## Erptomilus toitent

# DESATEFID WIH YOUR AMPLFIFR? Don't destroy it, improve it with our upgrade modules 



Controlling music by computer
Choosing and using microphones
ZX81 Expansion System RAM, ROMand Disc!
IChing Computer project!

## PRECISION - by

For more than eleven years Powertran have been designing and manufacturing the finest quality electronic kits. All of our now considerable range have featured in the electronics press and literally thousends have been bought and built by contractors in the UK and World-wide.
Our philosophy is always the same - we offer ingenuity and originality in the construction phase by using only top class designers. We offer machines with power, versatility and performance - capobility fully equal to their factory built rivals. We offer only the highest quality materials and components throughout to ensure years of useful and reliable service, we offer clear comprehensive and easy to follow construction manuals to plece our kits within the scope of the careful first time builder as well as the dedicated enthusiast.
Our hallmark of success lies in the number of our cllents who have built our whole range - many assembling several units for others to use often on the professional music scene.
We believe in taking every care throughout - months spent checking and testing the design and development. Vigorous checking of every component, constant pre-despatch quality control, careful packaging. ...even door to door delivery by Securicor!
We are naturally very proud of our Transcendent range of synthesizers designed by Tim Orr and regularly featured in ETI. They represent the best in constructional interest and in musical performance.

TRANSCENDENT POLYSYNTH - A four octave polyphonic synthesiser with outstanding design characteristics and versaulity and performance to match. Complete kit [275.00 plus VAT (single voice) Extra voice lup to three more) 42.00 plus VAT

EXPANDER - A new matching 4 voice expander to team up with your polysynth for even a greater sange and capabitity.

Complete kit $\mathbf{E 2 4 9 . 0 0}$ plus VAT
TRANSCENDENT DPX - Offers a five octave keyboard with power to match. Two audio outputs (can be used simultaneously) to give harpsichord and piano/honkytonk or reed with strings/brass and both are fuily polyphonic. Other features include switchable touch sensitivity and a chorus ensemble unit with strong/mild effect switching. An advanced design made simple with our clearly laid out instruction manual

Complete kit $\mathbf{E S 5} 500$ plus VAT

TRANSCENDENT 2000 - Although onvy a 3 active cevoard the ' 2000 features the same design ingenum, awher engnoering and quality components of its larger brethren. The kit is wet with the socoe of the first time builder buy it, build it jplay n! You will know you hove mede the right choice.

Complete kit $£ 165.00$ plus VAT
1024 COMPOSER - Come night up to the man with thes new design. It will control your synthesiser with a sequence of 021024 nores - or an equal selection of shorter sequences. The Compose is mes powered with automatically charged battery to preserve you progremrne after switch off Complete kit $\mathbf{f 8 5} .00$ plus VAT)


Quite simply the best way to make music

$120+20$ - Originally designed by Lexas Engineers. This is a 20 watt amplifier with trua Hi-Fi performance at a minimal cost. New features include true Toroidal transformer, new wiring, single circuit board and improved presentation. An ideal beginners propect. Complete kit 29.50 plus VAT. Also T30 $+30-30$ watt version complete kit $\mathbf{E 3 4} .50$ plus VAT


HINSLEY HOOD 75 DE LUXE - A 75 watt amplifier originally published in HirFi News. Superb performance characteristics with less than $.01 \%$ distortion. Modular construction with 14 interconnecting boards - virtually no wiring so assembly is easy as is subsequent checking and maintenance. Complete kit $£ 75.00$ plus VAT

## WORLD LEADERS IN ELECTRONIC KITS.

PRICE STABILITY: Order with confidence irrespective of any price changes we will honour all prices in this adverlisement until the end of the monst following the month of pubication of this issue. Etrors and VAT rate changes excluded EXPORT ORDERS: No VAT. Postage charged at actual cosi plus E 1 handling and U.K. ORDERS: Subjecl to $15 \%$ surcharge for VAT No charge is marde for carriage, or at curtent rate if changed Cheques. Access. Barclaycard accepted. (VAT inclusive) per kil FREE ON ORDERS OVER £100. SALES COUNTER: If you prefer to collect kit from the factory, call at Sales Counter Open $9 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$ - 12 noon, $1-4.30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Monday-Thursday


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We've got it taped
Sound advice on transducers
Bits among the beats
Battlefield hardware
You're responsible for this!
Greatest thing since Gutenburg?

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## EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISEMENT OFFICE

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# Sinclair ZX81 Personal Com the heart of a system that grows with you. 

1980 saw a genuine breakthrough the Sinclair ZX80, world's first complete personal computer for under $£ 100$. Not surprisingly, over 50,000 were sold.

In March 1981, the Sinclair lead increased dramatically. For just $£ 69.95$ the Sinclair ZX81 offers even more advanced facilities at an even lower price. Initially, even we were surprised by the demand - over 50,000 in the first 3 months!

Today, the Sinclair $\mathbf{Z X 8 1}$ is the heart of a computer system. You can add 16-times more memory with the ZX RAM pack. The ZX Printer offers an unbeatable combination of performance and price. And the ZX Software library is growing every day.

## Lower price: higher capability

With the ZX81, it's still very simple to teach yourself computing, but the ZX81 packs even greater working capability than the ZX80.

It uses the same micro-processor, but incorporates a new, more powerful 8K BASIC ROM - the 'trained intelligence' of the computer. This chip works in decimals, handles logs and trig, allows you to plot graphs, and builds up animated displays.

And the ZX81 incorporates other operation refinements - the facility to load and save named programs on cassette, for example, and to drive the new $Z \times$ Printer.


Every $2 \times 81$ comes with a comprehensive. specially- written manual - a complete course in BASIC programming. from manual - a complete course in BASIC


Higher specification, lower price how's it done?
Quite simply, by design. The ZX80 reduced the chips in a working computer from 40 or so, to 21 . The ZX81 reduces the 21 to 4 !

The secret lies in a totally new master chip. Designed by Sinclair and custom-built in Britain, this unique chip replaces 18 chips from the $\mathbf{Z X} 80^{\prime}$

## New, improved specification

- Z80A micro-processor - new faster version of the famous Z80 chip, widely recognised as the best ever made.
- Unique 'one-touch' key word entry: the ZX81 eliminates a great deal of tiresome typing. Key words (RUN, LIST, PRINT, etc.) have their own single-key entry.
- Unique syntax-check and report codes identify programming errors immediately.
- Full range of mathematical and scientific functions accurate to eight decimal places.
- Graph-drawing and animateddisplay facilities.
- Multi-dimensional string and numerical arrays.
- Up to 26 FOR/NEXT loops.
- Randomise function - useful for games as well as serious applications. - Cassette LOAD and SAVE with named programs.
- 1K-byte RAM expandable to 16 K bytes with Sinclair RAM pack. - Able to drive the new Sinclair printer.
- Advanced 4 -chip design: microprocessor, ROM, RAM, plus master chip - unique, custom-built chip replacing 18 ZX80 chips.


## $\therefore 10$ 869.95

Kit or built -it's up to you! You'll be surprised how easy the ZX81 kit is to build: Just four chips to assemble (plus, of course the other discrete components) - a few hours ${ }^{\circ}$ work with a fine-tipped soldering iron. And you may already have a sutiable mains adaptor - 600 mA at 9 V DC nominal unregulated (supplied with built version).

Kit and built versions come complete with all leads to connect to your TV (colour or black and white) and cassette recorder.



Designed as a complete module to fit your Sinclair ZX80 or ZX81, the RAM pack simply plugs into the existing expansion port at the rear of the computer to multiply your data/program storage by 16 !

Use it for long and complex programs or as a personal database. Yet it costs as little as half the price of competitive additional memory.

With the RAM pack, you can also run some of the more sophisticated ZX Software - the Business \& Household management systems for example.
 Tel: (0276) 66104 \& 21282.

## Available nowthe IX Printer for only £49.5

Designed exclusively for use with the ZX81 (and ZX80 with 8K BASIC ROM), the printer offers full alphanumerics and highly sophisticated graphics.

A special feature is COPY, which prints out exactly what is on the whole TV screen without the need for further intructions.

At last you can have a hard copy of your program listings - particularly

## How to order your ZX81

BY PHONE - Access, Barclaycard or Trustcard holders can call 01-200 0200 for personal attention 24 hours a day, every day.
BY FREEPOST - use the no-stampneeded coupon below. You can pay
useful when writing or editing programs.

And of course you can print out your results for permanent records or sending to a friend.

