANCHORS are used to strengthen holes by providing additional screw thread engagement in materials where self-tapping screws would be unsatisfactory. Made from high strength nylon and used in insulation, and electrical chassis work. Easily fitted by hand.



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The Quickest, Simplest Way of **Punching Holes** in Sheet Metal

Q-Max punches make clean, accurate holes every time. In no time. With no filing, no jagged edges, virtually no burrs-with no hard work. And no holes are barred. Round or square, Q-Max punches are available in sizes down to 10 mm up to 75 mm for use on sheet metal up to 16 gauge. No wonder they're used by all government services (Atomic, Military, Naval, Air, GPO, Ministry of Works) and all over the world by radio, motor and industrial manufacturers, plumbing and sheet metal trades and garages.

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WW-007 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

#### FREQUENCY COUNTERS

1/10 Hz to 1.2GHz

High performance instruments measuring frequency, period, time, freq./ratio and calibrated output facility. Fast delivery. Specials by arrangement.



**TYPE 801B** 

CRYSTAL OVEN OPERATING MANUAL TWO TONE BLUE CASE

£274 250 MHz

Sensitivity 10mV. Stability 5 parts 10.10

Resolution ± 1 Count

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Start/Stop versions plus £15

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Type 101 1MHz 100KHz 10 KHz Crystal Standard £95 Type 103 Off/Air Standard £95

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WW-028 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

# **Eddystone** VHF/UHF antennae

#### VHF Sleeve Dipoles

Available in versions from 100MHz to 500MHz for general mast or tower mounting (Cat. 1530) and as special marine version covering 156-165MHz (Cat. 992).

Strong, weatherproof, potted construction of Fibreglass sealed with epoxy resin. Cat. 1530 aerials are slide fit inside standard scaffolding mast, but sherardised mild steel mounting brackets can be provided (standard for Cat. 992 marine dipole).

Bandwidth 5% of centre frequency. Gain is unity over half-wave dipole, 3dB over isotropic. Impedance 50  $\Omega$ 

#### **Heavy Duty Folded** Centre Fed Dipoles

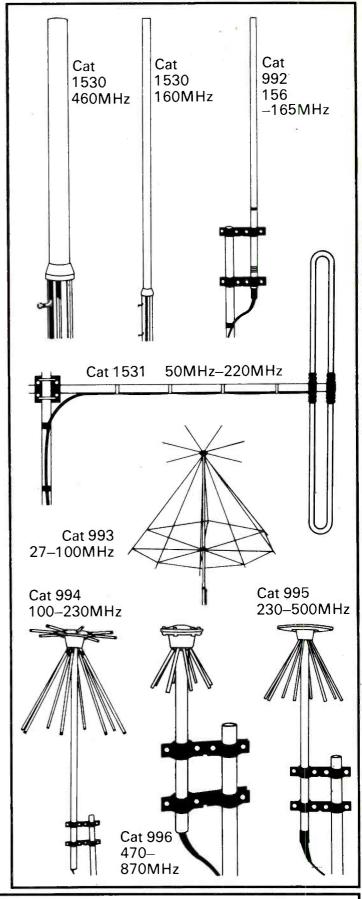
Cat. 1531 available for frequencies 50MHz to 220MHz. Most standard radiotelephone bands can be covered with wide bandwidth and good VSWR characteristics. Gain is unity over dipole, 3dB over isotropic. Impedance 50  $\Omega$ . Very rugged construction of anodised aluminium alloy with low density polythene insulator. Boom and brackets supplied. Marine version available in stainless steel.

#### Eddiscone **Omnidirectional Antennae**

Ideal for applications requiring well-defined gain, VSWR and bandwidth characteristics.

Four main versions cover range 27MHz to 870MHz with 75  $\Omega$  or 50  $\Omega$  impedance, and special versions can be provided if required. Gain is unity 11dB compared with a half-wave dipole.

Rugged construction of anodised aluminium with epoxy resin sealing. All versions supplied with brackets for mounting on masts of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter.



PLEASE WRITE FOR FULL DETAILS

### Eddystone Radio Limited Member of Marconi Communication Systems Limited

Alvechurch Road, Birmingham B31 3PP, England Telephone: 021-475 2231 Telex: 337081

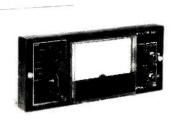
A GEC-Marconi Electronics Company



# The detectors







Sullivan offer you a full range of AC and DC Null Detectors. There is a wide span of ranges available, with battery operation, portability and high quality being common to all.

**NEW Model 3336** DC Detector is a versatile production and laboratory instrument offering discrimination of  $1\mu V$  in  $10k\Omega$  and sensitivity of  $10\mu V$ . This instrument offers low zero drift, linear or logarithmic response and high stability

**NEW Model 3337** Microvolt Detector has 9 centre zero ranges from 10V to  $1\mu V$ . It has a resolution of  $0.1\mu V$  into  $10k\Omega$ . Battery operation eliminates mains voltage interference. There are many other features, too, not least of which is a surprisingly competitive price

Model 4444 AC Detector is a specially designed, battery operated solid state AC detector for the detection of very low level imbalance signals from modern AC bridge and potentiometric measuring systems.

Model 3334 DC Null Detector is a compact unit specially designed for null point measurement. It is small in size, low cost and rugged and these are just three of the features that make it ideal when replacing pot galvanometers in potentiometers and bridges. For fuller facts about Sullivan Detectors, simply contact:



H.W.Sullivan Limited, Archcliffe Road, Dover Kent CT17 9EN Tel: 0304 202620 Telex: 96283

Thorn Measurement and Components Division

WW - 071 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

#### **FAST RESPONSE STRIP CHART RECORDERS**

#### Series H3020



Basic error: 2.5% Sensitivity: 8mA F.S.D. Response 0.2 sec. Width of each channel Single and three-pen 80mm recorders Five-pen recorders: 50mm

Chart speeds, selected by push buttons 0.1-0.2-0.5-1.0-2.5-5.0-12.5-25 mm/sec.

Chart drive 200-250V 50Hz Recording Syphon pen directly attached to moving coil frames Curvilinear co-ordinates.

Equipment: Marker pen, timer pen, paper footage indicator, 10 rolls of paper, connectors, etc.

H3020-1 (Single pen): 285mm wide x 384mm deep x 165mm

H3020-3 (Three pen): 475mm wide x 384mm deep x 165mm PRICE £160.00 H3020-5 (Five pen): 475mm wide x 384mm deep x 185mm high

Note Prices are exclusive of VAT

Available for immediate delivery

#### Z & I AERO SERVICES LTD.

Tel. 01-727 5641

#### Series H327



Polarized moving iron movements with syphon pens directly attached. Built-in solid state amplifier (one per channel) provides 8 calibrated sensitivity steps. Two marker pens are provided.

Frequency 4 % Basic error response from DC to 100Hz 2dB.

Sensitivity: 0.02 - 0.05 - 0.1 - 0.2 - 0.5 - 1 - 2 - 5 volts/cm Width of each recording channel 40mm Chart drive: 220-250V 50Hz Chart speeds: 1-2-5-10-50-125-250mm/sec

Type H3271-1. Single pen: Dimensions: 259 x 384 x 165mm **PRICE £265.00** Type H327-3. Three pen: Dimensions 335 x 384 x 165mm **PRICE £520.00** Weight 20 kilos

Type H327-5. Five pen. Dimensions: 425 x 385 x 165mm
Weight: 25 kilos PRICE £770.00. Weight 25 kilos

Telex: 261306

# F.M. TUNERS, MODULES & KITS by

# . Scon Design



	Tuner	Kit
T1 PUSH-BUTTON VERSION	£110.00	£98.47
T2 TOUCH TUNED	£115.00	£101.31
T3 DIGITAL (AS SHOWN)	£139.00	£132.14

This tuner must surely provide the best value for money, available today. Combining the best of the modules shown below, it includes a full digital readout of frequency to a resolution of 0.1 MHz, so that exact station identification can be made. In addition, six pre-set stations may be selected by touch controls having internal solid state lamps, while manual tuning allows easy searching for distant stations under the guidance of the digital meter.

A switchable mute system allows reception of the weakest stations while muting inter-station noise and spurious responses. Perfect reception is assured by not permitting any station to be heard which is far enough out of tune to cause distortion. The tuning indicator lamp provides a means of very fine tuning, and is automatically extinguished between stations.

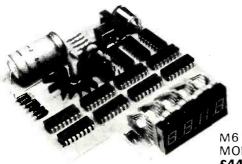
A powerful A.F.C. system is also incorporated which holds all stations in tune, while not preventing manual tuning.

Good stereo reception is assured by the use of a phase locked decoder with full 'birdie' and spurious output filtering.

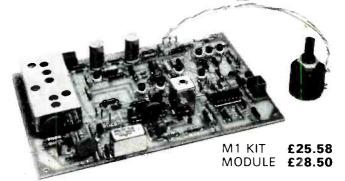
Finally, but not least, the external appearance and styling bring a fresh new look to Hi-Fi. The sturdy wooden cabinet is finished in mat teak veneer, housing an attractive gold and brown, anodised aluminium front panel, which carries black controls and inscriptions. The indicator lamps and digital displays are in red, giving the finishing touches to a tuner you will be proud to own.

#### MAIN RECEIVER MODULE M1

We have claimed before that this F.M. system is the most advanced on the market, and after nearly three years we repeat our claim. Some have borrowed ideas, some have not, but no other tuner gives you all the features of this unit. How many tuners mute the spurious tuning effects found at either side of a correctly tuned station? How many tuners fade the sound out as you tune too far off station for good quality sound? How many tuners kill the tuning indicator so that it does not indicate when there is no station there? How many offer you drift free tuning? We could go on. If you want a tuner that has been well thought out and engineered, start with this module.



M6 MODULE ONLY £44.40

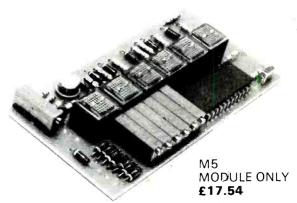


#### **DIGITAL FREQUENCY METER M6**

We are very proud of this one. We don't have to say it's the best, as far as we know it's the only one! On a board less than 4" square is all the electronics of a stable counter with i.f. offset (added) and a stabilized power supply! With the aid of a small daughter board (not shown) which fits neatly into the above module (M1), the exact station frequency is displayed to the nearest 0.1 MHz. It's a tuning scale 20" long with accurate calibrations every 0.1"! You get the transformer, daughter board (ready wired in), polarized filter, and a list of station frequencies. What more do you want?

#### **TOUCH TUNE MODULE M5**

This module must put the finishing touches to an outstanding combination. Six pre-set stations at the touch of a button. No moving parts to go wrong, or contacts to get dirty. Internal illumination shows you which button has been touched, while the tuning adjustment is made using high reliability multi-turn cermet pots for repeatable selection of the most used stations, yet retaining the use of separate manual tuning. This module interfaces directly with the M1 above, being wired between the board and the normal manual tuning control. A touch of sheer genius!



#### OTHER MODULES etc.

M2 Stereo decoder	£7.60	kit £6.22
M3 Push button 'M5'	£15.95	kit £14.70
M4 Power supply	£6.30	kit £5.90
SL1310 decoder IC		
TBA750 f.m. i.f.	£1.55	
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7 segment L.E.D. (c/a)	£1.99	
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#### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

All U.K. orders post free plus 12.5% VAT. Export orders, allow extra for postage at cost, no VAT due, credit will be refunded.

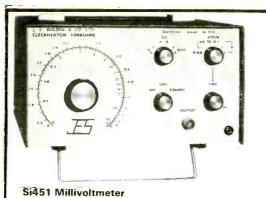
Payment by sterling cheque on London bank, or credit card, International M.O. etc.

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relative frequency response

20 ranges also with variable control permitting easy reading of

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★ low cost distortion measurement down to 0.01% with comprehensive facilities including L.F. cut switch, etc. £48.00

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WW-020 FOR FURTHER DETAILS



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For further details contact: Trident Audio Developments Ltd. Sales Office: 112/114 Wardour St., London, W1 Tel. 01-734 9901. Telex 27782 Tridisc



Factory address: Shepperton Studios Squiresbridge Rd., Shepperton, Middx Tel. Chertsey (09328) 60241

WW-088 FOR FURTHER DETAILS





#### **Audio Connectors**

Broadcast pattern jackfields, jackcords, plugs and jacks.

Quick disconnect microphone connectors Amphenol (Tuchel) miniature connectors with coupling nut.

Hirschmann Banana plugs and test probes XLR compatible in-line attenuators and reversers

Low cost slider faders by Ruf

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WW-037 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

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And that price still includes phenomenal accuracy, range and professional features.

This all-new bench/portable multimeter, reading to  $\pm 1999$ , has a basic accuracy of  $0.5\% \pm 1$  digit, and has five functions giving 28 ranges, 100% overrange and overload protection. So you know it's no toy!

Besides, what toys are as automatic as the 2000? With automatic overrange indication, automatic polarity, even automatic zeroing!

Yet the 2000 is easy to assemble. We send you all the parts you need, even the high-impact case. We also send you clear, step-by-step assembly instructions.

So you end up with a professional quality  $3\frac{1}{2}$  digit DMM for the unheard of price of less than £70. From Sabtronics, specialists in digital technology. And manufacturers of the impossible.

Order yours today!



#### SPECIFICATIONS: (condensed)

DC volts in 5 ranges:  $100\,\text{aV}$  to 1000V. AC volts in 5 ranges:  $100\,\text{aV}$  to 1000V. DC current in 6 ranges: 10nA to 2A. AC current in 6 ranges: 10nA to 2A. Resistance in 6 ranges:  $10\text{N}\Omega$  to  $20\text{M}\Omega$ . Input Impedance:  $10\text{M}\Omega$ . Display: 9mm (.36") LED. Power requirements: 4.5 VDC to 6.5 VDC (4 "C" cells - not included). Size:  $8''\text{W} \times 6.5''\text{D} \times 3.0''\text{H}$ . ( $203\text{W} \times 165\text{D} \times 76\text{H}$  mm).

#### ORDERING INFORMATION FOR READERS OUTSIDE THE U.K.

The price listed is for readers in the UUK , only which includes import duties and V.A.T.

For readers in overseas countries the price is £49.95 plus £5.00 for Handling and postage, not included are any import duties or other taxes levied upon receipt of goods overseas. Payments from overseas customers should be made only by Bank drafts or International money orders and payable to Sabtronics International. Orders should be sent to

Sabtronics International Winkelriedstrasse 35 6003 Luzern Switzerland



Made in U.S.A

Sabtronics (U.K.) Ltd. 50 Galton Road Westcliff-on-Sea

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Please send me Sabtronics Model 2000 DMM Kit(s) at £69.95 each incl. V.A. <b>T</b> . and Postage.
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The world's most famous company in communication, the Nippon Electric Company Ltd., Tokyo, has developed the famous NED CQ radio amateur gears, being with regard to design, quality, reliability and price real pace-setters for today's communicators.

First in history of amateur radio, such a big and famous company with more than 80 years of experience in construction of communication facilities, made its experience available to radio amateurs around the world

The NEC, which has declared microwave space communication to its speciality, knows perfectly which attributes equipments must have for becoming bestsellers.

Today we present:

#### NEC CQ 110 E DIGITAL



allband, HF, 300 wattstransceiver, 160 / 80 / 40 / 20 / 15 / 11 / 10A / 10B / 10C / 10D / WWV, modes FSK, USB, LSB, CW, AM, with separate 8 pole X-tal lattice filters for each mode fitted. Further features: Side tone at CW, VOX (automatic transmit-receive by talking into microphone), 11 meter CB band, all channels easily selectable through digital counter, excellent receiver sensitivity at extreme crossmodulation security by application for the 7360 low noise beam, deflection mixer tube.

This feature alone makes of the NEC CQ 110 E a toprider. Fixed channel communication on 22 channels is possible. A 60 page manual and a high quality dynamic microphone are supplied with the transceiver. Speaker, AC 100-235 volts and DC 13.5 volts power supplies are built in of course.

#### NEC cq 301



allband HF, 3KW, linear amplifier, 160/80/40/20/15/11/ 10 meter, for modern amateur communication. Two EIMAC 3-500 Z triodes, in zero bias grounded grid application guarantee long trouble free communication. The NEC CQ 301 can be driven by our CQ 110E or other exciters capable of about 50-100 watts of drive. AC power supply 100-235 volts is built in of course.

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covers every possible need of the electrical or electronic engineer. They cost from about £6 to £58 (inc V.A.T.). There's at least one which suits your job precisely.

We have a lot of other test equipment too. Send the coupon and we'll send you our complete catalogue.

Please send me details of all your test equipment.

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#### **BULK ERASURE PROBLEMS?**



LR71
MAX REEL SIZE 11 1/2"

LR70 MAX REEL SIZE 8 1/4"

WW/41

If it's personal we can only advise a diet or joining weightwatchers. If it's to do with tape, then why not consider the LR70/71 bulk tape erasers. They are simple to operate and will erase cassettes, cartridges and reels of tape up to a maximum reel size of 11½" and tape width of 1", quickly and efficiently within the time it takes to read this advertisement.

The LR70/71 bulk erasers are currently used in Broadcast Companies, Recording Studios, Government Departments, Educational Establishments and the Computer Industry.

Moderately priced and available from

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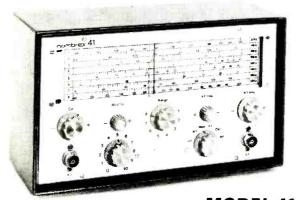
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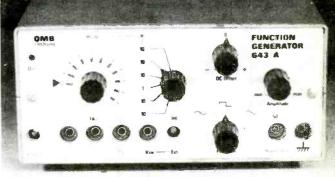
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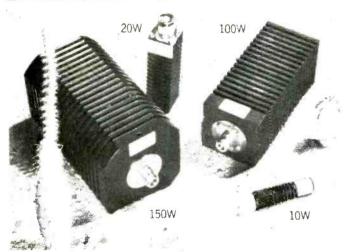
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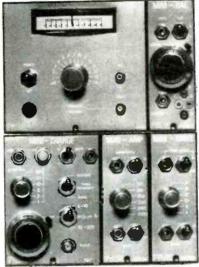
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DETECKNOWLEDGEY ?

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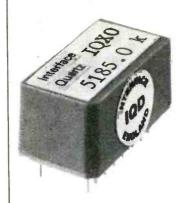
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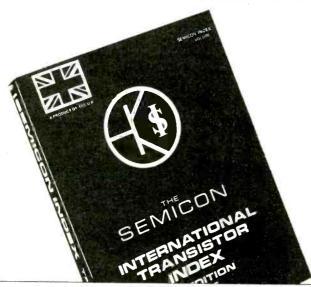
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The HY30 is an exciting New kit from LLP - it features a virtually indestructible LC with short circuit and thermal protection. The kit consists of LC - heatsink, P.C - board, 4 resistors, 6 capacitors, mounting kit, together with easy to follow construction and operating instructions. This amplifier is ideally suited to the beginner in audio who wishes to use the most up-to-date technology available FEATURES: Complete kit — Low Distortion — Short, Open and Thermal Protection — Easy to Build APPLICATIONS: Updating audio equipment — Guitar practice amplifier — Test amplifier — Audio oscillator

oscillator
SPECIFICATIONS:
OUTPUT POWER 15W R M.S. into 8() DISTORTION 0.1% at 15W
INPUT SENSITIVITY 500mV FREQUENCY RESPONSE 10Hz-16kHz -- 3d8
SUPPLY VOLTAGE ± 18V

Price £5.22 + 65p VAT P&P free.



25 Watts into  $8\Omega$ 

The HY50 leads I L.P.'s total integration approach to power amplifier design. The amplifier features an integral heatsink together with the simplicity of no external components. During the past three years the amplifier has been refined to the extent that it must be one of the most reliable and robust High Fidelity modules in the World FEATURES: Low Distortion -- Integral Heatsink -- Only five connections -- 7 Amp output transistors

PREMIUTES. COMPONENTS

No external components

APPLICATIONS: Medium Power Hi-Fi systems — Low power disco — Guitar amplifier

SPECIFICATIONS: INPUT SENSITIVITY 500mV

OUTPUT POWER 25W RMS in 8Q LOAD IMPEDANCE 4-16Q DISTORTION 0.04% at 25W at

1kHz SIGNAL/NOISE RATIO 75d8. FREQUENCY RESPONSE 10Hz-45kHz -- 3dB SUPPLY VOLTAGE + 25V. SIZE 105-50.25mm

SUPPLY VOLTAGE + 25V SIZE 10: Price £6.82 + 85p VAT P&P free



60 Watts into  $8\Omega$ 

The HY120 is the baby of LLP's new high power range designed to meet the most exacting requirements including load line and thermal protection, this amplifier sets a new standard in modular

design
FEATURES: Very low distortion — Integral Heatsink — Load line protection — Thermal protection —
Five connections — No external components
APPLICATIONS: Hi-Fi — High quality disco — Public address — Monitor amplifier — Guitar and

organ.
SPECIFICATIONS:
INDUIT SENSITIVITY 500mV

INPUT SENSITIVITY 500mV
OUTPUT POWER 60W RMS into 8:2 LOAD IMPEDANCE 4-16:2 DISTORTION 0.04% at 60W at I KMZ. SIGNAL/NOISE RATIO 90dB FREQUENCY RESPONSE 10Hz-45kHz --3dB SUPPLY VOLTAGE

±35V. Size: 114 x 50 x 85mm

Price £15.84 + £1.27 VAT P&P free.

**HY200** 

120 Watts into  $8\Omega$ 

The HY200 now improved to give an output of 120 Watts has been designed to stand the most rugged conditions, such as disco or group while still retaining true Hi-Fi performance FEATURES: Thermal shutdown — very low distortion — Load-line protection — Integral Heatsink —

PEATURES: Thermal shutdown — very low distortion — Load-line protection — Integral readship No external components
APPLICATIONS: H.-Fi — Disco — Monitor — Power Slave — Industrial — Public address
SPECIFICATIONS:
HPUT SENSITIVITY 500mV
OUTPUT POWER 120W RMS into 8() LOAD IMPEDANCE 4-16() DISTORTION 0.05% at 100W at

SIGNAL/NOISE RATIO 96dB FREQUENCY RESPONSE 10Hz-45kHz - 3dB SUPPLY VOLTAGE 45V

SIZE 114 x 100 x 85mm.

Price £23.32 + £1.87 VAT P&P free

**HY400** 

240 Watts into  $4\Omega$ 

The HY400 is I.L.P.'s "Big Daddy" of the range producing 240W into 4Q! It has been designed for high power discolor public address applications. If the amplifier is to be used at continuous high power levels a cooling fan is recommended. The amplifier includes all the qualities of the rest of the family to lead the market as a true high power hi-fidelity power module.

FEATURES: Thermal shutdown — Very low distortion — Load line protection — No external

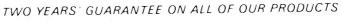
components '
APPLICATIONS: Public address — Disco — Power slave — Industrial

SPECIFICATIONS:
OUTPUT POWER 240W RMS into 4() LOAD IMPEDANCE 4-16() DISTORTION 0.1% at 240W at

SIGNAL/NOISE RATIO 94dB FREQUENCY RESPONSE 10Hz-45kHz -- 3dB SUPPLY VOLTAGE -- 45V

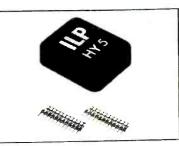
INPUT SENSITIVITY 500mV SIZE 114 x 100 x 85mm Price £32.17 + £2.57 VAT P&P free.

**POWER** SUPPLIES PSU36 suitable for two HY30's £5.22 plus 65p VAT P, P free PSU50's suitable for two HY50's £6.82 plus 85p VAT P, P free PSU 70 suitable for 2 HY 120's £13.75 plus £1'10 VAT P;P free PSU90 suitable for one HY200 £12.65 plus £1'10' VAT P;P free PSU90 suitable for me HY200 £12.65 plus £1'0' VAT P;P free PSU180 suitable for two HY2000's or one HY400 £23.10' plus £1'85 VAT P;P free



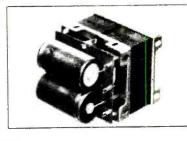
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### The Ernie and Arnie show?

Mr Ernest Harrison, chairman and managing director of Racal Electronics, has been calling for further rationalization of the British electronics industry. It is "bound to come" he declared at a press lunch. And "it won't be too long in coming, I believe". Asked if he had had any discussions with the National Enterprise Board, he replied "Yes, we've all been involved, not just Racal but all the other companies as well". Mr Harrison's main concern is to improve Britain's chances of obtaining big overseas orders. He feels that the present system, of several UK companies bidding competitively, without Government support, fares badly against that of other countries which have their governments assisting one or two large groups. Mr Harrison made it clear what he had in mind, at least for Racal. "We want another group matching GEC" he said. "A bit of competition might be good for Arnold Weinstock, good for his company and good for the country"

In principle rationalization is a good thing. Its purpose is to eliminate wasteful duplication of resources, the splitting in too many ways of capital investment, materials, labour and other factors of production inevitable in normal business competition. It should mean that whatever resources are available in an industry they will all be used continuously and efficiently. And the government, which has to be seen to be even-handed, is much more likely to give diplomatic and financial support to a single large group tendering for an overseas contract than it is to favour invidiously one of several companies in a freely competitive situation.

In practice, however, rationalization means take-overs. These can be achieved by agreement, when the willing "victim" is in a weak financial state, or covertly, by secret buying of shares on the stock market (as Racal started to do with Ultra some months ago). Now one immediate effect of rationalization for merger purposes is

loss of jobs, as happened in GEC, for the improved efficiency required can seldom be achieved without this shedding of labour. With unemployment as serious as it now is in Britain, those considering rationalization of the electronics industry will have to weigh very carefully the certain social consequences against the expected economic benefits.

Another problem inherent in rationalization is that it can create a business monopoly. One could argue that if we had two big groups in electronics, say GEC and Racal, there would be competition between them. Well, there is competition between ICI and Unilever, but no sign that these two giants are fighting each other to the death. Between them they dominate the market for a wide range of household products in Britain. Experience shows that when a small group of companies holds a captive market there is a tendency towards price fixing – remember the telephone equipment "ring" of the 1950s - and the people who work for them feel they are in a safe job, so there is no need to labour hard but just keep one's nose clean. Both of these facts of life are against the interests of the public.

Finally, if an industry is concentrated into one or two big groups that industry is ripe for nationalization. We. have just seen the British Aircraft Corporation and Hawker Siddeley Aviation being merged and nationalized into British Aerospace. What this will achieve remains to be seen. But a recent French parliamentary report on their aircraft industry considers that the possible nationalization of Dassault and merging with the already nationalized Aerospatiale to form a single national group would do more harm than good. It would eliminate competition which, the report says, is essential and "exerts a decisive influence on export sales" Maybe there are some experiences here for our electronics industry chiefs to ponder on.

# Microwave intruder alarm

## Construction of Doppler radar to detect movement

by M. W. Hosking, M.Sc., M.I.E.E., British Aircraft Corporation

Based on the Doppler frequency shift principle, this domestic intruder alarm system uses straightforward and simple techniques, together with materials that are readily available to everyone and brings what has hitherto been a costly and professional system within the reach of a domestic budget. Most of the components can also be used to make a simple voice communications link, with the main addition of an audio modulator. Construction of a voice link, including the microwave transmitter and receiver will be described in a later article.

The microwave transmitter and detector circuits are constructed in waveguide. But, for those who do not wish to go to the lengths of building these components, a complete intruder alarm kit is available with these items already built and set to the correct frequency. This complete system has been given type approval by the British Home Office as satisfying their transmission regulations.

General principles

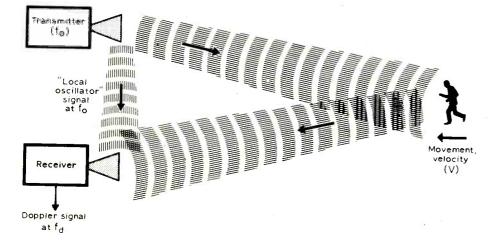
The microwave intruder alarm operates on the principles of a small radar system. It transmits a signal at the appropriate frequency which travels outward as a radio wave until it meets an object, whereupon a portion of the signal is reflected back again toward the receiver. If this returned signal can be detected and suitably processed, then

information can be extracted about the reflecting object.

With the advent of solid-state sources of microwave signals ("Realm of microwaves" Wireless World Feb. 1973) the way has opened for very small, cheap, low-power transmitters operating from low-voltage, d.c. power supplies. In this instance, the transmitter is a Gunn diode operating from a 7V rail. The device is encapsulated in a package about the size of a match head, but to control the frequency spectrum and to extract power efficiently, it is mounted in a waveguide resonant cavity. The detector, a Schottky barrier diode, is also waveguide-mounted. Further details, including a method of fabrication for those who wish to build their own will be given in a later article.

If the reflecting object shown in the schematic arrangement of Fig. 1 is moving toward or away from the receiver then, in similar fashion to the train-whistle example usually cited at school, the receiver frequency will differ from that transmitted. The difference between the two is the Doppler frequency. In addition to the directly transmitted signal, a small portion is arranged to couple directly into the receiver and acts as a local oscillator drive. The returning frequency-shifted

Fig. 1. Principle of the c.w. Doppler radar wherein the transmitter is also the local oscillator.



signal at frequency  $f_{\rm o} \pm f_{\rm d}$  is thus mixed with this local oscillator at frequency  $f_{\rm o}$  and the output circuit bandwith adjusted to extract the beat frequency difference,  $f_{\rm d}$ .

The creation of a Doppler shift in frequency can be visualized by considering the two waveforms in a little more detail. As the transmitted signal moves out, with its amplitude varying sinusoidally, its phase angle relative to the starting point will change by  $2\pi$ radians (360 degrees) every time the distance increases by a wavelength. In this case, the wavelength is about 28mm. Exactly the same thing is happening to both the returning signal and to that forming the local oscillator. These two are mixed together in the diode to form the beat or difference frequency.

The amplitude at this i.f. is a phase function of the two input signals. If the path, 2R, traced by the reflected signal was half a wavelength different than that taken by the direct local oscillator wave, then the two would subtract at the receiver. The output would not actually go to zero, as the two signals are not normally comparable in amplitude, but would be a minimum. Conversely, when both inputs had traversed an integral number of whole wavelengths, they would combine in phase to produce an i.f. output of maximum amplitude. If the reflecting object happens to be moving, then the relative phase of the two inputs is also changing. The local oscillator path remains constant, but the path taken by the radar signal is varying at twice the reflector speed, 2Vm/s.

Back at the mixer, the effect is as if the two wavetrains were sliding past each other at  $2V/\lambda$  wavelengths per second to produce an alternating output voltage at this rate as they reinforced or subtracted from each other. This is the Doppler frequency  $f_d=2V/\lambda$ 

To comply with the regulations, the transmitter must operate at 10.687 GHz i.e.  $\lambda = 28.07 mm$ . Thus, the Doppler frequency is 71.25Hz for each m/s of reflector speed, or 31.85Hz per mile/h. Fig. 2 shows this relationship in graphical form.

Extraction of this Doppler signal can be used as an efficient means of detecting a moving object against a stationary background. For use as in intruder alarm, the reflections from walls and furniture will all be stationary in phase difference and so will produce no alternating beat frequency, whereas a moving object will generate an i.f. typically in the low audio range. This signal can then be amplified and used to trigger an alarm. This type of system thus gives the type of selectivity that is required and, operating as it does in this relatively uncluttered area of the frequency spectrum, is not so vulnerable to interference. There are no beams to break, as in some systems, as the signal fills the whole room and movement anywhere can trigger the alarm. Nor is it sensitive to spurious acoustic noises as are another class of alarm systems. A gain control on the alarm allows the triggering threshold to be adjusted to suit the size of room and the reflecting target, i.e. to choose the larger reflection from a human as opposed to that from the the domestic pet.

### Transmitter and receiver

The general design of the transmitter and receiver cavities for the ready-made Mullard CL8960 unit are shown in Fig. 3(a) and Fig. 3(b) the schematic electrical connections. The operating frequency is controlled by the length of the transmitter waveguide between the Gunn device and the back wall. However, insertion of the tuning screw perturbs the field within the cavity in such a way as to appear initially as an inductance and to lower the resonant frequ-1/4 A.W. The side-by-side arrangement is to allow coupling of the local oscillator signal which occurs by direct leakage into the receiver waveguide. However, the level of signal is very low at about  $10\mu W$  and a small amount (30-35 μA) of forward bias is necessary on the mixer diode.

Some precautions are necessary when making the electrical connections to avoid damage to the microwave semiconductor devices. The mixer diode

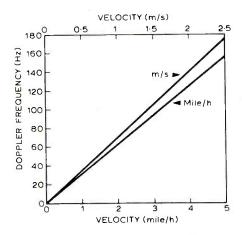


Fig. 2. Graph shows how the Doppler frequency varies with target speed for the case of a transmitter at 10,687MHz.

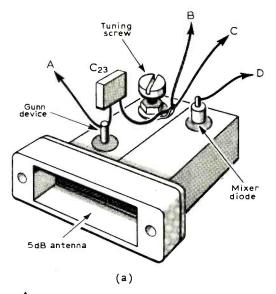


Fig. 3. General view of the Doppler module (a) and schematic electrical connections (b)

is easily damaged by voltage transients on the mains supplies, so it is recommended that soldering appliances be disconnected from the mains just prior to making the mixer connection and during any subsequent contact with this component. Forward bias should not be allowed to exceed 1 mA. The gunn device will not tolerate a reversed supply voltage, so check before connecting. As supplied, the mixer is fitted with a shorting wire to the case and this should be left in place until assembly is finally completed and then removed. The Gunn device appears as a dynamic negative resistance and it is possible for oscillations to be induced in the supply circuit. To avoid this, connect a small 10nF capacitor directly across the terminals as shown in Fig. 3(b).

General conditions of operation for the assembly are:

Frequency  $10.687 \pm 12$  MHz (preset) Gunn device supply voltage +  $7.0 \pm 0.1V$  (+ 7.5V max.)

Gunn device supply current 130 to 165mA (140mA typ.)

Mixer diode forward bias 30 to 34µA. Power output 8mW typ. (10mW max.) The microwave module is supplied with a small, 5-dB gain antenna, constructional details of a 20dB gain horn will be given later. The magnitude of the Doppler output at the mixer terminals is a function of the size of the reflecting object and its range. Typically, however, a man would have a radar cross section of 1m2 and, using the 5dB antenna, the received signal would be 100 dB down on that transmitted at a range of 15m. This will produce about 40u V of Doppler signal for signal-plusnoise to noise ratio of 18dB.

Fitted with the 5dB gain antenna, the Doppler module is reasonably matched to free space and has a polar pattern of the form shown in Fig. 4. The widebeam coverage together with the filling-in effect from multiple reflections

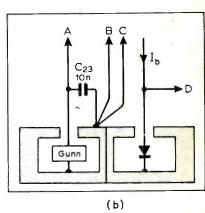
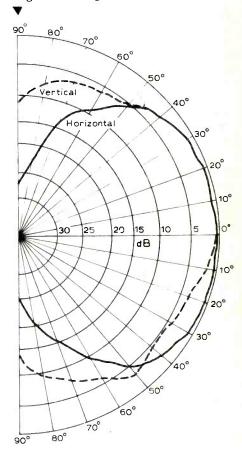


Fig. 4. Beamwidth of the Doppler module in two planes using the 5dB antenna which illustrates the wide angular coverage obtainable.

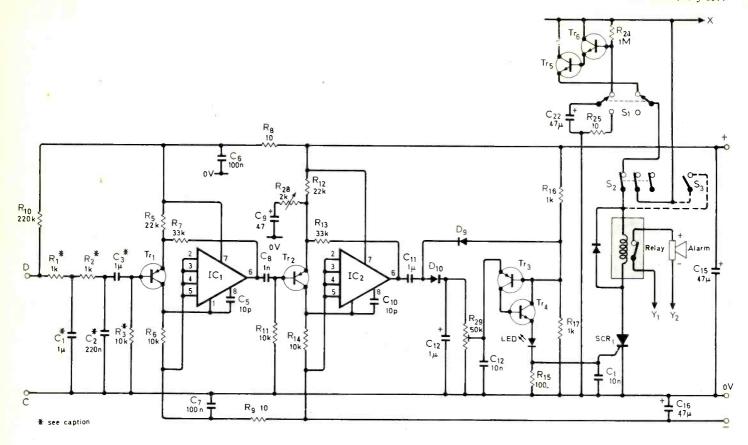


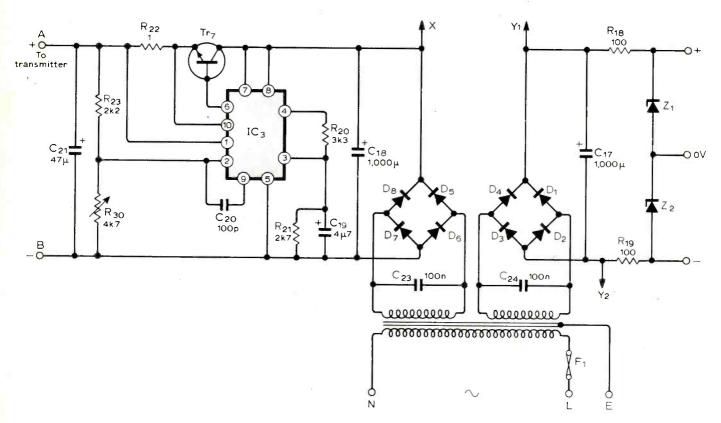
means that comprehensive coverage of a room is effectively achieved.

An interesting game has evolved at home: in a room about 30ft long, children endeavour to creep and crawl up on the intruder alarm without being detected. No matter how subtle the approach, this has not so far been achieved without triggering the alarm.

### Receiver and alarm

It is necessary to selectively amplify the Doppler signal to a level sufficiently high to trigger an alarm, whilst at the same time rejecting false alarms from spurious noise levels (Fig. 5).





More conventional circuits could be used for the amplifier, but the intruder system has been developed side-by-side with a voice link and as much commonality as possible has been built into the two systems.

Sensitivity of the Doppler receiver is a function of the i.f. amplifier input noise figure and bandwidth. The narrower the bandwidth, the less the contribution of

Fig. 5 (top). Amplifier and alarm trigger circuit with power supply (bottom) to p.c.b. and transmitter.

Components marked with an asterisk may have different values in the kit design.

thermal noise power. Thus, the first section of the circuit is an RC filter having the measured bandpass characteristic of Fig. 6. The combination of  ${\rm Tr}_1$  and  ${\rm IC}_1$  provide a first stage voltage gain of about 1000, together with a reasonable input noise figure. The slightly unusual connections to the operational amplifier are mainly for the benefit of the voice link receiver, as they provide a means of achieving a high slew rate from a normal 748 op-amp by by-passing the input stages.

Resist indicat	t <b>ors:</b> ¼-watt	rating	except where
R,	$1 k\Omega$	R <sub>16</sub>	1kΩ
R,	1kΩ	$R_{17}$	1kΩ
R <sub>3</sub>	10kΩ	R <sub>18</sub>	100Ω
R <sub>4</sub>	33Ω	R <sub>19</sub>	100Ω
R <sub>5</sub>	22kΩ	R <sub>20</sub>	3.3kΩ
R <sub>6</sub>	10kΩ	$R_{21}$	2.7kΩ
R,	33kΩ	R <sub>22</sub>	1Ω
R <sub>8</sub>	10Ω	R <sub>23</sub>	2.2kΩ
R <sub>9</sub>	10Ω	R <sub>24</sub>	1MQ
R <sub>10</sub>	220kΩ	R <sub>25</sub>	$10\Omega$ , ½ watt
R <sub>11</sub>	10kΩ	R <sub>26</sub>	$56\Omega$ , 5 watt
R <sub>12</sub>	22kΩ	R <sub>27</sub>	1kΩ
R,3	33kΩ	R <sub>28</sub>	$2k\Omega$
R <sub>14</sub>	10kΩ	R <sub>29</sub>	50kΩ
R <sub>15</sub>	$100\Omega$	R <sub>30</sub>	$4.7k\Omega$
		30	

Capac	itors		
$C_1$	$1\mu F$	C <sub>14</sub>	10nF
$C_2$	$0.22 \mu F$	C <sub>15</sub>	$47\mu F$ , $10V$
C <sub>3</sub>	1μF	C16	47μF, 10V
$C_{\mathtt{A}}$	47μF, 10V	C <sub>17</sub>	1000μF, 25V
C <sub>5</sub>	10pF	C,8	1000μF, 25V
C <sub>e</sub>	Ο.1μΕ	C19	$4.7\mu F$ , 10V
C,	Ο. 1μΕ	C 20	100pF
C <sup>8</sup>	1μF	$C_{21}$	47μF, 20V
C <sub>9</sub>	$47\mu F$ , $10V$	C22	$47\mu F$ , $20V$
C10	10pF	C <sub>23</sub>	0.1μF
C,,	1μF	C24	Ο. 1μF
$C_{12}$	$1\mu$ F, $16V$	C <sub>25</sub>	47μF, 10V
C,3	10nF	C <sub>26</sub>	10nF

### Semiconductor devices

Tr <sub>1,2,3</sub>	ZTX 500 or equivalent
Tr <sub>4.5.6</sub>	ZTX 302 or equivalent
Tr <sub>7</sub>	Plastic style 3055
1C <sub>1,2</sub>	SN72748 or equivalent
IC <sub>3</sub>	μΑ 723 or equivalent
$D_1$ to $D_8$	1N4001 or equivalent
D <sub>9, 10</sub>	1N914
SCR,	TIC44 or equivalent
LED,	small red
Z <sub>1.2</sub>	BZY88-C8V2

### **Suppliers**

The system built around the CL8960 module can be obtained as a kit of parts or in ready-built form — see advertisement by Integrex.

Both kit and ready-built system have been given type approval by the Home Office for internal use on premises, under the type name Intruder 1 and have undergone thorough performance and reliability testing.

A set of two p.c.bs is available for £4 inclusive from M. R. Sagin, 23 Keyes Road, London NW2. One board accommodates the intruder alarm circuit together with the power supply components, and the second board accommodates the voice link circuit.

### General

Transformer 6VA miniature. Two independent 12V, 0.25A secondary windings with interwinding screen.

Relay 18V,  $1k\Omega$  coil with internal diode Contacts rated 250mA, 50V.

Alarm 18V audible warning device, 60mA mean current, 1A peak.

F<sub>1</sub> 500mA mains fuse

S<sub>1</sub> miniature d.p.d.t.

S<sub>2</sub> 3-pole screened jack plug and socket S<sub>3</sub> s.p.s.t. on/off

Doppler module Mullard CL8960 or

approved alternative. Self-oscillating mixer Mullard CL8630S or approved alternative.

The second amplifier provides a good voltage gain which can be varied with the potentiometer  $R_{28}.$  The diode pump and clamping circuit of  $C_{11},\,C_{12},\,D_{9}$  and  $D_{10}$  defines the voltage threshold and time constant necessary to switch on the  $Tr_{3},\,Tr_{4}$  Darlington drive to fire the s.c.r. Potentiometer  $R_{29}$  provides additional control of the drive level and the l.e.d. gives a visual indication of each time that a trigger signal is generated. It is also used for initially setting the maximum gain that can be obtained from  $IC_{2}$  before any instability occurs.

In the prototype, the alarm itself is an 18V audible warning device which emits a penetrating, modulated wail at about 3kHz. However, as the alarm trigger takes place through a relay, it would be a straightforward matter to connect up to other warning devices such as a door bell, or to add an extra feature such as camera and flash unit.

Assuming that the intruder alarm will be fitted in a room or hallway of domestic premises, it is obviously necessary that the circuit should be activated when everybody is out of the way, otherwise one's own movement would trigger the alarm. Two options are provided in Fig. 5 for achieving this. Firstly, the positive supply rail for the s.c.r. and relay is routed via the Tr<sub>5</sub>. Tr<sub>6</sub> combination, so that sufficient current to operate the relay can only flow when Tr<sub>5</sub> and Tr<sub>6</sub> are switched on. This can

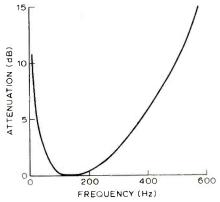


Fig. 6. Typical input filter response for the amplifier showing emphasis placed on the Doppler frequency from slowmoving objects.

only occur when  $C_{22}$  has charged through the high resistance path of  $R_{24}$ . Thus, when the overall system is switched on, the Doppler module, amplifiers and supply rails are all activated, but the relay will not operate to trigger the alarm until after a short delay. This delay is set by the timeconstant of  $R_{24}$  and  $C_{22}$  which, in this case has been chosen as 45-60 seconds: ample time to leave the room and close the door. Using this method, the alarm will be triggered on re-entering the room, say the next morning. If this was acceptable, then it could be looked upon

us providing a daily check on the system.

An alternative uses the jack plug and socket arrangement. Inserting the plug by-passes the delay circuit and allows the alarm to be set by a remote switch taken out of the room and located at some convenient point. The circuit has been tested with over 100ft of flex between alarm and switch. Whichever method is used, once fired, the s.c.r. and hence the alarm will remain on until reset by the appropriate switch.

To be concluded

# An end to listen-only answering machines

The proliferation of telephone answering machines is likely to advance even more rapidly if a device made by LMG Electronics gains wide acceptance. Normally the user of one of these hideously unsociable devices has to travel back to his office in order to hear the rude things people have shouted into it, but the LMG system enables an accredited caller to dial into the machine from a distant telephone and hear the messages over the phone.

According to an article by the company's founder, Mr Graham Bent, in NRDC Bulletin number 45 the idea is not new "but operation hitherto has been cumbersome, and only a single rewind could be initiated." The LGM device controls stop, start, rewind, playback and erase on the answering machine by means of coded pulses of tone generated by the user on a distant phone. The audible tone pulses are produced by a pocket unit the interrogator holds against the mouthpiece of the telephone he is using. One control button provides an operating code of five trains of pulses. Only this pulse can open the machine to remote operation. "There are over 40,000 possible combinations," the article says. Once the recognition code has been established the machine receives short common pulse trains enabling control of the machine from four buttons. The unit is powered from a 9V battery which should last 12 months.

When LGM approached the National Research and Development Council they asked for £3,000 repayable over 12 months but the NRDC thought they were being optimistic and lent them £4,000 repayable over three years. The loan was unsecured at 20% instead of the more usual royalty on sales. In addition the firm had £5,000 of Bent's money and a similar amount from the bank. That was in 1972. The NRDC loan was repaid "A few months ago," according to Graham Bent.

# Kinetic images from sound

## American developments in a modern art form

by Thomas E. Mintner, University of Iowa

With the advent of certain technologies such as video, lasers and integrated electronic circuitry the contemporary artist or composer has resources available which allow forms of expression unheard of as little as fifteen years ago. One obvious example is the field of electronic music, where proliferation of synthesizers and similar devices has resulted in a deluge of electronic music studios, compositions, live performances and commercial applications. A related area is concerned with devices and compositions designed to take advantage of simultaneous presentation of music with light and images.

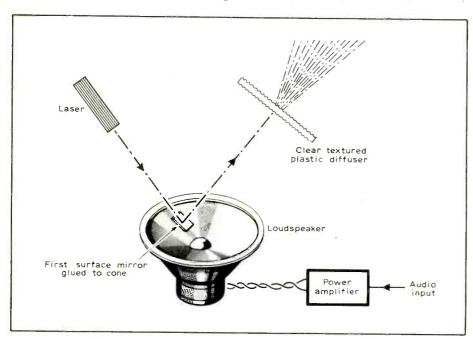
Historically, this area ranges from essays on "colour music" dating from the early part of this century to devices utilizing the latest technology. Now, as in the past, efforts in this area come not from any one discipline, but from composers, artists and sculptors, engineers, dancers and architects. Technologically, there is a wide span from simple colour light boxes to video or laser devices incorporating advanced combinations of electronic and electro-optical techniques. This article is not intended to be a comprehensive listing

of all such aural/visual devices or works, but rather an overall view with detailed information on some projects with which the author has been associated.

If there can be one conclusion drawn from most of the artistic attempts at correlation of audible and visual information, it is that effective and natural co-ordination is difficult to achieve.

Although some early attempts were severely hampered by a lack of suitable technology, there is a still more basic problem. The fundamental differences in the two sensory systems involved are many. Since our senses of sight and hearing tend to complement each other in day-to-day activities, we may tend to overlook the many perceptual differences which must be confronted when we attempt to create a set of stimuli (a composition) that will utilize both senses together. Investigation of these

Fig. 1. One method of deflecting a laser beam by a sound source: a small mirror is attached to the loudspeaker cone. The laser beam is further modified by passing it through a clear diffuser.



two sensory systems is still at the level of basic research and modelling for even relatively simple stimuli. Complex signals such as music or visual arts can also be analysed in terms of their content, both from the point of view of their respective disciplines (e.g. music theory) and from the more general basis of information theory.

Given these facts, it is not hard to understand the limited success of early "colour organ" type efforts at musiclight correlation. Generally, it was assumed that there would be some sort of fixed relation between the colour spectrum and the musical scale (12 note), with perhaps differences in colour intensity used to represent octave displacement of pitches. There were also numerous other schemes, all with similar problems. However, it should be noted that at least one major composer wrote an orchestral work, still performed and recorded, with a notated part in the score for "tastiera per luce" or keyboard of light. This is A. N. Scriabin's Prometheus, The Poem of Fire (1909-10). Scriabin's correlation theories are somewhat more interesting than those above, and in fact a modern realization of his composition has been performed.

