TESTS ON THE NEW HIGH-DRAIN ALKALINE AA-BATTERIES

JANUARY 1999

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www.americanradiohistory.com
Replay—1999

This is my first editorial of the New Year, and like many people I get some uneasiness about the coming year and what it will bring, but also a little nostalgic about the past one. I think about recent events that have happened and, like the proverbial Monday-morning quarterback, comment about the things I should have done (or not have done)—if only I knew their consequences. What if...?

On this note, I can’t help thinking about one of the best fantasy books I have read in the past decade, Replay by Ken Grimwood (still available in paperback from Ace publishers-ISBN: 0441715923). Very briefly—this book is the story of a forty-three-year-old man, who dies at the outset of the story (in 1968) and then wakes up twenty-five years younger in his college dorm (in 1963) at the physical age of eighteen, but possessing all the memories and wisdom of the next twenty-five years. He then begins his life anew to reclaim lost loves, make a fortune on sports betting and the stock market, and remedy past mistakes. Then at his "new" age of forty-three, he dies again, to replay his life in another cycle, memories intact, where he can now make new decisions, new adventures, only to die again in recurring replay time cycles.

Fascinating!—Imagine every world event or every decision you ever made being presented to you again! What would you do today if you had the past twenty-five years to "replay," with full knowledge of the impending future? Travel back to 1974—would you attempt to find your present sweetheart or look for a new love? Or would you try to get wealthy immediately by making high-odd bets (about which of course you happened to recall the outcome) or invest long term by buying stock in some all-time favorite companies such as IBM or Xerox, or perhaps those so-called high-tech companies such as Intel, Microsoft, or Apple (why would a fruit company be considered "high-tech"?—remember it’s 1974!)? How would you have influenced or changed the amazing advances in technology over the last quarter century—knowing full well the present outcome?

With finances secured, would you try to save thousands of lives by warning passengers and/or airlines on many of the upcoming tragic airplane crashes to avoid flying that day? Would you attempt to advise NASA to re-inspect the O-rings of the Challenger shuttle prior to the January 28, 1986 launch? How would you warn the San Francisco Bay area residents of the impending earthquake of October 17, 1989, or alert the employees at the federal office building in Oklahoma City to evacuate their offices on the morning of April 19, 1995? What about telling Princess Di not to go out on the evening of August 30, 1997? Would anyone believe you when you predict that President Nixon would resign or that the "Cold War" would end peacefully, without any nuclear doomsday? "Woulda, coulda, shoulda"—the list is endless.

But the question remains, are these fates pre-ordained? Can you really change or modify the future? It's great speculation to play these mental gymnastics at the start of the New Year. In fact, with this year approaching the end of our present millennium, what fun it would be to mentally replay our lifetime, but with a cycle lasting a thousand years. Think about that!

Ed Whitman
Managing Editor
Get ready for smiles on Christmas morning. Our '98 models are big on stunts, tricks and speed. Bedlam, with its side-slide drive, spins on a dime and even scoots sideways. Intruder, our tough off-roader, handles the hardest bumps and bounces childhood can deliver. Road Raptor II dazzles with unbelievable spins and wheelies. For all-out speed, nothing beats Flashtron II, our fastest RC car. Test drive America's most exciting vehicles at your nearby RadioShack. You might even put one on top of your list—after all, why should kids have all the fun?
CORRECTIONS/CLARIFICATIONS

It appears that a couple of typos crept into the "Build the Millennium Clock" article featured in the November 1998 issue. In the schematic diagram of page 32, the LM7905 regulator is designated IC2, but in the text, on page 33, it is referred to as IC3 (which doesn't exist). Also the Parts List calls out an optional tie point SO2; change label SO1 to SO2 on page 34. The only required multiconductor socket is SO1, which is referenced throughout the text and shown in the schematic. Sorry for any confusion these typos may have caused our readers—Editor

PARTS SOURCE UNAVAILABILITY

Jameco Electronics has advised us that the LM2877 IC amplifier mentioned in the article "Build This Portable CD Amp" in the May 1998 issue is no longer available from them. The item can still be purchased from Digi-Key.

We always validate our parts sources at the time the article is edited, but unfortunately we cannot guarantee its availability when the magazine gets to the readers—Editor

RADIO-CONTROLLED CLOCKS UPDATE

In response to a recent query in the October Letters column regarding radio-controlled clocks and the time-code sent out by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), here is some information from the experts that may help.

The signal from radio station WWVB (near Fort Collins, CO) is a 1 pulse per second BCD time code that is broadcast continuously on a 60-kHz carrier. The complete code takes 1 minute to broadcast. Because it is a low-frequency ground wave, a commercial receiver clock may not always work due to variations in signal strength corresponding to changes in the ionosphere. Reflection and interference can also cause problems. Try placing the clock (or antenna) at different locations at different times of the day to find the ideal location for signal acquisition. Reflection, interference, or shielding by local terrain (mountains, deep valleys, etc.) or large buildings can also cause problems.

Replacing the antenna and/or using a preamp might help. The antenna is most likely an air loop or ferrite-loop type, but a long whip will also work with proper matching. For more information, consult an LF antenna manual.

As of December 1997, a new transmitter and antenna system upgraded WWVB from 10 kilowatts of power to 23 kilowatts, and the station is currently undergoing another upgrade that will greatly increase the coverage area of the signal with 35-40 kilowatts of power.

For more information, go to the Web site: www.boulder.nist.gov/timefreq/. For details about the WWVB time code and signal generation, see www.boulder.nist.gov/timefreq/pubs/sp432/s_wwvb.htm.

Andrew Novick
Time and Frequency Division, NIST
E-mail: novick@boulder.nist.gov

FLYBACK WIRING

In response to the letter from K.J. in the October 1998 issue of Popular Electronics asking for information on flybacks, I would approach the problem as if it were an unknown power transformer. First, determine the copper continuity of the input leads with a VOM in Low-Ohms mode, and of the output leads (CRT anode and ground return leads) with an AF oscillator and a signal tracer. Output is generally high resistance. Use a small neon light tube as an indicator in series with output. A signal of about 15 kHz at the input should light the indicator. Voltage output of the oscillator must be sufficient to drive the flyback.

There may be three or four input leads in continuity. Select the combination that gives the stronger indicator response. Make sure you observe all the safety practices. High voltage devices have been discussed in previous articles in Popular Electronics, specifically September, October, and November 1992; January 1994; July and August 1996; May and December 1997; and July 1998 issues.

H. A. Campana
Atlanta, GA

HAVES & NEEDS

I am seeking information on a microcontroller manufactured by AZURESOFT, which is labeled “ELITE Universal Controls Interface.” AZURESOFT was located in San Jose, CA in 1990 when the controller was made, but seems to have gone out of business. I need the interfacing software and the operating manual. I would appreciate any information.

Bert E. Williams
7441 Biltmore Dr.
Sarasota, FL 34231
E-mail: bertewilliams@worldnet.att.net

Many years ago, I purchased an Auto Sentry Model 8534 automobile alarm system from Lafayette Radio, which went out of business over ten years ago. The unit was manufactured by Radartron Corp. of N. Tonawanda, NY. This company also no longer exists. The alarm is a compact, solid-state device with five pushbutton switches for a combination alarm.

I never installed it, and the schematic and instructions for installation and setting a combination code are now lost. I would like to hear from anyone who knows about this device.

Ron Kallen, KB9D1
3528 89th St., #107
Kenosha, WI 53142

I am trying to locate two manufacturers of electronic equipment. I have two remote controls that were made to be used on different VCRs, TVs, CBL, DCD, AUX, and AUD. The address and phone number on the Fox 600 was Fox Electronics & Tech, Inc., 2200-F Zanker Rd., San Jose, CA 95131; Tel. 800-229-7892. I tried contacting them, but they are no longer there. The second remote control, One For All, part URC 2060, had the telephone number: 800-394-3000. No one answered when I called; so I presume they too have moved or gone out of business. Any assistance in this matter would be greatly appreciated by me.

Robert Mirabella
145-06 133 Avenue
S. Ozone Park, NY 11436
High-Drain Alkaline AA-Batteries

Americans buy billions of alkaline batteries yearly, and a good portion of the billions of dollars spent coincides with that turn of the calendar represented by the holiday gift-giving season. Whether it's a radio-controlled toy for the kids or the parents' personal indulgence in a handheld PC, alkalines represent about 70% of U.S. battery consumption—and the AA-size battery is the most popular.

The alkaline AA isn't necessarily "popular" by acclaim, but it's the cell size most device manufacturers specify for their products—usually to balance power requirements with cosmetic considerations. So the "AA" size is what we put on the test bench last year (Popular Electronics, January 1998), and we're doing it again this January—but there's a difference.

Recently, most major battery brands have issued new alkaline formulations that are specifically designed to deliver greater performance from high-drain electronics. These include radio-control toys, film cameras with flash, digital cameras, halogen flashlights, camcorders, and cellular phones. Also fitting the classification are the newest "personal digital assistants" and handheld PCs—many with power-hungry backlit LCD screens. Portable Mini-Disc (MD) recorders also meet the qualifications. Unlike their relatively low-drain CD- and cassette-player cousins, these have to modulate a laser beam to burn the bits into their magneto-optical blank media.

According to Duracell, such high-drain devices now account for 18% of AA- and AAA-size battery consumption—and will increase to 28% of all portable products by 2002. The company describes this growing class of portables as "complex, multi-functional devices often requiring higher operating voltages and higher drain rates." Eveready meanwhile quantifies the power requirements as 400 to 800 mA for halogen lamps; 400-1000 mA for cellular phones; and 500-900 mA for camcorders. Digital cameras are in the 800-1200-mA range, while photoflash units are the thirstiest of all—1000 to 2000 mA according to Eveready.

How the battery makers meet these power demands with their new cells runs pretty much by the same script, although each, as you might expect, has its proprietary techniques. Generally speaking, though, they've maximized the internal volume for active materials by reducing the thickness of the seal and cover, thereby increasing the cell's internal diameter and volume. At the same time, the manufacturers say they've optimized the discharge reaction, making the electro-chemical reaction more efficient. This involves more than an improved zinc alloy. Among other things, they say they've lengthened the anode-cathode interface, increased the conductivity between the zinc particles and the current collector, and minimized the variability of the anode input. Higher current capability, meanwhile, is derived from better can-to-cathode contact, and greater corrosion resistance. Manufacturers' claims are that these new alkalines will last up to 50% longer in high-tech devices. Present marketing is limiting these high-drain batteries to the AA and AAF configurations.

With this in mind, Popular Electronics decided to bench test a bunch of these premium batteries to see if there's any significant difference in performance among brands, as their advertising hype would claim. As you'll see in this report and the accompanying charts, there are differences—often quite significant ones.

We won't bother listing prices or manufacturer addresses here, as price varies by store and the batteries are widely available. For the record, though, Duracell said its Ultra formulation will be offered separately from its regular alkalines, and priced about 20% higher retail—$4.99 compared with $3.99 for a four-pack of regular AA "copper tops." Eveready's Advanced Formula 4-packs will sell for the same $3.99 as the current Energizer, which they replace—other manufacturers are also replacing their "standard" alkaline with the new types.
LAB MEASUREMENTS

Life-testing on six popular brands (Duracell, Eveready, Kodak, Panasonic, RadioShack, and Rayovac) of AA cells was performed by the Advanced Product Evaluation Laboratory (APEL), our independent test facility in Bethel, CT. Coincidentally, that's just down the road from Duracell's headquarters—which made the Eveready folks uneasy (more so, considering the brand's poor showing in last January's tests)! The company finally consented to submit samples for this report after dispatching an engineer to make sure APEL doesn't share a connecting door with Duracell's lab.

Lucky for Eveready that they participated, as their new Advanced Formula Energizer cell swept the field both in high-drain and conventional (low- to medium drain) performance. The Energizer Bunny lives!

To test these new high-drain alkalines, APEL had to obtain samples directly from the manufacturers, as some of the brands had yet to reach retail stores by our deadline for the tests. They all should be available nationally by the time you read this. The lab doesn't believe that stated expiration dates are a factor in the measurements, as all the cells were mint-new.

APEL performed two different sets of life-tests on the cells to simulate performance with different types of products. The tests are virtually industry standards (per American National Standards Institute, or ANSI, requirements), used by engineers at major battery companies.

Pertinent to these new alkalines, promoted for high-drain applications, is our "Pulse Test." Besides showing how the cells perform with juice-thirsty products, such as halogen flashlights or handheld PCs with LCD screens, this test gives an idea as to what you can expect when the battery is used with devices that demand intermittent power bursts and, often, fast recycling times (as with camera flashes, and digital cameras that use flash memory). For this test, the 1.8-ohm load was applied for 15 seconds then removed for 45 seconds (25% duty cycle), continuously, with voltage levels recorded each time down to the 0.9-volt finish line.

Our "Continuous Test" measures how many hours the cell will run under a constant, 10-ohm load. This is the typical application and load for batteries used in devices such as boom-boxes and headphone audio portables, pagers, clocks, and some kinds of toys. For this test, APEL took voltage readings every 10 minutes until a fully-charged cell (nominally 1.5 volts) dropped to 0.9 volts—a typical cutoff point for most equipment.

For the record, both tests were performed at a constant 72-degrees Fahrenheit—the sweet-spot of the alkaline formulation's operating range. Additionally, the brands were measured three times for each test, and the results averaged. For each measurement, the brands were rotated in the test-bench brackets to equalize the possible effect of any difference in resistance among the contacts.

Normally, we would have tested the batteries only for their pulse performance, as they're said to be optimized for high-drain applications, but we ran the continuous performance tests so you'll have an idea how the various brands operate in the many lower-drain devices that most households own. Except for Duracell's dual entries, you won't have a choice in the future between high-drain and regular alkalines from the other brands.

TABLE 1

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENTS

The Advanced Product Evaluation Laboratory, using industry-standard performance tests at 72 degrees Fahrenheit, conducted all electrical measurements. Brands are listed in order of performance.

PULSE TEST

(On-Off cycles using 1.8-ohm load to 0.9-volt cutoff point)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brand</th>
<th>Pulses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eveready Advanced Formula</td>
<td>751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duracell Ultra</td>
<td>713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panasonic Plus</td>
<td>713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kodak Photo Life</td>
<td>686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rayovac Maximum</td>
<td>664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RadioShack Enercell</td>
<td>667</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONTINUOUS TEST

(Longevity under constant 10-ohm load to 0.9-volt cutoff point)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brand</th>
<th>Time (hours)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eveready Advanced Formula</td>
<td>19.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kodak Photo Life</td>
<td>19.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RadioShack Enercell</td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duracell Ultra</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rayovac Maximum</td>
<td>18.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panasonic Plus</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Performance displayed specs features these battery brands, Panasonic also had a "high-drain" alkaline cell available at our testing deadline.

To round out the field, RadioShack did manage to "place" in their Continuous Test, but came last in the Pulse Test—clearly not a peak-producing contender, while Rayovac came in the running, but only as a next-from-last contender in both categories.

(Here's an apparent anomaly. Comparing the results of these new high-drain AA batteries with the "standard" alkaline tests taken one year ago—where we could only relate equivalent Duracell, Eveready, Kodak, RadioShack, and Rayovac types— revealed that, except for the dramatic improved performance of the new Eveready Advanced Formulation, and slight improvement for select batteries in the Pulse Test (less than 5%), with corresponding Continuous Test increases (less than 8%), the majority of the performance results were only slightly improved, if at all. This is an interesting conclusion based upon the APEL test methodology and test data compared with manufacturer's claims! —Editor).
Pack Your PC!

It's 1999 already! Where did the millennium go? Well at least it will be 1999 soon after you read this, but as I write my column, it is the end of the summer. At work I'll soon be getting ready for the Fall Comdex show. That's one of the biggest computer shows in the world, held every year in Las Vegas. The worst thing about the show is the traveling and carrying around all the gear that I need out there. Let me explain.

I'm a technical editor for Computer Reseller News, the biggest weekly newspaper for the computer reseller channel. The channel is basically the pipeline that supplies the world with computers and networks. And “reseller” is a term used to describe any individual or company that buys and sells this new equipment and usually provides services, such as network installation and maintenance. That's where the real money is, as there is very little profit in just selling hardware.

Anyway, I work in the Test Center here, where we test and review computer hardware and software. We go out to the Comdex show for the entire week and test products live at the show. We set up an actual network at our booth, complete with Internet access, ISDN lines, phone lines, etc. We test some pretty, heavy-duty stuff.

We ship literally tons of equipment to the show, but I personally travel with a notebook computer and its accessories, plus magazines, paperwork, business cards, software, maybe a digital camera, and so on. And like anyone else at Comdex, I leave there with a lot more junk than I came with! None of the computer bags I've traveled with have been big enough, that is until I saw Tenba's C437 Access Pak at the last PC Expo show—now I'm ready to travel.

THE ACCESS PAK

The typical notebook bag is about 16 inches long by 11 inches high, and 4 to 6 inches deep. But Tenba's C437 Access Pak is 17 inches long by 12 inches high, and from 6 to 8 inches deep—a zipper around the main compartment opens up like an accordion giving the bag an extra 2 inches of depth. The extra inch or two here and there gives the bag a lot more room than most other bags—it's kind of like the difference between 15- and 17-inch monitors. The bag weighs 3 pounds, 9 ounces.

The C437 comes in heavy ballistic nylon or leather. It has pockets and compartments for a computer and plenty of accessories, keys, change, pens, eyeglasses, papers, magazines, and more. Zippers are all heavy-duty with oversize pull tabs. The main compartment holds a lightweight inner jacket that's padded well enough to protect the computer from damage even if the bag falls to the ground. The hand grips are real leather, and the shoulder strap has no-slip material on the underside. Specially positioned D-rings allow the bag to be used as a backpack with an optional shoulder harness. The basic C437 Access Pak costs $220.

When traveling, I often use one of those small luggage carts to wheel my bag around, which is usually well over 20 pounds. You have no idea how often the bag falls off the cart, how often the narrow cart tips over, or how far you have to walk at the Las Vegas Convention Center—or maybe you do. Tenba has a $100 accessory that eliminates all that hassle. You can get the C437—and many other Tenba bags—with a wide-track, lightweight cart permanently attached, or get the bag with Velcro luggage-cart straps sewn on and a removable wide-track cart—this is how I got it. You can even have the straps sewn on without buying the cart from Tenba.

Because Tenba bags are custom-made in the United States, it's easy to get them the way you want them. You can even have custom logos put on them. I don't often rave about bags, but...
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CANON BJC-50

Though my Tenba bag could hold a much bigger printer, Canon Computer Systems recently introduced a tiny color printer that's perfect for traveling—the Canon BJC-50 Color Bubble-Jet Printer. The BJC-50 is a portable color ink-jet printer that's only 11.9 inches wide by 1.9 inches high by 4.4 inches deep. It weighs only 2.1 pounds with the battery. The Lithium ion battery will print up to 100 pages before a recharge, but the printer can also be plugged into an outlet. A printer cable is included, but the BJC-50 has an IrDA interface so you can print without a cable.

The BJC-50 prints up to 5.5 pages-per-minute in black and up to 2 pages-per-minute in color. Print resolution is 720 × 360. Like its bigger brother, the BJC-80, this BJC-50 accepts an optional IS-12 color image scanner cartridge that lets you scan text, artwork, and photos. You simply pop out the ink cartridge, and pop in the tiny 24-bit color scanning head, and the BJC-50 scans it at up to 360 dpi. Print and scan qualities are in line with much more gigantic peripherals. The BJC-50 has a street price of around $349, and the optional IS-12 scanning head is $99.

MICROSOFT USB SPEAKERS

Aside from being magnetically shielded, computer speakers are usually similar to home audio speakers, with the age-old analog audio signal used to drive them. Microsoft wants to change the way computer audio is handled, by taking greater advantage of a computer's digital characteristics. The new Microsoft Digital Sound System 80 uses the Universal Serial Bus (USB) to deliver crisp, powerful sound.

Ideally, the USB speaker system will never have to deal with analog audio. Instead, digital audio signals are fed directly through USB to the subwoofer of the Sound System 80, where the digital signals are converted to analog to drive the speakers—as such, a sound card is unnecessary. Also processing digital audio outside of a computer's cabinet eliminates the effects of electromagnetic interference from the computer circuitry.

The three-inch drivers in the satellite speakers have 16 watts of power each, and the 5.25-inch driver in the subwoofer has 44 watts. The right-channel satellite provides top-mounted volume and mute controls for the satellites and the subwoofer. The USB speaker system provides amazing 3-D positional sound using the DirectX API and Microsoft Surround Sound for home-theater-like sound. A software-based customizable 10-band equalizer is accessible from the taskbar.

One problem with USB sound today is that unless your CD-ROM drive can extract digital audio data from a music CD, a capability most new drives lack, you still need a sound card. Audio is then sent into the USB speaker system through a standard 3.5-mm stereo audio input jack. In such instances the 10-band software equalizer and surround sound features will not work. The sound system software detects whether the audio source is USB-compatible or not, and uses the appropriate pipeline. DVD-video soundtracks also play from the DVD-ROM drive's analog output, so this also requires a sound card.

Sound from the USB speaker system is powerful and clear, with plenty of bass. Custom equalizer settings can be saved for different types of audio. This is about as high-tech as PC audio gets, and the unusual looking speaker system surely is a conversation piece among us computer geeks. The Microsoft Digital Sound System 80 USB speaker system costs about $260.

NEW SOFTWARE

These three adventures from Psygnosis are apt to keep your adrenaline flowing and your mouse-hand sweating. We start in the not-too-distant-future, where after a war between nations, military resources are wiped out and giant corporations take over the
galaxy. The G-Police must keep things in order. In G-Police, from Psynosis, you play Jeff Slater, a veteran flight ace piloting a heavily-armed jet helicopter. You'll be immersed in detailed flying with 360-degree freedom. There are four mission campaigns that take place in 51 futuristic environments on the Jovian moon, Callisto.

Also from Psynosis, Shipwreckers makes you captain of an armed galleon out to destroy enemies and discover buried treasure. You build up a fleet of ships armed with cannons and other weapons in this shoot-'em-up strategy game. Shipwreckers roam through seas filled with secret passageways, sea monsters, and more.

Finally, Global Domination takes place in the year 2015, where you work for ULTRA, the Universal Tactical Response Agency. Eventually you rise to the top, and it's up to you to save the earth from the World Order Enterprises, or WOE, which threatens your position as supreme ruler of the planet. These three titles from Psynosis cost about $50 each, manufacturer's suggested retail price (MSRP).

Eidos Interactive's Tomb Raider Gold at $29.99 MSRP, features the original Tomb Raider game plus four new levels. Our favorite heroine, Lara Croft, must recover a mysterious artifact from the tomb of Qualopec in Peru. Lara uncovers a mystery that started before the dawn of recorded time. The Tomb Raider world features Peruvian rain forests, Roman ruins, Egyptian pyramids, the Lost City of Atlantis, and more. Similar gaming action takes place in Final Fantasy VII ($49.99 MSRP), also from Eidos Interactive. This game features over 60 minutes of video, more than 20 computer-generated cities and towns, and over 50 hours of gameplay.

A useful utility program I came across, DiskCataloger from Sheridan Software, automatically catalogs, displays, searches, and retrieves files, even if they are stored on removable media. Files are found quickly and easily, so you don't have to worry about where you save documents. DiskCataloger integrates with the Windows Explorer, providing a virtual representation of all cataloged removable media. DiskCataloger prompts the user to insert the proper disk when required, and automatically maintains the catalog as disk contents change. This product sells for $39.95.