Printing speed is 50 characters per second, with 32 characters per line and 9 lines per vertical inch.

The ZX Printer connects to the rear of your computer - using a stackable connector so you can plug in a RAM pack as well. A roll of paper ( 65 ft long $x 4$ in wide) is supplied, along with full instructions.
by cheque, postal order, Access, Barclaycard or Trustcard. EITHER WAY - please allow up to 28 days for delivery. And there's a 14-day money-back option. We want you to be satisfied beyond doubt and we have no doubt that you will be.


## POWER PACKED - by POWERTRAN

Powertran's black boxes are packed with punch. Not only are they superb kits to buy and build they really do the job! Imaginative and ingenious design goes hand in hand with top quality materials and outstanding performance capability. With their smart black styling the kits harmonise visually as well as musically.
You can build each unit independantly for its set task and then gradually increase your array until you have a complete bank of formidable controllable power.


Complete Kit - $£ 49.90$ + VAT


Complete Kit - $\mathbf{8 4 9 . 5 0 + V A T}$


Complete Kit - $\mathbf{£ 1 7 5 . 0 0}+$ VAT


Complete Kit - $\mathbf{£ 6 4 . 9 0 + \text { VAT }}$

MPA 200 - is a low price, high power 100W amplifier. Its smart styling, professional appearance and performance, make it one of our most popular designs. Adaptable inputs mixer accepts a variety of sources yet straightforward construction makes it ideal for the first-time builder.

Chromatheque 5000 - a 5 -channel lighting system powerful enough for professional discos yet controllable for home-effects. Sound to light, strobe to music level, random or sequential effects - each channel can handle up to 500 W yet minimal wiring is needed with our unique single board design.

ETI Vocoder - 14 channels, each with independent level control, for maximum versatility and intelligibility; Two input amplifiers - speech/external - each with level and tone control. The Vocoder is a powerful yet flexible machine that is interesting to build and, thanks to our easy to follow construction manual, is within the capability of most enthusiasts.

SP2 2000 - twice the power with two of the reliable, durable and economic amps from the MPA 200; fed by separate power supplies from a common toroidal transformer. Superb finish and quality components throughout - up to (even overl) the standard of high priced factory-built units.


DJ90 Stereo Mixer - this is a really versatile new mixer that enables the constructor DJ to produce a professional performance every time. There are two stereo inputs for magnetic cartridges, a stereo auxiliary input and mike input. Other 'plus' features are auto-planning for fast or slow, slider controls, multi-mixing, ducking, interrupt, input modulation. in short . . . the whole works - AND - under f 100 complete! (We have illustrated the DJ90 teamed in our own console with the Chromatheque and an SP2 200 and speakers).

Complete Kit - $\mathbf{£ 9 7 . 5 0}+$ VAT


Black Hole - designed by Tim Orr and featured in ETI, this is a powerful musical effects device for both natural and electronic instruments. It provides vibrato and a chorus mode that gives an exciting 'spacey' feel to your sound. There is aiso optional 'double chorus mode' for great antiphrasing. Floor standing with
 foot switch for easy operation,
LED effect selection indicators, variable sensitivity input and mains powered. Compact and professionally finished as are all our kits.
Complete Kit - $\mathbf{f 4 9 . 8 0}+$ VAT (single delay line system) De Luxe Version - $\mathbf{f 5 9 . 8 0}+$ VAT (dual delay line system).

## Ouite simply the best way to make music



## WORLD LEADERS IN ELECTRONIC KITS

- Monay Back Guarantee - If you are not completery satisined with you Powertran Kit return it in original condition within 10 days for full refund.
- Frees Soldering Practice Kh - To assist the beginner we will supply, on request with your first kit order, a free soddering practice kit with useful upe and olustrations.
- Component Packs - Most kits are avaitbble as separate packs fe.g. PCB component sets, hardware sets etcl. Pnces in our FREE catalogue.
- Ordering - Full ordering details, delivery service, and sales counter apening - inside front cover of this issue.


# NEWS:NEWS:NEWS:NEWS:NEWS:NEWS:NEWS 

## DIGEST

## It's All A Game

f you have an uncontrollable urge to play electronic games, then Casio can furnish you with a cure - at least temporarily! They have added to their range of LCD watches and calculators two new models which incorporate games. The first of these is the GM10 watch; it is not only elegant with its anodised facia and off-the-shoulder black resin case with matching strap, but is also endowed with day/date facility, daily and hourly alarm function, chronograph and, of course, the gamel This Is of the space genre, the object being to intercept the UFO's laser beam with your three interceptors. Bonus points are awarded when numbers one to four are displayed in the hit zones. When three UFOs have been shot down without losing your three lives, you progress to the next round. There are 10 rounds in all, each becoming progressively faster. A 30 -page instruction book is included, but only 12 of these will interest you, as they're the ones in English!

Dave 'boy' Green has nothing on this next offering. Casio's bid for the world title is the BG15, a four function, eight digit calculator with a constant time display, alarm and . . the boxing game. This game has the right ingredients to keep you amused, incorporating advanced graphics which reveal the bulging muscles of the opponents and quite realistic knock-out scenarios. With this you can take out your aggression on your LCD partner without losing either your cool or your teethl Blows can be delivered to the head or body and can be countered or blocked. You can also sway to avoid your attacker's punch and, in the case of a draw, the match will be awarded to you. The power of the punches depends on your boxer's weight class and stamina. Bouts can be won on a knock-out or on a points basis. There are up to 100 challengers of different weight classes from flyweight to heavyweight and the more you win, the higher the speed and technique the opponent uses. At the end of the bout the game will start over again - that's if you're still standing. The price for the GM10 is £22.95 and for the BG15, £18.95. Both are available from Tempus who can be found at The Beaumont Suite, 164-167 East Road, Cambridge CB1 1DB.


## It Does

## Compute!

With the new Sabtronics model 2020 multimeter your computer can fly - well, almost! The combination of multimeter with a microprocessor interface provides a cost-effective solution to all your data aquisition problems as it is adaptable to home and personal computers. Just a few of the more impressive applications are:monitoring and controlling temperature-related functions by using temperature transducer ICs. For use in water heating, greenhouse control and solar projects; testing the effects of stress using straing gauges; monitoring and controlling pressures of gases or liquids by using pressure transducers. Applications also include process control, lab analysis and school projects; as a lie detector by interpreting changes in skin resistance; plotting the effects of power supply drift versus time, temperature or input voltage; catching voltage or current problems by automatically monitoring the
circult and having the computer trigger an alarm when any adverse condlition arises; testing components to certain tolerances for inspection or to generate parameter distribution; programming your plant-watering by measuring soil conductlvity. Although these are merely suggestions, software drivers are provided for each computer system Sabtonics supports, obtainable by writing an application program.

The model 2020DMM boasts a $0.1 \%$ basic DCV accuracy, with $31 / 2$ digit large LED display. In addition, the new meter is capable of directly measuring $A C$ and $D C$ volts up to 1000 V , ohms to $\mathbf{2 0} \mathrm{M}$ and $A C$ and DC current to 10 A . The DMM is equipped with all cabling and I/O support necessary for the TRS-80, Apple, PET or Atari computers, with other models becoming available soon. The cost is E165 plus VAT. Further details from Black Star Lid, 9a Crown Street, St. Ives, Huntingdon, Cambs PE17 4EB.


NEWS: NEWS: NEWS: NEWS: NEWS: NEWS: NEWS


## Speaker Mounting

Fidelity Fastenings are announcFing the introduction of a versatile new product - their MultiAngle Wall Mounting Speaker Hinges (Model FF4). These lightweight fiztures, manufactured from a robust, glass-filled nylon material, are very strong each is capable of supporting a
speaker of up to $50 \mathrm{lb}(22 \mathrm{~kg})$ weight. They feature a patented device which offers the facility of tilting and swivelling to virtually any angle desired, allowing optimum positioning for stereo speakers. Each pair is supplied with screws, wall plugs and easy-tofollow installation instructions. They cost $£ 8.99$ a pair (including $\checkmark$ AT) from hi-fi, record and many other outlets. For further information contact: Fidelity Fastenings, The Ridgeway, Iver, Bucks.