Colour organs, along with the pioneering work of artists such as Thomas Wilfred, who was the originator of the Lumia (or light box) in art, are part of a broad range of efforts relating more to colour than image. With the development of the cathode-ray tube it became relatively simple to generate visual image analogues to sound and music through the use of X-Y display techniques. This involves routing two sets of signal information or two similar components of the same information (e.g. left and right stereo channels of recorded music) to the vertical and horizontal inputs respectively of a cathode-ray tube. As early as 1953 an American artist exhibited his Oscillons - images created by photographing specially generated signals fed to a c.r.t.<sup>2</sup>

In the mid and late 1960s there was increased development of new techniques. Lowell Cross described his experiments and compositions with

X-Y display art as a kinetic form with music in articles for *Source* magazine.<sup>3,4</sup> The use of this type of display as an adjunct to electronic music allowed for another level of interest in a live or taped performance. Although the analogues produced with these methods are not necessarily the only way to interface the elements of sound and visual information, they are generally effective, and have been used in many works in recent years. Cross progressed from oscilloscopes to specially modified television sets and eventually to laser deflection systems, as we shall see later.

During the same period, various artists and composers began experimenting with video imagery. One technique which was "discovered" for artistic purposes was video feedback. In its simplest form, a camera is pointed at the video monitor that it is feeding. As in the familiar situation in audio, oscillations are set up because of the relatively uncontrolled feedback path. By controlling this path, it is possible to use feedback as a versatile method of image generation. Various limiting and processing devices may be inserted into' the feedback loop to modify and control the images. The author's introduction to this method was in 1969 in work with Glenn R. Sogge and Timothy Skelly, both composers and artists. At that time, considerable effort was sometimes necessary to convince studio superthat video visors feedback experimentation under controlled situations would not necessarily leave the video chain in flames! However, once this was done, it became possible to present a series of concerts/events with specially generated video imagery and electronic music.

Up to this point there was no actual electronic interface between the two domains. The initial attempt in this direction, which was moderately successful, was as follows. Oscillators being used in the generation of musical sounds were connected and mixed so that their outputs were fed to a balanced modulator as well as to their normal destinations. These oscillations were then modulated with a frequency high enough that the upper sidebands were in a video frequency range. The output of the modulator was then sent through an encoder to produce a composite video signal. In the intervening years various video processors and "synthesizers" have been developed using i.c. technology and methods borrowed from electronic music. Composers, film-makers, and video artists are continuing to experiment in this

One example of such experimentation from the Center for New Performing Arts of the University of Iowa is the Video Colour Quantizer System. The basic system is a modification of a standard unit manufactured by Colorado Video, Inc., an American firm. Franklin Miller, a film-maker at the university, started the experimentation

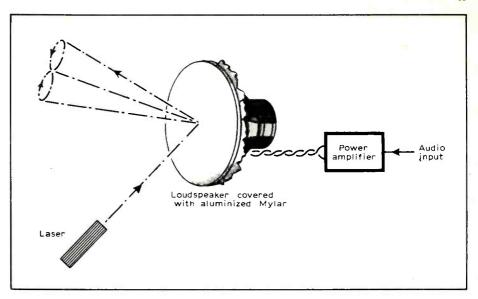


Fig. 2. Method of laser beam deflection used in the Sonovision system.

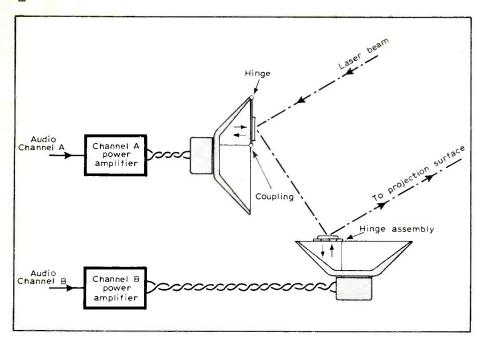
with this unit. Basically the quantizer is a device which accepts a monochrome video signal and has sixteen adjustable signal comparator thresholds relating to the amplitude of the video signal. At these various levels from black to white along the grey scale, sixteen points can be set to trigger production of sixteen different pre-assigned, synthetically generated colours. With the colour mixing unit incorporated in this version any combination of colours may be set to allow modifications such as synthetic colour generation, grey scale reversal and other effects.

A recent grant has allowed the design and construction by the author of a voltage control interface for the quantizer system. With this interface the sixteen threshold points, or "slice levels," can be determined by the application of a d.c. or a.c. control voltage. This means that a colour assigned to a given grey level range may be made to change with the applied voltage, or that a threshold can be shifted electrically to alter (by colour addition) several other colour areas in the image. In addition, the master outputs of red, green, and blue can each be gated with a control trigger. Signals routed to this total of nineteen control inputs may be used directly, as in the case of electronic music, or may be generated from other music through the use of an amplitude detector or a pitch-to-voltage converter. Another performance possibility is to use control signals derived from other than musical sources, or to split the allocation of control inputs, with some control voltages coming from musical material, and some from other sources, such as devices sampling video signals or sensors attached to dancers. As a part of the grant programme, two colour films are to be produced, one by the author, and one by Peter Tod Lewis, composer and director of electronic music at the University of Iowa. These films will have specially composed sound tracks to control the video colour quantizer interface.

Another interface project is a work realized by West Coast US artists and engineers Bob Watts, Bob Diamond and David Behrman. The work, called the Cloud Music, uses a video camera trained on the sky during daytime periods. As clouds pass into the field, the changing video signal, sampled at various cursor points on the screen, controls a system by composer David Behrman which produces electronic music "on the spot." The piece functions as a kind of performing sound sculpture (depending, of course, on the weather).

Shortly after small lasers became commercially available, artists began experimenting with them in a variety of ways. The laser light itself is the object of some of these investigations. The highly collimated beams lend themselves to a variety of illumination tasks, including large outdoor geometric constructs using the stationary beams of high power lasers. On the question of light and sound correlation, however, we find that most uses of lasers involve methods of scanning the beam. Various approaches have been tried, and the most sophisticated systems in use today use galvanometer mirror scanners to produce X-Y scanning. Thus we find that principles of music-light correlation applicable to oscilloscope type displays find a new and much larger scale medium in X-Y laser scanning.

In addition to this simple X-Y scanning there are other techniques which are sometimes combined with X-Y systems. By passing a laser beam through an uneven glass or plastic surface, for example, one can generate patterns of a "cellular" nature which results from the interference of the laser light with itself as it passes through the material. If the beam is deflected slightly as it passes through the material, kinetic images related to the deflection signal (e.g. music) may be generated. One of the deflection methods which



could be used in this application involves attaching a small first surface mirror to a loudspeaker (Fig 1). A signal fed into the speaker will cause the mirror to move and deflect the beam. An early experimenter in this area was Lloyd Cross (not to be confused with Lowell Cross), who developed a system called Sonovision5 using a loudspeaker covered with a reflective membrane (Fig. 2). In addition, the system, which was intended to be commercially available, had a rotating prism assembly for generating more complex multiple images. A slightly more useful version of this idea uses two loudspeakers (Fig. 3), each of which has a hinged mirror assembly connected to the cone. The hinges restrict the movement of each mirror to one axis. Thus a simple X-Y scanning system is formed. The deflection is limited to relatively low frequencies and the system response is not at all linear because of the many mechanical resonances.

More sophisticated X-Y scanning systems use commercially available galvanometer mirror scanners. The first such system assembled for the artistic purpose of exploring kinetic inter-relationships between light and sound was Video/Laser I, an experimental laser deflection system initiated by Lowell Cross, Carson Jeffries and David Tudor at Mills College, USA. This was in May 1969. Soon after, another such system was commissioned for use in the Pepsi-Cola Art and Technology Pavilion at the 1970 World Exhibition in Osaka, Japan. Both of these early systems have been dismantled. However, Video/ Laser III, the latest system constructed by Cross and Jeffries for the Center for New Performing Arts at the University of Iowa had its premiere in a concert with orchestra on November 29, 1972.5 Improvements and additional electronic control devices are being added on a continual basis by Lowell Cross and the author.

The system used is as follows. The

Fig. 3. Beam deflection system using two loudspeakers, each with a hinged mirror moved by a connecting member attached to the cone.

output beam of a 2-watt krypton-argon laser is split into its component beams. This is achieved by passing the initial greenish-white output beam through a direct vision prism. Any four of the approximately sixteen available colours may then be selected and routed to the four beam deflection systems. Each system contains a beam chopper/interrupter and two mirror scanners for deflection (X and Y). Each deflection component of each channel has its own direct coupled amplifier, and any audio signal may be fed to the systems. The devices used have certain frequency response limitations because of necessary compromises between maximum scanning angle and frequency response.

The maker of the scanners, General Scanning, Inc., through a subsidiary, is now involved in X-Y scanning systems for artistic purposes also. One such system, called Skywriter, is designed with X-Y inputs and an accompanying vector generator system to produce a variety of line images, including a kind of animation.

Multi-colour laser systems using large lasers are capable of creating extremely large images on any suitable projection surface, indoors or out, though generally the area must be in relative darkness for best results. The Video/Laser III system mentioned above is used in a variety of performance situations, often with electronic music as a sound source. It is conceived of as an experimental performance and research instrument.

One fairly recent performance with the Video/Laser III system may demonstrate how the original art of "colour music" has progressed to its current position. A performance of A. N. Scriabin's *Prometheus* was given on September 24, 1975, with the laser system functioning to realize fully. perhaps for the first time, Scriabin's wishes for the keyboard of light. A specially constructed keyboard interface was used, with a performer playing the written part as indicated in the orchestral score. The keyboard controlled the gating of the various colours, while the images were generated both directly from the orchestral sound and also by electronic means with auxiliary equipment. In addition to the lighting effects, fog and various scents were present in the hall at appropriate points in the performance.

This unusual meeting between the latest technology for realization of one type of kinetic music/light performance and the ideas of one of the earliest and most interesting proponents of this art form may serve as an appropriate point to conclude this brief survey. However, work involving video, lasers, and other systems for the realization of this very old dream of "music light" will undoubtedly be continuing for years to come.

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3. Lowell Cross, Carson Jeffries, David Tudor, "Audio/Video/Laser," Music of the Avant Garde, issue No. 8.

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The front cover of this issue shows examples of projected multi-coloured images produced by the Video/Laser III equipment described by the author.

# Teletext a permanent service?

Officials of the British Radio Equipment Manufacturers' Association estimate that there should be about 12,000 teletext receivers in operation by the end of this year. This figure will include purpose-built sets by British manufacturers, existing colour TV sets fitted with external teletext adaptors, and sets with external decoders similar to the Wireless World design. BREMA members are hoping to get the price of sets down to about £750 to £800.

The set makers are anxious for a statement from the government that teletext, at present an experimental service, will soon be established as a permanent public service. Unless this happens they seem unlikely to achieve any substantial sales to the public. Sources close to the Home Office hint that such an announcement could come in the autumn of this year.

### Surround sound decoders — 6

# Multi-system ambisonic decoder

1—Basic design philosophy

by Michael A. Gerzon, M.A., Mathematical Institute, Oxford

This series of articles describes a decoder capable of decoding all major existing and proposed two-channel surround-sound systems, including the Ambisonic System 45J, SQ, Regular Matrix, BMX and BBC Matrix H. For systems other than SQ, the decoder gives full psychoacoustically optimized results using NRDC Ambisonic decoding technology. In addition, Ambisonic playback of mono, stereo and of three-channel studio-format signals is provided. The decoder is suitable three-amplifier/four-speaker, four amplifier/four-speaker, and four-amplifier/six speaker reproduction.

The NRDC Ambisonic project has developed a comprehensive technology for creating, encoding and decoding sound 1-4. While this ambisonic technology can give of its best only with optimized programme material and encoding (i.e. the System 45J described in reference 1), the methods can be applied to getting improved results from nearly all existing surround-sound systems. Later articles in this series will give the detailed circuit and some constructional details for a decoder for all the above-listed two-channel systems. As this decoder does a great deal more than any previously-published decoder designs, it is necessary to describe its many facilities in some detail, as well as giving some idea of what the circuitry is intended to do.

The aim of any surround-sound decoder is to provide the listener with an illusion of sounds coming from all (horizontal) directions around him. Moreover, if the decoder is well designed, the directions should be those intended by the recording engineer, and should be heard by a listener through the usuable listening area. Conventional "quadraphonic" decoder designs give very poor images for sounds in inter-loudspeaker directions, especially at the sides, resulting in a rather gimmicky 'ping-pung-pang-pong' effect at the four corners.

The full theory used to design ambisonic decoders is mathematical, and computing facilities are required to

carry out the extremely complex design calculations involved. It is clearly not possible to give full details here of why the various parts of the decoders have the exact values that they do, but some idea of what is going on can be given.

Two previous articles in Wireless World<sup>1,5</sup> have described some, but not all, of the psychoacoustics lying behind ambisonic decoder design. Essentially, the ears use different methods of localizing sounds, not just one or two. The more of these hearing mechanisms that are satisfied the better the sound and accuracy of the result. In particular, if a decoder satisfies several different methods of hearing, the brain has to do far less work to unscramble the complex sound reaching the ears, and the result is particularly "relaxed" listening, with little listener fatigue. While the mathematics of the design is aimed at getting accurate sound localization for all directions, it is undoubtedly true that the biggest musical benefit comes from this consequent low listening fatigue, rather than from any ability to "shoot the pianist".

Some aspects of sound that ambisonic decoders are designed to optimize are now described. At low frequencies, below 500 or 700Hz, there are three important aspects of sound localization: the "Makita" direction of a sound (the direction one turns to to face the apparent sound direction), the "velocity magnitude" (the degree to which the sound stays in its correct localization as one turns to other directions), and the "phasiness" (the degree to which unwanted components of sound not in phase with the desired sound are heard). It turns out that for all systems other than SQ, it is possible to design a decoder matrix below 700Hz to get the Makita localization correct for all encoded sound directions. In addition, a careful adjustment of the gain of the various signal components in the decoder permits the velocity magnitude to be made correct also. Thus, at low frequencies, a listener will hear all directions correctly reproduced in direction, no matter which way one faces.

Phasiness is more of a problem with two-channel systems, as it is not

possible to design decoders that get rid of it altogether. The effect of phasiness is not only to blur the sound image, but also to create an unpleasant sensation often described as "pressure on the ears" that actually makes some people feel sick, although others don't seem to notice it much. Studies by the BBC6. 7 and NHK8 have given a good indication of how much phasiness can be tolerated. In addition, it is found in practice that phasiness is more acceptable for sounds behind the listener than for sounds in front. Two-channel ambisonic decoders are therefore designed for very low phasiness in the front sector of sounds, while giving rather higher phasiness in the rear.

There is another reason why phase shifts cause poor directional reproduction that comes into action below 300Hz. In a real-world listening room, the loudspeakers are at a finite distance from the listener (often about 2.5 metres for British listening rooms), which means that the sound wave from each loudspeaker arrives as a curved wavefront at the listener, rather than as a plane wave. This curvature can be shown to cause the "phasiness" components of the reproduced directional sound to be converted into rotations of sound images around the listener at low frequencies. However, it is possible to remove these low-frequency errors by means of two high-pass filters in the "velocity signal" paths in the decoder. These speaker-distance compensation filters are RC types with -3dB points at about 20Hz for 2.7m speaker-to-listener distance. this may seem too low to worry about, but listening tests here confirmed the design theory and show that image displacements of as much as 15 to 30° can occur for instruments such as double basses when situated behind listener unless distance compensation is used. Distance compensation does not turn a bad decoder into a good one, but it does give a "tighter" and more well-defined sound to an already good decoder design.

The ears use different methods of locating sounds at higher frequencies say from 700Hz to 5kHz. However, a rather magical result emerges from the

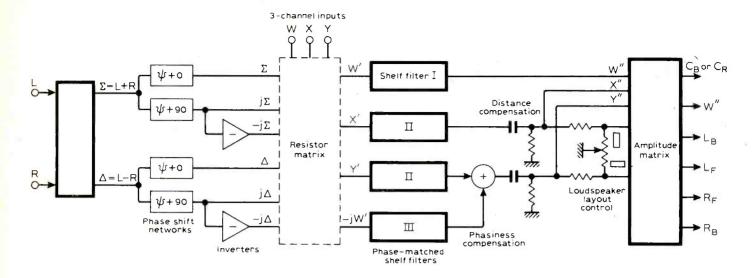


Fig. 1. Block diagram of multi-system ambisonic decoder, switching arrangements omitted. Shelf filters, inoperative for SQ decoding, depend on system being decoded, as does the resistor matrix. Also not shown is switching for  $C_{\rm B}$  or  $C_{\rm R}$  output.

design theory that states that, in effect, the basic sound localization of a decoder will automatically be the same at low and higher frequencies provided that the loudspeaker outputs of the decoder are derived via a particular type of amplitude matrix, the matrix involved depending only on the loudspeaker layout being used by the listener.

Besides getting the basic high frequency localization correct, it is necessary to minimize phasiness in this frequency range also, and to ensure that the sound image does not move around as the listener faces other directions. To get this last requirement right, it turns out that the best decoder design at higher frequencies involves different relative signal gains from those apt at low frequencies, so that the decoder has to be made frequency-dependent. The

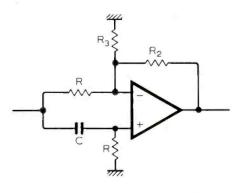


Fig. 2. Phase-compensated shelf-filter circuits allow frequency-dependent decoding. Conventional RC shelf filters would cause unwanted phase differences between signal paths.

effect of minimizing the image movement as the listener rotates his head is to avoid an unpleasant "in-the-head" sensation often, but incorrectly, described as "closeness" of sound by other authors?

There are numerous other detailed aspects of decoder design, particularly those involving the way reverberation is reproduced (where a careful choice of encoding system such as 45J<sup>1</sup> can help), the effect heard by listeners seated away from the centre of the listening area, and the tone quality of the sound. It may seem strange that absolutely flat frequency response reproduction can sound coloured when reproduced through several speakers, the coloration depending on the precise speaker feeds used in the decoder. Many simple "matrix quadraphonic" decoders suffer from a tubby bass or harsh treble due to these effects. However, it is possible to account for most of these effects by the psychoacoustic design theory, and to minimize them in the decoder design. In practice, sounds encoded at the back are allowed to sound a little more colored than frontal sounds in ambisonic designs, because the ears appear to be more tolerant of marginal faults at the back, although one should assume that they are infinitely tolerant!

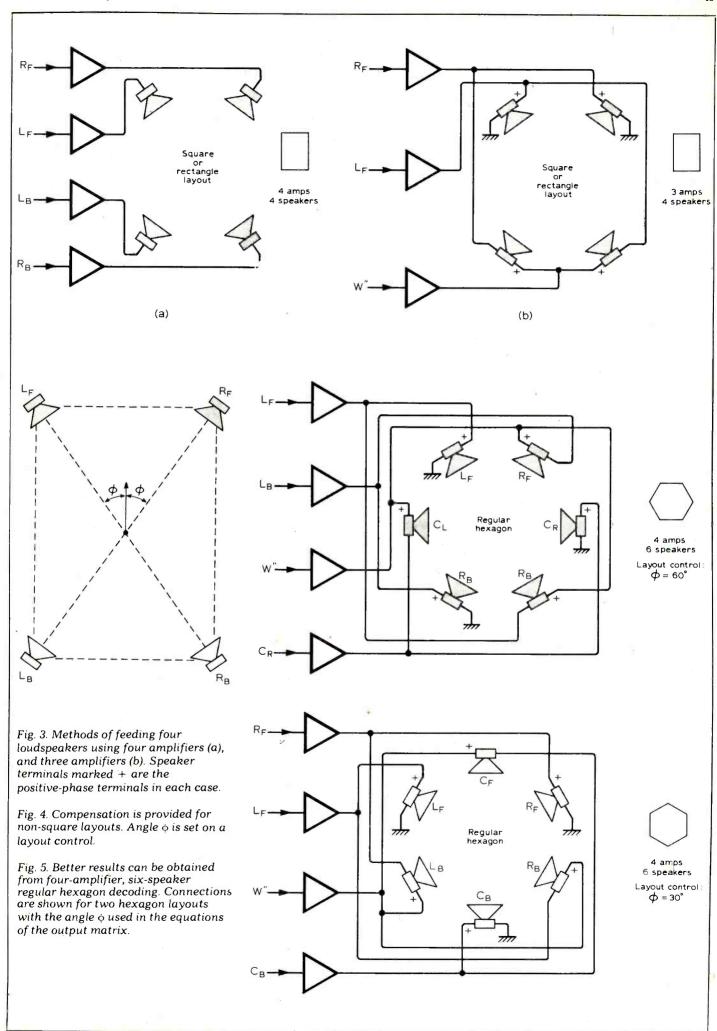
All decoder designs for two-channel encoding systems are a compromise between conflicting factors, and no design can achieve perfect performance in all ways. In this respect, the design of decoders is akin to loudspeaker design in being in the final analysis an art based on experience and listening. However, the science (i.e. the comprehensive psychoacoustic theory) is a very necessary part of reducing the almost infinitely complex design problem to a point where the designer can be sure of achieving his particular compromise as well as possible. The compromises inherent in these designs are based on the requirements:

• for front-stage material, the surround-sound should be subjectively superior to stereo for musical listening (few existing designs meet this minimal requirement!),

- good results for listeners facing non-frontal directions and in non-central listening positions, especially behind-centre, and
- "musicality" of effect on both "ambient" and "surround" programme material, leading to low listening fatigue.

To some extent these requirements conflict with those based solely on'the localization of direct sounds, such as in the experimental results quoted in ref. 10, where image sharpness for a forward-facing central listener has been achieved in a simple matrix decoder at the expense of "in-the-head" sound and severe image mislocation for non-forward-facing and non-central listeners. Good single-sound localization for most directions and listening positions can be achieved using a signal-actuated variable matrix decoder, but such decoders give a high level of listening fatigue on music due to the constant variation of signal parameters. Such decoders may be useful for surround-drama, where accuracy of localization becomes more important than "musicality" or low listening fatigue, and a fully-fledged ambisonic 'variable matrix' design is under development for such specialist applications. However, there is no doubt that a non-variable decoder is going to remain the preferred method of serious listening to music despite its superficially less "impressive" performance.

The basic diagram of the ambisonic decoder to be described in detail in later parts is shown in Fig. 1. Left and right signal inputs are fed to a sum-and-difference matrix to derive the sum  $\Sigma=L+R$  and difference  $\Delta=L-R$ , because this leads to simplification of the later parts of the decoder, as well as to a slightly greater tolerance to small component errors. These two signals are each fed to  $0^\circ$  and  $90^\circ$  phase shift networks, and the  $90^\circ$ -shifted signal is also phase inverted to yield a  $-90^\circ$  phase shifted signal in each case. The



phase-shifters used are high precision types, as the ears are capable of hearing very small errors in localization (as little as 2° in real life). Previous "quadrophonic" decoders have not required such high precision mainly because they gave in any case a poor decoded effect due to sup-optimal design.

The six signals are then fed to a resistor matrix, which derives the required combination of these signals to produce the correct pressure and velocity signals W', X', Y', for the particular encoding system in use. (For a discussion of this aspect see ref. 1, in particular in connection with its Fig. 2). The resistor matrix used is different for different encoding systems, so that switching is provided for different matrix resistance values. The resistor matrix, which involves no active circuitry, also includes a switched three-channel input option suitable for use with three-channel ambisonic mastertapes. In a later article we hope to describe live ambisonic recording for the keen tape enthusiast. These three channel inputs only cost a few resistors and input sockets in the present decoder, and so come virtually for free; in addition, they provide useful test signal inputs for setting-up purposes. We shall give the resistor matrix formulas for the various encoding systems for the signals W', X', Y' in part 2 of this series. An output -jW' is provided for phasiness-control in some systems, as described in references 1 and 3.

The frequency-dependent aspects of the decoder are provided by the shelf filters which give one decoding matrix at low frequencies and a second at high frequencies, with the transition centred at 400Hz. Were conventional RC shelf filters to be used, there would be phase shifts between the various signal paths, which would cause quite bad localization errors. For this reason, the shelf filters are designed to give phase shifts identical to one another by making them "all-pass" types. The basic circuit of the phase-compensated shelf filters is shown in Fig. 2. The particular arrangement shown has an input impedance of R at all frequencies, which means that it is seen by the resistor matrix as a resistive load, suitable for terminating a matrix circuit. The value of R<sub>2</sub>/R controls the ratio of high-tolow-frequency gain of the shelf, and R<sub>3</sub> provides extra h.f. gain to make up the losses of the preceeding resistor matrix.

Thus the shelf filters are made to do five different jobs: terminate the matrix circuit, provide gain, give a different matrix circuit at low and high frequencies, give matched phases over the transition frequency band, and give an overall flat frequency response to the decoder at all frequencies.

An additional complication arises because different methods of encoding require different shelf filters in the decoder. In practice, the shelf filters required for BMX, RM, 45J and BBC H

differ only slightly, so that a compromise choice has been made to do all these systems. Decoding mono, stereo and three-channel studio format requires, for best results, a different set of shelf filters, and SQ requires that no shelf filters be used. (SQ decoders cannot be designed to give full ambisonic results; there is a mathematical theorem to this effect. The decoder for SQ provided is, however, less phasey in quality than the SQ designs on the market, and was designed specifically for incorporation into this design. It is not in accordance with CBS Laboratories' SQ specification, but in the author's opinion, it is better than decoders that are.)

The switching of the shelf filters involves equipping the op-amps of Fig. 2 with several filter circuits, which are switched in and out as required.

The outputs of shelf filters acting on Y' and -jW' (see Fig. 1) are added to reduce front-stage phasiness, and the velocity signals are then subjected to the RC high-pass distance compensation. This gives us three signals W", X" and Y" representing respectively the signal pressure, forward component of acoustic velocity, and leftward component of acoustic velocity heard by the listener. These are fed to an output amplitude matrix, which includes a layout control adjustment to adjust the outputs of the decoder to match different shapes of rectangular loudspeaker layout in the room.

The decoder provides six different outputs  $L_B$  (left back),  $L_F$  (left front),  $R_F$  (right front),  $R_B$  (right back),  $W^{\prime\prime}$ (pressure) and either C<sub>B</sub> (due back) or C<sub>R</sub> (due right), switched. The way these six outputs can be used is itself an interesting story, for they can be used to provide decoding via four loudspeakers in a wide range of rectangle shapes using either four amplifiers, Fig. 3(a), or, remarkably, using just three power amplifiers as shown in Fig. 3(b). The three-amplifier set-up in no way means that there is any compromise in the psychoacoustics of the decoded signal, as precisely the same speaker signals are produced as in Fig. 3(a)!

To see this, we first remark that the outputs of the decoder are given by the formulae

L<sub>B</sub>= $\frac{1}{2}(W'' - \sqrt{2} \sin \phi X'' + \sqrt{2} \cos \phi Y'')$ L<sub>F</sub>= $\frac{1}{2}(W'' + \sqrt{2} \sin \phi X'' + \sqrt{2} \cos \phi Y'')$ R<sub>F</sub>= $\frac{1}{2}(W'' + \sqrt{2} \sin \phi X'' - \sqrt{2} \cos \phi Y'')$ where  $\phi$  depends on the setting of the layout control, being 45° for a square layout, and being equal to the angle  $\phi$  shown in Fig. 4 for a rectangle layout. From these formulae

 $L_{\rm B} + R_{\rm F} = L_{\rm F} + R_{\rm B} = W^{\prime\prime},$  so that

 $L_{\rm B} = W^{"} - R_{\rm F}$   $R_{\rm B} = W^{"} - L_{\rm F},$ 

and it will be seen that the rear speakers of Fig. 3(b) indeed are connected so that the potentials of their "positive phase" terminals relative to their negative phase terminals are  $W''-R_{\rm F}$  and  $W''-L_{\rm F}$ 

respectively.

Even more remarkable however, are the four-amplifier six-loudspeaker arrangements possible with this decoder. It has been known for several years that decoders using six loudspeakers are capable of better results than is possible using four, no matter how well-designed the decoder may be. If properly used, the extra speakers give more solid image location over a larger area, with less tendency for the image to hug the loudspeakers than when using four, particularly on difficult waveforms such as audience applause. It has not been possible to market six-speaker equipment; few homes could properly accommodate it, and the market for such special equipment was thus too small to justify manufacture. However, the ambisonic decoding method permits the same decoder and the same four amplifiers to be used for six speakers for the few who can manage it, making this improved form of decoding domestically available for the first time. We emphasise that in no way does the use of four amplifiers imply substandard results: exactly the same speaker signals are given as one would design a psychoacoustically optimized six-amplifier decoder to give.

The six-speaker connections for two shapes of regular hexagon layout are shown in Fig. 5. The three speakers that are fed in a "simple" manner in each case form an equilateral triangle of speakers; this helps minimize the subjective effects of slight mismatches of amplifier gain. The signals  $C_{\rm B}$  and  $C_{\rm R}$  are

$$C_B = \frac{1}{2}(W'' - \sqrt{2} X'')$$
  
 $C_R = \frac{1}{2}(W'' - \sqrt{2} Y'')$ .

Although detailed instructions for calibrating and using the decoder will be given at the end of this series of articles, it is worth emphasizing now that all amplifiers and loudspeakers

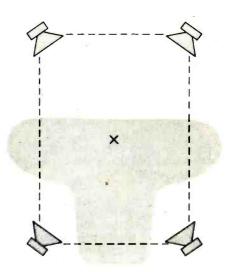


Fig. 6. Approximate listening area for ambisonic decoding (shaded) with a rectangle speaker layout obtained for BMX, 45J, Matrix H and RM systems as well as stereo. Optimal listening is at the centre (X).

must be accurately matched for correct ambisonic results. Unlike "quadraphonic" decoders, both front and rear loudspeakers co-operate to produce sounds in any direction. Thus, for example, the rear speakers provide outputs that help to reinforce the localization of sounds that are reproduced in front of the listener. Thus one cannot try turning the rear speakers up or down in the mistaken idea that the front and rear are independent of one another. When the outputs are not matched, the sound field tends to "fall apart"; in fact turning down the rear speakers often makes them much more audible (as distracting noises at the back) than in a correct balance.

While it is not absolutely necessary to have all power amplifiers of the same make, they should be adjusted for identical gains and phases, and one should check (e.g. by using an X-Y oscilloscope display) that they have substantially identical phase responses over the audio band. If in doubt, identical amplifiers should be used. While identical speakers should be used. a small number of speaker manufacturers (e.g. IMF Electronics) have taken trouble to match the different models in their range carefully, and in such cases different models can be used at front and rear. Again, if in doubt, use identical speakers for best results.

The decoder not only reproduces surround sound from a variety of existing systems, but also handles mono and stereo, using ambisonic techniques to get the most natural possible reproduction (using four or six speakers) from existing records and broadcasts. Except for exceptional stereo material, the decoder does not create "pseudo surround sound", but reproduces stereo over a conventional frontal stage with a subtle enhancement over two-speaker stereo, and without any gimmickry. The mono decode mode reproduces a mono source from straight in front, but the

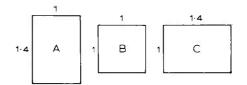


Fig. 7. Most stable front images are provided by arrangement (a), most stable side images by (c), while (b) is a compromise between these extremes.

rear speakers help to lock the image solidly in space behind the front loudspeakers. Neither mono or stereo decode modes enhance badly recorded material, but neither do they degrade it any further. In practice, many ambient SQ classical recordings, such as those released by EMI, will be found to reproduce better in the stereo decode mode than via SQ decode mode, owing to the inherent limitations of the SQ system.

Fig. 6 shows the approximate usable listening area for most decoding modes (excluding SQ) in a typical domestic room using a rectangle layout. The listening area will in practice depend on the loudspeakers used, the room acoustics, the layout shape used, the programme material, and also on the system being decoded. The type of listening area shown has been obtained both with ambisonic recordings made in concert halls, and with commercial "easy listening" (sic) music in the BMX, 45J, Matrix H and RM systems, as well as with stereo material played in stereo decode mode.

It is found that a longer-than-wide layout of four speakers as in Fig. 7(a) gives the most stable front images for non-central listener and the least stable side images. A wider-than-long layout as in Fig. 7(c) gives excellent stable side images for most listeners, although the front stage tends to be drawn over to the nearest speaker. A square layout,

Fig. 7(b), is a compromise in terms of image stability between these extremes. Extremely thin rectangles (whether long or wide) cannot be expected to give good results, although the layout control adjustment will help to minimize the inevitable defects.

Part 2 will give details of the decoding matrices used. Patent rights in circuits described in this and subsequent parts of this article are owned by the National Research Development Corporation. A kit of parts for the decoder will be available from Integrex Ltd — see advertisement.

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# Broadcasting satellite receivers

Mullard's research laboratories have released details of the microwave receivers which they, in co-operation with Philips at Eindhoven, have built for picking up broadcast television signals from "Hermes", the Canadian-American Communications Technology Satellite (News, April, p.40). The receivers convert the 12GHz f.m. broadcast signals picked up by small dish aerials to a form suitable for feeding into the aerial socket of standard NTSC colour television sets. Five receivers and associated 1.6m (or in some cases 1.2m) diameter metal-coated glass-fibre-reinforced polyester parabolic aerials were supplied by Philips, and one receiver of somewhat different design but using the same aerial was

supplied by Mullard. To accommodate satellite drift provision was made for remote control motor tracking of the aerials on a single axis.

An outdoor part of the receiver with an integral waveguide horn is placed at the focus of the aerial and provides fixed-tuned conversion from 12GHz to 410MHz, with a noise figure of about 7dB. It consists of a microstrip Schottky-barrier-diode mixer, followed by a 40dB amplifier. The local oscillator is a Gunn device delivering about 10mW at approximately 11.7GHz and, in the Mullard version, this is located in an aluminium cavity integral with the converter. Dielectric temperature compensation maintains frequency drift within 5MHz (over the range -40°C to +40°C) which is well within the range of the automatic frequency control applied to the second mixer. This is located in an indoor unit fed with the 410MHz signal by a coaxial cable.

The indoor part of the receiver provides further conversion to 120MHz prior to limiting and frequency discrimination to yield the NTSC composite video colour signal and 5.14MHz f.m. sound signal. The last-mentioned is converted to the normal 4.5MHz intercarrier frequency and with the video is used to amplitude-modulate a 500MHz carrier to provide a 10mV signal suitable for the aerial input of a standard NTSC colour television set. Extensive use is made of integrated circuit techniques.

The Mullard receiver is installed at the Canadian government communications research centre in Ottawa. The aerials were aligned first by a simple level of compass then final adjustment was made by means of the satellite signal itself and a signal strength meter. Mullard say excellent picture and sound quality was achieved and the received signal strength was close to the expected level of  $-105 \, \mathrm{dBW}$ .

# News of the Month

# Plessey chief wants social responsibility

Sir John Clark, chairman and chief executive of Plessey, has expressed concern about unemployment caused by technical change. Plessey workers making electromechanical telephone exchange equipment are threatened with redundancies as a result of the Post Office's unexpectedly sudden decision to change to electronic exchanges. Speaking at the opening of the London Electronic Component Show, Sir John asked "Should technology be pursued for technology's sake? And what impact will the changes caused have on people? We are constantly being told we live in the technical age. But there is, I think, an optimum beyond which it is not cost-effective to go. The impact of change on people should be given the most urgent consideration. Not only how it will affect the jobs they do and how they do them, but also on the crucial social question of whether some jobs will remain to be done at all.

"In contemplating the equation of change", continued Sir John, "the social consequences must be taken into account and weighed carefully against any other advantages which might accrue. This is why one of your major

customer-industries - namely telecommunications, which as you know Plessey has a considerable interest in - has appealed to the Government against the cumulative effects of Post Office cuts, recently announced, in the traditional electromechanical telephone systems. Of course we believe the British telecommunications industry should move forward quickly into the new technical area with equipments brought to modern technical standards. But some regard must be paid to social responsibility by the decision-makers. By their decisions, they have the power to wipe out the livelihood of thousands of people without adequate time being given for an orderly and manageable transition from the old to the new. In my view, it should not be done without due regard to the consequences.'

Plessey is one of the companies mentioned by Mr Ernest Harrison, chairman of Racal, as possibly being involved in a rationalization of the British electronics industry (see leader).

# A to D conversion at 30MHz

A design group at Cambridge Consultants working on high speed analogue-to-digital conversion have developed a convertor which they describe as the fastest eight-bit a.d.c. in Europe. It will perform, they say, "a full accuracy eight-bit conversion every 33ns." Two have now been delivered, one each to Plessey Ltd, whose Allen Ciark Research Centre developed a high speed comparator using the circuit

A new independent viewing centre for use with the EMI X ray scanner. It provides a display and data reprocessing at a point remote from the main scanner. The area of interest can be enlarged and there are other image manipulation facilities.



element, and the Admiralty Surface Weapons Establishment.

Two years ago CC were working on a military contract for which they developed a six-bit, 30MHz convertor. Cambridge believed the technology available would allow the development of an eight-bit version. With the completion of the previous contract, however, they needed funding and a client to build both the circuit element to Cambridge's specifications and a circuit in which to use it. The money came from the Ministry of Defence directorate for Components, Valves & Devices (CVD), and Plessey's comparator circuit provided an opportunity to use Cambridge's expertise.

The Cambridge equipment is designed for use in radar signal processing and transient recorder applications where low aperture uncertainty, a parameter affecting the accuracy of sampling at a signal's zero crossing point, and full accuracy at high sampling rates are required.

A commercial version, the ADC30.8 is available from Cambridge Consultants. It includes a matched, high speed, low jitter sample hold, operates from a 50 ohm analogue input and samples with an aperture time uncertainty of 10ps r.m.s. The sample command input and the offset binary coded digital output, overrange and internal 30MHz clock signals are all of 50 ohm impedance and e.c.l. compatible. The unit, priced at £3,510, comes with power supplies in a 19in case. The designers were Dr Chris Davies and Julian Coles, and the project manager was Dr Robin Smith-Saville.

# Post Office buys solid state stored speech

The Post Office have installed two prototype, automatic, changed-number intercept equipments for service trials in Birmingham and Chelmsford telephone exchanges. If, at the moment, a number is changed the caller, on dialling the old number normally has his call intercepted by the operator, who then tells him the new number. The new system puts the caller through to an automatic spoken message which is stored digitally in memory. This stored message is passed on to the caller.

The equipment supplied by Pye TMC, builds up the message from a limited vocabulary of words and phrases. Each word or phrase is decoded from its digital form and kept going round an audio highway. If one were to listen to one of these highways one would hear a single word or phrase repeated continuously. Line circuits which recognise that a call has reached a disused line are programmed to select the highways in the correct sequence to build up a message for that line. A test message is available by dialling Chelmsford 62101.

### MRUA call for mobile radio "Annan"

Following the Home Secretary's call for comments before the 1979 World Administrative Radio Conference the Mobile Radio Users' Association have published their submission to the Home Office. The Association, who say they represent 80% of all private mobiles in the UK, submit that

- Mobile radio use should be encouraged on economic grounds.
- Demand will increase, also because of the need for economies.
- The Home Office's predictions of spectrum requirements "are based on reports which appear negative in spirit."
- 100MHz extra spectrum is needed for mobile radio, the extra frequencies being found by moving.fixed services to higher bands, standardising on 12.5kHz channel spacing, and releasing frequencies from bands 1 and 3, and other places in the spectrum allocated but under-used.
- Mobile radio is important enough to justify setting up a body like the Annan Committee whose conclusions should be published.

The MRUA say the submission is based on feedback from their members. study of the Home Office Warden Report and Pye's Pannell report, a survey which MRUA did of all p.m.r. users in the UK, and other submissions which they have seen. The MRUA believe that mobile radio is the one use of spectrum which gives tangible and measurable economic benefits and, since most western countries' problems at the moment appear to be economic. mobile radio ought to have first priority. The UK commercial and industrial world was not yet conscious of the benefits offered by p.m.r. and so the government should actively encourage them to use it, instead of restricting p.m.r's use. Demand may be artificially low, say MRUA, because of delays in issuing licences. The submission continues: "Our main objection to the policy apparently to be followed by the UK delegation is that their attitude from all indications to date appears to be negative. It seems to be a matter of how few people should use radio and how small the necessary allocation can be, whereas we feel the attitude should be the opposite."

MRUA also say they believe that if the government has allocated to it large areas of the spectrum which they do not use they should release them for p.m.r.

To standardise on 12.5kHz would "in some measure degrade system performance, but this must be tolerated in the interests of spectrum economy. However we are of the opinion that any further channel splitting is not a true economy with existing modulation systems owing to degradation of signal to noise ratio." This view had been expressed before when channels had

been progressively split as technology developed: "Our objection to a further split in channels is not based on any shortcomings of the equipment, which may well be capable of performing at narrower spacings; it is based on the degraded signal-to-noise performance resulting from the reduced bandwidth. The MRUA would oppose any move away from the general policy of two frequency working as a result of pressure from any other administration. They also believed that fixed point to point links should be moved eventually to beyond 512MHz. Propagation difficulties and high costs would prevent the use, for the time being, of frequencies in the 850-960MHz band for p.m.r.

"We believe that in the interests of progress it is too easy to underestimate the information capacity of simple speech. Speech has the advantage of infinite flexibility and to a small extent an additional range of meanings resulting from tone of voice. It is unlikely that data systems will ever match this, and they are costly both in capital and maintenance terms. We believe that there are a few p.m.r. applications which could usefully consider data, whereas we believe that many government services, such as police and fire brigades, could make great use of data for routine messages, and thus effect spectrum economy in those regions of the bands."

No two uses of p.m.r. are alike, they add, and they would oppose any blanket for measuring channel occupancy.

The British Gas Corporation have published a paper presented to a private meeting of the Joint Radio Committee

of the nationalised industries held at Lincoln College Oxford in late March. The main points of the speech made by East Midlands Gas Marketing Board director Peter Quinn are that: the use of self-identification in the calling procedure takes up to 20% of the message length, and can exceed the message time; that the greater demands on operators made by selecting among a number of base stations "is not ideal, and that his time could be more beneficially spent controlling work allocations, etc"; that operators need to be well trained to control incoming calls, and to ensure that all calling mobiles are correctly acknowledged, passed on immediately or put on standby: the amount of information that has to be passed on by a fitter takes some time and "represents poor use of the channel"; and the passing on of a message to a third party often involves bringing whoever is to receive the message into the radio room to take over the equipment for the duration of the call, with considerable disturbance.

On selective call systems Mr Quinn noted that their use in the gas industry had reduced call sign transmission time, shown a caller immediately that his call had been received, alerted fitters returning to vehicles that a call had been made while they had been away, all of which produced "better channel management and hence the possibility of supporting more mobiles per channel."

The normal view of selective calling systems among other users appears to be that until interference becomes very much worse the selective calling equipment would provide unrequired facilities at greater cost. Hence Mr Quinn's remark that they had been "slow to find supporters." He added that they would be an essential part of future fully automated systems.

### Viewdata cracks the PO armour

Details are emerging of the Post Office's delayed Viewdata market trial, to begin in the middle of next year. One thousand sets are to be distributed among interested viewers selected to represent an exact cross-section of the British population, according to income and social class, chosen from 6,000 applicants. The Post Office have even stipulated that the suppliers of the sets, ITT, Philips, Thorn, GEC and so on, supply a proportion of the 1,000 according to their market share. Although the news that the Post Office and the manufacturers were co-operating closely was published in the annual report of the British Radio Equipment Manufacturers' Association, issued on May 19, the Post Office is reluctant to discuss the experiment as yet. In a statement issued to Wireless World they said: "We have agreed with BREMA on an integrated approach to the development of Viewdata decoders. This employs a unit in the tv sets which will also include the line interface with the telephone network and as such will demodulate the incoming signals from the telephone line and also generate appropriate loop-disconnect pulses for calling the designated Viewdata computer." They said they would be making an announcement shortly.

The Post Office originally requested that the sets used for the test should be as near as possible to the final production models but the manufacturers told them this would be out of the question in the time available. For that reason rather more equipment will be hanging outside the set than the viewer who buys Viewdata equipment would

expect to see if the trial is successful. In addition the Post Office will be providing isolating equipment and "line terminating units" which perform the same function as the standard PO modem but have a lighter specification. When the full Viewdata service is operating the Post Office will make available higher quality lines to make possible this slight easing of tolerances. The manufacturers will be building into the sets or connecting to them a teletext decoder and a Viewdata decoder

Clearly this is the first time the Post Office has moved from its determination to prevent anyone connecting any equipment to a telephone line other than that it has supplied itself. Equally clear is that unless it agreed to this the Viewdata service would founder. While the Post Office is taking no chance of risk to its personnel or equipment there is some talk of using two stages of isolation from the telephone line there is no doubt that some in the electronics industry will see this as setting a precedent.

Meanwhile in Germany the competition to run the Viewdata service is hotting up, and for once British manufacturers are making the running in supplying to whoever wins. At the end of May representatives of the German press met in Hamburg to decide their tactics for running the proposed teletext service, and at the largest German electronics show, the Funkaustellung, (August 26 - September 4) both they and the broadcasters will be competing to show that they and not the other are the ones who deserve the prize. The German press are arguing that teletext is a newspaper of the air, while the broadcasters argue that it is

part of their medium. And with Viewdata coming the German PTT in Bonn, who have already bought the Viewdata software programme, want to keep a grip on the system whoever wins. The German post office have already taken the BBC's Ceefax service and shown it to some of their staff, and the BBC have German sub-editors working with them. At the Funkaustellung there will be demonstrations, including those by British tv manufacturers, notably GEC. Philips and ITT will also be involved.

GEC have also announced that they have delivered to the German Post Office a 4080 computer system for the proposed German equivalent to Viewdata, the Bildschirmtext. The hardware also includes a 128kbyte core store, 4.8/4.8 Mbyte fixed/exchangeable cartridge disc, magnetic tape storage and paper tape equipment. GEC say the equipment was installed at Darmstadt five weeks after official receipt of the order.

In February we reported (p.40) on a system which used teletext to provide information for the deaf. Now teletext is being used for the blind. Clarke and Smith last year developed with the National Research & Development Council a Braille computer terminal that would fit into a suitcase. It consists of a typwriter keyboard for writing and a 48 character, 14 inch long touch strip operated by t.t.l. controlled solenoids. The information is put in one line at a time and the operator signals "next line" for the tactile display to be changed. The operator can also skip back to previously-read lines.

The snag at the moment is the high price, £2,800, but a read-only version is available at around £500.

### radiotelephone Alternative cellular proposed

Three radio common carrier firms have asked the FCC for permission to build and test a new radio telephone and paging system in competition with the ART cellular system in the Washington-Baltimore area (WW June p40). The alternative would cost just over \$1 million with equipment and technical help to be provided by Harris Corporation. The group have told the FCC they could test and install the service by the 1979 deadline. It would, according to Harris, be less costly to build and maintain, and would use digital transmission to provide the "ultimate in communications security." The pocket pagers and radiotelephones provided to customers would be lighter and less expensive than those currently in use.

The Harris system would use a single powerful transmitter to cover the same area instead of the many base station transmitters within small geographic

cells proposed in the cellular system. It would also operate in the 900MHz band. The single, high power, broadband transmitter, similar to that used in broadcasting, would cover 30 to 50 miles in radius. Ninety-six or more channels could be accommodated by time division multiplexing to mobile units. Broadband remote receivers could pick up conventional narrow band f.m. signals from the mobile units. The receivers would "transmit the spectrum occupied by mobile units back to the central base station via microwave links, where signal processing will occur. The system does not require wireline links between satellite receivers and the base station. The only telephone lines that will be required are those interfacing the [radio common carrier's] main terminal with the telephone company's central office equipment"

### Naval weapon life study

The Royal Navy has initiated a three year study aimed at reducing the life cycle costs of naval weapons equipment. Announcing the contract to carry out the study, Mr Brian Mair, manager of Plessey's Product Assessment Laboratories, said the analytical study was intended "to produce rules by which designers of future weapons equipment can predict the life cycle cost of that equipment." The reasons for the study "will become apparent when you consider the way modern technology has changed the Navy's equipment.'

Naval equipment has become much more complicated, and difficult to repair. It is no longer possible to keep a full set of spare parts on board ship and expect sea-going personnel, no matter how well trained, to be able to repair it on the spot. It is more likely that plug-in modules would be used which can be repaired when the ship is returned to port. All that is needed is to identify a faulty module and replace it. The difficulty, which the Navy hopes the Plessey study will sort out, is that ships may be at sea for long periods. It is not certain which equipment is more likely to fail, or how much spare equipment it is economical to store in a ship, even with the high reliability the Navy needs. The design of the equipment can make these variables more predictable. As Mr Mair said, "There is an increasing cost of materials support to the Navy for modern weapons equipment. The designer can make trade-offs between reliability of equipment and subsequent maintenance costs. The study is to understand these trade-offs and to study how they can be more effective in the use of money in future.

The cost of the study is undisclosed, but most of the expenditure will be in the salaries of the 14 scientists who will be engaged on it for the next three years. According to a Plessey statement, "The Plessey team will be devising a series of computer operated models in a form which can easily be used by project design teams. The data, vital to validate the models, is being obtained with the co-operation of other major

defence contractors."

Brian Mair is now taking charge of an expanded business. Product Assess-, ment Laboratories is now augmented by Plessey Reliability Service and Plessey Calibration Service. The group is called Plessey Assessment Services, of which Mair is business manager. His previous post as manager of PAL will be taken over by Geoff Matthews. The expansion means that PAS will be recruiting over 50 engineers and technicians over the next two years to work at their Titchfield, Hants, base.

# Digital television via satellite

# Multiplexed 60Mbit/s PAL television and sound signals sent through Intelsat IV from Goonhilly

by M. E. B. Moffat, M.A. D.Phil, M.I.E.E., M.Inst.P. BBC Research Department

For many years now the transmission of colour television and sound signals via geostationary satellites has made possible the world-wide exchange of programmes for broadcasting, either "live" or with a few hours delay to suit programming. Such transmissions usually involve analogue baseband signals and f.m. techniques, but in recent years interest has grown in digital coding in conjunction with multi-phase-shift keying modulation.

Provided that efficient bit-rate reduction and modulation methods are used, theory shows that digital coding can form the basis of a better tv transmission system than f.m. for the economic use of r.f. bandwidth and power. The DITEC system of Comsat Laboratories in the USA, described in 19721, was the first practical attempt to realise a digital system of this kind. It has been used in North America for the experimental transmission of NTSC 525 line, 60 field/s, 4.2MHz bandwidth colour television signals in the form of a 33.6Mbit/sdigital signal through geostationary satellites. Four-phase-shift keying modulation was used, occupying an r.f. bandwidth of about 20MHz, which is about half of that available in an Intelsat IV transponder.

