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## Our Cover

The Uninterruptible Power Supply photo was provided by BITS Power Systems, 11020 Audelia Rd., Dallas, Texas (see page 11). The Sanyo 550 is reviewed on page 42; photo by Bill Markwick.

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## First Look At The ACS 1000



## A new IBM-compatible mother-board from a Canadian firm, with high

 speed, up to 1 MB of memory and many built-in features.By Bill Markwick

SOLKAN Research of Surrey, BC, has introduced an IBM-compatible board that should prove to be an industry leader. Assembling your own computer can now consist of nothing more than fastening the motherboard into a case along with disk drives and a power supply. The board lists at $\$ 799$ and provides you with just about everything necessary.

## Basic Features

The printed circuit is on an $81 / 2 \times 12$ inch board which holds, among other things, an 8088-2 high-speed CPU. It can run at either the standard frequency of 4.77 MHz or the high performance speed of 8 MHz . A socket is provided for an optional 8087 coprocessor for high-speed arithmetic calculations.
Ele ctronics Today March 1985

The 1000 is normally fitted with 128 K of RAM; space is provided for up to 256 K if you use 64 K chips, or 1 megabyte if you use 256 K chips. There's also 32 K of user-definable ROM.

A real-time clock is implemented with an SAF3019 chip which gives a time-of-day display as well as a calendar function.

Six IBM-compatible slots are installed for adding optional equipment. These should be more than adequate, because most of the functions you'd use them for are installed on the motherboard anyway.

The floppy disk controller is based on the Intel 8272 IC and can handle up to four drives. It resides on the board itself
rather than in one of the slots. Also included is a SASI-compatible hard disk interface, also part of the main board.

## 1/O

To get signals in and out of the board, there's the expected IBM-type keyboard connector plus two serial ports and one parallel port. The serials can be assigned port numbers 1 to 4 by jumpering, and one of the ports can be jumpered to either TTL or RS232 standards. The parallel port is Centronics-compatible for use with a printer or other parallel device.

A modem interface is fitted near the expansion slots, making it easy to add a modem for telecommunications; again, it isn't necessary to use expansion slots for this.


The power connector is the PC/XT 12 -pin type, making power supply installation a simple add-on. Finally, there's a reset button that's missing from the IBM; this reboots the computer in case of software problems.

## BIOS

The ACS 1000 BIOS, the Basic-In-OutSystem that manages the commands from the disk operating system, is fitted into the ROM space and takes up 8 K , leaving 56 K of available space for user-defined ROM. Its biggest selling point is that it is said to be completely compatible with any software written for the IBM PC, XT, AT or compatibles. It supports a variety of disk operating systems: PC DOS, MS DOS, CP/M 86, and Concurrent DOS. Complete compatibility is one of the most desirable features of any work-alike, and a spokesman for Solkan Research stressed that the ACS 1000 will run absolutely anything written for the IBM, including the Microsfot Flight Simulator.

## Graphics Controller

Another product from Solkan is the GraphAx 2020 High Resolution Graphics Controller for the PC/XT and compatibles. It has five planes, 32 colours, four 512 -colour palette maps, 40 MHz bandwidth, and 640 K bytes of memory. The display resolution of $1280 \times 800$ pixels can be software-switched to $1200 \times 900$ for those converting medium-resolution PC/XT software to high-resolution. The 2020 takes up no memory space on the motherboard and is said to be one of the fastest drawing controllers in its class.

## Lastly

Solkan Research has begun manufacturing the ACS 1000 in Canada, something that would be a breakthrough for the Canadian high-tech industry. The 1000 is billed as a single-board computer that really is a single board; it seems to be a comprehensive collection of all the best features of compatibles on one PCB.

Electronics Today hopes to have an ACS 1000 for a proper review as soon as their production permits. Then we can take a closer look at what promises to be a remarkable piece of hardware. In the meantime, further information can be obtained from Solkan Research, 9274-194th St., Surrey, BC V3T 4W2, (604) 888-3999 or 888-2606.

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While every effort has been made to ensure that all constructional projects referred in this magazine will operate as indieted efficiently and properly and that all necessary com ponents are available, no sesponsibility whatsoever is accepted in respect of the failure for any reason at all of the project to operate efficiently or at all whether due to any fault in the design or otherwise and no responsibility is accepted for the failure to obtain component parts in respect of any such projecss. Further the resporsibility is accepted in respery of any injury or damage, caused by any fault in design of any such project as aforesaid.

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## Component Notation and Units

We normally specify components using an international standard. Many readers will be onm familiar with this but it's simple, less likely to lead to error and will be widely used everywhere sooner or later. ETI has opted for sooner!
Firstly decimal points are dropped and substituted with the multiplier: thus 4.7 uF is writen 4u7. Capacitors also use the multiplief nano (one nanofarad is 1000 pF ). Thus 0.1 uF is $100 \mathrm{nF}, 5600 \mathrm{pF}$ is 5 n 6 . Other examples are $5.6 F=5 p 6$ and $0.5 \mathrm{pF}=0 \mathrm{OPS}$.
Resistors are treated similarly: 1.8 Mohms is $1 \mathrm{M} 8,36 \mathrm{k}$ ohms is the same, 4.7 kohms is 4 k 7 . 1000 hms is 100 R and 5.60 hms is $5 R 6$.

## PCB Suppliers

ETI magazine does NOT supply PCBs or kits but we do issue manufacturing permits for companies to manufacture boards and kits to our designs, Contact the following companies when ordering boards

Please note we do not keep track of what is available from who so please don't contact us for infor mation PCBs and kits. Simitarly do not ask PCB suppilers for help with projects.
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Hitachi, Lid., has developed a group of new thin film alloys which have the unique property that their color can be reversibly changed between two colors by heating them to different temperatures.

The new alloys consist of two or three basic metals such as cooper, silver, zinc and aluminum. For example, the color of a silverzinc alloy changes from silver to pink when heated to higher than $300^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and then rapidly cooled to room temperature. When it is heated again, this time to the temperature range of 100 to $300^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, the color changes back to silver.

By using this characteristic, digital " 1 " or " $\mathbf{O}$.," information can be recorded on a disk coated with the thin film alloy. A laser diode can be used for heating. The laser beam is focused on a very small spot of the disk and digital information is recorded by controlling the temperature of the spot.

Commenting on the significance of new alloys, Dr. Osamu Asai, Deputy General Manager of the Hitachi Research Laboratory where the development of the new alloys is being conducted, said, "The new thin film alloys will find applications in many products, especially in erasable optical disk memories."

Xerox Canada Inc., through its 22 retail outlets, will market products of Houston's Compaq Computer Corp. Compaq, founded in 1982, had sales of $\$ 110$ million in its first full year of operation in 1983, which made it the most successful start-up company in history. With the recent announcement that Xerox will support the IBM PC and compatibles on its Ethernet network, the Compaq computer products have access to network services of file, print, mail and terminal emulation. In addition to Compaq and its own computers, word processors, electronic typewriters and copiers, Xerox Canada Inc. markets Apple, Epson, and Diablo products in all its Xerox Stores.

## Remote Control For HERO



The Remote Control is available in three different models, both kit and assembled. Each model $75.43 \mathrm{MHz}, 75.67 \mathrm{MHz}$ and 75.87 MHz . This allows HERO I to be very versatile as a classroom instruction aide where students and teachers can both be in control of the Robot. The Remote Accessory provides all the teaching functions of the Robot's hand-held unit which controls all motors and their operation. The Remote also allows the user access to every HERO I keyboard function which includes the ability to enter, check and modify programs and to select operating modes.

In addition to the control offered by the Remote Accessory, it also features a convenient RS232C port that operates at 300 baud. By connecting any compatible computer to the Remote, programs can be loaded via radio fre-
quency signals into HERO I from up to 100 feet away.

The Accessory consists of two units. The easily-installed receiver mounts inside the Robot and is made up of an AM superheterodyne type with a microprocessor decoder. It features a low power mode when not in use to conserve battery power. A small omnidirectional wire antenna on the Robot allows reception of commands from the transmitter. The attractively styled remote transmitter has a self-contained 6 -volt DC rechargeable battery that provides power for five or more hours of operation. An AC plug-in battery charger is included for the transmitter.

For more information contact: Heath Company, 1020 Isiington Ave., Toronto, Ont., M8Z 5 Z3.
Cricle No. 58 on Reader Service Card

Accidentally omitted from our look at logic analyzers in last month's issue was the Multiflex Low-Cost Logic State Analyzer. It allows you to monitor 16 points such as address busses or logic lines. The user can select a bit pattern expected to appear at these points, and the Analyzer will trig. ger and record the next 1023 bit patterns. For software debugging, it can monitor data flow as the program is executing, including memory read ad write, interrupts, or combinations. Any number of units can be hooked together to expand the capabilites. The Analyzer Circle No. 57 on Reader Service Card
is available assembled ad tested for \$295 from Exceltronix, 319 Col-
lege St., Toronto, Ont. M5T 1S2, (416) 921-8941.


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\#5. 8-Pack Software Assortment at $\$ 29.95$
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# Computer Power Supplies and Filters 

> Do you need failsafe protection for your computer? Does the computer crash for no reason? Uninterruptible supplies and line filters may be your answer.

By Bill Markwick

DATA stored in a computer's memory can represent a fortune in terms of time it took to get it there.Should the power be interrupted for even a fraction of a second, the memory will reset to nothing at all, and even if the file is safe on a disk, there's still the annoyance of having to set things up all over again.

Another prevalent problem is the voltage spike on the power lines. Even though the power itself is not interrupted, the usually fast risetime of the spike can bypass the computer's internal regulator and introduce a weirdness. Sometimes it's a complete crash with or without permanent damage, and sometimes it's a few bytes changed here and there, causing unpredictable results.

The former problem can be solved with an Uninterruptible Power Supply, and the latter responds well to simpler and less expensive power line filters.

## Transients

The whole problem arises from the monstrous size of the power company's distribution grid.The great lengths of cables, the switching stations, lightning and the many appliances connected result in anything but "clean" power. Induced voltage spikes can be as short as a nanosecond or as long as several of the 60 Hz cycles. Voltages can vary from just above line voltage to as much as 20,000 volts, though spikes this large will generally be attenuated before they reach the outlet (thank goodness).

The shorter spikes have no noticeable effect on appliances such as lights or motors; their thermal or mechanical inertia doesn't let them change in time. If they get into your computer circuitry, however, the very high speed of today's chips lets them respond to the intruding voltage.

At this stage, you may be tempted to ask why the computer's internal regulator won't do the job. It could, of course, if computers were fitted with proper filter-


The 300 PC from American Power Conversion, 89 Cambridge St., Burlington, MA., costs $\$ 595$ US and will supply up to 300 VA at 115 VAC. Service time is 30 minutes at 60 watts.


The Elgar SPR 201 from Jerome and Francis, 1015 Prospect Ave., Vancouver, BC, can supply 200 VA for 25 minutes and costs $\$ 1223$ Canadian. A 350 VA model is available.


A Tycor power line filter which removes spikes and oscillatory transients is available in 1,3, and 5 ampere models from $\$ 229$ to $\$ 489$, from Scarsdale Computer, 1 Scarsdale Rd., Don Mills, Ont.
ing, but the majority of power supplies are designed to handle only slow variations in line voltage, say, plus-or-minus ten percent. The faster transients can zip over the regulating circuitry. In addition, the transient may appear as "com-mon-mode"': it's on both line and neutral and can be measured from these wires to ground. This type of spike ignores regulators.

## Undervoltage

This is loosely defined as power line voltage which falls below $80 \%$ of normal; this will usually cause uncertain operation with computers equipped with linear regulators, though most modern micros have switching supplies which operate down to 90 volts. The brownout is rather rare in Canadian power grids; if you should encounter them, a constant-out-put-voltage transformer can at least give your computer a bit of a head starl against falling voltages. This type of transformer does little for removing transients or oscillatory spikes, but a well-shielded unit will remove common-mode noise.

## UPS

The Uninterruptible Power Supply, or UPS, is the only possible way to deal with total power failures. The usual method of operation is to drive an inverter from the rectified power line which is backed up by a battery; the output of the inverter is nominally 120 VAC at 60 Hz . If the power fails, current is drawn from the battery, eliminating any switchover time. The battery may be a sealed lead-acid type, or even an automotive battery; operating time during a failure naturally varies with the load, but at the very least should give the user time to save everything to a disk.

Needless to say, this is an expensive way to go; these days, the UPS may cost more than the computer it powers. However, there are some situations, such as security, airlines, etc., where a power outage is intolerable; some evidence of the

The Micromate power conditioner from Oneac, I Rayborn Cres., St. Albert, Alberta is available in ratings from 1.8 to 6.25 amperes; a lamp indicates when the unit is protecting against interference.


A general-purpose sine inverter, the Nova 5060-12 changes 12 VDC into 500 VA at 120 volts for running any type of electronic equipment; $\$ 1235$ from Interworld Electronics and Computer Ind., 1442 Pemberton Ave., North Vancouver, BC.

A wide range of UPS from 500 VA to 3 KVA is available from KB Electronics, 1289 Marlborough Ct., Unit 12, Oakville, Ont. Typical service time is $30-40$ minutes, with custom models up 104 hours or more.


Besides transformers and UPS units, Sola Electric also make a line of power monitors which can record and print out the type of power problem and the time of occurrence; 377 Evans Ave., Toronto, Ontario.
popularity of the UPS for large users is the fact that the US sales run into the many hundreds of millions of dollars.

## Filters

Most micro users are probably willing to take a chance on the non-occurrence of a complete power failure. However, we're all plagued with transients occasionally, and the most economical way to deal with these is the in-line lower line filter. They're usually a small box that plugs into the wall and sports an outlet or two for the computer and peripherals.

Generally, the filters take two basic forms, or a combination of the two. The cheapest way to go is the "clipper" or spike suppressor. These use gadgets such as the thyrector, really a series of back-to-back zener diodes. At some predetermined overvoltage, they break over and begin conducting, absorbing much of the spike. Their advantage is that they are very small and can be built into a power bar, or into the computer itself; their disadvantage is that there's a necessary safety margin to keep them from triggering on normal voltages, and the spike that may be allowed through may wreak some havoc.

The second type is the LC filter, similar to a large audio low-pass. There may be several cascaded stages of chokes and capacitors, giving a substantial attenuation of transverse-mode spikes, i.e., spikes which appear between line and neutral. In some units, common-mode spikes are attenuated as well; for instance, the Tycor filter is said to work equally well in either mode, removing $99 \%$ of transients.

Sometimes manufacturers combine both filtering and surge suppressors to give the best of both. Even if a large spike is still large after passing through the chokes, it will be cut down to size when it activates the surge suppression devices.