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The Parts Gallery
Many students have a good understanding of electronic theory but still have difficulty in recognizing the vast number of different types and makes of electronic components. *The Parts Gallery* has been designed to help overcome this problem; it will help students recognize common electronic components and their corresponding symbols in circuit diagrams. This CD ROM incorporates a quiz so that students can check their knowledge of electronic components and symbols. The CD ROM includes:

- Over 150 component and circuit photographs • Supervisors notes
- Self-test Component and Symbol quizzes • Hundreds of electronic symbols

To Be Released Soon!
A series of interactive CD ROMs provides a comprehensive and up-to-date introduction to the world of electronics. The series provides a sound understanding of the principles and behavior of electronic components and the circuits to which they are connected. Two new CD ROM disks are to be released in the very near future. They are Analog Electronics and Digital Electronics. As soon as they are released, information on their contents and availability will be published.
Net Watch

Name Your Price

When shopping, we want to pay a certain price. Sure, stores advertise their prices and we have to try and find where the best deals are, but essentially, the consumer quest is always the same. When a certain price for a certain product is offered, we’re motivated to buy. Wouldn’t it be nice to skip the quest and just name your price flat out?

People have gone to auctions for years for this very purpose. It’s exciting to think you’ll be able to call out exactly what you’d like to spend on an item, and then maybe, just maybe, the gods of retail will smile upon you and prevent someone with a top hat and monocle from outbidding you.

Or perhaps you’d like to do your bidding in an environment that’s not so strenuous and nerve wracking. (Did you ever hear how fast those auctioneers speak?) How does carefully considering a purchase price from your computer desk sound?

This month, we’ve gathered a couple of terrific sites that, together, let you name your price on everything from scanner radios to airplane tickets. One of our sites maintains a somewhat auction-like format—where you can see who made what bids—though it removes the edgy feeling by keeping items on auction for days, instead of seconds. The other site has you simply entering what you’d like to pay, and letting a dealer agree to meet your price.

So don’t waste a moment. That item of your dreams might be waiting for you at this very moment online!

EBAY

Here it is—an online auction experience like no other. Whether you’re looking to sell or buy an item, eBay is quite a hot spot. There are hundreds of thousands of items (651,684 items at the time of this writing!) being auctioned every day, which means you’re certain to find something you’ve been looking for (or something you didn’t realize you were looking for). To get an idea of how successful and established eBay really is, consider that it has sold over 22 million items, after having received over 83 million bids. Pretty impressive, huh?

The selection of categories is staggering, with over 1000 to choose from. We can’t list them here, obviously, but can give you an idea of the hierarchy. Major categories like Antiques; Books, Movies, Music; Coins & Stamps; Collectibles; Computers; Dolls, Figures; Jewelry, Gemstones; Sports Memorabilia; Toys & Beanie Babies; and Miscellaneous each have smaller groupings under them, bringing the total to the 1000 mark. To give you an idea, under Photo & Electronics you’ll find Consumer Electronics, Photo Equipment, and Video Equipment, totaling approximately 10,000 items for auction!

One of the neatest things about the site is that anyone can sell something, so you’re not limited to bidding on new items. There are tons of used (and sometimes rare) goodies ready for the taking. We found a signed first edition of a book we were looking for, for example, with bidding kept down to an average price.

Getting started with eBay is simple. Just point your Web browser to the site and register as a member. This step ensures that everyone actively participating remains honest. You can then begin browsing through the hierarchy of categories or you can type in a query to the site’s search engine (which is how we found that first edition).

Once you find an item that you’re interested in, click on it. If the item had a little icon that says “pic” next to it, there’s an image (usually high quality) that will appear when you select the product. Listed for the item will be the highest bid price, the day and time that the auction ends (each usually lasts 3 to 7 days), and the number of bids made. Also, you’ll find a very important value—the minimum bid increment. This is calculated depending on the price range of each item. For example, if something starts out anywhere from $5 to $24.99, you can only bid in increments of 50 cents, but if the item costs anywhere from $250 to $499.99 initial-
ly, you have to make bids in increments of $5. This is to keep people from never-ending bidding wars on expensive items by only increasing their offerings by, say, a penny each time.

Once an auction is closed, the highest bidder gets the item. It is then the seller's responsibility to attempt to make payment arrangements with the buyer. If the buyer backs out (warning: a bid is considered a binding contract in most states), the seller can offer the item to the next-highest bidder.

Because they deal directly with the seller at the end of the transaction, some consumers may feel uncomfortable about using eBay. To help keep its visitors and customers happy, eBay provides support to those experiencing difficulties with a deal, and lets members make comments on the business practices of a particular individual or company. Again, this helps keep everyone honest.

If you're planning on selling something at eBay, keep in mind that the site makes its money off vendors, not consumers. To sell something, you'll have to pay a nominal insertion fee, as well as a percentage of the final selling price of the item. We can't list all these here, but to give you an idea: Posting an item with an initial asking price of $10 to $24.99, costs you $1. If it sells for anywhere between $25.01 and $1,000, you'll have to surrender 2.5% of the final price. For other rates, check the site.

PRICELINE

How would you like to name your own price for airline tickets or that new car you're planning to buy? As hard-to-believe as it may sound, these are exactly the options you have when visiting Priceline. While these two types of purchases might not seem related, they are both components of very volatile markets. "Lowest quoted fares" for each airline change daily, and as for buying a car, who knows which "Super Blowouts" are out there.

Let's deal first with the airline-ticket system at Priceline, since it's the first service the site offered. Essentially, the site lets you pick your days of travel, departing and destination airports, and how much you'd like to pay. You then give a credit-card number to secure your request, and wait. Within one hour (24 hours for international travel), you'll find out if you have a deal or not.

For starters, we have to stress that you have to be realistic when naming your price. Smart consumers will find what a typical "low" fare should cost, and keep their bids close to that number. Asking for a round-trip ticket from New York to San Francisco and offering

(Continued on page 39)
SIMPLE, LOW-COST ELECTRONICS PROJECTS
by Fred Blechman

To learn electronics, you must do electronics. The act of creating a useful device from a pile of components, and then testing and troubleshooting it, teaches you more about electronics than any theoretical book or computer model. Filled with clear and readable explanations, this hands-on guide to real-world electronics begins with the simplest designs and progresses to more sophisticated projects.

The 22 projects covered in the book include such devices as inductance and semiconductor testers, a variable-frequency audio oscillator, voltmeters and multimeters, a photoelectric counter, and telephone circuits such as a recording beeper, a line analyzer, and a remote FM transmitter. The first projects are simple but useful circuits that any builder can build successfully.

Each project comes with a complete discussion of circuit theory, circuit board and parts placement layouts, hints on building and testing each project, suggestions on placing the completed circuit, and a complete parts list with suggestions on where to obtain parts. Each project is illustrated with diagrams and photographs.

Simple, Low-Cost Electronics Projects costs $19.95 and is published by LLH Technology Publishing, 3578 Old Rail Road, Eagle Rock, VA 24085; Tel. 800-247-6553 or 540-567-2000; Fax: 540-567-2539; E-mail: c.s.lewis@ieee.org; Web: www.LLH-Publishing.com. CIRCLE 90 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

SATELLITE TECHNOLOGY TRAINING PACKAGE
by Mark Long

Satellite technicians and installers can update their technical knowledge with a two-tape video learning package. Whether you need to brush up on the latest digital DBS technology or train a new installer from scratch, this videotape/handbook package will be very useful. The tapes are filled with hundreds of graphics and charts, in addition to the live video, which make understanding detailed technical information much easier.

The "Satellite TV Technology Overview" videotape provides a thorough background in the technical aspects of geo-stationary communications satellites and the ground stations that receive their signals. It delves into the theory and principles of satellite technology, beginning with the basics and progressing to subjects like video compression techniques; and I, P, and B Frames.

"Satellite Installations" is a hands-on tutorial video on how to install a receiving system from the initial site survey and aiming the satellite belt to troubleshooting and tuning. All the steps involved in a professional installation—everything from C-band's big dishes to the latest digital, direct broadcast, tiny dish technology (like DirecTV)—are presented.

In addition to the two almost hour-long videotapes, there is a 100-page "Digital Satellite TV Installation Handbook," which provides hard copies of many of the more important graphics, plus charts, graphs, satellite footprints, and additional data. The included glossary is a resource for both the beginner and the professional.

The Satellite Technology Training Package costs $383 (NTSC version) and $463 and is produced by Shelburne Films, PO Box 6, Reedsville, OH 45772; Tel. 614-378-6297; Fax: 614-378-6191; Web: www.shelburnefilms.com. CIRCLE 91 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

THE COMPLETE SHORTWAVE LISTENER'S HANDBOOK: FIFTH EDITION
by Andrew Yoder

Aimed at everyone from absolute beginners to advanced hobbyists, this profusely illustrated 408-page handbook has been completely updated. It covers every aspect of shortwave listening and includes a new chapter on computers and SW listening and a directory of popular shortwave Web sites. There is complete, up-to-date information on equipment, worldwide stations, clubs, satellites, and computers.

Help is provided in choosing and using equipment, and in finding newsworthy stations, espionage, and pirate and illegal frequencies. An insider's guide to Web sites with shareware for translating audio Morse code to text and to receiver-control demo programs is offered. There are also tips on simple and cheap ways to improve reception, as well as lists of addresses of stations and equipment dealers.

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A 70-page chapter on international shortwave broadcasts lists frequencies, times, addresses, areas of the world targeted, telephone and fax numbers, computer addresses where available, and station features for countries from Albania to Zimbabwe. Other chapters cover CB radio, amateur radio, FM and TV DX listening, collecting radios, and reporting and verification.


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WORLD WIDE WEB: DATABASE PROGRAMMING FOR WINDOWS NT

by Brian Jepson

Providing all the knowledge, skills, and software tools needed to configure a new or existing Web site, the book/software package shows readers how to bring full database capabilities to a company's Windows NT Web site. With these tools, visitors to the site can access databases at that site or at other locations on your company's network. The techniques shown in the book allow users to connect a Windows NT Web site to a wide range of databases, including those available for Windows NT, UNIX, and other database server platforms.

An in-depth review of Internet database fundamentals is provided in the book—including TCP/IP Perl scripting, ODBC (Open Database Connectivity) standard, and SQL (Structured Query Language). Following this introduction, the book goes on to more sophisticated concepts. Expert advice is provided on how to: configure a Web server to support databases, use the full range of Web database publishing techniques, connect existing databases to a Web site, program a database to generate HTML pages in response to user inquiries, and design and develop an original database for the Web. Also discussed is how to support searches and queries.

The CD-ROM includes a complete Windows NT Web server, Perl and CGI scripting and programming software, ODBC extension libraries and modules for Web database access, and templates and tools for automating Web database access. World Wide Web Database Programming for Windows NT costs $39.95, including CD-ROM, and is published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10158-0012; Tel. 800-225-5945; Web: www.wiley.com.

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ELECTRICAL PAL

by Paul Rosenberg

This handy 4- by 6-inch, 350-page, pocket-size guide puts the answer to every electrical question at your fingertips. Electrical Pal makes your job easier by providing all the technical information that electrical professionals need instantly.

Tips, this reference tool, which easily fits in your pocket or tool box, helps solve any electrical problem quickly and safely. The book contains dozens of items that you won't find in any other single guide—some things you would have trouble finding anywhere.

Electrical Pal costs $15.95 and is published by PAL Publications Group, Mediatek, Inc., 374 Circle of Progress, Pottstown, PA 19464-3800; Tel. 800-355-8812; Fax: 800-355-8816.

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This Scanner Makes It Easy

Ready to use, right out of the box, the RadioShack PRO-2056 mobile/base scanner makes things easy! Simply touch any of its special access buttons and you're instantly set to scan the unit's preprogrammed police, fire, emergency, VHF aircraft, maritime, and weather frequencies. The coverage of the PRO-2056 is 29-54, 108-174, and 380-512 MHz.

There's also a private or custom scan bank that can be programmed to band search in 11 preset frequency ranges to locate 30 additional channels that may be entered in the unit's memory. It searches at 100 channels per second and scans programmed channels at 50 channels per second. Other features are channel lockout and delay. A mobile mounting bracket, DC power cord, and an AC adapter are included.

Here's a compact, easy-to-use, low-cost (check with any RadioShack dealer for current price) scanner that's ideal for general service, and super for someone who's just getting started or who doesn't need or want all the bells and whistles.

THOSE LISTS

One aspect of the scanning hobby that has been gaining in popularity relates to getting onto (or subscribing to) computer mailing lists. There are quite a number of them, each dedicated to some specific interest within the hobby. These are similar to computer bulletin boards, and members are invited to post relevant e-mail messages or ask other subscribers relevant questions. Subscriptions are free, although each list is privately owned and usually the list owner reserves the right to individually approve subscribers. Of course, there are rules and regulations as to what each list owner will allow, and members who cause problems may be removed at the discretion of the owner.

However, some of these lists I have seen can be useful and informative, especially for disseminating late-breaking information. As a subscriber, when you turn on your e-mail, you see a listing of all the postings since the last time you checked. There may be dozens every day! You are welcome to respond to the members with additional information you wish to contribute regarding any posting(s).

Yes, it's possible to subscribe to several lists, but then the e-mails really begin to total up big-time on a daily basis. Forget to check your mail for a couple of days, and your Internet server may squawk and cut off your incoming e-mail. So, you're well advised to only subscribe to those one or two lists that you'll really find most useful.

Personally, I've found a list named "milcom" (military communications) useful to my own interests. It carries HF, VHF, and UHF military postings from members all over the world. Some other scanner-related hobby computer subscription lists include those with the self-descriptive names of "acars," "acarslogs," "forsale-swap," "pro2006," "radio-astronomy," "tandy," "trunkcom," and "uniden."

Generally speaking, the way to initiate the subscription process to any of the above lists is to send an e-mail to majordomo@qth.net. In the body of the message put a command consisting of the word subscribe followed by the name of the list you want. For example, if you wanted to subscribe to the "trunkcom" list, the complete body of the message would read only: "subscribe trunkcom." What takes place after that, such as meeting any special policies or requirements, and the length of time involved, varies for each list. Some lists respond with the demand that you confirm your request with a code number they assign. Obviously I can't guaran-

tee a response from, subscription acceptance, or the quality of service of any list mentioned here. With a free subscription you also expect guarantees?

THE RUSSIANS ARE COMING!

Now that the Cold War has ended, the column has received several reports of Russian-language telephone conversations via their military satellites. These are in (narrow) FM mode and have been noted on 258.45, 265.45, and 268.45 MHz. Not that anyone here has the foggiest notion what they're talking about. But then, we never did quite understand these folks. But it's exciting stuff to monitor, anyway!

ONE FOR ALL

It's not very well known, but some federal agencies are getting together and chatting while we're neither looking nor even listening. Nothing especially sinister about this: it's just that various agencies each have their own discrete frequency assignments. Problems arose as more and more specific situations began appearing that called for these agencies to combine and coordinate their efforts towards particular tactical tasks. At that point, it was realized that despite their sophisticated communications equipment, the agencies were curiously unable to intercommunicate with one another.

A battery of frequencies were then designated that are available nationwide for exactly this type of use. These have subsequently been reported utilized by the FBI, BATF, DEA, FEMA, and other federal agencies. You may not have known that these existed. Keep in mind that they are used only on an irregular basis, and at times you'll find the communications to be digitally scrambled.

My suggestion is to program your scanner for: 163.10, 164.8625, 165.6625, 168.35, 173.7875, 408.40, 417.60, 417.70, 418.05, 418.075, 418.575, and 418.975 MHz. Also report...

(Continued on page 42)
Today's headlines scream of the lack of qualified individuals to fill new and existing high-tech job openings. If you feel the robust economy is passing you by, there is something you can do about it. **Become CIE Qualified.** Since 1934, The Cleveland Institute of Electronics has been providing its students with the necessary technical and academic credentials employers are seeking. In fact, CIE was started in 1934 to fill a similar void in the radio/television industry.

Since then, CIE boasts of over 150,000 worldwide graduates who have benefited from a patented, independent-study program that lets the student complete a Career Course, Associate Degree program, or through our affiliate school World College, a Bachelor Degree program.

If you are currently “under-employed” and want to increase your level of income, the most proven method is an education. With CIE’s independent-study program you study when and where you wish with no time constraints on how quickly you can proceed. And though it is an independent-study program you have the full support of the faculty and staff at CIE’s Cleveland Campus.

**To discover all the Benefits, Career Courses and Degree Programs available from CIE send for your Free Course Catalog Today!**

The Cleveland Institute of Electronics has been approved for the training of eligible veterans and active duty military service members under the G.I. Bill. Military tuition assistance (Up-Front and Basic) is also available under the DANTES Distance Learning Program.

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For Employers

**BUSINESS NEWS**

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GREAT GIZMOS!

Camcorder/Digital Still Camera Combo

Do you lug along both camera and camcorder for family vacations and special events? Now you can carry just one unit: The PV-L958 ($1099.95) from Panasonic (One Panasonic Way, Secaucus, NJ 07094; Tel. 800-211-PANA; Web: www.panasonic.com). A Palmcorder at heart, the palm-sized Compact-VHS unit doubles as a digital still camera. A flip-out, 3.2-inch diagonal color monitor serves both functions.

The Palmcorder PhotoShot model can produce 640 × 480-pixel images that can be viewed directly on the LCD or any television, or downloaded to a PC with an RS-232C connection and saved or printed with the included Adobe PhotoDeluxe software. Up to 30 photos can be stored.

Both video and still modes benefit from an optical 23× high-definition zoom lens. With digital enhancement, images are blown up 50×, and a second “digital nudge” pushes it up to 300×.

Other convenience and performance features include the ability to record in as little as 1.4 lux, a built-in light, a dedicated five-head system, a color viewfinder, motion and audio sensors for use in home-security systems, holiday titles, and digital electronic image stabilization.

SmartFile VCR

How do you figure out which of the towering stack of sloppily labeled videotapes in your collection has enough blank tape to record another program? Which one contains the final episode of Seinfeld or that great Civil War documentary you've been planning to watch?

If you'd recorded them on one of Sony's (1 Sony Drive, Park Ridge, NJ 07656; Tel. 800-222-SONY; Web: www.sony.com) two hi-fi VCRs equipped with the SmartFile electronic indexing system, you'd be able to find out, quickly and easily. A chip in the SmartFile videotape label stores the tape's contents during recording, and the VCRs can read the label's information. When the television is on, the VCRs can display the tape's contents, including program date, duration, channel, and time. Select the program you want to watch, and the VCR will find it for you and begin playing it. The top-of-the-line unit includes an electronic program guide that, when used to program the VCR to record, adds specific program information, such as the name and station.

To find a tape with enough blank time remaining to record your show, you can simply wave a tape tagged with a SmartFile label in front of either the SLV-M20HF ($499) or the SLV-M10HF ($449), and the longest available blank tape time will be displayed on the VCR's front panel. With the push of a button, the VCR will automatically advance an inserted tape to the beginning of the longest blank time.

Mini-Cinema


Home theater is everywhere. You read about it in every magazine, and probably pore over all those glossy photos of arena-sized living rooms with eight-foot-long reclining leather sectionals, from which you can enjoy endless views of mountains or ocean—until you press a button on your remote control, causing a 10-foot
screen to roll down over the picture window, the lights to dim, and each of the many components in the ultimate home-theater system to come on, customized to your viewing and listening preferences. Well, it’s nice to dream, isn’t it?

But what if, in real life, your “living room” doubles as your dining room and bedroom? If your reclining leather sectional is really an unmade futon? If your view is the dorm across the quad, or the apartment building across the alley? If you don’t have much space—or much money—can you still have a home theater?

Sharp Electronics offers home theater for small spaces and small budgets with two complementary products. The CD-C492 is a mini-system that’s billed as the first such product ever to offer Dolby Digital decoding. It also comes with center, right- and left-front, right- and left-rear speakers, and a subwoofer. The second is an ultra-compact DVD player, the DV550U, whose footprint matches that of the mini-system for easy stacking on a bookshelf or table. They’re not cheap—but they’re about the most affordable DVD/Dolby Digital home-theater system you can find.

The main unit of the CD-C492 measures approximately 10-1/2 inches wide by 12-1/2 inches high by 13-1/2 inches deep. The DVD player has the same width and depth and stands just over 3-1/4 inches high. If you stack the mini-system and DVD player with the center-channel speaker perched on top, the entire affair stands about 21 inches tall, and takes up less than a foot of shelf space, making it an easy fit in even the smallest studio apartment or dorm room.

A word of warning, however: The mini-system’s amp, tuner, cassette-deck, and CD-player sections are integrated. That means that they can’t be “unstacked” to fit into standard compartments in an entertainment center unless its shelves are adjustable.

Of course, that all-in-one arrangement makes setup a breeze. To use the mini-system for music listening, you need only connect the speakers (using the included wires). The front and center speakers and the subwoofer are magnetically shielded, so they can be placed near the TV. The surround speakers can be mounted on a wall or placed vertically or horizontally on a shelf or other flat surface.

Menus displayed on the front-panel LCD help you with speaker setup—even if you choose to use different speakers than those included with the system. One menu allows you to input the size of each speaker being used; another walks you through the speaker delay setting (so that the sound from all speakers reaches the listener at the same time, even if the speakers are not placed equidistant from the listener). Other menus are helpful for adjusting speaker level, dynamic range, and front-speech balance. The CD-C492 also provides a test tone to help you check and adjust the speaker level and balance the system by listening to the sound from each speaker individually while sitting in the place where you’ll be doing your listening.

To create a home theater, you’ll also need to connect a video source (or sources), and the CD-C492 gives A/V inputs and both optical and coaxial digital audio inputs.

But let’s first look at the CD-C492’s audio capabilities. The system boasts a 240-watt amplifier that delivers 40 watts to each of the five speakers and the subwoofer—the “5.1” channels used in Dolby Digital soundtracks. The Dolby Digital decoder is built in, along with decoders for Dolby Pro Logic, Virtual Dolby Digital, and Virtual Dolby Surround. The virtual modes, which allow you to enjoy a “three-dimensional sound image” using only two front speakers (even though the system comes with requisite speakers and decoders for “real” surround sound), can be used with listening material that has not been encoded with any surround sound. The QSound mode gives ordinary stereo material increased width and depth. A pre-programmed equalizer provides five different settings, and two X-Bass (extra bass) modes are offered. To get things really thumping, you can also adjust the subwoofer level (it offers a ±10 dB adjustment). To simply enjoy a stereo recording as the artist and engineers intended, you can press the bypass button to cancel the surround mode. Only the front speakers and subwoofer will be active.

The AM/FM radio section features digital tuning with 40 preset memory locations available. The three-disc, front-loading CD player offers all of the features we’ve come to expect: automatic program search, cue and review, and random and repeat play modes. The dual-cassette deck can be used to dub from Tape 1 to Tape 2, to record programming from the radio, or for synchro-recording from the CD player.

The CD-C492 offers timer and sleep functions. The timer can be set to begin and end either playback or recording from the tuner, CD player, or cassette deck. It cannot be used to power up or down any other components connected to the system (VCR, DVD, etc.) The sleep function turns off the selected sound source after a user-specified time period, ranging from one minute to two hours, has elapsed. It’s possible to set both the timer and...
sleep functions simultaneously, but the same source must be used for both.

Virtually all the mini-system's functions can be operated using the remote control. The remote is compact, and its buttons are reasonably arranged. We do have two gripes, however. First—and this seems a glaring omission—there's no mute button. Second, although the remote can be used to select two sources (labeled DVD1/VCR1 and DVD2/VCR2) other than the unit's integrated components, it cannot be used to control those auxiliary components—not even if one of them is the companion DV-550U DVD player. We'd have liked to be able to at least turn the unit on and start and stop play without having to use an additional remote control.