## Science For Britain

Edmund Scientific Products of ENew Jersey, USA, have appointed Rheinburgs Sciences Ltd of Tonbridge to be their exclusive UK distributor for their extensive range of astronomical, scientific and associated equipment. The range consists of over 4,000 items of equipment for the astronomer, hobbyist, education and industry and the majority of these are now available for sale in the UK. To
promote these, Rheinburgs have a newly equipped showroom at Tonbridge and two comprehensive free catalogues. The General Scientific Edition comprises 48 colour pages covering such subjects as Optics, Holography, Tools, Motors, Mieroscopes, Laboratory equipment and much more; whereas the Astronomical Edition contains details of products for all astronomical needs. To obtain your free copy of either or both of these catalogues, simply write to Rheinburgs Sciences Ltd, Dept. PR1, Sovereign Way, Tonbridge, Kent TN9 1RW.

## Miser's Meter

ne of the items we managed to get our mucky little paws on at the Breadboard Exhibition was an incredibly cheap multimeter from Marco Trading. The U4324 (actually it's not a U but our typesetting machines can't handle Russian characters) has a high sensitivity taut band suspension movement and full coverage of AC and DC voltage and current ranges, as well as resistance. The sensitivity is 20000 ohms per volt on DC and 4000 ohms per volt on $A C$. There are six $D C$ and five $A C$ current ranges and a decibel range. The meter can handle signals with frequencies from 45 Hz to 20 kHz . The U4324 costs a mere $£ 10.50$ plus $£ 1.50$ postage and packing and can be obtained from Marco Trading, The Old School, Edstaston, Wem, Shropshire, SY4 5R1. Their catalogue is also available free of charge, just send them a stamped, addressed envelope and you'll get onel


## Playing For Time?

There are plenty of alarm clock calculators around, but Casio's latest addition can perform calculations with time! The HQ25 is an eight-digit LCD calculator with fully independent memory, an internal clock showing time in hours, minutes and seconds plus am/pm and a variable daily alarm. It can also handle sums involving addition and subtraction of time, or multiplication and division by integer or decimal figures. Time data is entered as hours, minutes and seconds, and answers similarly indicated for periods not exceeding 100 hours (or negative limit of 10 hours). Within the range, touching one key gives instant conversion between sexagesimal and decimal expressions - a feature that could be useful in problems involving angular measure. Power is supplied by two AA size batteries and the HQ25 has a recommended retail price of E11.95. Sales enquiries to Casio Electronics Co Ltd, 28 Scrutton street, London EC2A 4TY.


# You cant beat The System. 

## The Experimentor System ${ }^{\uparrow}$ - a quicker transition from imagination

 through experimentation to realization.

When you have a circuit idea that you want to make happen, we have a system to make it happen quicker and easier than ever before: The Experimentor System.

You already know how big a help our Experimentor solderless breadboards can be. Now we've taken our good idea two steps further.

We've added Experimentor Scratchboard workpads, with our breadboard hole-and-connection pattern printed in light blue ink. To let you sketch up a layout you already have working so you can reproduce it later.

With Experimentor Matchboard you can go from breadboard to the finished product nonstop! We've matched our breadboard pattern again, this time on a printed circuit board, finished and ready to build on. All for about $\mathbf{£ 1 . 2 0}$

There's even a letter-and-number index for each hole, so you can move from breadboard (where they're moulded) to Scratchboardmo (where they're printed) to Matchboardim (where they're silkscreened onto the component side) and always know where you are.
When you want to save time and energy, you can't beat The Experimentor System.

G.S.C. (UK) Limited, Dept. 9W

Unit 1, Shire Hill Industrial Estate, Saffron Walden, Essex. CB11 3AQ.
Telephone: Saffron Walden (0799) 21682
Telex: 817477
2. EXP 302, which meludes theet temis
£1.50
 a)
4. EXP-304, which includes four items Two Matchboards. an EXP. 300 brendboard and a Scratchbord workpad

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## NEWS:NEWS:NEWS:NEWS:NEWS:NEWS:NEWS

## Breadboard Report

8 readboard ' 81 took place as $B$ usual this year at the Royal Horticultural New Hall in Westminster. We are pleased to report that it was once again a roaring success with more stands than ever before to keep our electronically minded customers satisfied.

The latest sophistication in miniaturised circuitry and the booming personal computer market were strongly in evidence this year with stands covering such myriad aspects of the subject as sound, light, music, radio, test gear, CB, games and logic. Among the exhibits were Marshall's Closed Circuit Television Camera designed to be built by amateurs; the Kansas City series of arcade games software for Tandy TRS-80 and Video Genie personal computers; the Acorn Atom personal computer - manufactured by the company which has designed the computer for the BBC's computer literacy programmes; Sinclair's now famous ZX81 personal computer with printer and add-on memory; hand-held, mobile and base CB radio units; plus much. much more.

Of the stands which had more general appeal, there were plenty
supplying components, games and often just general information and helpful advice. Not to be missed was, of course, our own standl Yes, the ASP stand proved to be very popular, we were not only selling magazines and special publications to visitors, we were also displaying some of our most opular projects - Including our Armdroid which attracted lots of interest when it tried to grasp items of clothing, the odd ear and anything that happened to get in its way when it was demonstrating its prowess.

Also on show were the ETI V3 loudspeakers coupled with the Hobby Electronics Capricorn amp; this combination supplied our staff with music throughout the five-day exhibition. New ideas were also there for your perusal; a PET computer was demonstrating a soon-to-be-published game for Computing Today called The Valley; there was a CB rig to play with and plenty of our smaller projects. (We hope that whoever stole our Alcohometer has many happy hours with it, and would he or she mind not bringing his wire cutters with him next year?).

On a lighter note, there were plenty of ideas for Christmas presents to be found this year, so if you missed it, come next year and solve all those problems about what to buy Uncle Fred and Cousin Wilberl


## Simple Stripping

The growing use of wire wrapping techniques as an alternative tossoldering has led $A B$ Engineering Company to produce a new Strip-Wrap tool. As its name implies, the tool is designed to cut the wire end and strip the required length of insulation from the wire before making wire-wrap connections. Designed to operate in a similar manner to an office stapler, the Strip-Wrap is light in weight - only 90 gms - and is small enough to fit the pocket. It is manufactured in glass-fibre reinforced polyamide with hardened, tempered and precision ground tool steel cutting blades. It has a capacity from 32-18 awg and the insulation can be stripped to leave between 5 and 60 mm of bare wire for wrapping requirements. This length is adjustable against a
graduated scale engraved on the unit. The stripping blades are also adjustable and self-centre the wire for ease and speed in use. Both cropping and stripping blades are replaceable. In use, an operating lever folds out of the body of the unit. This is intended to reduce the pressure required to operate the Strip-Wrap. A light thumb pressure on this lever neatly crops the end of the wire and makes an incision in the wire insulation at the pre-set distance from the cropped end. A light pull on the wire then removes the insulation. The tool is suitable for use with PTFE, Kaynar and other heat-resisting insulation materials. In addition to stripping the wire insulation for wirewrapping, the tool can also be used as a conventional wire stripper and cutter. Further information on the Strip-Wrap is available from $A B$ Engineering Company, Timber Lane, Woburn, Beds.

## THE NEW 1982 C - WORLD BEATERS

## WE WILL BEAT ANY LOWER ADVERTISED PRICE BY $5 \%$ providing the advertiser has stocks



Compatible with the FX-501P, FX-502P, FX-601P, FX-602P and FX-702P. This $5 \times 7$ dot matrix clectric discharge mini printer stores up to 30 characters and prints up to 20 per line, at the fast speed of 2 lines per second. Four AA size batteries will print from 6.000 -
9,600
lines approximet 9,600 lines approximately, depending on type. The rechargeable pack, Np-4M (price $£ 6.90$ )
will print approximately 13,000 lines. The AC adaptor, AD-4150 (price 55.90 ) recharge the NP 4 M in situ. Dimensions: $43.54 \times 157.5 \mathrm{~W} \times 82.5 \mathrm{D}\left(1 \frac{1}{4}^{\circ \prime} \times 64^{\prime \prime} \times 34^{\prime \prime}\right)$
Weight $372 \mathrm{~g}(13.1 \mathrm{oz})$.