## Static

Don't underestimate the power of static to cause confusion; it rivals the power line transient as a troublemaker. Generally you can quickly tell if static is at fault; the computer goes crazy at the same time that you jump from a static snap. The best cure is a humidifier; some relief is to be had from the conductive mats that sit under your computer or under your chair. These are usually grounded to the power outlet box through a 1 megohm resistor; this drains off the static charge without allowing the fast risetimes that spook your computer.

We stress that the examples and illustrations shown are meant to be representative and are not a comprehensive listing of all equipment available. Your local computer dealer can advise you regarding specific applications.

# Moorghead publications <br> <br> Almost Free Apple DOS Software 

 <br> <br> Almost Free Apple DOS Software}

While CP/M is a wonderful thing in its own right, the Apple computer can also, and usually does, operate under DOS. For this reason, there's a multitude of programs available for it. Below, we offer a mini-multitude of our own.

The following programs will operate on any Apple $][+$, /le, //c, or true compatible operating under DOS 3.3. Apple users operating only under ProDOS may have to make alterations to some programs.

## Almost Free Apple DOS Software \#1

Picture Coder: All Apple HiRes pictures take up 36 sectors in their binary form. This program creates a texthile of a program in memory, squeezing out the zero bytes, that can later be EXECd into memory. The textile often takes up less room on the disk.

DNA Tutorial: Operating under Integer BASIC, this program might appeal to 'clone' owners. In actuality, though, it's an interactive low-res graphics tutorial of DNA in its inherent forms. And you thought your Apple was only good for games..

Toad: Speaking of games, this program is an Applesoft BASIC implementation of "Frogger' that can be controlled with either a joystick or the keyboard. The user's high scores are saved to disk.

Function Plotter: A tairly extensive Applesoft BASIC program that takes any inputted function and plots it on the HiRes Screen.

Data Disk Formatter: Apple DOS disks need not be bootable to be useful. This binary program formats a disk without setting DOS on the tracks, conserving useful disk space.

BASIC Trace: A program for the advanced Applesoft programmer, this file, when EXECd, displays the hexadecimal locations of each Applesoft line number of a program in memory.

Gemini Utility: A word processor pre-boot for Gemini printer users, this BASIC program initalises the printer's font or pitch before you boot your word processer.

Payments: This BASIC program allows you to keep track of payments and credits to and from up to 100 accounts on a single disk. A sample account is included.

Databox: A small but useful database program in Applesoft BASIC. Sample files are included to get you started.

Nullspace Invaders: A quick BASIC HiRes game testing coordination and judgement as you manipulate a monolith through mysterious gates.

Fine Print: The majority of this software has been obtained from on-line public access sourcos, and is therefore believed to be in the public domain. Any remaining programs were written in-house The prices of the disks defer the cost of collecting the programs, debugging them, reproducing and mailing them, plus the cost of the media they're supplied on. The soitware itself is offored without charge.

Moorshead Pubications warrants that the software is readable, and if there are any defects in the medum, we will replace it tree of charge. While considerable eftort has been made to ensure that the programs have been thoroughly debugged, we are unable to assist you in adapting them for your own applications.

## Almost Free Apple DOS Software \#2

Amort: A monthly amorization program that calculates monthly payments to an inputted figure, calculates principle, interest on every balance, and prinls out the resulting chart.

Voicoprint: An unusual program that uses the HiRes screen to sample sounds inputted through the cassette jacks at the back of your Apple. Sampling rate and other variables can be controlled, and two sounds may be compared side-by-side.

Calc NOWI: Written in BASIC, this spreadsheet program is somewhat slower than VisiCalc, but still offers the power you expect from a spreadsheet. With sample files.

Cavern Crusader: A mix of BASIC and binary programming, winning this HiRes game is difficult, to say the least. For every wave of aliens shot in the cavern, there's always a meaner bunch in the wings.

Newcout: With source file. This binary program replaces the I/O hooks in the Apple with its own so you can operate your Apple through the HiRes screen. Comes with a character set.

Charset Editor: A ulility to help you create your own character sets to use with Newcout.

Calendar: A BASIC utility useful for finding a particular day of any inputted month and year, or for printing out any given year.

LCLODR: With source. This binary utility BLOADs any given file into the 16 K language card space at $\$ D 000$. The source is useful in showing how to use DOS commands through assembly language.

Cristo Rey: An animated HiRes BASIC program show. ing Cristo Rey by moonlight. For apartment-bound romantics

ATOT: That's an acronym for 'Applesoft to Text'. EXEC this textile to produce a texttile of your program.

Applesoft Deflctor: This program takes a textile made by ATOT and squeezes it, replacing PRINT statements with '?' and removing unnecessary spaces from the listing.

## Each disk is

\$19.95
or, as an introductory offer you can order all three for
\$39.95
Telephone order credit card payments accepted.
Ontario residents please add 7\% Provincial Sales Tax.

## Almost Free Apple DOS Software \#3

General Ledger: A fairly massive BASIC General Ledger program. This program creates a number of files, so it's best put on a separate disk before implemented.

EE-Design: A shape design aid program written in BASIC. Allows the user to plot shapes in HiRes and either save them to disk or print them out.

Quickzap: A disk sector utlity that reads a given track and sector into memory and allows you to alter it, and optionally write it back to disk.

Softgraph: A complete graphing program written in both Applesoft and binary that enables you to see your data done up prolessionally in pie, line or bar charts.

IntelliCalc: An intelligent calculator with three memories and a 'paper tape' readout. Data may be inserted at any point.

Pokerl: An Applesoft BASIC implementation of the game that has ruined many a marriage. Fortunately, you can afford to lose your electronic paycheque to you Apple... for now.

Polar Graphice: Similar in some ways to Function Plotter, this Applesoft program supplies a number of attractive functions in REM statements that you may utilize to piot out on the HiRes screen.

Clock and Clock II: Two Applesoft digital clocks. When your Apple's doing nothing better, it can now remind you of the time you're wasting. One has an alarm function.

Flowers: With source. A binary program that prints a border of flowers to the HiRes screen. The source is invaluable in showing how to handle HiRes shapes in assembly language.

Convert Utillity: A BASIC program that converts numbers between decimal, hexadecimal, binary and disk sectors

ProDOStix. TXT: Apple clone users who've purchased ProDOS will note that it doesn't work on their machines. This text tutorial explains why, and how to remedy the problem.

> Software Services Moorshead Publications 25 Overlea Boulevard, Suite 601, Toronto, Ontario M4H 1B1 (416) 423-3262


## Power Supply

## A low cost black box which saves the cost of replacing batteries on low-power applications.

By D.J. Silvester

the IC, and the output is returned to the inverting ( - ) input. Any difference in voltages between the two inputs will be amplified about 20,000 times.

If a positive voltage change is applied to the non-inverting input, the output will go more positive and if it is applied to the inverting input the output will go negative. If we now connect the output to the inverting input, the amplifier will hold the two inputs at the same voltage and the output will consequently come to the same voltage as ZD1. If, however, only a proportion of the output voltage is fed back, the output voltage will be greater than ZDI's voltage and proportional to the amount of feedback.

Turning to Figure 2, we can see the same basic arrangement as in Figure 1, with additions to turn this into a full 9 volt power supply unit.

## The Circuit

Transformer T1, bridge rectifier BR1 and
capacitor Cl convert the power line input to about 18 VDC , but this DC voltage will contain a ripple component at 120 Hz when power is drawn from the supply. This leftover signal must be removed before the power is drawn. Consequently, this point is only connected to the main supply to Cl and the regulator transistors. IC1 contains circuitry which rejects variations on its power input lines, so the ripple will not affect the supply's output voltage.

ZD1 and R3 provide a stable 5.6 V to the non-inverting input of the IC, while R4, R5 and RV1 are arranged so that the 9 V available at the output will be reduced to 5.6 V at the inverting input to ICl , but will vary if the output voltage changes. The input of IC 1 is fed to Q 1 and Q 3 , which together act as a high gain high current pass transistor to regulate the output voltage.

We now have the feedback loop shown in figure 1.


Fig. 2 The full circuit diagram.


The printed circuit layout for the power supply. A veroboard layout is also provided as an option; see the last page of the project.


Figure 3. The PCB layout. Note that several components are not mounted on the PCB. Q3 is chassis mounting and case for its mounting bolts. For safety, add a fuse between BRI and T1.

If the output voltage drops slightly, the voltage to the inverting input of ICl will drop and the output from IC1 will rise. This will increase the current through Q1 and Q3, and offset the voltage drop. Because of this compensation, the voltage at the supply output will remain very close to 9 V for any current drawn, equivalent to a battery with an internal resistance of below 0.01 ohms.

To prevent the supply being damaged by drawing an excessive current, R1 and Q1 are included. When the voltage across R1 reaches about $0.6 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{Q} 2$ is turned on
and this draws current away from Q1 and Q3. In this case, the output voltage drops while the output current remains constant. In fact, it is possible to short circuit the supply without any damage resulting (but we don't suggest that you try this).

To increase reliability a fuse is placed between the transformer and bridge rectifier, so that in the event of a component failure this fuse will blow rather than damage other components.

## Construction

All the components except the

PARTS LIST

| Resistors |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| R1 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2R2 |  |
| R2, 3, 4, 6 | 3 watt wire wound |
|  | 330R |
|  | 1/4 watt |
|  | 430R |
|  | 1/4 watt |
| Potentiometer |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \mathrm{OR} \\ & \text { horiz. preset } \end{aligned}$ |
| Capacitor |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text {. } 4700 \mathrm{uF} 25 \mathrm{~V} \\ \text { electro } \end{array}$ |
| Semiconductors |  |
| Q1 | . 2 N 3053 |
| Q2 | 2N929 |
| Q3 | .. 2N3055 |
|  | or 2N3054 |
|  | low current |
|  | 00mW, 5.6V Zener |
| ZD1 | ......741 |
|  | op-amp |
|  | 50 V bridge rectifier Red LED |
| LEDI | with mounting clip |
| Miscellaneous |  |
| T1 $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ chassis mounting |  |
| Mounting kit for Q3, diecast aluminum |  |
| box approximately $120 \times 90 \times 60 \mathrm{~cm}$; two |  |
| terminal posts; 500 mA slow blow fuse and fuseholder; input socket for cable |  |
| grommet; wires; solder etc. |  |

transformer, the fuses, the LED, transistor Q3 and resistor R1 are soldered onto the PCB, as shown in Figure 3. The PCB should be built first, using an IC socket for ICl . Don't insert ICl until after the DC supply has been tested (see below). The transistors, Zener diodes, capacitor Cl and bridge rectifier are all polarised components, so take care that they are the right way around.

Before soldering in C , two small right angle brackets must be glued to the plain side of the PCB to form supports for the board, and C1 then soldered into place over the brackets. Take care that the brackets do not touch any of the component leads, or the unit will short out, causing severe damage.

Having built up the PCB, attach wires for the inputs and outputs shown in Figure 3.The box lid is used to hold all the remaining components, with the box acting as a cover. Place the components on the lid and move them around till you have a satisfactory layout. Make sure that the supply to the transformer cannot short out to the case. Drill holes in the case for the transformer, fuse, output terminals, transistor and the power cord.

If you wire the power cord straight into the unit, make sure you use a cable clamp or anti-strain grommet (various


Figure 5. For those who do not want to use a PCB, we have included a Veroboard layout. Take care with soldering to avoid track bridges, and heed all notes about fuses and high voltage handling.


Figure 4. A detail of the bolt which holds on Q3, with the ground tag and collector connections.
kinds are available) to ensure that the cable cannot pull loose from its connections.

Screw the transistor Q3 to the box, using a mica washer between the base and the box, and two insulating sleeves around the screws. A solder tag will need to be placed onto one screw to provide Q3's collector connection, and a second larger solder tag under one of the insulating sleeves to form a ground connection to the box. This ground connection goes directly to the power ground lead. Fix the remainder of the components to the box, the PCB being attached by glueing the brackets to the box lid.

Finally, complete the wiring to the PCB. R1 hangs in free air between the
emitter of Q3 and the output terminal post.

## Testing

At this stage ICl should not yet have been plugged into its socket. Switch on the power and check for 120 V supply to the transformer and 12 VAC output. Measure the DC across Cl , which should be about 18 V but may vary slightly. If all is well, switch off and monitor the voltage across Cl with a meter until it falls to zero. Now insert ICl and switch on again. The LED should light up (if not, check the polarity of the connections), and an output voltage should be obtained. This output may be set to 9 V by rotating RVI.

Switch off and disconnect from the outlet. Touch all the components (make sure the power is disconnected first); none should have become warm. If all is well, cover any exposed line power points with insulating tape and close the box.

All the components used in this project are common and easy to obtain; you may find different suppliers offer different standard case sizes, so make sure you choose one big enough to take all the components.

## Alternatives

Some comments may be useful to constructors who want other output voltages and currents. The pass transistor Q3 is usable up to about 7 amps continuous current, for long term reliability, and a power
dissipation of 100 watts on a suitable heat sink. For high current operation, and retaining Cl at 4700 uF , this will be a maximum of 2.5A (the capacitance in $u F$ should equal about 2000 times the current in amps).

The transformer will need to have a higher current rating, so that the transformer AC current equals 1.6 times the continuous DC output current from the supply, or the transformer will be seriously overloaded. Also, RI will need to be reduced so that at the rated current, maximum voltage across R1 will be 0.6 V . These low value resistors can be simply made by using higher value resistors in parallel.

For higher value voltage supplies, the values of the resistors in the $\mathrm{R} 4, \mathrm{R} 5, \mathrm{RVI}$ chain must be altered to retain the 5.6 V input voltage. As a guide, the current through the resistor chain is 10 mA . Additionally, the output voltage from the transformer will need to be increased, but an upper limit of 20VAC (equivalent to 28 V rectified DC ) is set by the 30 V maximum DC input rating to the 741 IC. No other changes should be needed.


## Have you heard... we

look at the unwanted sounds in the system

## and how to manage

them.

## By Kevin Crabshawe

NOISE, whether you like it or not, is always present in any electronic circuit. By definition, noise is any unwanted signal so, although in everyday terms, noise is just unwanted sound (say, your next-door neighbour playing his 200 -watt-per-channel quadraphonic music system at full steam), in electronics the term noise is used to describe those signals which prevent an electronic circuit or system from doing its required job, perfectly. Examples of noise in electronic circuits and systems are the crackling on a bad telephone line, the hiss from a replayed cassette recording, record surface noise, or 'snow' on a poor-quality television picture.