But, two remotes in hand, we did audition the DV-550U. Although it is designed to fit atop the CD-C492 mini-system, the DV-550U is not simply an accessory. It is a full-featured, stand-alone DVD player that makes up in features what it lacks in size. It can be stacked with any mini-system, and will hold its own among full-sized home-theater components as well.

One of the nicest things about DVD, from the consumer standpoint, is that certain features are standard to the format, meaning that any DVD player you buy will offer them. We'll do a quick rundown of those features for those of you who are not yet familiar with DVD.

First and foremost, DVD offers superb picture quality with a resolution approaching 500 lines. All DVD players can also play audio CDs, as well as video CDs. And the DVD format provides some of the same convenience features inherent in compact discs, such as instant access to specific tracks (which are called chapters on DVD discs), fast forward and fast reverse, programmed playback, and repeat playback. DVD players are compatible with Dolby Digital 5.1-channel soundtracks, although many of them, like the DV-550U, are not equipped with built-in Dolby Digital decoders (they require an external decoder to take advantage of the digital soundtrack). Finally, all DVD players allow users to select the angle of vision and the subtitle and soundtrack language, when the software producer has chosen to include more than one of each.

Besides those impressive "basic" features, most DVD players try to give a little something to set them apart from the crowd—and to attract buyers. The DV-550U is no exception. Its biggest hook, of course, is its small size. It also boasts a couple of patent-pending technologies called Digital Gamma Correction and Digital Super Picture.

According to Sharp, the Digital Gamma Correction circuit "is a digital image quality enhancement function that gives a richer image by brightening the darker and more obscure portions of the image without altering the brightness of the brighter portions, thereby making the entire image easier to see." The system is recommended when viewing films with a lot of dark scenes (concerts, horror films with much skulking around in the night or in spooky basements), and when watching movies in a bright room.

We must admit to some initial skepticism, but we really put it to the test, watching Interview With The Vampire at 4 PM on a sunny afternoon in a west-facing room. Granted, that's an extreme situation, but there was a definite improvement in picture visibility when the Digital Gamma Correction circuit was in use. Details that had been lost in the shadows became clearly visible.

Four levels of digital gamma correction are available, and the strongest level wasn't always the best—colors tended to get washed out at times. Within the first few minutes of the film, however, we decided on a comfortable level, and could easily have left it at that setting for the remainder of the movie.

Instead, we disengaged Digital Gamma Correction and tried out Digital Super Picture Selection, which Sharp claims "gives a clearer image by sharpening the details and outlines in the image and reducing the amount of picture noise." Well, it didn't give us a vampire's super vision. In fact, when we increased the super picture selection from its standard setting, we really didn't notice any difference in sharpness or detail. When we decreased it, however, there was a quite noticeable blurring of the picture.

Continually playing with picture settings does not enhance one's viewing pleasure. But Sharp makes it easy to switch on and off the two digital modes. A press of the Theater Mode button activates both the gamma and the super picture features; pressing Picture Neutral deactivates them. Those buttons come in handy when viewing a film with frequent switches from dark to light scenes.

The DV-550U is a well-rounded DVD player. Its small footprint, and relatively small price tag, make it a good choice for a small-scale home-theater system—particularly when combined with the CD-C492 mini-system. Add a decent-sized TV (a 10-foot screen would be overkill in a 10×12-foot room anyway), and you'll have a complete home-theater that fits your space and doesn't break the bank.

Racing Realism

GRAN TURISMO. From Sony Computer Entertainment America, 919 East Hillsdale Boulevard, Foster City, CA 94404; Tel. 605-655-8000; Web: www.playstation.com. Suggested price: $40-$60.

Many people dream about getting behind the wheel of a powerful racing machine, flooring the accelerator, and pitting their driving skills against some
of the best on some of the toughest courses in the country. One of the many perks of our job is that we've actually been able to do that—and then been totally embarrassed by the likes of Jackie Stewart at Ford's Dearborn proving grounds.

We're well aware of how lucky we were, and how rare an opportunity we had. Most people can only dream of it—or they can test drive Sony Computer Entertainment America's Gran Turismo racing game for the PlayStation, which does an excellent job of putting you in the driver's seat.

Plenty of video games let you race a car around a track. This one lets you become a race-car driver, selecting your vehicle, customizing it to suit your driving style, competing for large purses, and investing the winnings in still more upgrades or even in a new car.

If you're the type who pops in a video game and begins play without a glance at the manual, you might want to change your habits with this game. The program has an incredible number of variables, and the driving requires learning a whole new set of skills (not to mention the fact that the PlayStation controller button emblazoned with a forward-pointing arrow actually moves the car in reverse!). So a bit of time spent poring over the reference materials is sure to pay off.

First, Gran Turismo offers several play modes. Arcade Mode—which doesn't require any prior studying—is a traditional, but sophisticated, racing game allowing you to pit your skills against another player or against five computerized rivals in a two-lap race. You can select the level of difficulty, your car's make and model, automatic or manual transmission, and one of four different courses to start (there are a total of eight courses, but some can be accessed only after you've proven your skills). You can compete in standard setting, in which you strive for the fastest time, or in drift setting, where performance and handling are top priority. During the race, you can change your forward view and check your rear-view mirror to see if anyone is gaining on you. In two-player mode, the screen is split horizontally, and both players can change their view independently, but rear-view isn't available. Arcade Mode also offers Time Trial, in which you race around the track on your own or against "ghost cars" that represent your previous lap times.

In Simulation Mode, you can really let your imagination soar. The object here isn't just to win races, but to collect the prize money and use it to upgrade to faster cars. Then, you can compete in more advanced races, for bigger purses. Each driver begins with 10,000 credits to be put toward the purchase of a used race car. Each completed race earns you more money; the amount is based on your performance. The idea is to save up enough money to customize your present car, until you're eventually able to buy still faster cars and qualify for more difficult races.

The simulation game begins with the Map menu, which shows your "home," a licensing bureau, a machine-test shop, a car wash, and several car dealerships: Aston Martin, Chevrolet, Dodge, Honda/Acura, Mazda, Mitsubishi, Nissan, Subaru, and Toyota. Before you can start racing, you have to buy a car, keeping in mind that all you can afford at this point is a used one. Select a dealer, then select the used car menu, and a list of available models (the inventory changes frequently) is shown. Click on the one you're considering, and you can examine the specifications and info screens before plunking down your money.

You're still not quite ready to get on the track. First, you must get a license, which requires taking a driving test. And that can be a bit tricky, at least until you get the hang of the controls. When you pass, you're awarded a B Class license. At subsequent levels of play (which we didn't reach), you'll be required to take additional tests to earn A Class and International A Class licenses.

Finally, you can register and enter a race—although you're still not quite ready to actually compete with other cars and drivers. First, you have the option of taking a couple of test runs with no other cars, to get a feel for the course. Then, you have to qualify by making it around the course in the fastest possible time. (A good time not only gets you into the race, but secures you a better starting position.) You can take a final test run if you like, and then you're finally ready to race.

Gran Turismo's game action is fast and realistic, and the software's 3D graphics bring the road to life—particularly when using Sony's Dual Shock Analog Controller, which we'll describe next. According to SCEA, a sophisticated physics model was created based on each car's own unique set of specifications, so that you can actually "feel" the difference in the handling and driving characteristics of each vehicle. The differences are subtle—at least on the lower-priced models that we could afford based on our meager winnings! We suspect that the performance of the Special Model cars—specially tuned, authentic racing cars with exorbitant prices—would demonstrate markedly better speed and performance.

Unfortunately, we didn't get to find out firsthand, because Gran Turismo is quite challenging. Racing enthusiasts will stay enthralled indefinitely, especially as they begin winning and customizing or upgrading to new model cars. Car fanatics might spend hours browsing through the "showrooms," checking out all the details on the fantasy cars exhibited. Weekend grease monkeys might find their way out of the garage for a change, and into the computer room instead, buying and installing new parts, adjusting the car's suspension and aerodynamics, and replacing parts without get-
tiring their hands dirty.

When you are actually ready to race (or ready to take your licensing test) you might want to peruse the Gran Turismo Reference Manual, where you'll find detailed information on stuff you thought you already knew—accelerating, braking, shifting, cornering, and the like. (From our real-life runs on a NASCAR track—with instruction from knowledgeable, professional race-car drivers—we know that driving high-performance cars on a real track is nothing like driving on any parkway.) The manual describes the differences in handling front-engine front-wheel drive, front-engine rear-wheel drive, mid-engine rear-wheel drive, and four-wheel drive vehicles. It also gets into advanced techniques known collectively as "drift." Those include sliding, spin turns, braking drift, faint motion, and inertial drift. There are charts of the more than 150 models of cars available for purchase, descriptions of the parts available for modifications, and detailed looks at the various races (including required licenses and the cars that are eligible to race) and all of the courses.

As we said, you won't soon get bored—unless you really have no interest in cars or racing. Between the technical and financial aspects of the racing circuit, the thrill of buying hot new cars, and excellent handling agility and throttle response as you whiz around a track, this game will keep you hooked.

**Rockin' and Rollin' Controller**

**DUAL SHOCK ANALOG CONTROLLER.** From Sony Computer Entertainment America, 919 East Hillsdale Boulevard, Foster City, CA 94404; Tel. 605-655-8000; Web: www.playstation.com. Suggested price: $39.95.

To add a touch more realism to Gran Turismo—or any other PlayStation game carrying the "Analog Controller Compatible" icon—try using the Dual Shock Analog Controller. Available as an accessory, or packaged with new Sony PlayStations ($149), the controller's contact-sensing dual-vibration feature shakes whenever the game play includes any form of impact—crashing, punching, and the like—further immersing the player in the action.

The Dual Shock Analog Controller closely resembles the original Sony PlayStation controller. Both are designed for two-handed use, with a grip for each hand. Four control buttons on each side are accessible to either the right or left thumb; two buttons on the top of each side of the controller are easily reached with the right or left index finger. SELECT and START buttons are located in the center. The Dual Shock Analog Controller adds two hand "thumb sticks" to provide more precise control and maneuverability, and an analog mode switch for toggling between its digital and analog modes. A red LED remains lit when the controller is in analog mode.

In its Dual Shock Analog mode, the controller is compatible with many new first- and third-party PlayStation games. Its digital mode assures full compatibility with all existing and new PlayStation game titles, and in that mode, there's no discernible difference between it and the standard PlayStation controller.

We expected the Dual Shock Analog Controller to vibrate almost continuously, particularly in light of the safety warnings included in the manual: Stop using it immediately if you experience unpleasantness or pain in your hands or arms. Absolutely do not use the vibrate function if you have any ailment in the bones or joints of your hands or arms. Absolutely do not use it when your fingers, hands, wrists, or arms are broken, dislocated, strained or if you have a pulled muscle. Take a rest at 30-minute intervals.

(And, for the stranger gamers out there: "Do not attempt to operate the controller with, or attach it to your head, elbows, other bony parts of your body, face, or stomach!")

So it's no wonder that, while playing Gran Turismo, we expected to be able to feel every bump in the road through the controller. That wasn't the case. The controller vibrated whenever we ventured off the track and onto the shoulder or grassy stretches. It shook more noticeably when we crashed into another car or a wall. But the controller didn't—as the ad for it on the back of the Gran Turismo manual claimed it would—let us "feel the sweet revving of [the] engine ... or the tires skidding out across the track."

Although the vibrations weren't constant, they did add another dimension to the game. And, no, we didn't experience any ill effects when we forgot to take a break every half hour or so. Will the Dual Shock Analog Controller improve your scores? Don't count on it. But count on just a bit more fun.

**Talking To Yourself**

Are there days when you actually miss having your mother remind you to do things? (Okay, so you called it nagging back then!) You know, those days when you misplace the charts for your presentation, you miss closing time at the video shop and get charged late fees on four films, you forget to pick up from the cleaners the suit you
need for tomorrow's big meeting, and you neglect to order flowers for your wife's birthday.

Sometimes there's nothing like a spoken reminder to help you get things done. Toshiba's (82 Totowa Road, Wayne, NJ 07470; Tel. 973-628-8000; Web: www.toshiba/tcpa Model DMR-120ZE Digital Voice Bar ($199.95) lets you nag yourself. Slightly larger than a pen and weighing in at just 4.3 ounces, the Voice Bar fits easily into a shirt pocket or clipped to a belt. Its 120 minutes of digital recording time lets you record as many as 120 separate voice messages. It can also be used to record conversations or lectures to be played back later. An index/search function provides quick and easy access to all messages. A 60-minute version, Model DMR-60ZE, carries a suggested price of $149.95.

**PC Protection**

PCs are not perfect. In fact, they're prone to viruses and other "bugs" such as screen freezes or crashes and slow performance. Norton SystemWorks ($99.95) from Symantec Corporation (2500 Broadway, Suite 200, Santa Monica, CA 90404-3063; Tel. 310-453-4600; Web: www.symantec.com) is a suite of five products geared to protect computers from the problems that plague them. It includes complete versions of Norton Utilities, Norton AntiVirus, Norton Uninstall, Norton CrashGuard, and Norton Web Services. The AntiVirus program uses Symantec's Bloodhound macro technology, which is said to be able to automatically detect and repair up to 95% of new and unknown macro, file, and boot viruses. It protects computers from all possible sources of infection, including the Internet, e-mail attachments, floppy disks, and shared files. Norton Uninstall makes it easy to remove unwanted programs and files, and allows users to "undo" a program that was just installed and is causing software conflicts. The CrashGuard crash and recovery program protects against data loss when a crash occurs, and it offers a unique anti-freeze capability that unfreezes locked up applications. Web Services is a library of Web-based programs that allow users to receive software updates and freeware/shareware via a simple point-and-click interface.

**Dueling Dual Remotes**

Are you and your spouse constantly fighting for control of the remote? Recoton's SoleControl (145 East 57th Street, New York, NY 10022; Tel. 800-742-3438; Web: www.reco
ton.com) promotes peace and equality with the SC-241H/H ($49.95), a packaged pair of his-and-hers remote controls, one with keys backlit in cool blue and the other in warm pink.

Each of the remotes operates four components, including a TV, VCR, cable box, and CD player. The pre-programmed units are compatible with more than 6000 different devices. Customizing the remotes is a simple three-step process: press the xtal key, select the type of device, and enter its specified three-digit code.

Husband and wife have equal chances to flip through channels, raise and lower the volume. But we doubt that dual remotes will facilitate peace at home when a new episode of Allie McBeal competes with Monday Night Football.

**Wargames Revisited**

Remember that great sci-fi movie, Wargames, in which a computer-savvy kid manages to activate NORAD's supercomputer's (WOPR) fail-safe countdown to nuclear war? The film's "action" was all about stopping the action before it got started, by outwitting the computer before it launched the missiles. The premise behind MGM Interactive's (2500 Broadway Street, Santa Monica, CA 90404; Tel. 310-449-3000; Web: www.mgm.com) Wargames 3D combat strategy game is that WOPR has finally come up with a way to put an end to war once and for all—by exterminating the human race.

The game, which is available for Windows 95-equipped PCs ($44.95), or as Wargames: Defcon for the Sony PlayStation ($39.95), opens 20 years after the movie ends. The main character, David Lightman, now works for NORAD creating war simulations that he tests by posting them on the Web site of a game company that is a front for top-secret NORAD operations. The player assumes the role of a Web-surfing gamer who stumbles into a war simulation that passes from fantasy to...
data, and then digital software is used to produce high-quality stereo sound, reduce interference and distortion, extract RDS (Radio Data System) and other data subcarriers, and provide digital control over the functioning of the analog front-end circuitry. Direct digital inputs provide better integration with CD players, RDS receivers, computers, and navigation systems.

At the heart of the new technology is a high-speed A/D converter, operating at 14.25 MHz—about 325 times faster than the A/D converters used for digital audio. The high-speed converter digitizes the modulated 10.7-MHz IF carrier from the RF front-end circuitry. Then, all further filtering, demodulation, and multiplex processing are performed in the digital domain, as mathematical calculations. The only analog circuits are the antenna input RF amplifier, the mixer, and the first IF filter.

With just two ICs and the digital signal processing software, DigiCeiver eliminates most conventional radio circuits. IF filters, IF amplifiers, stereo detectors, demodulators, multiplex filters, RDS detectors, SCA detectors, FM deemphasis circuits, and more are all replaced by software code. That code can be reprogrammed as needed to change operating parameters, to fine-tune performance, or to accommodate new features.

The digital IF filter has automatic, dynamic bandwidth control that adapts instantly and continuously to changes in the signal, offering far superior station separation. The shape of the IF bandpass has an almost vertical roll-off, compared to the broad, bell-shaped curve of a less selective, conventional filter.

The first consumer DigiCeiver units—car-stereo systems with digital loudness and tone controls, and select models offering digital parametric equalization—should be available by the time you read this at aftermarket retailers (800-950-BLAU or www.Blaupunkt.com).

X-Ray-ted Camcorder

One of the big selling points of Sony's 1998 camcorder line was the ability of certain Handycams to operate in complete darkness, thanks
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www.americanradiohistory.com
to "NightShot" infrared technology. According to Sony, "This feature uses an infrared transmitter as an invisible light source so the camcorder can capture images that are invisible to the naked eye."

Users of the NightShot feature got a bit more than they bargained for, however, when they discovered that what the naked eye was missing, but the camcorder was recording, was naked (or almost naked) flesh. It seems that when the feature is used in daylight, or with a special filter in a lighted room, the Handy cam can see through clothing! Lightly clothed subjects are captured in their underwear, and people wearing bathing suits appear almost nude.

Sony, which intended the camera to be used for more innocent purposes such as parents monitoring sleeping children, or people recording the nocturnal habits of animals, was surprised to learn of the Handy cam's x-ray vision. The camcorder has been modified so that the NightShot mode operates only in the dark—but not before close to 900,000 of them had been sold worldwide, including 400,000 in North America.

**See-in-the-Dark Cadillacs**

We don't like driving at night and, after reading some stats from the U.S. insurance industry, now we know why. Even though traffic volume at night is just 28% of the average daytime level, 55% of serious accidents occur after dark. According to the government's national accident database reports, in 1996 alone, more than 18,000 fatal accidents occurred at night, killing some 3500 pedestrians and 368 bicyclists.

General Motors must have read the same figures: The company has announced that it will make available as an option on model-year 2000 Cadillac DeVilles, their Night Vision system, which uses infrared technology and a head-up display to warn nighttime drivers of potentially dangerous situations existing beyond the range of the car's headlights.

Night Vision puts to use the same thermal-imaging technology that helped U.S. military forces carry out night missions during the Gulf War. In Cadillacs, of course, the system's object is to help you miss, not strike, various targets—pedestrians, cyclists, and wildlife. (In 1997, in Michigan alone, there were more than 68,000 reported deer/vehicle collisions.) The thermal imaging system produces images based on heat energy emitted by objects in the viewed scene. Humans, animals, and moving vehicles create the most heat, and thus are most visible in the image. The image that appears resembles a black-and-white photographic negative, with hotter objects appearing white and cooler objects appearing black.

Rather than using a flip-up screen somewhere inside the vehicle, the Night Vision system projects a "virtual image" that appears near the front of the car's hood. Drivers can glance at the image without taking their hands off the wheel or their eyes off the road—or even refocusing their eyes. Depending on conditions, Night Vision allows drivers to see as much as three to five times farther ahead than the reach of low-beam lights.

The consumer version will use a clear, flat-panel display that, when darkness falls, can be flipped into the driver's field of view. An infrared camera projects a moving image of the road ahead onto the screen, positioned so as to be superimposed on top of the real-life view, helping the driver see farther. The Night Vision system also includes extra headlights to shine infrared light onto the road, and electronics to prevent the infrared camera from being blinded by oncoming headlights or street lights.
Mention robotics to the average person and the image that springs to mind is that of the lovable robots made famous by the Star Wars saga—R2D2 and CP30—or the amicable android (DATA) of Star Trek fame. However, in the real world, the term robot refers to a host of electronics mechanisms, ranging from the megabuck monstrosities that, under computer control, assemble automobiles (and many other commercial products) to the simple electromechanical toys that are so popular with young children. All of them, within certain parameters, work fine.

Unfortunately, there is a minor problem (if you can call it that) with the low-cost children’s versions. Most of them, if left unattended while in motion, run into obstacles, such as walls. At other times, they get caught in a corner, rocking from side-to-side in a fruitless attempt to free themselves from confinement. So the user is left with the tedium of “springing” them from their “prisons”—only to find them repeating the same acts time and again.

However, the Seeing Eye Robot described in this article does not suffer those maladies, nor the other problems that these amusing little gadgets tend to get into. That’s because, as its name implies, the Seeing Eye Robot has “eyes” that allow it to “see” where it is going, thereby giving it the ability to avoid whatever obstacle happens to be in its path. Its electronic eyes also allow it to see in total darkness; thus, the unit can continue to operate as designed although its human operator may be unable to see. The robot can move freely on a smooth, flat surface, or even on a tight flat carpet.

Beside being a source of amusement, the Seeing Eye Robot (at a cost of approximately $150.00) is an easy-to-build, educational, and rewarding endeavor.

System Overview. A block diagram of the Seeing Eye Robot is shown in Fig. 1. Note that the circuit is separated into three subsections—the vision circuit, the control (or brains) circuit, and the translation/motor-driver circuit. The front end of the vision section works somewhat like a sonar or radar system, in that it relies on reflected signal radiation to detect obstacles. That is, the vision circuit sends out a series of IR pulses. When the signal strikes an obstacle, the signal is reflected back to the source. Reflected signal strength depends on the color of the objects. Light colors have excellent reflection properties, while darker colors are somewhat less reflective. When the robot encounters a dark colored obstacle, it must move closer to the object before detection takes place.

The reflected signal, when detected by a receiver circuit, tells the robot that there is an obstruction ahead. The receiver circuit, in turn, generates a signal that is fed to the control section of the robot. The control section determines how the robot responds. For example, if the obstacle is left of center of the robot, the left “eye” circuitry produces a signal that tells the control circuits that there is an obstacle to the left of the robot. At that point, the control circuit generates a signal that is fed to the translation/motor-driver circuit, which then commands the stepper motors so that the robot turns to avoid the obstacle.

On the other hand, if the obstacle is center of the robot, both the left and right eye circuits respond simultaneously, each sending a signal to the robot’s control circuit. At that point, the robot responds by stopping, backing up, and turning either left or right to avoid the obstacle.

A Look At The Circuit. A complete schematic diagram of the Seeing Eye Robot—which is comprised of ten IR LEDs, ten phototransistors, ten integrated circuits, four general-purpose transistors, eight diodes, a pair of stepper motors, and several support components—is shown in Fig. 2. In the Seeing Eye Robot, the ten IR LEDs serve as transmitters, while the phototransistors are used as receivers. The ten IR LED/phototransistor pairs—five each for the left and right eyes—coupled with a 555 oscillator/timer (IC1, configured for astable operation, and operating at a frequency of about 1.5 kHz), and three transistors, form the vision circuit. The IR LEDs—which are pulsed by IC1 and coupled with the phototransistors (the eyes)—allow the robot to see obstacles at a distance of up to 6 inches and at angles up to 45 degrees.