## CASIO FX-702P <br> PROFESSIONAL COMPUTING SOLUTIONS

To the busy professional, time spent writing computer programs is time wasted. Ordinary programmable calculators are hard to program and suffer from limited memories. Desk-top computers are expensive. seldom feature accurate math functions. and are still hard to program.
Now there is a revolutionary; solution, the product of more than 2,000 hours development by MiCROL, one of Britain's most progressive Computer Companies. Its name is ROCOS.
Used with Casin's advanced FX-702P computer/calculator, PROCOS will enable you to create powerful, reliable programs in just minutes - even if you have never programmed a PROCOS uses the
you simple. one-touch-702P to create the electronic equivalent of pen and paper, giving from one eiectronic page to another. Using PROCOS, computer progra
s. $1{ }^{2}$ PR valuabie time. the time taken by conventional programming, saving you many hours of And PR OCO
And PROCOS is powerful. With full 10 -digit accuracy and 55 math and advanced statistics functions. your programs can use as many as 80 variables (data memories). variable calculations, while PROCOS B provides many of the fegtures of ${ }^{\circ}$ Visimple $x$, multivariable calculations, while PROCOS B provides many of the features of 'Visicaic type'
modelling systems, helping you answer 'what if PROCOS A \& B are supplied together what if questions and analyse trends.
User Manual. Available exclusively from a ready-to-fun cassette, with a comprehensive for special system prices). TEMP

World's Most Powerful BASIC Pocket Computer
FX-702P
RRP $£ 134.95$
ONLY
£119.95






Plus FREE MiCROL Professional Programming Pack" (RRP ع9.95) Flattens the Sharp PC121I
Alpha/numeric dot matrix scrolling LCD. Variable input from 1680 steps 10 programs. Subroutines; 10 levels. FOR:NEXT retained when switched off. Up to 10 programs. Subroutines; 10 levels. FOR:NEXT looping; 8 levels. Debugging
and Editing. S5 built-in functions, including Regression and Correlation all usphe and Editing. S5 built-in functions, including Regression and Correlation, all usable ( $£ / 9.95$ ). Auto Power Offo $17 \times 165 \times 82 \mathrm{~mm}$. 176 g .

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## NEWS:NEWS:NEWS:NEWS:NEWS:NEWS:NEWS

# Defence Digest 

## In Sight

TThis series of three photographs shows the images produced on a cockpit-type display by an infra-red seeker for the AGM-65F Maverick missile during captive flight tests. In the top segment, the seeker 'locks on to the guided missile destroyer USS Bagley at a longer range than the flight crew's visual range. In the middle, the image is shown at the time the ship was sighted by the flight crew. At the bottom, the Bagley is shown in what would have been the terminal stage of the missile's flight. Hughes Aircraft Company is developing this, version of the Maverick missile family for the US Navy


## Training For Undergraduates

The US Navy has selected the McDonnell Douglas/British Aerospace/ Sperry team to continue programme development work on the Navy's VTXTS undergraduate jet flight training programme. The contract has been awarded to the team, headed by McDonnell Douglas (who will be the prime contractor) with British Aerospace as the principal subcontractor for the airframe and Sperry as principal sub-contractor for the simulators. The Navy selected a modified version of the British Aerospace Hawk as the training aircraft. The Hawk, powered by a Rolls Reyce Adour engine, has accumulated more than 100,000 operational flight hours as a trainer with the Royal Air Force since its introduction into service in 1976. No Hawk aircraft has ever been lost due to engine failure. The modified Hawk planned for the Navy will have a gross take-off weight of 12,129 pounds and an empty weight of 8,723 pounds. The Rolls Royce Adour engine produces 5,340 pounds of thrust and uses 1,250 pounds of fuel an hour, less than half the fuel burn rate of the existing Navy jet fighter. Modifications to the Hawk for the Navy training programme call for streng thened landing gear, an arresting hook and catapult launch fittings. Manufacture of a significant portion of the fuselage and major components, plus final assembly, will take place at the McDonnell Douglas plant in Long Beach, California.

## Versatile Tester

-erman troops will use computer-controlled test stations like this one to run fast and accurate field checks of the electronics of major weapon systems. The stations, installed in trailers for mobility, will be used to test and isolate faults in the electronic subsystems of weapons such as the Roland air defence system and the

Gepard and Leopard 2 tanks. Four of five production test stations ordered by West Germany have been delivered by Hughes Aircraft Company's Electro-Optical and Data Systems Group. Hughes designed and built four versions of the test stations, called REMUS, under a $\$ 8.7$ million subcontract. Each REMUS station has the capability to test electronic equipment within a specific frequency range.


## Tank Sight

- ughes Aircraft Company technician is shown displaying the sight unit that will enable gunners of the US Army's new M1 Abrams main ttle tank to pinpoint targets through darkness, smoke or haze. For the first time, M1 tanks have been deployed to Europe where they are currently being used for training US forces. Two M1s are also in Switzerland for evaluation by the Swiss Army. Hughes' Electro-Optical and Data Systems Group at El Segundo, California, is producing the thermal imaging night vision system and the laser rangefinder for the M1 at a rate of about 30 per month. Production is scheduled to increase to about 60 systems per month next year. These systems are integrated into the gunner's primary sight unit (shown here) by M1 prime contractor Chrysler Defense Incorporated.



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## AUDIOPHIIE

It's King Crimson time, as Ron Harris gets an exclusive first look at the new pre/power amplifier kits from our friends Elektrik.


Hello, good evening and welcome. Well, I've started Audiophile just about every other possible way known to mankind except the obvious, so why not? What do you expect for $75 p$ anyway? Hemingway?

Right, having gotten the always awkward opening out of the way, let's have at it, good readers. This month we have an EXCLUSIVE. Note the capitals! Crimson Elektrik have long been regarded as the doyens of kit-build amplifiers and a new model from them is an EVENT (note the capitals again. Connects the two together you see, psychologically speaking. Cunning things these psychs.).

This is the first review of the CK1010/CK1100 combination - the brand new Crimson Elektrik 100 W pre/power amplifier kit. These two are part of a range which also includes:

- CK1040, a 40 W per channel power amplifier, costing £119
- MC2K, a moving-coil preamp add-on to the CK1010 preamp. costing £25
- PSK, a PSU module - needed if you use the 1010 preamp without a Crimson power amp, at $£ 20$. All prices include VAT.

Sit down at the back there please, I haven't forgotten. The CK1010 costs $£ 90$ and the CK1100 power amp will set you back E149. Also including VAT.

## Ranging In

The obvious question is - why a new amp at all, if the 'old' one is so good and doing so well? Crimson say this model is spawned from the comments of users of the present range, inasmuch as it contains all the improvements they have been asked for that were sensible. So anyone who wanted a Paisley pattern case to match the wallpaper has been politely ignored. However, those who noticed how easily satin finish steel picks up - and holds - finger marks have not cast their words into a uncaring void. The new case is crinkle finished and easily cleaned!

In among the circuitry - which is new anyway - mods such as a switched sensitivity volume control have been added, in this case to facilitate use at low-level with a good range of control on the pot.

A worthy addition then, and not simply a new box and old ideas. Would that all companies restrained themselves in such a manner. Coincidentally, I think it is noticeable how the classier firms are the last to rush toward a new release, just to add a control or two. How many new Quad units have there been? Or SME?

Might be a rule in there somewhere, you know; 'Ron's Law of Inverse Quality Marketing' I could call it. Always fancied being in the history books.


## CK1010 Preamp

As with all Crimson kits, the PCB arrives pre-assembled, with no soldering required on the board itself. The buyer is asked only to mount the PCB in the case, wire it up to the input and output hardware and fit the controls. Easy for such as ane reading this, is it not?

All the necessary bits and pieces are provided, right down to feet for the case and an aluminium facia for that professional look. The chassis itself is steel and has all the metal work done to it already. It is finished in a matt finish known as passivation which everyone has seen and no-one knows the name of. Makes a good earth though. As I have mentioned previously, the case lid is crinkle finished both for looks and for avoidance of wear and tear.

Inputs catered for are disc, tape and tuner, with moving coil available through the MC2K option. Personally I think they should have fitted two tape inputs, but that's a personal point of view, most people would not need it - until someone turns up to record their LPs

Controls offered are volume, balance, stereo/mono, input select, tape monitor and 10 dB attenuator (coupled to the volume control). No filters and no tone controls. (Do you really need them, or is your present amp simply bass-deficient or topend prominent?)

All outputs, except power supply, are phono socketed and quite right too, in my opinion. The only use for the dreaded DIN is to carry the output to the Crimson CK1040/CK1100 and bring back the low voltage supply.

## Design Noted

The preamp falls basically into four gain 'blocks' which use both ICs and discrete transistors where applicable, to reduce noise effects in the earlier stages of the design: for example, the magnetic input is a cascode circuit employed to match the high impedance source of the cartridge.

Switching thumps are eliminated by JFET switches set at the output. All in all the 1010 is an improved version of the present Crimson 'Super' preamp board, using more or less the same high stability component positions designated therein. The stereo/mono switch, the attenuator and the MC/MM select switch for the phono input are all situated on the back panel of the unit, next to a sensibly huge earth terminal!