There are two main types of noise. One of the types, interference, may with safeguards and precautions be reduced to a level which is insignificant and has little or no effect on the circuit or system. We shall be looking at interference in great depth later; its effects, how it occurs, and how to prevent it. Interference is the type of noise which is generally created in an electronic circuit or system by the close proximity of another circuit or system. A good example of interference is the low Electronics Today March 1985
frequency hum generated by a hifi amplifier. The hum, at a frequency of 60 Hz or 120 Hz , is generated initially within the amplifier because of the close proximity of the amplifier's fower supply. The power supply is line-powered and so low-frequency noise at 60 Hz and/or 120 Hz (if full-wave rectification takes place in the power supply) is picked up by the amplifier. It is the amplifier's job in life to amplify signals, and so the hum picked-up from the power supply is amplified along the required sound.

This is normally no problem when the sound you want is there, but when it


Figure Ia. Block diagram of a circuit generating unwanted noise; Ib shows the same circuit split into noiseless and noise producing sections.
isn't, say, between tracks or when your disk finishes, the hum may be quite noticeable. Some amplifiers use special techniques and methods to reduce the hum produced at the output, so much so that it may be inaudible, but it is always there to some greater or lesser extent.

## Manmade Noise

Interference noise is, in fact, manmade noise, and because it is manmade it can usually be reduced, It generally has some pattern or form which makes it distinguishable from the other main type of noise - random noise. Random noise (sometimes called fundamental noise) is more difficult to reduce because it is caused by the basic physical properties of the components in the electronic circuit and system themselves, An example of random, fundamental noise is the background hiss which you can hear between pieces of music when listening to your radio. In this example the random noise is produced from two sources: the individual components within the set, and from the sky itself. We'll see how such noise is produced, shortly.

When we discuss noise, it is convenient to consider it as a small, unwanted voltage which is superimposed upon the wanted signal voltage. If, for example, we have a circuit performing a particular task as in Figure 1a, the wanted signal voltage is Vs. This signal voltage may be the output of an audio amplifier used to drive a loudspeaker, or it may be the output voltage of an electron gun driving circuit of a television, or any number of wanted signals.

The unwanted noise voltage, superimposed upon this wanted signal is Vn . The total output of the circuit in Figure la is thus Vs plus Vn.

We may, in fact, consider the circuit of Figure la to be a noisy circuit or, as is more usual, think of it as being a prefect, noiseless circuit, with a separate noise generator. Figure 1 b shows an equivalent circuit to that of Figure 1a, and we can see that a perfect noiseless voltage generator with a series noise voltage generator replaces the noisy circuit. The output of this equivalent circuit, $\mathrm{Vs}+\mathrm{Vn}$, is the same as before - only the internal concept differs.

Equivalent circuits are a common method in electronics of representing complex circuits and concepts, often having unknown quantities, by replacing them with known, simple circuits and components which follow the basic electronic laws such as Ohm's law. Although the example in Figure 1 b is a simple one, the concept is true of all equivalent circuits, and we will see more complex equivalent circuits soon.

## Signal to Noise Ratio

It is often convenient to think of the two voltages, Vs and Vn - the signal voltage and the noise voltage, as a ratio. But the ratio most commonly used, signal-to-noise ratio, is not just a simple ratio of the magnitudes of the voltages; it is a ratio of the powers associated with the voltages. So:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { signal-to-noise ratio } \\
= & \frac{\text { signal power }}{\text { noise power }}
\end{aligned}
$$

The power associated with the two voltages is found by calculating the voltages' mean square value, i.e., the mean of the square value, and dividing this value by the circuit's output resistance such that

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { signal power }=\frac{V_{s}^{2}}{R} \\
& \text { and: } \\
& \text { noise power }=\frac{V_{n}^{2}}{R}
\end{aligned}
$$

Note that the line above the square voltages indicates the mean value. We can now define the signal-to-noise ratio as being:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{S}{N} & =\frac{\overline{\frac{V_{S}^{2}}{R}}}{\frac{\overline{V_{n}^{2}}}{R}} \\
& =\frac{\overline{V_{s}^{2}}}{\frac{V_{n}^{2}}{n}}
\end{aligned}
$$



Figure 2. Block diagram of a hifi system, showing the sources of noise.


Figure 3. Calculating the noise generated by two sections of a system.


Figure 4. The power gain and noise factor of each of the sections shown in Figure 2.

Because the signal-to-noise ratio is a power ratio it is commonly expressed in decibels, where:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { signal-to-noise ratio (in dB) } \\
& =10 \log _{10} \frac{\mathrm{~S}}{\mathrm{~N}} \\
& =10 \log _{10} \frac{\mathrm{v}_{\mathrm{s}}^{2}}{\overline{v_{n}^{2}}}
\end{aligned}
$$

## Comparing Systems

A signal-to-noise ratio expressed in decibels is very useful if we wish to compare two or more similar systems with regards to their background noise. Good quality sound reproduction, for example, must have a signal-to-noise ratio of around 70 dB or so to avoid that irritating hiss between pieces of music. This is the reason why cassette recorders often require some form of noise reduction facility (eg Dolby, dbx), as their basic output signal-to-noise ratio is only around 55 dB .
Dolby B noise reduction adds approximately 10 dB to this ratio, Dolby C a further 10 dB , and dbx a still further 10 dB .

In comparison a compact disk player has an output signal-to-noise ratio of around 90 dB , which means that as far as a listener may detect, there is no noise at all. In reality, there is still noise present. It is simply so much weaker than the signal that it becomes undetectable to the ear.

Such a high output signal-to-noise ratio is not important in other systems: a 40 dB ratio will allow a quite acceptable telephone conversation, and a 50 dB television aerial signal will allow creation of an excellent picture on the television screen. Obviously, the required signal-to-noise ratio to give acceptable performance depends on the system itself, but the very fact that we know a system's output signal-to-noise ratio means we may compare it with similar systems.

## Down the Line

When we combine two systems, or two subsystems, we have to remember that each system or subsystem has an effect on the output signal-to-noise ratio. The total signal-to-noise ratio must therefore be a combination of the individual effects. For example, let's look more closely at an audio system consisting of a cassette deck, amplifier, and loudspeaker, as shown in figure 2. The cassette deck is a good quality type, with Dolby C noise reduction facilities giving an overall signal-to-noise ratio of, say, 75 dB . As we know, this is adequate for good quality sound reproduction.

Between the cassette deck and the amplifier is a length of connector, made of wire conductor. Now, you may think this connector cannot affect the overall system's signal-to-noise, but it does. Any length of wire has a definite resistance and
so the input of the wire (consisting of a wanted signal and unwanted noise) will be attenuated. The wanted signal will be attenuated the same amount as the unwanted noise. However, the very resistance of the wire will add some extra noise, so the output signal-to-noise ratio of the wire will be lower than the input signal-to-noise ratio. The output signal-to-noise ratio, which forms the input signal-to-noise ratio of the amplifier, will now be say, 72 dB .

The amplifier will amplify both wanted signal and unwanted noise by the same amount, depending on volume, tone and other controls. So, the output signal-to-noise ratio of a perfect noiseless amplifier would be the same as the input signal-to-noise ratio. However, as you've guessed, no amplifier is perfect and some extra noise will be added by the very components such as resistors, capacitors, transistors, ICs etc., which form the amplifier. The amplifier's output signal-to-noise ratio is thus lower than its input signal-to-noise ratio and will be, say, 68 dB .

In the same way as this, both the connecting wire to the loudspeaker, and the loudspeaker itself, contribute extra noise to the system and the overall


Figure 5. A single resistor, (a) broken down into 'noiseless' and 'noisy' sections (b) and further as a 'noiseless' resistor and a noise current generator.
signal-to-noise ratio of the whole system may be, say, 65 dB .

Of course, the system chosen in this example and the signal-to-noise ratios are all arbitrary. The signal-to-noise ratios in other systems will be very different, but nevertheless the example shows that every part of a system causes a reduction of the signal-to-noise ratios of the signals passing through the system.

## Calculating $\mathbf{S} / \mathbf{N}$

In the previous example the overall signal-to-noise ratio was derived simply by starting with the signal-to-noise ratio of the first subsystem (i.e., the cassette deck) and merely subtracting an arbitrary amount from this quantity for every other subsystem in the system. However, in real life things are not quite that simple, and a few general rules and formulae are required.

First of all, we need to know how much each part of a system reduces the signal-to-noise ratio. This is defined by what is known as the noise factor (and also known as the noise figure). The noise factor is given the symbol $F$ and may be calculated from:

$$
F=\frac{\text { input } S / N \text { ratio }}{\text { output } S / N \text { ratio }}
$$

Because the noise factor, like signal-to-noise ratio, is a power ratio, it is commonly given in decibels where:

$$
F(\mathrm{~dB})=10 \log _{10} \quad \frac{\text { input } \mathrm{S} / \mathrm{N} \text { ratio }}{\text { output } \mathrm{S} / \mathrm{N} \text { ratio }}
$$

However, as input and output signal-to-noise ratios are almost always given in decibels anyway, the noise factor

## VIC-20 Owners

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(in decibels) is calculated as $\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{dB})=$ input signal-to-noise ratio (dB) minus output signal-to-noise ratio (dB), because division of two numbers is effected by subtracting the logarithms of those two numbers. So, for example, an amplifier with an input signal-to-noise ratio of 70 dB and an output signal-to-noise ratio of 65 dB has a noise factor of 5 dB .

The ideal noise factor of a system or subsystem will occur when the input and output signal-to-noise ratios are equal, and so $\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{OdB}$. This ideal noise factor is impossible of course, but noise factors of around 2 dB to 10 dB are common. The important point is that the lower the noise factor, the better the noise performance of the subsystem.

One final point before we move on to use noise factors in overall system signal-to-noise calculations, is that this idea of noise factor is rather simplified. The actual value of the noise factor depends to an extent on a number of other things, such as temperature, frequency range, and the previous stage's output resistance. However, for our purposes here, and in fact a great many practical purposes, the definition of noise factor given is adequate.

## Overall Noise

Once we know each subsystem's noise factor we can begin to calculate the overall signal-to-noise ratio of the system. We do this by first calculating the overall noise factor.

Let's take the example shown in Figure 3 first, which shows two parts of a system connected directly with a small length of wire. The wire has negligible effect on the overall system. The first part of the system has a power gain of 10 $(10 \mathrm{~dB})$ and a noise factor of $4(6 \mathrm{db})$. The second part of the system has a power gain of $100(20 \mathrm{~dB})$ and a noise factor of 10 $(10 \mathrm{~dB})$. Overall noise factor for the system is given by the formula:

$$
F=F_{1}+\frac{F_{2}-1}{P_{G 1}}
$$

where: F is the overall noise factor, F1 is the first part's noise factor, F2 is the second part's noise factor, Pg 1 is the power gain of the first part. This gives us:

$$
\begin{aligned}
F & =4+\frac{10-1}{10} \\
& =4.9(\text { about } 7 \mathrm{~dB})
\end{aligned}
$$

We may now calculate the output signal-to-noise ratio if we know the input signal-to-noise ratio, from the formula:

$$
F=\frac{\text { input } S / N \text { ratio }}{\text { output } S / N \text { ratio }}
$$

because output $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{N}$ ratio $=$ input $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{N}$ ratio over F . This procedure may be extended to allow us to calculate the output signal-to-noise ratio of a system with any number of parts, given the power gain and noise factor of each part. The previous example of cassette deck, amplifier and loudspeaker is redrawn in Figure 4, showing each part's power gain and noise factor. Note that the power gain of each connecting cable (and the loudspeaker) is shown as a fraction, because each is, in fact, a loss. They are passive parts which can provide no amplification - only attenuation.

Noise factors of such passive parts are related to the loss in that $F=1 /$ power gain, so that the noise factor of the first connecting cable (ie, between cassette deck and amplifier) is:

$$
F_{1}=\frac{1}{1 / 4}=4
$$

Overall noise factor of the system is now calculated by an extended formula:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& F=F_{1}+\frac{F_{2}-1}{P_{G 1}} \\
& +\frac{F_{3}-1}{P_{G 1} P_{G 2}}+\frac{F_{4}-1}{P_{G 1} P_{G 2} P_{G 3}}
\end{aligned}
$$

The formula may, in fact, be extended to cover any system of any number of cascaded elements.

Using this formula to calculate noise figure:

$$
\begin{aligned}
F=4 & +\frac{4-1}{1 / 4}+\frac{4-1}{100}+\frac{2-1}{25} \\
& =4+12+0.03+0.04 \\
& =16.07(\approx 12 \mathrm{~dB})
\end{aligned}
$$

## Cause of Noise

We have now looked quite closely at how we can calculate noise performance of a system provided we know the noise performance of each part. But, we still don't know what causes the noise in the first place, or where it comes from.

There are three main types of electronic random noise: thermal noise, shot noise, and flicker noise. Others exist but are of only small significance and will not be discussed here. Two of these three types of noise are known as white noise, because the noise occurs evenly at all frequencies. This is, of course, analogous to white light.

## Thermal Noise

Thermal noise is often called Johnson noise. It occurs in any component which has resistance - so all components, even capacitors and inductors, produce thermal noise to some extent.

The noise power, Pn , generated by
any resistor may be calculated from: Pn $=\mathrm{K}$ T B, where K is Boltzmann's constant ( $1.38 \times 10$ to the -23 J K to the -1 ), T is the absolute temperature and $\mathbf{B}$ the bandwidth of the system. As the noise is, however, random, we must define this as the average noise power.

We can now find the random noise voltage produced by a particular value of resistor if we remember that $P=V 2 / R$. This means that the square of the voltage to be:

$$
V^{2}=k R T B
$$

But, in our earlier calculations of signal-to-noise ratios we used the mean square voltage, Vn2. For our purposes, we may consider the mean square noise voltage to be:

$$
\overline{v n^{2}}=4 v^{2}
$$

so that:

$$
\overline{v^{2}}=4 \mathrm{kRTB}
$$

A real resistor, shown in Figure 5a can thus be represented by an equivalent circuit consisting of a noiseless resistor, and a noise generator producing a mean square noise voltage (Figure 5b).

We could (but won't) go through a similar procedure to define a mean square current of value:

$$
\overline{n^{2}}=\frac{4 k T B}{R}
$$

and represent the real resistor of Figure 5 by an equivalent circuit of an ideal, noiseless resistor with a noise current generator, as shown in Figure 5c.


Figure 6. A graph of noise factor against frequency for a typical transistor.


Figure 7. A graph of noise factor against source resistance: the noise can be minimised by the appropriate choice of source resistance values.

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Racquel.PIc: An Apple HIRes implementation of the CPM teletype drawing offered in Almost Free Software Volume II.