To transmit a high-quality picture using 33.6Mbit/s for PAL 625 line, 50 field/s, 5.5MHz bandwidth colour television signals, i.e. for System I signals as broadcast in the UK, is a more difficult problem than DITEC had to cope with. This is because of the higher horizontal and vertical resolution, offset somewhat by the reduced field-rate.

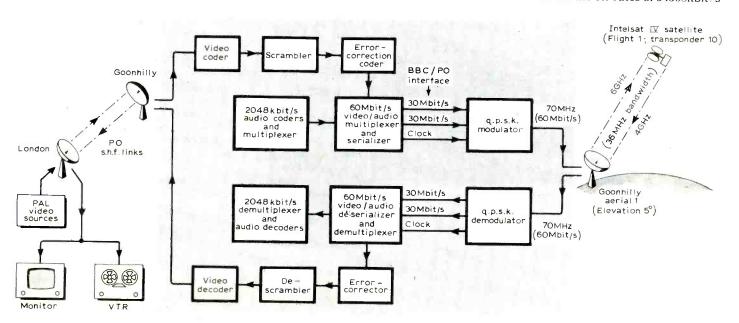
In 1974 the UK Post Office agreed to support a BBC Research Department proposal that experimental digital transmissions of System I signals should be attempted via an Intelsat IV satellite. The bit-rate envisaged for the video signals was between 44Mbit/s and 54Mbit/s. Added to this would be bit-rates corresponding to error-correction and audio signals, bringing the total bit-rate of the "package" up to 60Mbit/s, the capacity of the experimental channel through the satellite.

The experiments took place in April and May 1976 (see *Wireless World*, August 1976, page 71); they were envisaged as a further contribution to a

Fig. 1. Diagram outlining the transmission system used in the 60Mbit/s experiments at Goonhilly Downs

programme of field-research into digital tv and audio transmission. They were not the first PO-BBC co-operative exercise on digital video transmission. 120Mbit/s video waveguide-transmission experiments were demonstrated jointly by the Post Office, the BBC and GEC in September 1970 at the inauguration of the first 1km length of circular waveguide at the Post Office Research Department. In 1971, Standard Telecommunications Laboratories and the BBC demonstrated 120Mbit/s video transmission through an optical fibre at the IEE's centenary celebrations. In 1975, the BBC co-operated with the PO, STC, GEC and Plessey in 120Mbit/s cable-transmission tests, involving two 60Mbit/s video-audio packages provided by the BBC Research Department (see News of the Month, Wireless World, February 1976, and Reference 2).

Further transmission tests with satellite, cable, optical fibre, s.h.f. link, and waveguide systems are envisaged, and some of these tests may use a video bit-rate as low as 30 to 34Mbit/s, if the continuing work on bit-rate reduction leads to satisfactory picture quality at these rates. A precise choice of bit-rate in the 30 to 34Mbit/s region would take into account the bit-rates of 34368kbit/s



and 32064kbit/s from the transmission bit-rate hierarchies proposed for Europe and Japan respectively.

Experimental transmission system

The transmission system used in the 1976 satellite experiments is shown in Fig. 1. The primary video sources were provided in London by the BBC Designs Department; they comprised a flying-spot colour slide-scanner, BBC Television network channels, conventional test-waveform generators, and a transverse-scan video-tape recorder.

Much use was made of the slidescanner, with a wide selection of colour transparencies drawn from a new set prepared by the European Broadcasting Union — one of which is shown in Fig. 2(a) — together with other slides often used by television authorities in subjective assessments of picture quality.

The analogue video signal was trans-

mitted by the Post Office via permanent cables and s.h.f. f.m. links to and from their Earth station at Goonhilly Downs in Cornwall. For the digital tests, the analogue video signal was fed to BBC Research Department equipment temporarily located at Goonhilly; this equipment was by-passed on one occasion to afford a brief test using an f.m. channel through a satellite.

The digital video signal was incorporated in a video-audio 60Mbit/s multiplex, which was fed as two 30Mbit/s signals and a clock signal to a quadrature phase-shift keying (q.p.s.k.) modulator, built by the Post Office Telecommunications Development Department.\* The 36MHz bandwidth, 70MHz i.f. output from the modulator

\*The corresponding demodulator was developed by Marconi Research Laboratories.

was up-converted to s.h.f., amplified, and transmitted through Aerial 1 to and from the Intelsat IV Flight 1 satellite stationed over the Indian Ocean, occupying virtually the full bandwidth available in one transponder. Video and audio monitoring was provided at Goonhilly and at the BBC Designs Department in London. Audio transmission, both ways, between the Designs Department and Goonhilly was provided by BBC sound-in-syncs equipment.

Video coding

In the digital video coder the analogue PAL signal was sampled at precisely twice the PAL colour subcarrier frequency, i.e. at  $2f_{sc}$  about 8.87MHz. According to Nyquist's theory this is too low a sampling frequency to conserve the video information. However, G. J. Phillips and M. Weston of the BBC Research Department had shown that, because of the nature of the line spectrum of the video signal, sub-Nyquist sampling at  $2f_{sc}$  conserves virtually all of the wanted video information; unwanted "alias" components fall halfway between the lines of the video spectrum and are removed by comb-filtering, with the teeth of the comb spaced at line-frequency.3

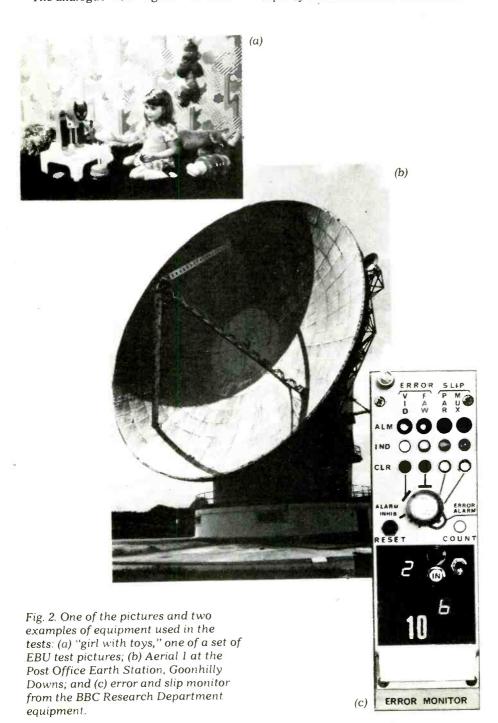
Eight bits per sample were used in the initial video signal quantisation, including its line and field synchronising signals.

The eight-bit sample-words were re-quantised non-linearly as six-bit words, or, optionally, five-bit words, using differential pulse-code modulation (d.p.c.m.) or a hybrid of differential and "straight" p.c.m. termed h.d.p.c.m. When five-bit video words were used, a dummy sixth bit was added for instrumental convenience. Six-bit straight p.c.m. was also provided. The essence of h.d.p.c.m. is that straight p.c.m. is used for a sample when the numerical difference between its actual value and its value predicted in the d.p.c.m. coder is large. In this  $2f_{sc}$  equipment the second-previous sample is used as the prediction. Large differences result from sharp luminance transitions, for which the eye accepts relatively coarse quantising, perhaps because they are relatively rare. When the difference is small, and can therefore be accurately represented by five-bit or six-bit words, differential p.c.m. is used, i.e. the five-bit or six-bit word gives the value of the difference rather than the absolute value of the sample; in plain coloured areas the difference is zero.

Of the various options available, six-bit h.d.p.c.m. was the one mostly used.

### Video scrambling

During preliminary tests with the q.p.s.k. modem it was found that the channel performance was not independent of the transmitted bit-sequence. The salient problem arose with carrier recovery in the demodulator, where



recovery was quite all right with pseudo-random bit-sequences but was somewhat picture-dependent with digital video signals; certain pictures gave rise to troublesome and lengthy bitsequences. The problem arose because the troublesome bit-sequences contained insufficient carrier-recovery information for the particular type of recovery circuit used, which was designed for digital telephony applications and not for the experiments described here. The problem was overcome by scrambling the digital video signal to make it appear pseudo-random for transmission, and de-scrambling it before decoding. The way in which this was done is outlined in Fig. 3, where the modulo-2 addition is equivalent to the exclusive OR logic function. The square boxes represent one-bit shift registers clocked at the serial bit-rate. The modulo-2 sum on the figure shows how the output of the de-scrambler always equals the input to the scrambler.

### Video error-correction

P.c.m. video-transmission errors cause small points of enhanced or reduced brightness to appear in the picture. But d.p.c.m. transmission errors are more serious since the effect of a single error is to cause a streak across the picture from the point at which the error occurred to the right-hand side where the sample difference is reset to zero. H.d.p.c.m. transmission error-streaks do not often extend so far because they stop where the coding mode changes from d.p.c.m. to p.c.m.; indeed this effect is the main advantage of h.d.p.c.m. However, even h.d.p.c.m. is not rugged enough to withstand a random transmission-error rate of more than about 1 in 108, without more than a very-slight picture impairment, and the error-rate on the satellite channel was expected to be somewhat higher than 1 in 108. Therefore a form of video error-protection was provided in the BBC equipment.

The method used is known as Wyner-Ash convolutional error-correction with a (16,15) code. The numbers mean that the ratio of the number of error-correcting bits to the number of video-data bits is 1:15. Six error-correctors of this kind were provided to operate independently on each bit of the six-bit video words. Six-bit words at a rate of  $2f_{sc}$  give a serial bit-rate of 53.2Mbit/s. Adding the error-correcting bits brought this rate up to 56.8Mbit/s.

The use of six independent error-correctors meant that a burst of up to six consecutive bit-errors could be corrected. This feature was important because the use of q.p.s.k. could extend a single phase-shift error beyond a single video-bit period. Placing the error correction coders downstream from the scrambler avoided upsetting the burst-error correcting feature by scrambling.

The performance of this error-correction method was such that an actual

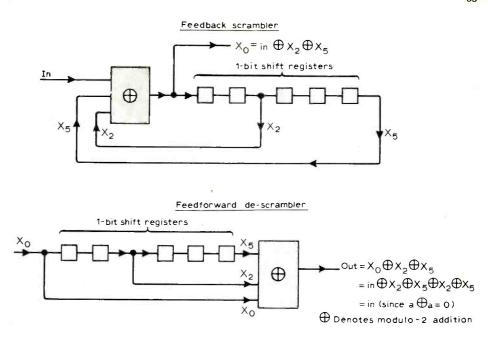


Fig. 3. Five-stage scrambler and de-scrambler.

random transmission-error rate of 1 in  $10^5$  was reduced in effect to a rate of about 1 in  $10^8$ .

### Audio coding

The 3.2Mbit/s between the bit-rate of the error-corrected video signal and the 60Mbit/s satellite channel capacity was used for audio signals, and for multiplexing and synchronisation. The audio coding equipment was designed to multiplex six high-quality 15kHz sound signals into 2048kbit/s (including audio synchronisation and error-protection signals) using "near-instantaneous" digital companding.5 This is a companding technique in which, in this case, a block of 32 ten-bit sound-sample words is coded to a quantising accuracy which corresponds to 13, 12, 11 or 10 bits per sample depending upon the peak value of the audio signal occurring in the block of 32 samples. In the equipment used in the satellite experiments two of the possible six audio channels were equipped with coders and decoders.

### Multiplexing

The audio multiplexer and demultiplexer were designed to give and receive a serial 2048kbit/s signal, coded and timed for interfacing with national and international digital transmission paths meeting CCITT standards. 60Mbit/s video-audio multiplexer combined the serial 2048kbit/s signal with the parallel 56.8Mbit/s error-protected video signal, the latter being provided six wires each bearing approximately 9.5Mbit/s. Because the protected video signal thus comprised six-bit words, it was convenient to form up the multiplex "frame" from six-bit words, some of them audio, most of them video, a few for synchronisation,

and a few bits spare in some of them for auxiliary signalling. The frame length was 1800 bits (30 $\mu$ s).

To maintain the proper relationship between the output (60Mbit/s) and input bit-rates, without locking any of them together, the content of some of the synchronisation words was controlled to comprise either dummy data or real video or audio bits; this "elastic" timing method is known as "positive justification."

The 60Mbit/s output was then divided into the two serial 30Mbit/s signals and a clock signal to drive the Post Office q.p.s.k. modulator; similar signals were returned from the q.p.s.k. demodulator to the 60Mbit/s demultiplexer, as shown in Fig. 1.

### Error and slip monitor

Perhaps the most important parameter to monitor on a digital transmission channel is the bit-error rate. It is a sensitive indicator of the state of most parts of the channel equipment and transmission path. The error-monitor module used in the experiments is shown in Fig. 2(c). Fed with data from the error-correction and multiplexing equipment, it gave a clear presentation of the overall error rate or error count, together with a display of lights and audible alarms to indicate bit-errors in the video (VID) and synchronising (FAW), signals, and slips in overall synchronisation (MUX) and synchronisation of video error-correction (PAR).

### The test transmissions

For most of the test transmissions the slide-scanner in London was used as the video source, but some more critical tests were done using a BBC digital video waveform generator<sup>6</sup> located at Goonhilly. The audio source was usually a stereophonic tape-recorder at Goonhilly, replaying orchestral or piano music, but synthesised audio signals and live speech were also used, the

latter chiefly as a commentary to accompany the transmitted video signals for tape-recording in London.

The elevation of the Goonhilly aerial beam above the horizon was necessarily small, namely about five degrees, which is about the smallest elevation for satisfactory analogue or digital transmission. Consequently, careful adjustment of parameters such as group-delay equalisation of filters was needed. When this was done, a bit-error rate of about 1 in 106 was attained, which was random in nature and adequate, using error protection, for high-quality picture and sound transmission. Indeed, with this channel condition, the video and audio qualities were negligibly affected by transmission to and from the satellite. This was shown by bridging across the transmission path at the 70MHz i.f. stage or at the 60Mbit/s BBC/PO interface.

A brief comparison was made between the picture quality attained with the 60Mbit/s package using six bits per video sample (h.d.p.c.m.) and that with an analogue f.m. arrangement provided by the Post Office, virtually the full bandwidth of one transponder on the satellite being occupied in both cases. The consensus was that, although both picture qualities were very good, the digital picture was slightly better than the f.m. picture. The absolute impairment of the digital picture was known from previous research to be "just perceptible," the salient feature of the impairment being a small loss of diagonal resolution, a characteristic of sub-Nyquist sampling. The salient impairment of the f.m. picture was slightly increased chrominance noise.

### Conclusions

The informal subjective assessments of picture and sound quality obtained during the experiments suggested the long-term possibility of attaining slightly higher quality using digital techniques rather than analogue f.m. techniques, without requiring additional r.f. bandwidth or incurring unacceptable interference between satellite channels. This possibility will be studied further in the broader context of efficient use of satellite channels having usable r.f. bandwidths both narrower and wider than the 36MHz used in these experiments. However, the current use of equipment employing f.m. transmission techniques, which provides a service even under degraded propagation conditions or in reduced bandwidth situations such as two television channels per 36MHz transponder, makes it unlikely that analogue f.m. will be superseded by digital techniques in the near future.

Acknowledgements. The author acknowledges the valuable contributions to the experimental work made by a large number of colleagues in the BBC

Research, Designs, and Communications Departments, the Telecommunications Development and Service Departments and External Telecommunications Executive of the UK Post Office. The permission of the BBC Director of Engineering to publish this paper is also acknowledged. The co-operation of the authorities responsible for Intelsat operations in providing free use of the satellite channel for the experiments was greatly appreciated.

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### **High-fidelity Designs**

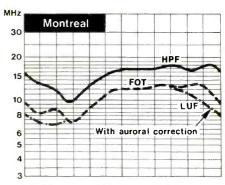
The second edition of our popular collection of reprinted articles, High-Fidelity Designs, is now on sale. It is bigger, with twenty-five of the most popular articles on audio equipment and techniques that we have published in the last few years. Some of the material in the first edition has been kept, but most of the content is new, including David Read's tuners, the Dolby noise reducer, the Linsley Hood cassette deck and Doug Self's advanced preamplifier. Jack Dinsdale's and John Greenbank's horn loudspeakers are also printed again here. The book is obtainable from booksellers at £2.50 or direct from General Sales Department, Room 11, Dorset House, Stamford Street, London SEI 9LU, at £2.75 inclusive of postage and packing. Cheques and postal orders should be made out to IPC Business Press.

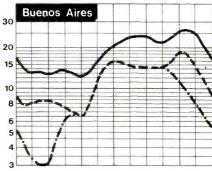
# **HF** predictions

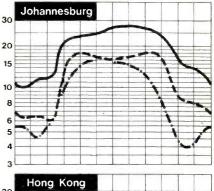
As an example of the use of the charts take reception of 14MHz. From South Africa the earliest that signals can be expected is 0500. Reception should always be possible between 0630 and 1830 but signal-to-noise ratio will be poor between 0730 and 1500. Fadeout will occur between 1830 and 2100.

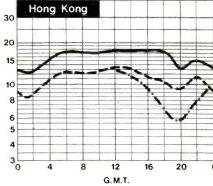
From South America a skywave path should always be possible between 1100 and 2200 but a workable signal-to-noise ratio is likely only after 1900.

Availability of North America and the Far East will be erratic with generally poor signal-to-noise ratios.









# Eliminating adjacent-channel interference

by P. L. Taylor, M.A., F.I.E.E., F.I.M.A., University of Salford

Adjacent-channel interference between amplitude-modulated signals can be overcome, even when the carrier frequencies are so close together that the sideband of one signal overlaps the carrier of the other.

The problem of adjacent-channel interference has been with us almost since radio communiction began. Fig. 1 illustrates the situation in which it arises: the carrier frequency of an unwanted amplitude-modulated signal U is too close to the carrier frequency of a wanted signal W. The result is that some of one sideband of U intrudes into the part of the spectrum occupied by W. A receiver tuned to W must have a pass-band sufficiently wide to accept the sidebands of W, and so cannot reject the unwanted sideband of U. The audible result, after detection, is unintelligible and annoying "sideband splash" or "monkey chatter" caused by the beating of the unwanted frequencies with the carrier of W.

If U is not too close to W, as in Fig. 1(a), then it is possible to design the receiver to accept only the "clean" sideband of W (which contains all the modulation information in itself) and to treat the result as a single-sideband signal; but this requires very sharp and precise filtering, which of course is expensive. If the two carrier frequencies are as close together as is shown in Fig. 1(b) it has been generally

Fig. 1. If the carrier of an unwanted signal U is too close to that of a wanted signal W there is interference. In case (a) it is possible to filter out the "clean" sideband of W. Up to now it has been thought that nothing could be done in a situation such as (b).

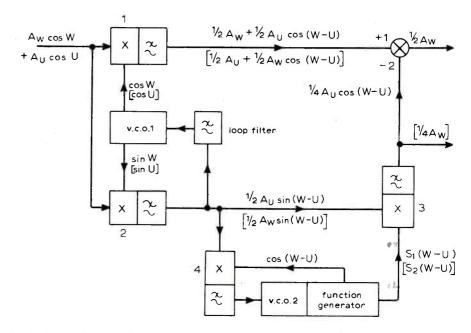


Fig. 2. Block diagram for both methods of overcoming interference.

thought that there is nothing one can do about the situation. In addition to the monkey chatter one must put up with an inter-carrier whistle at the difference frequency between the two carriers.

Here are two methods 1.2 which provide solutions to the problem. Both begin with synchronous demodulation of the wanted signal, as in the homodyne and synchrodyne receivers.† For brevity, the wanted signal will be represented by  $A_W \cos W$ , where  $W = 2\pi f_W t$ ,  $f_W$  being the frequency of the wanted carrier. Similarly, the unwanted signal will be represented by  $A_U \cos U$ . We want to recover  $A_W$ , uncontaminated by  $A_U$ 

In synchronous demodulation, the

wanted carrier is multiplied by an oscillation having exactly the same frequency and phase. The result is

 $A_W \cos W \times \cos W = \frac{1}{2}A_W + \frac{1}{2}A_W \cos 2W$ 

(Table I may be a helpful reminder).

Thus the wanted signal  $A_w$  is recovered, together with an oscillation at twice the carrier frequency, which is easily removed by filtering.

### Table I

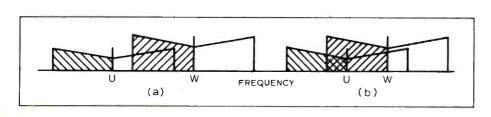
 $\cos A \cos B = \frac{1}{2} \cos (A - B) + \frac{1}{2} \cos (A + B)$   $\sin A \sin B = \frac{1}{2} \cos (A - B) - \frac{1}{2} \cos (A + B)$  $\sin A \cos B = -\frac{1}{2} \sin (A - B) + \frac{1}{2} \sin (A + B)$ 

 $\cos(-C) = \cos C$ ;  $\sin(-C) = -\sin C$ 

### First method

Figure 2 is the block diagram, in which the expressions in square brackets should be ignored, since they relate to

<sup>†</sup> This is history repeating itself. When Professor Tucker did his work on the synchrodyne he was led to consider the present problem, and suggested an approximate solution. Some while ago the author was casting round for projects for his final-year undergraduate students and thought it might be interesting to see what could be made of the synchrodyne using modern technology. He, too, was led to consider the problem; this time the suggested solution is exact.



the second method. The combined signals are applied to demodulator 1, where they are multiplied by cos W. The output of this demodulator (after filtering) is now  $\frac{1}{2}A_W + \frac{1}{2}A_U \cos(W - U)$ . The second term in this expression is the audible interference. The multiplier cos W is obtained from a voltage-controlled oscillator VCO1 which is phaselocked to the wanted carrier via demodulator 2. VCO produces quadrature outputs. The phase-lock loop will settle itself so that the v.c.o. output which is presented to demodulator 2 is in quadrature with the wanted signal, so this output must be represented by sin W and the quadrature output will be cos W. It is arranged that when capture has occurred the loop bandwidth is reduced to about 1Hz by extra filtering so that the oscillator is not disturbed by the other frequencies present in the signals. Also, the loop includes an integrator so that the phasing is exact.

Now the output of demodulator 2 contains the component  ${}^{1}\!\!/_{2}A_{U}$  sin (W-U), but no component involving  $A_{W}$ . The clue is too obvious to be missed: if the phase of this oscillation could be changed from sin (W-U) to  $\cos(W-U)$  it could be used to cancel the unwanted component in the output of demodulator 1. This could be done by multiplying, in a third demodulator, by  $\sin 2(W-U)$ :

$$\frac{1}{2}A_U \sin(W-U) \times \sin 2(W-U) =$$
  
 $\frac{1}{2}A_U \cos(W-U) - \frac{1}{2}A_U \cos 3(W-U)$ 

Thus the desired phase-shifting has been accomplished but at the cost of introducing a 3rd-harmonic oscillation, and, if (W-U) is small, it may not be possible to filter it out. But if  $\frac{1}{2}A_U \sin(W-U)$  is multiplied by the series

$$S_1(W-U) = \sin 2(W-U) + \sin 4(W-U) + ... + \sin 2n (W-U),$$

the result is:

$$\frac{1}{4}A_{U}\sin(W-U)S_{1}(W-U) = \frac{1}{4}A_{U}\cos(W-U) - \frac{1}{4}A_{U}\cos(2n+1)(W-U).$$

The intermediate products give rise to sum- and difference-frequency terms which cancel, leaving the interfering oscillation at a frequency which may be made as high as desired by a suitable choice of n; this oscillation may now be filtered out easily. Thus, the desired cancellation signal is obtained, and processing is completed as shown in Fig. 2.

A waveform, whose Fourier series components form  $S_1(W-U)$ , is obtained from a function generator which is described later. The generator is phase-locked via VCO<sub>2</sub> and demodulator 4 to the beat frequency (W-U). Note that the series  $S_1$  is one in which all the first (n-1) harmonics are equal in amplitude to the fundamental, which has a frequency twice that of the beat frequency.

### Second method

If the unwanted signal is stronger than the wanted signal it will probably be easier to lock  $VCO_1$  on to the unwanted carrier, so that (taking the expressions in brackets in Fig. 2) the output of demodulator 2 becomes  $\frac{1}{2}A_W$  sin (W-U). Thus, the unwanted signal is rejected directly at this stage, but the problem now is that the wanted signal is modulated on a carrier frequency that lies within the audio range.

The wanted signal could be demodulated by multiplying by  $\sin (W-U)$ :

$$\frac{1}{2}A_W \sin(W-U) \times \sin(W-U) = \frac{1}{4}A_W - \frac{1}{4}A_W \cos 2(W-U)$$

but this introduces an interfering oscillation, at twice the beat frequency, which may still be too low to filter out. But if  $\frac{1}{2}A_W \sin(W-U)$  is multiplied by the series

$$S_2(W-U) = \sin(W-U) + \sin 2(W-U) + \dots + \sin (2n+1)(W-U)$$

the result is

$${}^{1}\!\!{}_{2}A_{W}\sin(W-U)S_{2}(W-U) =$$
 ${}^{1}\!\!{}_{4}A_{W}-{}^{1}\!\!{}_{4}A_{W}\cos(2n+2)(W-U).$ 

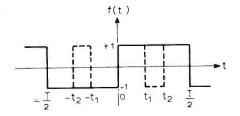
The intermediate products give rise to sum- and difference-frequency terms which cancel, leaving the interfering oscillation at a frequency which may be made as high as desired by suitable choice of n; it is thus easily filtered out. In this method the wanted signal is taken from the output of demodulator 3.

### **Function generation**

It would be possible to generate the series  $S_1$  or  $S_2$  by taking a number of oscillators, of appropriate harmonic frequencies, and phase-locking them together and to the beat frequency  $(W\!-\!U)$ . But this would be clumsy, and would also require that the demodulator 3 should be a true multiplier. The simplicity of a switching demodulator may be retained as follows.

In normal use a switching demodulator acts to change the sign of the signal to be demodulated in step with alternate half-cycles of the multiplier oscillation. That is, it effectively multiplies the signal by a square wave switching function f, drawn as the solid line in Fig. 3, which alternates between the values +1 and -1 with the same period T as the

Fig. 3. Illustrating the derivation of the special switching functions.



multiplier oscillation. As drawn in Fig. 3, the function f is odd (in the mathematical sense), that is, f(-t) = -f(t), and the graph has rotational symmetry about the point t = 0. Hence its Fourier series consists of odd functions (sine terms) only:

$$f(t) = \frac{4}{\pi} \left[ \frac{2\pi}{T} + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3\frac{2\pi}{T} + \frac{1}{5} \sin 5\frac{2\pi}{T} + \dots \right]$$

Thus, the demodulator does multiply the signal by the required frequency (the first term in the series). It also multiplies by the higher frequencies in the series, but the results are usually filtered out.

Now, suppose that two extra edges are introduced, at  $t_1$  and  $t_2$ , to give the dotted wave. Since  $S_1$  consists only of sine terms the rotational symmetry must be preserved, by introducing corresponding edges at  $-t_1$  and  $-t_2$ . Now  $t_1$  and  $t_2$  can be chosen at will; the question is, can we choose them so that the first two harmonics of the new waveform have amplitudes equal to the fundamental? The answer is yes, and the result is quite general: if n extra edges are introduced, then the first n harmonics can be made to have amplitudes equal to the fundamental.

The correct instants  $t_1$ ,  $t_2$ ...  $t_n$  are found as follows. The expression for the Fourier series of the new waveform is found in the usual way, and from it the conditions that the coefficients of the first n harmonics shall be equal are found. This results in a set of simultaneous equations in the unknown t. However, the equations are non-linear, so the solution of them is best entrusted to a computer.

Thus a square waveform can be designed such that the first terms in its Fourier series form  $S_1$ . A similar argument leads to a waveform the terms of which form  $S_2$ . There is a small complication in this case because only the odd harmonics are required. Both series continue with higher-order terms, but these do not matter because the unwanted products to which they give rise will be filtered out anyway.

The waveforms may be generated quite easily by digital techniques. VCO<sub>2</sub> is made a high-frequency oscillator, the cycles of which are presented to a digital counter. The counter output is presented in turn to a number of digital comparators (one for each edge) which are hard-wired with numbers defining the instants at which the edges occur. Whenever a coincidence is detected, an edge is generated by triggering a bi-stable.

In an alternative method, numbers representing the differences between successive edges are placed in a read-only memory (r.o.m.). A presettable counter is loaded with the first number, and is counted down to zero by VCO<sub>2</sub>. When zero is reached an edge is generated, the number in the next address in the r.o.m. is loaded into the counter and so on until the cycle is

completed and control is returned to the first address in the r.o.m. This method is more economical of hardware, and more flexible because the numbers for several series can be stored in one r.o.m. Any waveform can be selected simply by choosing the appropriate starting address.

### Sidebands

Though the mathematical analysis given above indicates that the methods should work, and experiment shows that they do work, it is not so far clear exactly how it is that the overlapping sidebands are disentangled.

Take as an example the first method. Suppose that initially  $VCO_1$  has not locked on to the wanted signal, but is running at some frequency F higher than W. The output of both demodulators 1 and 2 is a group of signals at the sum- and difference-frequencies, as in Fig. 4(a). Only the lower frequency group is retained; the other is eliminated by the low-pass filter.

Now suppose that F is reduced towards W. The lower frequency group moves towards zero frequency and a stage is reached when some of the sideband frequencies of the wanted signal should become negative, as shown at (i) in Fig. 4(b). The practical effect differs in the two demodulators. In the case of demodulator 1 the product is  $\cos W \times \cos F$ , and therefore is also a cosine. The cosine of a negative quantity is the same as the cosine of the same positive quantity (see Table I) so the negative frequency components are reflected about zero frequency, without change of sign, to become positive frequency components as shown at (ii). In demodulator 2, which is multiplying  $\cos W \times \sin F$ , the output is a sine; and the sine of a negative quantity is minus the sine of the same positive quantity, so in this case the reflected components must be shown as negative, as at (iii).

Finally, let F be reduced to equal W so that VCO<sub>1</sub> locks. In the output of demodulator 1 the lower sideband of the wanted signal folds back to reinforce the upper sideband, and both now start from zero frequency, i.e. the wanted signal is demodulated. This is shown in Fig. 4(c). The unwanted signal is modulated on to the beat frequency (W-U) and its lower sideband is folded back. In the output of demodulator 2, Fig. 4(d), the sidebands of the wanted signal exactly cancel each other, being of opposite sign, so the wanted signal does not appear in the output of this demodulator.

Now consider the effect of multiplying (d) by the series  $S_1$ . The resulting spectrum of the output of demodulator 3 is shown at (e). First, there are sumand difference-components centred on the frequency of the first term in the series, 2(W-U). We are now dealing with a sine×sine product, which is a cosine, so the part of the lowest sideband which is partially reflected about zero is reflected without change

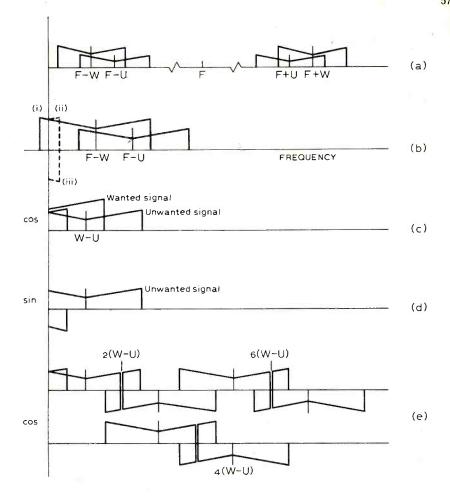


Fig. 4. (a) Result of multiplying the incoming signals by a frequency F greater than W. (b) If F is only slightly greater than W some reflection of the lower sideband occurs. (c), (d) Outputs of demodulators 1 and 2 respectively when F = W. (e) The result of multiplying (d) by the series  $S_1$ .

of sign; and the sum-frequency components have a negative sign.

For clarity, the sum- and difference-frequency components centred on the frequency of the next term, 4(W-U), are shown on a lower line. The diagram is drawn for the case where it is necessary to go only as far as the third term in the series, of frequency 6(W-U). When all the various bands are added together there is a lot of mutual cancellation; there are left only the lowest group of frequencies, which are now of the right form for subtraction from (c), and the highest group; in between there is a big gap, so that filtering out the highest group is easy.

The foregoing description makes it clear that the methods are really exploiting the fact that an a.m. signal has two symmetrical sidebands to effect mutual cancellation of unwanted signals. It is also clear that the cancellation will be less than exact if the sidebands suffer differential gain and/or phase shift in their passage through the r.f. and i.f. stages of a receiver. It is unlikely,

therefore, that these methods will form a satisfactory basis for an "add-on" unit for an existing receiver, in which these aspects of performance will probably not have received much attention. It is also clear that, unfortunately, they will not work for s.s.b.!

I am very grateful to Mr L. J. Unsworth for constructing the experimental apparatus in which these ideas were tested.

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1. Patent applied for.

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3. Tucker, D. G. 'The history of the homodyne and synchrodyne', *J. Brit. I.R.E.*, April 1954, 14, pp. 143-154.

### Space shuttle comms

The Battelle Institute say the communications industry could save millions of dollars in the 1980s if their satellites used the space transportation system of which the shuttle is a part. A NASA funded study is being carried out at Battelle's Columbus Laboratories with five satellite manufacturers to make their systems compatible with s.t.s.

# Letters to the Editor

### ANNAN AND CABLE

The Annan Committee was asked to report, among other things, on the future technology of broadcasting and any changes in organisation which would be required as a result. It was perhaps a silly question to put to a group of academics, politicians, trade unionists and assorted odd bodies and it has drawn a silly answer. At the time of its appointment some senior engineers in broadcasting recommended that it should have a technical sub-committee which could keep it straight on the facts and prevent it from having the wool pulled over its eyes by important people with their own interests to serve. That this, unfortunately - but inevitably - has happened is shown most. clearly by the Committee's report on cable. They accept, quite correctly, that the future of broadcasting lies primarily in cable and that the next 15 years will be the swan-song of conventional broadcasting (paragraph 25.2); but they provide no guidance as to how the inevitable transfer from wireless to wire might be made and prefer to leave it all to the woolly generalisation of the Post Office about the possibilities of integrated national networks in the late 1990s.

How little they have understood the technology of cable is clear from their reference (paragraph 25.41) to broad band Post Office systems on the one hand and private narrow band networks on the other. The Post Office system in Milton Keynes, to which so much importance is attached, is a conventional f.d.m. type using a v.h.f. trunk network with final distribution at v.h.f. for 405 lines and sound programmes and at u.h.f. for 625 lines. It is no "broader" than anybody else's network of that type and nothing like as "broad" as the switched h.f. system which has been developed in the private sector.

In short, the Committee was overcome by the air of unchallengeable authority in which the Post Office managed to present themselves and refused to allow that the people of this country should be permitted - while waiting for the Post Office's new millennium - to pay the existing cable operators for a wider choice of programmes if they wanted to. In spite of all their expressed desire for diversity and the claim that "we act in accordance with the concept of pluralism which has been the leitmotiv of all of us in this Report", they have rejected for no discernible reason the one immediate possibility of achieving those ends. A possibility, moreover, which involves no cost to anybody except those who wish to pay for more diversity and those who are prepared to risk their own money in providing it.

This is the answer to those, including both Annan and yourself in last month's issue, who quote the cost of a national broad band network from the Technical Sub-Committee of the Television Advisory Committee and rule it all out because we cannot afford a billion. Nobody is suggesting we should but, even so, it does not sound so much when related to the 6 billion which we are cheerfully spending to equip ourselves for colour. What is suggested is that the investment already made in networks with a capacity of six channels or more should be put to use so that the public can decide what extra services, if any, it will support. When we know that, the basis of any further investment in cable will be secure.

Having recognised both the importance of cable for the future and the need to conserve the frequency spectrum, one might have expected the Committee to look with some care at the proposal that the remains of Phase 1 of the u.h.f. transmitter programme covering groups of population exceeding 1,000 and Phase II for populations between 500 and 1,000, might employ wire instead of wireless wherever it was simpler and cheaper to do so. This proposal was first made by the TAC/TSC in 1972 and was supported by the Crawford Committee in Nevember 1974. Nothing has happened, mainly because there is a genuine difficulty about how such cable networks might be financed. Everyone concerned had hoped that the Annan Committee might make some sensible recommendation for finance and administration but all they do is to propose that Phase II should be completed at once by transmitters at a cost of £114 per person or over £300 per home covered. That is around five times as much as it would cost to do the job by cable which would also avoid altogether the need for still more space for broadcasting in the frequency spectrum. Here again, they have simply bowed to the authority of the BBC with its insatiable appetite for the frequency spectrum and its determined view of cable as a rival instead of an ally and a source of extra revenue for them which it so easily could be.

As you say, the proposal for a telecommunications advisory committee to determine national policy for all telecommunications, not only broadcasting, is overdue and very welcome. Considering its importance and the intensity of the opposition such a proposal will meet from the heavily entrenched broadcasting and telecommunications establishments, it is a pity that the Committee did not devote more than the odd paragraph or two to the reasons for it and the form it should take.

R. P. Gabriel, Rediffusion Ltd, London, SW1.

# IMPROVING MATRIX H SURROUND-SOUND?

Reading the surround-sound articles in Wireless World, 45J by Michael Gerzon in April 1977, and Matrix H by Dr P A. Ratliff and D. J. Meares in May 1977, it is apparent that the main difference between the two systems is the effect of the coding of the back sector sounds.

In Matrix H the better mono and stereo compatibility of a bent locus is considered more important, whilst in 45J the listener with a surround-sound decoder is favoured

with the improved side image localization and ambience reproduction of a circle locus (whose side view on the energy sphere is a straight line).

Those who have to choose between the two systems will resort, inevitably, to decision by committee.

However, Michael Gerzon mentions other properties of 45J coding which are not referred to in the BBC article and which, if incorporated, might offer in improvement to Matrix H coding. If my understanding is correct they are:

1. Reduce the centre-front interchannel phase angle from 48 to 45 to improve the stereo phasiness of front-sector sounds and to improve mono compatibility.

2. Reduce the curvature of the pan locus until it just touches the "speaker position" curve and, therefore, no longer goes through the left-only and right-only points. If the circle locus of 45J is better than a bent locus for ambience reproduction, it is intuitively obvious that reducing the curvature of the Matrix H locus will improve its ambience reproduction.

3. Optimize the distribution of the different encoded directions within the elliptical cross-section of the pan locus, to improve the reproduced ambience in surround-sound and to widen the stereo presentation for front stage sounds and, therefore, improve the stereo compatibility.

Perhaps the BBC men would be kind enough to comment, favourably or otherwise

Andrew Sturt, London Weekend Television, London, SE1.

# RADIO SETS OF THE FUTURE

Further to the interesting article by Duncan MacEwan in the May issue ("Radio in the '80s"), the following observations come to mind.

The average listener to the portable radio of today probably doesn't find station finding very difficult, and just listens to background music on Radio 1 or 2 all the time.

Is there really a need for a "better" portable set with improved f.m. reception (for the serious listener)? This probably couldn't be all that cheap: for a few pounds more he or she could obtain a budget priced hi-fi tuner-amplifier and get far better results if "serious" music listening is the object.

What I suggest we do not need is legislation, the effect of which is costly, and multi-channel push-button complicated receivers that are not wanted or necessary, that could spring into life when the great gods news and sport come on the air every few minutes!

There is room for improved, easily readable printed information on programmes: the poor design, layout, typography and general presentation of the *Radio Times* is perhaps the obvious example.

E. Gilbert, London N18.

Mr MacEwan replies:

I think Mr Gilbert may be overestimating people's ability to find their way around the crowded dial; certainly our own extensive Audience Research supports this. Radio has

to be interested in not only the average litener, but in the others including potential listeners. Radio 3 has a weekly patronage figure of 5 million people, Radio 4 a daily following of 6 million and Local Radio about 2 million; the BBC has no wish to neglect what our correspondent might regard as minorities - quite the reverse.

higher quality portable - listening in the kitchen, study or bedroom should surely not be confined to narrow band a.m. transmissions or limited to daylight hours - and what of the music lover, those following educational courses, etc. Radio today is very much about choice - choice of programme and choice of quality.

On the Radio Times issue he makes a fair point, but the truth of the matter is that the extra page (or even two pages which would be necessary to meet his wishes and mine) would change the journal's balance sheet from a fairly healthy if faint black colour to a very bright red and that the BBC cannot

Duncan MacEwan.

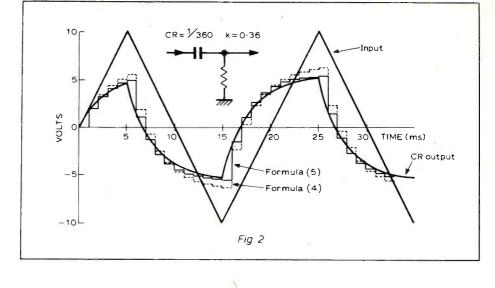
### DIGITAL FILTERS USING **MICROPROCESSORS**

It was with great interest that I read recently V. J. Rees' article "Digital filter design" in your October 1976 issue. I am impressed with much of what he said. With a variety of digital filtration algorithms available, it is indeed useful to check out the response to a simple sawtooth or square-wave input, whether aided by calculator or computer. Not only does this, as Gérald Garon (Letters, May issue) indicates, increase understanding, it may also point out some of the pitfalls. In V. J. Rees' example the input was  $a \pm 10V$ 50Hz sawtooth, the single-pole low-pass filter had a turnover frequency of  $180/\pi Hz$  and the sampling period was Ims. In Fig. 1 I have drawn the actual filter response as the smooth solid curve. The algorithm used by V. J. Rees was:

$$V_0 = AV_{\parallel} + BV_0^*$$
 (1) with  $A = \tau/CR = k$ , and  $B = e^{-\tau/CR} = e^{-k}$ , where  $V_{\parallel}$  and  $V_0$  are the input and output voltages for the present sample,  $V_0$  is the

output in the previous sample, T is the

I believe there is a growing market for the



sampling period and CR the time constant of the filter. Taking V. J. Rees' figures, I have plotted out the result of formula (1) as a staircase - as the output of one's d.-to-a. converter would be. The error at the peaks is over 20%. The performance of formula (1) would indeed correspond to the theoretical curve if k were small – like 0.01. In practice one can rarely afford the luxury of such a high sampling rate. Normally, either one's computer is too slow or a great deal of other real-time signal processing is required as well as the filtration.

An alternative low pass algorithm is as follows:

$$V_0 = AV_1 + BV_0^*$$
 (2)  
with  $A = 1 - e^{-k}$ ,  $B = e^{-k}$  and  $k = \tau/CR$ .

The performance of this formula is shown as the solid staircase in Fig. 1. Not only is formula (2) much more accurate at sizeable values of k but, as shown by Gérald Garon, it is also faster when rearranged to use only one multiplication:

$$V_0 = {}_{1} - C(V - V'_0) \tag{3}$$

with C=e-k GéraldGaron also obtained in his elegant M6800 programme a "high pass" output as well as the low pass output of formula (3). This high pass algorithm may be written:

$$\begin{array}{c} V_0\!=\!V_1\!-\!V'_1\!+\!BV_0 \\ \text{with } B\!=\!\mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{k}} \text{ where } V'_1 \text{ is input in previous} \\ \text{sample (4)} \end{array}$$

In Fig. 2 I have again used the sawtooth input and kept  $\tau$  and CR at the same 1ms and 1/360 respectively. Again the response of the capacitor and resistor high pass filter is shown as the solid curve (also courtesy a PD P12). The effect of formula (4) is indicated by the dotted

staircase. Once more there are errors of nearly 20% at the peaks. A rather more accurate high pass formula that still only requires one multiplication is:

$$V_0 = V_1 - V_1' + BV_0'$$
 with  $B = 1. -k$  (3)

Formula (5) is plotted as the solid staircase in Fig. 2 - the errors at the peaks seem to be around 4%.

Finally, I'd just like to add the filtration of e.e.g. to the list of applications where a "slow" microprocessor like the M6800 has proved adequate. In a 2ms sampling period there is still plenty of time left over for other useful processing.

T. A. Perkins. MRC Neurological Prostheses Unit,

London, SE5.

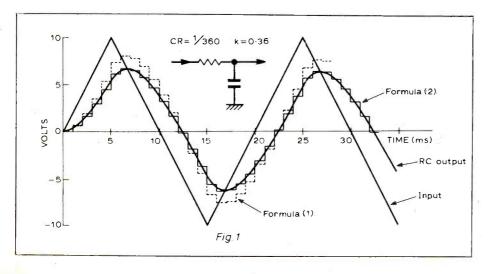
### REVIVING NICKEL-CADMIUM CELLS

I ran across Mr Johnson's article on reviving NiCd cells in the February issue and used the method successfully to rejuvenate a set of four cells which had been in the discard bin for some months.

These four AA cells had perished when a young visitor left my pocket calculator on, a fact which went unnoticed for a week or so. When I found they would then not hold a charge, they were replaced and left on the back of the bench for about six months. After reading the article, I checked them and, sure enough, each cell was shorted and read zero volts.

I first processed one cell as described, with a battery charger as the current source and an ammeter as the load - the only deviation being that the low-current was removed during the high-current phases. The cell came "unstuck" after the first jolt, eventually responded to the overcharge state, and provided 500 mAh on slow discharge. I then processed the other three cells as a series unit and achieved the same results, in much less time than it would have taken to do each one individually. Perhaps I was fortunate in having cells in approximately the same

After a 24-hour normal 50mA charge, all four cells in series were drained across a dummy load at 50mA, and lasted close to eleven hours, with the No. 1 cell going dead



first. Two more charge-discharge cycles were then tried, this time with a portable radio drawing 10-15 mA as a load; with intermittent use of 4-5 hours per day, the cells provided approximately 500mAh each time, with the No 2 cell going dead first in these cases. Fully charged voltage was 1.30V (1.35 in overcharged state); at the time of one cell going down the remaining three read 1.25-1.27V.

The cells are completely anonymous, no type of manufacturer's marking, so I do not know what quality they represent. The fact is, though, that thanks to Mr Johnson's article, they represent a handsome salvage.

B. G. Doutre, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

# LONG WAVES FOR AMATEURS?

Mr May's announcement (Letters, May issue) that he is "normally in favour of amateur radio" must have caused all amateurs to read the rest of his letter with justifiable suspicion.

His present approval, or disapproval, of us appears to be based on a lamentable lack of research. It is a shame to see in the pages of Wireless World the suggestion that amateur radio is "just for low power local broadcasting." We will happily accept the accusation that we use low power, indeed we do so with a certain pride in our aerial systems and operating techniques. On the other hand we must point out that contacts with the antipodes are routine and that amateur signals have been bounced off the Moon, which is hardly local! The use of the term "broadcasting" instead of "transmitting" displays an almost unbelievable ignorance and must have upset many people, including, no doubt, some at the Home Office.

In reply to Mr May's warning about interference, we can only point out that amateurs have learnt to live with interference from domestic machines and broadcast stations as well as from each other. We often operate on channels the professionals would describe as unusable.

It may be recalled that in the early days of radio the amateurs were given frequencies thought to be too high for "serious" use. It is tempting, but inaccurate, to draw a parallel here; we merely suggest that anyone truly concerned that the very low frequencies are being underrated could do worse than give them to radio amateurs.

N. R. W. Long (G4BIN), J. G. Morgan (G3ZHL) and R. A. L. Williams (G4EAL),

Cambridge University Wireless Society.

# INTERFERENCE FROM AMATEUR STATIONS

Sporadic listening to professional usage of the "ether" leaves me with the impression that interference by amateurs is but a drop in the ocean of the problem as a whole. I look forward anyway to the second part of the article by I. Jackson in the issue of March 1977 [see June issue — Ed.]. In the meantime, you can see from the enclosed cutting from the *Electrician* of February 9, 1912, that, like the poor, interference by amateurs has always been with us.

"Wireless Telegraph Notes. - The "Electrical World" states that an investigation of the extent of interference by amateur wireless-telegraph operators in the transmission of legitimate messages between ship and shore stations has been undertaken by the United States Navy Department. The immediate cause of the investigation was a delay of more than one hour in the transmission of messages of distress from the torpedo-boat destroyer "Terry". During this delay the wireless-telegraph apparatus on the vessel was disabled, and the exact position of the ship in distress could not be ascertained. It is estimated that at least 500 stations are in use and owned by amateur operators in the neighbourhood of New York !

Or is it that amateurs have always been a vulnerable minority, and therefore a convenient scapegoat? Having no personal involvement, I could wish only that all users of the radio spectrum would turn over a new leaf, starting with the commercial stations that sit on top of the standard frequency transmissions. Blatant use of 2182kHz for personal chit-chat during the silent listening periods is not at all uncommon, almost certainly maritime mobile users fouling their own nest. And yet there are parts of the radio spectrum which get very little use at all!

Desmond Thackeray, Department of Chemical Physics, University of Surrey, Guildford.

# AURAL SENSITIVITY TO PHASE

Though I believe that the effects of phase shift on the waveform and the sound quality of the signal in a monaural channel are of no importance provided that the concomitant time delays stay within the CCIR limits, Mr Lipshitz's letter in the May issue draws attention to one of the many situations where phase shifts are of importance in their effect on sound quality. There are many others.

It has long been the practice of amplifier designers to arrange for the compensation of distortion between the stages in an amplifier by adjusting the operating conditions of successive stages to allow the distortion introduced by one stage to be reduced by the introduction of distortion in the opposite phase by the following stage, the explanation of Mr Lipshitz's results. Similarly, it has been the practice of recording engineers to minimise the peak signal amplitudes and hence the amplitude dependent distortions by appropriate phasing of the signal components. These phase dependent distortion compensating effects make it difficult to measure and specify the amplitude distortion in any good f.m. receiver. The distortion introduced by the best signal generators is of the same order as that introduced by the best current receivers and in consequence the measured overall distortion may vary between almost zero and twice that introduced by the receiver, depending upon the relative phase of the distortion introduced by generator and tuner.