The unit I had for trial was fitted with the moving-coil board already, to allow me to exercise some favourite cantilevers.


ETI FEBRUARY 1982

## CK1100 Power Amp

Power amp PSUs are something we've been going on about at some length recently, simply because they are an often overlooked area in which great improvements can be effected. (Read the article on page 26 of this very issue, for example.) Crimson have not employed two complete supplies but have adopted a very acceptable approach to the same end. A large single toroid, with two secondary windings, feeds two separate rectifier and reservoir networks, such that each channel has its own energy-store to draw upon in case of dire (peak) need.

Dynamic crosstalk will be reduced with this configuration, when compared to the more usual single supply and reservoir setup all too common in commercial amplifiers.

Protection for the output is provided by a shut-off circuit rather than fuses in the output. A mains fuse is provided - and noteven the mostextreme of the 'superear-and-no-instruments' review brigade has suggested that makes a difference to final sound (yet?)

Once again all the hardware and heatsinks etc. are provided in the kit and there is nothing more to spend out on, short of a mains plug. The required DIN-to-DIN lead for connections to the preamp is included with the 1010 kit . At first glance the case may seem a little large, but the heatsinks occupy a fair amount of panel length, and distancing the modules from the PSU is no bad thing. Keep your wiring neat and it will repay you with added dBs of noiseratio.

Overall the constructional standard of the pre-assembled boards is very high, maintaining Crimson's reputation. Assuming the builder wires them up correctly, the amps are guaranteed for two years, so be careful with the iron overheat in haste and repent at leisure.

I would estimate that an experienced constructor could assemble a 1010/1100 set-up in about four hours, if he makes no serious errors. Take your time and get it right the first time. Probably best to spread it over two evenings, taking one unit at a time.

## NEWS : Audiophile

## TABLE 1

> CK 1010 Pre-amplifier
> Frequency Response : $30 \mathrm{~Hz}-40 \mathrm{kHz} \pm 2 \mathrm{~dB}$ (built-in LF filter at $-12 \mathrm{~dB} /$ octave below 20 Hz )

Plck-up input noise ratio : -70 dB (ref. 3 mV unweighted) Moving coil input s/n ratio : -65 dB (ref. 200 nV unweighted)
Tape/tuner input : -80 dB (ref. 100 mV )
Pickup Overload : 37 dB (ref. 3 mV )
THD : 0.005\%
RIAA Accuracy : $\pm 0.3 \mathrm{~dB}(20 \mathrm{~Hz}-20 \mathrm{kHz})$

C1100 Power Amplifier
Power Output : 94 W (into 8 R)
141 W (into 4 R)
Power Bandwidth: $10 \mathrm{~Hz}-40 \mathrm{kHz}$
THD : $0.005 \%$ (any power, $20 \mathrm{~Hz}-20 \mathrm{kHz}$ )
THD : unmeasurably low
S/N Ratio : $\quad-120 \mathrm{~dB}$ (ref. 94 W into 8 R)
Price: See text

As this is a kit amplifier, test results will depend to some extent upon the standard to which the kit is actually constructed. The results given herein are for a kit which has had its assembly optimised to obtain the best possible results and can thus be considered as pretty much as good as you'll get

The Crimson delivered a good all-around performance as could be expected from any amplifier of its price-or indeed, of any unit costing twice as much. It is noticable that the output power increases some 3 dB into low impedences, thus offering advantage both with difficult loads and under dynamic conditions, Only upon the power output did the Crimson fail to meet spec. It turned in 94 W into eight-ohms, but was capable of delivering $140+$ both into 4 R continuously, or under dynamic drive conditions into 8 R . Thus the amp has an excellent "headroom" Into eight ohms, for which I think we could forgive them losing six watts somewhere in the paper work.

## Down to Sound

So after all that, what does the new Crimson actually sound like? In a word, good. I tried it with KEF 105 II loudspeakers most of the time, but wired in a pair of Wharfedale Laser 80 s to see what it could do for a pair of less ambitious enclosures. Source equipment was a Thorens TD 160S/SME III with Dynavector Karat and Shure MV 30 HE cartridges, to test out the MC and MM boards respectively. In addition a Sony ST- 175 tuner provided some nice off-air signals, for when I grew fed-up of changing LPs!

As comparative amplifiers I had the Trio KA-1000 SigmaDrive still at hand and a friend's specialist British unit, which clapped out halfway through the tests in a blaze of melting output stages and is thus best left un-named

The Crimson proved to be a very controlled piece of hi-fi. It kept command of the bass signals superbly, never sounding loose. It has an excellent bass extension and when used with good speakers is capable of frightening levels of energy! The protection circuit never affected operation and is thus commended.

Mid-range is open and detailed and more revealing than is first apparent, since the amp is unkind to poor quality source material - as is most top flight hi-fi. Treble is replayed clearly and precisely with no signs of hardness, a complaint which was levelled at some earlier designs - unfairly in my view. Power is well maintained at all frequencies.

The dynamic range available through the KEFs was stunning. I had just laid hands on some dbx recordings (upon which more next month) and the Crimson really showed what it could do with these! A copy of the Police album 'Zenyatta Mondatta' was unbelievable in its dynamics. The 1100 coped with the challenge admirably ... while another amp committed harakiri in a somewhat spectacular fashion! The low noise-floor and sharpness of reproduction did the CL1010/1100 great credit.

## Supply Procedure

I think the bass quality is due in no small part to the PSU design. The phono inputs too are worthy of special praise. The noise is low and there is good matching for the cartridge. The moving-coil board is worth acquiring, as it extends the range of the Crimson at a very reasonable cost.

Overall the performance is truly outstanding for a $£ 250$ amplifier and can be considered worthy by any standards of cost or absolute performance. There is little to criticise in the sound at all and nothing of substance amiss with the kit itself. Personally I think the volume attenuator should be on the front panel, as it is awkward to locate where it is and I would change the toggle-type tape switch for something a little more upmarket! - and if that's all I can find to criticise in a design, it must be good!

## Conclusions

It would seem then that Crimson have maintained their position at the top of the commercial kit-build field. There is no Oriental amplifier I know of that can better the sound of this combination overall at any price and only a few - such as the KA-1000 - are of comparable standard.

Power delivery is excellently maintained, with the result that if your speakers can take it, the 1010/1100 can go a lot louder than 100 W would suggest! Low impedances are handled smoothly and easily, so there will be no problems with'nasty loads.

I can say no more than that for $£ 250$ it is a bargain and one that becomes the reference point for kit amplifiers from now on.

Details from: Crimson Elektrik, 9 Claymill Road, Leicester LE4 7JI.

## Record Time

Next month we're taking a look at dbx disc replay in more detail, as many readers had enquired about them, following Pete Green's report on the launch of their new decoder. We have also located a source of a large catalogue of these recordings and can now pass on supply information!


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# UPGRADING AMPLIFIIR PSUs 

 Even hardened DIY types may quail at the thought of tinkering with their expensive commercial hi-fi, but an improvement can often be made simply by beefing up the power supply. Phil Walker discusses PSU requirements and offers a ripple monitor to check whether your supply is up to the job.Now that Christmas is over and we're looking forward to springcleaning, perhaps it is time to blow the dust and pine needles out of the hi-fi power supply corner. Is it really up to the job or is it the mud at the bottom of the audio pond?

What's in a power supply? Or what SHOULD be in a power supply?

Here we examine what steps we must take to determine exactly what is necessary to get the best results out of your audio system.

In order to get anywhere we must first decide or find out what power output is required and into what load impedance we are going to put it. For an existing amplifier these are already defined, so don't be greedy!

From these facts we can determine the voltage and current flowing in the load, thus making the estimate of the power supply requirements. From basic theory we have:-

| $V=\mid \times R$ | (Ohm's Law) |
| ---: | ---: |
| $P=V \times 1$ | (Power Law) | $\mathrm{V}=$ volts, $\mathrm{I}=$ amps, $\mathrm{R}=\mathrm{ohms}$ $\mathrm{P}=$ watts)

From this we get:-
$P=V^{2} / R$ or $V=\sqrt{ }(P \times R)$ also

$$
P=1^{2} \times R \text { or } I=\sqrt{ }(P / R)
$$

To get an estimate of the peak voltage required we approximate the signal to a sine wave. For this particular case the peak voltage is $\sqrt{2}$ (or 1.414 ) times the RMS value given by the above equations.