HGR Dump: A BASIC editor that lets you preselect ophons before sending your HiRes picture to the printer. Written for a Dumpling-GX card, but easily modified.
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Forced Read. with source: A short binary program originally appearing in Electronics To day. this program has incredibie error handling.

APCPM : A handy ufility for the Applesoft user who also dabbles in CPM, this program will read a text file up to 16 K in length trom an Apple CP/M disk and write it to a DOS disk. Known affectionately as 'Reverse APDOS'

DM II: From the Apple User Group of Sweden comes forth this DOS modifying program that allows you to change commands, error messages, catalog headers and volumes, and even fiddle with DOS entry points.

Star Patrol: An Applesoft umplementation of the HiRes ADAM program appearing in the February edition of CN!. Your mission is to shoot elusive space bats.

Attenuators: An Applesoft BASIC program to aid calculating resistance and loss.

Capacitore: A similarly Applesoft BASIC program to help calculate capacitance and frequen. cy resporse.

Side Two: IBM files
SD: An acronym for Sorted Directory, this pro gram produces a more visuaily appealing direc tory than can be had from the MS-DOS DIR command.

FORTH: A small BASIC implementation of FORTH. You can expand the primitives or add new ones as they become necessary

Datuflle: Everyone needs a database manager This one's written in Microsolt BASIC.

Bluoterm. with source: A terminal program for the PC. Suggested hardware recuirements unclude a modem.

Pokerl: A BASIC program pitting you against your PC. Where's that straight flush when you need it?

Bandit: An alternative to that Las Vegas trip you've been planning. Appearing in the lune issue of CN!, this BASIC program simulates a one-armed bandit.
CalcNOWI: A spreadsheel prograrn written in BASIC. While very good at what it does, we don't expect Lotus to be nervous

Comhace: Written in BASIC, this is a cash ac quistion and limited accounting package for the PC.

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Not: Neither the Apple nor the IBM disk sides From this point, you'll be able to run the applicaare bootable. Both Apple DOS 3.3 and tions programs, though it's suggested that you MS-DOS are copyrighted disk operating copy the files onto another disk. systems, property of (respectively) Apple Cornputers Incorporated and Microsoft Corporation. In order to read the files on the Completely Free Software Disk, first boot a disk with either DOS 3.3 or MS-DOS on It, then either CATALOG or DIR the side that's relevant to your machine.

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# Computer Survey 

> The first part of a survey updating the various microcomputers that are available, beginning with some of the most popular home micros.

THE advent of personal computers has been dizzyingly fast compared to other technologies: we've gone from room-sized multi-million dollar behemoths to tabletop models in just a few years, and the cost is within anyone's reach. Compulers became the centre of an enormous industry, and ad agencies spread the word that anyone without one would be left out of the human race. Fortunately, the hysteria has died down now, leaving you
to choose a computer to suit your purposes.

Here is a listing of some of the popular home computers available; we'll continue with more models next month. Please remember that prices and specifications change rapidly; the information shown was correct as we went to press.


Sperating
Applesoft BASIC; DOS optional
Processor(s):
RAM:
6502
Printer I/O:
64 K ; optional 128 K
Parallel and serial cards available
Disk Drives:
Optional; one or two 5 1/4" floppy
Cartridge Port? No
Screen Format: 40×24; optional 80×24
Lowercase?
Graphics: $\quad 40 \times 24,280 \times 192$ or $560 \times 192$ pixels
Sound:
Colour:
Software
Included:
Manufacturer Yes
Yes

## Distributor: Authorised Apple Dealers

 Suggested Retail: $\$ 1495.00 ; \$ 2395$ with monitor, drive and extended 80-column cardDescription: The Apple lie was introduced as a logical upgrade from the Apple $11+$. As it stands, the software and hardware base for the IIe is immense, but with the addition of a Z-80 co-processor card, the Apple He can also utilise the large base of CP/M programs and utilities. Unlike the Apple II + , the Apple IIe has lowercase characters, can utilise 128 K and has, through a design quirk, 'double hi-res' graphic capabilities of 560 by 192 pixels. The Ile has an easily accessible monitor for machine language code entry in hexadecimal format.

## Apple IIc <br>  <br> Disk Drives: <br> One 143K floppy; optional 2nd drive <br> Cartridge Port? No <br> Screen Format: 40 or $80 \times 24$ <br> Lowercase? <br> Yes <br> 40×24, 280×192, 560×192 <br> pixels <br> Sound: $\quad$ Yes; volume control and headphone jack Yes <br> Software

Included:
Manufacturer:
Six tutorial disks Apple Computer Incorporated
Distributor: Authorised Apple Dealers
Suggested Retail:\$1795.00; \$1995.00 with monitor and stand.
Description: A portable version of the Apple Ile, the llc has many standard features that are optional with the IIe, including 80 columns, a built-in drive, 128 K , a serial printer port, modem port, joystick port, RGB port and a port for an external drive. Unlike the IIe, the IIc cannot be expanded from within, so unless a manufacturer develops a serial Z-80 add-on. it's unlikely that CP/M software can be implemented for the computer. Due to the nature of the CMOS 65 C 02 processor, some Apple software doesn't operate properly or at all with the IIc. Many software houses whose software is incompatible, however, are producing Ilc versions of their product.


## Operating

System: Processor(s):
RAM:
Printer I/O:
Disk Drives:
Cartridge Port?
BASIC
6502C
16K
Serial
Optional disk drive or cassette recorder

Screen Format: $40 \times 24$
Lowercase? Graphics:

Sound;
Colour:
Software
Included:
Manufacturer:
Distributor:
ment stores
Suggested Retail:\$99.99
Description: The Atari 600 XL is an upgrade from the 400 computer which had a flat membrane keyboard. The software base for the Atari line of computers is large, with an impressive array of games. The only compatibility restriction with the Atari line at present is memory. A 17 K program won't run on a 600 XL , but will operate properly on an 800 XL . Memory expansion is available for the 600 XL . Some features of the $600 \times \mathrm{L}$ include a choice of 256 colours ( 128 of which may be displayed on the screen simultaneously), a help key, five text modes and four independent sound channels with a range of three and one-half octaves.

## Atari 800XL

Operating System:
Processor(s): BASIC
cessor(s)
RAM:
Printer I/O:
Serial

Cartridge Port? Yes
Screen Format: $40 \times 24$
Lowercase?
Yes
Graphics:
Sound:
Colour:
Software
Included:
Manufacturer:
Distributor:
6502C
64K

Yes modes
Yes
Yes
BASIC
Atari
ptional disk drive or cassette recorder

320x 192 pixels; 11 graphics

Many computer and department stores
Suggested Retail:\$199.99
Description: Released in late 1983 as a replacement to the Atari 800 , the 800 XL looks the same and performs the same as the 600 XL with the exception of having three times as much memory. The 800 XL has an international character set and five text modes, as does the 600XL.

## CoCo2



Operating
System:
BASIC, Extended BASIC and/or Color DOS
Processor(s):
RAM:
Printer I/O:
Disk Drives:
6809 E
16,32 or 64 K
Serial
Optional 5 1/4" 156 K
floppy
Cartridge Port? Yes
Screen Format: $\mathbf{3 2 \times 1 6}$
Lowercase?
Graphics:
Sound:
Colour:
256x 192 pixels

Software
Included:
Yes

## BASIC

Manufacturer: Tandy Electronics
Distributor: Local Radio Shacks
Suggested Retail: $\$ 189.00$ 16K Standard; \$249.00 16K Extended; $\$ 349.00$ 64K Extended
Description: CoCo2, short for Color Computer 2 , was recently released as a replacement for the original CoCo which had flat, rectangular keys. The CoCo 2 features a full typewriter-like keyboard plus an interrupt timer and its graphics capabilities range from 32 by 64 pixels in eight colours to 256 by 192 pixels in two colours with three intermediate formats. The 16 K Extended BAS1C CoCo2 has an additional 8 K ROM that allows PEEK POKE and USR commands, full-featured editing and tracing, and extended graphics handling from BASIC. The 64 K Extended BASIC model is similar to the 16 K Extended model, though only 32 K of its 64 K is accessible from BASIC unless Color DOS is implemented. The CoCo2's software base, while not as expansive as that of Apple or Atari, is nonetheless impressive and more than adequate for home use.


Software
Included:
Manufacturer: Coleco Industrie
Distributor: Coleco
Suggested Retail:\$488.00
Description: The Coleco Adam system consists of a computer, a printer and two joysticks. A similar system is available for Colecovision game machine owners than upgrades their machine into an Adam system. The Adam was recently discontinued by the parent US firm, with existing stock being taken over by an unnamed distributor. However, Coleco Canaria say that they will continue to sell the Adam throughout 1985. The letter quality printer that accompanies the Coleco Adam system makes the computer of interest to prospective purchasers: most letter quality printers cost more than the entire computer system. As the Adam's power supply is integrated into the printer, however, it's necessary to have the printer beside the computer during operation. SmartBASIC, a cassette-loaded operating system, emulates Applesoft, though CALL statements seem to be ignored. Adam's word processor is in ROM. Hardware-compatible to the Colecovision, the Adam can use all Colecovision game cartridges.

## Commodore 16

Operatlng System: Processor(s):
RAM:
Printer I/O:
Disk Drives:
Cartridge Port? Screen Format: Lowercase?

## Graphics:

Sound:
Colour:

## Software

Included:
Manufacturer:

## Distributor:

BASIC
7501 (6502 compatible)
16K
Serial
Optional $51 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ floppy Yes $40 \times 25$
Yes
$320 \times 200$ pixels Yes Yes

BASIC
Commodore Business Machines

## Suggested Retail:

Description: Commodore's new low-end computer has 16 K of RAM ( 12 K accessible from BASIC), an upgraded BASIC with extended graphics and disk commands, admirable colour control, a built-in assembler/monitor for

machine language programming, a reset button, programmable function keys and a help key. The 16 's cassette and joystick ports differ from those of the Vic and 64, so these peripherals are not interchangeable. Similarly, Commodore 64 or Vic- 20 cartridges won't interface with the 16. The 16 has no user port, so Vic and 64 interfaces, such as modems and real-world controllers aren't compatible with the 16. Excepting the lack of a user port, the 16 appears to be a superior machine to the Vic-20, and third-party software and hardware manufacturers can be expected to take a strong interest in it in the months ahead.


Operating

## System:

Processor(s):
RAM:
Printer I/O:

## Disk Drives:

Cartridge Port?
Screen Format:
Lowercase?
Graphics:
Sound:
Colour:

BASIC
6510 (6502 compatible)
64K
Serial
Optional 5 1/4" floppy Yes
$40 \times 25$
Yes
$320 \times 200$ pixels; sprites
Yes
Yes

## Software

Included: Manufacturer:

## Distributor: Authorised Commodore

 DealersSuggested Retail:
Description: Introduced in 1982 to complement the Vic-20, the Commodore 64 has become that company's best seller with a very large line of support from both Commodore and other software and hardware manufacturers. Features include SID, a 6581 synthesizer chip allowing programmatic control over ADSR, waveform and volume, 64 K of memory ( 38 K accessible from BASIC), eight sprites, redefinable characters and the ability to have 16 colours on-screen simultaneously. 80 -column interfaces are available for word processing, as are Z-80 cartridges for CP/M usage.

Commodoie plus/4


Operating

System:
Processor(s): RAM:
Printer I/O:
Disk Drives: Optional 5 1/4" floppy
Cartridge Port? Yes
Screen Format: 40x25
Lowercase?
Graphics:
Sound:
Colour:

BASIC
7501 (6502 compatible) 64 K
Serial

Yes
$320 \times 200$ pixels
Yes
Yes

## Software

Included:

## Manufacturer: Commodore Business

 MachinesDistrihutor: Authorised Commodore Dealers

## Suggested Retail:

Description: The plus/4, introduced alongside the Commodore 16 in late 1984 has everything the 16 features and more. About 60 K of its 64 K is accessible from BASIC, an RS-232 communications interface is provided, as are separate cursor keys. The three programs in ROM are the most used applications in home computing, so plus/4 users won't have to purchase spreadsheet, word processing and filing software. Spreadsheet figures can be displayed in text graphs. Unlike the Commodore 64, the plus/4 has neither a SID chip, nor sprite capabilities. Like the 16, however, the plus/4 has two-voice square wave sound and up to 16 colours with eight levels of luminance.

## IBM PCjr

Operating
System:
Prucessor(s):
RAM:
Printer I/O:
Disk Drives:
8088
$64 \mathrm{~K} ; 128 \mathrm{~K}$ enhanced
Serial
Optional 5 1/4" floppy; 1
DSDD 5 1/4" floppy enhanced model
Cartridge Port?
Screen Format: $40 \times 24$ or $80 \times 24$
Lowercase? Yes
Graphics: $\quad 320 \times 200$ or $640 \times 200$ pixels
Sound:
Colour:
Yes
Software
Included:
Manufacturer: International Business Machines
Distributor: Authorised IBM dealers Suggested Retail:\$998.00 Entry model; $\$ 1569.00$ Enhanced model Description: Announced in November 1983, the IBM PCjr joined IBM's personal computer line in early 1984. Though a powerful computer in its own right, critics had a field day over the cordless keyboard, which then had raised 'chiclet' rectangular keys. IBM corrected the situation with an impressive typewriter-style cordless keyboard which is

now standard on all units. The entry level model PCjr is a cassette- and cartridge-based system with numerous programs available on cartridge, including Lotus $1-2-3$. A program called 'Keyboard Adventure' is built into the PCjr's ROM. The entry level model is easily upgraded into the enhanced model which features 128 K RAM and a double-sided, double-density disk drive. Further upgrading of both models is possible: the addition of RAM packs up to 512 K , a second drive or a hard disk. As the December 24, 1984 issue of Time noted, the PCjr has about 40 per cent compatibility with the software base established for the IBM PC, but similar to the case of the Apple IIc, many PC software manufacturers are producing PCjr compatible versions of their products.


Operating
System:
Processor(s):
RAM:
Printer I/O:
Disk Drives:
Cartridge Port?
Screen Format:
Lowercase?
Graphics:
Sound:

BASIC
CMOS 80C85
8 K or 24 K ; expansion up to 32K
Parallel and serial
Optional expansion and 5 1/4" floppy

## No; ROM socket

$40 \times 8$ LCD
Yes
240x64 pixels
Yes

## Colour: No <br> Software <br> Included <br> BASIC, word processor, <br> filer, appointments, telecommunications. <br> Manufacturer: Tandy Electronic <br> Distributor: Local Radio Shacks <br> Suggested Retail:\$799.00 8K; \$1099.00 24K

Description: Weighing less than four pounds, the Model 100 has a full-size typewriter-style keyboard with eight programmable function keys, a bar code reader port, rechargeable batteries (an AC adapter is optional), and a built-in modem. The modem, operated through the TELCOM program in ROM, is direct-connect and features auto-dialling. The Model 100 is about the size of an $81 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ by $11^{\prime \prime}$ piece of paper, and is two inches thick. While the software base for the Model 100 is not as large as that of Apple, Atari, IBM or the Commodore 64, the Model 100 has a number of business applications written for it which may make it ideal for the writer or businessman at home or, owing to its portability, in transit.