The sound quality of a loudspeaker is subtly dependent upon the relative polarity (phase) of the studio microphone and the listener's loudspeaker but, unless equipment of professional quality is used throughout, the effect is extremely difficult to detect, in

part because it is critically dependent upon volume setting.

These are some of the many situations where phase shifts may introduce audible effects but little use can be made of this by the ordinary user, for the distortion cancellation is dependent upon the relative phase and relative amplitude of the recorder-reproducer distortions.

Mr Lipshitz's letter draws attention to a situation where nature anticipated engineers in this practice of distortion cancellation. It has long been known that the negative and positive peaks in ordinary conversation speech are of unequal amplitude, but nature apparently arranged this to compensate for the non-linear stiffness relation of the ear drum. Which effect came first is difficult to identify.

James Moir, Chipperfield, Herts.

I suggest that if one regards the ear as a non-linear transducer followed by a set of high-Q tuned circuits each driving a mean amplitude meter, the outputs of which are separately sent to the brain, all arguments are resolved and all observations and tests accounted for, are they not?

As far as the brain is concerned it only receives one parameter for each frequency, namely amplitude of the signal arriving at the resonator; it receives no information concerning phase. However, when a sine wave arrives at the ear, because of non-linearity it produces its own harmonics. if now for example a given amplitude of second harmonic is added to the signal this will be reinforced or reduced in amplitude by the time it reaches the inner ear by the harmonic of the original signal produced by the distortion of the first stage of the ear. In this sense the ear is phase sensitive, as altering the phase of the 2nd harmonic fed to the outer ear alters the amplitude of the second harmonic received by the inner ear.

If, however, we have a generator in which we can control the amplitude of all the harmonics, after altering the phase of one or more we can usually by altering the amplitude only of these and the other harmonics apparently reproduce the original sound. This is because changes in amplitude of applied signal correct for the changed cancellation reinforcement pattern of the "ear produced" harmonics. In this sense the ear is not phase sensitive.

There are cases when this is not true. If for example the amount of second harmonic applied is of the right amplitude and phase to cancel the ear-produced 2nd harmonic, the amount of this arriving at the inner ear will be nil. If we now alter the phase of the 2nd harmonic from our speaker, cancellation will no longer take place and second harmonic will reach the inner ear. No amount of second harmonic reaching the inner ear to be reduced to zero.

One cannot answer the question "is the ear sensitive to phase?" by a yes/no answer, only by "the inner ear is insensitive to phase but the outer ear distorts".

J. H. Asbery, Wembley, Middlesex,

Perhaps I may be allowed to reply to Mr Coleman's letter in the February 1977 issue, even in isolation from the long correspondence on aural phase sensitivity. There is, I

think, very little in that letter which relates to his earlier convictions (as expressed in September 1976 letters), whilst those few points he chooses to expand from my reply in December 1976 show further misconceptions or even mistakes.

The phasor representation of amplitude and angle defines the variation of outputamplitude and phase of a linear realisable system to an input sinusoid, to which it is responding in the steady-state. In this condition, any characteristic phase advance or delay may be assigned. The concept may be extended to isolated waveforms, wherein the Fourier Integral allows the response of the system in the transient state to be described in terms of its steady-state characteristics. There are cases, for example in simultaneous amplitude and angle modulation, where the concept of instantaneous phase may be defined, though this cannot be done simply by specifying an elementary reference time. If Mr Coleman wishes to attach any meaning to system phase other than the widely accepted one, he should specify the conditions and give his own reasons for doing so.

I am content to be identified with James Moir, in a commonsense approach to resolving any problem; in teaching or in research, to picture a problem in another domain may help its understanding, which is advantageous. Commonsense is not born of ignorance, as Mr Coleman would seem to baffle your readers into accepting; it is a quality by which the truly knowledgeable scientist may be distinguished from the untrained academic mind.

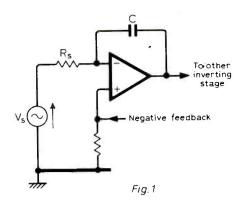
My grasp of basic principles is not so uncertain that I could believe Coleman's claim that "tone bursts which differ in the framing of phase of the sine wave with respect to the burst envelope have spectra of different shapes." A little commonsense would reveal that by shifting the carrier with respect to the pulse train in this waveform a simple linear phase shift of all spectral lines is produced, as was the purpose of my experiment. Hence it is Mr Coleman's conclusions which are invalid, not mine.

Roger C. Driscoll, The Polytechnic of North London, London, N7.

# TRANSIENT INTERMODULATION DISTORTION

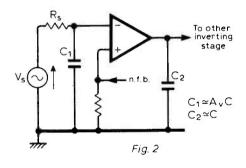
I would like to comment on the very informative article on transient intermodulation distortion by Bert Sundqvist published in your February 1977 issue.

He has shown by analysis that in order to prevent transient intermodulation distortion in an amplifier, the method proposed by Professor M. Otala' (that of extended open-loop bandwidth in the power amplifier with subsequent passive band limiting in the preamplifier) need not be adhered to rigidly and the simpler method of band limiting the first stage of the amplifier achieves the same result. He suggested three methods for producing this band limiting: (1) input lag compensation, (2) use of a high-impedance current source as collector load, (3) operation of the first stage with a very low collector current. Of these, however, only the third seems to be new, as far as preventing transient intermodulation distortion is concerned.



To see why this is so, consider the frequency limiting mechanisms at work in the basic common emitter stage. There are mainly two. Firstly, the transfer mechanism, which is a physical motion of charge carriers, introduces dispersion and delay of the carriers and this results in the fall off of current gain (produces  $f_i$ ). Secondly, existing between the various terminals of the transistor are frequency dependent impedances that are predominantly capacitive and these contribute to frequency limiting.

Considering Fig. 1, C represents the collector to base capacitance of the common emitter stage. Using Miller's theorem, this capacitance can be replaced by  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  as shown in Fig. 2, where  $A_v$  is the voltage gain between the inverting input and output



(corresponding to the base and collector of the transistor). The time constant introduced by  $R_s$  and  $C_1$  produces a dominant pole, and in general this is the mechanism that produces frequency roll-off in the common emitter stage. Input stage lag compensation increases C and a very high-impedance collector load increases A<sub>v</sub>. Both result in a reduction of the bandwidth of the resulting input RC network. However, this RC network lies outside the loop of the feedback amplifier of which this stage is a part and indeed corresponds to the passive RC filter that Professor Otala recommends be placed before the input of power amplifiers in order to prevent the transmission of frequencies outside their open-loop bandwidths.

Thus, the only new technique which the results of Mr Sundqvist's analysis has uncovered is the reduction of the cut-off frequency of the input transistor which can be done by lowering the collector current, as he suggests. In fact, this method is more directly as a result of his analysis since the first pole within the loop encountered by an input signal is that due to fall-off of current gain of the input transistor.

Stephan Gift, University of the West Indies, St Augustine, Trinidad.

### Reference

1. M. Otala, J. Lohstroh. An Audio Power Amplifier for Ultimate Quality Requirements, *IEEE Transactions on Audio*, vol. AU-21, no. 6, December 1973. Mr Sundqvist replies:

I would like to thank Mr Gift for his clear explanation of the input stage frequency roll-off mechanisms. When I wrote my article I had not yet considered the details of how the frequency roll-off should be effected in practice. However, I would suggest that any band limiting procedure that gives a high input capacitance should be avoided, as this could give trouble when using a pre-amplifier with high output impedance, especially in combination with long connecting cables.

I have two other comments on my article which could be of interest to the readers. Using the original Otala design method, one ends up with a power amplifier with very wide bandwidth. However, the total audio system bandwidth is still limited by the pre-amplifier roll-off at 20-30 kHz. Although I do not think that an excessively large bandwidth is always desirable, this has always seemed to me to be a waste of good design work. Using the method outlined in my article the system bandwidth can be made as large or small as desired, as no frequency limits are involved in the design.

I would also like to point out that there are other methods to avoid t.i.m. without using Professor Otala's design method. My article was written in January, 1976, and since then Malmqvist' has published an interesting analysis of why t.i.m. is not produced by the Xelex range of amplifiers in spite of their relatively heavy feedback.

Bert Sundqvist,

Umeo, Sweden.

### Reference

1. M. Malmqvist, "Transient distortion", Musiktidningen, vol. 4, no. 4, p.53, Aug. 1976 (in Swedish); presented at the 56th AES Convention, Paris, March 1977.

### INDUSTRIAL CONSULTANCIES IN UNIVERSITIES

I noticed with interest your article in the February 1977 issue on the "Crisis in scientific and engineering education," and am writing to comment on certain statements made in the article.

Most of the universities in the UK have established industrial consultancy or liaison offices of one kind or another. The current count is some 33 universities with such offices. In general, consultancy work carried out for industry using university facilities is conducted or monitored by these units and the universities require a proper return to them for such use. While it would be highly undesirable to restrict the contact of individual academics with their industrial counterparts, most universities now require that academic staff be given permission for any consultancy work that they undertake and there is normally some limit as to the level of additional remuneration they can receive from such work.

In conclusion I would comment that most of the universities have established liaison bureaux and industrial consultancies which are free to exploit results of research, and there is a growing degree of co-operation between university staff and their opposite numbers in industry.

R. J. L. McLaren, Centre for Industrial Research and Consultancy, University of Dundee.

# Crystal ladder filters

How to build low-cost s.s.b. filters using surplus crystals

by J. Pochet, F6BQP

This article gives design calculations for making crystal filters for s.s.b. applications and includes results of tests made on samples constructed by the author. The arrangement used in each case is that of a ladder filter where the crystals are connected in series. This very simple arrangement, see Fig.1, enables constructors to make low-cost filters, in comparison with commercial units, by using crystals having identical resonant frequencies.

The filters to be described in this article were made using 8314kHz crystals, as these were readily available to the author. The measurements were made in a laboratory with automatic instruments of high precision. Table 1 gives the results of measurements on one of the filters compared with the well-known XF9A filter. Definitions of the terms are shown in Fig. 2.

The results obtained from these tests are very satisfactory; the ultimate out-of-band rejection, better than 95dB.

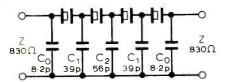


Fig. 1. Typical crystal ladder filter for 830 ohms impedance. In the ladder arrangement all the crystals, in this case devices having resonant frequencies of 8314kHz, are connected in series.

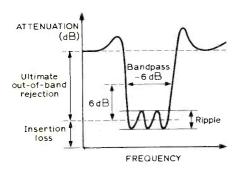


Fig. 2. Attenuation/frequency characteristic for a crystal ladder filter indicating the definitions used in the text.

Table 1 — Comparative results between a four-crystal ladder filter and the XF9A filter

	Ladder filter	filter	
Insertion loss	1.4dB	2.5dB	
Ripple	0.8dB	0.8dB	
Bandpass:			
−3dB	1800Hz	2350Hz	
−6dB	2050Hz	2540Hz	
-20dB	2950Hz	3200Hz	16
-40dB	5200Hz	4250Hz	
-50dB	6950Hz	4650Hz	
Ultimate out-of-band rejection	>95dB	>48dB	
Impedance	830 ohms	500 ohms	

is excellent, the slopes of the sides of the filter are a little less steep than those of the XF9A, and the pass-band at -6dB is a little narrower. It should be mentioned that the measured characteristics of the XF9A filter are better than those claimed by the manufacturers.

### How to design the filter

A filter of this kind can be made using two, three or four crystals in series. Fig.

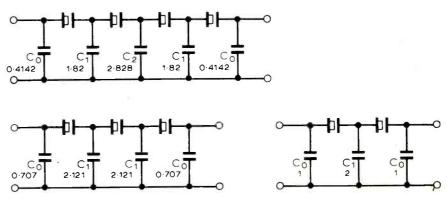
Fig. 3. Typical crystal ladder filters. All crystals are of the same resonant frequency – preferably between 8 and 10MHz for s.s.b. units. The coefficients indicated against each capacitor should be multiplied by  $1/2\pi fR$ , where R is the design impedance and f is the resonant frequency of the crystal in hertz, to give the correct capacitor value. Three and four-crystal filters are capable of giving very good results. Two-crystal filters, although reasonably good, have relatively poor shape factors. See text.

3 gives the values of the capacitors as a function of the impedance and frequency values adopted. The choice of impedance is important because, in effect, the more this is reduced the more the pass-band is reduced and the higher will be the insertion loss. This is because the series resistance of the crystal becomes more significant in relation to the impedance.

On the other hand, if one chooses an impedance which is too high, the calculations will result in low capacitance values, and construction then becomes limited by the stray circuit capacitances.

In practice, for a frequency of about 8 to 10MHz, the impedance should be about 800 to 1000 ohms to obtain a pass band of 2100Hz, suitable for s.s.b.

It is necessary to underline the importance of the impedance of a filter, no matter what type is used. It is also of paramount importance that the filter should be correctly terminated because any significant mismatch could lead to a pass-band ripple of some 10dB.



It is possible to adjust the values of the capacitors; reducing them increases the passband but also increases the ripple in the pass-band (If a ripple of 2dB can be accepted, the passband can be increased by up to 20%). Note that it is advisable not to take advantage of this opportunity unless the necessary test instruments are available to check the results of any such adjustments (a wobbulator and oscilloscope are the ideal instruments for this type of adjustment).

The following is an example of how to calculate capacitor values for crystal

ladder filters.

When R is the design impedance and f is the resonant frequency of the crystal in Hz, if f is 8314kHz, and R is 830 ohms, then  $1/2\pi fR$  is equal to 23pF. From this one may obtain capacitor values for a four-crystal filter, as follows.

$$C_0 = 0.4142 \times 23 = 9.5 \text{pF} (8.2 \text{pF})$$
  
 $C_1 = 1.82 \times 23 = 41.8 \text{pF} (39 \text{pF})$   
 $C_2 = 2.828 \times 23 = 65 \text{pF} (56 \text{pF})$ 

and for a three-crystal filter:

$$C_0 = 0.707 \times 23 = 16.3 \text{pF} (15 \text{pF})$$
  
 $C_1 = 2.121 \times 23 = 48.8 \text{pF} (47 \text{pF})$ 

and for a two-crystal filter:

$$C_0 = 1 \times 23 = 23 pF (22 pF)$$
  
 $C_1 = 2 \times 23 = 46 pF (47 pF)$ 

The values in brackets refer to 10% preferred values.

These three filters have been built and the results obtained are shown in Table 2. In all three cases the passband ripple is less than a decibel. The results showed that with three or more crystals one may obtain a very good filter. Although the two-crystal filter gives a reasonably good out-of-band rejection (50dB), the sides are not very steep and the shape factor is modest. With a single crystal the out-of-band rejection is only about 20dB.

### Remarks

In the cases described above the passband extends from approximately 8314 to 8316kHz. The series-resonant frequency of the crystals therefore determines the lower limit of the passband; this is of interest since it is necessary only to use an additional crystal, of the same frequency as the others, for the carrier, to permit the selection of the upper sideband.

The choice of filter frequency depends on the availability of the crystals. It is possible to use frequencies from 5 to 20MHz, but if one has the choice it is preferable to use 8 to 10MHz. As an example, for a frequency of 5MHz it would be necessary to use an impedance of at least 1500 ohms in order to obtain the necessary bandwidth for s.s.b.

By using a lower frequency and lower

Table 2 — Measurements on two, three and four crystal ladder filters (for 8314kHz and 830 ohms impedance)

*	Two crystals	Three crystals	Four crystals
Insertion loss	0.9dB	1.1dB	1.4dB
Bandpass:			
-6dB	2150Hz	2050Hz	2050Hz
-10dB	2700Hz	2350Hz	2250Hz
-20dB	4850Hz	3400Hz	2950Hz
-30dB	8900Hz	5050Hz	3900Hz
-40dB	16,100Hz	7500Hz	5200Hz
Ultimate out-of-band rejection	>50dB	>75dB	>95dB

impedance, it is possible to make an excellent c.w. filter.

The filters described above could be constructed on a p.c.b. and fitted into a small metal box, which should be connected to ground to avoid stray leakages.

An example circuit arrangement

Let us finish with an example of a circuit arrangement allowing the filter to be inserted at points of impedance equal to its own. This circuit is shown in Fig. 4. The output impedance of the first stage is practically equal to the collector resistance of  $Tr_1$  (common emitter configuration) and the input impedance of the second stage ( $Tr_2$  in common collector configuration). In this way the correct termination of the filter is obtained with the advantage of a very low output impedance (that of  $Tr_2$ ), suitable for connection to the mixer on transmit and the i.f. stage on receive.

This circuit could also be very useful for measuring the filter's response curve with a sufficiently stable h.f. generator, a digital frequency meter and a voltmeter incorporating an h.f. probe, or better still a wobbulator.

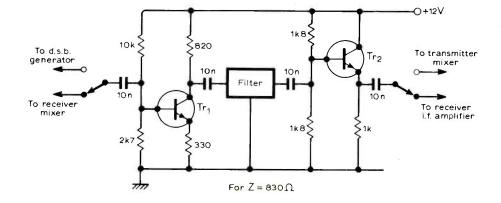
In conclusion the author recognizes that it would be interesting to study this technique further; trying for example readily-available surplus FT243 crystals, or low-cost 27MHz crystals having 9MHz fundamentals.

Fig. 4. One method of connecting a crystal filter into a transceiver circuit to ensure correct impedance matching. See text.

Pat Hawker comments: This is a free translation of an article, "Essais, mesures et realisation de filtres a quartz" by J. Pochet, F6BQP, published in Radio-REF, journal of the Reseau des Emetteurs Français, in May 1976. For many years the vast majority of crystal bandpass filters used in h.f. communications have been based on the half-lattice or lattice configuration, plus some limited use of the bridged-T approach. The recent use of higher frequency filters, particularly around 5, 9 and 10.7MHz has opened the way to greater use of the attractive ladder filter. At these frequencies it is possible with three or four identical frequency crystals and with practical values of impedance and capacitors to achieve passbands of between 2 to 3kHz, reasonably good shape factors and high ultimate out-of-band rejection.

While it would seem possible to obtain better shape-factors and ultimate rejection by using more crystals, this will usually require careful adjustment of capacitor values and is less easy to arrange in a symmetrical form having equal input and output impedances.

**Acknowledgement.** Wireless World thanks Pat Hawker, G3VA, for translating this article from the original French.



# Logic design — 6

### Examples of clock-driven circuits

by B. Holdsworth\* and D. Zissos†

\*Chelsea College, University of London †Dept. of Computing Science, University of Calgary, Canada

(a)

Some examples of the design of clockdriven circuits using the techniques set out in the last article can now be considered.

Example 1. Paper Tape Reader

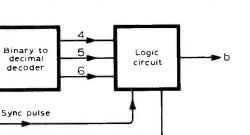
Design a circuit that will stop the paper tape reader, shown in Fig. 9(a), by turning signal m off when the character sequence 4-5-6 is detected, and at the same time generates a buzzer signal b.

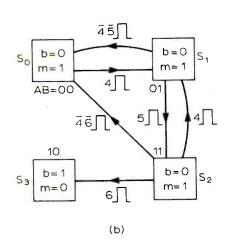
A synchronizing pulse is generated by the reader each time a new character is output.

recorder

4-channel

- (1) I/O characteristics. See Fig. 9(a)
- (2) Internal characteristics. A suitable state diagram is shown in Fig. 9(b)
- (3) State reduction. The state table corresponding to Fig. 9(b) is shown in Fig. 9(c). Examination of this table shows that merging of rows is not possible.
- (4) Primitive circuits. Suitable binary codes are allocated on the state diagram. By direct reference to this





Inpu	ıt			
1	4	5	6	456
So	S <sub>1</sub>	(S <sub>0</sub> )	(%)	(S <sub>0</sub> )
Ĭ	m=1 b=0	m = 1 b = 0	m=1 b=0	m=1 b=0
S <sub>1</sub>	$(S_1)$	S <sub>2</sub>	So	So
	)=1 b=0	m=1 b=0	m=1 b=0	m=1 b=0
S2	S <sub>1</sub>	So	S <sub>3</sub>	So
	m = 1 b = 0	m=1 b=0	m=0 b=1	m=1 b=0
S3				
		. (	c)	

diagram the input equations to the JK flip-flops are obtained.

$$S_A = S_1 5 + (S_2 6)$$

where the term in brackets is an optional product.

$$S_A = \bar{A}B5 + (AB6)$$

The optional product cannot be used for reduction purposes.

Hence, 
$$S_A = \overline{A}B5$$
 and  $J_A = B5$   
 $R_A = S_2 + S_2 \overline{46} + (S_0)$   
 $= S_2 \overline{6} + (S_0)$   
 $= AB\overline{6} + (\overline{A}\overline{B})$ 

The optional product cannot be used for reduction purposes.

Hence, 
$$R_A = AB\bar{6}$$
 and  $K_A = B\bar{6}$   
 $S_B = S_0 4 + (S_1 4) + (S_1 5) + (S_2 4)$   
 $= \bar{A}\bar{B}4 + (\bar{A}B4) + (\bar{A}B5) + (AB4)$ 

The optional product (AB4) need not be used for simplification purposes since B will be eliminated when converting from SB to JB.

Hence, 
$$S_B = \overline{A}\overline{B}4$$
 and  $J_B = \overline{A}4$   
 $R_B = S_1\overline{4}\overline{5} + S_2\overline{4}\overline{6} + S_26 + S_0\overline{4})$   
 $= S_1\overline{4}\overline{5} + S_2\overline{4} + (S_0\overline{4})$   
 $= \overline{A}B\overline{4}\overline{5} + AB\overline{4} + (\overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{4})$   
 $= B\overline{4}\overline{5} + AB\overline{4} + (\overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{4})$ 

The optional product cannot be used for simplification purposes, hence

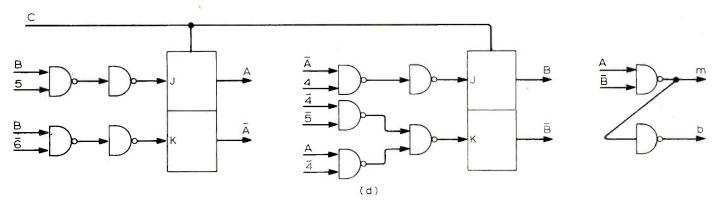
$$R_B = B\overline{4}\overline{5} + AB\overline{4}$$
 and  $K_B = \overline{4}\overline{5} + A\overline{4}$ 

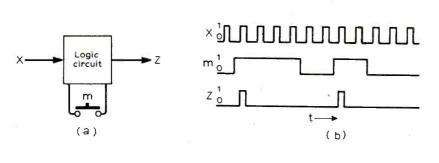
The circuit is shown in Fig. 9(d).

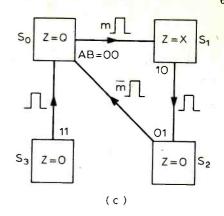
### Example 2. One-shot circuit

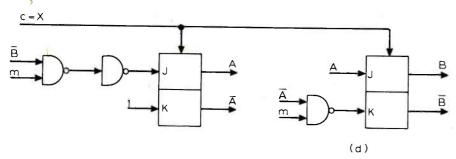
High-frequency clock pulses are fed to terminal X in Fig. 10(a). Design a circuit

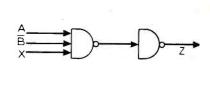
Fig. 9. Circuit of Example 1 is shown at (a). Its state diagram is at (b) and its state table at (c). The resulting circuit is shown at (d).











so that each activation of a manual switch m allows one complete clock pulse output on line Z. The duration of signal m can be assumed to be greater than the pulse width.

- (1) I/O characteristics. These are shown in the time diagrams of Fig. 10(b).
- (2) Internal characteristics. A suitable state diagram is shown in Fig. 10(c).
- (3) **State reduction.** It is left as an exercise for the reader to construct the state table and examine the possibility of state reduction.
- (4) **Primitive circuit.** By direct reference to the state diagram the following turn-on and turn-off equations are obtained.

$$S_A = S_0 m = \overline{A}\overline{B}m$$
. Therefore  $J_A = \overline{B}m$ . 
$$R_A = S_1 + S_3 + (S_2) + (S_0 \overline{m})$$
$$= A\overline{B} + AB + (\overline{A}B) + (\overline{A}\overline{B}m)$$
$$= A. Therefore,  $K_A = 1$ .$$

$$S_B = S_1 + (S_2 m) = A\overline{B} + (\overline{A}Bm) = A\overline{B}.$$
  
Therefore  $J_B = A.$ 

$$R_{B} = S_{2}\overline{m} + S_{3} + (S_{0})$$

$$= \overline{A}B\overline{m} + AB + (\overline{A}\overline{B})$$

$$= B\overline{m} + AB. \text{ Therefore } K_{B} = \overline{m} + A.$$

$$Z = S_{1}X = A\overline{B}X$$

The circuit implementation of these equation is shown in Fig. 10(d).

### Example 3. Pulse distributor

Signal X in Fig. 11(a) is a pulse train. The input pulses are to appear at the output terminals as shown in Fig. 11(b).

continued on p.74

Fig. 10. Problem of Example 2, (a) and the required timing at (b). The state diagram is seen at (c) and the circuit realization is shown at (d).

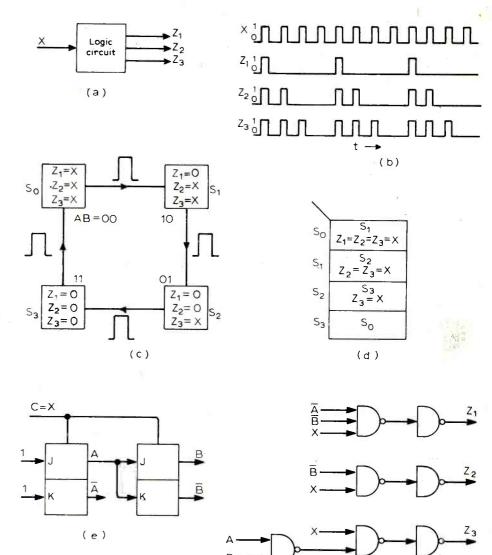


Fig. 11 (a) is the problem for Example 3, with the specified output at (b). State diagram (c) and state table (d) result in the circuit shown at (e).

# World of Amateur Radio

### Cost of new licences

Somewhere, sometime, somebody in authority will have to make his mind up whether amateur radio should be treated purely as a tolerated hobby or as a socially useful form of technical selftraining. For it is becoming more and more expensive for a youngster to obtain a British amateur licence. The latest increase in the fee for taking the Post Office amateur-licence Morse test - it goes up from £4 to £6 on July 1 means that this charge (which was only 50p until October 1970) will have gone up by a factor of 12 in less than 7 years! It is similarly difficult to keep abreast of the steadily rising cost of taking the Radio Amateurs Examination, since this involves not only the City & Guilds fee but also the local centre fee. Applicants for these examinations may also have to meet substantial travelling costs, and, of course, if successful pay the first annual licence fee. All of this is certainly not a way of encouraging a new generation of amateurs.

Yet such costs could surely be greatly reduced by adopting some elements of the system used in some overseas countries of bringing the local clubs and groups into the licence-issuing process. Is it for instance really necessary for the Morse Test to be given by one of the now relatively small number of trained Post Office operators? There are plenty of local amateurs who could do this, with any necessary precautions against abuse.

If Lord Wallace, the RSGB president, can argue that the communications industry has reason to be grateful for the enthusiasm and expertise implanted in young industry apprentices by their participation in amateur radio, is it not time that the whole procedure was looked at with a view to making this more possible? One can understand the Post Office view that it cannot be expected to subsidise the cost of Morse tests — the real question is should they be involved at all?

# European v.h.f./u.h.f. records

The following is a listing of current European distance records for the amateur bands above 144MHz as published recently in the Dutch journal Electron:

144MHz F5JC/SM5AGM (tropo, 1930km); SM6FBQ/UA3TCF (aurora, 1830km); SM5LE/UA9GL (meteor scatter, 2200km); SM7BYU/9H1CD (sporadic E, 2250km).

70-cm F8MM/SM5LE (tropo, 1560km); SM5CUI/UA3ACY (aurora, 1260km); SM5LE/VK2AMW (moonbounce, 15,680km).

23-cm G3LQR/SM5CCY (tropo, 1100km); PAOSSB/VK3AKC (moonbounce, 20,000km).

13-cm OK1KIR/OK1WFE (tropo, 400km)

9-cm PAODBQ/G3LQR (tropo, 230km)

6-cm G3BNL/G3EEZ both portable (tropo, 160km)

3-cm OKIVAM/OKIWFE (tropo, 200km).

This list brings out several interesting contacts although the two records attributed to Czech stations appear to have been overtaken by the G3LQR/OZ9OR tropo contact on 13cm (760km) and the G4BRS/GM3OXX contact on 9cm (521km) recorded during the past year.

### Band scan

Microwave beacons are now operational on The Wrekin (GB3WRN) on 1296.91MHz and near Sheffield (GB3UOS) on 3456MHz.

The weekly GB2ATG rtty news bulletins transmitted on Sunday mornings (1200 local time on 3590kHz, 1230 and 1245 on 144.6MHz) are now also being sent on 3590kHz at 1900 local time on Sunday evenings.

The well-known New Zealand short-wave listener, Arthur Cushen, was heard recently being interviewed on the Club Forum programmes transmitted by Radio Australia on Saturday mornings. This is one of a number of amateur and s.w.l. programmes broadcast regularly on the h.f. broadcast bands; the Dutch programmes on Radio Netherlands were recently judged the most popular in a ballot organised by LSWI.

The "Phase 1" programme of amateur u.h.f. repeaters has been completed with the coming into operation of GB3IH at Ipswich, GB3LV at Cheshunt and GB3LW in Central London.

859 certificates of Morse proficiency have been issued by the Royal Naval Amateur Radio Society since the regular transmissions on G3BZU were begun in 1962. These transmissions are made on the first Tuesday of every month on or about 3520kHz at 2000 hours local time. Speeds from 15 to 40 words per minute in increments of 5 w.p.m. are sent for 3 minutes each, and must be copied without any errors to obtain a certificate or endorsement. A charge of 30p is made for a 15 or 20 w.p.m. certificate and endorsement "stickers" for other speeds require only

a stamped addressed envelope. Present manager of the service is Mick Puttick, G3LIK, and transmissions are made from the RNARS headquarters station in Hampshire using a KW Viceroy transmitter and dipole aerial (RNARS, G3BZU, HMS Mercury, Leydene, Petersfield, Hampshire).

The American National Association of Broadcasters has recently petitioned the FCC, seeking the right to rebroadcast transmissions made on Citizens' Band and amateur radio bands. It has been suggested to broadcast stations that they could broadcast emergency traffic or weather reports and information vital to public safety and convenience.

### In the picture

Mike Cox, G8HUA, of Brigg, South Humberside has taken over from Joe Rose, G8CTG, as general secretary of the British Amateur TV Club. CQ-TV also shows, in a letter from Peter Cossins, VK3BFG, that there are now some 20 fast-scan amateur tv stations in the Melbourne area. A weekly WIA news bulletin is transmitted on amateur tv every Sunday morning and pictures are from time to time exchanged with VK7EM in Tasmania some 400km distant.

Several British amateurs are now using standard u.h.f. transverters driven from h.f. or v.h.f. standard equipment with simple homebuilt video modulators: for example, Lawrence Woolf, GJ8AAZ (formerly GC6RAX/T) uses an FT620 drive source, Modular Electronics 50 to 432MHz transver. To receive 70-cm atv signals the output from the transverter is fed into a Band 1 tv receiver; for transmission a 50MHz video modulator uses just one transistor plus an SL610c integrated circuit.

### In brief

The number of amateur licences in the USA has for the first time passed the 300,000 mark, an increase of over 10 per cent in a year.... Of 2351 Austrian licences, 1317 are for h.f./v.h.f. operation, 980 for v.h.f. only and 54 are club stations.... The RSGB's VHF National Field Day runs from 1600 GMT July 2 to 1600 GMT July 3 with groups operating up to four separate stations, one each for the 70, 144, 432 and 1296MHz bands.... The Royal Naval Amateur Radio Society is holding its annual mobile rally at "HMS Mercury" (a shore establishment between Clanfield and East Meon, near Petersfield, Hants) on Sunday, June 19 with trade stands, arena events and a static display of pre-1963 racing cars. Talk-in stations GB3SN on 144MHz, 70MHz and 3660kHz.... Sprat, the journal of the G QRP (low power) Club, points out that it is illegal for a station to sign /QRP but calling CO QRP is within the terms of the licence.

PAT HAWKER, G3VA

## Time code clock alarm

by N. C. Helsby, M.A. University of Essex

The provision of an alarm circuit is relatively simple and requires the digital comparison between a stored alarm time in b.c.d. form and the current received time also in b.c.d. The alarm time is determined by the positions of thumbwheel switches, which are easy to set and give a continuous read-out. The received time is present on the inputs to the display of the clock, except during the instant that the new code is being received serially. The alarm is blanked during this time by the application of waveform G to the digital comparator circuit. When the GMT to BST changeover is carried out automatically, and the alarm is connected to the output of the converter, a further blanking signal is applied in the form of waveform H. During the time that H is high the alarm is inhibited while the output of the converter continuously changes until all of the information has been received by the date decoder.

Exclusive-OR gating is used to make the comparison between the actual time and the alarm time. This system is cheaper than digital comparators, and full information about the comparison such as greater-than and less-than is not required. The output of each exclusive-OR gate is only low when both inputs are either high or low. Any exclusive-OR output being high will keep Tr<sub>1</sub> turned on, including the outputs G and H previously mentioned. However, when all outputs are low the collector of Tr<sub>1</sub> goes high and clocks IC5(a). Although rarely occurring in normal use, it should be noted that a break in transmission or noisy conditions could cause a particular display to be "skipped" and prevent detection of the required alarm time. The virtue of high accuracy may justify the extension of the alarm time to include seconds, which requires two more sections to the thumbwheel switch unit and one extra 7486 i.c. plus diodes. It is equally possible to reduce the precision and hence reduce the chance of skipping the alarm time, by not including the minutes' comparison, and setting the alarm to the nearest ten minutes or even to the nearest hour.

The time at which the alarm is

cancelled is determined by counting minutes, although seconds may be substituted if preferred, and resetting the D type flip-flop after a pre-selected number of minutes. The c.m.o.s. decade counters IC6 and IC7 have ten decoded outputs allowing pre-selection of a count from 0 to 99. When the pre-selected count is reached, both inputs to IC8(b) are high which resets the D type until the next alarm is detected. A reset may be effected at any time before this by the use of Sw<sub>1</sub>. During the alarm period a relay is energized allowing a wide variety of functions to be switched electrically and independently. If a number of circuits need to be automatically switched on and off at different times and for different periods, several alarm circuits can be used in parallel.

### Printed circuit boards

A set comprising two double-sided boards and one single-sided board for the date decoder/BST switch, display, and alarm circuit is available for £8.00 inclusive from M. R. Sagin, at 23 Keyes Road, London N.W.2. The decoder board allows leading zero blanking, and the alarm board offers automatic cancelling after a preselected number of minutes.

A set of five p.c.b.s and special components are still available for the original time code clock as detailed in the August 1976 issue of Wireless World.

### Correction

 ${\rm IC}_3$  in Fig. 2 of the June issue should be a 4013 and not a 4015 as shown in the components list.

## Component list for one alarm circuit (shown overleaf)

### Integrated circuits

7480
4013
401
401

### Resistors

1, 2, 4, 5	100
3	8.21
6	2.71

### Capacitors

1, 3	0.1μF disc
2	47μF 6V electrolytic

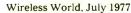
### Misc.

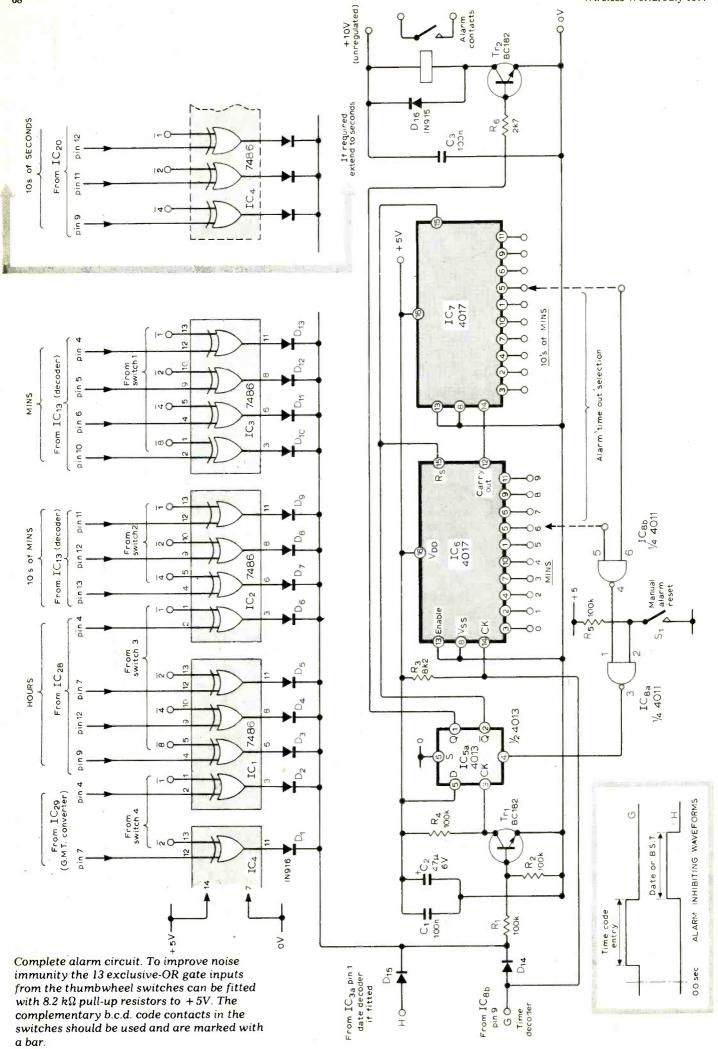
1112	DC 102
$D_{1-16}^{11,2}$	1N916 or similar

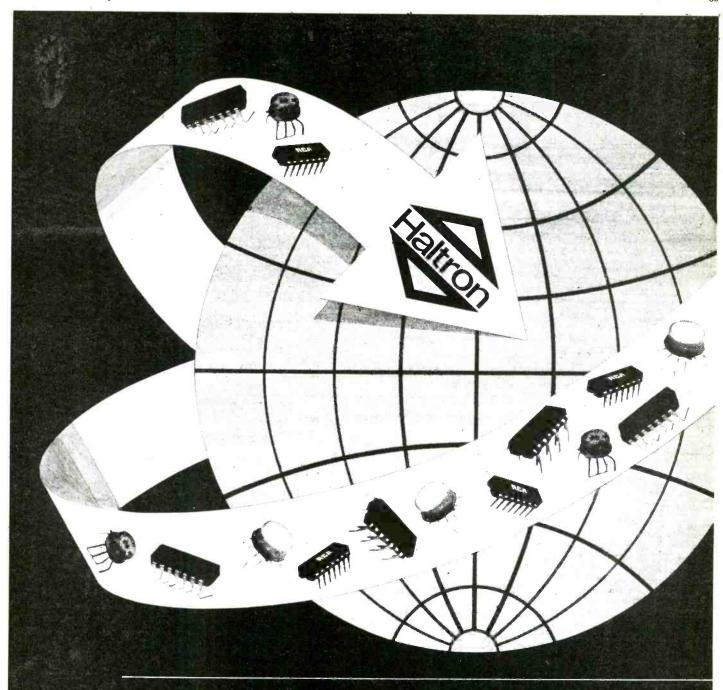
thumbwheel	Doram
switch	338-399 and
sections	338-406

$Sw_1$	push to make
, w <sub>1</sub>	push button (or
	use s.p.c.o. switch
	for possibility of
	alarm inhibit
	position)





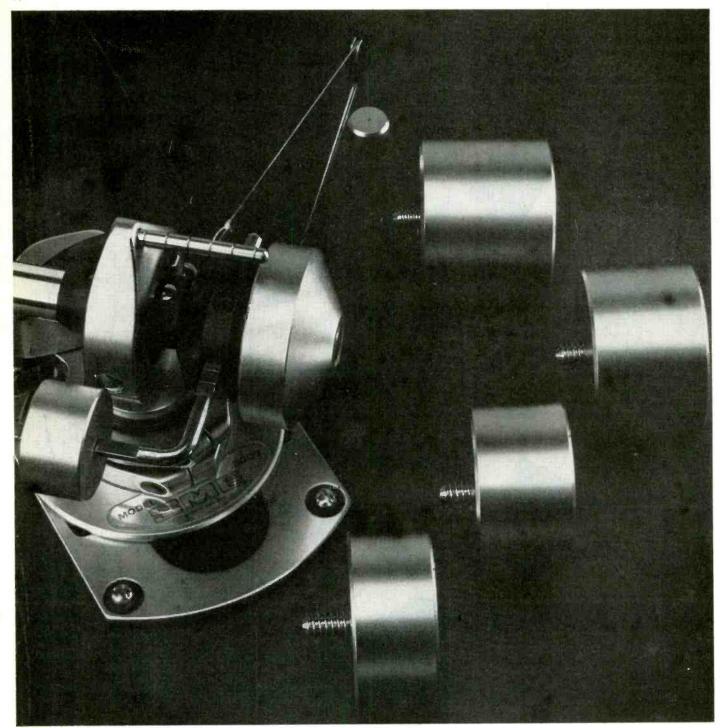




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#### **Decoupling**

#### Some circuits and some thoughts on their purpose

by S. W. Amos, B.Sc., M.I.E.E.

Decoupling is usually defined in technical dictionaries as the reduction of unwanted coupling between stages in multi-stage equipment and, in the example usually quoted, the unwanted coupling is caused by an impedance in the common power supply. Such coupling can cause oscillation and the remedy is to include a decoupling network as illustrated in Fig. 1 which shows the essential components of a three-stage RC-coupled amplifier. Rs represents the resistance of the power supply and  $R_dC_d$  is the decoupling network. By redrawing the circuit diagram as in Fig. 2 we can see that it has the form of an astable multivibrator circuit. Rs is the effective collector load of Tr<sub>3</sub> and, if large enough, causes the circuit to generate relaxation oscillations at a frequency determined primarily by the capacitors  $C_2$  and  $C_3$  and the associated base resistors. In audio amplifiers the oscillation frequency is usually very low - of the order of 1Hz - and gives rise to an audible effect known as motor boating. The decoupling network is situated between Tr<sub>3</sub> collector and Tr<sub>2</sub> base in one of the cross couplings which gives rise to oscillation and, if it introduces sufficient attenuation at low frequencies, can prevent

Fig. 2 is useful in showing, for example, that there is little point in putting a decoupling network in the collector circuit of  ${\rm Tr}_2$ . Such a circuit would appear at the point marked X in Fig. 2: it would smooth the supply to  ${\rm Tr}_2$  but would do nothing to discourage multivibrator action.

 $R_d$  and  $C_d$  serve purposes other than the prevention of multivibrator oscillation. For example they act as smoothing components for the supply to  $Tr_1$  and attenuate any 50Hz or 100Hz ripple. Such ripple is applied directly to the base of  $Tr_2$  and is subjected to the gain of this and subsequent stages of the amplifier. For example if  $R_d=1$  kilohm and  $C_d=100\mu F$  any 100Hz components present at the output of the power supply are attenuated by a factor of approximately 60 (the reactance of  $100\mu F$  being 16 ohms at 100Hz).

But possibly the most important effect of a decoupling network is on the transfer of signal-frequency energy from one stage to the next. To illustrate this consider Fig. 3, which shows a common-emitter tuned amplifier. R<sub>4</sub>C<sub>2</sub> are collector decoupling components similar to R<sub>d</sub>C<sub>d</sub> in Fig. 1. But by arranging  $R_4C_2$  as shown in Fig. 3 we can see that  $C_2$  plays an important role in the output circuit of the transistor. The output signal from the transistor is, of course, generated between collector and emitter and, to minimise signal loss, these two electrodes should be connected by low-impedance paths to the output load, i.e. the primary winding of the output transformer T2. There is a

direct connection between the collector and one end of the load: the decoupling capacitors  $C_2$  and  $C_3$ , provided they have suitable capacitances, provide a low-reactance path between emitter and the other end of the load.

Similar considerations apply at the input of the amplifier. The input signal should be applied between the base and the emitter of the transistor. The source of input signal is the tuned secondary winding of the transformer  $T_1$  and one end of this is directly connected to the base. A low-impedance path from the other end of the tuned winding to the emitter is provided by the decoupling capacitor  $C_1$  (which effectively short-circuits the lower arm  $R_2$  of the

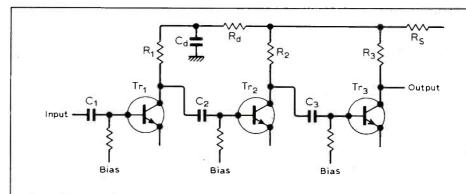
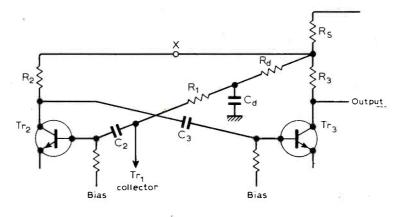


Fig. 1. Essential features of a three-stage RC-coupled amplifier.  $R_s$  represents the resistance of the power supply and  $R_dC_d$  are decoupling components.

Fig. 2. The circuit of Fig. 1 redrawn to show its similarity to that of an astable multivibrator.



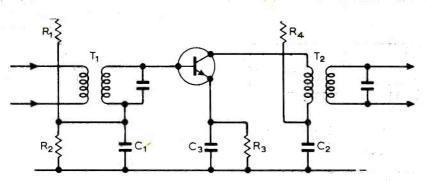


Fig. 3.  $C_p$ ,  $C_2$  and  $C_3$  are decoupling capacitors providing low-impedance paths for the input and output signals of the transistor.

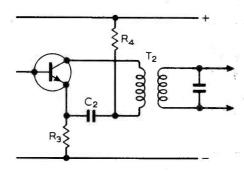


Fig. 4. A simplification of the output-circuit decoupling of Fig. 3.

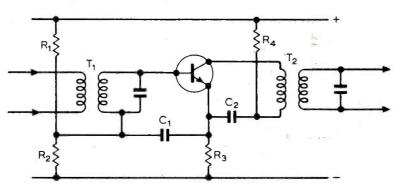


Fig. 5. A simplification of the inputand output-circuit decoupling of Fig. 3.

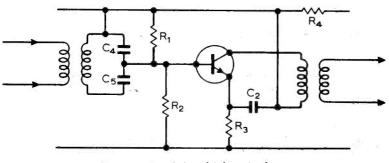


Fig. 6. A circuit in which a single capacitor (C<sub>2</sub>) provides input and output decoupling.

potential divider) and  $C_3$  (which similarly short-circuits the emitter resistor  $R_3$ ).

 $C_1$ ,  $C_2$  and  $C_3$  in Fig. 3 thus provide examples of an important function of decoupling components: by providing low-impedance paths they confine signals to the areas where they are wanted and, by implication, prevent them from entering areas where they could cause difficulties.

#### **Emitter decoupling**

C<sub>3</sub> was introduced in the preceding paragraphs as a means of providing low-impedance paths for the input and output signals of the transistor. It has, however, another function and this is to eliminate the negative feedback introduced by the emitter resistor R3. This feedback is generally undesirable because it reduces the gain of the transistor and increases the input and output resistances. Increase in the input resistance would be a nuisance if this resistance is used to determine the passband of the tuned input transformer T<sub>1</sub>. To be effective in eliminating feedback C3 must have a low reactance at the operating frequency. Because the reactance of a capacitor is inversely proportional to frequency, feedback elimination becomes less effective as frequency is reduced and the value of C3 is therefore so chosen that effective elimination is achieved at the lowest frequency of interest: it is then automatically better at higher frequencies. This requirement also ensures that the capacitor is large enough to provide low-impedance paths for the input and output signals. It might be thought that the value of the emitter decoupling capacitor would be determined by R<sub>3</sub> and the operating frequency, the loss due to feedback being 3dB at the frequency for which the reactance of C<sub>3</sub> equals R<sub>3</sub>. This is not true, however, because the internal emitter resistance re of the transistor is effectively in parallel with R<sub>3</sub> and is normally much smaller than R<sub>3</sub>. Thus the true 3dB loss frequency is that for which the reactance of  $C_3$  is equal to the parallel resistance of  $R_3$  and  $r_e$ . From this relationship it is possible to deduce the value of the decoupling capacitor to use in a particular circuit. It is given by the following expressions.

For bipolar transistors

$$C = \frac{h_{fe}}{2\pi f_{min}(h_{fe} + R_e)}$$

where  $R_e$  is the value of the external emitter resistor. For field-effect transistors and valves

$$C = \frac{1}{2\pi f_{min}} \left( g_m + \frac{1}{R} \right)$$

where R is the value of the external source or cathode resistor.

The formal deduction of these expressions was given by P. Engstrom in Wireless World for December, 1971.

We have so far discussed collector, base and emitter decoupling. In valve technology decoupling is also required for the screen grid of pentodes (still used in high-power equipment such as transmitters). For an a.f. pentode the effect of resistance in the external screen-grid circuit is precisely analogous to that of resistance in the external cathode circuit, i.e. it causes negative feedback and reduced gain. To eliminate this effect an external screen-grid decoupling capacitor is introduced and its value can be calculated from the expression given above by substituting  $g_s$  the screen conductance for  $g_m$  and  $R_s$ the external screen-grid resistance, for

R.f. pentodes also require screen-grid decoupling but here it is necessary for a different reason. As its name suggests the screen grid is required to act as an electrostatic screen between anode and grid circuits and to do this it must be effectively connected to cathode at signal frequencies though at a positive potential to give a reasonable anode current. A capacitor between screen grid and cathode enables this to be done and such a capacitor can legitimately be called a decoupling component because it confines anode and grid signals to their respective areas and prevents leaks between them which could cause r.f. instability.