The robot’s control circuit consists
of three 555 oscillator/timers (IC2-IC4) that are configured for mono-stable (one-shot) operation. Two of the one-shots (IC2 and IC3, respectively) govern left and right motor rotation, while the third one-shot (IC4) is designed to drive the robot backwards. In operation, when the vision circuit detects a reflected signal, it generates a negative-going pulse that is applied to the control circuitry, causing IC2-IC4 to start their timing cycles. At that point, IC4 briefly takes charge, causing the robot to stop, and both stepper motors to immediately reverse, causing the robot to move backward for 1 second, as IC4 times out. While that’s happening, IC2 and IC3 continue their timing cycles. One times out after 3 seconds, while the other times out after 4 seconds. As soon as the 3-second circuit times out, the stepper motor controlled by that circuit reverses directions. That means that one motor is rotating forward as the other spins in the reverse direction, causing the robot to make a tight swift turn. To further your understanding of the circuit’s operation, refer to the timing diagrams shown in Fig. 3.

The outputs of the three (one-shots) control the operation of the two stepper motors (via the translation/motor-driver circuit). The timing interval of the backup one-shot (IC4) can be varied from 0.5 to 2 seconds by adjusting R15. The periods of the left-turn (IC2) and right-turn (IC3) one-shots can be varied from 2 to 5 seconds via R3 and R10, respectively. Since the left- and right-turn circuits are identical, we’ll discuss this portion of the circuit in terms of the left-turn circuit’s operation.

Let’s say that the left-eye vision circuit picks up a reflected IR signal, producing a negative-going pulse that is applied to pin 2 of IC2, causing it to begin its timing cycle. During the timing cycle, IC2’s output (at pin 3) goes high. That high is applied to LED11, causing it to light, and to the base of Q14, turning it on. With Q14 turned on, its collector voltage goes low. That low is applied to pin 12 of IC6 in the translation circuit, causing the left wheel to reverse directions. In the meantime, C5—a 33-μF electrolytic capacitor connected between pins 5 and 6 of IC2—begins to charge toward VCC. When the charge on C5 reaches about 2/3 VCC, C5 abruptly discharges through IC2. That causes IC2’s output at pin 3 to return to a low state, waiting for the next input pulse or pulses to arrive. Note: IC3 (the right one-shot) works in the same manner.

The operation of IC4 (the backup circuit) is slightly different. The backup circuit contains 4 diodes (D1-D4) that provide an or func-

Looking at the Seeing Eye Robot from the rear, note the location of the on/off toggle switch (S1) and the speed-adjust control (R2).

Fig. 1. For the sake of clarity, the Seeing Eye Robot (as shown by this functional block diagram) is separated into three subsections—the vision circuit (whose front end works somewhat like a sonar or radar system in that it relies on reflected signal radiation to detect obstacles), the control (which directs the robot to move left, right, or backward) circuit, and the translation/motor-driver circuit (which reverses signal phase in order to affect direction changes).
Fig. 2. The Seeing Eye Robot is comprised of ten IR LEDs, ten phototransistors, ten integrated circuits, four general-purpose transistors, eight diodes, a pair of stepper motors, and several support components. The ten IR LEDs and ten phototransistors are combined to form ten IR LED/phototransistor pairs, which serve as eyes, enabling the robot to see obstacles at a distance of up to 6 inches and at angles up to 45 degrees even in total darkness.
PARTS LIST FOR THE SEEING EYE ROBOT

SEMICONDUCTORS
D1—D6—1N4148 general-purpose, small-signal diode
D7—1N5233B 6.0-volt, 500-mW. Zener diode (NTES012A)
D8—1N5401 3-amp, 100-PIV silicon rectifier diode
IC1—IC4—NE555 oscillator/timer, integrated circuit
IC5, IC6—CD4070 quad, 2-input, exclusive-or-gate, integrated circuit
IC7, IC8—CD4027 dual, JK flip-flop, integrated circuit
IC9—ULN2804A octal high-current Darlington array, integrated circuit
(Future Active Components)
IC10—CD4011 quad 2-input NAND gate, integrated circuit
LED1—LED10—High-output, IR-emitting diode (RadioShack # 276-143)
LED11, LED12—Light-emitting diode, red (RadioShack # 276-044)
LED13, LED14—Rectangular or jumbo round light-emitting diode (RadioShack # 276-068)
Q1—2N4402 general-purpose PNP silicon transistor
Q2—Q11—IR phototransistor (RadioShack # 276-145)
Q12, Q13—2N4401 general-purpose, NPN silicon transistor
Q14, Q15—2N3004 general-purpose, NPN silicon transistor

RESISTORS
(All fixed resistors are 1/2-watt, 5% units, unless otherwise noted.)
R1—300-ohm
R2—100,000-ohm
R3, R7—15-ohm
R4, R8—100,000-ohm horizontal-type trimmer
R5—33,000-ohm
R6, R10—680,000-ohm
R9—33-ohm
R11, R22—470-ohm
R12, R14, R19, R20, R25—470-ohm
R13, R21, R24—125,000-ohm potentiometer
(see text)
R15, R18—47,000-ohm
R16, R23—100-ohm
R17, R27—2700-ohm
R26—47-ohm
R28—2200-ohm
R29—5000-ohm potentiometer
(RadioShack # 271-1714 or 271-281)
R30—56-ohm, 1-watt, 5% resistor

CAPACITORS
C1—2000-µF, 5-WVDC, electrolytic
C2—0.01-µF, ceramic-disc
C3, C4—0.002-µF, Mylar
C5, C12—33-µF, 25-WVDC, electrolytic
C6, C8, C9, C10, C11, C13, C15—0.47-µF, monolithic
C7, C9—0.033-µF, Mylar
C14—100-µF, 5-WVDC, electrolytic
C16—1-µF, 25-WVDC, electrolytic
C17, C19—1000-µF, 25-WVDC, electrolytic
C18—1-µF, 25-WVDC, electrolytic
C20—0.33-µF, ceramic-disc

ADDITIONAL PARTS
AND MATERIALS
B1—12-volt, 2.3-Ah rechargeable battery (RadioShack # 23-187)
MOT1, MOT2—Stepper motor (C&H Sales part SSM9252 at $32.50 each)
S1—SPST switch (RadioShack # 275-034)
Universal component board, enclosure, 4-inch wheels, DIP sockets, wire, solder, hardware, etc.

Translation Circuit. The main purpose of the translation circuitry is to provide properly phased signals for the motor driver (IC9, a ULN2804A octal, high-current, Darlington array). The translation circuit consists of a pair of CD4070 CMOS quad two-input exclusive or gates (IC5 and IC6) and a pair of CD4027 CMOS dual JK flip-flops. The output of Q14 or Q15 places either a high or a low on pin 12 of both IC5 and IC6 to control the forward and reverse rotation of the stepper motors. A high output from either Q14 or Q15 causes the stepper motors to rotate in a forward direction. A low causes the motors to reverse rotation.

In addition, the translation circuit contains an adjustable (84 to 195 Hz) square-wave oscillator, built around a CD4011 CMOS quad two-input NAND gate. Adjusting the oscillator (via R29, a 5000-ohm potentiometer) also alters the robot's speed. Setting R29 for a 160-Hz output frequency causes the robot to move at a speed of 1 foot per second. The output of the oscillator is fed to the clock inputs of IC7 and IC8 at pins 3 and 13.

The 0 and 1 outputs of IC7 and IC8 each provide four properly phased pulses that are fed to IC9, which is used to drive the unipolar four-phase stepper motors at 500 mA per phase.

Construction. The prototype of the Seeing Eye Robot was assembled in three universal experimenter's boards that were housed in a plastic case—measuring 10 inches wide, 9 inches deep, and 3.5 inches high—scavenged from a discarded digital voltmeter. Of course, the size and shape of the enclosure used to house your unit is up to you. A circular shape—with the eye elements mounted in a semicircle—would be ideal. If you prefer a square or a rectangular robot, you’ll have to place a pair of eyes on both the forward-right and forward-left sides of the robot, giving the robot “peripheral vision,” much like that associated with human vision. The IR LEDs and phototransistor pairs should be mounted in pairs separated by 3/16 inch, with each pair a 1/2 inch from the next adjacent pair. Once the IR LED/phototransistor pairs have been mounted to the enclosure, wire all of the left-eye LEDs (LED1—LED5) in parallel with each other. Then do the same for the right-eye phototransistors (Q2 through Q6). Repeat the eye-wiring operation for the right-eye components (LED6 through LED10 and Q7 through Q11). Once that’s done, wire the remainder of the vision circuit on a section of experimenter’s board, and connect the two halves of the vision circuit together through hook-up wire. Note: Sockets should be provided for all ICs. Sockets allow the chips to easily be removed should you discover an error in your work, and also allow for easy component replacement should an IC fail.

Anyway, once the vision circuit has been completed, assemble the control and translation/motor-driver.
In the prototype of the Seeing Eye Robot, its vision circuit was assembled on a universal experimenter’s board. In your rendition of the circuit, you might consider mounting the IR LEDs and the phototransistors to the front panel of the enclosure, while the rest of the parts for the vision circuit are mounted elsewhere (out of sight), to give the unit a more finished appearance.

Fig. 3. As shown by these timing diagrams, the circuit’s operation depends heavily on fairly precise timing/delay cycles that cause the two driven wheels of the robot to act independently and in concert.

**Warning:** DO NOT use stepper motors rated for less than 53 oz/in; otherwise, the robot will not move or move very slowly. The motors (which are available from C&H Sales as part SSM9851 for $35.00 each) have a total current draw of 800 mA. At that rate and using the specified battery pack, the robot can rove for a couple of hours.

With the motors secured in place, fit the wheels to the shafts of the stepper motors. The author used 4-inch diameter wheels. Depending on the diameter of the motor shaft and the diameter of the wheels’ axle opening, you may need a small bushing to fit the wheels to the shaft. A trailing wheel (small caster) can then be fitted to the center-rear underside of the enclosure in order to help maintain the robot’s balance. The author used a small rubber pinch roller taken from a discarded VCR. Once the motors have been mounted to the base of the enclosure and the wheels installed, mount the three individual boards to the inside base of the enclosure. Inter-board connections can then be accomplished through hook-up wire.
Before moving on to the next phase of assembly, it’s a good idea to visually check your work for errors, particularly misconnected components, which is a common malady with this type of construction. When you are reasonably sure that the circuit contains no construction errors, move on to the calibration, testing, and troubleshooting phase of the operation.

**Calibration, Test, and Troubleshooting.** Start by making sure that $S1$ (power) is in the off position. With a VOM, check the resistance from the R30/D7 junction to ground for a resistance of no less than 1800 ohms. If that’s okay, check that the battery is properly connected to the circuit. Try to work under a fluorescent or a low-level lamp—bright incandescent lamp lighting tends to keep LED1 and LED2 on constantly with the robot’s wheels turning in reverse.

Flip $S1$ to the on position; LED13 and LED14 should light and stay on with both wheels rotating forward. Adjust R4, R8, to mid range. Also, adjust R13, R21, R24 to mid range. Next the robot’s eyes must be checked. That task can be handled by passing your hand or a small block of wood about 6 inches in front of the robot (left side to check left eyes, right side to check right eyes, or in the middle for both.) Slowly bring your hand or block of wood toward the eyes. If you’re testing the left front, LED11 should light, and left wheel should reverse. If you’re testing the right front, LED12 should light, and right wheel should reverse. If your hand or block of wood is in the middle, both LEDs should light with both wheels moving in reverse. That’s normal.

If that doesn’t happen, using an oscilloscope (assuming that you have access to one) check the signal at pin 2 of IC2 or IC3. Adjust the scope for a signal like that shown in the schematic diagram (Fig. 2). If you do not have access to an oscilloscope, an AC peak-to-peak meter works just fine. Again, bring your hand close to the eyes. Viewing the waveform using a scope, the closer your hand or the block of wood comes to the eyes, the deeper the spike. With the peak-to-peak meter, you should read about 6.5 to 8 volts peak-to-peak (as indicated in the schematic diagram).

You must have the robot’s eyes working first, otherwise no other circuits can function. Once the eyes are working and LED11 and LED12 light up with wheels reversing, remove your hand. LED11 and LED12 should extinguish after a time delay and the wheels should once again reverse, rotating in the forward direction. You now have the seeing eye robot functioning normally and ready to do its thing.

**NET WATCH**
(continued from page 15)

$99 will not likely get you anywhere.

How does the site do it? Well, we can’t get into the mechanics, but put simply: an empty airline seat doesn’t make an airline any money. If there are seats available on a flight, an airline might accept your offer when it’s presented by Priceline. This is not unusual—many tour companies have similar agreements with airlines.

The most notable caveat is that tickets are non-changeable. You can’t pay a fee and stay an extra day, for instance, like you could when buying from the airline or a travel agent. Also, you won’t get frequent flyer mileage when you buy the ticket.

To get the best prices it helps to indicate that your travel times are flexible. Normally, Priceline will search for flights departing between 6 AM and 10 PM—the ones chosen usually arrive the same day. If you expand the search parameters to include “red-eye” flights (when you leave late at night and arrive the next day), your low price has an even better chance of being accepted.

The other service available from Priceline is at the time of this writing only available in the New York Metro area. That is, you can now name the price you’d like to pay for a particular new car. Priceline keeps your identity a secret—so no salespeople will call—and tries to find you a dealer that will commit in writing to selling you your dream car at a dreamy price. As in the case of airline tickets, you’ll have to make your offers somewhat realistic. No new Corvettes will be sold for $1,000, and so on.

Considering the haggling that Priceline will save you, its car-price service is pretty fast. You’ll have an answer within one business day, as opposed to the weeks it may take you to buy on your own. If Priceline succeeds in finding you a car, you’ll get charged $25. If no dealers nibble at your offer, Priceline won’t charge you a cent. For obvious reasons, you should only use Priceline if you’re really ready to buy.

Well, that’s all the time we have this month. Until next time, if you’ve got a question, comment, or somewhat digitally related rambling, e-mail me at netwatch@comports.com, or send mail to Net Watch, Popular Electronics, 500 Bi-County Blvd., Farmingdale, NY 11735.
HYBRID ELECTRIC VEHICLES

The battery-powered electric vehicle (EV) has been touted as the ultimate Zero-Emission Vehicle (ZEV). However, its limited range between recharging cycles could limit its use to shorter urban and suburban trips. And while much development is underway to advance battery technology to increase range, many experts believe that pure EVs will never become truly competitive with the more versatile Internal Combustion Engine (ICE). Another problem is the relatively long time needed to recharge batteries compared to the few minutes that it takes to pump a tank of gasoline.

Recognizing that, many automakers are working on a Hybrid Electric Vehicle (HEV) that could be much more competitive with vehicles with ICES under their hoods. While not ZEVs, they still produce much lower emissions. It should be noted that even EVs are not truly ZEVs unless the electricity used to recharge the batteries is produced from solar, wind, hydroelectric, or geothermal sources. If the electricity is produced by combusting fossil fuels, then there are emissions—not from the EV, but from the power plants that produce the electricity.

HEV Designs. There are almost as many HEV configurations as there are automakers developing them. The typical HEV uses a small internal-combustion (heat) engine, motor/generator, and an energy-storage device, usually a battery, but it could also be a flywheel or ultra-capacitor. HEVs can be divided into two basic categories—series and parallel hybrid. Basically, while both include an ICE and electric motor, with the series HEV (see Fig. 1) only the electric motor drives the wheels directly. With the parallel system, both the ICE and electric motor deliver power to the wheels (as illustrated in Fig. 2). Virtually all HEV concepts incorporate regenerative braking, a system wherein much of the braking and deceleration energy is recouped and returned to the battery to increase overall efficiency rather than being wasted as heat, as is the case with ICE-powered vehicles.

Can the new “clean” vehicles compete with the internal combustion engine?

BILL SIURU

General Motors. General Motors’ experience with its EV1 definitely indicates that the public is not ready to purchase a purely electric vehicle. As of the first quarter of 1998, less than 300 people had leased EV1s, the only way GM is marketing its battery-powered coupe. Therefore, GM recently showed a whole family of “earth-friendly” vehicles that could be more appealing to consumers. They are based on a stretched version of the EV1, with a 19-inch longer wheelbase to provide more interior space for other advanced-technology propulsion methods—including fuel cells, compressed natural gas, and both parallel and series HEV concepts. GM says it could have a hybrid vehicle in production by 2001.

GM’s series HEV’s internal-combustion engine uses a small, gas, turbine engine that functions as an Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) by driving a high-speed, permanent-magnet, AC generator that supplies energy to the motor and provides battery charging. The single-stage “micro-turbine” APU (see Fig. 3), which runs at 100,000 to 140,000 rpm on reformed gasoline, was developed jointly by GM and aerospace tur-
bine manufacturer, Williams International. It is the smallest (20 inches in diameter and 22 inches long), lightest (220 pounds), and most efficient device of its kind ever made. The APU’s 40 kW output is sufficient to power the car’s electric-drive system and accessories, as well as charge the battery pack’s 44 NiMH batteries.

The front wheels are driven by a 137-horsepower, 3-phase, AC induction motor obtaining electrical power from the battery pack and APU. With a flip of a switch, the driver can choose between an emissions-free, electric-only ZEV mode, running on the battery, or an “infinite”-range, hybrid mode with electrical energy supplied by the batteries, which now are constantly recharged by the APU. In the hybrid mode, the APU automatically starts and produces power whenever the batteries’ state-of-charge drops below 40%.

Assuming the car is starting with a full charge, that would be about 25 miles of “ZEV-mode” driving. After the APU starts, it normally delivers just enough electrical power to run the propulsion motor and slowly return the batteries to a 50% state-of-charge. In the ZEV mode, the car has a range of 40 miles; while in the hybrid mode, the 6.5 gallons of gasoline in the fuel tank gives a range of 350 miles, which is better than many cars with ICEs. The vehicle—with a regulated top speed of 80 mph—can accelerate from 0-60 mph in 9 seconds.

The parallel HEV uses a 3-cylinder, 1.3-liter, 75-horsepower Isuzu turbo-charged, direct-injection diesel engine located in the rear that drives the rear wheels via a 5-speed Opel-developed manual transaxle (Fig. 4). The engine also drives a 6.5-horsepower, permanent magnet, DC brushless motor/generator, which is used as a starter for the diesel engine, provides extra power for maximum acceleration, recoups regenerative braking energy through the rear drum brakes, and charges the vehicle’s battery pack. Up front, there is the same 137-horsepower electric motor that drives the front wheels and provides regenerative braking for the front-disc brakes. The battery pack again consists of 44 NiMH batteries. In the pure ZEV mode, the car operates on battery power that drives the front wheels. When extra power is needed, the rear diesel engine kicks in, providing not only more power, but also four-wheel-drive to handle slippery road conditions.

The parallel HEV turns in performance numbers that are as good as a car equipped with an internal-combustion engine. With a total of
219-horsepower available from the electric motor, diesel engine, and motor/generator working together, it can accelerate from 0-60 mph in seven seconds. Its top speed is a regulated 80 mph. Fuel economy is an impressive 80 mpg, for a total range of 550 miles. When operating in the zero-emission mode (i.e., completely on batteries), the range is 40 miles. Charging the battery from an external 220-volt source takes less than two hours.

**Ford.** Ford is developing HEV concepts as part of its P2000 project, using Ford’s innovative DIATA (Direct Injection Aluminum Through-bolt Assembly). The DIATA is a Compression-Ignition engine, Direct-Injection (CIDI) designed to pack high performance into a small package. The 1.2-liter diesel engine has 4 cylinders and produces 74 horsepower.

The “Through-bolt” assembly comes from the way the cylinder heads are bolted to the engine block; e.g., by 16-inch long bolts that pass from the head to beneath the block. One of Ford’s HEV developments is a parallel setup called a Low Storage Requirement (LSR) powertrain. Here a small but very high-power battery is used. An integral high-power starter-alternator replaces the conventional starter and alternator. That provides quick engine restart capability, which allows the engine’s operation to be optimized by shutting it off during idling and deceleration. The starter-alternator is also used to capture small amounts of “braking energy” to further improve fuel efficiency and to supplement the engine for enhanced performance. Ford could have its hybrid ready by the time you read this, but no production plans have been announced.

**Chrysler.** Chrysler has taken another approach with its Dodge Intrepid ESX2, which it calls a hybrid for “Mid Hybrid.” The goal in designing the ESX2 was to reduce the incremental cost of hybrid vehicles above an ICE-powered car to $15,000, where Chrysler believes a hybrid could attract sufficient customers. According to Chrysler, people would pay a premium if it could be recouped through savings in fuel costs as well as the more intangible benefit of being more eco-friendly through lower emissions.

To accomplish that, Chrysler engineers went after the highest cost items—especially the battery, which alone can add $4000 to $15,000 to the price of the vehicle, as well as 500 pounds of additional weight. Most of the time, the ESX2 runs on a very efficient Detroit Diesel four-stroke, 3-cylinder, direct injection, 1.5-liter diesel engine that produces 74 horsepower. A small advanced, lead-acid battery pack and AC induction electric 20-horsepower motor/generator would be used to power accessories and pro-

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Fig. 3. Components comprising GM’s series hybrid electric vehicle. GM’s series HEV has an ICE that uses a small, gas turbine that functions as an Auxiliary Power Unit (APU). The turbine is used to drive a high-speed, permanent-magnet, AC generator that supplies energy to the motor and provides battery charging. (General Motors)
provide a boost during hard acceleration, such as a 40-60-mph passing maneuver.

Additional fuel economy comes from the vehicles' efficient aerodynamics (0.19 drag coefficient) and low weight. While about the same size and carrying ability as the 1998 Dodge Intrepid, it weighs 35% less. Low weight comes mainly through the use of a main structure of only six panels that weigh 50% less than the 80 steel pieces they replace on a traditional car. The composite material is made from thermoplastic polyester—the same basic material from which plastic beverage bottles are made. To further increase the mpg, the ESX2 uses a very efficient 5-speed, electronically shifted manual transmission, regenerative braking, and low rolling resistance tires with a run-flat capability that eliminates the need for a weight adding spare.

While accessories—such as air conditioning and lights—use only 2% of the available energy in a traditional car, when a vehicle achieves up to 80 mpg, running the accessories with the air conditioner on can reduce fuel economy by 30 mpg. In the ESX2, accessories are run off the battery, which is charged by the diesel using power not needed for propulsion.

The bottom line is 70 mpg and the ability to meet more stringent emission standards of the future. Performance includes a 0-60 mph time of 12 seconds with a 420-mile driving range. And unlike electric vehicles, Chrysler's hybrid would not require overnight charging. The battery is charged as the car is driven and regenerative braking is used. The ESX2 could be in production by 2003, if it meets all goals and there is a sufficient market for it.

**Toyota.** While other automakers are still developing their HEVs, Toyota is already selling its Prius sedan in Japan. The Prius features the parallel Toyota Hybrid System (THS) and it could come to the US in the future. The Toyota Prius has a price tag of $17,300, but reportedly it costs Toyota much more to build them.