To go further now we must know what sort of output stage your amplifier has. In general there are three main types.

## Split Rail

Each power rail supplies the load voltage and current for approximately


Fig. 1 Split rail power supply configuration.
half the cycle (Fig. 1.). The voltage required from each rail is:-

$$
V=\sqrt{ }(P \times R) \times \sqrt{2}+x
$$

$(X$ is a factor to account for practical conditions - see later)
The average current required from each rail is:-

$$
1=\sqrt{ }(P / R) \times \sqrt{ } 2 \times 0.6 \times 0.5
$$

(The 0.5 factor is because the load current flows for half the output cycle only; the 0.6 factor is because the average of a sine wave is about 0.6 of the peak value) A reasonably safe approximation for the current is:-

$$
1=1 / 2 \times N(P / R)
$$

## Single Rail

The power rail supplies current on the positive half cycle of the signal only (Fig. 2). This drives the load while at the same time recharging the output capacitor C which has previously supplied the negative half cycle of the output signal. The positive end of C in the diagram normally rests at about half the supply voltage when no signal is applied. The supply voltage for this configuration is the same as the total for the split rail version and the voltage and current values found there apply.

## Bridge

In this configuration the power supply provides the output current over the whole of the cycle. Therefore the average current is:-

$$
I=\sqrt{ }(P / R) \text { (approximated as before) }
$$

The supply voltage is effectively switched so that the positive and negative half cycles of the signal are drawn from the same supply rails. Therefore we have:-

$$
V=\sqrt{ }(P \times R) \times \sqrt{ } 2+Y
$$

$(\gamma$ is a factor to account for practical conditions - not the same as $X$ above.)

## What About $X$ and $Y$ ?

Well, these are just factors which are included to make up for unavoidable imperfections of practical semiconductor devices. Bipolar and field-effect transistors always drop some volts when conducting and their driving circuits often require even more.
As a general approximation:-
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { for bipolar transistors } & X=4 & Y=8 \\ \text { and for MOSFETs } & X=8 & Y=16\end{array}$


FIg. 2 Single rail configuration.


Most of the space in this 100 W power amplifier is taken up by the power süpply. components - and quite right tool


## What About Class A?

Up to now we have only considered class B or similar output stages but some people may well have class $A$ amplifiers. If this is the case, the power supply will have to be rated to provide a continuous current $\sqrt{2}$ or 1.4 times as great as found above.

## The Power Supply Transformer

Now that we know the voltage and current required, we can determine what transformer will be required. As a general rule the current rating of the transformer secondary will be the same or slightly greater than the required $D C$ output.

The voltage rating will be $1 / / 2$ $(0,707)$ times the required rail voltage plus a volt or two to make up for rectifier losses. The configurations shown in Figs. 4 and 5 are the most usual and will cater for most needs.

Fig. 3 (Left) Power supply configuration for a bridge amplifier.


Fig. 4 Power supply for single rail and bridge amplifiers.


Fig. 5 Power supply for split rail amplifiers.

For single rail \& bridge amplifiers:

$$
V_{\mathrm{sec}}=\left(v_{\mathrm{ou}}+2\right) \sqrt{2}
$$

For split rail amplifiers:

$$
V_{\mathrm{sec}}=\left(V_{\mathrm{ar}}+1\right) \sqrt{ } 2
$$

## The Smoothing Capacitor

The main thing to bear in mind about this component is that the larger its capacitance and the better its quality, the better it will work

The effect of this component is to reduce the ripple voltages due to the rectified mains and signal frequency currents flowing through it. If either of these currents produce an excessive voltage, the performance of the ampilifer is likely to be impaired.

An approximation to the mains derived ripple voltage developed across the capacitor can be found from the basic expression for capacitance:-
$\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{Q} \mathrm{N}$
( $C$ in Farads, Q in Columbos, V in Volts) Also $Q=1 \times t$
( 1 in Amps, t in seconds)


For 50 Hz mains input the maximum time between capacitor charges is 10 ms . (Assuming full wave rectification.) The amount by which the capacitor discharges between charges is the ripple voltage and is dependent on the load current. Rearranging the last equation we have:-

$$
V=\frac{\mid x t}{C} \quad \begin{aligned}
& \left(t=10^{-2} \text { for } 50 \mathrm{~Hz},\right. \text { full } \\
& \text { wave rectified })
\end{aligned}
$$

From this it is obvious that C should be as large as possible to keep the ripple small. For example, if the load current is 2 A and we wish to know what the ripple voltage is with a $10,000 \mathrm{uF}$ capacitor, we have:-

$$
V=\frac{2 \times 10^{-2}}{10,000 \times 10^{-6}}=\underset{\text { peak) }}{2 \text { Volts (peak to }}
$$

This about the figure required for a reasonable compromise between cost and effectiveness.

The capacitor should have a ripple current rating of at least three times the DC output current.

## The Rectifier

Whether this is to be a single unit or separate diodes, the working voltage
for each section must be a minimum of 1.5 times the total secondary voltage of the transformer and for preference threetimes it. It must have a current rating at least equal to the load current and a surge capability of:-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{I}_{\text {surge }}=\frac{V_{D C} \times C}{t} \\
& \left(1_{\text {surge }} \text { in Amps, } V_{D C} \text { in Volts, } t=10^{-2}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

Bear in mind that this device may require some form of heatsink when supplying large currents.

## Other Points

The rest of the power supply is mainly up to the individual but some things are worth mentioning.

The mains wiring should, of course, be completely safe with no exposed connections accessible even with the covers removed. A suitable slow-blow fuse, switch and indicator lamp should be included. The mains earth wire should be securely connected to all the metalwork and provision for connection to the amplifier brought to a convenient point. The wiring on the low voltage side should be as short and thick as

## PROJECT : Upgrading Amp PSUs

practicable. The possibility of earth loops must be avoided as far as possible.

The mains input to the transformer may be shunted with a capacitor of 10 nF or so, to clean up any high frequency noise on the mains. These must be made for this purpose - 250 V AC working or better.

The rectifier bridge may be shunted with a 10 nF capacitor of suitable voltage rating to reduce switching noise. It is recommended that the main reservoir capacitors also be shunted with non-electrolytic capacitors of 1 uF or so to reduce their high frequency impedance.

For the best results each amplifier should be fed from a separate supply so that loading on one is not coupled to another.

For the purist, each power rail would be fully regulated and a proper mains filter would be used to eliminate any remaining mains-borne interference.

## Power Supply Ripple Monitor

The purpose of this circuit is to continuously monitor the ripple voltage on a capacitor and light an LED if that voltage exceeds about 2 V peak to peak. This will show up those peaks in your programme material which cause distress in the power supply and which may be detracting from the overall clarity of reproduction.

## Construction

Construction is very simple and straightforward, provided care is taken to ensure that the polarity of each semiconductor is correct.

The PCB is laid out with two circuits in mirror image to allow stereo pairs of amplifiers or single split rail amplifiers to be accommodated easily.

If desired, the polarity of all the semiconductors may be reversed using a BC212L transistor instead of the BC182L.

PARTS LIST

| Resistors (all $1 / 4$ W, 5\%) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| R1 | 1k0 |
| R2 | 10k |
| R3 | See Table 1 |
| Capacitors |  |
| C1 | 140250 V polycarbonate |
| Semiconductors |  |
| Q1 | BC182L |
| ZD1 | SV6 400 mW zener |
| ZD2 | 27v 400 mW zener (required if supply voltage over 35 v ) |
| LED1 | red LED |

PCB (see Buylines)


The dual ripple monitor PCB with one circuit built onto it. For use with two mono single rail amps, you can saw the board in half - or use two boards for a stereo split rail amplifier.

Fig. 6 (Left) Circuit diagram of the ETI Ripple Monitor.

## HOW IT WORKS

The circuit is connected across the reservoir capacitor of the power supply. C1 is normally charged to about the same voltage as the reservoir capacitor and is also discharged by the same amount between charges. If the subsequent recharge is great enough, the current which flows through R1 and R2 will be enough to
turn on Q1 hard and illuminate the LED. ZD1 is a zener diode which provides protection for Q1 base at switch-on and also a convenient discharge path for C 1 in normal operation.

R3 limits the current in the LED and in conjunction with ZD2, limits the voltage reaching Q1 collector to a safe value.


TABLE 1


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$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Distortion } & 0.1 \% \text { typically } 28 \text { watts } \\ \text { Mains supply } & 220.250 \text { volts } 50 \mathrm{~Hz}\end{array}$
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## DESIGNER'S NOTEBOOK

# Don Keighley discusses the advantages and disadvantages of capacitively-coupled and direct-coupled preamplifiers in tape playback systems. A new IC from National Semiconductor now gives the designer greater freedom of choice. 