#### **Decoupling circuits**

Examination of Fig. 3 shows that the circuit could be simplified and the impedance of the output signal path further reduced by omitting C3 and returning C2 to emitter as shown in Fig. 4. Indeed this arrangement must be adopted in certain circuits where signals are injected into the emitter, e.g. some types of oscillator or frequencychanger circuit. A disadvantage of this circuit is that the smoothing of the collector supply by R<sub>4</sub>C<sub>2</sub> is offset by the ripple injected into the emitter circuit via R<sub>3</sub>. But possibly a more serious objection to the circuit of Fig. 4 is that R<sub>3</sub> is no longer decoupled and so provides negative feedback. However, this disadvantage can be overcome by applying to the input circuit the same technique used for the output circuit and which led to the circuit diagram of Fig. 4, i.e. by returning  $C_1$  (Fig. 3) to emitter as shown in Fig. 5, which also includes output-circuit decoupling. Although the emitter resistor R3 is not now shunted by a low-reactance capacitor there is no negative feedback: this is because the input signal is applied directly between base and emitter and the signal generated across R3 by the collector current is not returned to the base circuit.

In some tuned amplifiers the step-down ratio required in the input transformer is achieved by use of a capacitance potential divider. It is then possible to dispense with capacitor  $\mathbf{C}_1$ 

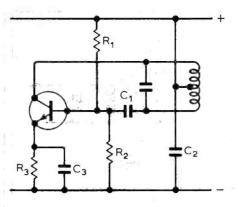


Fig. 7. A Hartley oscillator circuit.

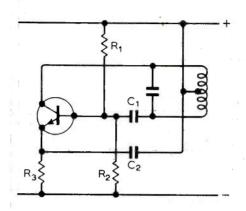


Fig. 8. The circuit of Fig. 7 with simplified decoupling arrangements.

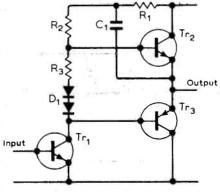


Fig. 9. Essential features of the Tobey-Dinsdale circuit.

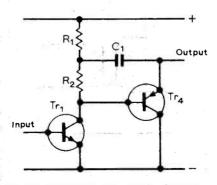


Fig. 10. Simplification of the previous diagram.

by returning the potential divider to the positive supply lines as shown in Fig. 6. Here the single decoupling capacitor  $C_2$  provides a low-impedance path for input and output signals.  $C_4$  and  $C_5$  in series tune the secondary winding and  $C_4$  is larger than  $C_5$  to give the required impedance match to the low input resistance of the transistor.

#### Hartley oscillator

Similar decoupling techniques are possible in oscillator circuits. In the Hartley oscillator, for example, one end of the tuned circuit should be connected to collector, the other end to base and the inductor tapping to emitter. Fig. 7 shows a circuit diagram in which stabilisation of the mean collector current is achieved by the potential divider R<sub>1</sub>R<sub>2</sub> and the emitter resistor R<sub>3</sub>. Such an arrangement is likely to be used if the transistor is required to operate in class A as in oscillators required to give a particularly pure waveform. The required low-impedance connection to the collector is achieved by direct coupling and to the base by the low-reactance capacitor C1. The connection between tapping and emitter is, however, achieved via the decoupling capacitors  $C_2$  and  $C_3$ .  $C_2$  is sometimes a smoothing capacitor in the power supply but to minimise impedance in the tapping-emitter connection C, should preferably be a separate local component. As before,  $C_3$  can be dispensed with provided  $C_2$  is returned to emitter as in Fig. 8.

#### **Tobey-Dinsdale circuit**

A particularly interesting application of decoupling occurs in the Tobey-Dinsdale amplifier circuit, a development of the Lin circuit. The essential features of the decoupling circuit are shown in Fig. 9. The intention here is to drive the complementary pair Tr2, Tr3 as common-emitter amplifiers from the output of  $Tr_1$ . The impedance of  $D_1R_3$  is very small and thus Tr2 and Tr3 are effectively in parallel although, because they are complementary, their output currents are in push pull. We can thus simplify the circuit by replacing Tr, and Tr<sub>3</sub> by a single transistor Tr<sub>4</sub> as in Fig. 10 and the output current from Tr 1 must be directed into the base-emitter junction of Tr<sub>4</sub>. There is a direct connection from Tr<sub>i</sub> collector to Tr<sub>4</sub> base and thus a low-impedance connection is required between Tr<sub>4</sub> and Tr<sub>1</sub> emitters. Unfortunately such a connection would short-circuit the output of the amplifier which is taken from Tr4 emitter. The inclusion of a resistor in Tr<sub>1</sub> emitter circuit would not make the circuit satisfactory because the internal emitter resistance of Tr, would still act as a shunt on the amplifier output: moreover the return of the output signal to Tr1 emitter would give rise to considerable feedback. This problem is solved, as shown in Figs 9 and 10, by providing a low-impedance path between Tr4 emit-

ter and R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> junction. The decoupling capacitor C1 performs this function so that Tr4 effectively short-circuits R2 and thus ensures that most of the signalfrequency output of Tr<sub>1</sub> enters Tr<sub>4</sub>. For successful operation R2 should, of course, be large compared with the input resistance of Tr4 i.e. of the complementary pair. If C1 were instead returned to the negative supply rail the base-collector junctions of Tr2 and Tr3 would be effectively connected across R<sub>2</sub>: the complementary pair would then operate as emitter followers and their high input resistance would make it difficult to drive adequate current into them.

A consequence of returning  $C_1$  to the top end of  $R_2$  is that the decoupling resistor  $R_1$  is effectively in parallel with the output load of the complementary pair: thus  $R_1$  must be large compared with this load resistance.

#### Inductors in decoupling circuits

Many of the decoupling circuits which have been discussed include a resistor in the supply lead. This reduces the collector supply voltage available to the transistor and the need to retain an adequate collector voltage limits the resistance that can be used for decoupling. This difficulty can be overcome by use of an inductor in place of a resistor, for its reactance then determines the effectiveness of the decoupling circuit while the resistance determines the loss of collector supply voltage. A.f. inductors are, however, bulky and expensive components and

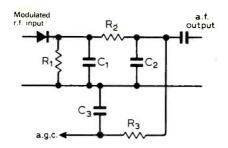


Fig. 11. The diode detector circuit provides two examples of decoupling.

this solution is generally reserved for r.f. amplifiers where small and inexpensive inductors can give adequate reactance. At u.h.f. and v.h.f. ferrite beads threaded on supply leads can give adequate reactance and these can be combined with bush capacitors to form particularly compact decoupling networks.

#### Diode a.m. detectors

In all the examples of decoupling networks so far considered we have concentrated on the provision of low-reactance paths to confine signals to the areas where they are required. We could, however, alternatively regard these networks as examples where the signals are prevented from reaching areas where they are not required. For example in Fig. 3 signals in the output circuit are prevented from entering  $R_4$  by the provision of  $C_2$  and from entering  $R_3$  by the provision of  $C_3$ .  $R_4C_2$  and  $R_3C_3$  are both, in fact, current dividers in which the current is mainly confined to

the capacitor by making its reactance small compared with the associated resistance. In some decoupling circuits the same end is achieved by the use of potential dividers and the diode a.m. detector circuit of Fig. 11 provides two examples. R<sub>3</sub>C<sub>3</sub> is intended to convey direct current to the earlier stages of the receiver to control their gain but it must prevent audio signals from reaching these earlier stages. To be effective therefore the reactance of C3 must be small compared with R3 even at the lowest audio frequency of interest, say 50Hz. R<sub>3</sub> is normally given a value large compared with the diode load resistance so that there is no appreciable shunting effect. 50 kilohms might be a suitable value for  $R_3$  and  $C_3$  can then be  $1\mu F$ which has a reactance of 3 kilohms at 50Hz.

Similarly R<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub> is intended to prevent r.f. signals from entering the a.f. amplifier but it should not, of course, attenuate audio signals significantly. Thus the reactance of C2 should be large compared with R2 even at the highest audio frequency: it will then be even larger at lower frequencies. It would be satisfactory therefore to make the reactance of C2 equal to R2 at, say, 10kHz. The loss will then be 3dB at 10kHz, 1dB at 5kHz and less at lower frequencies. If the reactance of C2 is equal to R2 at 10kHz it will be only 1/46th of R<sub>2</sub> at 460kHz, approximately the intermediate frequency of a.m. receivers. This gives a loss of 35dB. If R2 is 820 ohms C2 could be 0.02µF which has a reactance of 800 ohms at 10 kHz.

#### • continued from p.65

Design a clock-driven circuit using JK flip-flops and NAND gates that will satisfy the given specification.

- (1) I/O characteristics. As shown in Fig. 11(a) and 11(b).
- (2) Internal characteristics. The internal state diagram of the required circuit is shown in Fig. 11(c).
- (3) **State reduction.** The state table is shown in Fig. 11(d) and examination of this table shows that no state reduction is possible in this case.
- (4) **Primitive circuit.** Binary codes are allocated as shown on the state diagram. By direct reference to this diagram the following equations are obtained.

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{S}_{\mathbf{A}} &= \mathbf{S}_0 + \mathbf{S}_2 = \mathbf{\bar{A}}\mathbf{\bar{B}} + \mathbf{\bar{A}}\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{\bar{A}} \\ &\quad \text{Therefore } \mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{A}} = 1 \end{split}$$

$$R_A = S_1 + S_3 = A\overline{B} + AB = A$$
  
Therefore  $K_A = 1$ 

$$S_B = S_1 + (S_2) = A\overline{B} + (\overline{A}B) = A\overline{B}$$
  
Therefore  $J_B = A$ 

$$R_B = S_3 + (S_0) = AB + (\overline{A}\overline{B}) = AB$$
  
Therefore  $K_B = A$ 

$$Z_1 = S_0 X = \bar{A} \bar{B} X$$

$$Z_2 = S_0X + S_1X = \overline{A}\overline{B}X + A\overline{B}X = \overline{B}X$$

$$Z_3 = S_0 X + S_1 X + S_2 X$$
  
=  $\overline{S}_3 X = \overline{AB} X = (\overline{A} + \overline{B}) X$ 

The circuit implementation of these equations is shown in Fig. 11(e).

Professor D. Zissos will conduct a five day course on Logic, Interfaces and Microprocessors from July 4 to 8 at the Southgate Technical College, London N14. Further details from Interprojects Ltd, 29 Church Street, Edmonton, London N9 9DY.

Philips and MCA will present their first UK public demonstration of the optical video disc system at the Video Disc '77 conference in London, November 8 and 9, say the organisers. The last Video Disc conference was held two years ago, before which similar demonstrations were to be held but the only equipment shown was the now defunct Teldec.

#### Announcements

The World Radio Club have announced revised times of transmission on the BBC World Service: the Sunday transmission at 0815 GMT will be cancelled. The times from Wednesday, September 7 will be: Wednesday, 0815 to 0830, 1330 to 1345 and 2315 to 2330 GMT, and Friday 2100 to 2115 GMT.

2,000 candidates responded to NASA's invitation to participate in the *Spacelab* experiment in 1980 (See WW May 1977, p66). NASA say they and the European Space Agency have now selected 222 representing the US and 14 other countries: NASA chose 81 from the US and the rest from India, Japan, Canada France and Belgium. The other 136 investigators came from 10 ESA member states, Austria and Norway.

## Salon International des Composants Electroniques

New products seen at the Paris show

For one week in April, Paris again became the centre of world electronics. It brought together 1260 exhibitors, of which 534 were French and 726 were from 30 other countries. Entrance passes alone indicated that there were 75,972 visitors, from 87 countries, almost 13% of these being from foreign countries. Although this is 5.1% more than last year, it must be remembered that last year's show did not include a section on test and measuring equipment.

Apart from increases in the number of foreign exhibitors this year – for example, there were about 30% more British and 10% more West German participants – and the introduction of newcomers from countries such as Korea and India, there were also changes in the mixture of activities of the companies exhibiting. Although exhibitors from the USA increased by almost 60%, the number of major American semiconductor companies was less than in 1976.

It is always difficult, at a show of this size, to assess a particular industry, but, if judged solely on the enthusiasm of the exhibitors and visitors at the show, a fair conclusion would be that the European electronics industry is alive and well.

Several families of power semiconductors were launched by RCA Solid State - Europe. Among these developments was a 'quick-connect' package intended for medium- and high-power silicon controlled rectifiers and triacs. The package, which may be fixed on a TO-3 heatsink, uses AMP type connectors. An example device in the new package is the T6260 40A triac. Also being launched by RCA was the Versawatt TO-220 range of silicon controlled rectifiers. These fast-switching devices are designed for reverse-blocking applications and have turn-off times as short as 6µs. The rectifiers are rated at 5A r.m.s. with maximum trigger currents of 50mA. RCA was also showing a new range of epibase power transistors in TO-3 packages, which they claim is the largest range of its kind on the market. This range includes the 2N3055 device, which is also available in hometaxial construction.

Other products launched by the company included a range of mediumpower n-p-n transistors, several integrated circuits and a microprocessor aid. The transistors, designated as RCP111/3/5 and /7, are high-voltage, low collector-base capacitance types, especially designed for television applications such as video and audio output stages, regulators and linear amplifiers. The new microprocessor aid is a hand-held data terminal which offers a low-power, soft-copy alternative to conventional printing terminals. It uses a calculator-type keyboard and an eight-digital l.e.d. display. The Cosmac CDP18S021 Micro-terminal, as it is called, is designed to interface with Cosmac hardware support systems to provide control, communications and debugging functions.

On the AEG-Telefunken stand was the TDA1062, an f.m. tuner unit for car radios. The unit consists of a mixer, modulator and phase-sensitive detector



The new miniature 220 to 250V Bimrill shown by Boss Industrial Mouldings Limited. The drill is supplied with three collets for accepting twist drills, burrs and mops with shanks up to ¼ in diameter. Its 7500 rev/min motor is powerful enough to drill through brass and steel.

suitable for frequencies up to 200MHz. It also has a built-in a.g.c. amplifier for external p-i-n diodes, and is adaptable to capacitance diodes. Variometer or variable capacitor tuning may be used and tuning a voltage of only 2 to 7.5V is necessary. The makers claim that no alignment is needed. Another device was the TDA1068 noise suppressor, which is designed for the a.f. section of car radios. It will work from a supply voltage from 9.5 to 15V and is suitable for mono or stereo operation. Three PAL colour-TV devices, TDA2140/50 and /60, were also shown. Type 2140 is a sub-carrier reference oscillator, type 2150 forms a luminance and chrominance amplifier and type 2160 contains the synchronous modulator and RGB

Of particular interest on the Texas Instruments stand was the TBM0103, a non-volatile, 92,304-bit, magnetic-bubble memory on a single chip. The bubble chip is comprised of a gadolinium-gallium garnet substrate upon which a magnetic epitaxial film is grown. Patterns of permalloy metal are deposited on the film to define the path of bubble domains, which are made to move in a shift-register fashion when in the presence of a rotating magnetic field. The 14-pin d.i.l. module measures  $1.0 \times$ 1.1 × 0.4in and is specified for 100kHz operation, with an access time of 4ms for the first bit and a cycle time of 12.8ms for the 144-bit page. Continous-rated power consumption is 1/2W.

Four differential line-transceiver i.cs, types SN55118, SN55119, SN75118 and SN75119, were also announced by Texas Instruments. These devices are designed for interfacing between t.t.l.-type digital systems and differential data transmission lines. Each circuit combines a three-state driver and a receiver in one package.

A m.o.s.f.e.t. transistor has been developed by Texas Instruments to help manufacturers improve the performance of the r.f. section of Citizen's Band tuners. The TIS148 transistor provides 20dB conversion gain with only a 3.2dB conversion noise figure when used as a mixer for 27MHz. The device also eliminates the need for an r.f. amplifier.

A new 16-bit microprocessor has also been introduced by Texas. It is believed to be the first monolithic central processing unit produced using bipolar integrated injection logic (i2l). The SBP9900 microprocessor uses this technique to provide selection by the user of speed and power and static operation, to enable a single non-critical d.c. power supply to be used and to ensure direct t.t.l.-compatible inputs and outputs.

A digital multimeter was launched at the show by Gould Advance Limited. The new instrument called the Alpha III, is a low cost version of the Beta multimeter launched in 1976. The instrument has a 31/2-digit l.e.d. display and is claimed to operate for more than 50h from one set of batteries.

Nippon Electric were showing a microcomputer board teaching kit called the TK-80. The kit, which until the show had not been introduced to the European market, provides all the hardware elements, software tools and information for tutorial introduction to, and advanced details for, the µPD8080A 8-bit microcomputer and its software. The TK-80 is built around NEC's µCOM-8 microcomputer family of l.s.i. devices, including the µPD8080A c.p.u., a clock generator, a r.a.m., a r.o.m., a keyboard and an l.e.d. display.

The largest of all the stands at the show was that representing Thomson-CSF, who had a large array of new products ranging from transistors and capacitors to brushless d.c. motors and cathode-ray tubes. Included in the devices from the Electron Tubes division was the TH5108 electronically-tunable, X-band Gunn diode source. This model delivers more than 30mW over its ±100MHz tuning range and its centre operating frequency can be anywhere in the 9200 to 9300MHz band. The frequency drift for this varactor-tuned source is less than 200kHz/°C

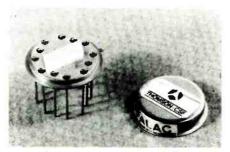
The THX914, also from Thomson-CSF, is a plasma display panel having a capacity of over 1300 characters (32 lines of 42 characters) with a useful screen area of 163mm square. The THX914, which is t.t.l-compatible, has all the normal functions of an a.c.-driven plasma panel, with a fast access time of 200µs to write a five-by-seven point character.

Another device from the Electron Tubes Division was the THX1107 c.c.d. device which is a development of the THX1105, first introduced in 1976. This analogue delay line has 512 elements, a maximum bandwidth of 5MHz and a distortion figure of 1% for a 500mV output signal.

SGS-Ates have managed to produce i.c. amplifiers capable of handling high currents ( $I_{C(max)} = 3.5A$ ) and high voltages ( $V_{CE(sus)} > 44V$ ). This has allowed a typical output power of 20W into a  $4\Omega$  loudspeaker, with a distortion of less than 1%, using a single and inexpensive integrated audio amplifier, the TDA2020. Output powers of 180W



A dual-in-line test clip, displayed by UMD Amphenol, is suitable for use on 14 and 16 contact devices. The clip, called the DIP/LOC, is designed to lock on to an i.c. to ensure positive contacts with all leads.



A new surface-acoustic-wave filter designed for PAL television receivers shown by Siemens Electron Tube Division. With this device it is possible to design an i.f. stage that features superior performance and stability characteristics compared to the conventional L-C type. These types of filter are particularly suitable for teletext decoder circuits.

can be achieved using two of these amplifiers. SGS-Ates is also developing a new family of power transistors giving up to 50A current handling capability, high switching speeds of less than 0.5 us, and operating frequencies of 50MHz. Devices in the range also have low leakage currents. The transistors will be manufactured in planar technology, so that they will withstand adverse operating conditions.

A large selection of new devices was being shown by Siemens. An audio amplifier i.c., in a TO220 case, was developed by the company specifically for use in car radios. With two  $4\Omega$ loudspeakers connected in parallel, the TDA 2870 provides 10W from 14.4V, and when used with only one  $4\Omega$  loudspeaker the output power is 5W. The device has built-in temperature-sensing overload and short-circuit-current protection. In addition it has a low thermal resistance of 5°C/W maximum.

Among the new power semiconductors from Siemens was a fast silicon diode for TV receivers, a mains thyristor and two fast power diodes. The silicon diode, type BY302, has a soft recovery performance and a reverse recovery time of 250ns. The thyristor, type D10, has a high blocking stability and a mean on-state current of 8A. The power diodes, types SSiN36 and SSiN46, are intended preferably for use in forced-

commutated s.c.r. circuits. Model N36 is a screw bolt design having a maximum allowable r.m.s. current rating of 550A and model N46 is of the disc type, rated at 900A. Maximum forward voltage ratings for the devices are 2.05V and 2.00V respectively.

Other power devices were the BStP49 and the BStQ63, both high-speed thyristors, and the BStR68L power thyristor, all in flat-pack ceramic insulated cases. These devices were developed mainly for line-commutated converters. Maximum r.m.s. on-state currents and turn-off times (at the maximum junction voltage) for the P49 and Q63 are 1100A &  $10\mu S$  and 1000A &  $50\mu s$ respectively.

#### Also seen at the show

Continental Device (India) Limited; a solar cell designed to supply transistor radios. The device provides about 6V at 300mW (in India), and is available in different sizes and with various specifications.

Intersil; types 7106 and 7107 c.m.o.s. monolithic a.-d. converters designed for direct drive of 3½-digit l.e.d. displays or equivalent l.-c. displays.

Raytheon; type 2901A, a four-bit microprocessor slice, said to be 30% faster than the 2901. Three quad op-amps; type HA4741, which has no crossover, the pin-compatible LM348 with built-in overload protection, and type RC4156, having an improved noise figure and a 3.5MHz bandwidth.

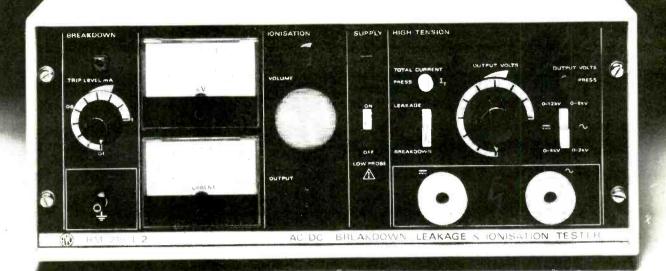
Silicon Transistor Corporation (STC); the model STA9160 switching transistor in a TO-3 can. This device has ratings of 500W and 100A, and a  $V_{cco}$  of 120V.

Jaybeam Limited; a 2.5m skeleton parabolic dish antenna having yagi and shrouded feed assemblies. Models available include an 18dBd (w.r.t. a dipole) antenna for the 400MHz band, a 24dBd antenna for u.h.f. TV bands, and a 26dBd antenna for the 900MHz band. In addition there is a 28dBd dish for 1500MHz and a 31dBd dish for 2GHz.

ITT; a battery-operated laser torch designed specifically for use with night vision equipment. The lens system can be adjusted and will provide a spot diameter from 1.5 to 8m at 100m range.

Hewlett Packard; two dual opticallycoupled isolators, models HCPL-2730 and 2731. These units have very high transfer ratios (10:1) and low input currents of 500µA and will operate up to 200k-bits/s. Isolation between inputs and outputs is 3000V.

Thomson-CSF; a bipolar power transistor, designed by the Microwave Microelectronics Division, which is claimed to be one of the best r.f. transistors on the market. The 250W p.e.p. device, model TH430, is intended for s.s.b. transmitters in the range 2 to 30MHz. It has a power gain of at least 14dB.



## lon out your quality control problems

The AVO Breakdown and Ionisation Tester RM215-L/2 is specifically designed to help solve all manner of quality control problems.

It measures resistive leakage current under both AC & DC voltage testing conditions as well as total AC leakage current. Test voltages up to 12 kV DC and 6 kV AC are continuously variable and breakdown current level is adjustable up to 1 mA. A built-in loudspeaker gives audible detection of ionisation and there are connections for earphone or an oscilloscope.

The circuit features low internal resistance yet at the same time limits the maximum output current, even at short circuit.

With the RM215-L/2 you can carry out general flash testing, measurement of breakdown voltage – even after breakdown – and the detection (and counting) of spurious flashovers.

Equally suited to both destructive and non-destructive testing, the RM215-L/2 is a piece of test equipment you cannot afford to be without. If you have some problems that need to be 'ioned' out, get in touch for full details.

#### **APPLICATIONS**

Flash testing of electrical components.

Measurement of breakdown voltage on electrical components and materials.

Measurement of insulation resistance at high voltage.

Measurement of d.c. leakage current.

Measurement of a.c. leakage current and total current.

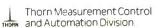
Non-destructive insulation testing of materials and components.

Detection of ionisation in electrical assemblies.

Designed to meet B.S., V.D.E. and I.E.C. Safety Requirements.



Avo Limited, Dover, Kent. Tel: Dover (0304) 202620.

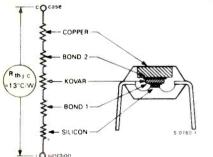


## **SOC20.**

# The most powerful Monolithic IC amplifier in the world.

20 watts output (continuous sine wave) . . . Less than 0.2% total harmonic distortion at *all* powers, *all* frequencies . . . And totally electronically indestructible!

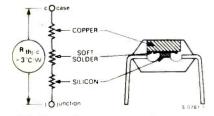
Until recently, all monolithic IC chips suffered from two basic design weaknesses. First, thermal runaway causing heat to build up as current increased; and second, short circuiting.



Standard plastic package with copper slug.

Until the SOC20 IC chip! This extraordinary new power amplifier chip is uniquely designed to improve thermal dissipation. It also has two separate built-in circuits, one of which measures on-chip temperature. If this should rise above 150°C the output transistors are switched off thus preventing thermal runaway.

And short circuits? The other circuit continuously monitors both current and voltage. If the product of current and voltage rises above a critical level, the



SOC20 plastic package with chip directly soft-soldered to copper slug.

drive is adjusted to bring the transistors within safe operating limits.

The amplifier can drive speakers of any impedance – maximum power will only fall outside the recommended  $4\Omega - 8\Omega$  range.

And any pin on the chip may be shorted to any voltage in the system for any length of time . . . and no damage will occur!

Superb quality . . . extraordinary power

The SOC20 isn't only safe . . . it's also extraordinarily sophisticated. Total harmonic distortion is less than 0.2% at all powers and all frequencies – and in normal use is well below 0.1%.

If power is at a premium, use two SOC20 amplifiers in 'Full Bridge' to give over 40 watts continuous into 8  $\Omega$  speakers.

The SOC20 is naturally guaranteed unconditionally for one year. Although with the SOC20's unique patented design, we think you'll have little cause to make use of any guarantee!

**Specification** 

Maximum supply voltage ± 22 V (44 V total) Output power

20 watts continuous 40 or 80

Open loop gain 100 dB

Supply voltage rejection 50 dB

Input noise voltage

4 nV

Number of transistors

1

Supplied with free printed circuit board, heat sink mounting bracket, comprehensive instructions, and suggested applications.

WW — 079 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

The SOC20 will work on any supply from 12-44 volts and therefore can be used for in-car as well as domestic applications. Apart from its obvious audio uses the fact that it is DC coupled throughout makes it ideally suited for servo systems – in radio-controlled models for example.

Incorporate the SOC20 in your equipment today!

SOC20's cost £4.95 each, or £7.95 a pair for, say, stereo applications. Only a few readily-available components are needed to build a full amplifier unit.

Of course, the SOC20 comes with a 10-day money-back guarantee.

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Please send me(qty) SOC20 Monolithic IC Amplifiers (£4.95 each or £7.95 per pair, inclusive of VAT at 8%).
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Address
(PLEASE PRINT). Offer valid in UK only.
TreeAse rither). Offer valid in OK offly.

#### Weather-satellite picture facsimile machine — 5

## Modification of the facsimile machine for radio weather charts

by G. R. Kennedy

Parts one to four of this article described a prototype rotating-drum facsimile machine for producing APT, SR and WEFAX transmission pictures. This final part describes modifications to the basic design of the machine so that it may be used specifically for meteorological purposes. The modifications will enable both weather satellite and radio facsimile broadcasts to be printed.

Weather charts, prepared by hand or computer, are transmitted by shortwave and long-wave radio by most national meteorological organisations, (see Ref. 13). The internationally adopted standards for drum rotation speeds and index of co-operation (i.o.c.) are 60, 90 and 120 rev/min and 576 or 288 respectively. The 288 index is sometimes referred to as 'alternate line scanning'. 90 rev/min charts are invariably for aeronautical use. The transmissions are frequency shift keyed  $\pm 400$ Hz on short-wave and  $\pm 150$  Hz on long wave. Some charts are sent on one sideband of a double side-band trans-

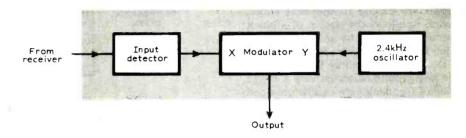
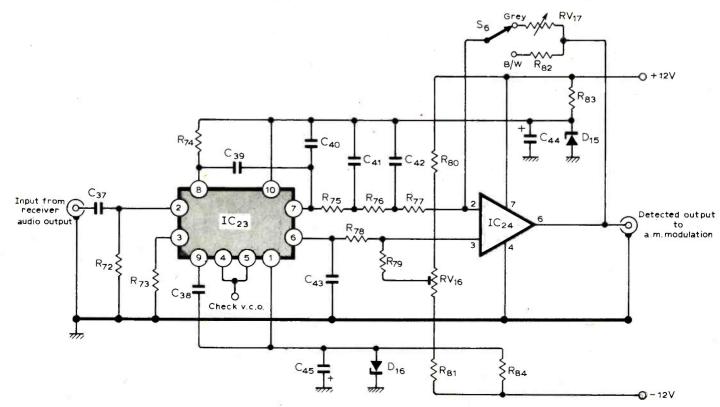


Fig. 16. Frequency-shift keying (f.s.k.) terminal block diagram,

mission, often with teleprinter traffic on the other. Reception requires a good communications receiver with a stable beat frequency oscillator (b.f.o.) and a frequency shift keying (f.s.k.) terminal connected to the receiver audio output (see Fig. 16). This provides a machinecompatible output to the facsimile machine described earlier. The audio

Fig. 17. Input detector of f.s.k. terminal circuit.

signal from the receiver is detected and applied to one input port of an analogue modulator or mixer, an accurate 2.4kHz signal being applied to the other. The output is the product of the two signals. Since most charts are black and white, the detector is arranged to latch between two levels corresponding to black and white; this enhances copy under poor signal conditions. For those cases where greys are required, such as for the Russian composite chart and Meteor satellite transmissions, the detector can be switched to respond to varying levels. The detector and a.m. modulator are powered from a stabi-



lized power supply with a very low output ripple.

The circuit details for the input detector are shown in Fig. 17. The receiver audio is applied to one input of the phase-lock loop  $IC_{23}$  via  $C_{37}$ , while the other input is balanced to ground. The output comprising the f.m. demodulation of the input frequency-shift passes through the low-pass filter R75, R<sub>76</sub>, R<sub>77</sub>, C<sub>41</sub> and C<sub>42</sub> to operational amplifier  $IC_{24}$ . The d.c. level from  $IC_{23}$  is maintained by the input to the noninverting input of the op-amp via R78. C<sub>43</sub> decouples any residual v.c.o. signal, and together with the low-pass filter removes the loop p.s.d. sum frequency. IC24 is run with its negative rail to ground to ensure that only positive signals are passed to the next stage. Switch S<sub>6</sub> allows the option of a black and white picture by placing a large value feedback resistor, R<sub>82</sub> across IC<sub>24</sub> so that it latches solidly between positive and ground. Alternatively a lower value of feedback gain can be obtained by selecting RV<sub>17</sub> which can be preset to give the required grey scale. The grey reference level for half carrier shift is finely set by preset RV<sub>16</sub>.

The output of the detector is applied to the detector i/p terminal of balanced modulator  $IC_{25}$  via  $RV_{19}$ , which sets the modulation depth.  $IC_{25}$  is a double balanced mixer which is used here to amplitude modulate the detected signal onto a 2.4kHz carrier. This is fed in via RV<sub>18</sub>, which sets the carrier level, to the carrier input. Input biasing is effected by  $R_{86}$ ,  $R_{87}$ ,  $R_{88}$  and  $R_{89}$ . The residual level of the output carrier is set by RV20 so that the carrier is modulated to 75%, the residual 25% being used in the facsimile machine for clocking. The gain is preset by  $R_{90}$ , the bias by  $R_{92}$ , and  $R_{93}$ and R94 are the chip output transistor collector loads. The output terminals are at approximately +10V, so the output signal is a.c. coupled by  $C_{48}$ .  $R_{85}$  and R<sub>91</sub> set the carrier mean d.c. level. The -5V rail is derived from the -12V supply by  $R_{95}$ ,  $D_{17}$  and  $C_{49}$ . (Note: pin assignments are shown in Fig. 18 for the 'L' 14 pin d.i.l. version of the Motorola MC1496. With appropriate pin connections, the Motorola 'G' version or the Signetics NE5596 'A' or 'K' can be used).

With the circuit values given, the v.c.o. frequency of  $IC_{23}$  is 5.5kHz. This was found to be a good compromise between the upper frequency limit of the receiver audio amplifier and the lower frequency limit for black to white transitions for fine detail. Tests showed that for a b.f.o. frequency of 3kHz fine lettering was not discernable, and few communication receivers have a good response above 8kHz.

A crystal-controlled 2.4kHz generator is shown in Fig. 19. There are many ways of producing the frequency accurately, but this shows a method using a fairly standard crystal bar. The 144kHz crystal is the feedback element in a simple t.t.l. gate oscillator, IC<sub>26</sub>. The

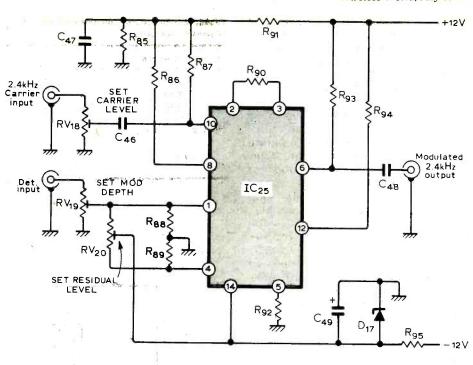
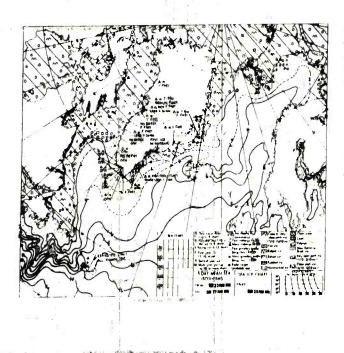
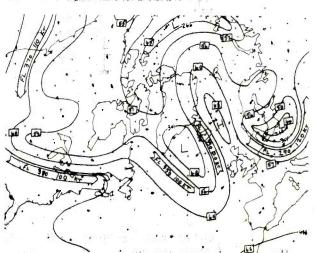


Fig. 18. Amplitude modulator of f.s.k. terminal circuit.



120 rev/min radio weather facsimile chart. A typical chart for general meteorological use, showing sea ice and 5 day mean sea isotherms.



90 rev/min radio weather facsimile chart. Charts sent at 90 rev/min are invariably for aeronautical use. This chart shows upper air wind speed for pilots flying the North Atlantic.

output is divided by five in IC27 and further divided by 12 in IC28. The resultant 2.4kHz is taken directly to the f.s.k. modulator IC25 and buffered and inverted in IC29. This output is used in the facsimile machine to drive the motor circuitry and detector. The inversion in IC29 partially corrects for phase shift in the f.s.k. input detector and precludes RV<sub>8</sub>, the sample pulse delay pot in the facsimile machine having to be adjusted differently for satellite pictures and facsimile charts. The power supply circuit for the f.s.k. terminal, shown in Fig. 20, uses i.c. voltage regulators  $IC_{30}$  and  $IC_{31}$  with external transistors  $Tr_{20}$  and  $Tr_{21}$  to increase the regulating sensitivity. This gives no output protection, but gives a very high input rejection and hence extremely low ripple. If a less smoothed supply is used, hum bars are prone to appear on the final print as a regular

speckling of the chart lines. The actual modifications to the facsimile machine itself are straightforward and involve the addition of a phaselocked frequency generator, two binary dividers, and switching to change the motor drive frequencies. Fig. 21a shows the essentials of the basic system before modification. Note that the APT/SR switch S has been added to illustrate the routing of APT or SR line division frequencies - in the basic machine the 1/5 line position of the line division switch S<sub>3</sub> can be used for APT/WEFAX. The modifications to the basic design are shown in Fig. 21b. The line division switch remains, but the APT/SR switch is enlarged to give positions for 60, 90, 120 and 240 drum revolutions per minute, as well as the SR line division rates of 240 rev/min for 1/5 line, 192 rev/min for 1/4 line and 144 rev/min for 1/3 line. For 60, 120 and 240 rev/min the 2.4kHz is divided by 50 and is selected by S<sub>7b</sub> to pass directly to the motor drive power amplifier, or divided by two, or divided by four, to give 240, 120 or 60 rev/min respectively. For 90 rev/min the path is the same as for 60 rev/min except that the 2.4kHz is increased 11/2 times to 3.6kHz to give an output of 60 rev/min times 11/2, i.e. 90 rev/min. The 3.6kHz generator is shown in Fig. 22. The 2.4kHz input is applied to phaselock loop  $IC_{32}$ . The output of the 3.6kHz v.c.o. is amplified by  ${\rm Tr}_{22}$  and taken to the drum function switch  $S_{7a}$  and to duodecal divider IC33 connected as a divide-by-three circuit. The 1200 Hz output from this circuit is returned to  $IC_{32}$  in order to phase lock the v.c.o. to the 2.4kHz input. The SR signal path remains the same as in the basic scheme. Since the motor drive circuit is not as efficient at lower frequencies, RV<sub>11</sub> in the motor drive circuit (Fig. 12) is advanced when the chart modification is carried out. The drive at the higher frequencies is then automatically reduced by S<sub>7d</sub> switching the R V<sub>11</sub> wiper to ground via  $R_{111}$  for 240 rev/min and R<sub>112</sub> for the SR frequencies. The motor drive voltage therefore remains

Table 1. Settings for gain potentiometer RV<sub>6</sub> (on a scale of 0-10) as used on the prototype facsimile machine.

Charts (rev/min)	Lo.c.		Setting
120	228	(no expansion, linear)	8.20
120	576	(no expansion, linear)	7.20
90 _	576	(no expansion, linear)	7.00
60	576	(no expansion, linear)	6.80
NOAAs, Meteor-25		with appropriate log/lin	3.00
		and expander settings)	
ATS-3		with appropriate log/linand expander settings)	4.50

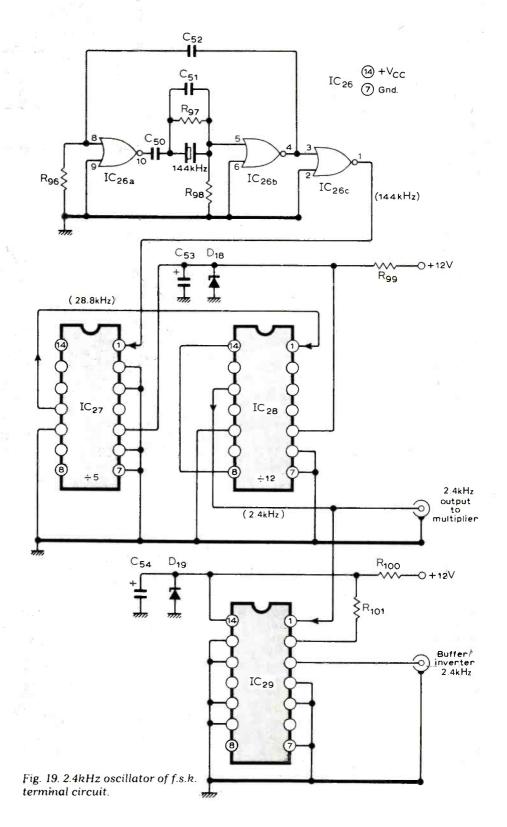


Fig. 20. Low-ripple power supply for f.s.k. terminal circuit.

approximately constant at all drum rates. Depending on the type of transformer used in the motor power amplifier, the values of coupling capacitors  $C_{24}$ ,  $C_{25}$  and of tuning capacitor  $C_{27}$  in Fig. 12 may have to be increased, although in the prototype this was not found to be necessary.

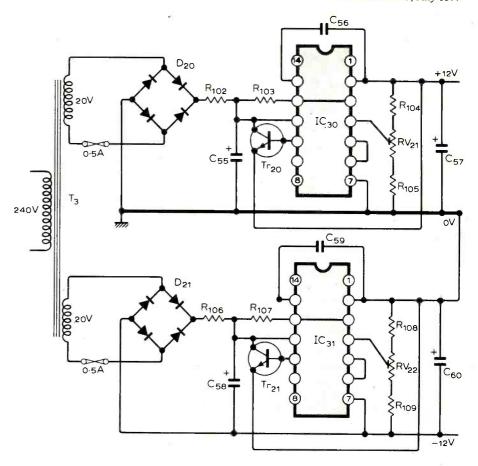
The traverse modification concerns the provision of two traverse speeds by switching and an alternative gear train. The same gears are used for SR pictures and 120 rev/min charts, but for 60 rev/min charts the standard synchronous motor used for the traverse would not run on a 12Hz supply in the prototype and simple switching was arranged to apply 50Hz mains to the motor with a replacement gear train to give the correct rate of drive. For 120 rev/min the switching between the synchronous low speed (normal) and the 50Hz rate (fast) gives approximately the correct drive speeds for 576 and 288 i.o.c. respectively. At 60 and 90 rev/min, charts are normally only sent at 576 i.o.c. The gearing has to be changed to a ratio of 7:1, using the motor and roller size described earlier. The situation for printing satellite pictures remains the same, i.e. direct drive (1:1) for ATS-3, 2:1 at "normal" for NOAAs, and 2:1 at "fast" for Meteor-2. (Note: as a guide, in the original machine the 7:1 nominal gearing was 60-107 for motor to shaft. 23-90 for shaft to roller, these representing teeth of diametrical pitch 100).

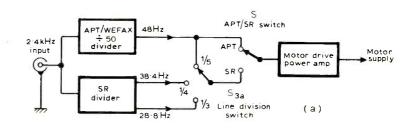
#### Operation for radio facsimile charts

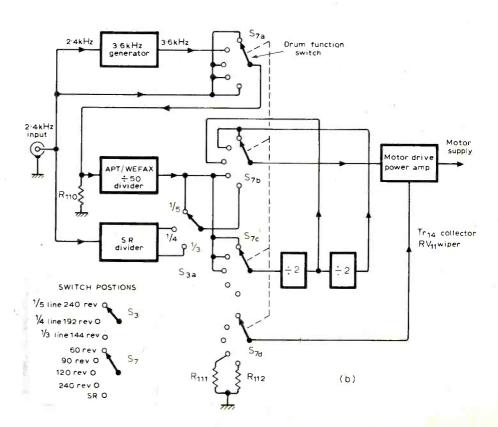
The facsimile machine gain pot setting has to allow for the effective writing speed of the crater-tube light beam at different drum and traverse rates. The prototype used an analogue turns counting dial for setting RV<sub>6</sub> (see Fig. 7). The settings used are set out in Table 1.

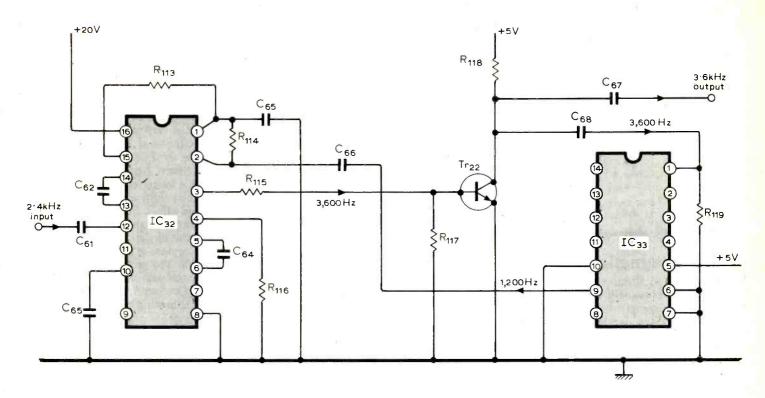
The output of the f.s.k. terminal is taken to the expander input, with the expander set for a direct signal i.e. no expansion. Phasing is carried out as for satellite pictures. No strobing is used and the monitor oscilloscope is triggered from the sync output socket. The drum edge pulse thus appears every two or four sweeps of the oscilloscope time-base; this is quite adequate for positioning the drum and chart edges. Detector switch S<sub>6</sub> is set to black-andwhite, the receiver is tuned to the required signal and the beat frequency oscillator set to give bright/dim keying of the crater tube. This can be done without great precision on short-wave

Fig. 21. Essential modifications to the facsimile machine, showing (a) — before modification and (b) — after modification.









Components list

but requires more finesse on v.l.f. signals due to the reduced frequency shift. Received chart quality can be improved in the presence of interference by reducing the receiver i.f. bandwidth to just encompass the carrier shift. As a matter of detail, most transmissions have a white inter-chart level and short duration black edge phasing pulses. Those stations of French, or previously French colonial origin, send a black resting level and half-line black/white phasing bars. According to which side of the carrier the b.f.o. is tuned — for double sideband transmissions — the chart may be printed as black lines on white or viceversa. The option is useful not only for slide production but also to enable a readable copy to be obtained if there is severe interference to one side of the carrier.

The Russian weather charts, that contain strips of computer-processed Meteor satellite pictures, require the detector to be switched to grey on  $S_6$  and  $RV_{17}$  adjusted for optimum results. consistent with black lines being printed on the chart.

#### Photographic materials

The author has found that a most suitable material for all prints, both satellite pictures and radio facsimile charts, is Ilford's Ilfospeed 2.1.M and 3.1. M, a fast-processing resin coated, polyethylene laminated paper. For development an Ilfospeed developer is available, although Kodak D-19 used in its concentrated working solution strength has given excellent results.

It should be noted that this article refers to special radio transmissions and any enquiry concerning reception licencing should be addressed to the relevant licencing authority.

Fig. 22. Phase-locked 3.6kHz generator circuit for "90 rev/min" charts. Correction note! On IC  $_{\rm 32}$  the connection shown from pin 10 to ground via C  $_{\rm 65}$  should be a connection from pin 11 to ground via C  $_{\rm 63}$ 

Crystal

Con	iponents list			Crys	stai		
Resi	istors (¼W 20% i	unless other	wise stated)	144	kHz quartz bar (Ś	enator Crys	tals)
72	560	96	1.8k	Dioc	las		
73	560	97	150k				
74	4.7k	98	1.8k	15-1		nW zeners	
75	3.3k	99	120, 1W	20	RS REC70	or similar	
76	3.3k	100	270, ½W	21	RS REC70	or similar	
77	3.3k	101	470				
78	10k	102	10	Inte	grated circuits		
79	. 10k	103	2.2k	0.0			01174071
80	4.7k	104	680	23	NE565	. 29	SN7437N
81	4.7k	105	680	24	SN72741N	30	~A723C
82	1.2M	106	10	25	MC1496L	31	△A723C
83	270, 1W	107	2.2k	26	SN7402N	32	NE562B
84	270, 1W	108	680	27	SN7490N	33	SN7492N
85	1 k	109	680	28	SN7492N		
86	47	110	2.7k				
87	47	111	100	Varia	able resistors (pr	esets)	
88	47	112	330	1.0	2 El. 10 A		
89	47	113	1 k	16	2.5k 10 turn		,
90	1 k	114	1 k	17	0.5M	20	10k
91	1 k	115	1.5k	18	10k	21	2k
92	6.8k	116	1.8k	19	20k	22	2k
93	3.9k	117	100	Can	acitors (F. un	occ other	
94	3.9k	118	1 k	Cap	acitors ( un	ess otherw	vise stated)
95	330, ½W	. 119	1 k	37	0.022	53	100/25V
				38 0	0.01 + 0.0015	54	100/25V
Tran	sistors			39	0.0012	55	200/35V
20		DEVE	4	40	0.022	56	100p
21			1 or similar	41	0.047	57	100/35V
22			1 or similar	42	0.047	58	' 200/35V
22		214370	4 or similar	43	0.082	59	100p
Tran	sformer			44	100/25V	60	100/35V
				45	100/25V	61	0.1
3	0-20V @ 1A			46	0.22	62	1.0 Mylar
	0-20V @ 1A			47	0.33	63	0.068
RS C	omponents			48	0.10	64	0.068
				49	47/12V	65	0.082
Swi	tches			50	0.0068	66	0.082
6	SPST toggle			51	560p	67	0.47
7	4 pole 5 way	rotary		52	0.01	68	1.0

## New Products

#### Electromagnetic pump

The Appliance Components Eckerle ETU21 electromagnetic piston pump will handle both corrosive and non-corrosive thin, clean liquids. The latest version is fitted with Delrin inlet and outlet fittings but a more expensive model with stainless steel fittings is available. Measuring  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in  $\times$   $3\frac{1}{4}$  in, the pump is self-priming and will handle up to 11 gallons an hour. It may be driven via a silicon semiconductor diode for a 12 to 240V 50Hz a.c. supply, and operates at 25 times a second. Maximum discharge height is 65ft and the maximum vertical lift is 10ft. Apart from non-return valves, the only moving part is the metal piston. Internal metal components, which require no lubrication, are made from corrosion resistant materials. The materials used for the moulded seals and valves can be selected to suit the liquid being handled. Appliance Components Ltd, Cordwallis Street, Maidenhead, Berks SL6 7BQ. WW 301

#### I/O ports

Bidirectional, latched input/output ports (interface vector bytes) are announced by the Signetics group of Mullard. The 8-bit ports are intended as interface elements for microprocessors, being compatible with the 8X300 micro. Each i.v. byte contains eight data latches, which can receive data from

either a microprocessor port or a user port, the two modes being under separate control. Priority is given to the user port.