The THS uses a small 1.5-liter, 58-horsepower gasoline engine, a 30-kW motor-generator, a constantly-variable transmission, and a NiMH battery pack (see Fig. 5). At low speeds, the Prius operates on the battery and motor. The 1.5-liter engine never idles wasting fuel since it is not started until extra power is needed for hill climbing, acceleration, and so forth. In low-speed, stop-and-go city driving, only the electric motor is used. At higher speeds, the gasoline engine cuts in to supply

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*Fig. 4. Components comprising GM's parallel HEV. GM's parallel HEV has a 3-cylinder, 1.3-liter, 75-horsepower Isuzu turbo-charged, direct-injection diesel engine that drives the rear wheels via a 5-speed Opel-developed, manual transaxle, and a 6.5-horsepower, permanent magnet, DC brushless motor/generator, which is used as a starter for the diesel engine. (General Motors)*

*Although it looks like the 1998 Dodge Intrepid, the ESX2 is significantly lighter and has a hybrid electric powerplant. (Chrysler)*
Fig. 5. The Toyota Hybrid System used in the Prius. The Toyota Hybrid System uses a small 1.5-liter, 58-horsepower gasoline engine, a 30-kW motor-generator, a constantly-variable transmission, and a NiMH battery pack. (Toyota)

While other automakers are still developing HEVs, Toyota is already marketing its Prius sedan—which features the parallel Toyota Hybrid System, and has a price tag of $17,300—in Japan. (Toyota)

extra power and to recharge the batteries. An engine-management system determines the proportion of gasoline and electric power needed for most efficient operation. The gasoline engine automatically shuts down when the vehicle is at a standstill. The Prius can get 70-80 mpg while meeting the most stringent California emission standards.

Toyota is not the only Japanese automaker with a HEV. For instance, the Honda J-VX HEV uses a direct fuel injection, 1.0-liter VTEC engine; an electric integrated Motor Assist; and an ultra capacitor rather than batteries. Nissan has several parallel hybrids, the Prairie Joy, Alt-X and Stylish6, while Subaru has its Elton HEV. Over in Europe, Mercedes-Benz, Audi, Volvo, Renault, and others are working on HEVs.

Military Interested In Hybrids Too! The development of hybrid electric propulsion is getting a boost from the military, which is interested in hybrid-electric power plants for its land combat vehicles. They like the stealthiness offered by hybrid electric propulsion's quietness, low infrared signature, and lack of telltale smoke when operating in the electric mode. The hybrid's better fuel economy—up to twice the mpg—not only saves on operational costs, but also reduces the logistics problem when fuel has to be supplied on the battlefield.

The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) is currently sponsoring research and demonstration programs on hybrid electric propulsion technology for future Marine Corps, and Army land-combat vehicles. For instance, the Marine Corps' Joint Reconnaissance, Surveillance and Targeting System (RST-V) will probably be fitted with such a propulsion system. The Army is interested in hybrid propulsion for its Future Scout Combat Vehicle, a replacement for the Army's main battle tank.

DARPA is spending millions of dollars to integrate hybrid electric propulsion systems into existing vehicles—including installation in the Hummer, M113 Armored Personnel Carrier, and the Bradley Fighting Vehicle—to demonstrate the potential of hybrid propulsion. The first of the hybrid electric vehicles, the Hybrid Electric HMWWV or Hummer (see Fig. 6) was recently unveiled. It was designed and built by PEI Electronics, Inc. McKee Engineering modified the Hummer chassis. The series hybrid setup uses five permanent-magnet motors supplied by Unique Mobility. The four 100-horsepower motors each power one of the four wheels. The fifth 73-horsepower motor/generator functions as a generator on the high-efficiency 1.9-liter, inter-cooled, turbo-charged diesel power-plant. Electrical energy is stored in advanced technology Electrosource lead-acid batteries.

The four compact electric motors provide truly independent four-wheel drive, allowing the Hummer to actually turn around in place, just like a tank. That's because each wheel can turn in different directions. The diesel motor generator system can also be used to provide auxiliary power—for instance, for a
field hospital, communication center, or while providing assistance after a flood, hurricane, or other natural disaster.

With 400 horsepower and 440 ft-lbs of torque available, performance is spectacular. Recently, a drag race was staged between a conventional Hummer and the hybrid electric version. With a 0-50 mph time of about 7 seconds, it was no contest. The other comparisons are given in Table 1.

Within the 300-mile range, the hybrid electric Hummer can make a stealthy run of about 20 miles at speeds of about 10 mph without telltale smoke and little noise or IR signature. With advanced batteries, such as nickel-metal hybrid types, that could increase to 40 miles. Finally, reduced emissions make hybrid electrics much more environmentally friendly. Rather than putting out emissions like a large truck, emissions are more like those from a small economy car. And when running on batteries, there are no emissions.

Will they be driving HEVs in the 21st century? Well, that depends largely on whether or not they can be sold for a price that the public is willing to pay. The HEV must also compete with another attractive propulsion technology, the fuel cell. To hedge their bets, automakers are working on fuel cells as well as HEVs.

And don't sell the ICE short. It seems that this versatile power plant always seems to have the potential to be improved so it can be further "cleaned up" to meet ever more stringent emission standards. That's because automakers already have the experience and facilities for producing ICEs, and the motorized public mostly wants to buy a well-known technology, like ICE, rather than an unknown and more expensive technology such as HEVs or fuel cells.

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**TABLE 1—A COMPARISON OF THE STANDARD HMMWV TO THE HEV VERSION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>STANDARD HMMWV</th>
<th>HEV HMMWV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RANGE (miles)</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOP SPEED ON GRADE (mph)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60%</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCELERATION (0-50 mph/sec)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEIGHTS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scout Version</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payload (lbs)</td>
<td>2240</td>
<td>1700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVW (lbs)</td>
<td>9100</td>
<td>9100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILES PER GALLON</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For years I’ve wanted to build a plane that could be flown without annoying the neighbors. That pretty much screamed electric power. But having no stomach for one of those five pound monsters with radio-control, I came up with something more suited to my humble needs. So I developed a small, light-weight aircraft that could be operated using a small motor and a few NiCd batteries. Sounds easy, doesn’t it. Well, it’s not as easy as it sounds.

Even after the weight and size problems were overcome, I still had to contend with the chance that the plane might fly out of sight or at least into traffic. Even if neither occurred, I’d still have to scampers after the plane to turn off the motor once it landed to conserve battery power. Because the plane often landed upside down (stalling the motor), it used more battery power on the ground than in the air. What was needed was a timer to turn the motor off after, say, ten seconds.

Such a timer would have to be light and yet pass a substantial current with a low voltage drop. At the same time, the circuit had to be capable of working from different battery voltages (in order to accommodate design changes). The design that I came up with—dubbed the Flight Timer—allows the circuit to be used with various supply voltages by changing a single resistor.

About the Circuit. A schematic diagram of the Flight Timer is shown in Fig. 1. Power for the circuit is provided by a 3.6-volt battery (B1). At the heart of the circuit is a CMOS 555 oscillator/timer (IC1), which is configured for monostable operation. When power is applied to the circuit by closing S1, C2 (a 10-µF capacitor) begins to charge through R3.

When the charge on the capacitor reaches the preset level, the threshold terminal of IC1 goes high, initiating the timing cycle. That causes the output of IC1 (at pin 3) to go high. That high is delivered to the base of Q1 (a 2N4001 NPN silicon transistor), causing it to turn on. When Q1 turns on, a bias current is fed to the base of Q2 (through R5), causing Q2 to turn on. With Q2 turned on, the low side of the motor is connected to the ground return line, energizing the motor, causing it to rotate. While that’s going on, the charge on C2 drains into pin 6 of IC1, until the charge on C2 reaches the timer’s lower threshold. At that point, IC1’s output toggles low, causing Q1 to turn off, which, in turn, causes Q2 to turn off. With both Q1 and Q2 at cutoff, the motor ceases to rotate.

Diode D1 ensures that the timing capacitor discharges quickly when the power switch is turned off, while diode D2 is included in the circuit to protect transistor Q2 from the inductive kick generated by the motor when the power is shut off. Capacitor C3 holds the trigger input low until everything is up and running. Resistor R5 must be chosen to accommodate the number of batteries used. Since it supplies about 75

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**TABLE 1—TIMING RESISTOR VALUES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cells</th>
<th>Resistor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Keep that electric airplane from flying away.

TOM NAPIER
The Flight Timer is a very simple circuit built around a single integrated circuit, a pair of transistors, a motor, and a handful of support components.

mA of base current to Q2. Its value in ohms can be computed from:

\[ R_5 = 13 \left( 1.1N - 1.7 \right) \]

where \( N \) represents the number of 1.2-volt batteries used to power the circuit. Table 1 gives the optimum \( R_5 \) resistance for various cell combinations. Aside from the value of resistance used for \( R_5 \), the resistor's wattage must also be taken into consideration. At low voltages, \( R_5 \) can be a \( \frac{1}{4} \) watt unit. However, at higher voltages—say, where the circuit is powered by ten 1.2-volt batteries—the resistor would be required to dissipate greater heat, requiring a resistor with a higher wattage rating (say a half watt or so).

**Construction.** There is nothing critical about the construction of the Flight Timer. The entire circuit, minus the two switches, the charging socket, and the charging resistor (if any) was assembled on a printed-circuit board, measuring \( 2 \times \frac{3}{8} \) inches. A full-size template of the author's printed-circuit foil pattern is shown here.

Once you've etched your board and obtained all of the parts listed in the Parts List, assemble the board guided by the parts-placement diagram shown in Fig. 3. Start by installing the passive components first, followed by the semiconductors. In order to conserve space, IC1 is mounted directly to the board.

With Q2 mounted to the board, its leads are bent so that the front surface of its body (the surface where the part number is printed) lies flush against the board: a dab of silicone adhesive is then placed between Q1's body and the board to secure it in position—doing so also protects it from hard landings. Because the transistor is mounted metal-side-out, it runs cooler. A couple of pins taken from an IC socket were placed on the board to serve as a timing socket: using a socket allows the timing resistor (R3) to be easily changed in order to vary the plane's flight time.

When all of the on-board components have been soldered in position, solder a couple of pairs of leads to the board at the points shown in Fig. 3 for the B1/S1 combination, the motor, and S2.

The completed board can be slipped into the fuselage of the plane with the power switch mounted in any handy location. However, it may be more convenient to adopt a T-configuration, wherein the battery-charging connector, the power switch (S1), and the timer switch (S2) are mounted on a piece of printed-circuit board, which is then fitted flush to the side of the fuselage. In such a configuration, the timer board is glued to the secondary board at a right angle.

**Parts List for the Flight Timer**

**Semiconductors**
- D1—1N4148 general-purpose, small-signal diode
- D2—1N4001 1-amp, 50-PIV rectifier diode
- IC1—TLC555 CMOS oscillator/timer, integrated circuit
- Q1—2N4401 general-purpose NPN silicon transistor
- Q2—TIP3055 power NPN silicon transistor

**Resistors**
(All resistors are \( \frac{1}{4} \)-watt, 5% resistors.)
- R1—10,000-ohm
- R2—470,000-ohm
- R3, R4—1-megohm
- R5—See Table

**Capacitors**
- C1, C2—10-µF, 16-WVDC tantalum
- C3—0.1-µF, ceramic-disc

**Additional Parts and Materials**
- S1, S2—SPST toggle or slide switch
- Printed-circuit materials, wire solder, hardware, etc.
ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS IN YOUR HOME

In the last several years, our society has become seriously concerned about electromagnetic pollution. Because of that, there is a genuine concern about the health effects of ElectroMagnetic Fields (EMF) on humans. Today, the major cause of concern about EMF resides in the effects of cellular telephony—in particular, the construction of cell towers close to residential areas. In addition, other sources of EMF have been steadily increasing over the last few years.

The effects of low-level EMF on humans are highly controversial in the scientific arena. There are scientific studies that support the existence of effects on human health as a consequence of the body interacting with electromagnetic radiation, while other research does not confirm such evidence and claims that the first studies are biased and not reproducible. It is not the purpose of this article to present scientific evidence supporting either contention, but rather to briefly “voice” both opinions and to help the readers identify the possible and most common domestic EMF sources.

EMF and Health Effects. Studies that link health effects with human exposure to electromagnetic fields are based on the production of small currents that change the body’s natural ionic equilibrium. For example, they affirm that an electrical field of 2.5 kV/m at 60 Hz produces approximately one billionth of an amp per square centimeter. That current level is smaller than the human perception threshold—defined as the minimum amount of current that we can perceive passing through our bodies. However, some researchers believe that those extremely small currents have the ability to interact with body cells, modifying their normal production of proteins, thus increasing the odds for contracting several diseases. On the other end of the spectrum, other researchers contend that conclusion is purely speculative, since the effects have not been reproducible in laboratory experiments as science demands. The latter researchers believe that since there is no reasonable and reproducible explanation of how low-level EMF interacts with human cells (known as bioeffects in scientific literature), there is no reason for alarm. In either case, independent research agencies agree that although there is no proven link between low-level EMF and biological effects, it is recommended that we try to keep away from electromagnetic fields whenever possible.

In this article, we’ll talk about low-level EMF, as opposed to stronger EMF that can produce well-known effects, such as electric shock when a live electrical wire is touched. We’ll also examine the most common EMF sources and give some relative values of EMF that might be encountered in our daily lives. It is important to keep in mind that the field strength measured in a typical American household is well below the safety threshold issued by different agencies. However, if we know where the “hot spots” are located inside the house, things can be rearranged so as to be less exposed. The electric and magnetic field strengths that are presented in this article were obtained with a TriField meter—an instrument that measures electric and magnetic fields separately, as well as radio and microwave leakage. It is important to emphasize that the TriField meter is a simple low-cost instrument that probably wouldn’t comply with specifications set forth by regulatory agencies regarding safe exposure limits to EMF. However, the instrument is more than useful for our purposes.

Some Technical Details About EMF. Electric fields are created when there is a voltage difference between two conductors. On the other hand, magnetic fields are created by the flow of electrons that originate in electrical current, and become stronger as the level of current increases. Because we are interested in measuring field strengths in close proximity to their sources (the household appli-
Electric fields can be easily shielded by conductive material or even the human body. On the other hand, magnetic fields penetrate buildings and the body. They are more difficult to shield against than electric fields, requiring the use of expensive ferromagnetic material that is not normally used in general applications or construction. Because of the difficulty in shielding and because they are created by high-current consuming appliances, magnetic fields are most commonly found in the home. Electric fields are measured in kV/m or kV/cm (1 kV/cm = 100 kV/m). Magnetic fields are measured in Teslas (T) or Gauss (G) that are related as:

\[ 1T = 10,000 \text{ G} \]

Because the magnitude of the magnetic fields usually found in residential environments is small, they are measured in milligauss (mG).

As mentioned earlier, voltages and currents create electromagnetic fields. The fields propagate in a manner similar to that of radio waves, inducing currents when they come into contact with a conductive material. A major division of electromagnetic fields is based on frequency relationships.

**Static (DC) Fields**—Static Fields are generated, for example, by static magnets or by the Earth’s magnetic field. Because they are DC and have a zero frequency, their interaction with the human body is considered safe at medium and even moderate strength levels, as they do not induce electric currents in the body. Examples of those fields are the Earth’s magnetic field with a strength of 500 mG; magnetic fields used in industry where some workers are safely exposed to up to 500 G for long periods of time; and Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), where the patients are also safely exposed to fields up to 40,000 G—although only for brief periods of time.

**Low-Frequency Fields**—Low-frequency fields have frequency levels below 3 kHz. The main contributor to such fields in residential and industrial environments is the electrical distribution network, which creates fields at 60 Hz, as well as harmonics at 120 Hz, 180 Hz, etc. Those are the fields that are measured inside a household.

**High-Frequency Fields**—High-frequency fields have frequencies above 3 kHz and are mainly created by transmissions in all spectrums, such as commercial AM and FM radio signals, 2-way radio, etc.
The Basement and the Effects of Fluorescent Lights. Because of its size and concentration of electrical appliances, the laundry room, normally located in a basement, is probably the area with the strongest magnetic fields. The background level of magnetic field strength (all appliances turned off) measured in the basement at the operator’s chest level was found to be 2 mG, while at the head level it was 3 mG. The reason for the increase in magnetic field as the detector was moved closer to the ceiling is the electrical wiring system that runs between the basement ceiling and the main floor in my house.

Fluorescent lamps—commonly used in laundry rooms, basements, and garages—are not only a major source of magnetic radiation, but also of electric fields. The background magnetic field that was measured in the same room, after turning on the fluorescent lamps, was 2 mG at chest level (the same value as measured with the lights off) and 5 mG at the head level. The increase in the latter measurement was due to the additional flow of current in the fluorescent lights. Although it is a small background increase, the magnetic field at 6 inches away from the light fixture is much higher as shown in Fig. 1. Table 1 lists the magnitude of the electric and magnetic fields measured along a fluorescent-light fixture that’s 55 inches long.

By comparing the values listed in Table 1 to those indicated in the graph of Fig. 1, it can be seen that the distribution of EMF generated by the fluorescent lamps is highly unbalanced, although the regions with stronger magnetic fields have strong electric fields, as well. The region with the strongest electric field was measured at a distance of 10 inches from one end of the fixture. It can be seen from the graph in Fig. 2 that the electric fields are attenuated as the distance from the source increases. For the EMF-level measurements indicated in Fig. 2, the EMF detector was kept at a constant distance of 10 inches away from the end that resulted in the strongest electric field and was then moved away from the fluorescent lamp. Note that the initial field strength reading decreases very quickly as the detector moves away from the source.

The Effects Of Large Appliances. As previously discussed, the magnetic field found at the chest level was 2 mG in the basement whether the fluorescent lights were on or off. The measurements were taken in an area close to the location of a washer and dryer with the appliances themselves turned off. When the washer was turned on, the magnetic field measured at chest level was 3 mG, in a circle 2 feet away from the washer. The appliance, as well as the dryer measured, later did not produce electric fields.

(Continued on page 68)
This Diode Makes an IMPATT!

In this month's "What is a ...?" series, we cover a semiconductor device that is a cross between an ordinary semiconductor diode and a Gunn diode (discussed in last month's issue). This device, the IMPact Avalanche Transit Time (IMPATT) diode is used for generating radio-frequency signals in the microwave region from about 3 to 100 GHz and beyond. There are a number of different types of diodes used for generating microwave signals, but the IMPATT diode produces the most output power, generally in the 0.1- to 1.0-watt class.

The basic idea for this diode can be traced back to a paper written by W. Shockley of Bell Telephone Labs back in 1954, where he first proposed the use of a PN junction. A further idea for a slightly different type of structure using a P+/N/I/N+ was proposed by W.T. Read in 1958. However, it was not until 1965 that a working diode was made, and the first IMPATT oscillations were observed at Bell Labs. Since then a number of different types of structures have been used, but all employ the same basic principle of operation.

Different Structures

A variety of different structures can be used for the IMPATT diode. In general, they are variations of a standard PN junction, often with a large center intrinsic ("I") or drift region area in the structure, as shown in Fig. 1. The "+" symbol indicates a higher than normal doping concentration for the specified P and N regions. This ensures an electric field distribution that is higher in the N-region in order to confine avalanche to a small zone. The I-region is an intrinsic semiconductor that is specially doped (negative) to have a low charge density. It is a near-insulator conductively, except when charge carriers are injected into it from other regions. For example, at reverse-breakdown for the PN junction, the I-region is fully depleted and a very small electric field can force velocity saturation of electrons.

The most common form of IMPATT diode, the Read diode is shown here for simplicity, as it illustrates the mode of operation particularly well. Other forms are generally variations of a PN junction, where avalanche breakdown is made to occur in a high field region. The typical realization of the Read diode is also shown in Fig. 2. Here it can be seen that the diode is made in a vertical structure with vertical current flow. Typically, the N-layer is about 0.5 mm thick and the intrinsic layer is between 2-20 mm, although a thickness of only 0.5 mm may be used for frequencies in excess of 100 GHz.

A variety of materials is used for this device. Silicon and gallium arsenide are the most common, although germanium, indium phosphide, and others have been used.

Diode Operation

The operation of the IMPATT diode occurs inside the structure of the device in two basic areas. The first is called the avalanche or injection region. Here the current carriers (electrons or holes) are generated. The second area is a drift region. Here the carriers move across a region of the diode taking a certain amount of time. The fact that the carriers take time to cross this region is crucial to the operation of the diode.

The IMPATT diode is operated under reverse bias so that avalanche breakdown occurs in the PN junction. The electric field at the PN junction, formed by the heavily-doped P and N regions, is very high. Here a voltage appears across a very narrow gap. In this circumstance any carriers will be accelerated very quickly. When they collide with the crystal lattice they may free one or more carriers, which in turn may be accelerated and will collide again freeing more carriers. Avalanche breakdown due to this impact occurs when one carrier frees more than one other carrier from the lattice. However, for this to occur a certain voltage must be exceeded across the junction. But, this is only the first part of the story.

The way in which an IMPATT diode operates relies on a phenomenon called negative resistance to cause and sustain the oscillation. This effect occurs when an increase in voltage gives a decrease in current. Normally an increase in voltage would give a corresponding increase in current. The negative resistance effect does not occur with direct current. Instead, here it is an alternating current effect that is brought about by phase differences that are seen at the frequency of operation. When an AC signal is applied,
the current peaks are found to be 180 degrees out of phase with the voltage; i.e., when the voltage is positive the current is negative. This results from two delays which occur in the device. These are injection delay and a transit time delay, as the current carriers migrate or drift across the device.

A summary of the two effects, which cause this delay, are seen in Fig. 3. As the voltage rises a point is reached where breakdown occurs. The rate of breakdown does not occur when the voltage peaks—instead it is delayed. The reason for this is that the generation of carriers results not only from the electric field that is present, but also from the number of carriers that are already present. After the field passes its peak value the number of carriers continues to grow. This results in the maximum generation of carriers occurring about a quarter of a cycle (90°) after the peak of the voltage waveform. Once the field falls to zero and becomes negative, the generation process stops and the current starts to fall. When the charge carriers have been created, they move across the N+ region creating an external current. In Fig. 3 you can see the current takes a finite time to flow across the drift region, and it is out of phase with the voltage.

The second delay causes another phase shift of the current of about 90°, giving a total delay of about 180°. In other words, the voltage and current are out of phase with one another. The result of the phase difference is that when the correct voltage is applied across the device, an oscillation starts and is chiefly dependent upon the delays across the device. In this way, the IMPATT diode can be used as a very simple microwave oscillator.

**Applications**

In view of the high-power capability of the IMPATT diode when compared to other microwave generators, it is used in a variety of applications from alarm circuits to communication transmitters to low-power radar systems. The diode typically operates at DC potentials in the 75- to 150-volt range. Its main drawback is the high level of phase noise, which results from the statistical nature of the avalanche process. Nevertheless, IMPATT diodes still make excellent microwave generators in many applications.

Next month, we will continue our "What is a ...?" series with tunnel diodes. Now here are some novel circuits from our readers.

**AUTOMOBILE POWER SUPPLY FOR HANDHELD TRANSCEIVER**

Some mobile ham-radio operators use handheld transceivers in their cars and trucks, and DC supply power is often a problem. Some of these handhelds cannot withstand input voltages exceeding 13.8 volts, which can possibly come from directly hooking up the transceiver to the car battery (via the cigarette lighter jack). To eliminate this problem, I designed the converter, shown in Fig. 4, with six different regulated voltages, from about 4.5 to 13 volts DC and capable of delivering up to 3 amps. Use is made of two National Semiconductor LM317 adjustable voltage regulators wired in parallel to provide more current. Each IC has its own programming register network (resistors R1—R6 for IC1 and R7—R12 for IC2—all resistors are 1/2 watt, 5% units). Capacitor C4 filters the output voltage, and the position of switch S3 determines if the tip of the plug is negative or positive.

This supply can also be used for low-power portable CD players to be used in the car. Change S2 to a DP7T switch, and put 500-ohm trimmer potentiometers in each network between the extra contact and ADJ of the IC2 voltage regulator—then adjust the output voltage to 3 volts.