Spectravideo SV-318

## Operating

## System:

 Processor(s):RAM:
Printer I/O:
Disk Drives:
BASIC
32K
32 K
Expansion bus
Cassette driven; optional 5 1/4" floppy

## Cartridge Port?

Screen Format: $40 \times 24$
Lowercase?
Yes
Graphics: $\quad 256 \times 192$ pixels; 32 sprites Sound: Yes Colour: Yes Software Included: Manufacturer: Spectravideo Distributor: Spectravideo Canada
Suggested Retail:\$299.00
Description: Introduced in 1983, the SV-318 was a bit of an oddity; instead of cursor keys, it had a built-in joystick. More recently, the computer's design has been the catalyst for Microsoft's MSX standard which, employed in Japan and Europe, has recently been introduced in North America. Spectravideo should have a new MSX computer available soon. The SV-318 has flat rubber keys, ten programmable function keys and with memory expansion and the addition of a disk drive is CP/M compatible.

## Spectravideo SV-328

Operating
System: $\quad$ BASIC, or CP/M with disk
Processor(s):
RAM:
Printer I/O: Optional expander available
Disk Drives: Cassette driven. Optional 5 1/4' floppy
Cartridge Port? Yes
Screen Format: $40 \times 24$. Optional 80 column cartridge.
Lowercase? Yes
Graphics: $\quad 256 \times 192 ; 32$ sprites
Sound:
Colour:
Yes
Software
Included:
BASIC
Manufacturer: Spectravideo

## Distributor: <br> Spectravideo Canada

## Suggested Retail:\$499.00

Description: Also released in 1983, the SV-328 is similar in many respects to the SV-318, though the joystick has been replaced with individual cursor keys and a numeric keypad, the keyboard is typewriter quality, and the unit has 80 K of RAM. The SV- 328 is $100^{\circ}$ compatible with the SV-318, though naturally a program more than 32 K in length won't run on the unexpanded SV-318. With the addition of a disk system, the SV- 328 operates under the CP/M operating system.

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Figure 8. The example of Figure 3, here shown with short, low loss, low noise connections.

## Shot Noise

Like thermal noise, shot noise is also a white noise, and so any calculation of it must also be dependent on bandwidth. Unlike thermal noise, however, shot noise occurs only in active devices such as semiconductors. It occurs due to the random nature of the flow of electrons through the semiconductor material.

Generally, shot noise is calculated as a mean square current.

$$
\overline{i^{2}}=2 \mathrm{e} \mathrm{lB}
$$

where e is the electron charge 1.6019 x $10-19 \mathrm{C}, 1$ is the DC current flowing and B is the bandwidth.

## Flicker Noise

Of relatively minor importance, compared with thermal and shot noise, is flicker noise, which is sometimes called excess noise or $1 / \mathrm{f}$ noise. Unlike both thermal and shot noise, flicker noise is not a white noise and, in fact, as one of its names suggests, decreases with increasing frequency.

It is produced in semiconductors and resistors with an applied voltage, but is fortunately not significant in most components above about 1 kHz .

In a very approximate way, the mean square noise current of flicker noise may be calculated from:

$$
\overline{i^{2}}=\frac{B}{f}
$$

where: f is the frequency at which the measurement is taken.

## Transistors

We can illustrate the effects of noise in components by looking at a graph of noise factor against frequency for one particular component, for example a transistor. Figure 6 shows such a graph for a typical transistor, which is seen to be level over the range of approximately 1 kHz and upwards. Below this, however, the noise factor rises rapidly due to the increased flicker noise.

Figure 7 shows a graph of noise factor against source resistance (ie output resistance of the preceding stage). We can see that noise factor is dependent to a large extent on source resistance, and so, by carefully choosing the resistance value, the noise factor may be optimised to a minimum level.

## Getting the Best

With all of these types of noise, and their potential sources (every resistor, capacitor, inductor, transistor, diode in a circuit), it makes you wonder how it is that any circuit can ever work with an acceptable noise performance. After all, most circuits consist of a number of components and if each one has a noise factor of, say, only a few dB, surely the overall noise factor is going to be extremely high. This will mean that no matter how high the input signal-to-noise ratio is, the output signal-to-noise ratio is must be low.

Fortunately, as we shall now see, with careful design this need not be so. Let's take, for an example the system we have already seen, of a cassette deck, amplifier and speaker with lossy connecting leads. We previously calculated that the noise factor is 12 dB for the amplifier, speaker and leads. So, if the cassette deck gave an output signal-to-noise ratio, of, say, 75 dB (it has Dolby C noise reduction), the output signal-to-noise ratio of the whole system is:

$$
75-12=63 \mathrm{~dB}
$$

which is not high enough for good quality audio reproduction.

However, Figure 8 shows the same system but with the amplifier positioned very close to the cassette deck (in terms of connection length) with a connection of negligible loss and noise factor. We can now recalculate the system noise factor as:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& F=F_{1}+\frac{F_{2}-1}{P_{G 1}}+\frac{F_{3}-1}{P_{G 1} P_{G 2}} \\
& =4+\frac{3}{400}+\frac{1}{100} \\
& =4.1 \text { (about } 6 \mathrm{~dB})
\end{aligned}
$$

which will provide an output signal-to-noise ratio of:

$$
75-6=69 \mathrm{~dB}
$$

just about acceptable for good quality audio reproduction.

This result illustrates that to keep a system's noise factor as low as possible it is vitally important to make sure that the first stage in the system has a high gain. In this way the noise factor formula becomes almost totally dependent on the first term in the formula - the first stage noise factor.

This is one of the reasons why all practical amplifiers have a high-gain, low noise pre-amplifiers as their input stage.

## Configurations

## This month we look at the most respected member of the linear IC family, the op-amp.

## By lan Sinclair

BEFORE the reason for the name becomes shrouded in the mists of history, perhaps it's just as well to look at the origins. Operational amplifiers were designed for analogue computers, which are machines used for solving mathematical equations. They do so not by using binary arithmetic as digital computers do, but by connecting up a network of components which represents either a mathematical relation or an equation. In the case of a mathematical relation (eg, $y=x$ ) the circuit will have an input, $x$, and an output, $y$, that will vary according to the relation set up and according to the value of $\mathbf{x}$. Equations can be either ordinary ( $\mathrm{eg}, \mathrm{x}+4 \mathrm{x}+3=0$ ) or differential (eg, $\mathrm{dy} / \mathrm{dx}+\mathrm{x}=0$ ); the circuit will be connected in a loop, and in the case of the ordinary equation it will give an output that represents the solution (or one of the solutions) to the equation. The solution to a differential equation is itself a mathematical relation (in the case of the example given above, $y=A \sin x+B \cos$ $x$ ), so the circuit will have an input and an output (the coefficients of the equation, $\mathbf{A}$ and $B$, will be determined by the initial values of the circuit voltages, but that takes us a bit beyond the present scope of this article).

An essential part of representing a mathematical operation in electrical terms is an amplifier with very high gain whose frequency response can be modified by using negative feedback. Typical operations that can be simulated by amplifiers of this sort include the mathematically important ones of differentiation and integration (Fig. 1), and the amplifiers which were designed for these purposes very reasonably became known as operational amplifiers.


Fig. 1 The operations of differentiation and integration performed on a square wave.

## The Perfect Specimen

The specification for a perfect operational amplifier was that it should have infinitely high gain, infinitely high input resistance, zero output resistance, and as much bandwidth as was needed - it was particularly important to have the gain maintained right down to DC. Analogue computers are still produced, though they don't have


Fig. 2 Part of the specification for the 741 op-amp.
the importance they once had, and the operational amplifiers which were once made using tubes, and then transistors, are now made as ICs. The requirements are still pretty much the same, because our current definition of an operational amplifier is a high gain DC-coupled amplifier whose behaviour can easily be controlled by using negative feedback. Since the behaviour (gain, bandwidth, shape of gain-bandwidth curve) is so easily modified by the use of negative feedback, the operational amplifier is the nearest thing we have to an all-purpose amplifier, and that's why operational amplifiers were among the first linear ICs that were produced.

To start with, consider the typical specification of one of the best-known op-amps, the 741. This is illustrated in Fig. 2, to show how close we can get to the ideal specification. One point of importance is the bandwidth. If you use a 741 at its full gain, you must expect the bandwidth to be very severely limited - less than 100 Hz at maximum gain. Some care has to be taken if 741s are used in audio circuits, because in some feedback circuits that include filtering the chip may be working at a very high gain at the ends of the bandwidth, even though its midband gain is low.

## Offset Problems

Getting down to configurations, the main

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point about op-amp circuits is how to bias them. Very few applications call for the 741 to be operated as a differential DC amplifier at full gain, but for these applications a balanced power supply is needed. Additionally, some form of input offset balancing will be needed. This is necessary because there are bound to be some very small mis-matches between the resistors and transistors that make up the two input circuits (more on this later). The gain of the op-amp is so high that any imbalance will be amplified up, so that with both inputs tied to zero, the output of the op-amp will not be zero by quite a margin.

Manufacturers usually specify typical and maximum input offset voltage and input offset current. These are the differences between the input voltages and the input currents (with both inputs very close to zero volts) needed to obtain an output voltage of zero. With the 741 and many other op-amps there are offset trim connections that allow you to trim out the voltage offset. A circuit for the 741 is shown in Fig. 3. However, the input currents will still be slightly different, and there may be the odd circuit for which this will need to be taken into account.

The offset adjustment will have to be repeated at intervals, because the settings


Fig. 3 Using the offset adjustment to balance out the internal currents.
drift. The effect of temperature and time conspire to make the output voltage change (drift) away from zero, so that an op-amp at full gain is a rather unstable device which needs frequent checking. Fortunately, we seldom need to make use of the full gain of the op-amp, and most of the circuit configurations make use of feedback bias circuits.

Figure 4 shows one of the most common bias methods. The circuit uses a balanced power supply, and bias is obtained by connecting a resistor between the output and the out-of-phase or inverting input (marked as -). The in-phase or non-inverting input ( + ) is connected to earth, so that the output voltage will be
almost zero, just enough to apply the correct offset voltage (which is usually less than a millivolt) to the inverting input. The gain of this circuit depends on the resistance of the signal source. If we represent this as a resistor in series with the input, R1, thenthe gain is simply -R2/R1 (the - sign indicates that the signal is inverted).


Fig. 4 The feedback bias system in a circuit which uses the out-of-phase, or inverting input for signals.

This circuit is DC-coupled throughout, but if we do not need DC gain, then a single-ended supply version can be constructed, as indicated in Fig. 5. Capacitor coupling must then be used to

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avoid shorting out the bias voltage, choosing capacitors with low leakage, and the supply voltage must be adequate. The quoted minimum voltage across the chip is 3 V .


Fig. 5 A single-ended power supply version of the Fig. 4 circuit.

When this configuration is used, the inverting input voltage remains practically constant when a signal is applied. When a balanced power supply is used, in fact, the inverting input is virtually at earth voltage, and this 'virtual earth' effect means that signals applied to the input terminal (one end of R1) are flowing through R1 to a point which is as good as grounded as far as signals are concerned. This makes the input resistance of the circuit equal to the value of R1, and it limits the application of the circuit to some extent, because if the input resistance is to be reasonably high, then the feedback resistor R2 will have to be of an unreasonably high value to achieve a modest gain. If the feedback resistor has too high a value (in the megohm region), then the bias currents at the input of the chip, typically 200 nA , will cause voltage drops which we can't ignore without mak-


Fig. 6 Using signal input to the in-phase, or non-inverting input of the 741.
ing our calculations go considerably astray. The input resistance of the op-amp itself is large, but the use of negative feedback to the same input as the signal makes the input resistance low because of the 'virtual-ground' effect.

## Improved Impedances

Another configuration of the op-amp is illustrated in Fig. 6. This time the input is taken to the non-inverting input, and the inverting input is used only for the feedback. In this balanced version of the circuit, the input resistance can be higher, because the resistance R 3 does not control the gain of the amplifier, and the source resistance is of no interest unless it is unusually high. The gain is given by (R2+R1)/R1.

It's quite straightforward to combine the biasing arrangements of Fig. 5 with the non ${ }^{3}$ inverting circuit of Fig. 6. However, a word of caution: all those resistors and all those capacitors combine to form low ${ }^{3}$ pass filters, and at frequencies around their cut ${ }^{3}$ offs, these will all produce considerable phase-shifts and this may lead to what you've designed as an amplifier actually turning out to be an oscillator!

## Slewing About

The 741 type of operational amplifier has a lot of merits, but it is a design which is now showing its age. Much more recent designs have, in particular, wider bandwidths, and are impressively better in one respect - slew rate. The slew rate of an operational amplifier is the maximum rate-of-change of output voltage expressed in volts per microsecond, and it affects large signals (which change by a greater voltage) more than small signals. The point is that if the maximum rate of change of voltage is $1 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{us}$, then a 10 V change would need 10 us, and a 10 V signal is limited to one tenth of the bandwidth of a 1 V signal. the effect in practical terms is that the useful bandwidth of the amplifier for sine waves depends on the amplitude of the waves, and the shape of output for a square wave input also depends on the amplitude of the wave.

Slew rate limiting is caused by stray capacitances within the chip. When voltages change, these stray capacitances have to be charged or discharged, and the amount of current which flows in the input stages is very small, not enough to allow these capacitances to be charged or discharged quickly. All amplifiers suffer from this to some extent, but slew rate is much less of a a problem for discrete component circuits whose circuits are not DC-coupled and which can therefore use large currents and small values of load resistors. The typical slew rate of the 741 is $0.5 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{us}$, and this is rather poor in comparison with more modern designs such as
the Motorola MC1741S, which has a slew rate of $15 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{us}$.

The other feature of the 741 which causes problems is that the peak amplitude of signal output must not be allowed to approach the supply voltage limits, because the internal biasing is no longer effective if this is done. This restriction can be quite irksome if the op-amp is to be used with low voltage single-ended supplies, and an alternative for such applications is the current difference amplifier (CDA), of which the best known example is the National Semiconductor LM3900N. This chip is an operational current amplifier whose internal circuitry, though remarkably similar to that of the 741, allows operation at output voltage levels very close to either of the supply voltages.