The bytes are programmed by the user or manufacturer to recognize an 8-bit address, which opens the port and allows data through when a 'select' signal is applied. Data transfer is stopped when the address no longer matches the programmed, internal address of the byte. Types 8T32 and 8T36 possess three-state outputs, while the 8T33 and 8T35 bytes are open-collector units. 8T32 and '33 are synchronous, '35 and '36 asynchronous. The voltage supply needed is 5V and the modules are in 24-pin packages. Mullard Ltd, Mullard House, Torrington Place, London WC1E 7HD. WW 302

#### Component meter

The Wayne Kerr component meter B424 measures resistance, capacitance and inductance on the bridge principle. The display reads up to 1999, and measurements are given up to  $20M\Omega$ , 20mF and 2kH. Resolution on the most sensitive ranges is  $10m\Omega$ , 0.1pF and  $0.1\mu H$ . An analogue output is available to feed ancillary equipment. The instrument has an accuracy of 0.25% ( $\pm$  one digit) on all ranges, and is suitable for battery or mains operation. Selection of R, C or L is by push-button, and range-changing by 9-position rotary switch. Illuminated pointers indicate the most appropriate range, and the display also includes decimal points and units. Operating the range switch automatically selects the most suitable test frequency: 1kHz or 100/120Hz. Two test terminals are normally used, but a third is available if required for screened connections. Bias voltage is provided for polarising electrolytics under test. When inductors with high-permeability cores are being measured the test signal level is held below 100mV. Wilmot Breeden Electronics Ltd, 442 Bath Road, Slough, Berks SL1 6BB. WW 303

# WAYNE KERR Component Meter B424 BIAS SUPRIV C TRIM C TRIM WW 303

#### Fluxmeter

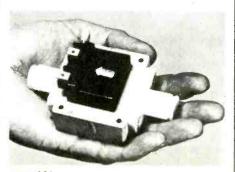
The Austrian made Norma Fluxmeter detects voltage time integrals to measure magnetic flux, flux density and mutual induction. The range is from 0.1 to 50mWb in six ranges with a sensitivity of  $1\mu$ Wb and an accuracy of  $\pm 1\%$  of f.s.d. The instrument has an auto-zero facility and a recorder output, with a source resistance of  $2k\Omega$ , on which 1Vcorresponds to f.s.d. The instrument operates either from the mains or rechargeable batteries. Two probes are available, one with a turns × area of  $10^{-2}$ m<sup>2</sup>, and the other  $6 \times 10^{-4}$ m<sup>2</sup>. A standard source is also available with a  $3.5 \times 15.5$ mm airgap having an induction, say Cropico, of 500 mT4, accurate to within 1%. The unit measures 160 imes $240 \times 310$ mm and weighs 3.8kg. The price is £964 excluding v.a.t. The search coils and calibrating magnet are extra. Cropico say delivery is around three to four weeks. Cropico Ltd, Hampton Road, Croydon CR9 2RU. WW 304

#### Microwave power meter

The Sanders Division of Marconi Instruments have introduced a programmable, thin film, thermo-electric (t.f.t.) power meter, type 6550B, for power measurement at microwave frequencies. Replacing the type 6550A, the meter has binary-coded decimal, programmable ranging, automatic range and scale selection and auto-zero



WW 304



WW 301

facilities. It can be used with a range of t.f.t. power heads covering frequencies between 10MHz and 40GHz with a power range from  $1\mu W$  to 3W. The instrument can be used in automatic test systems, but in its manual modes is also suitable for use as a conventional power meter. The t.f.t. power heads available are compatible with all the power meters in the company's range. Marconi Instruments Ltd — Sanders Division, Gunnels Wood Road, Stevenage, Herts, SG1 2AU.

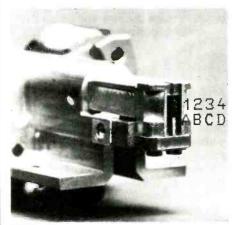
WW 305

#### **Dual-in-line reed relay**

A range of d.i.l. packaged reed relays is now offered by Feme. Single-pole normally-open, double-pole normally-open, and single-pole changeover contact arrangements are available as standard with coil voltage ratings of 5, 6, 12, and 24 volts d.c. Rhodium contacts are used to obtain maximum life at power levels within the ratings of the contacts. Quiller Components Ltd, Cardigan House, Winton, Bournemouth, Dorset, BH9 1AU. WW 307

#### Dot matrix printer

A dot matrix serial printer developed by Honeywell Information Systems Italia is controlled by a built-in microprocessor. Its printing head (see photo) has needles operated electromagnetically to a  $7 \times 7$  or  $7 \times 9$  dot matrix and operates



WW 309



at speeds up to 120 characters per second. There are 132 print positions and the character set, which can be changed by replacing a character generating read-only memory, comprises 128 symbols. An original and up to four copies can be printed, and options such as front feed or dual paper movement are available. At every print interruption the print head automatically moves a space to the right to make the printed characters visible. The inked ribbon is contained in a removable cartridge. Honeywell Information Systems Italia, Caluso, Turin, Italy.

WW 309

#### 25MHz oscilloscope

A range of measuring facilities usually found on wider-band instruments is provided by Philips on the dual-trace PM3214. The delayed timebase, which can be displayed effectively at the same time as the main sweep and strobe, is calibrated and can be made to start immediately after the delay or on receipt of a trigger after the delay. Sensitivity is 2mV per centimetre from 0 to 25MHz and triggering modes include full-range auto, a.c. or d.c. and television line or frame.

For those occasions when signal "low' cannot be earth, the instrument is double-insulated to enable it to be used without an earth connexion. Batteries may alternatively be used and a variety of mains supply voltages can be accommodated. Pye Unicam Ltd, York Street, Cambridge.

WW 311

#### Television off-air receiver

A crystal controlled mono-channel, mono-standard receiver for off-air professional television applications has been introduced by Barco. Designated VSD2/X, the receiver is supplied for any channel between 47 and 865MHz, including mid-band channels, and for television standards BG, DK, I, and L. The channel selectivity is sufficiently

high that the receiver can be used in situations where the field strength of the adjacent (disturbing) channel is several times higher than the strength of the chosen channel. Relative indication of the field strength is presented on a front panel meter. N.V. Cobar Barco Electronic, Video Systems Department, Th. Sevenslaan 106, 8500 Kortrijk, Belgium.

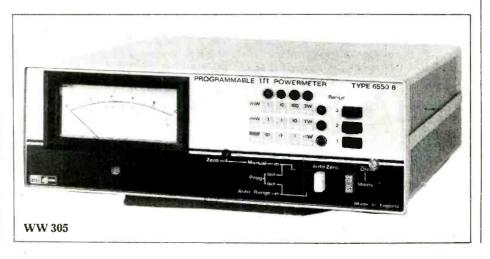
WW 306

#### 1000-watt transceiver

The National Radio transceiver type NCX-1000 has a transmitter power output of 1000 watts p.e.p. on s.s.b.; 1000 watts c.w. (normal c.w. duty cycle); and 500 watts a.m. or f.s.k. Its frequency coverage is 3.5 to 30MHz. Output impedance is 25-100 ohms (minimum tuning range of pi network). Carrier and opposite sideband suppression is greater than 40dB, while receiver sensitivity is better than  $0.5\mu V$  for 10dB (s + n)/n ratio. Selectivity is 2.7kHz (a crystal lattice filter is used) and the receiver dynamic range is 105dB. Image and i.f. rejection is better than 60dB. Export Division, EMEC Inc., P.O. Box 1285, Hallandale, Florida 33009, USA. WW 310

#### Operational amplifier

The 1435/1435-83 is a differential input operational amplifier designed for amplification of wideband complex waveforms with frequency components from d.c. to 1GHz. Gain accuracy is 0.01%. This is reflected in the settling time specification of 70ns to 0.01% for a 10-volt output step. There is a level frequency response beyond 100kHz and smooth 6 dB/octave roll-off beyond 100MHz. When handling complex waveforms such as square pulses, overshoot is less than 1% of output pulse amplitude. Operating temperature is -55°C to +125°C. Teledyne Philbrick, Heathrow House, Bath Road, Cranford, Middlesex TW5 9QQ. WW 308



## Sidebands by mixer

#### **Bletherization**

The on-going initiation of marketingoriented buzzwords develops in their enunciator an in-built motivation for the generation of enhanced input/output ratios. When it comes to the crunch, marketing is an aggressivelyformulated scenario of both software and hardware-oriented data organization, using sophisticated, numbercrunching equipment for the on-line analysis of a cash-flow situation. At the end of the day, the viability of any throughput-motivated validization operation must hopefully depend on the dialogue between personnel engaged in hardware generation and those who basically adjust output-level values to maximize financial advantage, in a committed operation. When intelligence communication is contraindicated, obscurantization can be generated by sophisticated employment of in-built jargonisation, soonest. Or something.

#### **Update**

Some of our readers who have been amateur constructors since capacitance was measured in jars have been baffled by the newer system of component values that are now common. We have explained them before, but we still receive the odd query: if you've been used to dealing with  $0.01\mu F$  capacitors for fifty years, it comes as a shock to find that you should have been calling the wretched things 10n.

Briefly, it goes something like this. The idea developed from a British Standard designed to avoid decimal points and long strings of noughts on components themselves. On circuit diagrams, the nature of the component can also be omitted - a capacitor is obviously measured in fractions of a farad, so the F is redundant. The decimal point is replaced by the multiplier of the unit (k, M,  $\mu$ , etc) and the full range of noughts needed is two. For example, 0.0033 µF would be written 3n3, meaning 3.3 nanofarads (nano =  $10^{-9}$ ). A resistor of 3,300 $\Omega$  is 3k3 and an inductor of 0.0048 henries becomes 4m8 (4.8mH). A 0.1µF capacitor is 100n, and so on. It's much simpler than the old way and it does avoid decimal points, which can so easily be missed out.

#### Sounds philological

The sheer labour that engineers go through to bring forth a new device or system fades into insignificance beside the agonies of mind they suffer when they have to think up a name for it. The systems of sound reproduction that use three or more loudspeakers are no exception, in that they have been called everything from quadraphonic to surround-sound, from perisonic to four-channel: and they are just the printable ones. Surely, it's now time to settle down, put away the Latin, Greek and Oxford English dictionaries and come up with a sensible name.

"Quadraphony" is not a good choice. To start with, it's a Graeco-Roman mess, conceived on the wrong side of the blankets, and secondly, the meaning is wrong. It implies a square sound, which is surely not what is intended: a square-sounding punk rock group is not an idea I can easily contemplate. In any case, it should be quadro-, the adjectival form, not quadra-. Or perhaps quadri-, if the number four is intended.

"Surround-sound" has been used rather a lot and has the merit of describing the effect rather than the means of producing it, which could change — it avoids the use of any part of a word meaning "square" or "four". We already have systems, which can use three or six loudspeakers, to which the term quadraphonic is not applicable. My feeling is, though, that the word is too long and is ugly when used adjectivally.

"Ambisonic" is good, but is used almost as a trade-name. For this reason, it is unlikely to be adopted by orgnizations who have their own nominal axes to grind.

Any reference to the number four is not a good idea, even if it were always the right number. It has most relevance to a system using four completely separate channels, but this can't be used for all types of sound reproduction and can't, therefore, be used in an overall description. My own suggestion is to term the reproduced surrounding sound field the phonosphere and to coin the word "phonospheric" to describe such equipment. I shall now sit back and await retribution for my temerity.

#### 2p or not 2p?

Not that tuppence will get you very far in this inflationary age, but it does seem extraordinary that a plain, ordinary (or even coloured ordinary) resistor can cost up to 5p. It seems possible, since the majority of our readers are employed in the electronics industry, that whenever they are seized with the desire to build an amplifier, a commensurate number of relevant components promptly disappears from their labs (a company I know of used to keep small components for engineers to use as they needed them, without having to sign a stores chit, on the basis that each engineer would probably only build one television set and one amplifier and that number of components could be written off).

But that is irrelevant if the prospective builder is not able to liberate components or does not possess the legendary "junk box", beloved of writers of books entitled "The Practical Guide to . . . " So, they are faced with problems of supply and, having located a source, the cost. Time was when you could find a radio shop in any town which sold components, not teak-finished furniture with knobs on, where you could buy everything needed. I remember buying everything I needed for a 12in television set, quite casually, from the local shop. (I won't say how long ago, but Sutton Coldfield and Ally Pally had it all to themselves.)

The only way you can buy stuff now is to send off to a mail order establishment, and very good some of them are, if expensive. I would have thought, and I have no doubt that a great number of component suppliers will put me straight here, that the High Street shops of yore could still perform a very useful function and make a profit doing it. Admittedly, they couldn't stock all the exotic bits and pieces we are now used to, but the ordinary components and materials ought to be no problem. They would be able to buy in bulk from manufacturers who won't deal with the public and, in any case, couldn't handle an order for a few pence. Free of the burden of postage, packing and insurance, they could probably sell components at a lower price, and to boost their sales they could assemble kits of parts for the more popular small designs and sell them both directly and by mail order. Perhaps the new 'byte' shops will do something like that.

#### Cuckoos

"Nah, well, it's analogue, innit? Wot yer want's a digital readaht." Thus spake a young man of nearly six at the recent RSGB exhibition, as his friend (well turned seven) commented on some frequency-measuring instruments. They caught sight of me and, since it looked as though they might draw me into the discussion. I hurried away before they discovered my relative ignorance of such matters.

But really, haven't these infants more immediately fascinating pursuits to occupy them? Have grass-snakes and guinea-pigs totally disappeared from these islands? Surely not, and yet here were these two, looking as unlike infant prodigies as it is possible to imagine, discussing, oscillator stability and instrument design while outside, the toads were toadying and field-mice fielding away like anything.

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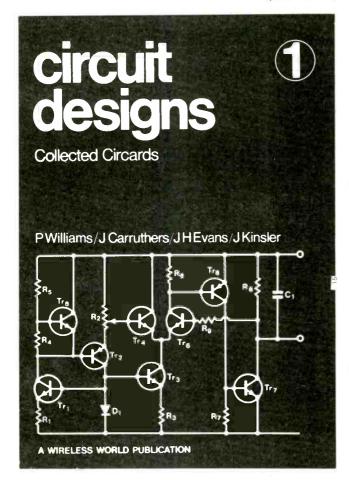
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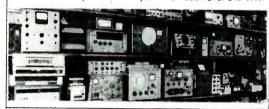
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NEW COMPONENTS
Resistors. 5% carbon E12 2.7Ω to 10M.
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470mf 11p. 100mf 18p. Zener diodes
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MAINS TRANSFORMERS 6-0-6V 100mA 94p. 9-0-9V 75mA 94p. 12-0-12V 50mA 94p. 0/12/15/20/24/30V 1A £3.65. 0/12/15/20/24/30V 2A £4.95. 18V 1A £1.95. 6-0-6V 1½A £2.55. 9-0-9V 1A £2.19. 12-0-12V 1A £2.49. 15-0-15V 1A £2.69. 30-0-30V 1A £3.39.

PRINTED CIRCUIT KITS, ETC.\* Contains etching dish, 100 sq. ins. of pc board, 1 lb. ferric chloride, etch resist pen, drill bit and laminate cutter £3.65.
1 lb. ferric chloride 95p. 100 sq. ins. pc board 75p. Etch resist pen 75p.

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With 4-way multi-jack connector. Type 1 3/4½/6V at 100mA £2.30. Type 2 6/7½/9V 300mA £2.90.

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15-WATT KIT IN CHASSIS FORM When you are looking for a good speaker, why

not build your own from this kit. It's the unit which we supply with the enclosures illustrated below Size-13" - 8" (approx.) woofer (EMI),tweeter, and matching crossover components Power handling capacity 15 watts rms. 30 watts peak.



£1700 PER STEREO PAIR + P&Pf340



#### **EASY-TO-BUILD** WITH ENCLOSURE

Specially designed by RT-VC for cost-conscious hi-fi enthusiasts these kits incorporate two teak-

simulate enclosures, two EMI 13" > 8" (approx.) woofers, two tweeters and a pair of matching crossovers. Fasily constructed justing a few basic tools. Supplied complete with an easy-to-follow circuit diagram, and crossover components. Input 15 watts rms. £2550 30 watts peak, each unit. Cabinet size 20"  $\times$  11"  $\simeq$   $9\frac{1}{2}$ " PER STEREO PAIR + p & p £5.50

#### COMPACT' FOR TOP VALUE

How about this for incredible bookshelf value from RT-VC! A pair of high efficiency units for only £7.50 - just what you need for low power amplifiers. These infinite baffle enclosures come to you ready mitred and professionally finished. Each cabinet measures

12" × 9" × 5" (approx.) deep, and is in wood simulate. Complete with two 8" (approx.) speakers for max. power handling of 7 watts.



SPEAKERS Two models - Quo IIb, teak veneer, 12 watts rms, 24 watts peak,  $18^{+}_{2} + 13^{+}_{2} + 7^{+}_{4}$ 

(approx.) CE34 PER PAIR + p & p £6.50 Duo III. 20 watts rms. 40 watts peak 27" + 13" × 11½" (approx.) CE52 PER PAIR



#### EASY TO BUILD RECORD PLAYER KIT

+ p & p f 7.50

Ideally suited for the constructor who requires a complete stereo unit at a budget price, comprising ready assembled stereo

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£2695 p & p £4.05

+ p & p £1.50

#### CAR RADIO



Complete with speaker, baffle and fixing strip The Tourist IV for the experienced constructor only. The Tourist IV has five push buttons, four medium band and one for long wave band The tuning scale is illuminated and attractive small aluminium control knobs are used for manual tuning and volume control. The modern style fascia has been designed to blend with most car interiors and the finished radio will slot into a standard car radio aperture. MOTOR Size approx. 7" × 2" × 41 Power Supply Nominal 12 volts AWARD positive or negative earth £1250 (altered internally) Power

Output 4 watts into 4 ohms.

PERSONAL SHOPPERS ONLY Viscount IV 20 x 20 Amplifier as illustrated plus I pair of speakers finished in teak with melamine panels 8" drive unit and 31 approx tweeter 13" 101 22 size approx. £4500 6606000000 SPECIAL

illustrated above 20 x 20 WATT STEREO AMPLIFIER

Superb Viscount IV unit in teak-finished cabinet. Silver fascia with alimunium rotary controls and pushbuttons, red mains indicator and stereo jack socket. 🖜 Function switch for mic. magnetic and crystal pick-ups, tape, tuner, and auxiliary Rear panel features two mains outlets. DIN speaker and input sockets, plus fuse. 20 + 20 watts rms. 40 + 40 watts neak.

### SPECIAL

**OFFER** 



Duo speaker system II or III. Viscount Amplifier, MP60 type furntable complete

PERSONAL SHOPPERS ONLY

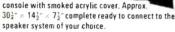
DECCA DC1000 Stereo cassette, ready built tape deck, replay/ £395 record P.C.B. with pair record / replay heads AM. FM. TUNER P.C.B. with Mullard L.P. 1186, 1185, 1181 modules £Q 50 CROWN 5 push button car radio, LW. MW.12v Pos. neg. earth 5 watts £1595 output, tone control complete with speaker and fixing kit, in dash type
STEREO CASSETTE TAPE PLAYER Negative earth only, 3 watts
£1650

AM. FM. STEREO MULTIPLEX CAR RADIO/cassette player in £3900 dash fixing Negative earth 5 watts output only £695

SONIX 'TROOPER' Boys Military style mains, battery radio

#### VISCOUNT COMBI £6500

For personal shopper's only, this unit comprises The 20 × 20 Viscount amplifier BSR MP60 Type turntable housed in an attractive teak finished



BSR TURNTABLES BSR MP60 TYPE

Single play record playe (Chassis form) £15.95 less cartridge. P & P £2 00

Cartridges to suit above ACOS MAGNETIC STEREO £4 95 CERAMIC STEREO £1.95

BSR automatic record player deck (Chassis form) with cueing device and stereo £9.95 ceramic head

TURNTABLE illus. Popular BSR MP 60 type, complete with magnetic cartridge. Ready wired

P&P£2.00 diamond stylus, and de luxe plinth and COVET

30 x 30 WATT AMPLIFIER KIT

Output 30 + 30

£2900 +p & p £2.10 PYE STEREO GRAM CHASSIS

**DECCA 20 WATTS STEREO SPEAKER** This matching loudspeaker system is hand made, kit comprises of two 8"dia meter approx, base drive unit, with heavy die cast chassis laminated cones with rolled P.V.C. surrounds, two 33 diameter approx. domed tweeters

LM, VHF STEREO, VHF MONO. Controls for tuning volume, balance, bass and treble. Power output 7 watts R.M.S per channel 14 watts peak 8 ohms. 8" approx chassis speakers and BSR auto record player deck. £3500 PERSONAL SHOPPERS UNLY

Complete with circuit diagrams)
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Here's the mono unit you need to start off with. Gives you a good solid 35 watts rms, 70 watts peak output. Big features include two disc inputs, both for ceramic cartridges, tape input and microphone input. Level mixing controls fitted with integral push-pull switches. Independent bass and treble controls and master volume

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This budget practice amplifier, has been specially designed for the amateur, who requires a quality self-contained unit with all facilities 2 inputs - 1 for mic or guitar, the 2nd for record player or cassette deck, it also can be used for cine-sound amplification 2 volume controls, 1 for each input. also base and treble controls. Power output with internal speaker, 12 watts RMS, with remot speaker (not supplied) 20 watts £3250 RMS. Size approx. 17" + 9" × 11" + p & p £3.00

HOME 8 TRACK CARTRIDGE PLAYER

Automatically switche's programmes monitored by indicators, with manual override track selection. This unit will match with the Unisound modules and is compatable with the Viscount IV amplifier with Sim teak cabinet. approx. 9' - 8" - 3\frac{1}{2}", p & p £1.50 £1460

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KIT £14.50 P & P £2. For the experienced constructor who wants to design his own stereo Kit includes all necessary components including constructors manual. Plus Pair of easy to build 4 watt speakers in kit form, with teak simulate finish cabinets 12" x 9" x 5" approx.



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overheat protection. Complete with PZ20 Power Supply

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£29

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#### Specially designed by RT-VC for the

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watts rms, 60+60 peak.

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All dimensions are WidthxHeightxDepth PRICES 1 off inc. P & P but not VAT

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302 7x4½x5½" 6.79	E 9 x 7x 65"	10.38
303 7x6 x5¼" 8,66	F 9 ×10× 6.5"	12.19
		10.25
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305 11x4½x5½" 9.19	H 13 x 7x 65"	
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MOD-2 CASES		21000

Mod-2 in Woodgrain of finish in sizes A-L & N.

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extra for Louvres add L	S6 125×150×75mm 2.
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65×100×50mm 100×130×50mm Bare Bare

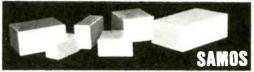
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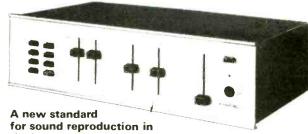
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AC132	£0.15	BC157	'£0.12	BC559		BIP19/		T/S90		2N3710	. E (
AC134	€0.15	BC158	£0.12		£0.14	20 MP	£0.80	UT46		2N3711	. E(
AC137	£0.15	BC159	£0.12	80115	£0.50	BRY39	£0.45	ZTX107		2N3819	£
AC141	€0.18	BC167	E0.12	BD116		BU105	£1.90	ZTX108	"£0.10	2N3820	£
AC141K		BC168		BD121		BU105/02	£1.95	ZTX109		2N3821	£C
AC142	£0.30		'£0.12	BD123		BU204	£1.70	ZTX300		2N3823	EC
AC176	€0.12	BC169C	'£0.12	BD124		8U205	£1.70	ZTX500	'£0.14	2N4058	,E(
AC176K				BD131		BU208	£2.40	2N1613	£0.20	2N4059	.EC
AC178	£0.25		'£0.10	BD132	£0.38	BU208/02	£2.95	2N1711	£0.20	2N4060	.EC
AC179	£0.25	BC171	'£0.10	BD131/		E1222	€0.38	2N1889	£0.45	2N4061	.EC
AC180	£0.20		'£0.10	132 MP	60.80	MJE 2955	€0.88	2N1890	£0.45	2N4062	.EC
AC180K			'£0.12	BD133	£0.60	MJE3055	€0.60	2N1893		2N4284	. EC
AC180K		BC177	€0.16	BD135	£0.36	MJE3440	€0.45	2N2147	€0.75	2N4285	.EC
	£0.20	BC178	£0.16	BD136	£0.36	MP8113	€0.45	2N2148	€0.70	2N4286	.EC
AC181K		BC179	£0.16	BD137	£0.38	MPF102	£0.35	2N2160	£0.80	2N4287	.EC
AC187	EO.16	BC180	£0.25	BD138	£0.45	MPF104	£0.39	2N2192	€0.38	2N4288	.EC
AC187K			£0.25	BD139	£0.54	MPF 105	£0.39	2N2193	£0.38	2N4289	.EG
AC188	£0.16	BC182L		BD140	£0.60		'£0.20	2N2194	£0.38	2N4290	.EC
AC188K			'£0.10	BD139/			'E0.20	2N2217	£0.22	2N4291	,ĒĆ
AD140	£0.60	BC183L		140 MP	£1.20		'£0.20	2N2218	£0.22	2N4292	. E.O
AD142	£0.85		'£0.10	BD155	£0.80		'£0.20	2N2218A	£0.20	2N4293	.EC
AD143	£0.75	BC184L		BD175	£0.60	OC22	£1.50	2N2219	€0.20	2N4921	.EC
AD.149	€0.60		'£0.11	BD176	£0.60	OC23	£1.50	2N2219A	£0.24	2N4923	.£0
AD161	£0.36		'£0.11	BD177	£0.68	OC24	£1.40	2N2904	£0.18	2N5135	. £0
AD162	£0.36		'£0.12	BD178	£0.68	OC25	€0.60	2N2904A	€0.21	2N5136	.EC
AD161/			E0.11	BD179	£0.75	OC26	£0.60	2N2905	£0.18	2N5138	. EC
161 MP		BC212L		BD201/		OC28	£0.90	2N2905A	£0.21	2N5194	£0
AF114	€0.20		'£0.11	202 MP	£1.70	OC29	£1.00	2N2906	£0.16	2N5245	.EG
AF115	£0.20	BC213L		BD203	£0.80	OC35	£0.90	2N2906A	£0.19	2N5294	£Ο
AF116	£0.20		'£0.12	BD204	£0.80	OC36	£0.90	2N2907	£0.20	2N5296	£0
AF117	£0.20	BC214L		BD203/		OC70	£0.15	2N2907A	£0.22	2N5457	£0
AF118	£0.40		*£0.16	204 MP	£1.70	OC71	£0.15	2N2926G	£0.09	2N545B	£Ο
AF124	£0.30		'E0.16	BDY20	£0.80		£0.15	2N2926Y	80.03	2N5459	£Ο
AF125	£0.30		'£0.15	BOX77	£0.90		£0.29	2N29260	*£0.08	2N5551	.E0
AF126	€0.30	BC251A	°£0.16	BF457	£0.37	TIP29A	€0.44	2N2926R	\$0.08°	2N6027	£Ο
AF127	£0.32	BC301	£0.30	BF458	£0.37	TIP29B	£0.52	2N2926B	\$0.03	2N6121	£O
AF139	£0.58	BC302	£0.28	BF459	£0.38	TIP29C	£0.62	2N3053	£0.16	2N6122	£Ο
AF180	£0.58	BC303	£0.32	BF594	'£0.15	TIP30Å	£0.50	2N3054	£0.40	40311	
AF181	£0.58	BC304	£0.38	BF596	'£0.17	TIP30B	£0.60	2N3055		40313	£0
AF186	€0.58		*£0.16	BFR39	£0.25	TIP30C	€0.70	2N3414	'£0.16	40316	
AF239	£0.38		'£0.15	BFR40	'£0.25	TIP31A	€0.54	2N3415		40317	£0
AL102	€0.95		'£0.15	BFR79	'£0.28	TIP31B		2N3416		40326	£0
AL103	£0.95		'£0.15	BFR80	'£0.28	TIP31C	£0.66	2N3417		40320	£0
	£1.00	BC440	£0.30	BFX29	€0.25	TIP32A	€0.68	2N3614		40346	£0
AU110	£1.00	BC441	€0.30	BFX30	£0.30	TIP32B		2N3615	£0.90		£0
	£1.00	BC460	£0.38	BFX84	£0.23	TIP32B	£0.76	2N3616		40347	£O
BC107A		BC461	£0.38	BFX85	£0.24	TIP41A	£0.80	2N3646		40348	60
BC107B		BC477	£0.20	BFX86	€0.25		€0.66	2N3702		40360	£0
	£0.08	BC478	£0.19	BFX87	£0.22	TIP41B	20.70	2N3703	80.03	40362	EO
BC108A		BC479	£0.20	BFX88	€0.22	TIPATO	£0.80	2N3704		40406	EO
	£0.08		'£0.12	BFX90	£0.55	TIP42A	£0.72	2N3705		40407	EO
BC108C			'£0.12	BFY5D	£0.14	TIP-12B	£0.78	2N3706	80.03	40408	£0
BC1098	£0.08	BC549	'£0.12	BFY51	£0.14	TIP42C		2N3707		40409	FO

#### 74 SERIES TTL ICs

	FOLL	SPECII	TCATIO	N GUA	RANTE	DALL	FAMOU	IS MAN	UFACT	URERS	
pe	Price	Type	Price	Type	Price	Type	Price	Type	Price	Type	Price
00	£0.14	7409	£0.15	7441	£0.64	7482	€0.85	7493	€0.40	74122	£0.50
01	£0.14	7410	£0.14	7442	€0.64	7483	€0.95	7494	€0.88	74123	€0.70
02	£0.15	7411	£0.23	7445	£0.90	7484	£0.98	7495	€0.75	74141	€0.80
03	£0.15	7412	£0.23	7446	€0.90	7485	£1.20	7496	£0.80	74154	£1.30
04	£0.15	7413	€0.27	7447	£0.78	7486	€0.30	74100	£1.00	74180	£1.10
05	£0.15	7414	€0.58	7448	€0.80	7489	£2.90	74110	£0.50	74181	£2.00
06	€0.30	7416	€0.28	7475	£0.48	7490	€0.42	74118	£0.90	74190	£1.50
07	€0.30	7417	€0.28	7480	€0.50	7491	€0.75	74119	£1.85	74198	£2.00
08	£0.15	7440	£0.15	7481	£0.95	7491	£0.75	74119	£0.30	74198	£1.90

#### **CMOSICs**

Type	Price	Type	Price	Type	Price	Type	Price	Type	Price	Type	Price
CD4000		CD4012	£0,18	CD4022	£0.95	CD4031		CD4046		CD4071	
CD4001	€0.18	CD4013	£0.50	CD-1023	£0.18	CD4035		CD4047		CD4072	
CD4002		C04015	£0.90	CD4024		CD4037		C04049		CD4081	
CD4D06	£0.98	CD4016	£0.50	CD4025	£0.18	CD4040		CD4050		CD4082	
C04007		CD4017	£0.90	CD4026		CD4041		CD4054		CD4510	
CD4008		CD4018	£1.00	CD4027	€0.60	CD4042		CD4055		CD4511	
CD4009	£0.55	CD4019	£0.52	C04028	£0.85	CD4043		CD4056		CD4516	
CD4010	£0.55	CD4020	£1.10	CD4029		CD4044		CD4069		C04518	
CD4011	£0.18	CD4021	£0.98	CD403D		C04045		CD4070		CD452D	
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#### LINEAR ICS

Туре	Price	Type	Price	Туре	Price	Type	Price	Type	Price
CA3011	£0.80	LM304	€3.00	MC1351P	'£0.85	UA703A	'£0.25	SN76013	N'61 40
CA3014	'£1.37	LM308H	'£0.95	MC1352P	'£0.85	UA709C	'£0.25	SN76023	
CA3018	'£0.70	LM309K	£1.75	MC1456G	'£0.85	72709	'£0.46	SN76110	
CA3020	'£1.40	LM320 5	V £2.00	MC1466L	£3.95	709P	'£0.25	SN76115	£1.90
CA3028A	£1.10	LM320-12		MC1469R	£2.50	UA710C	'£0.40	SN7666	£0.75
CA3035	'£1.30	LM320-15		MC1496G	FO 90	72710	'£0.30	SL4030	£1.75
CA3036	'£1.35	LM320-2		NE536	£2.00	UA711C	'£0.32	St 4 1 4 A	£1.75
CA3042	'£1.15	LM380N		NE515A	£2.10	72711	*£0.32	TAA550B	£0.35
CA3043	'£1.55	LM381AN		NE540	£2.40	UA723C	€0.50	TAA621A	£2.00
CA3046	'£0.50	LM3900N		NE555	£0.40	72723	€0.50	TAA661A	£1.50
CA3052	'£1.60	MC724P	£1.50	NE556	£0.82	UA741C	£0.20	TAD 100	
CA3054	'£1.94	MC1303L		NE561	£3.25	72741	£0.20	TBA5400	£1.30
CA3075	E1.50	MC1304F		NE562B	£2.95	741P	£0.20	TBA641B	£2.50
CA3081	£1.50	MC1310F		NES65A	£2.00	UA747C	E0.70	TBA800	£2.25
CA3089E		MC1312F		NE566	£1.50	72747	£0.79	TBA810S	'£0.80
CA3090A		MC1330F		NE567	£1.50	UA748	£0.35		£0.95
CA3123E		MC1339	£1.50	UA702C	£0.46	72748	£0.35	TBA820	£0.90
LM301AF						748P		TBA9200	£3.40
LIVISUTAF	1 20.4/	MC1350	'£0.75	72702	£0.46	/4dP	'£0.35	TCA270S	'£3.90

#### DIODES

DIODES											
Type	Price	Type	Price	Туре	Price	Type	Type	Туре	Price		
AA129	€0.08	BA 173	£0.15	BY127	£0.16	BYZ13	£0.26	0A85	£0.09	IN34A	£0.07
AAY30	£0.09	BB104	€0.15	BY128	£0.16	BYZ16	€0.41	OA9D	£0.07	IN914	€0.06
AAZ13	£0.10	BAX13	£0.07	BY130	'£0.17	BYZ17	£0.36	ÓA91	£0.07	IN916	€0.06
AAZ17	£0.10	BAX16	£0.08	BY133	'£0.21	BYZ18	£0.36	0A95	£0.07	IN4148	£0.06
BA100	£0.10	BY100	£0.16	BY164	£0.51	BYZ19	£0.28	OA 182	£0.07	1544	£0.05
BA102	£0.32	BY107	£0.12	BY176	'EO.75	0A10	£0.35	0A200	£0.08	15920	£0.06
BA148	£0.15	BY105	£0.18	BY206		OA47	€0.07	0A202	€0.08		
BA154	€0.12	BY114	£0.12	BYZ10	£0.36	0A70	£0.07	5010	£0.06		
BA155	£0.14	BY124	'£0.12	BYZ11	€0.31	0A79	£0.07	SD19	€0.06		
BA156	£0.14	BY126	'£0.15	BYZ12	£0.31	0A81	£0.07	IN34	£0.07		

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	£0.13 £0.13 £0.19 £0.22 £0.25 £0.38	60.13 50 THY7A/50 60.13 100 THY7A/100 60.19 200 THY7A/200 60.22 400 THY7A/400 60.25 600 THY7A/600 60.38 800 THY7A/800

1 amp	TO 5 Case
Valts No	Price
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100 THY1A/200	£0.27
200 THY1A/200	£0.28
400 THY1A/400	£0.36
600 THY1A/600	£0.45
800 THY1A/800	£0.58

3 amp	TO 66 Case
Volts No.	Price
50 THY3A/50	£0.25
100 THY3A/100	£0.27
200 THY3A / 200	€0.33
400 THY3A / 400	€0.42
600 THY3A/600	€0.50
800 THY3A/800	£0.65

5 Amp	TO 66 Case
Volts No.	Price
50 THY5A/50	£0.36
100 THY5A/100	£0.48
200 THY5A/2D0	£0.50
400 THY5A/400	£0.57
600 THY5A / 600	£0.69
800 THY5A / 80D	£0.81

5 Amp TO	220 Case
Volts No.	Price
400 THY5A/400P	£0.57
600 THY5A/60DP	£0.69
80D THY5A/800P	£0.81

00 THY5A/2D0 00 THY5A/400 00 THY5A/600 00 THY5A/80D	£0.50 £0.57 £0.69 £0.81	N B B B
Amp TO /olts No.	220 Case Price £0.57	8 8 2 2 8

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A/400P	£0.57	BTX30/50L	
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5A/800P	£0.81	C106/4	

30 Amp TO	94 Case
Volts No	Price
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100 THY30A/100	£1.43
200 THY30A/200	£1.63
400 THY30A/400	£1.79
600 THY30A/600	£3.50
No	Price
BI101/500R	£0.80
BI102/500R	£0.80
BI106	£1.25
BT107	£0.93
BT108	£0.98
2N3228	£0.70
2N3535	£0.70
BTX30/50L	£0.33
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IS922	£0.08	IN4005	£0.09	(SD23	£0.13	IN5401	£0.15
15923	£0.09	IN4006	€0.10	15025	€0.14	IN5402	£0.16
15924	£0.10	IN4007	€0.11	IS027	€0.16	IN5404	£0.17
N4001	£0.05	15015	€0.09	15029	£0.20	IN5406	£0.21
IN4002	£0.06			.0020		IN5407	€0.25
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A top quality stereo pre-amplifier and tone control unit. The six push-button selector switch provides a choice of inputs together with two really effective filters for high and low frequencies, plus tape

MK. 60 AUDIO KIT: Comprising 2 x AL60's 1 x SPM80. 1 x BTM80. 1 x PA100. 1 front panel and knobs. 1 Kit of parts to include on/off switch, neon indicator, stereo headphone sockets plus instruction booklet. **COMPLETE** PRICE £29.55 plus 85p postage

#### TEAK 60 AUDIO KIT:

Comprising Teak veneered cabinet size  $16\%^{17} \times 11\%^{17} \times 3\%^{17}$ , other parts include aluminium chassis heatsink and front panel bracket plus back panel and appropriate sockets etc. KIT PRICE £10.70 plus 85p postage

Frequency Response + 1dB ZUHZ 20KHz. Sensitivity of inputs 1 Tape Input 100mV into 100K ohms Response

- Radio Tuner 100mV into
- 100K ohms Magnetic P U. 3mV into 50K ohms

P U Input equalises to R1AA curve with, 1dB from 20Hz to 20KHz Supply -- 20-35V at 20mA

Dimensions 299mm x 89mm x 35mm.

## NEW

10w R.M.S. AUDIO **AMPLIFIER MODULE** 

The AL30A is a high quality audio amplifier module replacing our AL20 & 30. The versatility of its design makes it ideal for record players, tape recorders, stereo amps, cassette and cartridge players. A power supply is available comprising a PS12 together with a transformer T538, also for stereo, the pre-amp PA12

SPECIFICATION

- Output Power 10w. R.M.S.
- Supply 22 to 32 volts.
- Load Impedance 8 to
- Input Impedance 50K
- Sensitivity 90mv for full outout
- Total Harmonic Distortion Less than .5% (Typically .3%).
- Frequency Response 60Hz to 25KHx + 2db. Max. Heat Sink Temp 80°c.

■ Dimensions 90 x 64 x 27mm



The Stereo 30 comprises a pre-amplifier, power amplifiers and power supply. This, with only the addition of a transformer or overwind will produce a high quality audio unit suitable for use with a wide range of inputs i.e. high quality ceramic pick-up, stereo tuner, stereo tape deck etc. Simple to install, capable of producing really first class results, this unit is capable or producing really first class results, this unit is supplied with full instructions, black front panel knobs, main switch, fuse and fuse holder and universal mounting brackets enabling it to be installed in a record plinth, cabinets of your own construction or the cabinet available. Ideal for the beginner or the advanced. available ideal for the beginner of the beginner of the constructor who requires Hi-Fi performance with a minimum of installation difficulty (can be installed in 30

TRANSFORMER £2.45 plus 62p p &p TEAK CASE £5.25 plus 62p p & p.

Power supply for AL30A,



#### 25 Watts (RMS)

Max Heat Sink temp 90C. \* Frequency response 20Hz to 100KHz \* Distortion better than 0.1 at 1KHz \* Supply voltage 15-50v \* Thermal Feedback \* Latest Design Improvements \* Load - 3,4,0, or 16 ohms \* Signal to noise ratio 80db \* Overall size 63mm, 105mm. 13mm.

Especially designed to a strict specification. Only the finest components have been used and the latest solid-state circuitry incorporated in this powerful little amplifier which should satisfy the most critical A Fenthusiast.

NEW PA12 Stereo Pre-Amplifier com-pletely redesigned for use with AL30A Amplifie

Modules. Features include on/off volume
Balance, Bass and Treble controls. Complete

requency Response 20Hz-20KHz (-3dB). Bass and Treble range, 12dB. Input Impedence 1 meg ohn Input Sensitivity 300mV. Supply requirements 24V.5mA. Size 152mm

PA12, SA450, etc

#### Stabilised Power Supply Type SPM80

SPM80 is especially designed to power 2 of the AL60 Amplifiers, up to 15 watts (R.M.S.) per channel simultaneously. With the addition of the Mains Transformer BMT80, the unit will provide outputs of up to 1.5A at 35V. Size 63mm. 105mm. 30mm Incorporating short circuit protection.

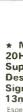
Transformer BMT80 £2.60 + 62p postage

input voltage 15-20v A.C. Output voltage 22-30v D.C. OUR PRICE Output current 800 mA Max. Size 60mm x 43mm x 26mm. £ 1.30 Transformer T538 £2.30



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AA730 0.13 ASZ16 1.25 AA273 0.25 ASZ17 1.25 AA273 0.25 ASZ17 1.25 AA273 0.25 ASZ20 0.75 AA275 0.31 ASZ21 1.50 AA276 0.25 AU110 1.70 AC125 0.30 AUY10 1.70 AC125 0.30 AUY10 1.70 AC126 0.25 BA145 0.15 AC127 0.25 BA145 0.15 AC127 0.25 BA145 0.15 AC128 0.25 BA154 0.10 AC128 0.25 BA154 0.15 AC128 0.25 BA154 0.10 AC141 0.20 BA155 0.12 AC141 0.20 BA155 0.12 AC141 0.30 BA166 0.13 AC142 0.20 BAW62 0.85 AC142 0.25 BC167 0.12 AC180 0.25 BC167 0.12 AC180 0.25 BC167 0.12 AC181 0.25 BC167 0.12 AC191 0.65 BC116 0.19 AC191 0.75 BC168 0.15 AC191 0.75 BC168 0.15 AC191 0.75 BC168 0.15 AF116 0.25 BC18 0.15 AF116 0.25 BC18 0.15 AF117 0.25 BC18 0.15 AF118 0.25 BC18 0.15 AF119 0.45 BC157 0.15 AF119 0.25 BC147 0.10 AF186 0.25 BC148 0.19 AF186 0.25 BC149 0.13 AF212 2.75 BC159 0.13 ASY26 BC170 0.18 ASY26 BC170 0.18	BC172 0.13* BD132 BC173 0.15* BD132 BC173 0.15* BD132 BC173 0.18 BD137 BC179 0.20 BD138 BC182 0.11* BD139 BC183 0.11* BD140 BC184 0.12* BD141 BC184 0.12* BD141 BC212 0.14* BD181 BC213 0.14* BD182 BC214 0.17* BD237 BC237 0.17* BD237 BC238 0.12* BDX10 BC307 0.45* BD182 BC307 0.45* BD182 BC307 0.45* BD182 BC308 0.18* BF155 BC308 0.18* BF155 BC307 0.20* BD760 BC308 0.18* BF155 BC327 0.20* BD760 BC308 0.18* BF155 BC327 0.20* BD760 BC308 0.18* BF155 BC327 0.20* BF167 BC327 0.20* BF155 BC328 0.18* BF155 BC327 0.20* BF167 BC733 0.90 BF177 BC733 0.90 BF177 BC733 0.90 BF177 BC733 0.90 BF177 BC733 0.90 BF178 BC743 0.30 BF181 BC743 0.32 BF181 BC743 0.32 BF182 BC743 0.32 BF184 BC747 0.18 BF186 BC741 0.50 BF186 BC742 0.50 BF186 BC741 0.50 BF186 BC742 0.50 BF186	0.51         BF244         0.35*           0.54         BF257         0.37           0.35*         BF258         0.42           0.36*         BF259         0.45           0.37*         BF336         0.50*           0.49*         BF337         0.53*           0.47*         BF338         0.55*           0.47*         BF521         2.27           0.80         BFW10         0.90           0.75         BF84         0.38           0.80         BFW10         0.90           0.75         BF884         0.34           0.85         BFW11         0.90           0.75         BF885         0.25           0.75         BF886         0.41           1.42         BF887         0.35           0.75         BF888         0.31           0.75         BF888         0.32           0.25         BFY51         0.26           0.25         BFY50         0.26           0.25         BFY51         0.26           0.25         BFY50         0.26           0.25         BFY50         0.26           0.25         BFY50	CRS3/05 0.45 CRS3/40 0.75 CRS/60 0.90 GEXS61 1.50 GEXS61 1.75 GJ3M 0.75 GJ7M 0.75 MJE340 0.58 MJE370 0.55 MJE371 0.81 MJE520 0.85 MJE371 0.81 MJE5295 1.25 MJE305 0.75 MJF103 0.30 MJF104 0.30 MJF105 0.30 MJF106 0.30 MJF107 0.30 MJF	OA95 OA200 OA200 OA202 OA200 OA202 OA210 OA211 OA211 OA211 OA211 OA211 OA212 OA2210 OA22200 OA22200 OA22200 OA22200 OA2200 OA220 OA200 OA220 OA200 OA2	OC 140 1.95 OC 140 2.25 OC 170 0.60 OC 171 0.60 OC 201 1.50 OC 2020 1.50 OC 2020 1.25 OC 203 1.25 OC 204 1.25 OC 205 1.75 OC 207 1.25 OC P71 1.25 OR P12 0.70 R2008B 2.25* R2009 2.25* R2009 2.25* R2009 2.25* R1C44 0.36 F1C 226D 1.30 F1L 209 0.25 F1C 44 0.36 F1C 226D 1.30 F1L 209 0.25 F1C 44 0.36 F1C 226D 1.30 F1L 209 0.25 F1C 30 0.50* F1P 30A 0.50* F1	ZTX301 0.13° ZTX302 0.17° ZTX303 0.17° ZTX314 0.12° ZTX314 0.20° ZTX501 0.13° ZTX501 0.14° ZTX502 0.16° ZTX503 0.17° ZTX503 0.17° ZTX503 0.17° ZTX503 0.17° ZTX503 0.17° ZTX504 0.16° ZTX505 0.16° ZTX550 0.16° ZTX505 0.10° ZTX50	2N1131	2N3702 0.15* 2N3703 0.15* 2N3705 0.15* 2N3706 0.14* 2N3707 0.18* 2N3709 0.14* 2N3709 0.15* 2N3711 0.15* 2N3711 0.15* 2N3711 0.15* 2N3711 0.15* 2N3712 1.70 2N3772 1.70 2N3772 2.65 2N3819 0.36* 2N3823 0.60* 2N3904 0.21* 2N3905 0.22* 2N3906 0.25* 2N3906 0.20* 2N3906 0
A   1834   6.00   DK9    0.55     A   1834   6.00   DK92   1.25     A   2897   10.48   DK96   1.10     A   2134   4.81   DL92   0.75     A   2134   4.81   DL92   0.75     A   2134   4.81   DL92   0.75     A   2293   4.10   DL94   1.20     A   2426   9.20   DL96   1.10     A   2426   9.20   DL96   1.10     A   2426   9.20   DL96   1.10     A   2521   8.53   DL510   8.25     A   2300   4.85   DL515   8.25     A   231   1.10   DK91   0.15     B   2434   1.15   DM70   1.25     B   448   62.70   DM71   0.50     B   5890   27.25   DY80.7   0.45     B   5890   27.25   DY80.7   0.45     B   5890   27.25   DY80.7   0.45     B   5810   27.75   DY80.7   0.65     B   119   18.90   E80.7   6.23     B   119   18.90   E80.7   6.23     B   175   72.55   E81.7   5.76     B   175   72.55   E81.7   5.76     C   13.1   1.00   E82.7   5.85     C   13.1   1.00   E82.7   5.85     C   23.1   1.00   E82.7   5.24     C   23.1   1.00   E80.7   6.88     C   23.1   1.00   E80.7   6.89     C   23.1   1.00   E80.7   6.90     C   23.1   1.00   E80.7   6.90     C   24.86   DA   191   0.40   E90.7   6.89     DET24   41.00   E180.7   5.33     DET24   41.00   E180.7   5.33	E188CF 7.68 ECC189 E188CC 4.92 ECC807 E280F 12.95 ECC808 E283CC 12.22 ECF82† EA52 12.92 ECF82† EA76 1.50 ECH35 EAF801 1.75* EB41 1.75* EB41 1.75* EB41 1.75* EB61 1.75* EB621 1.10* EBC33 1.75* EBC81 1.10* EBC33 1.75* EBC81 1.10* EBC81	0.35*   EF95*   0.30*   1.75*   EF98*   1.25*   1.75*   EF183*   0.50*   1.75*   EF183*   0.50*   0.60*   EF805\$   6.50*   0.75*   EH90   0.75*   0.75*   EH90   0.75*   0.85*   E1.32*   1.50*   0.85*   E1.34*   0.85*   0.85*   E1.34*   0.85*   0.85*   E1.36*   0.75*   0.85*   E1.81*   1.10*   0.85*   E1.83*   1.25*   0.85*   E1.85*   0.80*   0.85*   E1.85*   0.80*   0.85*   E1.95*   0.80*   0.85*   E1.95*   0.80*   0.85*   E1.95*   0.80*   0.85*   E1.90*   0.75*   0.85*   E1.90*   0.50*   0.	EN92 1.94 EY51+ 0.75* EY51+ 0.75* EY81 1.85* EY83 1.85* EY84 3.86* EY860 0.50* EZ98 1.75* EZ98 1.75* EZ98 1.75* EZ90 0.82* EZ90 0.82* EZ91 0.30* EZ91 0.30* EZ91 0.30* EZ91 1.25* EZ90 1.25* EZ90 1.25* EZ91 1.25* EZ90 1.25* EZ91 1.35* EZ91 1.25* EZ91 1.25	GZ33 4.00- GZ34 1.24- GZ37 1.24-	M8212 8.62 M8224 2.80 M8224 2.80 M8225 2.60 M8248 6.54 M119 17.49 M119 17.49 M1152 61.65 M1163 11.69 M1163 11.69 M1163 11.69 M1163 11.69 M166 59.40 M168 12.28 N78 7.50 OA21 0.45 OA31 .10 OB21 0.45 OA3  0.75 CC2 2.04 OA3  0.75 CC3 0.45 OA5  0.85 CC88  0.85 CC88  0.85 CC88  0.85 CC88  0.85	PCC89+ 1.05* PCC1895+ 0.55* PCC8055+ 0.95* PCC8056+ 0.95* PCE806+ 0.95* PCE802+ 0.72* PCF806+ 0.55* PCF807+ 1.00* PCF2001+ 1.05* PCF801- 1.05* PCF8002+ 0.50* PCF8002+ 0.50* PCF8003+ 0.50* PCF8003+ 0.50* PCF8004+ 0.50* PCF8005+ 0.80* PCF8005+ 0.80* PCF8005+ 0.80* PCF8006+ 0.80* PCF8006+ 0.80* PCL832+ 0.50* PCL832+ 0.50* PCL834+ 0.50* PCL836+ 0.50* PCL836+ 0.50* PDS00+ 0.90* PL831+ 0.55* PL831+ 0.60* PL831+	PL5097 2.16* PL5194 2.96* PL801 1.10* PL802† 1.80* PV33 0.80* PV81* 0.72* PV82 0.45* PV83 0.60* PV881* 0.60* PV881* 0.60* PV800.781*0.72* QV02.6 9.00 QV03.10* QV03.10* QV03.10* QV04.7 2.50* QV05.85* 40.40* QV3.125* 10.00* QV3.125* 1	QZ06.20 18.95 R10 1.65* R10 1.65* R18 3.86* R19 1.00* R20 1.00* R23-250 8.85* RG3-250 8.85* RG3-1250 20.95* RG4-1250 27.50* RG4-1250 27.50* RG4-1250 27.50* RG4-1250 18.00* S11E12 18.00* S11E12 18.00* S11E12 18.00* S11E12 18.00* S1042 2.50* STV280-40 10.00* SV41 2.50* SV42 39.00* SV43 39.00* SV44 39.00* SV4
BASES   CRT'S	4EP7	7400 0,20 7401 0,20 8,00° 7402 0.20 3.00° 7403 0.20 7403 0.20 7406 0.25 7406 0.35 7406 0.35 7407 0.55 7407 0.55 7408 0.28 7409 0.28 7410 0.28 7410 0.28 7410 0.28 7410 0.28 7410 0.40 7417 0.40 7420 0.20	7422 0.25 7423 0.35 7427 0.35 7427 0.35 7428 0.20 7430 0.20 7431 0.37 7441 0.37 7441 0.78 7447 0.78 7450 0.20 7450 0.20 7550, hems marked a	7453 0.20 7454 0.20 7456 0.20 7470 0.35 7472 0.36 7473 0.36 7473 0.59 7474 0.40 7475 0.59 7480 0.60 7482 0.85 7483 1.00 7486 0.40 7486 0.40 7490 0.52 7491AN 0.85	7494 0.80 7496 0.80 7496 0.90 7497 1.87 74100 1.75 74107 0.45 74110 0.57 74111 0.86 741116 1.89 74111 0.95 74119 2.00 74120 0.45 74120 0.45 74121 0.45 74123 1.00	74128 0.80 74136 0.86 74136 0.88 74141 0.85 74142 3.00 74143 3.00 74144 3.00 74147 2.45 74150 1.75 74155 0.90 74157 0.90 74157 0.90	74172 \$.00 74173 1.75 74175 1.00 74176 1.00 74178 1.65 74180 1.65 74180 1.65 74180 1.65 74180 1.65 74180 1.65 74180 1.65 74180 1.65 74191 1.48 74192 1.25 74193 1.25 74195 1.10 74196 1.20 74197 1.00	78013N 1.75* 7A013N 1.75* 7A013N 1.75* 7A04800 3.50* TBA4800 2.30* TBA4800 2.30* TBA530 1.98* TBA590 2.30* TBA590 2.30* TBA590 2.30* TBA673 2.19* TBA790 2.30* TBA790 2.90* TCA760A 1.38*

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10ul 25v   13   13   14   14   15   16   17   18   18   19   18   19   19   19   19	15 .045.05 .055.06 .03 .045.05 .055.06 .03 .045.05 .055.06 .03 .045.05 .055.06 .07 .09 .045.05 .055.06 .07 .09 .02 .06 .07 .09 .13 .07 .085.06 .07 .09 .14 .08 .07 .085.06 .07 .09 .13 .08 .08 .07 .09 .13 .08 .08 .08 .08 .08 .08 .08 .08 .08 .08	BC212	4042
Olopes   7 amp 100   .50		BFY52         .16         TIP318         .66         2N2219         .20         4013         .50           BSX19         .20         TIP32A         .62         2N2222         .20         4016         .50           BSX21         .25         TIP32A         .75         2N222A         .20         4017         .96           MJE340         .66         TIP41A         .67         2N2368         .20         .4020         1.95           MJE371         .60         TIP41A         .70         2N2646         .42         4024         .72           MJE2955         .92         TIP42A         .75         2N2904         .20         4025         .20           MJE3055         .65         TIP3055         .50         2N3054         .42         4027         .80           MJS3056         .65         TIP3055         .50         2N3054         .42         4033         .55           MPSA13         .24         ZYX304         .20         2N3405         .42         4033         1.50	70914

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23 AH 1 . v Plasht-Case 4	214	79	21
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CITENCO RHP motor type C 7333 15 220 240v a c 19 ram reversible motor torque 14 5 kg. Guar ratio 1.44 1. Brand new incl. napaction, our price £14.25  $\pm$  1.25 p8p.