**Fig. 3. Examples of IMPATT voltage and current waveforms.**

This handy adjustable DC power supply, driven by your automobile's battery, can provide regulated voltages from 4.5 to 13 volts with output currents up to 3 amps. It's ideal to power up a handheld ham transceiver in your car.
MAIL-MONITOR CIRCUIT WITH A LITTLE EXTRA

In reference to the mailbox monitor circuits in the Circuit Circus column of the September 1998 issue of Popular Electronics, I designed a mail-monitor circuit (see Fig. 5) with a little extra feature. It's probably more of a novelty than something really useful, but it was fun designing this circuit anyway. The extra feature is a mail burglar alarm incorporated into the monitor circuit.

My design works as follows. Switch S2 is a SPDT switch, which is the "On-Momentary" type. As shown in the figure, the switch contacts are in the "momentary" mode (position "B") when the mailbox door is shut. When the door is opened, the switch springs to its "On" position, (position "A"), thereby applying apotential to the gate of SCR4 and firing it. This in turn lights LED1 as the mail indicator. Positive voltage is now applied at the anode of SCR3, but since there is no gate input at this point, SCR3 remains in a non-conducting mode.

When the mailbox door is shut, switch S2 is pressed back to its "momentary" position, connecting the supply voltage to the gate of SCR3. This voltage causes SCR3 to fire, which applies positive voltage to the gate of SCR2, making it fire as well. SCR2 turns on the alarm circuitry. However, with switch S2 in the closed door position ("B"), the positive voltage from SCR2 is bypassed through the base of transistor Q2 (through transistor Q3) to ground. The switch in this position applies positive input to the base of Q3, saturating this transistor, steering all current away from the base of Q2, and keeping it out of conduction.

At this point, the user only needs to press switch S1 to de-activate the circuit and get the mail. If the mailbox door is opened without pressing S1, then S2 switches transistor Q3 out of conduction, thereby allowing positive current to flow into Q2 from SCR2. Transistor Q2 conducts to fire SCR1, locking it and applying current to the base of transistor Q1, turning on a DC buzzer alarm.

Diodes D1 and D2 are switching diodes to keep isolation between transistor Q3 and SCR3, while D3 and D4 are used to keep negative currents away from the gates of the SCRs; otherwise the currents could cause the SCRs to shut down, instead of remaining on. The transistors are general-purpose NPN 2N3904 types (equivalent replacements are NTE123AP or Thomson SK3854), and the SCRs are the "garden-variety" types, such as RadioShack part 276-1067. The alarm could be any kind of DC buzzer in the 2–5 volt range.

—David Kazinski, Chambersburg, PA

Good job, David. This circuit certainly incorporates several unique features. And for all the builders, make sure to weatherproof any exposed switches or wiring.

HIGH-PERFORMANCE STETHOSCOPE

The first modern stethoscope, invented in 1816 by R.T.H. Laennec, was simply a perforated wooden tube used by doctors of that era to listen to patient's chest sounds. Since then the stethoscope developed into the more familiar diaphragm/bell attached to ear pieces through rubber tubing. The drawbacks of today's stethoscopes include low amplification or low sound intensity, uncomfortable ear pieces, and uncontrollable frequency response.

Here is an easy solution to these problems—build the electronic stethoscope of Fig. 6! Not only will this circuit amplify heart sounds to earthquake proportions, it is also more comfortable with headphones, and good headphones also reduce background noise. Furthermore, an active lowpass filter complements the frequency response of the diaphragm to produce an excellent overall audio response. Besides listening to chest/stomach sounds, you'll find your electronic stethoscope useful in hunting mechanical noise sources. The electronic output can be applied to a tape recorder or high-wattage audio amplifier if desired.

In the course of designing this circuit we have experimented with many diaphragm, bell, and combination stethoscope heads in a variety of quality ranges, from cheap to expensive, with surprising results. A plain diaphragm head has better mid-frequency response than a bell-shape, and less background noise than a fancy
**Mailbag**

Have you ever finished a project, but had several wires that you had to splice together, and you either forgot to put the shrink-wrap tubing on the wire before soldering or just didn’t have any shrink-wrap at all? Don’t despair; I have found something just as good as the shrink-wrap, can be cut to any size or length, and you probably have it already—plastic bags!

Just cut a strip, any width, from the plastic bag, wrap the strip around the joint several times, as tight as possible. Using a lighter or match, carefully move the flame along the wrapping, not too close—or the plastic will burn. After the plastic has shrunk, let it cool. I’ve saved a lot of money using these bags and not buying the shrink wrap, recycling the bags at the same time!

—Derek Fox, Sapulpa, OK

That’s about it for this month’s column. Remember—this is your column—keep those circuits, solutions, and ideas coming in. For each of your circuits that appear, you’ll receive a book from our library. Send in enough circuits to fill a whole column and you will get a nifty kit or electronics tool to make your construction easier. Write me—Alex Bie, Think Tank, Popular Electronics, 500 Bi-County Blvd., Farmingdale, NY 11735.

In operation, turn the volume control down to the 10%-20% level, put on the headphones and apply the diaphragm to your volunteer patient’s chest. Slowly crank up the volume to about 50%. The booming sounds are not an approaching dinosaur, but the heart sounds instead. The hilarious squeals, gurgles, pops, and claps are not circuit problems; they are the sounds of a normally functioning stomach! Bring the volume back down before moving the diaphragm, and keep the diaphragm well away from the headphone speakers to avoid feedback. The loudness of this circuit, set to about 10% volume, approximately matches the volume of a traditional stethoscope. Enjoy it and good listening!

—Nick Cinquino and Gordon Macmillan, Schaumburg, IL

Real nice circuit, and I am sure it should find many uses for medical personnel, auto mechanics, or would-be safe crackers!
Radio Pakistan

With tension between India and Pakistan tightening in the wake of last summer’s nuclear tests, it is not surprising that SWLs are targeting the broadcasters of this corner of the world. Among these stations is Radio Pakistan, the voice of the Islamic nation that shares with India and Bangladesh the great Asian sub-continent.

Once part of British India, Pakistan gained independence along with India in 1947, and the following year established its first shortwave-broadcasting service with a tiny 500-watt transmitter at Rawalpindi, and an even smaller 100-watt unit at Karachi.

But subcontinental radio began 20 years earlier, with a medium-wave station at Bombay, India, operated by the privately owned Indian Broadcasting Company. In 1930, radio broadcasting was put under the control of the government’s Indian State Broadcasting Service (ISBS). Six years later, ISBS became All India Radio, an identity still used today by India’s broadcasting service.

With its independence, Islamic Pakistan went its own way, establishing the Pakistan Broadcasting Service, later shortened to, simply, Radio Pakistan. A new broadcasting house was built at Karachi, and two 50-kilowatt shortwave transmitters, powerful units for their time, were added.

Today, as it was five decades ago, news of Pakistan, the region, and the world are an important part of this radio service’s transmissions, with more than 100 newscasts daily on the domestic and external radio schedules. Radio Pakistan began its World Service for listeners abroad in April 1973 and soon was broadcasting with powerful 100-kilowatt shortwave transmitters. Today, the Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation, which controls Radio Pakistan, has some 40 transmitters operating on medium and shortwaves. These include two 250-kilowatt and four 100-kilowatt units at Islamabad, the capital city; two older 50-kilowatt transmitters at Karachi; several modest 10-kilowatt SW home service/regional stations at Quetta, near the Afghanistan border, and at Peshawar, gateway to the famed Khyber Pass; and transmitters at Islamabad/Rawalpindi.

To replace the two 50-kilowatt units with modern 500-kilowatt transmitters presently are on hold, reportedly for financial reasons. Still, its 250-kilowatt transmitters offer solid signals worldwide, under the right conditions.

Radio Pakistan’s World Service programs mainly for Pakistanis living and working abroad. The World Service airs 10 hours of daily shortwave programming in five two-hour transmission blocks, one aimed at Southeast Asia, and two each directed to the Middle East and Europe. None, though, are specifically beamed to North America during our peak listening times. In addition, the broadcaster’s external shortwave services are beamed to neighboring countries in a dozen languages: India, Bangladesh, Iran, Turkey, and parts of the former Soviet Union, China, Southeast Asia, the Middle East, and East Africa.

You can look for Radio Pakistan English transmissions at 0230 UTC on 7485, 11760 or 15485 kHz; at 1100 UTC on 15530 kHz; at 1400 UTC on 9645 kHz; at 1600 UTC on 9650, 11570, 15170, 15495, 15570, or 17720 kHz. Reception reports may be sent to Radio Pakistan; External Services; Broadcasting House; Constitution Avenue; Islamabad, Pakistan 4400.

IN THE MAIL

Let’s take a look at some of the letters received here at the “DX Listening” post.

“Last fall, my son told his teacher that his Dad listens to stations all around the world,” writes Sam Danvers, of St. Joseph, MO. “Now his class is studying China, and the teacher sent a note home asking if I could tape record...
some Chinese music off shortwave, so the kids could hear what it sounds like. Help! When and where should I tune?"

Not to worry, Sam! At 0300 UTC Mondays—that’s Sunday night in the U.S., of course—look for the “Music from China” segment from Beijing’s shortwave China Radio International on 9690 kHz. A repeat, also beamed to North America, is aired at 0400 UTC on 9560 or 9730 kHz. These should not be too tough to log and tape. The 9690-kHz broadcast is relayed from a transmitter in Costa Rica; 9560 kHz, from Radio Canada’s International transmitter; and 9730 kHz from French Guiana in South America—all considerably closer to us than mainland China.

Next, there’s a letter from John Allen, of Phoenix, AZ, who asks about Radio Yugoslavia on shortwave.

“I haven’t heard Belgrade for some time. Has the conflict in the Balkans affected Radio Yugoslavia’s broadcast schedule?”

I don’t think so, John. Radio Yugoslavia, whose main transmitting site is at Bijeljina in the Serbian part of Bosnia, still transmits English programming from 0000 to 0330 UTC, Monday through Saturday, and daily from 0430 to 0600 UTC, on both 9560 and 11870 kHz. I’d think the latter transmission might be better for you in Arizona.

SINPO INFO

Sue Tueley of Wichita Falls, TX, also has a question.


Sure, Sue. SINPO is a numerical code once commonly used to report shortwave reception conditions. It is a bit of SWLing history, really not used much anymore, though some longtime listeners may still use the SINPO code when reporting reception to shortwave stations.

In earlier years, shortwave listeners were told that the stations they heard wanted detailed information about the technical aspects of their signals. How well were they being received in, say, East Podunk, Ohio? Somebody—I think it might have been one of the major SW stations—devised a subjective reporting code that was supposed to make it easier for listeners to do that when they wrote to a station.

SINPO was an acronym for five aspects of a received signal: Strength, Interference, Noise, Propagation and Overall. The listener rated each with a value, 1 to 5, depending on how well the station was heard. “Strength” of signal was, of course, significant. “Interference” indicated there were other stations interfering with clear reception. “Noise” signified atmospheric interference, static. “Propagation,” well, that did confuse some SWLs, but, in practice, it meant to measure the degree of fading of the shortwave signal. Finally, “Overall” simply summarized the four preceding reception factors. SINPO implied an qualitative analysis of a shortwave signal. In fact, though, it was entirely subjective. The listener simply rated the factors on a 1 to 5 scale, with 5 being the best.

If the signal was excellent, the SWL was supposed to assign the value 5, for S. If there was only slight interference from another station, 4 (good) would be assigned to I. If static crashes made the programs somewhat difficult to hear, N might get a 3 (fair) rating. Perhaps the reception was plagued by deep fading. Then the P factor would be rated 2 (poor). Overall, the SWL might well rate this reception as too much for his ears to stand. Then O would get a 1 rating, for useless. In this example cited, the broadcasting station would be informed that reception at that particular date and time was SINPO 54321. A loud and clear signal with no fading could get a perfect SINPO score: 55555.

For some years, SINPO was quite widely used, and there also was a simplified version called SIO, which included Strength, Interference (whatever the source, another station or simply static) and an Overall rating. In time, though, the use of SINPO faded away. Today, few SWLs—apparently your English pen pal is one of them—use the reporting code, which, of course, is why you never heard of it.

But in a recent issue of Contact, the monthly newsletter of the World DX Club, G. B. Bramhall, another British listener commented on the now seldom used code. “SIO or SINPO are meaningless to 90 percent of tropical-band stations (small, local or regional SW broadcasters in Third World countries) and the big international broadcasters no longer need SIO or SINPO either, because of the present efficiency of modern transmitters and beam aerial arrays. The words GOOD, FAIR, POOR (reception) say it all. SIO and SINPO should go back into the Ark from whence they came!” And now, Sue, you NOAH all about SINPO!

DOWN THE DIAL

Looking for some listening targets? Try these:

BRAZIL—9665 kHz, Radio Bandeirantes is a longtime Brazilian shortwave broadcaster that is noted with Portuguese programming, including some great music, around 0215 UTC. Reception is spoiled, however, by Vatican Radio signing on just before at 0230 UTC. You might try parallel frequencies of 6060 and 11925 kHz.

CANADA—6160 kHz, CKZN, St. John’s Newfoundland, is one of only a couple of Canadian SW home service stations. Those listeners, especially in eastern North America, may find this one around 0845 UTC with early morning programming, including weather forecasts for the Maritime Provinces.

FRENCH GUIANA—13625 kHz, Radio France International English programs are relayed around 1230 UTC by the station’s SW relay transmitter in this small overseas territory on the northern “shoulder” of South America.

HAWAII—11565 kHz, KWHR, World Harvest Radio’s outlet at Naalehu, Hawaii, has been heard in English, with rock music, news and sports after 1300 UTC.

IRAQ—11785 kHz, Radio Iraq International has English language programming at 0315 UTC, when it is heard with identification, news, commentary, and anti-US diatribe.

NEW ZEALAND—9795 kHz, Radio New Zealand International is always a treat to tune in, usually during the wee small hours, say around 0800 to 1030 UTC. On weekends, its “Saturday Night” music program is a treat.

RUSSIA—9665 kHz, Voice of Russia, though relayed from independent Moldova, one of the former republics of the USSR, is noted in English at 0200 UTC. Following world news, you still can hear “Moscow Mailbag,” the listeners’ letters program that dates back to Radio Moscow and Cold War days.

SLOVAKIA—7300 kHz, Radio Slovakia International’s English programs, including a feature called “Slovakia Today,” is aired at 0100 UTC.
Radio Historians and Radio Books

As I contemplate the deadline for submission of this column, I've just returned from four days of total immersion in antique radio hardware, software, and history at the 37th annual conference of the Antique Wireless Association (AWA) at Rochester, NY. This 4000-odd member national organization of radio historians and collectors puts on what is arguably the biggest and best radio meet in this hemisphere. As many of you know, I'm pleased to be editor of the AWA's quarterly publication The Old-Timer's Bulletin.

The four-day flea market, which sprawls over a huge expanse of the Thruway Marriott parking lot and surrounding grass, is always the main focus of attention on the first day (in this case, Wednesday, September 2). By Thursday, most of the heated trading was over, and bargain hunters could begin to peruse the booths in a more leisurely manner. The traditional communication equipment auction was also held on Thursday. The next day marked the beginning of the also-traditional extended auction, beginning with vacuum tubes, then moving to paper collectibles, and finally on to the mammoth general category.

Sprinkled throughout the conference was the usual wonderful potpourri of seminars and talks, and I particularly enjoyed the presentations on "Shortwave History" by California lawyer and radio historian, Bart Lee, "The Zenith Wincharger" by Dale Goodwin, "Radio Restoration Clinic" by Bob MacIntyre of Canada, and "Life of Alexander Graham Bell" by Morgan Wesson, author of the recently published and profusely illustrated biography of the inventor.

The conference theme this year was Zenith, which brought many rarely seen artifacts from that firm to the extensive yearly "show and tell" contest. Entertainment at the annual Historical Banquet was provided by a local little theater group, who presented recreations of old-time radio shows, as well as a trio of girl singers who recreated 1940's Andrews Sisters numbers in uncannily accurate style. A good time was definitely had by all!

Those interested in joining AWA (and thereby receiving its most estimable Old-Timers Bulletin) may send $15.00 for one year, or $27.00 for two, to AWA Secretary, J. Peckham, Box E, Breesport, NY 14816. Then you'll receive all of the information about next year's conference (Theme: Philco) in time to make your travel arrangements!

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Crystal Set Building and More (Volumes 6 and 7 of The Xtal Set Society Newsletter, Rebecca Hewes, Editor). Published 1998 by The Xtal Set Society, P.O. Box 3026, St. Louis, MO 63130; 168 pages; $15.95 plus $2.50 S & H.

Periodically The Xtal Set Society publishes, in book form, a year or two of its very popular newsletter for crystal-set enthusiasts. This one covers all issues from January 1996 through November 1997. Included are not only crystal-set circuits, but also some of the simple, elegant old-time tube designs—many built with semiconductors for ease of construction and simpler power requirements. Among the large collection of interesting projects in this volume are: "An FM Xtal Set," "A Crystal Headphone from a Cat Food Can," "The Simple TRF Set," "Flame Detector for the Xtal Set," "The Foxhole Set," "WWII Underground Xtal Radio," and "A JFET Shortwave Regenerative Receiver." For more information on this and other Xtal Set Society publications and products, you might like to check the Society's web site at www.midnightscience.com.

Come Quick, Danger: A History of Marine Radio in Canada, by Stephan Dubreuil. Published 1998 by Minister of Public Works and Government Services Canada; 136 pages; $21.95. Available through bookstores or from Canadian Government Publishing, PWGSC, 350 Albert St., Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0S9; Tel. 800-635-7943; Fax: 819-994-1488; Fax for credit card orders: 800-565-7757; Web: publications.pwgsc.gc.ca.

This is the history of radio communications as employed by the Canadian Coast Guard in their mission to protect and save the ships and crews sailing off the country's three coasts. Author Dubreuil takes us from the dawn of radio at the turn of the century to the satellite era of today. The book's seven long chapters are organized according to the major regions served by the Coast Guard and titled: "The Laurentian Region: They Came Out of the Backwoods to Build a Radio Station;" "Newfoundland and the Titanic;" "Calling Nova Scotia;" "Radio and the Great Lakes System;" "The Sinking of the Aigle D'Ocean and the Arctic Region;" "The Pacific Region;" and "Safe Passage—Clean Seas: Maritime Communications and Traffic Services."

Equipment and history of the Coast Guard's key stations are described, as well as the role of radio in the Service's response to various marine disasters and other incidents. Wherever possible, the book is based on first-person accounts of people who were there when the ships were in trouble and who
used radio to protect and rescue the seafarers and their cargoes. A generous photo section in the center of the book offers over 100 images of the radio stations, their equipment, and their operators.

Play Things of the Past—Catalog #7. Published by Gary B. Schneider, 9511 Sunrise Blvd. #J23, Cleveland, OH 44133; 116 pages; Price by mail: $6.00.

Like all Gary Schneider's previous Play Things of the Past catalogs, this one is chock-full of antique radio parts, tubes, literature, and restoration supplies. The 116 pages contain over 13,000 individual listings including almost everything one might need to troubleshoot, restore, research, or maintain a vintage set. Gary must be a master organizer and cataloger, because even though most of his items are "one of a kind," each has a unique stock number and is carefully described. He advises calling to check stock before sending in an order. Any item may be returned for a refund within 5 days. Minimum order is $25.00.

How to Build the Twinplex Regenerative Receiver by T.J. Lindsay. Published 1998 by Lindsay Publications Inc., PO Box 538, Bradley, IL 60915; 64 pages; $7.95.

This is yet another labor of love by publisher Lindsay, whose main stock in trade is the reprinting of obsolete, arcane, bizarre, and otherwise offbeat publications dealing mostly with technology and technological processes. If you haven't seen a Lindsay catalog, by all means write for a free one!

Though he caters to technological interests of all kinds, Lindsay himself is a radio buff, with a special soft spot for the regenerative receivers of the 1930s. In his introduction to this book, Lindsay tells us: "As a kid I listened to shortwave broadcasts with regenerative receivers. In high school I built them, but they never quite lived up to my expectations. Now, in middle age, I've gone back to build those early receivers armed with the tools and knowledge I lacked then."

This is the third of a Lindsay-published series on regenerative receivers. The first two: Secrets of Homemade Regenerative Receivers by C.F. Rockey, and Building Your First Vacuum Tube Receiver by Mr. Lindsay, are still in print and highly recommended. The present volume deals with the construction of three versions of the famous "Twinplex" receiver. The Twinplex was a 1934 variation of the wildly popular Doerle regenerative receiver of the early 1930s, substituting the then-newly-developed type 19 dual triode for the two type 30 single triodes used in the original design. Lindsay offers versions of the set utilizing the original type 19; the much later and much higher-gain 6SL7; and, finally, a pair of transistors.

As the icing on the cake, the book closes with a circuit specially designed to tune a very narrow frequency band, including the WWV time-signal and frequency-standard transmissions on 10.0 MHz. You'll certainly enjoy Lindsay's breezy and very readable writing style even if you never build one of his very nostalgic-yet-practical projects!

OUR READERS SPEAK

Jerry Snyder (2500 Satsuma St. NE, Palm Bay, FL 32905) needs a schematic and servicing information for his RCA model 128. Several amateur repairers have butchered the wiring, and he'd like to put it to rights. Major performance problem is a loud 60-Hz hum, unaffected by the volume control (an almost sure sign of defective power-supply filter capacitors).

Another info request comes from R. Gibson (315 South Ave., Aurora, IL 60505). He recently restored an inductance bridge made by s and would like to acquire documents, or copies of them, relating to this company. Paul also has a large supply of cannibalized PC memory chips and will provide some free to those who propose interesting projects.

Carl Stone (PO Box 892, Claresholm, Alberta, T0L 0T0 Canada), who has built many battery sets over the years, wonders whether the 01-A and other battery tubes will have longer life with filaments that are rheostated down to the minimum practical voltage (3 to 4 for the 01-A), or run constantly at the rated voltage (5 for the 01-A). I vote for the former. He has also noted that radios operating from farm battery plants providing only 32 volts for the plate supply seem to operate better if the tubes are run at a reduced filament voltage. For example, substituting a 50L6 for the usual 35L6 output tube seemed to provide better audio. I draw a blank on this, but Carl would like to hear from readers with good ideas.

A belated thanks to Victor L. Smegstad (Bainbridge Island, WA) for his 5-page, single-spaced letter (he calls it a novella) describing his unusual approach to restoring and powering battery sets. Vic provides such complete detail and excellent documentation for his ideas that I'll be devoting space in one or more upcoming columns to share them with other readers.

Paul Hoehn sends a photo of a 3-dialer he purchased at an auction and asks for an identification. I'd say the set is almost certainly a kit-built variation of the famous Freed-Eisemann NR-5 (a restoration of the latter was covered in a recent series in this column). The kit version in my collection has an identical panel layout (which is different from that of the NR-5), but is built on a wooden baseboard instead of on Bakelite sub-

(Continued on page 59)
Voltage-Monitoring Circuits

This time around we’re going to look over several different voltage-monitoring circuits and show where they can be used. Some electronic equipment that is battery operated can fail to function, or function in a strange way, when the battery voltage drops below a specified value. The same equipment can be damaged from a voltage source that is too high, as in an AC-operated supply that has lost regulation. Most equipment can be saved from receiving permanent damage if the problem is discovered in time and corrective measures are taken.