Fig. 7 A typical LM3900 circuit
The design principles for CDAs are very different from those used in the 741. The output voltage depends on the difference between the currents at the two inputs, and the circuits that use these chips are distinguished by large resistor values. In the circuit of Fig. 7, for example, if we aim for an output voltage which is half of the supply voltage, then, remembering that the current through R3 must be the same as the current through R2. Since the input currents are very low, these resistor values have to be high, and values of several megohms are common. The voltage gain in the circuit shown is R3/R1, as for the 741 type of amplifier, but the voltage swing at the output can reach very close to the supply voltage limits. Current difference amplifiers are used mainly in circuits which operate at the lower ranges of frequency because of the effects of stray capacitances on the very large value bias resistors.


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There is, however, a new machine from France which will help in this sort of situation. Manufactured by Secomam, the $A B C$ device is a biochemical analysis machine for the general practitioner and laboratory technician. Using a combination of micro-electronics and optics, the device performs analyses of the calorimetric measurement of a given solution; the calorimetric analysis using white serum; the kinetic analysis of enzymes; calibrated kinetic analysis and the measurement of optical densities.

It is user friendly. Dialogue with the machine is carried on in conversational English or French, whereby the user defines and program the analyses that are to be kept permanently in the machine's memory by entering the characteristic parameters of the function to be carried out by the machine (e.g., the type of measurement, wave length, temperature coefficients, calibration, etc.). A future reference to a particular analysis will then be sufficient to have the device carry out
the requested calculation using the parameters stored in its memory. These calculations may be performed rapidly: 7 seconds for calorimetry and one to three minutes for enzyme kinetic analysis.

For example: calorimetric analysis is carried out by the device through the use of a standard measurement or coefficient, while when using white serum, the device optically measures the difference between the serum and its final coloration. There are two mechanisms for performing the kinetic analysis of enzymes. The first takes three minutes to perform. In the first minute, two initial points appear on a graph to show any hyperactivity. These points are not included in the subsequent calculations. During the following two minutes, four upper and four lower points are calculated, together with their average.

In the second method of enzyme analysis, two slopes appear on the graph. If the difference between them is greater
than ten percent, the result is confirmed and the results are automatically printed by the machine. Otherwise, the device carries out a third measurement that is automatically compared with the second results of the second analysis. At the end of six minutes, if the slope of the graph does not level out, the measurement stops without confirming the results.

The device also allows the user to check the density of any solution through the use of spectrophotometry. Its weight is 22 kg . Readout is digital with an inbuilt paper printer for permanent records.

On second thoughts, while this device will buy time for the medical practitioner, I'm not at all sure I want to know I'm deathly ill that quickly.

## ABC,

SECOMAM,
9, Rue de l'Escouvier Z.I., 95200 , Sarcelles, France

## Light Pens and Teaching



Light pens have been available for quite some time. They haven't always been particularly useful, depending on some optical realities which in the home sometimes got a bit fuzzy, almost as if they were something of a fad.

Recently a company in California developed one they call the Touch Tip. It comes in two version, one designed for
high-resolution monitors, the other for standard TV sets. It is a bit up-market as it does not require the user to have to refer to the keyboard, possessing a touch-sensitive switch built into its tip (hence its name). For a complete breakdown as to how light-pens operate optically and electronically, see 'Bar Codes', Electronics Today, Nov 1984.

Sanyo MBC-550

## A low-cost MS-DOS computer from <br> Sanyo, available with a variety of options.

By Bill Markwick

SANYO has a wide range of options for its MBC-550 series of MS-DOS computers; we were supplied with a 555-2 equipped with two 360 K double-sided drives and 256 K of RAM. The others, which are listed at the end of the review, differ only in RAM and disk drives and range from $\$ 1095$ to the $\$ 1895$ of our review model.

## Unpacking

With the basic computer came a Sanyo CRT-30 green monitor (\$199.95), a video cable, and a software package. The software consisted of systems disks, WordStar, SpellStar, MailMerge, InfoStar and accompanying documentation for the programs and the computer itself. The lower-priced models come with only WordStar, CalcStar and MS-DOS.

The computer itself is nicely finished in a gray steel cabinet and has a detachable keyboard connected by a coilcord. On the rear panel is a switched outlet which, incidentally, has an internal noise filter to suppress interference from non-Sanyo monitors. There are also slots for an optional RS232 connector and an optional joystick port. A Cen-tronics-compatible printer port comes out through a D-type connector, and there are DIN sockets for the RGB colour output and keyboard input. The monochrome output is via the usual phono socket.

Just above the RGB socket is a slot for yet another video output. This is for the output of the $550-\mathrm{VB}$ video card, an optional accessory which gives much better compatibility with IBM-type software; we'll get back to that in more detail later.

Taking the top off reveals a neat layout of drives and printed circuits, all connected by ribbon cable and connectors; these should make changing or servicing parts simple, and in addition, the main PCB slides out in a sort of drawer. A very quiet fan is located under one of the drives.

## Lighting It Up

A bit of confusion sets in here. The MS-DOS was in two versions:one which ran the provided WordStar and CalcStar nicely, and one which was undocumented (at least, they didn't send any) and apparently refused to boot through the regular monochrome output. It turned out that the optional video display board that we had prefers its own version of MS-DOS; it's identified by having GW-BASIC on the label. Once we switched the video cable to the display board's own socket we found that it had actually booted correctly. Both systems have an 80 character by 25 line display.

The jazzier operating system will also run regular software such as WordStar, but had trouble displaying the simpler BASIC; it likes GW-BASIC, an extended version with superior graphics.

So if you find that non-Sanyo software looks weird (or dead) on your 550 , you probably have booted the wrong operating system or you don't have the video display board (which can be identified by the presence of a 10 -pin D-type video connector as well as a phono socket).

The two disk drives were the quietest l've ever come across. Because the red light on the drive indicates which drive is selected rather than the read/write function, it's usually difficult to tell whether the drive is running or not; you have to put your ear right up to it to hear much of anything.

## Software

WordStar and CalcStar, as I mentioned, will run with either version of the operating system, but screen updating seems to be faster with the video display board in use. This is the great weakness of all MS-DOS computers; the 16-bit 8088 CPU is a whiz at calculating, but whenever it has to access any I/O function, it goes through a lengthy interrupt procedure that slows everything down to a treacly dribble.

As an example of how the video board improves the speed, the ordinary operating system and monochrome output listed a 15 K textfile in 75 seconds. With the extended system and video board, the same file took 45 seconds to scroll up. It's also interesting to note that


The 555 with the top removed, showing the works-in-a-drawer approach.
my creaky 8 -bit CP/M system listed a similar file in 30 seconds.

This is not meant to demean the Sanyo system; most PC-DOS/MS-DOS computers are like this. Needless to say, the optional video board is highly recommended, not only for displaying IBM-type software, but for its general improvement in speed.

The next step was to secure a handful of various programs and check out compatibility. Where else can you play video games and get paid for it? In general, most PC-DOS and MS-DOS programs ran successfully as long as you used the video board output and booted with Sanyo's system. Certain programs didn't make it; according to a spokesman from Sanyo, the 550 doesn't like programs which have their own unique operating system, and he gave the Microsoft Flight Simulator as an example. On the other hand, the 550 series is aimed at business users, and all business applications loaded and ran properly. Peculiar operating systems seem to go hand and hand with some game software.

## The Keyboard

Economy models have to cut corners somewhere, and the 550s have a strip-ped-down keyboard. For instance, the ten IBM function keys are condensed to five dual-function keys; the Shift key accesses the alternates. There's no ALT key; a translation table in the manual explains that this is now CRTL-Shift. The Insert and Delete keys are combined, Print Screen is missing, and Scroll Lock is replaced by a Break key.

The keyboard is very comfortable to use; it's closer to an electric typewriter in format than the IBM-style. The one thing that everyone found hard to get used to is the large distance between Shift keys ( 10 inches); this causes your text to fill up with arrows and asterisks until you get used to stretching a bit further for the Shift.

The cursor keys are incorporated in the numeric pad and accessed with the Num Lock. They're a delight to use in BASIC: just cursor up anywhere, make a change, and tap the Break key; the cursor returns to its previous position with your editing completed. They work nicely in WordStar as well, although the Linefeed key (IBM's End key) has now become CRTL-J (Help Menu). The numeric 2 key in WordStar now moves the cursor to the bottom of the screen.

## Sanyo Meets Racter

During software testing, one of the programs I loaded in was "A Conversation With Racter", the famous mock-ar-tificial-intelligence program that holds a sort of wild-eyed "conversation" with the user. An excerpt:

Me: Tell me about the Sanyo 555.
Racter: I won't tell you about the Sanyo 555. When a computer marries an artist, their children are correctly creative.
Me: Are you a Sanyo computer?
Racter: No. Bill, the programmer. Achoo! This'll break you up! Silicon! Silicon! If you drain sherry is that silicon? No, silicon is a contract and an ambiguity. Me: Again, are you a Sanyo?
Racter: Ah, yes. It's true. Hi-tech humans and soft computers should get along.

I'm not sure what this sort of thing added to the general situation, other than the fact that Racter's many accesses to the disk were done quickly and quietly.

## BASICs

The two BASICs included (if you have the display board) are Sanyo BASIC and GW-BASIC from Microsoft. Sanyo's is similar to most Microsoft versions in its basic commands, but includes beautiful full-screen editing and quite a set of graphics commands. There are 8 colours
available, and graphics display with a resolution of 640 by 200 pixels. There is also a way of designing huge graphic displays up to 32768 by 32768 pixels by using the WINDOW and VIEW statements; the graphics screen can then scroll around the large map.

Another interesting feature of Sanyo BASIC is the use of the CRTL key to give you keywords. For instance, the familiar CRTL-C is no longer "Break" but writes CLOSE to the screen for file-handling. Similarly, CRTL-G no longer beeps, but writes GOTO. The Break function has its own key, and you can still get the sound by typing BEEP.

Incidentally, the Sanyo has the worst-sounding beeper I have ever heard, a loud raucous raspberry that caused one of the comedians in the office to remark that we should install a voice synthesizer in the 555 so it could say "Excuse me".

The GW-BASIC was on the system disk that required the video card. It also has the keyword system, though in this case you press CRTL-Shift and a letter key (ALT on the IBM). It has the usual comprehensive graphics (Paint, Draw, Line, Screen, etc.) and the same 640 by 200 pixel resolution.

GW also has a sound function which is missing on the Sanyo BASIC. The Play command allows you to play a tune, selecting the notes and their duration, background or foreground, etc. It's kind of an awkward way to make music, but at least it'll add to your programming impressiveness.

Both BASICs have a set of graphics characters available with the Graphics key; this key changes the alphanumerics to various lines, angles, and shading textures. This feature is in ROM rather than software and so is also available in MS-DOS if you can think of anything to do with it.

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ped-down model, you won't have any trouble upgrading it. Additional drives can be installed with nothing more than a screwdriver to remove the lid. The memory can be expanded 64 K at a time to a total of 256 K just by inserting RAM chips into the onboard sockets; since the 8088 can address one megabyte, the 256 K limit would seem to be due to a lack of board space for the necessary socketing.

An 8087 arithmetic coprocessor socket is fitted next to the 8088, and adding the coprocessor will speed up calculations; most people will probably want to wait around rather than pay the price for this Intel chip (the cheapest I've seen is $\$ 200$ ).

The MBC-232C serial card fastens to the back panel and plugs into the motherboard, giving you an RS-232C output which has a default baud rate of 1200 , though it can be set to any other rate.

Sanyo also has colour monitors, joysticks, etc.

## Docs

Sanyo's documentation consists of two binders. One is general information about the hardware, MS-DOS, and BASIC; the other is a thick instruction manual for the accompanying software. All manuals were well written and produced, though little is included for the heavy-duty programmer; there isn't any explanation of the DEBUG program, for instance. However, for the intended business market the documentation is excellent. I had never used CalcStar before, and the included tutorial soon had me doodling through the spreadsheet in no time.

Like other manufacturers, Sanyo is faced with the problem of how much to say about BASIC. Their manual is adequate, but not up the level of the CalcStar explanation. Again, they may feel that the intended market is not concerned with complex program generation.

## In General

In general, you'll have to go on a long search to find a better deal. All you need besides the computer is a monitor and if desired, a parallel-port printer. There are no extra plug-ins to buy, although, as I mentioned, the optional video controller display card is a very good idea. The machine may not appeal to computer "hackers", because the memory is limited to 256 K and there are no expansion slots as found on many IBM work-alikes. However, it has everything it needs for most small business applications.

While the machine is not 100 per cent compatible with IBM, it will run all popular MS-DOS business software; Sanyo dealers should have information on compatibility with specific programs.

## Quick Reference

## Sanyo MBC-550 Series

CPU: 8088
RAM: 128 K to 256 K
1/O: Centronics parallel, RGB video, monochrome video

## DOS: Microsoft MS-DOS

Models: 550 : $128 \mathrm{~K}, 1160 \mathrm{~K}$ drive, $\$ 1095$. 550-2: 128K, 1360 K drive, $\$ 1295$. 555 : $128 \mathrm{~K}, 2160 \mathrm{~K}$ drives, $\$ 1595.555-2$ : 128 K , 2 360K drives, $\$ 1895$.
Source: Local dealers, or contact: Sanyo Canada Inc., 50 Beth Nealson Drive, Toronto, Ont. M4H 1M6 (416) 421-8344.


The rear panel, showing the optional video card connections.


IF you are aware of anyone who is unfortunate enough not to be able to communicate in the way we normally take for granted, i.e., by speaking, writing, typing or by some other means which requires the use of hand movements, then this method, which is mainly software, will permit a Sinclair ZX81/T.S.1000, Commodore Vic or Commodore 64 to become a powerful device which could restore the ability to communicate.

These software programs were written by Trevor Awalt, who was stirred by the plight of a friend whose wife had become ill with a muscular disease. The ilIness had left her almost totally paralysed, without the ability to speak or to move her hands. Trevor came to the rescue with a program he wrote for the ZX81/TS1000. He later improved and rewrote the program for the Commodore Vic, and the Commodore 64.

The program, which requires the 16 K RAM Pack with the Sinclair, will display on the screen the alphabet, numbers from 0 to 9 and punctuation marks. There are also the characters,,+- , and * which are actually functions. The + indicates Next Menu, the - indicates Previous menu, the indicates a space or new line, and the is the instruction to erase the last character or word. When the Z key is pressed, the cursor, which is in inverse video, will increment slowly from left to right, stopping momentarily above each column of letters or words. If the Z key is pressed when the cursor is stopped, it will descend vertically down the selected column pausing momentarily on each character or word in the column. The $\mathbf{Z}$ key can then again be pressed on the desired character or word, and the selec-
tion will be displayed on the top of the screen with the cursor reverting back to the start ready for the next choice. In this way, the handicapped person can construct words and sentences and can communicate with only the need to press one key.