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2 each of packs 1-7 inclusive are required for complete stereo system. Total cost of individually purchased packs . . . . £90.80

MBIENTACOUSTICS

In Hi-Fi News there was published by Mr. Linsley-Hood a series of four-articles (November, 1972-February, 1973) and a subsequent follow-up article (April, 1974) on a design for an amplifier of exceptional performance which has as its principal feature an ability to supply from a direct coupled fully protected output stage, power in excess of 75 watts whilst maintaining distortion at less than 0.01% even at very low power levels. The power amplifier is complemented by a pre-amplifier based on a discrete component operational amplifier referred to as the Liniac which is employed in the two most critical points of the system, namely the equalization stage and tone control stage, positions where most conventional designs run out of gain at the extremes of the frequency spectrum. Unusual features of the design are the variable transition frequencies of the tone controls and the variable slope of the scratch filter. There is a choice of four inputs, two equalized and two linear, each having independently adjustable signal level. The attractive slimitine unit pictured has been made practical by highly compact PCBs and a specially designed Toroidal transformer. Toroidal transformer

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Designed in response to demand for a tuner to complement the world-wide acclaimed Linsley Hood 75W Amplifier, this kit provides the perfect match. The Wireless World (Skingley and Thompson — April, May 1974) published original circuit has been developed further for inclusion into this outstanding slimline unit and features a pre-aligned front end module, excellent a m-rejection and temperature compensated varicap tuning, which may be controlled either continuously or by push button pre-selection. Frequencies are indicated by a frequency meter and sliding LED indicators, attached to each channel selector pre-set. The PLL stereo decoder incorporates active filters for birdy" suppression and power is supplied via a toroidal transformer and integrated regulator. For long term stability metal oxide resistors are used throughout. Price Toroidal transformer with electrostalic screen.
 Primary: 0-117V 234V £4.90
 Set of capacitors, rectifiers, voltage regulator for

power supply £2.10

13. Set of miscellaneous parts, including sockets, fuse power super,

13. Set of miscellaneous parts, including suckets, including suckets, including suckets, including silk screen printed tacia panel, acrylic silk screen printed tuning indicator panel insert, internal screen, tixing parts, E8.30

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Published in Wireless World (May, June, August 1976) by Mr. Linsley-Hood, this design, although straightforward and relatively low cost nevertheless provides a very high standard of performance. To permit circuit optimization separate record and replay amplifiers are used, the latter using a discrete component front-end designed such that the noise level is below that of the tape background. Push button switches are used to provide a choice of equalization time constants, a choice of bias levels and also an option of using an additional pre-amplifier for microphone use. The mechanism used is the Goldring-Lenco CRV, a unit distinguished in its robustness and ease of operation. Speed control and automatic cassette ejection are both implemented by electronic circuitry. This unit which is powered by a toroidal transformer and uses metal oxide resistors throughout offers an excellent match for the Wireless World Tuner and the Linsley-Hood 75 Watt Amplifier

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Pack	T20	T30	Pack
1. Set of low noise resistors	1.60	1.70	<ol><li>Toroidal transformer — 240V prim.</li></ol>
2. Set of small capacitors			e.s. screen
3. Set of power supply capacitors			9. Fibreglass PC8
4. Set of miscellaneous parts			10. Set of metalwork, fixing parts
5. Set of slide, mains, P.B. switches			11. Set of cables, mains lead
6. Set of pots, selector switch			12. Handbook (free with complete kit)
7. Set of semiconductors, ICs, skts	7.25	7.25	13 Teak cabinet 15.4" x 6.7" x 2.8"

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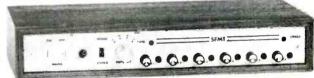
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owners!

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Wireless World Amplifier Designs. Full kits are not available for these projects but component packs and PCBs are stocked for the highly regarded Bailey and 20W class & B Linsley Hood designs, together with an efficient regulated power supply of our own design. Suitable for driving these amplifiers is the Bailey Burrows pre-amplifier and our circuit board, for the stereo version of it features 6 inputs, scratch and rumble filters and wide range tone controls which may be either rotary or slider operating. For those intending to get the best out of their speakers we also offer an active filter system described by D. C. Read, which splits the output of each channel from the pre-amplifier into three channels each of which is fed to the appropriate speaker by its own power amplifier. The Read/Texas 20W, or any of our other kis are suitable for these For tape systems a set of three PCBs have been prepared for the integrated circuit based, high performance stereo Stuart design Details of component packs are in our free catalogue

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	2TX538 18	2N1890 34	12N3645 18 12N5126 18
ORCHARD WORKS, CHURCH LANE, WALLINGTON, SURREY SM6 7NF	†ZTX541 20	2N1893 28	†2N3646 17 †2N5127 19 †2N3691 16 +2N5128 16
UNUMARU WURA, UNUMUR LANE, WALLINGTON, CURRET ONG THE	†ZTX542 25 †ZTX550 20	2N1990 58 2N2102 50	†2N3691 16 †2N5128 16 †2N3692 15 †2N5129 17
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For Semiconductors Capacitors Resistors I/C Sockets L.E.D.'s and	IN914 06	2N2192 40 2N2192A 44	†2N3694 17 †2N5132 17
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AC125 20 BC108B 12 HBC173 15 Hi-Fi Accessories BF257 30 tBU133 1.95 TIP31A 57 AC126 20 BC108C 13 HBC173A 16 Hi-Fi Accessories BF258 40 tBU205 2.00 TIP31B 64	IN4002 07	2N2193A 40	+2N3704 14 +2N5136 18
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BSR HI-FI AUTOCHANGER
STEREO AND MONO £11.95 Post 75p
Plays 12", 10" or 7" records, Auto or
Manual. A high quality unit backed by
BSR reliability with 12 months
guarantee. A C. 200/250V.
Size 13%-11¼in. 3 speeds.
Above motor board 3¾in.
Below motor board 2½in.
with STEREO and MONO CARTRIDGE
8.S.R. SINGLE PLAYER similar to above with stereo
cartridge and cueing device, large turntable £13.50
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PORTABLE PLAYER CABINET
Modern design. Rexine covered.
Vynair front grille Chrome fittings.

Modern design Rexine covered.

Vynair front grille Chrome fittings
Size 17 x 15 x 8in. approx.

Motor board cut for BSR or Garrard deck

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less. Size 3 x 2½ x 1½ in. Please state voltage required.

R.C.S. POWER PACK KIT
12 VOLT, 750mA. Complete with printed
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PRE-AMPLIFIER — BRITISH MADE
Ideal for Mike. Tape. P.U., Guitar. etc. Can be used with battery
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13 x 10 x 6in. 50 to 14,000 cps 8 watts rms. 8 ohms

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TUNER-AMPLIFIER CHAŚSIS AM-FM 5+5 WATT This Continental 4-band radiogram chassis uses first class quality components throughout Features: Large facia panel with 7 push buttons for medium. long. short. VHF-FM. AFC. phono, mains on-off 4-rotary controls, tuning, volume, tone, balance. Facia size 17 × 4½ inches. Chassis size 17 × 4½ × 5½ inches. SiNe-connector sockets for tape record/playback, loudspeakers, phono pick-up, external FM-AM aerials. Automatic stereo beacon light. Bull-tin ferrite rod aerial for medium/longwave. A.C. 240V mains. Circuit supplied. \$33.50. Post £1.57).

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SPECIAL OFFER: 80 ohm. 2¼in., 2¾in., 35 ohm, 3in., 25 ohm, 2½in., 3in., 5x3in., 2x4in. 8 ohm, 2½in., 3in., 3½in., 5in. 15 ohm 3½in. dia. 6x4in., 7x4in. 5x3in. 3 ohm., 2½in., 2¾in., 3½in., 5in. dia. £1.25 each.

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All purpose transistorised Ideal for Groups. Disco and PA 4 inputs speech and music. 4 way mixing. Output 4 8/16 ohms a c. Mains. Separate treble and bass controls. Master volume control. Guaranteed. Details S.A.E. NEW MODEL MAJOR—50 watt. 4 input. 2 yel. Treble and bass. Ideal disco amplifier. £49 Carr. £1

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Push-Pull Ready Built, with volume. Treble
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BALANCED TWIN RIBBON FEEDER 300 ohms. 5p yd.
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R.C.S. SOUND TO LIGHT KIT Kit of parts to build a 3 channel sound to light unit. 1,000 watts per channel. **£14.** Post 35p. Easy to build. Full instructions supplied. Cabinet **£3.** 

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WW-727 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

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153	350	16.28	1.84	108	8	4	6.98	1.14
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104	2.0	6.98	1.14	20	3 0	6.20	1.14
105	3.0	8.45	1 32	21	4.0	7.44	1.14
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107	6.0	14.62	1.64	117	6.0	9.92	1.45
118	8.0	17.05	2.08	88	8.0	11.73	1.64
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0	4008BE	0.93
0	4009BE	0.52
0.	4010BE	0.52
0.	4011BE	0.20
0,	4012RF	0.20

2N2926Y 2N2926G

2N.3055 2N.3055 2N.3055 2N.31340 2N.31440 2N.3570 2N.3703 2N.3703 2N.3704 2N.3705 2N.3705 2N.3705 2N.3705 2N.3705 2N.3715 2N.3

Remint E24 Se 10ohm -- 10rileg 1/4 watt 1 1/2 watt 2

01

, U	4002BE	0.2
0	4006BE	1.0
6	4D07BE	0.2
0	4008BE	0.9
0	4009BE	0.5
0.	4010BE	0.5
0.	4011BE	0.2
0.	4012BE	0.2
0.	4013BE	0.5
0.	4014BE	1.0
0.	4015BE	0.9
9.	4016BE	0.5
9.	4017BE	1.0
0.	4018BE	1.10
0.	4019BE	0.5
0	4020BE	1.13
0	4021BE	1.1: 1.0: 0.9: 0.2:
0	4022BE	0.9
0	4023BE	0.2
0	4024BE	0.8
8.	4025BE	0.2
0	4026BE	1.5
0	4027BE	0.6
5'	4028BE	0.9
5.	4029BE	1.10
0.	4030BE	0.5
o.	4041BE	0.8
0.	4042BE	0.83
8.	4034BE	1.0
6.	4044BE	0.94
	4046BE	1.3
_	404000	0.5

	4046BE
	4049BE
	4050BE
	4069BE
	4070bE
.5p	4071BE
.0a	4072BE
.op	4081BE
_	4082BE
	4510BE
	4511BE
	4516BF

4518	6р	.22	4р	01
4520	9р	.33	4ρ	.015
	10p	.47	4р	022
*	14p	.68	4р	033
Also	17p	10	4р	047
Popu	25p	1.5	5р	.068
and e	29p	2.2	5р	
			6р	.15

# 723 7805 7812 7815 7818 LM309K LM340-5 LM340-1 LM340-1 CLASS II DISPLAYS 704 707 727 728 747 750

REGULATORS

15	1.35 1.35		
	TTL ?	7400 SE	RIES

7400	0.16	7480	0.55
7401	0.16	7482	0.75
7402	0.16	7486	0.32
7403	0.16	7489	2.02
7404	0.18	7490AN	0.49
7405	0.18	7491AN	0.65
7408	0.18	7492	0.57
7409	0.18	7493	0.45
7410	0.16	7494	0.85
7412	0.25	7495	0.67
7413	0.40	7496	0.82
7414	0.72	74100	1.07
7417	0.43	74107	0.35
7420	0.16	74121	0.34
7425	0.30	74122	0.47
7427	0.30	74123	0.65
7430	0.16	74141	0.78
7432	0.28	74145	0.68
7437	0.30	74154	1.30
7441AN	0.76	74164	0.93
7442	0.65	74165	0.93
7445	0.90	74174	1.40
7447AN	0.81	74175	0.94
7448	0.81	74180	1.06
7470	0.32	741B1	2.70
7472	0.26	74191	1.33
	7401 7402 7403 7404 7405 7408 7409 7410 7412 7413 7414 7417 7420 7427 7430 7437 74418 7447 7447 7447 7447	7401 0.16 7402 0.16 7403 0.16 7404 0.18 7405 0.18 7408 0.18 7409 0.18 7409 0.18 7410 0.65 7411 0.43 7414 0.72 7417 0.43 7425 0.30 7427 0.30 74414N 0.76 7443 0.81 7444 0.72 74474N 0.81 74478 0.81	7401 0.16 7482 7402 0.16 7486 7403 0.16 7486 7404 0.18 7490AN 7405 0.18 7491AN 7406 0.18 7492 7409 0.18 7492 7410 0.16 7494 7412 0.25 7495 7413 0.40 7496 7414 0.72 74100 7420 0.16 7412 7427 0.30 74122 7427 0.30 74123 7430 0.16 74141 7432 0.28 74145 7437 0.30 74123 7437 0.30 74124 7437 0.30 74154 744141 0.76 74165 7445 0.90 74174 7442 0.81 74165 7445 0.90 74174 74474AN 0.81 74185

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	381	1.60	MC1496L 0.82*	1
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	709	0.27	SAS570 2.25	1-
	741	0.28	TAA300 1.61	l
	748	0.35	TAA310A 1.38	ı
	NE555	0.45	TAA550 0.45°	ŀ
	NE565	2.00	TAA611B12	ļ
	NE566	1.50	1.25	ı
	NE567	2.00	TAA861 0.65	ı
-	CA3045	0.85	TBA530 1.85	ı
	CA3046	0.50	TBA530Q 1.90	ı
- 0	CA3130	0.90	TBA560 2.80°	ı
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	MC1351	0.75		ı

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200	0.35	0.50	0.45	0.40	0.58	0.60	0.68	1.14
400	0.40	0.60	0.50	0.45	88.0	88.0	0.98	1.40
600	0.65	0.85	0.70	_	1.09	1.19	1.26	1.80
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1004	0.60	0.60	0.70	0.70	0.78	0.78	0.83	0.83	1.01	1.01	
200V	0.64	0.64	0.75	0.75	0.87	0.87	0.97	1.01	1.17	1.17	
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).75 ).14 ).65 ).36	).14 ).14 ).14	.09   .09   .10   .11   .13   .13   .13   .13   .13   .13   .13   .13   .13   .15
4014 4015 4016 4020	4010 4011 4012 4013	7441 7442 7443 7444 7445 7446 7447 7450 7451 7453 7454 7460 7470 7472 7473 7474 7475 7476 7476 7483
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	305	TO99	0.45	709	A DIP	0.20	$\vdash$
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ш	308	A DIP	0.59	723	A DIP	0.38	ш
Ш	324	A DIP	1.07	739	A DIP	0.65	Ш
E.	339	A DIP	1.15	741	V DIP	0.22	H
1	340T	TO92	1.25	747 (1456)	A DIP	0.44	
<u>«</u>	380	A DIP	0.80	748	V DIP	0.24	H.
5	381	A DIP	0.90	5556 (1456)	V DIP	0.95	5
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7401 <b>18</b> p 7402 <b>18</b> p	74116 200p 74118 84p	CD4007AE 20p	LM318N High speed	8 pm DIL 200p	AC142 20p AC176 20p	BFY52 22p BFY90 120p	2N3053 22p 2N3054 65p	OA85 20p OA90 7p
7403 <b>18p</b>	74118 <b>84p</b> 74120 <b>120p</b>	CD4009AE <b>61p</b> CD4011AE <b>20p</b>	LM324N Quad Op. Amp 3900 Quad. Op. Amp.	14 pin DIL 120p 14 pin DIL 70p	AC187 20p	BRY39 45p	2N3055 65p 2N3439 67p	OA91 7p OA95 7p
7404 <b>23p</b> 74H04 <b>36p</b>	74121 32p	CD4012AE 20p	709 Ext. Comp	8/14 pin OIL 30p	AC187K <b>25p</b> AC188 <b>20p</b>	BSX19 20p BSX20 20p	2N3442 140p	OA200 8p
7405 <b>25</b> p	74122 <b>54p</b> 74123 <b>76p</b>	CD4013AE <b>55p</b> CD4015AE <b>90p</b>	741 Int. Comp. 747 Duai 741	8/14 pin DIL 22p 14 pin DIL 70p	AC188K 25p AD149 49p	#BU105 140p BU108 250p	*2N3565 30p *2N3702 12p	OA202 10p IN914 4p
7406 <b>43p</b> 7407 <b>43p</b>	74125 <b>73p</b>	CD4016AE 50p	748 Ext. Comp.	8/14 pin DIL 36p	AD161 45p AD162 45p	₩MJE340 <b>65</b> ρ MJ481 <b>175</b> ρ	*2N3703 12p *2N3704 12p	IN916 9p IN4148 4p
7407 <b>43</b> p 7408 <b>25</b> p	74126 70p 74128 75p	CD4017AE 100p CD4018AE 110p	776 Programable Op. Amp.	TO-5 140p	AF114 <b>20p</b>	MJ491 <b>200p</b>	*2N3705 12p *2N3706 12p	
7409 <b>27p</b>	74132 <b>70p</b>	CD4019AE 52p	LINEAR I.C.s		AF116 20p	MJ2501 <b>225p</b> MJ2955 <b>120p</b>	±2N3707 12p	RECTIFIER
7410 <b>18p</b> 74H10 <b>28p</b>	74136 <b>75</b> p 74141 <b>75</b> p	CD4020AE 120p CD4022AE 100p	★AY 1-0212 Tone Generator ★CA3028A Diff Cascade Amp	16 pm DIL 600p 105 95p	AF117 20p AF127 25p	MJE2955 130p MJ3001 225p	*2N3708 12p *2N3709 12p	#BY100 <b>25p</b> #BY126 <b>12p</b>
7411 <b>24</b> p	74142 320p	CD4023AE 22p	ICA3046 5 Transistor Array #CA3048 Quad Low Noise Amp	14 pin DIL 80p 16 pin DIL 200p	AF139 43p AF239 48p	MJE3055 70p +MPSA06 30p	2N3773 <b>250p</b> 2N3866 <b>90p</b>	*BY127 10p iN4001 5p
7412 <b>25</b> p 7413 <b>36</b> p	74145 <b>90p</b> 74147 <b>190p</b>	CD4024AE <b>80p</b> CD4025AE <b>22p</b>	★CA3053 Diff Cascade Amp	TO5 70p 8 pm DIL 90p	BC107 B 9p BC108 B 9p	*MPSA12 50p *MPSA56 32p	*2N3903 18p *2N3904 16p	IN4002 5p IN4004 6p
7414 <b>75</b> p	74148 <b>160</b> p	CD4026AE 170p	CA3080E Op Transcond Amp. #CA3089E FM IF System	16 pin DIL 225p	BC109 B 10p	*MPSU06 62p	*2N3905 <b>20p</b>	IN4005 <b>6p</b>
7416 <b>33p</b> 7417 <b>36p</b>	74150 <b>140p</b> 74151 <b>72p</b>	CD4027AE <b>65p</b> CD4028AE <b>98p</b>	★CA3090 FM stereo Multi Dec tCL8038CC VCO Fun Gen	16 pin DIL 400p 14 pin DIL 340p	BC109C 12p +BC117 22p	MPSU56 78p OC28 120p	*2N4058 15p	IN4007 <b>7p</b> IN5401 <b>13p</b>
7420 <b>18p</b>	74153 <b>85p</b>	CD4029AE 120p	LM339N Vol Quad Comparator LM377N Qual 2W Aud Amp	14 pin DIL 200p 14 pin DIL 175p	#BC147 9p #BC148 9p	0C35 90p 0C36 90p	*2N4059 10p *2N4060 13p	IN5404 18p IN5407 23p
7421 <b>40p</b> 7422 <b>22p</b>	74154 150p 74155 90p	CD4030AE 55p CD4040AE 120p	★LM380 2W Audio Amp	14 pin DIL 99p	*BC149C 10p	#OC71 20p	*2N4123 22p *2N4124 22p	
7423 <b>37</b> p	74156 <b>90p</b>	CD4042AE 90p	★LM381 Stereo Preamp  ★LM389N Aud Amp +3 Trs Arra		*8C158 10p	*R2010B 200p	★2N4125 <b>22p</b>	ZENER 2.7V to 33V *
7425 <b>30</b> p 7427 <b>37</b> p	74157 90p 74158 140p	CD4043AE 100p CD4046AE 140p	#M252 Rhythm Generator #MC1310P FM Stereo Dec	16 pin DIL <b>800p</b> 14 pin DIL <b>190p</b>	*BC159 11p *BC169C 12p	*TIP29A 40p *TIP29C 55p	*2N4289 20p	2 7V to 33V* *400mW 9p
7428 <b>36p</b>	74159 <b>190</b> p	CD4047AE 100p	#MC1351P Lim Det Aud Preamp MC1495L Multiplier	14 pin DIL 97p 14 pin DIL 450p	#BC172 11p BC177 18p	*TIP30A 48p *TIP30C 60p	*2N4401 27p *2N4403 27p	±1W 18p
7430 18p 7432 36p	74160 120p 74161 120p	CD4049AE 63p CD4050AE 57p	#MC1496L Bal Mod Demod #MC3340P Electronic Attenuator	14 pin DIL 100p 8 pin DIL 160p	BC178 17p BC179 18p	TIP31A 52p TIP31C 52p	2N4427 90p *2N5089 27p	NOISE
7437 <b>36</b> p	74162 <b>120p</b>	CD4054AE 120p	#MFC4000B 1 4W Audio Amp	PCB 90p TO99 140p	#BC182 12p #BC183 12p	TIP32A 58p TIP32C 82p	2N5296 55p *2N5401 50p	±25J 110p
7438 <b>36p</b> 7440 <b>19p</b>	74163 <b>120</b> p 74164 <b>120</b> p	CD4055AE <b>140p</b> CD4056AE <b>135p</b>	*NE540L Audio Pwr driver NE555 Timer	8 pm DIL 40p	★BC184 <b>13p</b>	TIP33A 90p	2N6034 160p	
7441 <b>75</b> p	74165 <b>220</b> p	CD4060AE 130p	NE556 Dual 555 NE561 PLL with AM Demod	14 pin Dll. 100p 16 pin DlL 425p	8C187 30p #8C212 11p	TIP33C 115p TIP34A 115p	2N6107 <b>55p</b> 2N6247 <b>190p</b>	
7442 <b>70</b> p 7443 <b>140</b> p	74166 160p 74167 340p	CD4069AE <b>27p</b> CD4071AE <b>27p</b>	NE562 PLL with VCO NE565 PLL	16 pin DIL 425p 14 pin DIL 200p	#BC213 10p #BC214 14p	TIP34C 160p TIP35A 225p	(Comp to 2N3055) 2N6254 130p	BRIDGE
7444 <b>140</b> p	74170 <b>250</b> p	CD4072AE 27p	NE566 PLL Fun Gen NE567 PLL Tone Dec	8 pm DIL 200p 8 pm DIL 200p	BC461 36p BC478 30p	TIP35C 290p TIP36A 270p	2N6292 65p 40360 40p	RECTIFIERS
7445 <b>120p</b> 7446 <b>100p</b>	74172 <b>720</b> p 74173 <b>160</b> p	CD4073AE <b>30p</b> CD4081AE <b>21p</b>	2567 Dual 567	16 pin DIL 370p	BCY70 18p	TIP36C 340p	40361 <b>45p</b> 40362 <b>45p</b>	★1A 50V 22p
7447 <b>85</b> p	74174 <b>120</b> p 74175 <b>85</b> p	CD4082AE 27p	SN7271U Diff Comparator #SN7273: Video Amp	14 pin DIL 50p 14 pin DIL 120p	BCY71 22p BD124 130p	TIP41A 65p TIP41B 70p	40364 <b>120p</b>	*1A 100v 24p *1A 200V 28p
7448 <b>80</b> p 7450 <b>18</b> p	74176 <b>120</b> p	CD4093AE 95p CD4510AE 130p	#SN76003N Pwr Aud Anip with int I #SN76008 10W Amp in 4 ohms	5 pin Plastic 250p	BD131 63p BD132 65p	TIP41C 78p TIP42A 70p	40409 <b>65p</b> 40410 <b>65p</b>	*1A 400V 30p *1A 600V 36p
7451 <b>20p</b>	74177 100p	CD4511AE 160p	#SN76013N Pwi Aud Amp with int I #SN76018 10W Amp in 8 phms	15 16 pin DIL 140p 5 pin Plastic 250p	*BD135 48p *BD136 50p	TIP42B 76p TIP42C 82p	40411 <b>300p</b> 40636 <b>130p</b>	<b>№</b> 2A 50V <b>30p</b>
7453 <b>20p</b> 7454 <b>18p</b>	74179 <b>160p</b> 74180 <b>110p</b>	CD4516AE 112p CD4518AE 130p	#SN-76023N Pwr Aud Amp with int f	4S 16 pin DIL 140p	*BD139 52p *BD140 58p	TIP2955 78p	40594 <b>88p</b> 40595 <b>97p</b>	*2A 100V 35p *2A 200V 40p
7460 <b>18p</b>	74181 <b>298p</b>	CD4528AE <b>120p</b>	★TAA621A Aud Amp for TV	QIL 225p	BDY20 125p	*ZTX108 10p	FETs	*2A 400V 45p *3A 200V 60p
7470 <b>36p</b> 7472 <b>30p</b>	74182 <b>82</b> p 74185 <b>150</b> p	MC14553 525p	★TAA661B FM IF Amp-Limiter Det ★TBA641B Audio Amp	QIL 120p QIL 250p	BDY56 200p BF115 22p	*ZTX300 13p *ZTX500 15p	*8F244 36p *8F256B 70p	*3A 600V <b>72p</b> *4A 100V <b>84p</b>
7473 <b>34p</b>	74186 920p 74190 160p	75107 160p	★TBA651 Tuner & IF Amp ★TBA800 5W Audio Amp	16 pin QiL 200p QiE 90p	BF167 23p BF170 23p	*Z1X502 18p 2N457A 190p	MPF102 40p #MPF103 40p	*4A 400V 90p 6A 50V 90p
7474 <b>34p</b> 7475 <b>45p</b>	74191 <b>160p</b>	75450 <b>120p</b>	*18A810 7W Audio Amp *18A820 2W Audio Amp	QIL 100p QIL 80p	BF173 <b>25p</b> BF177 <b>26p</b>	2N697 22p 2N698 45p	#MPF104 40p	6A 100V 96p
7476 <b>36</b> p	74192 <b>120p</b> 74193 <b>160p</b>	75451 <b>72p</b> 75452 <b>72p</b>	*TDA 2020 20W Audio Amp XR2240 Prog Timer Counter	QIL. DIL 325p 16 pin DIL 370p	BF178 28p BF179 33p	2N706 20p 2N708 20p	*MPF105 40p *2N3819 25p	6A 200\ 108p 6A 400∨ 120p
7480 <b>50p</b> 7481 <b>95p</b>	74194 <b>120p</b>	75453 <b>72p</b>	*ZN414 TRF Radio Receiver	TO 18 110p	BF180 33p	2N918 40p	*2N3820 <b>50p</b> 2N3823 <b>57p</b>	10A 400V <b>270p</b> 25A 400V <b>400p</b>
7482 90p	74195 <b>95p</b> 74196 <b>120p</b>	75454 72p TEXAS DTLs	Basic data sheets on above at 20p each		BF184 22p ★BF194 10p	2N930 18p 2N1131 18p	*2N5457 40p *2N5458 40p	3
7483 <b>90p</b> 7484 <b>110p</b>	74197 <b>120</b> p	930 <b>36p</b>	OPTO-ELECTRO Phototransistors	NIGS D.Ro	#BF195 9p #BF196 14p	2N1132 18p 2N1304 65p	*2N5459 40p *2N5485 40p	
7485 <b>120</b> p	74198 <b>250p</b> 74199 <b>250p</b>	936 40p	OCP70 90p	ORP12 70p		2N1305 <b>65p</b> 2N1306 <b>75p</b>	MOSFETs	
7486 <b>34p</b> 7489 <b>320p</b>	74221 <b>160p</b>	946 <b>40p</b> 955 <b>60p</b>		ORP60 90p ORP61 90p	BF257 32p	2N1307 <b>75p</b> 2N1308 <b>50p</b>	3N128 96p 3N140 95p	TRIACS Plastic
7490 <b>40p</b>	74251 <b>140</b> p 74265 <b>90</b> p	962 <b>36p</b>		' Red 18p	BF259 38p	2N1309 50p	3N141 95p	Anip Volts
7491 <b>85p</b> 7492 <b>55p</b>	74278 <b>290p</b>	963 40p MEMORIES	TIL209 Red 16p Gree	en 20p	BF337 30p #DFR39 30p	2N1613 <b>25p</b> 2N1711 <b>25p</b>	3N187 180p 40603 63p	3 400 <b>85p</b> 6 400 <b>99p</b>
7493 <b>40p</b> 7494 <b>90p</b>	74279 140p 74283 190p	1702 EPROM 1100p	TIL211 Green 36p Yelle TIL32 Infrared 75p Tri-s	ow 36p state Red/Green/	#8FR41 <b>30p</b>	2N1893 <b>30p</b> 2N2102 <b>55p</b>	40673 <b>63p</b> UJTs	6 500 <b>107p</b> 1J 400 <b>120p</b>
7495 <b>70</b> p	74290 <b>150</b> p	2102 RAM 250p		ff 160p		2N2219 20p 2N2222 20p	*TIS43 34p 2N2160 95p	10 500 <b>140p</b> 15 400 <b>160p</b>
7496 <b>84p</b> 7497 <b>340p</b>	74293 <b>150p</b> 74298 <b>200p</b>	2107 RAM 1000p	SEVEN SEGMENT DI		BFR81 30p ★BFR88 30p	2N2369 14p 2N2484 30p	2N2646 45p	15 500 <b>180p</b> 40430 <b>130p</b>
74100 <b>120</b> p	74365 <b>150p</b>	2112 RAM 450p		citon: 3" Green 160p	BFX30 34p	2N2904 4 25p	*2N4871 <b>54p</b> PUJT	40669 <b>130p</b>
74104 <b>65p</b> 74105 <b>65p</b>	74366 <b>150p</b> 74390 <b>200p</b>	2602 RAM 250p	DL707 0 3" Red 140p 0	3" Green 160p	BFx85 30p	2N2905 A <b>25p</b> 2N2906 A <b>24p</b>	±2N602/ 48p	BR100 30p
74105 65p 74107 36p	74393 <b>225p</b> ,	X887 ROM 1600p	DL747 0 3" Red 225p 0 Drivers: 75491 84p, 754	.6" Green 225p				
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	140p 140p	15V 7915 <b>200p</b> 18V 7918 <b>200p</b>	1A400V TO5 80p 0.5A 3A400V Stud 90p 2N35	25	under range sign	, on-chip oscillator, als, LED and LCD o	compatible and acc	uracy of +0.05%
24V 7824	140p	24V 7924 <b>200p</b>	7A100V TO5+HS 84p 5A/	400V 10-66120F	←1 Count.			
LM309K 1 Amp LM309H 100mA		LM323K 3A 5V <b>700p</b>	7A400V TO5+HS 90p 2N44 8A 50V Plastic 130p 8A/	buuv Flasiic 103	Other application	ow cost DVM o s. DPM, Digital Sca	ales, A/D control sy	stems.
TBA625B 12V 0	.5A TO5 120p		12A400V Plastic 160p *2N5	060 730V TO-92 <b>34</b> p	MC14433P 24 r	on DIL £13 with da	ata (Data 50p +SA	E).
	TAGE REGULAT		16A400V Plastic 180p #2N5	062				
DUAL VOLTAGE	E REGULATOR		16A600V Plastic 220p 0 BA	(/100V TO-92 3/	VALINALL	S: All items a		T where
1468 ± 15V	100mA 16 pi sistors from ± 8V	in DIL <b>300p</b> .	BT106 #2N5 1A 700V Stud 110p 0.8A	1/200V TO-92 40	marked <b>★</b> v	vhich are at 12	21/2%.	
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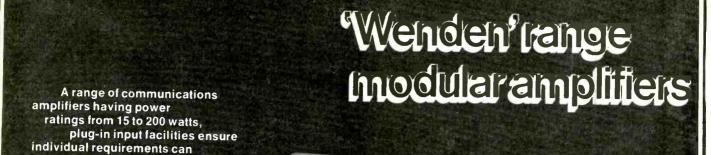
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0A2	0.85	6AW8A	0.84	6L1	2.50	12AT6	0.45	30PL1	1.00	B729	0.79	EBL21	2.00	EM83	0.60	1
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1A7GT	0.60	6BG6G	1.00	6LD12	0.40	12AY7	1.00	35C5	0.80	CYIC	0.70	EC92 EC97	0.75	EY81	0.45	1
1B3GT	0.55	6BH6	0.70	6LD20	0.80	12BA6 12BE6	0.50 0.55	35D5	0.90	CY31	0.70	ECC32	1.00	EY83 EY86-7	0.37	1
1C2	1.00	6BJ6	0.65	6N7GT 6PL12	0.70	12BH7	0.55	351.6GT 35W4	0.55	D63	0.30	ECC33	2.00	EY88	0.55	1
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1H5GT	0.80	6BQ5 6BQ7A	0.60	6Q7G	0.50	12E1	3.50	35Z4GT	0,70	DAF91	0.35	ECC40	0.90	EY500A	1.45	
IL4	0.25	6BR7	1.00	6Q7GT	0.50	12J5GT	0.40	35Z5GT	0.80	DAF96	0.60	ECC81	0.34	EZ35	0.45	
1LD5	0.70	6BR8	1.25	6Q7M	0.65	12J7GT	0.70	50B5	0.95	DC90	0.70	ECC82	0.34	LZ40	0.52	
ILN5	0.70	6BS7	1.70	6R7G	0.70	12K5	1.50	50C5	0.70	DD4	0.80	ECC83	0.34	EZ41	0.52	
1N5GT	0.75	6BW6	1.70	6R7(M)	1.00	12K7GT		50CD6G	1.20	DF33	0.75	ECC84	0.35	EZN0	0.35	
1R5	0.50	6BW7	0.65	6SA7	0.55	12K8	0.75	50EH5	0.85	DF91	0.30	ECC85	0.39	EZ81	0.40	
1S4 4	0.40	6BX6	0.29	6SC7GT		12Q7GT		50L6GT	1.00	DF96	0.60	ECC86	1.25 0.72	EZ90	0.45	
155	0.35	6BY7	0.36	6SG7	0.55	12SA7GT		66KU	0.52	DH63 DH76	0.50	ECC88 ECC91	0.35	FC4 FW4/500	1.00 1.80	
1T4	0.30	6BZ6	0.60	6SH7	0.55	12SC7 12SG7	0.50 0.55	72 77	0.45	DH77	0.50	ECC189	0.80	FW4 800	1.80	
1U4	0.70	6C4 6C5G	0.50	6SJ7 6SK7GT	0.60	12SH7	0.50	×5A2	0.75	DH81	0.80	ECC804	0.79	GY501	0.95	ı
1U5	0.85	6C6	0.45	6SQ7	0.55	12SJ7	0.60	85A3	0.75	DK32	0.60	ECC807	2.80	GZ30	0.48	1
2D21 2GK5	0.75	6C9	2.00	6U4GT	0.80	12SK7	0.60	90CV	2.80	DK40	0.70	ECF80	0.60	GZ32	0.60	ı
2X2	0.70	6C10	0.71	6U7G	0.55	12SN7GT		108C1	0.40	DK91	0.50	ECF82	0.50	GZ33	1.80	ı
3A4	0.55	6CB6A	0.50	6U8.	0.50	12SQ7	0.80	150B2	1.00	DK92	1.00	ECF86	0.80	GZ34	0.75	ı
3B7	0.55	6C12	0.40	6V6G	0.30	12SQ7GT	0.80	150C2	0.85	DK96	0.70	ECH21	2.00	GZ37	1.60	1
3D6	0.40	6CD6G	1.60	6V6GT	1.00	125Ř7	0.75	215SG	0.60	DL63	0.70	ECH35	1.60	HABC80	0.80	1
3Q4	0.80	6CG8A	0.90	6X4	0.45	14H7	0.75	302	1.20	DL82	0.80	ECH42	0.71	HL13C	0.60	1
3Q5GT	0.70	6C1.6	0.75	6X5GT	0.45	14\$7	1.00	303	1.20	DI.92	0.45	ECH81	0.40	HL23	0.70	1
3S4	0.45	6C1.8A	0.95	6Y6G	0.95	18	1.25	305	1.20	DL94	0.80	ECH83	0.50	HL23DD	0.68	
3V4	0.80	6CM7	1.00	6Y7G	1.25	19AQ5	0.65	807	1.10	DL96	0.60	ECH84 ECL80	0.50 0.45	HL41	1,00	
4CB6	0.75	6CS6	0.45	7A7 7B6	1.00 0.80	198G6G 19G6	1.00 6.50	956 1625	0.50 2.50	DM70 DM71	1.75	ECL80	0.50	HL41DD HL42DD	1.00	
4GK5	0.75	6CU5 6D3	0.75	7B7	0.80	19H1	4.00	1821	1.00	DW4 350		ECL83	0.74	HN309	1.70	
5CG8 5R4GY	0.75 1.00	6DE7	0.73	7D6	2.00	19Y3	0.40	5702	1.20	DY51	2.00	ECL84	0.65	HVR2	1.00	
5T4	1.00	6DT6A	0.85	7F8	2.00	20D1	0.70	5763	1.65	DY87/6		ECL85	0.70	HVR2A	1.00	
5U4G	0.60	6EW6	0.85	7H7	9.80	20D4	2.50	6057	1.00	DY802	0.50	ECL86	0.64	HY90	0.55	
5V4G	0.60	6E5	1.00	7R7	2.00	20F2	0.85	6060	1.00	E80CC	2.50	EF22	1.00	KT2	0.90	
5Y3GT	0.55	6F1	0.80	7V7	2.00	20L1	1.20	6067	1.00	E80CF	5.00	EF40	0.78	KT8	3.00	
5Z3	1.00	6F6G	0.60	7Y4	0.80	20P1	1.00	6146	4.70	E80F	2.20	EF41	0.75	KT32	1.00	
5Z4G	0.48	6F12	0.50	7Z4	0.80	20P3	1.00	6463	2.00	E83F	1.60	EF73	1.75	K F41	1.00	
.5Z4GT	0.55	6F14	0.90	ND2	0.50	20P4	0.84	7025	1.50 0.60	E88CC E92CC	1.20 0.70	EF80 EF83	0.29	KT44 K163	0.60	
6 30L2	0.79	6F 15	0.85	8D8	0.50 0.90	20P5 25A6G	1.50 0.70	7193 7475	1.20	E180CC	0.70	EF85	0.36	K 166	3.00	
6ARG	1.40	6F16	0.75 0.60	9BW6 9D7	0.70	25L6G	0.70	9002	0.55	E180F	1.15	EF86	0.50	KT71	1.00	
6AC7 6AG5	0.55	6F18 6F23	0.65	9U8	0.45	25Y5	0.80	9006	0.45	E182CC	3.00	LF89	0.42	KT81	2.00	
6AG7	0.60	6F24	0.80	10C2	0.70	25Z4G	0.50	A1834	1.00	E188CC	2.50	EF91	0.50	KT88	6.75	
6AH6	0.70	6F25	1.00	10C14	0.50	25Z5	0.75	A3042	6.00	E.280F	5.00	EF92	0.50	KTW6	1.50	1
6AJ5	0.70	6F26	0.36	10D1	0.85	25Z6G	0.80	AC2PEN		E1148	0.60	E.F.93	0.40	KTW62	1.50	
6AJ8	0.40	6F28	0.74	10DE7	0.80	28D7	2.00	AC2PEN		EA50	0.40	EF94	0.40	KTW63	1.20	
6AK5	0.45	6F32	0.70	10F1	0.67	30A5	0.75		1.00	EA76	1.30	EF95	0.45	1.63	0.65	
6AK6	1.25	6G6G	0.60	10F9	0.65	30C1	0.40	AC6/PE		EABC80	0.40	EF97	0.90	LN119	0.55	
6AK8	0.40	6GH8A	0.80	10F18	0.65	30C15	0.77	AC P4 AC PEN	1.50	EAC91 EAF42	0.55 0.70	EF98 EF183	0.42	LN 152 LN 309	0.45	
6AL5	0.20	6GK5	0.75	10L14	0.45	30C17 30F5	0.77	AC PEN	1.20	EAF801	0.75	EF184	0.42	LZ319	0.40	
6AM6	0.50	6GU7 6H6GT	0.90	10LD11 10LD12	0.75	30L1	0.39	AC-THI		EB34	0.30	EF804	1.75	LZ329	0.40	
6AM8A 6AN8	0.70	6J5GT	0.65	10PL12	0.55	30L15	0.75	A1.60	1.20	EB91	0.20	EH90	0.45	M8162	1.00	
6AQ5	0.68	616	0.35	10PL12	0.80	30L17	0.70	AL60 ARP3	0.60	EBC41	0.75	EK90	0.40	MHL4	1.00	ч
6AQ8	0.39	6J7G	0.35	10P14	2.50	30P4MR	0.98	ATP4	0.50	EBC81	0.45	ŁL32	0.60	MHLD6		
6AR5	0.80	6J7M	0.65	10P18	0.54	30P12	0.74	AZ1	0.50	EBC90	0.50	EL34	1.00	MKT4	1.20	
6AS7	1.00	6JU8A	0.90	12A6	0.65	30P19/		AZ3I	0.60	EBC91	0.50	EL35	3.00	MU12/14		
6AT6	0.50	6K7G	0.35	12AC6	0.80	30P4	0.90	AZ41	0.50	EBF80	0.40	EL37	3.00	MEX40	L00	
6A U6	0.40	6K8G	0.50	12AD6	0.80	30P16	0.37	B36	0.75	EBF83	0.45	EL41 EL81	0.57	N150 N308	0.98	
6AV6	0.50	6K8GT	0.55	12AE6	0.80	30518	0.50	B719	0.39	EBF89	0.40	1101	(LOV)	14 3134	0.55	u

_	1	EL83	0.70	N339	1.25	PY33 2 0	50	UY85	0.35	X66	1.60	ACY28	0.211	BYZ10	0.30	OC28	0.69
		EL84	0.35	N379	0.50		150	U10	1.00	X76M	0.75	AD140	0.50	BYZ11	0.30	OC29	0.73
		EL86	0.60	N709	0.35		.50	U12 14	1.15	X119	0.50	AD161	0.53	BYZ12	0.30	OC36	0.50
	- 1	E1.90	0.68	P61	0.60		.40	U16	1.00	X142	0.71	AD162	0.53	BYZ 13	0.30	OC38	0.50
	- 1	EL95	0.67	PABC80			150	U17	L00	X150	0.71	AF102	1.04	BYZ15	2.03	OC41	0.58
		EL360	1.80	PC86	0.62.		.60	U18 20	1.80	X719	0.40	AF106	0.58	CG12E	0.23	OC42	0.73
	- 1	EL506	1.20	PC88	0.62	PY301 0	1.50	U19	4.00	Z145	0.67	AFI14	0.30	CG64H	0.23	OC43	1.37
13		E1.509	2.50	PC92	0.55		.35	U22	0.85	Z152	0.29	AF115	0.30	FSY11A	0.26	OC44	0.12
_	- 1	EM80	0.55	PC95	1.00		.35	U25	0.71	Z329	0.70	AF117	0.23	FSY41A	0.26	OC45	0.13
	- 1	EM81	0.60	PC97	0.75		.50	U26	0.60	Z719	0.29	AF121	0.35	GD4	0.38	OC46	0.18
	2.00	EM83	0.60	PC900	0.40		0.50	U31	0.50	Z729	0.50	AF124	0.36	GD5	0.32	OC65	1.31
	1.00	EM84	0.45	PCC84	0.39		1.50	U33	1.75	Z749	0.65	AF125	0.50	GD6	0.32	OC70	0.14
	1.00	EM85	1.20	PCC85	0.47		.10	U35	1.75	2759	5.85	AF139	0.76	GD8	0.23	OC71	0.13
	1.00	EM87	1.10	PCC88	0.61	QQV03 10		U37	2,00	Transist		AF178	0.79	GD9	0.23	OC72	0.13
	0.84		2.50	PCC89	0.49		.00	U45	1,20	and Dio		AF180	0.56	GDII	0.23	OC74	0.26
	0.84	EY51	0.45	PCC 189	0.52	QS75 20 I		U47	0.71	IN1124A		AF186	0.64	GD12	0.23	OC75 OC76	0.18
	0.55	EY81	0.45	Pt C805	0.75	QS95/10 1 QS150 15 I	.00	U49 U50	0.55	1N4744A		AF239 ASY27	0.44	GD14	0.58	OC77	0.32
	0.75	EY83	0.60	PC CR06	0.70	QV03 12 I	.00	U52	0.60	1N4952 2N404	0.58	ASY28	0.38	GD15	0.47	OC78	0.18
6	2.00	EY86:7	0.37	PCF80 PCF82	0.45	OV04 7 3	.00	U76	0.70	2N966	0.61	A5Y29	0.58	GD16 GET113	0.23	OC78D	0.18
3	2.00	EY88 EY91	0.50	PCF84	0.70	OV06/20 4		U78	0.45	2N 1756	0.58	BA102	0.53	GETI18		OC79	0.47
,	0.90	EY500A	1.45	PCF86	0.57		.50	U81	0.80	2N2147	0.99	BA115	0.16	GETI19		OC81	0.13
,	0.34	EZ35	0.45	PCF87	0.77		.00	U150	0.52	2N2297	0.26	BA116	0.21	GET573	0.44	OC81D	0.13
5	0.34	EZ30	0.52	PCF200	1.20		200	U153	0.50	2N2369	0.16	BA129	0.14	GET587	0.50	OC82	0.13
2	0.34	EZ41	0.52	PCF201	1.00	R17 1	.00	U191	0.50	2N2613	0.45	BA130	0.12	<b>GET872</b>	1.11	OC82D	0.13
1	0.35	EZN0	0.35	PCF800	0.77	R19 0	.75	U192	0.40	2N3053	0.38	BA 148	0.20	<b>GET873</b>	0.18	OC83	0.23
5	0.39	EZ81	0.40	PCF801	0.49		.60	U193	0.50	2N3121	2.90	BA 153	0.18	GET882		OC84	0.28
ŝ	1.25	EZ90	0.45	PCF802	0.54		.48	L 251	1.00	2N3703	0.23	BCY10	0.53	GET887	0.26	OC123	0.26
3	0.72	FC4	1.00	PCF806	8.53		.00	U281	0.75	2N3709	0.23	BCY12	0.58	GET889	0.26	OC140	1.11
1	0.35	FW4/500	L80	PCH200	1.00		.50	U282	0.70	2N3866	1.16	BCY33	0.23	GET896	0.26	OC169	0.50
39	0.80	FW4 800	1.80	PCL82	0.54		1.75	L 291	0.50	2N3988	0.58	BCY34	0.26	GET897	0.26	OC 171	0.40
04	0.79	GY501	0.95	PCL83	0.49		.00	U301	0.55	2\$323	0.58	BCY38	0.26	GET898		OC172	0.41
07	2.80	GZ30	0.48	PCL84	0.46		.00	U329	1.00	AA119	0.18	BC107	0.14	GEX113		OC200	0.55
)	0.60	GZ32	0.60	PCL86	0.65		.00	U339 U381	0.50	AA120	0.18	BC108 BC109	0.14	GEX36 GEX45	0.58 0.38	OC201 OC204	0.50
2	0.50	GZ33	1.80	PCL88	1.29		.00	U403	0.90	AA129 AAZ13	0.18	BC113	0.14	GEX45 GEX55	0.87	OC205	0.50
j	0.80	GZ34	0.75	PCL800 PCL801	1.00	UABC80 0		U404	0.75	AC107	0.18	BC115	0.18	GT3	0.30	OC205	1.05
1	2.00	GZ37	1.60	PCL805			2,70	U709	0.40	ACI13	0.30	BC116	0.30	MI	0.18	ORP12	0.61
5	1.60 0.71	HABC80 HL13C	0.60	FCLOUS	0.60		1.50	LINOI	0.80	AC114	0.47	BC118	0.26	MAT100		SFT237	0.50
1	0.40	HL23	0.70	PEN4DD			0.55	U4020	0,75	AC 126	0.14	BF 154	0.30	MAT101		SM1036	0.58
3	0.50	HL23DD		PEN25	1.00		0.50	VLS492	9.50	AC127	0.20	BF158	0.21	MAT120		ST1276	0.58
4	0.50	HL41	1.00	PEN45	1.00	UBF89 (	1.39	VP2	1.50	AC128	0.23	BF 159	0.30	OA9	0.14	SX1 6	0.21
)	0.45	HL41DD	1.00	PEN45DI			2.00	VP4(5)	2.00	AC 132	0.23	BF163	0.23	OA47	0.12	U14706	0.30
2	0.50	HL42DD	1.00	PEN46	0.60		B.50	VP13C	0.60	AC154	0.30	BF173	0.44	OA70	0.18	XZ30	0.30
3	0.74	HN309	1.70	PEN4531			0.90	VP23	0.65	AC 156	0.23	BF180	0.35	OA73	0.18	Y543	0.21
1	0.65	HVR2	1.00		2.00		145	VP4L	0.90	AC 157	0.30	BF181	0.47	OA79	0.11	Y728	0.21
5	0.70	HVR2A	1.00	PENA4	1.00		0.80	VR105	0.50	AC165	0.30	BF185	0.47	OA81	0.11	AL	1
6	0.64	HY90	0.55	PENDD			2,00	VR150	0.75	AC166	0.30	BFY50	0.26	OA85	0.11		
	1.00	KT2	0.90	4020	1.00		0.71	VT61A	1.00	AC167	0.69	BFY51	0.23	OA86	0.23	PRIC	
	0.78	KT8	3.00	PFL200	0.70		0.50	VU111 VU120	1.00	AC168	0.44	BFY52 BTX34	0.23	OA90	0.14	INCLU	IDE
	0.75	KT32	1.00	PL33	1.00		9.57	VU120A		AC 169 AC 176	0.64	DIASH	2.31	OA91 OA95	0.11		
	1.75	K F41	1.00	PL36 PL81	0.60		0.70	VU133	1.00	AC176	0.32	BY100	0.21	OA200	0.11	V.A	
	0.29	KT44	1.00	PL81A	0.49		0.80	W76	0.50	ACY17	0.32	BYIOI	0.18	OA200	0.12	NOTH	ING
	0.26	K163	0.60	PL81A	0.37		0.40	W81M	1.20	ACY18	0.23	BY105	0.21	OC19	1.46		
	0.36	KT66 KT71	3.00 1.00	PL.83	0.45		0.50	W107	0.75	ACY19	0.23	BY114	0.21	OC22	0.44	EXT	KA
	0.30	KT81	2.00	PL84	0.50		0.45	W719	0.36	ACY20	0.30	BY126	0.18	OC23	0.44	TO	1
	0.50	KT88	6.75	PL302	0.90		0.70	W729	1.20	ACY21	0.30	BY127	0.21	OC24	0.44		
	0.50	KTW6	1.50	PL504 5		UL46 (	0.70	WD709	0.40	ACY22	0.18	BYY23		OC25	0.44	PA	T
	0.40	KTW62	1.50	1	0.90		0.54	XE3	0.60	MATCH	uen 3	TRANS!	STOP 5	ETE			
	0.40	KTW63	1.20	PL505	2.00		0.60	XFY12	0.60						61		
	0.45	1.63	0.65	PL508	1.30	URIC	1.00	XH15	0.60	LF13 (A	1113	, AC 134,	MC 13/	. AA120).	orb be	граск.	