**SIMPLE LOW-VOLTAGE MONITORING CIRCUIT**

Our first voltage monitoring circuit, in Fig. 1, lights an LED and turns on a piezo buzzer when the supply voltage drops below a preset value. The low voltage monitor circuit is an ideal accessory to use with a battery-operated amateur transceiver. Most of today’s solid-state transceivers don’t function properly when the supply voltage drops below 11 volts, and some transceivers begin to fail as soon as the supply voltage drops below 12 volts. Since our circuit is powered from the very source it is monitoring, no batteries or other power source is required.

The heart of the first monitoring circuit is one section of a LM339 quad voltage-comparator integrated circuit. The comparator’s negative input voltage is set with a 6-volt Zener diode reference, and the positive IC input is variable. As long as the voltage at the comparator’s positive input is greater than the voltage at its negative input, the output at pin 2 of the IC will be high, keeping the LED dark and the sounder silent. As soon as those conditions reversed, the comparator’s output goes low, lighting the LED and powering the piezo sounder.

In setting up this circuit, determine the low voltage limit and adjust potentiometer R3 to give an output at that voltage level. Just about any 5000-ohm potentiometer will do for R3, but a multiturn trimmer potentiometer makes precise adjustment much easier.

**SIMPLE OVER-VOLTAGE MONITORING CIRCUIT**

Our next circuit, see Fig. 2, sends out a signal when the supply voltage goes above a preset limit. The circuit is the same as the previous one with a single exception; the comparator’s inputs are reversed. As long as the voltage at the comparator’s negative input is less than the voltage at its positive input the output remains high, and no output will be given. Reversing that condition causes the comparator’s output to go low, lighting the LED, and powering the piezo sounder.

Just about any piece of expensive equipment that receives DC power from an AC-operated supply would be a good candidate for this over-voltage indicator circuit.

**DUAL VOLTAGE-MONITORING CIRCUIT**

Figure 3 shows the first two circuits combined in a dual voltage-monitoring circuit. The operation of this combined circuitry is slightly different than either of the original circuits of Figs. 1 and 2. In this circuit, the LEDs light when the supply voltage being monitored is within its preset limits. The circuitry of IC1-a is preset to monitor the low-voltage setting, while the circuitry of IC1-b keeps tab on the upper voltage limit. Potentiometer R3 is set to extinguish LED1 when the monitored voltage goes below the lower limit, while potentiometer R4 is set to extinguish LED2 when the voltage goes above the upper limit. The reference supply voltage Zener in the first two circuits has been replaced with a single 78L05 IC 5-volt regulator. A single Zener also will work in this circuit.

**DUAL VOLTAGE-MONITORING CIRCUIT WITH ALARMS**

An add-on alarm circuit, for Fig. 3, is shown in Fig. 4. This circuit will give out an audible and visual alarm, if either the upper or lower voltage limit is exceeded. The negative input to comparator IC1-c is connected to the outputs of IC1-a and IC1-b (see Fig. 3) through steering diodes D1 and D2, respectively. If either LED1 or LED2 (of Fig. 3) goes out, a positive voltage is sent through one of the steering diodes to the negative input of IC1-c. In turn, the output of IC1-c goes low, turning on this circuit’s piezo sounder and lighting the LED.

**PARTS LIST FOR THE SIMPLE LOW-VOLTAGE MONITORING CIRCUIT (Fig. 1) and THE SIMPLE OVER-VOLTAGE MONITORING CIRCUIT (Fig. 2)**

B2—Piezo sounder, or piezo buzzer
D1—1N5233B, or similar 6-volt, 1/8-watt, Zener diode
IC1—LM339 quad voltage comparator integrated circuit (NTE834, SK3569, or equivalent)
LED1—Light-emitting diode, any color
R1, R2—1000-ohm, 1/8-watt, 5% resistor
R3—5000-ohm potentiometer

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DUAL VOLTAGE-MONITORING CIRCUIT WITH RELAY DISCONNECT

Another add-on circuit for Fig. 3 is shown in Fig. 5. This circuit can be used to disconnect the load from the power source if either of the preset voltage limits are breached. The positive input to comparator IC1-d is referenced to the 5-volt source (the 78L05 reference of Fig. 3), and the negative input is connected to pin 8 of IC1-c (Fig. 4). If IC1-c's circuitry is not used, simply tie IC1-d's negative input, pin 11, to the output of the two steering diodes and the 10,000-ohm resistor of Fig. 3.

If the voltage preset limit conditions for either input is violated, the input to pin 11 goes high, and the output of IC1-d goes low, turning on transistor Q1, which pulls in the relay interrupting the power circuit. When the errant supply voltage returns to its normal voltage, the relay drops out and power is reconnected to the load. If, for some reason, the load is drawing too much current, the output voltage could fall below the preset limit, causing the relay to go into a chattering mode. If this condition occurs, immediately kill the power supply and troubleshoot the problem.

OVER-VOLTAGE CIRCUIT WITH DISCRETE COMPONENTS

Our next entry, see Fig. 6, is an over-voltage indicator circuit that uses discrete components in place of the IC-based design. This circuit's operation is similar to the over-voltage circuit in Fig. 2. The emitter of transistor Q1 is connected to a 6-volt Zener reference, and the base of Q1 is tied to the preset potentiometer, R4. As long as the voltage at the base of Q1 is below 6.6 volts, no collector current flows and the indicator LED1 does not glow. If the base voltage increases above this value, Q1 turns on, lighting the LED.

LOW-VOLTAGE CIRCUIT WITH DISCRETE COMPONENTS

A low-voltage limit indicator circuit is shown in Fig. 7, which is similar in operation to our circuit in Fig. 1. A second transistor is added to our previous

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**Parts List for the Dual Voltage-Monitoring Circuit with Relay Disconnect (Fig. 5)**

- D1—1N4004 1-amp, 400-PIV, silicon rectifier diode
- IC1—LM339 quad voltage comparator, integrated circuit
- Q1—2N3906 general-purpose PNP silicon transistor (NTE159, SK3466, or equivalent)
- R1—2200-ohm, 1/4-watt, 5% resistor
- RY1—12-volt SPDT relay (Mouser Electronics part 528-7880-97, or equivalent)

**Parts List for the Dual Voltage-Monitoring Circuit with Alarms (Fig. 4)**

- BZ1—Piezo sounder, or piezo buzzer
- D1, D2—1N914 silicon signal diode
- IC1—LM339 quad voltage comparator, integrated circuit
- LED1—Light-emitting diode, any color
- R1—1000-ohm, 1/4-watt, 5% resistor
- R2—10,000-ohm, 1/4-watt, 5% resistor
- R3—1000-ohm, 1/4-watt, 5% resistor

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Fig. 3. By combining features from the previous circuits, this circuit turns off the LEDs when the supply voltage falls outside the preset voltage range.

Fig. 4. Here's the same dual voltage monitoring circuit with a light and buzzer alarm added.

Fig. 5. In this circuit, the dual monitoring system opens up a load relay should the supply voltage fall outside the preset voltage range.
Fig. 6. Here’s a simple over-voltage monitoring circuit, but designed with discrete components.

**PARTS LIST FOR THE OVER-VOLTAGE CIRCUIT WITH DISCRETE COMPONENTS  (FIG. 6)**

- D1—1N4004 1-amp, 400-PIV, silicon rectifier diode
- LED1—Light-emitting diode, any color
- Q1—2N3904 general-purpose NPN silicon transistor (NTE123AP, SK3654, or equivalent)
- R1—2200-ohm, 1/4-watt, 5% resistor
- R2, R3—1000-ohm, 1/4-watt, 5% resistor
- R4—5000-ohm potentiometer

The circuit, which converts the over-voltage circuit into an under-voltage indicator circuit.

Here’s how it works. Potentiometer R5 is initially adjusted to turn transistor Q1 off at the low-voltage limit. With Q1 turned off, the voltage at its collector goes high, supplying a positive bias for transistor Q2. This bias turns Q2 on and lights LED1. When the supply voltage returns to normal, transistor Q1 turns back on, and transistor Q2 and the LED turn off.

**OVER-VOLTAGE CUTOUT CIRCUIT**

Our next entry, see Fig. 8, is an over-voltage cutout circuit, similar to the IC-based circuit in Fig. 5. The input circuitry is the same as the one used in Figs. 6 and 7. As long as the supply voltage is below the preset value, transistors Q1 and Q2 are turned off, and the relay, RY1, remains in its non-operational condition. When the supply voltage goes above the preset limit, transistors Q1 and Q2 turn on, pulling in the relay and removing the load from the supply.

Fig. 7. Use this simple low-voltage monitoring circuit to check any drop in the supply voltage below a preset level.

**PARTS LIST FOR THE LOW-VOLTAGE CIRCUIT WITH DISCRETE COMPONENTS  (FIG. 7)**

- D1—1N5233B 6-volt, 1/2-watt, Zener diode, or similar type
- LED1—Light-emitting diode, any color
- Q1, Q2—2N3904 general-purpose NPN silicon transistor
- R1, R2—2200-ohm, 5% resistor
- R3—1000-ohm, 1/4-watt, 5% resistor
- R6—5000-ohm potentiometer

**OVER-VOLTAGE MONITORING CIRCUIT WITH LATCHING RELAY**

A latching relay cutout circuit, shown in Fig. 9, can be substituted for the relay circuit portion of Fig. 8. A single over-voltage condition causes the relay in Fig. 9 to pull in and remain operational until the power supply is turned off. When an over-voltage condition occurs, transistor Q2 turns on, supplying gate current to silicon-controlled rectifier SCR1 that turns on and latches the relay. This circuit would be a good choice to use when operating a voltagesensitive piece of equipment on an AC-operated DC supply.

**OVER-VOLTAGE MONITORING CIRCUIT USING FUSE PROTECTION**

Our last entry, see Fig. 10, is an electronic crowbar circuit that disconnects the load from a supply by blowing a fuse. The circuit is very similar to our over-voltage circuit in Fig. 2. When an over-voltage condition occurs, the output of comparator IC1-a goes low, turning on LED1 and the silicon-controlled rectifier SCR1 supplies gate current to turn-on transistor Q1, which places a short across the power supply. The

Fig. 8. In this over-voltage monitoring circuit, the relay removes the load from the supply should the supply voltage exceed a preset value.

**PARTS LIST FOR THE OVER-VOLTAGE CUTOUT CIRCUIT  (FIG. 8)**

- D1—1N5233B 6-volt, 1/2-watt, Zener diode, or similar type
- D2—1N4004 1-amp, 400-PIV, silicon rectifier diode
- Q1—2N3904 general-purpose NPN silicon transistor
- Q2—2N3906 general-purpose FNP silicon transistor
- R1—5000-ohm potentiometer
- R2—2200-ohm, 1/4-watt, 5% resistor
- R3, R4—1000-ohm, 1/4-watt, 5% resistor
- R5—12-volt SPDT relay

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fuse, being the weak link, blows to protect the connected equipment. Switch S1, a normally-closed push-button switch, should be depressed before the power is applied to the load and held open for a few seconds after the power is turned on. This allows the supply and load to stabilize before the crowbar circuit is activated. The current rating of the SCR depends on the size of the fuse used and the maximum output current of the power source. A good rule of thumb is to use a SCR with a current rating of two times the fuse size. Slow-blow fuses should not be used with the crowbar circuit.

**FEEDBACK**

Sharp-eyed reader D. Beezley of Sunnyvale, CA picked up an error in my October column featuring circuits using the novel Texas Instruments TSL245 integrated circuit. In that issue, on page 62, we spoke about this IC’s limited sensitivity to visible light. The wavelength range for visible light should have been defined over a wavelength of 400–700 nanometers (nm = 10^{-9} meters). The text defined visible light over a 4000–7000 nm range spread. In this case, the wavelength units should have been in angstroms (Å = 10^{-10} meters)—then the ranges would be dimensionally equivalent.

Well gang, it looks like we have monitored about all we can this month, but be sure to join us again—same time, same station.

**ANTIQUE RADIO**

(continued from page 55)

chassis as Paul’s was.

Another belated thank you to Russ Worthy (North Adams, MA) for his detail-filled letter covering volume-control and power-supply issues in 3-dialers (among many other things) and including a low-profile, modern 1-µF capacitor to replace the ceramic one that didn’t quite fit inside the can of the vintage 1-µF bypass in my NR5.

Finally, Camillo Castillo wants to thank the many folks who sent him information on the RAX-3 radio in response to an appeal we carried in an earlier column. He included shots of some current projects, two of which were covered in previous *Antique Radio* restoration series.

That’s all she wrote this time, folks. See you same time next month!
Microcontrollers VIII

Jeff Holtzman

Last time we talked about generating time delays in hardware. In addition, it was promised that this time we would talk about reading analog values. However, that will have to wait for a month. A while back we promised to provide the complete code for a science-fair project based on the Atmel Corporation's AVR family of microcontrollers. We'll also show how to store and access data in the built-in EEPROM. We will also show how to use assembler macros, and discuss the tradeoffs involved.

Before we get started, mention should be made of a newcomer to the AVR world, ITU Technologies. They have been a long-time supporter of the PIC architecture, and just introduced an AVR chip programmer. Their AVR-1 AT Programmer is designed to program 8-, 20-, and 40-pin AVR microcontrollers, and runs off a standard PC parallel port.

ITU Technologies is selling the AVR-1 AT assembled, as a kit, and as a bare board with software, the latter for $10, although costs may change by the time this reaches print. There's not much to the board: a 74LS07, a 40-pin ZIF socket, connectors, power supply, LEDs, etc. That makes it the lowest cost entry to safe AVR chip programming around.

Now let's get to the science-fair project. By the way, this project is field tested; and it proved very popular at my daughter's 4th grade science fair.

HI-LO GAME

The project is a HI-LO guessing game that runs on the AVR evaluation board. As you recall, the board has eight readable pushbuttons and eight controllable LEDs. You could build your own little board with switches, LEDs, current-limiting resistors, a 4-MHz crystal, a couple of capacitors, power source, and a custom case. But that's a proverbial exercise for the reader—our topic is the software.

The game works like this. When the MCU resets, it presents a fancy display on the LEDs; then it waits for a keypress. After the keypress, the game starts. The object of the game is to guess a number between 1 and 7. Number 1 corresponds to the right most LED and switch, and so forth, from right to left. (We don't use bit 8 because with the Atmel AT90S1200 microcontroller, only seven bits of the input port are connected; a result of the pin count.) If you guess too low or too high, the LEDs flash sequentially, or 'point' in the correct direction (low or high), and allow you to guess again. There is no limit to the number of guesses that may be taken.

After the thrill of playing wears off, you'll want to know how it works. The program summarizes the techniques we've learned the past few months, and adds two new elements: EEPROM access and macro programming in the AVR assembler. The source code is about 270 lines, so it's too long to print here. However, I have it posted on my Ingeninc Inc. web site: www.ingeninc.com.

Note: If you're having trouble running programs that you're pretty sure should work, make sure you have configured the assembler to output data in Intel format. Also, make sure you're using version 1.21 or later of the assembler.

HOW IT WORKS

To provide some element of randomness to the games, a table of values that function as the guess targets is furnished. A pointer called EPTR that moves through the table sequentially, provides a new guess value each time.

The EEPROM reads are made with a pointer called EPTR that moves through the table sequentially, providing a new guess value each time. To enhance randomness, EPTR is initialized to a random value each time the MCU resets, during the period while waiting for the user to press a key. Every time you make a new guess value, EPTR is incremented. To prevent it from indexing beyond the end of the table, EPTR is always ANDed with the binary value 00011111. In effect, that causes EPTR to cycle from 0 to 31, then start over.

So, after reset occurs, the timer is enabled and waits for the user to press a key. During the waiting period, every time the timer times out, it generates an interrupt, which increments a counter. After the user presses a key, the value of the counter is used as the initial value of EPTR. After that, the program just cycles through the table sequentially, recycling as necessary.

At the point in the code labeled CONTINUE, the byte in EEPROM currently pointed to by EPTR is read, and that value is saved in a register called CURVAL. The reason it is read and saved is that EEPROM reading (and writing) is a multi-step process. Rather than go through all four steps every time the current value is needed, the program gets the reading once and saves it in a register where it can be accessed efficiently and quickly (one-clock cycle).

READING EEPROM

Listing 1 is a code fragment that shows how to read a value from EEPROM. The AVR EEPROM is in a separate memory space. However, you cannot simply read or write with IN or OUT or LOAD or STORE instructions. Instead, you must use three registers in the AVR's I/O space: The EEPROM Address Register (EEAR), the EEPROM Data Register (EEDR),
and the EEPROM Control Register (EECR). To read a byte, you place the address (0–63) in the EEAR, strobe a bit in the control register, and then read the value from the EEDR into an MCU register. (Writing is similar, except that you strobe a different bit.)

So we get a byte into CURVAL, then we go into another wait-for-a-key loop (WAIT_GUESS in the complete program listing). This time, we or a 1 into the high bit of the accumulator (register 16), which corresponds to an unpressed switch. The high bit corresponds to the inaccessible eighth switch. Then we compare the result with a value of 255, which would indicate no pressed switches. If it's equal, we continue waiting. Otherwise, we determine whether the guess was low, correct, or high, and jump to an appropriate routine.

There is one trick. The data table specifies the guess number by bit position, i.e., with values of $01, $02, $04, $08, $10, $20, and $40. However, in the actual input port, bits are normally high; pressing a switch forces a low. For example, pressing the LSB switch would produce a value of $FE. To allow the convenience of expressing guesses using positive logic, we must do a bitwise complement on the value read from the input port. Continuing the example, the complement of $FE is $01. So after we get the complemented value in the accumulator, we compare it with CURVAL. If the value is equal, we provide the fancy LED display and begin a new game. If the value is low or high, we call the appropriate display routine, and continue the current game.

The remainder of the code consists of several tedious delay and display routines. See this complete program on my Web site. Given what we've covered in the past, it should be pretty obvious how they work. The only trick here is the use of a macro, which bears further explanation.

**MACRO ASSEMBLER PROGRAMMING**

The term macro means different things in different languages. It could refer to a set of recorded keystrokes that can be replayed multiple times. It could refer to a simple interpreted programming language, like JavaScript. It could refer to a moderately complex programming language like Visual Basic. In assembly programming, macro usually implies text substitution, similar to a "#define" in C programming.

Listing 2 shows the macro used for creating a 100 ms delay in the HI-LO game. The macro begins with an assembler directive (".macro"), followed on the same line by the name of the macro, one or more lines of instructions, and finally an ".endmacro" directive.

In this case, I gave the macro the name "mDELAY100." The 'm' prefix is just a convention I follow in my own coding to distinguish between a macro and a subroutine call. And that brings up an important point: What is the difference between a macro and a subroutine call?

When a program is assembled, any macros are expanded, so that all the code defined by the macro gets inserted every time the macro is called. Whereas a subroutine, the workhorse code exists in only one place, and is accessed by CALL/RETURN instructions.

The tradeoffs between a macro and a subroutine are as follows. Our macro uses 26 bytes of program memory every time it is called. A subroutine would use only four. On the other hand, the macro executes faster, which is not important here, but could be in an interrupt service routine, or elsewhere. A subroutine also requires stack, definitely a scarce resource on the 1200. In our case, the macro is used only twice, once in the core of a 200-ms delay routine, and once in a 500-ms delay. Overall, the HI-LO game uses less than a third of the overall program memory space, so space was not an issue. Just beware of this in your own designs.

As for the macro itself, it is similar to the do-nothing loops we've seen in the past. One difference here is that we don't use a dummy call-return to waste cycles. The reason is that the AT90S1200 has only a three-level stack. Inadvertent subroutine calls or interrupts nested greater than three deep can create hard-to-debug problems—trust me!

**BURNING SILICON**

There's one more issue to cover: how do we get the data table into the EEPROM? From the point of view of the assembler, we use an ".eseg" directive to specify that the following code or data should be placed in EEPROM. We also specify an origin of 0, to ensure that the data is placed where we want it. Specifying ".eseg" does not actually get

(Continued on page 65)
The Random Length Wire Vee Antenna

Some years ago I had a random length antenna connected to my receiver. A lot of experience with that antenna showed a distinctly different directional performance on different frequencies. I could not quantify those differences at the time because off-the-air observations and S-meter readings are notoriously poor ways of making engineering measurements on antennas (although some amateurs often take them as infallible truth). Recently I got to thinking about that antenna, so I ran some patterns using my antenna modeling software. This article presents the results which, incidentally, were consistent with my experience with the "Vee" antenna.

THE ANTENNA

Figure 1 shows the basic form of the Vee antenna fed at one end. The center was raised about 45 feet off the ground, and the ends of the wire were about 10 feet off the ground. The center is supported by a mast. Each wire segment in the old antenna was 50 feet long, totaling 100 feet overall. The length suggests a resonant (half wavelength) frequency somewhere around 4500 to 5000 kHz. Recall that the total length (L in feet) for a "real" half-wavelength dipole operating at frequency (f in MHz) is found by the equation $L = 468/f$. This includes the "end effects" caused by the dielectric end insulators and the velocity factor of the wire.

The center of the antenna in one version was supported on a 40-foot telescoping slip-up mast. The mast was originally designed for holding television antennas. These masts come in lengths of 20 to 50 feet, but collapse to about 8 to 10 feet. At one time, these masts were easily available because they were used for television antennas. But with cable TV being everywhere these days, and homeowners associations taking a dim view of any outdoor antenna, it's less likely that you will find them in the local distributors. (RadioShack sells a 36-foot telescoping mast, part 15-5067, for $69.99—Editor). You can, however, often find them in mail-order catalogs or at dealers that sell antennas (they make good supports for ham radio and Citizen's Band verticals).

The feedline is connected between ground and one end of the antenna (see Fig. 1 again). The impedance will vary all over the place as the frequency changes, so an antenna tuner is in order if impedance matching is important.

Is impedance matching important? Most generally, yes it is. However, for most shortwave receiver owners it is less necessary than might be supposed. Unless you are very interested in weak signal DXing, the few decibels that most impedance mismatch loss causes is often not worth the trouble and cost. However, if you want to optimize the system, buy an antenna tuner. If you want to use the antenna for ham radio transmission, then an antenna tuner is essential, since the high VSWR encountered will either damage or shut down most modern transmitters. Also, even if the rig isn't damaged, the fact is that the antenna will radiate on harmonics, which is a no-no.

ANTENNA MODELING

The software used for modeling the Vee antenna was the Nec-Win Basic for Windows program. This program appears to be a DOS-based NEC engine, run with a Windows graphical user interface written in Visual Basic 3.0. The vendor offering Nec-Win Basic for Windows is Nittany Scientific Inc. (1700 Airline Highway, Suite 361, Hollister, CA, 95023; Tel. 408-634-0573; Web site: www.nittany-scientific.com). The basic version (which I test drove and now use) lists for $75 plus shipping.

This software is an antenna computer modeling program that is designed for a wide range of users. Beginners can model antennas immediately by following the examples included in the user-friendly manual. Within a short time, novice antenna designers can create complex antenna structures, analyze radiation patterns, obtain elevation and azimuth plots, and even create three-dimensional views of the results. With
the 3-D pattern displayed, the surface pattern can be rotated 360 degrees on any axis or translated or zoomed, allowing complete visualization of the pattern. A few of the user features include: transmission lines; antenna wire conductivity and gauge; ground constants; radial wire screen considerations, tabular data for VSWR and input impedance; etc.

System requirements for *NEC-Win Basic* are, as a minimum, a DOS system computer with an *Intel* or compatible 80386 DX 40-MHz microprocessor or greater, with a hard-disk drive for program files of 10 MB as a minimum, at least 8-MB of RAM, and a VGA or SVGA monitor.