## Basic Operation

When this program was originally written, the handicapped person was not even able to press a normal computer key which completely eliminated the use of the Sinclair keyboard, so a simple pressure switch was connected into the ZX81/TS 1000 , as shown in the photo. The pressure switch was then positioned so that a slight movement of the patient's head was sufficient to provide the required input condition to the computer.

Earlier in 1984, as the prices of computers dropped, Trevor acquired a Commodore VIC, and realizing he now had more flexibility, started to improve Visu Writer. He included an audible alarm when the word HELP! is selected, and a screen dump program to permit letters to be composed on the screen and then dumped to a printer while still using the single key or remote pressure switch. The convenience of a joystick port also made the attachment of an external pressure switch much simpler, removing the need for someone to get inside the computer to solder on wires. This latter consideration was of utmost importance to many people who otherwise might be put off by the prospect of doing surgery on their computer.

Further upgrading of the Visu Writer for the Commodore 64 has permitted the number of word menus that have to be
selected to be decreased because of the 64 's increased screen capacity of 40 columns over the Vic's 22 columns. Therefore, more words have been added to each menu. The selection of the screen dump feature in both of the Commodores uses the symbol 0 which appears on the function column of each menu.

## The Software

The programs for the Vic and the 64 are very similar. The main difference between the Commodore and the Sinclair versions is that the screen data must first be loaded into a file. This is done by first loading the file program "menu data" into the computer and then running this program in order tocreate a sequential file. Once this is done and the file has been created, the main program, Visu Writer, is loaded and run in the normal way. Once the file program has been run, it automatically creates and saves the file on tape or disk. Therefore, for all subsequent loads, only the main Visu Writer program need be loaded as this program will search for the menu data file which should already be on the same tape or disk (before starting, make sure that you have enough capacity on your tape or disk to save the two programs and one file).

Once the programs have been loaded, the screen fills with instructions. The instructions are the same for all three computers, the menu can be changed forward by selecting + , or backward by selecting -. Each menu appears on the lower half of the screen, separated by a horizontal line, leaving the upper half of the screen for the text. The menus are arranged alphabetically and contain 15 words per menu on the Sinclair, 10 words per menu
on the Vic version, and 20 words per menu on the C64 version. This gives a total of 75 words on the Sinclair, 70 words on the Vic and 80 words on the C64. The first menu contains the alphabet and punctuation etc. The remaining menus contain a selection of words. The words were chosen from the specsheet of Na tional Semiconductor's Speecis Synthesiser Chip Set (DigiTalker) and also from words that were likely to be used by someone who was disabled. The words range from "AGAIN" to "YES". Also, the user can jump back to the start to read the instructions again by selecting the * function. This is a useful feature for clearing the screen or for those with short memories.

## Operating

Some points to note are: the program requires the 16 K RAM Pack for the Sinclair, and the 8 K expansion for the Vic; the C64 has oodles of memory. In the C64 version the screen takes a few seconds to initialize after pressing the key (or switch) when starting from the instructions; don't turn off the computer thinking that something is wrong. There are also minor changes to make in the Commodore versions in order to change from tape to disk. In the listings shown, the Vic
program is written for tape, and the C64 is written for disk. You will notice that line 25 reads "openl, 1,0, etc". The second 1 identifies the datasette, the same line in the C64 version reads "open1,4,0 etc". In this case, the 4 identifies the disk drive. This line and also line 20 in the "MENU-DATA" program will require changing, depending on which storage device is used. Due to space restrictions we were unable to print the VIC-20 listing of Visu Writer. If you would like a copy of the software on tape, contact Ron Coles at the address given at the end of this article.

The speed of the cursor can be adjusted by changing the appropriate line. In the Sinclair, it's line 5910 where a FOR-NEXT loop is used to slow the cursor; if the speed needs to be increased, then the number 25 should also be


Commodore joystick connector pin numbers.


Underside of Sinclair board showing the jumper connections to the jack. The jack can be loose or mounted to the case.
decreased and vice versa. On the Vic and on the C64, the line number is 3010 . In these programs, the speed of the cursor is changed by adjusting the value of 50 .

It has been suggested that the alphabet menu should be laid out in the QWERTY format. This may prove to be an advantage for a person who had been used to typing before becoming disabled. Also, some of the words in the word menus may not be appropriate. The great advantage of the computer is that these features can be changed by simple manipulation of the software, as follows:

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Listing of the Sinclair version of Visu Writer.
In the Sinclair, the menus exist between lines 7050 and 8060 . As you can see, by simply changing the letters and words, you can customize your own program to meet your particular needs. Remember that if you do modify the program, be sure that the new letter occupies the exact position of the old letter, and in the case of new words, the first letter of the new word must occupy the same location as its predecessor. Also, the word must not ex-
ceed 6 characters.
Changing the menus on the Commodores is not quite as simple. Here, the data files have to be modified, and that requires some careful planning before you start modifying the program.

In the Commodore, the screen is created by poking the appropriate screen display code which is read from the "menu data" file. You will notice, that the file program consists of lots of
numbers. Each number is the code for a character. You will see an abundance of 32 s; that's because 32 represents a space. The list of codes is in the back of the Commodore User's Guide. By carefully decoding the data file, you will see how each menu is constructed, and you will be able to change the codes to represent new words or to rearrange the order of the alphabet in the first menu. Remember not to change the starting position of any of

```
1 REMVISU WFITEF
2 REM FIUS S4
3 REMTREVOR RWALT
5 \text { PRINT"\Ja"}
10 POKES1,0:POKE52, 88
15 POKE55,0:FOKESE,85
15 POKE
25 OFENE,8,2,"O:MENH, 5,R"
30 FORI=22536TO23529
35 INFIJT#2,I
40̈ POKEI,D
4 5 \text { NEXTI }
48 CLOSE2
48 CLOSE2
100 PRINT"J";TAE\G);"YISU WRITER"
110 PKINTTAB(6);
110 PRINTTAB(G); R', FE'Y TI STRRT CURSOR."
130 FRINT"2:PRESE KE'' HOGIN TO FIIK
    COLMNN:"
140 FRINT"3:PRESS KE'Y FGRIM TO PFINT
    THE LETTER, SHMBOL,NUMEER OR WORU."
150 PRINT"OR TO CHHNGE MEHO,UELETE ETC."
160 FRINTTAE(?), "FUNGTIONS"
170 FRINTTAB(7),"
180 FRINT"+ NE'%'T MENU"
190 FRINT"- LAST MEHN"
200 PRINT"3 SF'RCE/NEW LINE"
210 PRINT"< EFREE CHAR/WOF:U)"
220 FFINT" START IV,NF
225 FRINT"{
230 PRINT"
235 FRINT" FREES KE'r TO EEOIN"
240 GOSUB5000
250 FFINT"*"
300 REM INIT SCEN
310 FOR SCRN=55296T056235
320 POKESCRN,1
330 NENTECRN
350 REM DFHW LIME
360 FORLINE=1744T01763
370 POKELINE,E?
386 NEKTLINE
400 FEM MENU**
410 US=22530:DF=22729
420 GOSIJB550日
500 REM SET CURODRS
50 FOKE1024,226
520 FukE17b7,2es
530 GOSUB5400
6 0 0 ~ R E M ~ C O L U H I N ~ M O V E ~
615 FTJKE1787,32
620 FORW=1 TO1G0 : NEKTW
6 3 0 ~ F O R I = 1 7 3 0 T O 1 E 2 0 ~ S T E F 3
640 FOKEI, 228
650 GrISUB 30800
660 IF FLG=1THEN900
690 POKEI,32
700 NEXTI
720 GOT0520
900 REM ROW MOYE
902 PIKEI, 32
905 RT=1+40:RE=I+200
910 FORI=RTTOFESTEF40
928 V=FEEK(I)
930 POKEI, V+128
940 GOSUB3000
950 IF FLG=17HEN1050
980 POKEI,V
GOM NENTI
1010 G0TO520
105G POKKEI, !
1060 FOKE1757,228
1052 IF':=43THEN2000
1065 IFV=60THEN5200
1070 IF'V=62THENV}=3
1075 IFV=42THEN55
1075 IF'V}=45THE|:14000
1060 505UB5100
1050 50TO525
20日G FEEM HE%T MENU
2052 IFDS=23336THEN4100
2016 DS = DF +1:DF=DF+200
2020 BOSIJS500
2430 FIJKE1787.228
2040 GIOSUE5009
210G FEEM COLIMNN MOVE
2110̆ FOKE1787.32
21二゙ロFORW=1TO100:NEXTW
2130 I=1788:GOSUB5709
2149 IFFLG=1THEN2460
2150 FOFI=1791TO1815STEF8
2155 GOSUB5700
2160 IFFLG=1 THEM2406
2170 NEXTI
2220 GOT02030
2400 REM ROW MOVE
2400 REMKEI,S2
2405 RT=I+46: RB=I+206
24b.5 RT=1+46:RB=1+200
2425 V=FEEK(I)
2420 V=FEEK(I)
24SU POKEI, '\psi'128
2440 GOSUB3И106
2450 IFFLG=1THEN2550
2480 POKEI,%
2490 HEXTI
5510 GOTGOUSO
2510 GOTO29:30
2515 GOTG29:34
2560 FOKE17%7,228
2560 FOkE17B7,22B
2563 IF %=45THEN5600
2565 IF\psi=6罗HEN5106
2575 IFY=62THENG5!50
2575 IF!=GTHENGG4GM
    1991THENGOSUB6600
2590 GOSUB5890
2590 190T02035
3055 REM年EW%
3010 FORJ=1TO50
3029 F=PEEK (56320)FNN16
3035 IFF=5THEH3070
3039 IFF=品
3050 FLG=0
3060 RETURN
3070 F=PEEK(56320)PND16
3590 IFF=16THEN3150
3090 60TOSB70
3199 FLGG=1
311G RETURNN
4060 REMFV/S URRF**
4019 DS=23334: IF =23529
4020 GOSUB5500
4030 GOT02030
4100 REMMFWD WRAP*
4110 DS=22530 : DF=22729
4120 GOSUB5500
4130 FOTU520
4130 ROTUS20
5020 F=PEEK(56320) RND16
5020 F=PEEK (56320)
5040 GOT05020
5040 GOT05020
5060 IFF=15THEN501%
5070 GOT05050
50:30 RETURN
SIOG REII PRINT CHAR
IOD REM PRINT CHAR
5105 IFS=1743THENS150
S110 FOKES,*
5120 S=S+1
5130 POKES.228
5140 RETURN
5140 RETURN
5150 POKES.V
5150 FOKES,V
5160 S=1024
5170 FOKES.228
5180 RETURN
5200 REM ERASE CHAR
5055 IFS=1024THENS*
5205 IFS=1024THEN5250
5210 POKES,32
S220 S=S-1 
5230 POKES,228
5240 GOTOS20
5250 POKES.32
5250 POKES.32
5360 S=1743
\360 S=1743
537日 PUKES,228
5380 GOTU520
5500 REM DISP MENU
5510 P=1823
5520 FORI=DSTOUF
5530 P=P+1
S530 P=P+1 
554G FOKKF,U
5550 NE%TI
5565 RETUPN
5569 RETURN 
$569 REIH LFST INENU 
5610 DF=DS-1:DS=DS-200
5629 GOSUB5509
5629 GOSUB5509
5630 %0TUL2030
5700 REM MENJ COL
5700 REM MENIJ
5719 POKEI,228
5729 50SUB3@00
5760 FOKEI.32
```


## Computers In Small Business



Small companies across Canada are hungry for knowledge about the microcomputer revolution． Many of them believe that they alone are ignorant about what is going on and what equipment is avail－ able．

This Special publication is addressed exclusively to this market．The articles comprise reprints of the very best material already published in Computing Now！magazine together with several specially com－ missioned features to form a well balanced publica－ tion．We believe this Special is of real use to the hundreds of thousands of small companies on the verge of buying a micra－ computer．

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| $\begin{aligned} & 5770 \\ & 5800 \end{aligned}$ | RETURH REM FRINT WÜRD |
| :---: | :---: |
| 5810 | IFS $=1743$ THENS 935 |
| 5320 | POKES, V |
| 5830 | $5=5+1$ |
| 5846 | $I=I+1$ |
| 5850 | $V=$ PEEK (I) |
| 5860 | IFV=32THEN5830 |
| 5870 | POKES,V |
| 5880 | GOT05\%16 |
| 5690 | POKES, V |
| 5900 | $\mathbf{S}=5+1$ |
| 5910 | FOKES, 228 |
| 5921 | RETURW |
| 5930 | FOKES, V |
| 5946 | $S=1824$ |
| 5950 | GOT05840 |
| 6080 | REM NEXT LINE |
| 6005 | POKES, 32 |
| 6010 | FORTST 1024 T01744STEP40 |
| 6020 | $N=S-T S T$ |
| 6030 | IFNCOTHEN6050 |
| 6040 | NEXTTST |
| 6050 | IFTST=1744THEN6080 |
| 6060 | SmTST |
| 6065 | POKES, 160 |
| 6070 | GOT02038 |
| 6089 | S=1024 |
| 6085 | POKES,160 |
| 6090 | GOT020.30 |
| 6100 | REM ERASE WORD |
| 6110 | POKES, 32 |
| 6120 | SmS-1 |
| 6130 | IFS<1024THEN6150 |
| 6140 | GOT06160 |
| 6150 | $\mathrm{S}=1743$ |
| 6160 | POKES,32 |
| 6170 | $\mathrm{S} \leq 5-1$ |
| 6180 | IFSく1024 THEN6200 |
| 6190 | G0T05210 |
| 6200 | $\mathrm{S}=1743$ |
| 6210 | X=PEEK (S) |
| 6220 | IFX=32THEN6250 |
| 6230 | POKES, 32 |
| 6240 | GOT05170 |
| 6250 | $\mathrm{S}=\mathrm{S}+1$ |
| 6260 | IFS>1743THEN6280 |
| 6270 | GOT06290 |
| 6280 | S=1024 |
| 6290 | POKES, 160 |
| 6300 | GOT02030 |
| 6400 | REM SCREEN DUMP |
| 6405 | $Q=0$ |
| 6410 | $L=1063$ |
| 6420 | OPEN4,4 |
| 6425 | PRINT\#4, CHR\$(15) |
| 6430 | FORX $=1024$ T01743 |
| 6440 | Z=PEEK $(x)$ |
| 6450 | IF2>31 THEN6470 |
| 6460 | $\mathrm{Z}=2+64$ |
| 6470 | PRINT*4, CHR ${ }^{\text {(Z) }}$ |
| 6475 | IFZ=32THEN7000 |
| E478 | $Q=0$ |
| 6430 | IFX,LTTHEN6510 |
| 6500 | $L=L+40$ |
| 6510 | NEXT |
| 6520 | PRINT*4 |
| 6525 | CLOSE4 |
| 6530 | G0T02030 |
| 6600 | REM ${ }^{\text {S SOUND }}$ * |
| 6605 | $\mathrm{Z}=0$ |
| E610 | FOFW $=54272 T 054296$ : POKEW, 0: NEXT |
| 6620 | POKES4277,136:POKE54278,130 |
| 6630 | POKES4296, 15 |
| 6650 | POKE54273, 25 POKE54272,177 |
| 6660 | PükE5427E,17 |
| E670 | FDRX $=1$ TU500 : NEXT |
| 6680 | POKE54273,28: PDKE54272,214 |
| 6690 | FORL $=1$ TO.350 : $\mathrm{NE} \times$ T |
| 6700 | FOKES4267,16 |
| 6710 | FORL= 1 TIJ50 : NE\%T |
| 6720 | $\bar{Z}=\bar{Z}+1$ |
| 6.30 |  |
| 6740 | CDTOES59 |
| 6390 | FORW=54272TO5429E: PIJKEW, O : HE CT |
| 6810 | FETUFN |
| 7139 | FEM SF'C TRAEK ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 7010 | Q $2=0+1$ |
| 7020 | IFü=200 THENES20 |
| 7030 | C0T0゙6486 |
| 9999 | END |
| RERD ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |



## Listing for C64 menu data.

the words or characters, because this is where the cursor will be when it is moving across the screen. A useful aid in creating a new menu is a sheet of graph paper which can be used to represent the screen positions for each character. It should also be remembered that the position of the word HELP is also the screen position which triggers the audible alarm.