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a small fortune to develop and make can also be used for a variety of other purposes. Voltage regulation for instance by making beam of light trigger a photocell, etc. £5.40.

MERCURY BATTERIES

Bank of 7 Mercury cells type 625 which are approx %" diameter by %" thick in plastic tube giving a total of 10.7 volts. Being in a plastic tube it is very easy to break up the battery into separate cells and use these for radio control and similar equipment. Carton of 25 batteries. £1.60.



#### LATCHING

RELAY



y Guardian Electric, mains operated it is in fact two relays mounted on netal base plate. The relays being mounted in such a way to ensure this one one closes the other opens and vice versa thus when closed re-oded remain locked until manually released or electrically released be neighing relay B. Each relay has 2 sets of 10 amp changeover conact-thould be ideal for burglar alarms and similar applications. £2.11.

#### 24 HOUR MOTOR

beautifully made by Sangamo. This is 200-240v mains driven motor with gear box together in one housing, size approx. 1/4" dia by 1/4" deep. It you are contemplating making a 24 hour switch with a lot of on offs then this is obviously the motor. Price £1.89.



#### **4 POLE MOTOR**

Carefully balanced fitted with bel pulley for tape recorders, etc. Norma working, speed 1,250 rmp. £2.12.

#### **HUMIDITY SWITCH**

American made by Ranco, their type No J11 The action of this device depends upon the dampness causing a membrane to stretch and trigger a sensitive microswrich adjustable by a screw Quite sensitive breathing on it for instance will switch it on Micro 3 amp at 250 v. AC Overall size of the device approx 3 %" long 1" wide and 1 %" dene 65%. device approx 1%" deep 65p.



#### RECTANGULAR HOT PLATE



and angled underneath to strength-en it. This is approx. 10" x 4½" of flat plate. Beneath please is 100w element and sensor switch which will minimain the surface of the plate ust too hot to touch. With leads and tags. This is ideal if you are making up a food warmer or for an airing cupboard, etc. Price £1.03.

#### **EXTRACTOR** FAN

Ex computers — made by Woods of Colchester ideal for fixing through panel — reasonably quiet running — very powerful 2500 rpm. Choice of two sizes 5" or 6½" dia. £4.43.



### **ROTARY WAFER**

SWITCH
—wiper contacts 3 way 8 poles, 5 amp rating, break before make — '¼'' drameter 1'' long spindle, slotted for knob screw, made by Plessey, Price £1.08.



#### PERSPEX ENCLOSED **12 VOLT RELAY**

0 amp changeover contacts, size 2" x 1" x 2½" in case £1.08.

#### PAPST MOTORS

West German make, these fine motors are noted for their performance and reliability. Special features are the rotating heavy outer which acts as a flywheel to eliminate wow and flutter and switchable reversing. We have four types in stock, all 1350 revs. including starting capacitor.



(1) Ref. No. KLZ 20.50-4. 230 volts 50HZ. **£6.30.** (2) Ref. No. KLZ 32.50-4. 230 volts 50HZ. **£7.28.** (3) Ref. same as above. 115 volts 50HZ. **£3.30.** (4) Ref. same as above. 110 volts 60HZ. **£3.30.** 

#### HONEYWELL P.B. **MICROSWITCH**

1-2 or 3 10 amp 250v change over microswitch thro panel mounting by cock nuts. 1" dia black knob 1 switch 40p, 2 switch 55p, 3 switch 70p.



#### INSULATED **TERMINALS**

down to trap wire or insert 4mm plug into top — 15p each, following colours available

#### **EDGE MOUNTING** MOVING COIL METER

made for G.P.O. new and unused £3.60.



#### **50 VA MOVING COIL PANEL METER**

Large 4½ square flush mounting — mirrored scale for accurate reading scaled D8 — beautiful instrument made for G P.O. new and unused £4.50.

#### SPIT MOTOR WITH CARTER GEAR BOX

Probably one of the best spit motors made Originally intended to be used in very high priced cookers. however this can be put to plenty of other uses for instance your garden barbeque or to drive a tumbler for stone polishing; in fact, there are no ends to its uses. Normal mains operation. £3.25 including POST & VAT



#### **ELECTRO** MAGNETIC





4v-8v AC operated the electro mag-easily removable from mechanism **50p each** — two types available.

#### **TERMS**

rder — delivery same day as order received. Prices includes mage unless stated but orders under £6 must add 50p to off-set packing letc BULK ENQUIRIES WELCOMED

#### J. BULL (ELECTRICAL) LTD.

(Dept. WW) **103 TAMWORTH ROAD CROYDON CR9 1SG** 

#### IT'S FREE!

Our monthly Advance Advertising Bargains List gives details of bargains arriving or just arrived — often bargains which sell out before our advertisement can appear — It's an interesting list and it's free—just send S.A.E. Below are a few of the Bargains still available from proving lines.

Digital Thumbwheel Switch. Black face flush panel mounting, face size approx 3¼" x ¾". White digits 10 positions 0.9. These can be stacked edgewise to any quantity. The right hand and left hand ends have projections for 684. Riving to the panel. Price left-hand and right hand end switches £1.50 each. ± 12p. Intermediate switches £1.25.

hand end switches £1.50 each + 12p. Intermediate switches £1.25 + 10p.

Mains Transformer upright mounting with top tagboard, primary 0.115, 210, 240, two secondaries £1.50 vots 5mA and 8.5 vott 1.25A. Note this transformer is ex-new equipment. Price £2.00 + 10p. Post 30p + 2p.

Mains Transformer, primary 0.110, 127, 150, 180, 220. Secondaries £1, 31.50-3.15 (2) 2.5v, (3).0-220v. Fitted primary screen. This is a 30w transformer, exequipment £2.50 + 20p. Post 40p + 3p.

Relay £1.2 volt. Single 2 amp changeover contacts, open miniature type, size approx. 1" cube P.C. mounting ex new equipment 30p + 2p.

Relay Miniature 6-12 volt plastic covered plug in type 4 changeover, gold plated contacts 52 ohm coil, size approx. 1%" high, 1" wide, %" thick, ex new equipment with base 75p + 6p.
Miniature Relay 6-12 volt plastic covered plug in type 200 ohm coil. Two changeover gold plated contacts ex new equipment with a 75 - 16.

with stated contacts 52 ohim coil, size approx 114" high, 1" wide, with the state of the state o

special 10% discount Rigond 6 "Maina Battery TV's for spares, these are less tubes and less knobs and will have one or two other parts missing but in the main are complete and worth having if you have one of these televisions or if you do repairs to them. Price £3.50 + 44p. Post

less knobs and will have one or two other parts missing but in the main are complete and worth having if you have one of these televisions or if you do repairs to them Price £3.50 + 44p. Post £1.00 + 124p.
25 Way Plug & Socket by McMurdo. The socket is panel mounting and the plug has a metal shelid and cable clamp £x unused equipment 60p + 4p a pair.

12 Way Plug & Socket, ditto Price 50p + 4p a pair.

Rømenbar 70.29. We are rapidly running out of this and if you have not put any into stock then this could well be your last chance. The price for 100 metre coil £9.50 + 76p. Carriage £2.50 + 20p.

Engins Revolution Counter. This is each if Ministry tem, beautifully made. As a revolution counter it is driven by a flexible shaft and having a permanent magnet field the voltage output would be dependent upon the speed. Of course it will also run as a low voltage. This is dustproof and almost waterproof so it will still run in adverse conditions. One point, however, is there are no brushes fitted to these motors, these are special and as yet we have not been able to find a puspiler so you will buy without brushes. The Air Ministry ref. number of the motor is 6A.774.2 We would like to hear from any customer who met this during his service career and who knows of a possible source of brushes. Price £2.00 + 16p. Post 40p. 4p. Miniature Sealed Thermostatt, German made, these are about the size of early power transistors, have 4" wire ends and are sealed, so usuable for immersion in manyl iquidos. Operating temperature 90 C plus or minus 3%. We were not sure of the operating voltage and current but we tested one with 100w lamp off the mains and it worked perfectly o. k. Price 50p. 4p.

Gooseneck as used on adjustable table lamps, microphone stands, etc. Normal brass ½" thread each end length 18" chrome plated. Price 75p. 6p. Post 30p. + 2p.

Nicad Battery Charger in neat plastic case has a neon indicator. Price £2.50 + 20p. Post 40p. + 4p.

Penal Metre: 2½" made ti easily adaptable for many voltage cells. It not wanted as

but these are unused and fully guaranteed by us. Price £5.00 + 40p. Pool 30p + 2.00 and 20p + 2.00 arrard 4. Pole Motor, probably made for record player or tape recorder. Ins. is 140y. 40.60 cycle. We do not know the Garrard refine but the figure 1.2 is pressed on the bottom bearing cover. Price £2.00 + 25p. Post 30p + 49 a. Simmers at by Sunvice for £50.00 wars. Sunvice ref. 23.070 \* 1.0776. Ilms is a langer than could simmerstant, chimensions approx. 21/4 square by 2.7/2 deep. Price £1.50 + 1.2p. Post 20p + 2p. Smiths Time and Set switch. 15 an phormal mans operated device inherided for use with cookers, etc. which could be set to be switched on up to 14 hours in advance and for and up to one period of 4 hours. A very near glass fronted instrument with centre control knob size approximately 41½ "x 31½" x 2" deep. The Smiths ref No. CS\*400. One obvious use is for switching on your healing an hour or so before you come home so you come home to a warm house. Price £50 + 2.0p. Post 30p + 3p.

100

Fluorescent Choke, polyester filled compact size 5" x 134" x 134" for 4ft 40w tube. We are selling these in minimum quantity of 100 at a time, price 60p each. + VAT @ 8%, carriage at cost.

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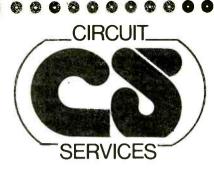
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35p, pp 25p, 1 mld
1250v DC wkg
45p, pp 25p, 2 mld
150v DC wkg
45p, pp 25p, 0 mld
150v DC wkg
45p, pp 25p, 0 mld
150v DC wkg
45p, pp 25p, 0 mld
150v DC wkg
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7423J	7446AN	7483	74107J	74156N
74301	7446N	7485N	74107N	74180N
7437.1	7448N	7485J	74126J	74180J
7437N	7453N	7491AN	74145J	74181N
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PLESSEY. 30 way. 2 bank. Single pole. Contacts 1 amp. 240v. AC/DC. 005t) res. Break before make. Stop infinitely adjustable allowing for any desired arc of travel. Ideal for instrument and model switching. Size 2½" dia. overall x 2½" deep plus 1½" x ¼" dia. spindle. £2.25, p&p. 20p. 6 off £1.95 each. p&p. 40p.

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240v. AC or DC operation. Split 30-way double bank contacts. Overall size approx. 234" dia. x 25" deep. Brand new. Bargain at £4.50, p&p. 65p.

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2KVA continuously rated. Tapped for any voltage from
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A really robust job. Bergein at £23.80. Carr £3.00.
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/8 HP. reversible geared notor, 220/240v. 50 Hz.1

motor: 2201/240v. 30 rec1
Ph cap start, cont. rating.
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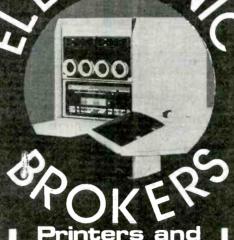
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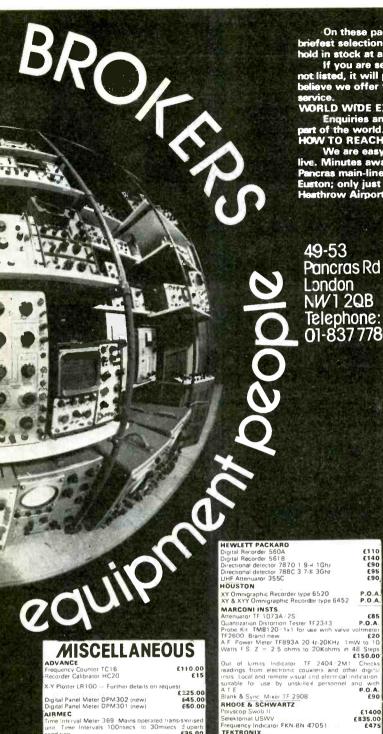
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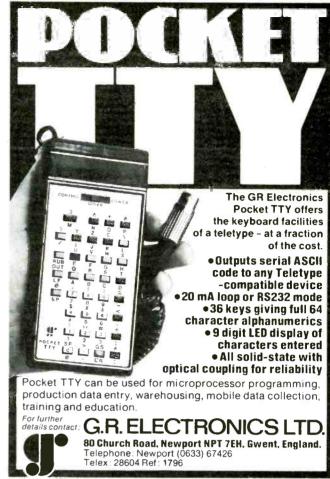
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required to supervise three others in a Visual Aids and Reprographics work-shop and a Physical Sciences Labora-tory. The successful applicant will be required to diagnose faults and, if appropriate, repair a wide range of electro-mechanical and electronic equipment. Applicants should be educated to H.N.C. level or equivalent, and a knowledge of photographic techniques is desirable, as is experience of simple TV production techniques

Salary within the grade 6 scale £3328-£3964 plus £275 London Weighting Supplement. Four weeks annual leave (plus Easter and Christmas weeks). Good conditions of service, sports and social facilities etc.

Write for application form to Assistant Secretary (Establishement), Brunel University, Uxbridge, Middlesex UB8 3PH or telephone Uxbridge 37188 extension 49. Closing date: 8 July,

The Media Department of the British Council has two vacancies for

### Television **Engineers**

operate and maintain their studios, situated in Tavistock Square, London

The studios are used to train personnel from countries overseas in broadcasting and closed circuit television techniques in support of developmental broadcasting and education. As well as for the regular training courses, the studios are used to produce videotapes, films and other audiovisual programmes.

Some of the training activity takes place in institutions situated overseas and there may be opportunities for the successful applicants to work and travel abroad

An essential qualification is the City and Guilds Telecommunications Certificate or HNC or equivalent or broadcast engineering training. Candidates should also have practical experience in studio operations including vision control, lighting, sound and videotape. One of the posts includes responsibility for the supervision of a small team of operational and maintenance engineers; for this post experience of managing staff would be an advantage.

The salary scales, including London Weighting and pay supplements, range from around £4760 to around £5880. There is a non-contributory pension

For further details and an application form to be returned by 4 July telephone 01-499 8011 extension 3041 or write to Staff Recruitment Department, The British Council, 65 Davies Street, London W1Y 2AA. quoting reference G/5.

CHELSEA COLLEGE University of London

#### **ELECTRONICS** TECHNICIAN **GRADE 2B**

required for the construction and maintenrequired for the construction and maintenance of equipment and apparatus and to assist in the running of Electronics and Physics Undergraduate Teaching Laboratories. Day release available for approved courses. Salary in range £2.769 to £3,112 per annum (inclusive). 37½-hour week. Further details and application form from:

Mr. M. E. Cane (28.ET)

Chelsea College
Pulton Place, Fulham
London SW6 5PR

(7267)



**FURTHER** APPOINTMENTS **CONTINUED ON PAGE 122** 

## HART ELECTRONICS

The Only Firm for Quality Audio Kits

Are proud to offer the only DESIGNER APPROVED kit for the

#### J. L. Linsley-Hood High Quality **Cassette Recorder**

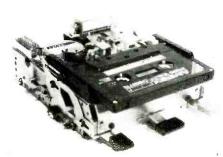


As these circuits are capable of such an excellent performance we feel that it is not sensible to sacrifice this potential by designing a kit down to a price. We have therefore spent a little more on professional hardware allowing us to design a very advanced modular system. This enables a more satisfactory electrical layout to be achieved, particularly around the very critical input areas of the replay preamps. These are totally stable with this layout and require no extra stabilising components. Many other advantages also come from this system which has separate record and replay amps for each channel plugging in to a master board with gold-plated sockets. The most obvious is the reduction of crosstalk and interaction which could cause trouble on a single plane board, with our modular system the layout is compact but there is no component crowding. the layout is compact but there is no component covaring Testing is very easy with separate identical modules and building with the aid of our component-by-component instructions is childishly simple, but the finished result is a unit designed not to normal domestic standards but to the best professional practice.

All printed circuits are of glassfibre material, fully drilled with a tinned finish for easy and reliable soldering. Component locations are printed on the reverse side of the board and are arranged so that all identification numbers are still visible after assembly.

- 71x Complete set of parts for Master Board, includes bias oscillator, relay, controls, etc. £9.83 + £1.23 VAT
- Parts for Motor Speed and Solenoid Control for Lenco CRV deck. This is the proper board layout as given in the articles. £3.52 + 44p VAT.
- 73x Complete set of parts for stereo Replay Amps. and VU Meter drive £8.12 + £1.02 VAT.
- 74x Complete set for stereo Record Amps. £6.74 + 84p
- 75x Complete set of parts for Stabilised Power Supply to circuit given in Article. This uses a special low hum field transformer with better characteristics than the commonly used toroid £8.79 + £1 10 VAT
- 700M2 Individual High Quality VU Meters with excellent ballistics. £8.48 + £1.06 VAT. Per Pair.

700C/2 High Quality Custom built steel Case. Complete with Brushed aluminium front plate, mains switch, record microswitch, turned record level knob, plastic record microswitch, turned record level knob, plastic cabinet feet, all bolts, nuts and mounting hardware All necessary holes are punched and all surfaces are electroplated. Complete step-by-step assembly instructions are included. The cover is finished in an attractive black crackle surface. £16.50 + £2.06 VAT.



LENCO CRV CASSETTE MECHANISM
High Quality, robust cassette transport for Linsley-Hood recorder. Features fast forward, fast rewind, record, pause and full auto stop and cassette ejection facilities. Fitted with Record / play and erase heads and supplied complete with Data and extra cassette ejection spring for above horizontal use. Price £21.60 + £2.70 VAT.

Total cost of all parts £83.58 Special offer for Complete Kits £81.50 + £10.19 VAT. Optional extra solid teak end cheeks, £3 pair + 38p VAT.

Reprint of 3 Linsley-Hood Cassette Recorder articles, 45p post and VAT free.

#### MATRIX 'H' QUADRAPHONIC DECODER

ircuit boards and kits to our usual quality are being prepared for this design. Send for list

We also supply complete kits to make a fully integrated 30 watt stereo amplifier using the Bailey Power Amplifier circuit and the Bailey / Burrows Pre-amplifier with the Quilter Tone control modification.

Printed circuits and components are available for the Stuart tape circuits. These articles described a high quality tape link circuit for use with a reel-to-reel deck. Reprints of the three articles are available from us price 40p. Post Free (No.

#### **ALL PARTS ARE POST FREE**

Please send 9 X 4 SAE for lists giving fuller details and Price breakdowns

Penylan Mill, Oswestry, Salop Personal callers are always welcome, but please note we are closed all day Saturday

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32 way (1 pitch) finished ends 45p P.P. 10p
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ROMFORD 44473

# ppointments

Advertisements accepted up to 12 noon Monday, June 27, for the August issue, subject to space being available.

DISPLAYED APPOINTMENTS VACANT: £7.50 per single col. centimetre (min. 3cm). LINE advertisements (run on): £1.10 per line, minimum three lines. BOX NUMBERS: 50p extra. (Replies should be addressed to the Box Number in the advertisement, c/o Wireless World, Dorset House, Stamford Street, London SE1 9LU.) PHONE: Eddie Farrell on 01-261 8508

Classified Advertisement Rates are currently zero rated for the purpose of V.A.T.

#### **An influential role**

These senior positions within the Directorate of Radio Technology, London, present Electrical Engineers with an outstanding opportunity to help shape future usage and considerable scope for exercising their individual initiative

The Directorate provides the technical expertise and engineering support so necessary in forming and implementing management policy. It is concerned with all aspects of spectrum engineering — the forward planning, management and regulation of civil frequency bands; radio propagation over the whole frequency spectrum; specifications and equipment type approval for fixed and mobile services, including microwave links; the application of computer techniques to frequency management problems; the nationwide radio interference service; the provision of technical advice on radio services, licensing; and the operation of an international radio monitoring service. It is also very much involved in the technical preparations for the 1979 World Administrative Radio Conference.

The successful candidates will lead specialised teams responsible for key areas within the Directorate's activities. The work should appeal to those engineers who enjoy applying imagination and new ideas to problem solving

£7265-£8435

For further information about the work, telephone Mr. R. A. Bedford on 01-275 3381 Candidates must have a degree or equivalent qualification in

electrical engineering and should be Chartered Engineers In-depth knowledge and experience of spectrum engineering is essential together with a sound appreciation of allied disciplines. Candidates must also have managerial ability and be able to deploy and stimulate staff of different skills. Working knowledge of French an advantage

Starting salary within the quoted range. Promotion prospects to £10,000 and above. Non-contributory pension scheme

For an application form (to be returned by 8 July, 1977) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote T/9536/2.

(7324)

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(Audio)

needed urgently by lively young West London Company

Write/ring:
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Interesting and varied work on Navigation and Communication Equipment including VHF, VOR, ADF, HF, RADAR, TRANSPONDER / DME & CABIN ADDRESS SYSTEMS.

- \* Salary from £3,750 to £4,100 according to experience, reasonable overtime opportunities could raise this to £5,000 if desired.
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SUNNY SOUTH COAST

Expansion on the South Coast in the Electronics Industry now demands urgently the following personnel Electronic Engineers (R&D), Design Engineers, Software Programmers, Systems Engineers, Development Engineers, Cales Engineers, Trials Engineers, CA Engineers, Trials Engineers, CA Engineers, design Draughtsmen, Inspectors, Buyers.

All these positions offer excellent salaries and prospects and in most cases relocation expenses. Ring or write C.B.S. Appointments, 224 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, 292155 or Wimbourne 4891 evenings.

# ELECTRONIC DESIGN/ DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS FERRANTI OFFERS YOU FREEDOM

..... freedom to create. Over the years leading design and development engineers have been attracted to Ferranti by our reputation for truly innovative engineering and together they have formed specialised teams involved on a variety of sophisticated projects related to the Tornado, Sea Harrier, Jaquar, Nimrod 2 and other front line aircraft.

We now require additional engineers to join these teams engaged on the creative work of designing and developing airborne radar, laser and inertial navigation systems and their associated test equipment.

> Engineers are required in the following technical fields:-Digital and analogue electronic circuitry design. Design and application of small digital computers.

Microwave and laser techniques.

Advanced instrument design including gyroscopes of inertial quality.

Design of small mechanical structures and analysis of stress.

In addition to the above we have vacancies for production engineers with either electrical or mechanical backgrounds in these fields.

Applicants should have some design/development experience to offer in avionics and a desire to expand their experience to project leader level.

Edinburgh, with its outstanding facilities for education, housing, sport and entertainment, is one of the ideal cities in Europe in which to live, work and bring up a family. And to make moving here easier, we pay realistic relocation expenses. Salaries are negotiable and the Company operates a contributory pension and life assurance scheme.

Apply in writing, with full details of experience and qualifications to

Staff Appointments Officer, Ferranti Limited, Ferry Road, EDINBURGH, EH5 2XS. Please quote Ref. WW/5

ABILL

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# Engineer today? You could be the Computer Engineer of tomorrow!

ICL, Europe's leading computer manufacturer, supplies systems to governments, universities, research, industry and commerce. ICL is renowned for its efficient customer service, and each of our customers relies on a team of Systems Engineers which is where you come in.

We're building up our intake of Electronics Engineers who will undergo a thorough initial training over 18 weeks at our Training Centre in Letchworth, Hertfordshire - the largest of its kind in Europe, with accommodation provided. You will then work at one of three locations which you choose at interview, from the large number we have throughout the country. Within 18 months you will be a fully trained Systems Engineer with a career rich in opportunity

ahead of you, and you will have the satisfaction of using all your technical expertise, tact and personality as a representative of ICL.

You could be just the person we're looking for if you're 20-35 and have any one of the following qualifications plus two years' practical electronics experience:

- City & Guilds Full Electronics Certificate.
- HNC in Electronics.
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- An HM Forces Electronics Training. Why hesitate when one of the world's top technologies is there for the taking? Phone David Reeves on 01-788 7272 extension 4150 for an application form, or send the coupon

To: David Reeves, ICL, 85/91 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15 2TE.

I would like to find out more about becoming a Computer Engineer with ICL. Please send me details.

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#### **ELECTRONIC** CIRCUIT DESIGN **PHGY 5182**

Do you enjoy the challenge of using advanced technology to solve com-plex interdisciplinary problems. Are you thoroughly conversant with the use of discrete components, microcircuit amplifiers, function genera-tors, TTL and C.mos techniques? Can you design both analogue and digital circuits? We have one vacancy for a senior technician in a small team providing a comprehensive design, construction and maintenance service for teaching and research

Candidates must have at least 9 years relevant experience including 2 years design work. HNC standard is required and the ability to supervise other staff is essential. Familiarity with medical electronics an advantage

Salary on University Technical Scale Salary off University Technical Scales Grade 6 £3315 x 7 — £3950. Letters of application stating age, qualifications, experience and the names of 2 referees to: Administra-tor, University of Oxford, Department of Physiology, Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3PT OX1 3PT

Further details from Wilf Laycock, Supervisor, Electronics Group, Oxford 57451.

7310

#### **APPOINTMENTS** IN **ELECTRONICS**

Take your pick of the permanent posts in:

**MISSILES** - MEDICAL COMPUTERS - COMMS MICROWAVE - MARINE HARDWARE - SOFTWARE

For expert advice and immediate action on career improve ment, 'phone, or write to, Mike Gernat BSc

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UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE CENTRE FOR EDUCATIONAL PRAC-TICE (AUDIO VISUAL UNIT)

#### TELEVISION ENGINEER

Grade 3

required with experience in the maintenance of electronic equipment. The work includes the repair and operation of a wide range of audio visual equipment. The Engin-eer will also become a member of the studio crew as a Television Camera-man. Applicants should hold an O.N.C., O.N.D. or City and Guild's Certificate and have 3-5 years' relevant experience.

Salary Scale (including all supplements): £2455-£2788 per annum, dependent on experience and qualifi-

Applications in writing, QUOTING REFERENCE CEP. 13/WW, giving details of age, experience and qualifications, should be made to The Personnel Officer, University of Strathclyde, Royal College Building, 204 George Street, Glasgow G1

# loggett Bowers

Trade Magazine Editor

Attractive salary negotiable

Our client, a major South East Asia publishing group, requires an editor for a growing consumer electronics trade magazine. The successful candidate will initially assist the Group Managing Editor, who is currently editing this magazine, and will assume full editorial control as soon as he has gained sufficient knowledge of the trade in the region. He will then be expected to develop the magazine further and increase the coverage into new countries.

Applicants must have had at least five years experience in journalism with at least three in electronics, and will have gained some knowledge of the technical, as well as marketing aspects of the industry. Taxation in Hong Kong is very low and the package will include excellent fringe benefits.

H.W. FitzHugh, Ref: 20053/WW

Male or female eandidates should telephone in confidence for a Personal History Form to: LONDON: 01-734 6852, Sutherland House, 5/6 Argyll Street, WIE 6EZ. Offices also in Birmingham, Glasgow, Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle and Sheffield.

You listen to Radio? You watch Television? You're a qualified electronic engineer and yet you've never considered working in broadcasting?

Then perhaps you need to know a little more about some of the opportunities available with the BBC.

#### **Studio Capital Projects**

Engineering staff are based in central London, but will travel to various studio centres to assist in the design, installation and commissioning of radio and television studio equipment.

**Transmitter Capital Projects** 

Again based in central London, engineers are required to travel to studios all over the U.K. to assist with the design and commissioning of radio and television transmitters and their associated aerial systems.

Candidates for both these departments should either possess a British university or polytechnic degree in electronic engineering or physics.

#### **Television**

Working in the Television Service, based in West London, engineers are involved in the maintenance

and operation of the equipment used in the origination and distribution of television programmes.

#### **Transmitters**

Engineers are allocated to the major stations in various parts of the country and are respon-

sible for both the maintenance and operation of radio and television transmitter plant. For these positions a current driving licence would be an advantage.

#### **BBC Receiving Station**

This station, based at Caversham, Berkshire, requires engineers to operate and maintain the elaborate receiving terminal equipment to enable foreign broadcasts to be monitored.

For these three departments candidates should possess either a City and Guilds full Technological Certificate in Telecommunications (course No. 271) or

an HNC in Electronic Engineering. Shift working will normally be involved,

for which generous extra payments are made.

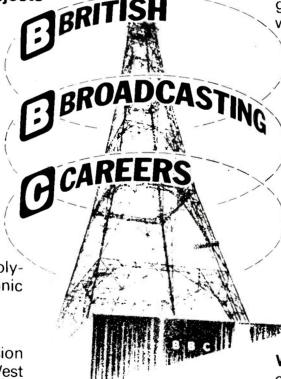
Candidates for all positions must have normal colour vision and hearing.

For further information and an application form, write stating which type of engineering you are interested in to the Engineering Recruitment Officer, Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA, quoting reference No.77.E.4034/WW

and enclosing a self addressed foolscap envelope.

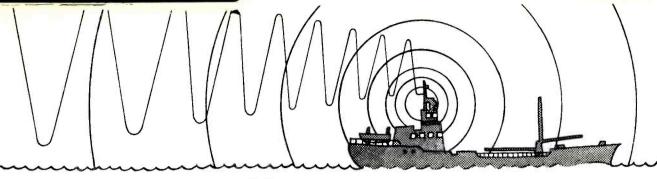
Closing date for completed application forms is 14 days after publication.







Wireless World, July 1977



# Radio Officers-now you can enjoy the comforts of home.

Working for the Post Office Maritime Services really makes sense. You still do the work that interests you, but with all the advantages of a shore-based job: more time to enjoy home life, job security and good money. To qualify, you need a United Kingdom Maritime Radiocommunication Operator's General Certificate or First Class Certificate of competence in Radiotelegraphy, or an equivalent certificate issued by a Commonwealth Administration or the Irish Republic.

Starting salaries, at 25 or over, are £2905 rising to £3704 after three years service. Between 19 and 24, the starting salary varies from £2234 to £2627 according to age. In addition, a supplement of £312

p.a. is payable. You'll also receive an allowance for shift duties which at the maximum of the scale averages £900 a year and there are opportunities to earn overtime. There's a good pension scheme, sick pay benefits and prospects of promotion to senior management.

Right now we have a few vacancies at some of our coastal radio stations, so if you're 19 or over, preferably with sea-going experience, write to: ETE Maritime Radio Services Division (L690), ET 17.1.1.2., Room 643, Union House, St. Martins-le-Grand, London ECIA 1AR.

Post Office Telecommunications

# RADIO TECHNICIANS

Government Communications Headquarters has vacancies for Radio Technicians. Applicants should be 19 or over

**Standards** required call for a sound knowledge of the principles of electricity and radio, together with 2 years experience of using and maintaining radio and electronic test gear.

**Duties** cover highly skilled Telecommunications/electronic work, including the construction, installation, maintenance and testing of radio and radar telecommunications equipment and advanced computer an analytic machinery.

**Qualifications:** Candidates must hold either the City and Guilds Telecommunications Part I (Intermediate) Certificate or equivalent HM Forces qualification.

**Salary** scale from £2,230 at 19 to £2,905 at 25 (highest pay on entry), rising to £3,385 with opportunity for advancement to higher grades up to £3,780 with a few posts carrying still higher salaries. Pay supplement of £313,20 per annum.

**Annual Leave** allowance is 4 weeks rising to 6 weeks after 27 years service.

**Opportunities** for service overseas Candidates must be UK residents.

Further particulars and Application forms available from

Recruitment Officer
Government Communications Headquarters
Oakley, Priors Road
CHELTENHAM, Glos GL52 5AJ
Tel. Cheltenham 21491 Ext. 2270
(STD 0242-21401)

# ilea

Learning Materials Service

Television Centre, Thackeray Road, SW8

# Maintenance Engineer

The Television Centre of the ILEA Learning Materials Service, situated at Battersea, has a vacancy for a maintenance engineer with specialist knowledge of professional studio and film sound equipment. The Centre, which produces programmes for over one thousand educational establishments, is provided with television and film production facilities at broadcast level, which are shortly to be converted to colour.

The successful candidate will join the maintenance section (four in number) and, with other members, will be responsible for maintaining a very wide range of vision and sound equipment which includes helical scan VTR's and cassette machines. He or she will be expected to be the department's expert in sound with particular knowledge of professional mixing desks, tape recorders and 16mm magnetic film recorders and reproducers (some involving digital techniques) and must have a number of years experience in this work. An HNC, the final City and Guilds' certificate or a similar qualification in relevant subjects is desirable.

Salary within the scale £4,864-£5,191 (Studio Technician 3).

Application forms, returnable within 14 days of the publication of this advertisement, from the Education Officer, Estab 2A/2, Room 4A, Addington St. Annexe, County Hall, London SE1 7UY. Tel: 01-633 7456.

(7290)

(7219)



If you score five or more "Yes" answers, then you could qualify for a really interesting career as a Test Technician with Marconi-Elliott Avionic Systems.

In our Mobile Radar Division at Borehamwood in Hertfordshire we're looking for men and women with a good basic electronics

background to join teams working on the development, test and manufacture of a wide range of radar equipment and electronic surveillance and alarm systems.

It's challenging work and our Laboratories employ the most advanced techniques. Your experience, plus some training from us, will enable you to enjoy a satisfying future with a top company in the field of electronics development.

If you would like more

details, get in touch now with G. Cock at Marconi-Elliott Avionic Systems Limited, Elstree Way, Borehamwood, Herts. Tel: 01-953 2030, Ext. 3195.

### MARCONI ELLIOTT AVIONICS

A GEC-Marconi Electronics Company

(7320)

#### COMMUNICATIONS ENGINEER

Newcastle upon Tyne up to £4131

The Engineering Research Station at Killingworth is looking for a Communications Engineer to be involved in developing techniques which will increase the capacity of the Corporation's mobile radio channels. Work may be broadly split into two areas:

- (i) investigation of the performance and implementation restrictions of wide area-coverage schemes.
- (ii) investigations leading to more effective use of spectrum including problems associated with the transmission of digital information to mobile receivers.

A considerable involvement in discussions with user departments will be needed to ensure feasible integration of new techniques with existing systems.

Candidates should have a degree in Electronics, preferably with a specialisation towards communications.

Starting salary will be within an incremental scale rising from £2361 to £3819 plus a flat rate supplement of £312 p.a., with initial placing according to age, qualifications and experience.

Application forms may be obtained from the

Manager/Management Services, British Gas Engineering Research Station

Killingworth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE99 1LH

quoting reference RD/539656/ERS (656) WW

**BRITISH GAS** 

7325)

# TELEVISION ENGINEERS EXPORT OPERATIONS

Rediffusion Consumer Electronics is expanding its engineering team to give greater technical support to its customers with particular emphasis on export markets.

If you are a qualified television engineer with current experience in atleast some of the following disciplines we should like to hear from you:

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The team is based at our engineering centre at Chessington, Surrey, but occasional visits to our factories in the North East of England and to our customers, home and abroad, will be required.

Salaries are attractive and assistance with relocation expenses will be offered if appropriate. If you feel you can make a real contribution towards the further success of our operation please write to:



Mr. H. Brearley Head of Technical Services

# REDIFFUSION CONSUMER ELECTRONICS LTD.

Fullers Way South Chessington Surrey, KT9 1HJ or phone 01-397 5411

730



Vacancies will exist for Technical Assistants in the Summer 1977 towork in the Communications Departments of the BBC based in Central London.

Technical Assistants will work under supervision on the maintenance and in some cases the operation of electronic equipment used in the distribution of radio and television programmes.

#### Duties

Technical Assistants will be concerned with the switching and routing of both felevision and radio programmes and in the provision and maintenance of all communication systems.

#### Training

Technical Assistants receive full-time training, which if successful should enable them to qualify internally as BBC Engineers in something over two years.

#### Qualifications

Applicants, who must be between the ages of 18 and 26 and have normal colour vision and hearing, should have had a good general education and be able to offer G.C.E. O' levels in English, Maths and Physics, or the equivalent, and have read up to 'A' level in Maths and Physics. Alternatively an ONC or Part1 of the City & Guilds Telecommunications Technicians Course (No. 271) would be aceptable. In addition it is essential that they can demonstrate the ability to apply their knowledge of electricity and magnetism to related practical applications in the fields of communications, radio and television.

#### Salary

Depending upon experience the starting salary on appointment will be in the range £2514 to £2706 p.a. Additional payments will be made for those Technical Assistants who are required to work shift rotas or irregular hours. In addition a monthly pay supplement depending on total earnings of between £10.86 and £17.38 is payable under the current Incomes Policy.

For further details and application form please write to The Engineering Recruitment Officer, BBC, Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA quoting reference number 77.E.(R) 4036/WW and enclosing an addressed envelope at least 9" x 4". Closing date for completed application forms is 14 days after publication.



GRAMPIAN TELEVISION LIMITED

#### **ENGINEERS/TECHNICIANS**

The Independent Television Company for North and East Scotland seeks electronic engineers or technicians for duties at its Studio Centre in Aberdeen.

The successful candidates will be employed in the operation and maintenance of modern electronic broadcast equipment.

Experience in this field is desirable but candidates without this experience, having a sound technical training, will-be considered.

Salary is in the range £2689 to £4887, dependent on experience, with the prospects of later promotion through competitive interview to more senior posts.

Applications, in writing, to

Mrs. E. A. Gray Personnel Officer Grampian Television Limited Queen's Cross Aberdeen AB9 2XJ

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Applicants must be able to drive a car and be in possession of a current United Kingdom driving Licence

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is £2010 (at 17), £2450 (at 21) and £2905 (at 25) rising to £3385, plus a 1976 pay supplement of £313.20 a year and a 1977 pay supplement of 5% of total earnings, subject to a minimum of £101.79 a year and a maximum of £208.80 a year.

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with a non-contributory pension scheme, good prospects of promotion and a generous leave allowance. There are opportunities for day release to gain higher qualifications

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#### Interested?

Then write or telephone for further details and an application form to: Mr C B Constable, Directorate of Telecommunications, Home Office, 60 Rochester Row, London SWIP 1JX. Telephone: 01-211 6420.



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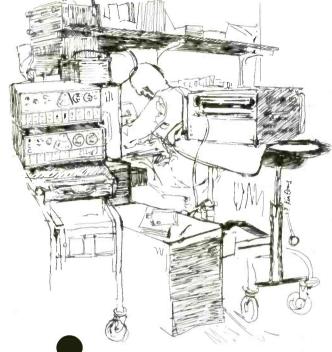
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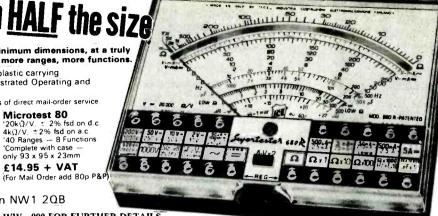
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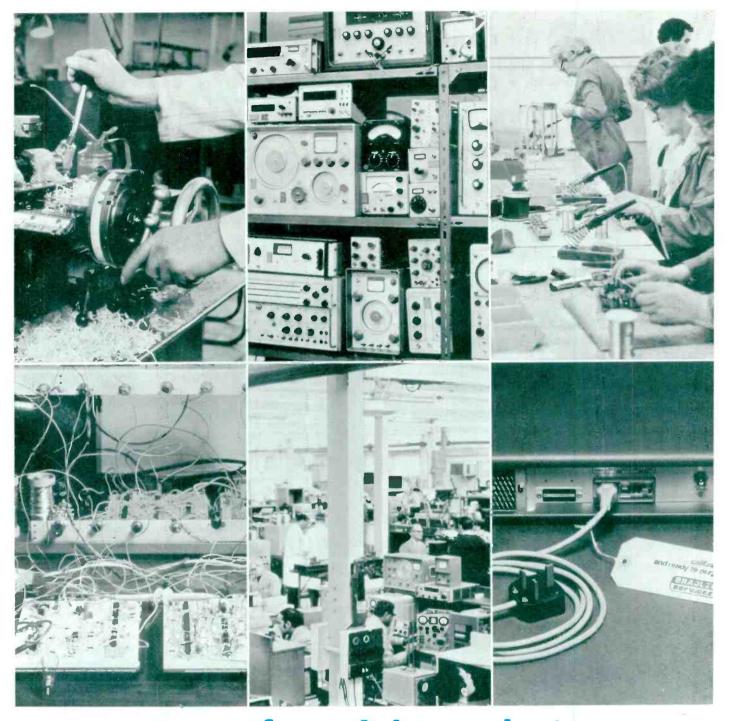
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Bradley Services have the expertise and manufacturing capability necessary to make the most sophisticated electronic systems and electro-mechanical devices. However, equally important are the facilities we have for repair and calibration. We can handle virtually any type of instrument within the frequency range DC to 36 GHz – irrespective of manufacturer.

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### **Bradley Electronics**

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# Even if tin prices stabilised, a change from 60/40 alloy to Savbit Solder could save you £100/tonne, ensure a better job...

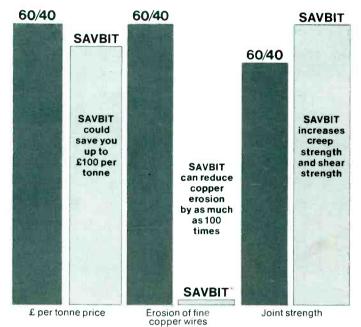
The reason is that Multicore Savbit not only solves the problem of fine copper wires and thin foils deteriorating during soldering, but also contains less tin than 60/40 alloy. We make both so we are just offering to alleviate your rising metals costs.

During normal soldering, a dissolving action causes the wire to weaken and embrittle – often to break during subsequent field use.

Savbit, however, is a rosin based, 5-core wire solder comparable in joint quality to standard high performance alloys, but capable of dramatically inhibiting the copper dissolving action.

As this diagram shows, compared with a 60/40 alloy, Savbit can reduce the dissolution of copper by as much as 100 times. Yet wetting rate, flow, conductivity and capillary force are almost identical—with creep strength and shear strength actually increased.

\*(Indicative of product advantages only; not to scale)



### ...and more

That is, the same of the same

Cracked iron-plated bit, after 40,000 simulated operations using 60/40 Solder.

Some people think Savbit alloy is only usable with plain copper soldering iron bits, but this isn't true.

As these photographs illustrate dramatically, Savbit also saves significantly on the cost of iron-plated soldering iron bits, which have a copper core. This is exposed through cracks in the plating.



Cracked iron-plated bit, after 40,000 simulated operations using SAVBIT Solder.

Add this advantage to the increased reliability and joint quality Savbit offers, and you'll understand why more and more 60/40 users are making the change – and profiting. The Ministry of Defence have given a special new Approval No. DTD 900/4535A for Savbit alloy with ERSIN 362 flux to be used in lieu of Solders to B.S. 219 and B.S. 441.

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For full information on Savbit or any other Multicore products, please write on your company's letterhead direct to:

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