There is also a professional version of the program, *NEC-Win Pro*, which sells for $425 plus shipping, and provides an easy-to-use tool for antenna designers that facilitates the design and analysis process. Features like 3-D visualization, real-time rotate, pan, and zoom with the mouse, let you see more views of your design interactively. Spread-sheet style data entry of the wire coordinates, and the copy, cut, and paste commands, make it simpler to place your information into commercial spread sheet programs to run formulas and variables. *NEC-Win Pro* encourages you to push the design parameters to levels you may have been reluctant to build and test in the past.

System requirements for the *NEC-Win Pro* are similar to the basic version, except a 80486 or better, microprocessor is required, along with at least 12 MB of available hard disk for program files.

You can learn to use the public domain DOS version of *mini-NEC* software, and although it is not as good as a *Windows* version, the price is right.

If you are interested in doing some antenna modeling, then you also might want to check out my new books *Practical Antenna Handbook, Third Edition*, which has a chapter on modeling, (ISBN 0070111057) published by McGraw-Hill, or *Antenna Toolkit* (ISBN 0750637552) published by Newnes.

**THE MODEL AND THE PATTERNS**

The antenna patterns of the Vee antenna were run at frequencies of interest to most shortwave listeners: 5 MHz, 9.75 MHz, 11.75 MHz, 15 MHz, and 25 MHz. For the sake of simplicity only the horizontal (azimuthal) patterns are displayed, the surface pattern can be rotated 360 degrees on any axis or translated or zoomed, allowing complete visualization of the pattern.
are shown. The parameters entered into the Nec-Win software were the dimensions shown in Fig. 1. In addition, the model was set for a Sommerfield ground (which is something of an “average” value), and number 14 AWG copper antenna wire. In the patterns to follow, the antenna wire runs from 0 degrees ("North") to 180 degrees ("South"), with the broadside directions being 90 degrees ("East") and 270 degrees ("West").

Figure 2 shows the pattern for 5-MHz operation. This band is close to the resonant frequency of the Vee antenna. The pattern is something of a “Figure-8,” with some gain in the unusual direction of the antenna wire (North-South), and the nulls not as deep as they would be on a dipole. Indeed, there are only a few decibels of pinch-in at the waists of the “Figure-8” pattern.

In Fig. 3 we see operation of the antenna at 9.75 MHz in the 31-meter band. Note that the gain has increased somewhat, and the pattern has flipped 90 degrees (in the “expected” dipole direction); it now has its major lobes at 90 degrees and 270 degrees. Otherwise, the pattern is quite similar to the 5-MHz pattern (except for the 90-degree rotation). It is a “Figure-8” with a slightly pinched waist.

At 15 MHz the pattern (see Fig. 4) again flips to have main lobes in the direction of 0 degrees and 180 degrees. The pattern is a “Figure-8” very much like the pattern of a West-East-oriented dipole. There are two sharp, deep nulls in the 90 degree and 270 degree directions. Note, however, that the lobes are asymmetrical, so the gain and directivity are different in the 0 degree and 180 degree directions.

I call the 25-MHz pattern (Fig. 5) the "rag doll" pattern. It is a highly distorted “Figure-8” pattern aligned with its maxima at 0 degrees and 180 degrees. The lobe in the 0-degree direction (the “head” of the rag doll) is larger than in the 180-degree direction. One reason is that energy is used to form two minor lobes or “sidelobes,” at approximately 110 and 250 degrees (the arms of the rag doll). On either side of these minor lobes we see that nulls exist. One set of nulls (≈75° and ≈285°) are the main nulls for the entire pattern and are both sharp and deep; while the other nulls are minor nulls (≈125° and ≈235°), which are less deep and less sharp than the main nulls.

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Fig. 4. Azimuthal antenna pattern at 15 MHz. Major lobes are now in North-South direction with sharp nulls broadside to the antenna orientation.

Fig. 5. Azimuthal antenna pattern at 25 MHz. Pattern appears in the shape of a "rag doll," with major and minor peaks and nulls.
FOR COMPARISON

For the sake of comparison, I also ran the pattern for an antenna of the same 100-foot length, but that is oriented horizontally above ground at a height of 45 feet. This end-fed antenna is usually called a random-length Marconi antenna, and is the mainstay (in one version or another) of the antenna used by many SWLs. The pattern at 5 MHz for the unbent random length version is shown in Fig. 6. Notice that it is very similar to a classic dipole antenna pattern at the resonant half-wavelength frequency (see my column in the April 1998 issue) and quite different from the bent Vee antenna pattern (with respect to orientation) at the same frequency.

CONCLUSION

There is an old saying that all models are wrong, but some are useful. We should not take models as absolute, because we don’t always build in the same assumptions. But models do allow us to make comparisons, and often home in on truth and beauty quite nicely. Questions or comments? I can be reached by snail mail at P. O. Box 1099, Falls Church, VA 22041, or by e-mail at carrjj@aol.com.
IN-YOUR-EAR RADIOS
Designed for people on the go, these three compact radios, called FM Sounds, produce a rich, full sound. The radios all feature digital touch tuning and stereo buds, with 88-108 MHz tuning range.

Smallest of the three is the Model 110, which weighs less than one ounce and measures just $\frac{5}{4} \times 1 \times \frac{3}{8}$ inches. Model 120 is slightly larger, with a built-in key ring, plus high-low volume control. It also weighs less than one ounce and is $2 \frac{3}{8} \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2}$ inches. Two 1.5 V batteries are included. Both models, which come in black or silver, are available with a waterproof carrying case.

Model 150 is an all-weather, water-resistant radio, with protective ear-bud jackets that make it possible to actually listen while swimming. This radio weighs less than two ounces and measures $2 \frac{7}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ inches. Its bright yellow waterproof body clips on to goggle strap, clothing, or belt.

The small size and the light weight of these three FM Sounds radios make them ideal for jogging, hiking, sunbathing, travel, and other activities. Suggested retail prices are $11.99, $13.99, and $18.99 for Models 110, 120, and 150, respectively. For more information, contact American Technology Corp., 13114 Evening Creek Drive South, San Diego, CA 92128; Tel. 800-41-RADIO or 619-679-2114; Fax: 619-679-0545; Web: www.atcsd.com.

CIRCLE 80 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

SINGLE-FUNCTION CALIBRATOR
The Fluke 715 Volt/mA Calibrator measures and sources current to 24 mA and displays results as mA or as % of span. It can measure and source voltage output process signals from PLCs and transmitters with an accuracy of 0.025% + 1 count, and a resolution of 0.01 mV (110 mV scale) or 1 mV (10 volt scale). The Model 715 also offers 24-volt loop supply with simultaneous current measurement.

The Model 715 is part of the 710 series of process calibrators. All five of these calibrators have pushbutton interfaces. Their dust- and splash-resistant case and EMI shielding allow them to be carried on the technician's tool belt and used safely in the field.

The calibrator comes with a protective Fluke-yellow holster and stand, one 9-volt alkaline battery, instructions, and a statement of calibration practices. The Model 715 measures 7.35 x 3.41 x 1.25 inches and retails for $948.

For more information, contact Fluke Corp., PO Box 9090, Everett, WA 98206-9090; Tel. 800-44-FLUKE or 425-356-5500; Fax: 800-FLUKE-FAX OR 425-356-5116; Web: www.fluke.com.

CIRCLE 81 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

WIRELESS KEYBOARD
Designed for comfortable use both on tabletops and in the lap, the BeamerPlus wireless keyboard combines a complete Windows 95 keyboard, high-resolution trackball and universal remote control in a single compact enclosure. The keyboard uses wireless technology for error-free operation and long battery life. Its sculpted bottom surface rests comfortably in the user's lap. Palm rests under the trackball and mouse-click buttons allow the user's hands to be relaxed whether the keyboard is on the desktop or in the lap.

The BeamerPlus features an enhanced key layout including full-size cursor keys and large shift, enter, backspace, and spacebar keys. Full-size typing keys, embedded numeric key pad, inverted-T cursor arrows, separate insert and delete keys, and 12 function keys provide the full 104 key functions with only eighty-six keys, saving valuable space. The keyboard also provides a contaminant-resistant trackball and associated mouse-click buttons.

The integrated universal remote control is compatible with most TVs, VCRs, cable boxes, satellite receivers, and other popular home-entertainment systems. Fifteen additional "hot buttons" are dedicated to the universal remote control including: POWER, CHANNEL, VOLUME, MUTE, PLAY, STOP, REVERSE, FORWARD, RECORD, PAUSE, TV/VCR, MENU, SELECT, SLEEP, and DISPLAY. Many of the keyboard keys also provide advanced remote control functions including Navigate, Guide, TV-PC, Mute, Go Back, PIP, Swap, Freeze, Input, Power, Channel Control, and Size. For greater convenience, the universal remote mode buttons for PC/Internet, TV, cable/satellite, VCR, CD, and other home entertainment systems are illuminated when pressed.

CIRCLE 82 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

WIRELESS KEYBOARD

IN-YOUR-EAR RADIOS

SINGLE-FUNCTION CALIBRATOR

WIRELESS KEYBOARD

CIRCLE 80 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

CIRCLE 81 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

CIRCLE 82 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD
Providing an impressive 30-foot range, the BeamerPlus permits use in even the largest living rooms. Three wide-angled LEDs offer a broad 220-degree range of operation, practically "wrapping" around the user. With three LED transmitters and the reflection of IR light from surfaces in the room, the IR transmissions are unlikely to be interrupted, even by someone passing by.

The BeamerPlus has a suggested retail price of $219. For more information on the keyboard, contact Sejin America; Tel. 408-980-7550; Fax: 408-980-7562; Web: www.sejin.com. For purchasing information, contact the distributors: Microspeed, Tel. 800-232-7888; or Key Source, Tel. 800-722-6066.

### VIRTUAL SCOPE

Combining the functions of a 100 million samples/sec dual-channel digital oscilloscope and a 50-MHz spectrum analyzer in a PC-based virtual instrument, Pico Technology's ADC200-100 Virtual Digital Scope performs all the operations of a standard oscilloscope and digital multimeter. It uses its computer capability to annotate and save, as well as print traces in black and white or color, and to cut and paste waveforms into word-processing documents.

A feature of the ADC200-100 is simultaneous display of the oscilloscope, spectrum analyzer, and digital multimeter functions provided by the PicoScope software supplied with the instrument. In addition, the autoranging multimeter features simultaneous display of multiple parameters, such as true rms or DC voltage, dB gain, and frequency measurements.

Easy-to-use features include overlaying a live trace with a stored reference trace, plus on-screen help and pull-down menus. Powerful triggering modes help to capture intermittent or unusual events. The "Save On Trigger" option saves every trigger event to disk, complete with date and time stamps.

The 0–50 MHz range of the spectrum analyzer covers frequencies required for EMC-conducted noise testing. It simplifies identifying the source of noise on power lines. Even with multiple noise sources, the analyzer makes it easy to identify the signature of the noise and its source.

With the ADC200-100, transferring the data to other applications such as spreadsheets is easy. Users can also automate data collection and analysis with the software drivers supplied.

Previously available in Europe, the ADC200-100 is now available in the U.S. for $799. For more information, contact Saelig Company, 1193 Mosely Road, Victor, NY 14564; Tel. 716-425-3753; Fax: 716-425-3835; Web: www.saelig.com.

### CORD ORGANIZER

The easy-to-use Big Tube Cord Control Kit simplifies equipment hook-up and prevents accidents. The kit hides all the power cords by bundling them into an 8 foot 11/2-inch diameter plastic tube with a full-length slit for easy access. Included are eight sets of self-adhesive, color-coded labels for the cord ends and jacks so anyone can reconnect the most complicated equipment by matching colors.

Also included are six reusable tie wraps for cords left outside the tube. The tube comes in either black, white, or light gray and retails for $18.95.

For more information, contact Get Organized, 328 Canham Road, Scotts Valley, CA 95066; Tel. 831-438-0259; Fax: 831-438-0359; Web: www.getorg.com.

### TRI-BAND TRANSCEIVER

The ICOM T8A tri-band handheld, which weighs only 9.9 ounces and measures approximately 2 1/4 x 4 1/4 x 1 1/8 inches, is the only one of its size with 50-MHz coverage. Covering the 6-meter, 2-meter, and 440-MHz amateur bands—which includes "receive" coverage of the popular aircraft-band, 150- and 450-MHz public safety bands, and FM and TV broadcast bands—the transceiver is small but powerful.

Also included are six reusable tie wraps for cords left outside the tube. The tube comes in either black, white, or light gray and retails for $18.95.

For more information, contact Get Organized, 328 Canham Road, Scotts Valley, CA 95066; Tel. 831-438-0259; Fax: 831-438-0359; Web: www.getorg.com.

### CIRCLE 84 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

The T8A has a memory capacity of 123 channels, including 10 scan edges and 1 call channel per band. Simply pressing the BAND switch selects the active band. Arranged in 10 groups of 20 channels, the channels are easy to scan using a variety of scanning methods. Output power is 5 watts on all bands.

Tone squelch and auto-squelch are standard features of the T8A, as is tone scan, which allows users to determine the subaudible tones required to...
access repeaters. The pocket beep feature also provides a “pager-like” function. In addition, the T8A offers a DTMF decoder with nine DTMF memory channels.

Other features include auto-power saver, electronically controlled volume, and direct keypad input. A guide function allows display of the selected mode in the T8A’s window, which has an LCD backlight with a timer. Power is provided by a lightweight Ni-MH battery pack. The transceiver is water-resistant and features a die-cast aluminum chassis for durability and reliability. The T8A has a suggested list price of $392.

For more information, contact Icom America, 2380 116th Avenue NE, Bellevue, WA 98004; Tel. 425-454-8155; Fax: 425-454-1509; Web: www.icomamerica.com

CIRCLE 85 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

JUMBO LCD CLOCK

The MFJ-118 JUMBO LCD 24/12 hour clock has 1.25-inch high-contrast digits that can be seen anywhere in the ham shack. The clock displays time, year, month, date, and day. Users can choose the time display in either 24-hour UTC or 12 hour format. The 3½-inch day of week can be shown in English, Spanish, German, or French. The MFJ-118 has a 100-year full calendar and is quartz-controlled. It is synchronizable to WWV.

The sleek black designer case is made of tough scratch-resistant plastic. It measures a compact 5¾ × 2½ × ½ inches. A convenient flip stand lets you place it anywhere or it can be easily hung on the wall using the built-in mounting holes. It sells for $24.95.

For more information, contact MFJ Enterprises, Inc., 300 Industrial Park Road, Starkville, MS 39759; Tel. 800-647-1800; Fax: 601-323-6551; Web: www.mfjenterprises.com.

CIRCLE 86 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS

(continued from page 47)

The point in the dryer (and all other appliances) where the power cord enters into the machine has a magnetic field stronger than the surrounding areas. For the washer it was 15 mG. However, the strongest magnetic field was measured at the bottom of the appliance, due to the location of the high-current consuming motor. Table 2 shows the magnitude of the magnetic field measured at the front of the washer at different distances from its bottom.

The former are peak values—i.e., the strongest magnetic fields measured—since the magnitude of the magnetic field changes depending on the activity of the appliance. In any case, it shows that washers generate strong magnetic fields. When the electric dryer was turned on, the strongest magnetic fields were found where the power cord enters the machine, as well as by the power cord itself, with a value of 100 mG. Contrary to the washer, the magnetic fields generated by the electric dryer did not change as the measurement device was moved closer to the floor. When two or more appliances are turned on simultaneously, it is safe to assume that the strength of the EMF is the sum of the individual contributions.

The Effects Of Small Appliances.

The generation of strong magnetic fields is not limited to large electric appliances. Small, hand-held electrical appliances can also generate EMF at levels comparable to those produced by a washer. The magnetic field generated by a steam iron in the handle and around the power cord is 40 mG. The regions with the strongest fields are the lateral sides, with levels ranging up to 100 mG, which decrease as the distance from the iron increases, as illustrated in Fig. 3.

In a light dimmer, the fundamental magnetic field magnitude was found to be 20 mG, with peaks of more than 100 mG, depending on its position.

Television sets and computers are another major source of both electric and magnetic fields. At 2 feet away from a regular-size TV set, the measured magnetic field was 15 mG and the electric field was 5 kV/m. At a distance of 3 feet, the fields decreased by up to 5 mG and 1 kV/m, respectively. At 20 inches away from a computer monitor (normal distance for most users), the magnetic field strength was 35 mG. The magnetic field was found to be very constant around the different parts of the computer, such as the CPU, keyboard, speakers, etc.

What About Outside The House?

Contrary to popular belief, pole-mounted high-voltage transformers create a very small magnetic field strength despite the high levels of current that they handle. In the vicinity of the transformer, the magnetic field strength was only 3 mG. Because radiated electromagnetic fields represent energy losses for the electric companies, the transformers are extremely well shielded to minimize those losses. Because of the low EMF levels and the location of the transformers, the transformers produce a negligible contribution to the electromagnetic pollution inside the house.

The main wiring system that goes through the outside electric meter produces magnetic fields of 100 mG on its surface. At 3 inches away from the meter, it measured a magnetic field of 100 mG, with no electric field.

Some Final Remarks.

The purpose of this article, as stated, was to present an overview of how and why electromagnetic fields are created and to give a relative value for the field strength generated by some common domestic appliances. It is also important to understand how electric and magnetic fields quickly attenuate as we move away from their source, which needs to be kept in mind when placing appliances inside the house. As the relationship between EMF and health effects has not been established in the scientific community, readers are advised to extract their own conclusions and be informed through the latest research and scientific findings in this controversial area.
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- True RMS, peak-to-peak, DC and dB readout (down to -74dB)
- On-screen markers for voltage, time and frequency
- Adjustable trigger level
- Triggering: normal, auto or single
- Trigger edge selection
- Screen hold function
- Waveform memory
- Built-in sine wave generator
- RS232 interface and FREE software
- Battery pack and holster included

**OPTIONS**
- Carry case: BAG13X24
- Probe: PROBE60 (or isolated probe: PROBE60S)
- RS232-output cable with Windows software: OPTRS232

* Available from www.velleman.be

---

**PCS64i DIGITAL OSCILLOSCOPE FOR PC**

- Uses an IBM compatible computer and its monitor to display waveforms
- All standard oscilloscope functions are available in the DOS or Windows program supplied.
- Operation is just like a normal oscilloscope
- Markers for indicating voltage and frequency provide considerable ease of use.
- Can also be used as a spectrum analyzer up to 16 MHz, and as a transient signal recorder, for recording voltage variations or for comparing two voltages over a longer period (up to more than 3 years).
- Connection is through the computer's parallel port.
- The oscilloscope and transient recorder have two completely separated channels with a sampling frequency up to 32 MHz in real time, oversampling of 64 MHz is possible in the Windows software.
- Any waveform displayed on the screen can be stored for later use.

**SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS:**
- IBM compatible PC
- Windows 95 or 3.11 or MS-DOS
- VGA display card (min. 800x600 for Windows) and mouse
- 480k free conventional memory (DOS software)

**OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES**
- NiCd battery pack: BPS for battery operation
- Oscilloscope probes: PROBE60S (isolated)
- Carry case: BAG21X19

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Single Output</th>
<th>Dual Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output</strong></td>
<td><strong>Output</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300mA @ 12V</td>
<td>300mA @ 12V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200mA @ 15V</td>
<td>200mA @ 15V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150mA @ 18V</td>
<td>150mA @ 18V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100mA @ 24V</td>
<td>100mA @ 24V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50mA @ 36V</td>
<td>50mA @ 36V</td>
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<tr>
<td>2A @ 5V</td>
<td>2A @ 5V</td>
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**DIGITAL VOLTME T & ANALYZER**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PS-1003</td>
<td>100MHz bandwidth, 0.1Hz-100MHz, 1ppm accuracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS-1004</td>
<td>100MHz bandwidth, 0.1Hz-100MHz, 1ppm accuracy</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**SWR/RF/MW POWER METER**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SWR-300</td>
<td>300MHz bandwidth, 0.1Hz-300MHz, 1ppm accuracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWR-3000</td>
<td>3000MHz bandwidth, 0.1Hz-3000MHz, 1ppm accuracy</td>
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**FM STEREO MODULATOR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AG-1011A</td>
<td>50Hz bandwidth, 0.1Hz-50Hz, 1ppm accuracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMPOSITE SIGNALS</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase</td>
<td>50Hz bandwidth, 0.1Hz-50Hz, 1ppm accuracy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OSCILLOSCOPES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OS-7012S</td>
<td>400MHz bandwidth, 0.1Hz-400MHz, 1ppm accuracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS-7012G</td>
<td>400MHz bandwidth, 0.1Hz-400MHz, 1ppm accuracy</td>
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**WAVE-FLUTTER METER**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WT-2010A</td>
<td>2010MHz bandwidth, 0.1Hz-2010MHz, 1ppm accuracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WT-2010B</td>
<td>2010MHz bandwidth, 0.1Hz-2010MHz, 1ppm accuracy</td>
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**MICROPROCESSOR TRAINER**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Model</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MPM-200</td>
<td>200MHz bandwidth, 0.1Hz-200MHz, 1ppm accuracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPM-201</td>
<td>200MHz bandwidth, 0.1Hz-200MHz, 1ppm accuracy</td>
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**TOOL KITS**

- **Electronic Tool Kit**
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- **PC Computer Tool Kit**
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<td>DM-1010</td>
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<td>200MHz bandwidth, 0.1Hz-200MHz, 1ppm accuracy</td>
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<td>DM-1002</td>
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**AUTO CAPACITANCE METER**

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<tr>
<td>CM-3001</td>
<td>300MHz bandwidth, 0.1Hz-300MHz, 1ppm accuracy</td>
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<tr>
<td>CM-3002</td>
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EMERGENCY LIGHT CAMERA
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• Acoustic Research

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DM30-838 ($79.95): AC/DC, (V, A), spec., cont.
Capac, Induct, Q, HFE, diode, duty cycle
DM30-832 ($59.95): DC/ACC (V,A), Q, HFE, diode, capacitance, freq, logic, continuity
DM30-831 ($44.95): DM3 with AC, DC, digital cal, probe.

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PS-8022 ($99.95) 60V/5A
PS-8201 ($199.95) 30V/3A
PS-8101 ($99.95) 30V/1A

Digital Volt & Current Display
PS-8203 ($549.95) 30V/20A/30V/5A
PS-8103 ($349.95) 30V/20A/30V/5A
PS-8023 ($159.95) 30V/20A/30V/5A

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PS-8102 ($599.95) 30V/20A/30V/5A
PS-8022 ($399.95) 30V/20A/30V/5A

Single Output DC Power Supplies

Triple Output

Analog Meter Display
PS-8200 ($379.95) 30V/3A
PS-8100 ($239.95) 30V/5A
PS-8022 ($99.95) 60V/5A
PS-8201 ($199.95) 30V/3A
PS-8101 ($99.95) 30V/1A
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PS-8103 ($349.95) 30V/20A/30V/5A
PS-8023 ($159.95) 30V/20A/30V/5A

Digital Volt & Current Display
PS-8204 ($549.95) 30V/20A/30V/5A
PS-8104 ($349.95) 30V/20A/30V/5A
PS-8024 ($159.95) 30V/20A/30V/5A

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PS-8105 ($499.95) 30V/20A/30V/5A
PS-8025 ($299.95) 30V/20A/30V/5A

All Items include: Power cord, 2 Test leads (3\x94), 1 Each: Mosfet, Diode, 1 Each: Resistor, Capacitor

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• PC-8203 ($199.95): 30V/20A/30V/5A
• PC-8204 ($349.95): 30V/20A/30V/5A
• PC-8205 ($549.95): 30V/20A/30V/5A

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