To most engineers, direct-coupling an audio tape playback head (cassette or reel-toreel) to its playback preamplifier seems incongruous. Direct-coupling implies that there is-a possibility of direct current flow through the head which will cause erasure of parts of the recorded signal - consequently most tape preamplifier designs have a capacitively-coupled input stage. An example of this is shown in Fig. 1

The playback head in Fig. 1 is shown connected to the preamplifier by a length of screened cable (with the screen earthed): the input preamplifier stage is shown within the brokentined box. Capacitor C1 prevents direct current flow from the preamplifier to the playback head which would otherwise occur via transistor-biasing resistor R1

The value of this coupling capacitor depends primarily upon the input impedance of the preamplifier and can be calculated from the formula:

$$
C 1=\frac{1}{2 \pi f_{0} R}
$$

where $f_{0}$ is the low-frequency corner frequency and $R$ is the preamplifier input impedance(assumed to be purely resistive in this example). For a low-frequency corner of, say, 10 Hz and an input impedance of 50 k , the capacitor value should be 320 nF .

Now, if the preamplifier had a flat frequency response (ie equal gain at all frequencies in the audio band) this capacitor value could be OK. However, tape preamplifiers have an increased gain at low frequencies of about 25 dB (ie an 18 times increased response at low frequencies). Input noise, which increases with low frequency anyway, thus causes high output noise levels after amplification. Without resorting to the use of a less noisy preamplifier and tape head (both of which will be more expensive), the only other way of reducing this noise is to increase the value of the coupling capacitor. Increasing the


Fig. 1 Simplified detalls of a capacitively-coupled tape preamplifier input stage showing bias resistor, coupling capacitor and tape playback head.
capacitor, say, 200 -fold (to about 64uF) will reduce output noise to an acceptable level.

## Problems

The upper limit of the capacitor value is set by the turn-on time of the preamplifier - at the instant of switchon this capacitor is fully discharged but must charge up to the preamplifier input voltage via the input impedance. If we assume that the input impedance is, as in the previous example, 50 k , then it will take about two time-constants (a useful rule-ofthumb!) for the capacitor to charge up to about $90 \%$ of the final voltage.

$$
\text { Now } \begin{aligned}
2 \mathrm{CR} & =2 \times 64 \times 10^{-6} \times 50000 \\
& =6.4 \text { seconds }
\end{aligned}
$$

In most applications this time is too long and so a trade-off between time and output noise must be made - not a satisfactory arrangement.


Fig. 2 Graph of approximate tape signal loss as a function of direct current through the tape head during playback, for 100 plays. The pre-recorded signal on the tape is a 10 kHz sine wave.

The most effective way to get a significant improvement in signal-to-noise ratio is, in fact, to direct-couple the playback head to the preamplifier. But this causes erasure of signal - or does it? Figure 2 shows a graph of direct head current against recorded signal loss, for a recorded signal frequency of 10 kHz which has been replayed 100 times. Severe signal loss does not occur unless the direct current through the playback head exceeds 30 uA or so. As long as this current is kept much lower, say an order of magnitude less than 30 uA , no signal loss will occur at all.

National Semiconductor has released a preamplifler IC (the LM1897) for use in such a tape playback system, which en-

## FEATURE : Designer's Notebook

sures that the direct current through the playback head is, typically, as low as 0.5 uA . A simplified circuit showing the IC's


Fig. 3 Simplified details of a direct-coupled tape playback system. The transistor bias resistor is now coupled to the transistor base via the playback head. With a low bias current the DC voltage across the head is low ( $<\mathbf{1} \mathbf{m V}$ ) and the input stage is virtually balanced.
method of connection is given in Fig. 3. The quasi-balanced arrangement of the circuit means that screened cable with two twisted signal leads and an earthed screen can be used, thus decreasing capacitive hum pickup and crosstalk (from the other channel in a stereo system).


Fig. 4 Internal block diagram of the LM1897, showing leadout pin numbers.
An internal block diagram of the whole IC is shown in Fig. 4. Constant current generators provide the bias current for the input stages of the preamplifier (the input stages are shown as $\times 25$ amplifiers) and they set the bias current for each amplifier to about 0.5 uA. Each input stage is followed by an operational amplifier, to allow equalisation and further amplification (with the use of feedback networks) before the final output. The output signal is taken either via a diode (for diode switching applications) or straight from the operational amplifier.

IC specifications are good and include a power supply rejection of 105 dB ; distortion figures of, typically, $0.03 \%$; a wide gain bandwidth of 76 dB ( 5600 times) over a $0-20 \mathrm{kHz}$ bandwidth; and a power supply range of $4-18 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{DC}$.

The circuit of a typical stereo tape playback system is shown in Fig. 5. Equalisation is that of a standard audio cassette system for ferric cassette tapes (ie corner frequencies of 50 Hz and 1.3 kHz ). Reducing R1 to 33 k changes the upper corner frequency from 1.3 kHz to 2.3 kHz to give the required equalisation for chromium dioxide tape. Circuit gain is 200 at a frequency of 1 kHz , but can be increased or decreased by reducing or increasing resistors R1 and R2 equally. Altering these two resistors equally will not affect the response of the circuit - just the overall gain.


Fig. 5 Circuit of a typical stereo tape (ferric) playback system. To adjust circuit equalisation to suit chromium dioxide tape, see text.

Resistor R7, along with switch SW1, provides an optional muting facility. The value of this resistor should, at all times, be at least $10 \times$ RT. In a stereo application the equivalent resistor of the other channel can be coupled to the same single-pole switch.

## Other Responses

Of course, the IC can be used for applications other than tape playback systems. If we remember that the frequency response of the circuit is dependent on components in the operational amplifier's feedback loop, then it is a simple job to change the response. Figure 6, for example, shows the circuit for a microphone preamplifier which has a flat frequency response.

The circuit is capacitively-coupled to allow its use with a microphone, or other signal source, which is referred to ground - some sources cannot be directly coupled due to their nature. Slower tum-on time and increased low-frequency noise are the consequences (although noise is not such an important consideration as it is in a tape playback system because of this circuit's flat response). Performance is still good and its low power consumption and supply voltage make the circuit ideal for battery operation.


Fig. 6 A capacitively-coupled microphone preamplifier. The flat frequency response of the circuit means that low-frequency noise is not such an important consideration as in a tape playback system.

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## So you think you know about microphones? After reading this article by Vivian Capel you will !

Along with the loudspeaker, the microphone is the most often used transducer in the world. In broadcasting, recording, noise measurement and communications; they come in all sorts and sizes. Millions are in use at any given moment. Yet unlike the loudspeaker, they are little understood except by the professional user. As with any other component, appreciation of the working principles and operation helps considerably in the choice of a suitable unit for a particular purpose and its subsequent utilisation. This article will explore these factors with a view to making the most suitable choice.

## Transducer Types

There is more than one way of converting sound into electrical energy, and most of the practical ones have been used in various microphone designs. Some of these are as follows:
Carbon: Carbon granules are packed between two plates, often also made of carbon, one of which is fixed and the other moveable. The moving one is linked to a diaphragm so that sound pressure waves acting on it alternately compress and
release the granules. This produces a variation of resistance across the plates through the granules. A current is passed through from an external DC source, which varies according to the resistance fluctuations.

An output voltage can be obtained by a resistance/capacity coupling circuit or by means of a transformer. The transformer primary, DC source and microphone are connected in series, so that an AC output signal appears across the secondary.

The advantage of the carbon microphone is high output (it can drive an earpiece direct with no amplification) and it is also extremely robust. Disadvantages are poor frequency response due to the inertia of the moving system, non-linearity (and hence distortion) and noise produced by the granules rubbing over each other. Uses are therefore confined at present to telephone and other communications.
Crystal: Various natural and man-made substances such as rochelle salt (sodium potassium tartrate), quartz, tourmaline, barium titanate and lead zirconate titanate, exhibit the piezoelectric effect - they generate a voltage when subject to stress or strain. The basic crystal microphone consists of a thin


Fig. 1 (Left) Diagram of a crystal microphone.
Fig. 2 (Right) Diagram of a carbon microphone.
wafer of crystal secured at one side but free at the other. A cone is mounted with its apex bearing against the wafer near its free side and the sound pressure variations cause sympathetic flexing of the crystal and the production of a corresponding voltage.