Assuming you have changed your "menu data" files and are just about to load them, don't forget that if you still have the old file on your tape or disk, you will have to use the save and replace command in order to save the new file and still use the old name (this is important, as the main program opens the data file by its name).

## Hardware

The hardware portion of this project is not too complicated for the Sinclair, and simplicity itself for the Commodore.

On the Sinclair, it is necessary to open the cover which is done by turning the computer upside down. You will find 3 of the 5 screws hiding under the little rubber feet which are stuck to the bottom. Once the bottom cover is removed, the PC board is revealed in all its glory. The portion of the board you're interested in is the bottom left hand corner (see sketch). Two short pieces of 24 gauge wire should
be soldered onto the pins which correspond to the input key. In the case of the program listing shown, the input key was " $Z$ " which would require the cable pair to be soldered to 1 and D. If, however, you choose to connect to 0 and A , as they are physically close together, then this can be accommodated by changing lines 5810 and 5920 in the program to " Q " instead of " $Z$ ". The other end of each wire is connected to a subminiature jack which is attached to the casing by drilling a $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ hole. This arrangement permits the pressure switch to be removed or replaced

## COMPUTERS

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as required. A suitable switch which can be operated by the disabled person is shown in the photo. Both the switch and the jack are available from Radio Shack. The switch is part number 44-610 at $\$ 5.49$, and the jack is part number 274-292 at $\$ 1.99$ for two.

As indicated above, the Commodore joystick port adapter is very easy to construct. The connector is available from most electronics stores, including Radio Shack, who stock it under part number 276-1537 at $\$ 2.99$. The pins to be connected are 6 and 8, as shown in Figure 5. In this case, the cord from the switch can be connected directly to the connector. The program is written to accept the input on control port 2, so make sure the connector is plugged into that port.

Because the input condition required is only a simple contact closure and release, many variations of the switch are possible. In some cases, a mouth operated switch might be more appropriate for a severely disabled person to control. The possibilities are numerous. Let's hope some person who is less fortunate than most of us will be able to benefit from this project. Who knows, maybe this will provide the opportunity for someone out there to harness their pent up literary skills. If you need some help to avoid getting eye strain and computer finger typing in all those 32 s , then drop a line to Ron Coles, RR\#2, Tantallon, N.S. BOJ 3J0. Trevor and I would be pleased to make the programs available on disk or tape for a modest charge.

As a final comment, Trevor indicated that he will re-write the program for the TI 99 if there is any interest. Also, we are looking into adding another menu to the Commodore programs which can be used with a relatively simple hardware add-on in order to switch various electrical appliances such as lights, TV, etc. on and off.

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# Computing 

## Today

> Apple Copy Program
> The Apple DOS copying utility is a bit awkward to use. Here's a useful program for working with various files.

COPYYIN is a 16 sector disk copy utility program. It duplicates unprotected 16 sector disks such as DOS 3.3, PASCAL, CP/M and ProDOS disks. It operates under the same principle as COPYA on the DOS 3.3 system master because it uses the DOS 3.3 RWTS (Read/Write Track and Sector) routine. The user has the option of copying only a range of tracks rather than a whole disk or the user may chose to ignore 'I/O ERRORs' caused by bad sectors and proceed copying the rest of the disk.

COPYYIN runs under the DOS 3.3 operating system on an Apple II, II plus, IIe or IIc with a minimum of 48 K . Maximum memory supported is 172 K . To enter the program, boot a DOS 3.3 disk and invoke the monitor by a CALL-151. Enter the values into the memory in the following manner:

800:EA EA EA 4C 1208 4C D9 ... etc...

BSAVE it every so often in case if someone trips on the power cord and erases your hours of typing. When you have finished and your head is full of hexadecimal numbers, type:

BSAVE COPYYIN 2.3,A\$800, L\$C00

To execute it, type 800 G from the monitor or BRUN COPYYIN 2.3 from Applesoft.

COPYYIN asks you to enter the slot and drive number of the original and duplicate disks, and the range of tracks to be copied. Furthermore, there are some unusual parameters. When it asks you to format a disk, enter ' $Y$ ' for 'yes' and ' $N$ ' for 'no'.
If you want to ignore 'I/O ERRORs' that will normally abort a copy if the disk drive encounters an error, press ' $Y$ '. Press the 'RETURN' to skip the entering of the 'RWTS ADDRESS' parameter since this value indicates the address of the RWTS used for reading and writing the disk. It should not be changed. If you do not want to change a value in ANY of the parameters, simply press the 'RETURN' key.

When you have entered the parameters of the first screen, you may press ' $M$ ' for more parameters or any other key to begin copying.

## More Parameters

When it asks SECTORS PER TRACKS, enter $\$ \mathrm{~F}$ for 16 sector disks (DOS 3.3, PASCAL, CP/M and ProDOS) or \$C for 13 sector disks (DOS 3.2).

When it asks FORMAT NUMBER OF TRACKS, enter $\$ 23$ for 35 track disks or $\$ 28$ for 40 track disks. Most disks are 35 tracks.
Only newer disk drives have 40 track capability. Older Apple DISK II's prior to

July 1982 cannot read or write 40 track disks and an I/O error will result if one tries to access track numbers over 35. Drives with the name, 'MITAC', may not work as well.
However, all drives have a maximum of 36 tracks.

## Abort Feature

To abort at any time in COPYYIN, press the 'ESC' key. This restarts COPYYIN to the beginning. If you make a mistake in entering a parameter, press 'ESC'. Pressing 'RESET' does the same thing but it is not recommended while the disk drive is on.
Press control-Q to quit out of the program into Applesoft BASIC.
('RESET' only restarts the program and you won't escape!)

## Copying DOS

To copy a DOS to another disk whose DOS has been damaged, select the original and copy drives. Set START TRACK to 00 and ENDING TRACK to 02. Make sure that the volume numbers of both the disks are the same. Proceed copying. If the copy disk has a bad sector in these tracks, set FORMAT to ' $Y$ ' and the NUMBER OF TRACKS to format to 03 (this is on the second parameter screen).

## 128K RAMcard Support

COPYYIN 2.3 supports the use of a SATURN 128K RAMcard in slots 0 to 5 or an ordinary 16 K RAMcard in slots 0-5 (built-in an Apple IIe or IIc). Thus, extra memory is available for retaining the original disk contents before it is written out to a new disk. It does not support the

64 K auxiliary memory of a 128 K Apple IIe/IIc.

## The Phantom Disk Drive

If you enter ' 0 ' for the disk drive number, the RAM is assumed as a 'disk drive'. This value is useful if you want to load a whole disk into the RAM and then make as many copies as you want from the RAM instead of reading the original disk unnecessarily many times. Only use this
parameter if you have a enough memory to hold all the tracks of the disk you want to copy. A 128 K expansion card can hold a whole 35 track disk.

The ' 0 ' value is also defined as an alternate input/output device other than a disk drive. With an appropriate 1/O routine and hardware, a user could define it as a high-speed direct serial data-link between two computers. Replace the 'RTS' (60) with a vector to a user routine (with a 'JMP' instruction).


OODS- 204511 SD ES OS A9 SB OPEO- 20 13 OE 208800 3D AS 99EE- OS 20 3E FD 20 8E FD 20 OPFO- EE OD EE CF DO DA AO DS O9FE- CE CF DA AO AO AO AO AO DAOO- AO AO AO C4 CS CS C1 DS OAOE-CC D4 ED AO 80 AD AS OS OA10-20 551120 EJ FD 2045 OA18- 11 8D ES OE AP 88 20 1: OARO- OE 2020 OL 3 D AG O8 20 OARB- $3 E$ FD 20 EE OD CS CF DO OAJO- DG AO C4 D2 CF DS C5 AO OASE- AO AO AO AO AO AO C4 C5 OA4O- ES CI DS CC D4 ED AO SO OA4S-AD AT OE 20 EE FD 2045 OASO- 11 SD ES OB AO 382010 QAEE- OE 20 BE OD BD AT OE 20 OAGO- 8E FD 20 SE FD 20 EE OL OAÓ8- DE D4 CI DE D4 CC CE CT OATO- AG D4 D2 CI CI CE AO AO OATS- AO C4 CE CE C1 DE CC D4 OABO- ED AO 80 AD AE OB 20 DA OABE-FD 20 EE OD BE 888020 OACO- AS OD CF SD FO OS BD AE OAPO- OE 20 3E FD 20 EE OD CE OAFO- CE C4 CO CE C7 AO DA D2 OAAE- C1 CE CE AO AO AO AO AO OAEO- C4 ES CE C1 DE CC D4 ED OABS- AO 80 AS AF OE 38 ES 11 OACO- 20 DA FD 20 EB OD 3888 OACE- 8020 AE OD CO BL FO 09 OADO- 3D AF OS EE AF OS 4C DF GADS- OA Á́ 24 ES EB 3: 24 AD QAEO- AE OB CD AF OB EO DC 20 OAES- BE FD 20 BE FD 20 ES OD OAFO- CG CF D2 CD C1 DA AO CB GAFE- CF DO DO BF AO AO AO AO OEOO- AO C4 CE CS E1 D5 CC D4 OBOB- ED AO 30 AD AS OE CO $O 1$ OE10-DO O2 AF DG CO OO DO O2 OB18- AC CE 2013 OE AO 32 20 OBZO- 15 OE 20 b5 OE E5 ED FO OB2E- 1E CO DC DO OT AO OI BC OESO- AE OB DO OD CO CE DO O? OLSE- AO OO SC AE OB FO OL DO OY40-E1 20 12 OE 20 SE FD 20 OF $48-$ EE OD C7 C7 CE CF D2 C5 CESO- AO CF AF CF AO CE DI D2 OBEE- BF AO AO CA CE CE CI DS OBEO- EC D4 ED AO SO AD E4 OE OEGB- 20 17 OE RO Be 2015 OE OETO- 20 bE OE CO SD FO 10 C OSTE- DC FO Ó́ CO CE FO OL DO OBRO- EF SD E4 OB 2013 OE 20 OES8- $3 E F D 20 E B$ OD D2 D? D4 O890- DE AO C1 CA C4 DE CS DE OBFS- DE AO AO AO AO AO C4 CE OEAO-CS CI DS CC DA ED AO SO ORAE- AE J OE AD 37 OE 2041 GEEO-FQ 20 EE OD 8836 as 8 E OBER- 3O A2 O2 20 E5 OE CO BD

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As software is required to run a light pen, it was inevitable that some company would expand the current versions of available software into the home educational market. And this has been done by the same company, not surprisingly.

They have a number of home software packages available, only two of which will be covered here. The first is called Lite\#Sprite. It turns a normal household television set into a specialized 'electronic easel' for creating, editing and storing animated characters, all drawing and menu selection being done by the light pen directly onto the TV screen.

Using the light pen software, sprites are first drawn in an eight-power magnification mode, allowing for clear design. For animating a sequence of individual frames, the device provides an electronic editing station for modifying a character's position, storing poses in frames, transferring images between frames, inserting and deleting frames, flipping an image, and centering. It also includes buffers in which to store sprites temporarily until they are ready for insertion into a frame.

The second element, and potentially the most widely usable, concerns the light-pen in combination with some home educational software. As yet, only one package has been marketed, called Kinderware, which includes five elementary programs such as Shapes and Colours which focus on developing basic verbal, numeric and memory skills. The teaching mechanism involves attempting to heighten the child's desire to learn by using the light-pen to 'see and do' (actually pointing out the right answer), which is obviously not the case with keyboard usage.

## Tech-Sketch Inc.,

26 Just Road,
Fairfield, NJ,
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## Valiant Turtle

As light-pens are inevitably linked with educational software, so also robots, which can be run by computers, would inevitably meld their technologies with the catch language of the eighties: LOGO. And so, as the saying goes, it has come to pass.

Designed in Britain and sold in Canada by way of Nova Scotia (entry point for all good things from Europe), the Valiant Turtle is a mechanism by which the power of LOGO may be physically generated. Essentially, one loads LOGO (either English or French) into a C-64, Apple, BBC Acorn, DEC Rainbow, IBM or Spectrum, loads some supplementary software for control purposes, and this robot (not surprisingly in
the shape of a turtle; after all, we are dealing with LOGO) merrily does whatever it is commanded to do in executing all LOGO commands. The control link from computer to turtle is be in-fra-red transmitter/receiver.

It is powered by ten nickel-cadmium rechargeable batteries (one merely plugs the turtle into a wall socket), and uses as its main source of mechanical power two independent stepper motors. It has two illuminated eyes which serve as power indicators, failing before any other func-
tions fail. To trace LOGO (turtle) graphics, it carries a pen which can be raised or lowered to either trace its movements or to make graphics. While it normally moves in units of 1 cm , it may also be programmed to move in units of 1 $\mathrm{mm}, 1$ inch or 1 meter. Its stepper motors are sufficiently accurate to draw smooth circles and arcs.
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