Variations of this are the bimorph, which has two wafers cemented together to give a push-pull effect, whereby one is stretched while the other compressed; this gives twice the output and partial cancellation of non-linearities. There is also the multimorph, or sound-cell, which has several crystal elements and dispenses with the cone; the sound activating the crystals directly. Output is lower, but cone resonance is eliminated.

The advantage of the crystal unit is that of a high output voltage without an external DC source; it is also relatively inexpensive. Disadvantages are its fragility; the wafers crack easily with physical shock and they are affected by humidity. Manmade crystals are rather better than the natural ones in these respects. Frequency response is uneven and poor at the top end due to inertia effects. The main disadvantage is the very high impedance (around 1 M 0 ) which results in severe loss of high frequencies over comparatively short screened cables due to capacitance effects.

When used (with short leads) to drive valve input circuits in cheap PA amplifiers and tape recorders, the high output and high impedance eliminate the need for an input transformer. They are also used to measure vibration in some industrial applications.
Moving-Iron: A steel disc is supported over the pole-pieces of a permanent magnet on which are wound a pair of coils. It vibrates as a result of the sound pressure wave and so the spacing between the disc and the polepieces varies. The magnetic field also varies therefore and the flux lines cut the windings, inducing an EMF. Variations include balanced and rocking armature types.

Advantages are robustness and that units can be made very small if required. They can also be used for machinery vibration tests which would destroy other types of transducer. Disadvan-


MAGNET


Fig. 3 (Left) Diagram of a moving-iron, or magnetic, microphone.
Fig. 4 (Right) Diagram of a moving-coil microphone.
tages are poor frequency response, pronounced resonance of the disc and distortion caused by unequal flux variation. They are rarely used other than for vibration or sub-miniature applications.
Moving-coil: One of the most common types of transducer, the moving-coil microphone works in exactly the same way as a loudspeaker, only in reverse. The coil at the apex of the cone or diaphragm is immersed in a magnetic field between the concentric poles of a permanent magnet. Movement of the cone and coil induces current into the windings which is proportional to the sound pressure acting on the cone.

The advantages are high quality signals with extended frequency response and the ability to withstand hard usage. It is not easily overloaded by very loud sounds. The disadvantage is the comparatively high mass of the cone/coil assembly which puts a resonance peak in the frequency response between $2-5 \mathrm{kHz}$. This is a particular drawback for public address work where any resonance in the microphone response will initiate early acoustic feedback. With some microphones the peak can be $5-6 \mathrm{~dB}$ or even more, but the better models have it damped to around $2-3 \mathrm{~dB}$. Double-transducer models are available, although these are expensive. They work like a speaker with a woofer and tweeter, one handling the low and the other the high frequencies. An electronic crossover ensures that only those frequencies within the designed range of each unit are supplied to the output. The resonant peaks of each are pushed outside of the pass range, so a flat response free from peaks is achieved.

With some applications the moving-coil resonance peak is considered an advantage, and gives what is sometimes termed a 'presence effect'. As the peak coincides with that part of the frequency spectrum at which most ambient noise occurs, it gives such ambience emphasis. So, background sounds are brought into on-the-spot recordings, interviews and the like to add realism. It can also brighten some instruments such as the piano and render certain vocalists with poor articulation a mite more intelligible. It will also emphasize a lisp, and give strings a wiry tone.


Fig. 5 Dlagram of a ribbon microphone.

Ribbon: A corrugated ribbon is suspended edgeways between the pole pieces of a magnet so that as the air molecules impinge upon it, it moves back and forth and generates a current. In effect it is a single-turn moving coil without a cone. The impedance is very low, around 0.1 ohms and so a built-in matching transformer is required. The area affected by the sound wave is small and so the output is also low. Some increase in efficiency is obtained in some models by mounting a small parabolic wave-guide in front of the ribbon like a minature horn.

The advantage is that the ribbon has a very low mass, resulting in an extended high-frequency response and excellent response to transients. The resonance is high, near or beyond the normal range, so that the response is smooth over the normal audio spectrum. This makes it well suited for public address use. It has a warm, natural tone.

The low output is not a major disadvantage as modern designs give little less than many moving-coils and most input, circuits possess sufficient sensitivity. Ribbons are rather fragile,
though, and can be damaged by shock or by blowing into them (never 'test' any microphone by this means). They tend to be expensive but not more so than the better moving-coils. Bass is over-emphasized when used close to the lips and the explosive consonants $p$ and $b$ can have a shattering effect. Pop shields of foam rubber or other material are frequently used to minimise this.

Note that not all ribbon microphones are free from resonances. Some have a peak designed-in to satisfy the demand from some quarters for a presence effect!
Capacitor: The value of a capacitor depends in part on the distance between the plates. If one is fixed but the other can be moved by air pressure variations, the distance (and hence the capacitance) will be varied. Capacitor microphones consist of a plastic metal-coated diaphragm stretched over a circular shallow cavity in a metal casing. The back of the cavity serves as the fixed plate, while the diaphragm is the moving one. Aluminium or gold is used for the metal coating, and the diaphragm is sometimes embossed to give a required degree of elasticity.


Fig. 6 Diagram of a capacitor microphone.
As the capacitance varies, current from an external source flows in and out of the device, and a signal voltage is developed over a series resistor. The applied voltage tensions the diaphragm, imparting rigidity, and so enabling it to move accurately in response to the sound pressure variations.

The diaphragm has a low mass which gives the advantage of a flat and extended frequency response, free from resonance peaks over its range, and an excelient response to transients.

A disadvantage is the need of a high polarising voltage, usually about 50 V . The capacitance of the transducer is small, around $20-30 \mathrm{pF}$, and so are the variations. Thus the high voltage is required to produce usable output fluctuations. This means that the device has a very high impedance which would cause excessive HF loss over even a few inches of screened cable. To overcome this the preamp is included in the microphone case, receiving its power from the polarising supply.

This supply must be incorporated in the equipment input circuits; a means for conducting the current must also be provided through the cable. This can take the form of 'phantom' powering, in which one pole of the supply is conveyed along the signal wires through a real or artifical centre tap to the input transformer, and the other pole along the braiding. Another


Fig. 7 Phantom powering of a capacitor mike. The supply is sent via the centre tap on the transformers and the screening.


Fig. 8 A-B powering. Both signal wires ares used by means of capacitively-coupled split transformer windings. This avoids using the screen to conduct current.
method is A-B powering, where the two supply poles are carried by the two signal wires - these are DC-isolated from each other by capacitors between split windings on the internal output and equipment input transformers.

A further disadvantage is that the microphones and their ancillary equipment are expensive. This is why they are usually found only in broadcast and recording studios, or other professional applications.

There is another method of utilising the advantages of the capacitor principle without requiring polarising voltages; this is by using it to tune a small FM radio frequency oscillator and demodulator. The capacitance variations produce frequency modulations which are demodulated to produce an AF output signal. This system is used with Sennheiser capacitor microphones.
Electret: A comparative newcomer to the scene, the electret is a capacitor microphone but with the polarising charge permanently implanted in the diaphragm. The diaphragm is placed between the plates of an air-spaced capacitor which is charged from a high-voltage source. The diaphragm is heated and then allowed to cool, whereupon the charge is fixed and permanent.

It needs to be thicker than the normal capacitor microphone, which increases its mass and curtails its transient and frequency response. An internal preamp is still required, but this can be a simple two-transistor design operating from a single internal 1V5 cell.

The advantages are a smooth extended response which, although not to the standard of powered capacitor models, is very good and better than most moving-coils. The diaphragm resonance is high (typically $8-10 \mathrm{kHz}$ on the better models), and unlike the midrange resonance of the moving-coil, this can be tamed with a little treble cut on the tone control. Electrets are light and can be made quite small, making them ideal for the tieclip units which are favoured by many speakers and entertainers. In this case the battery cell can be a pen-torch HP7 housed in the microphone plug, or a small mercury cell in the microphone itself. The current drain is very small (a fraction of a milliamp) and a long battery life can be expected.

A major advantage is cost, as electrets are very inexpensive. Unfortunately this had encouraged many makers to produce poor specimens which can give disappointing results. As with capacitor mikes, they are affected by high humidity and can be overloaded by very loud sound sources. Given a good make, the electret has much to commend it for general use and has been found particularly useful for public address work, where the absence of a mid-range resonance enables feedback to be more easily controlled.

## Directional Response

The manner in which a microphone responds to a sound field differs according to the operating principles and, of course, is important for choosing the correct type for a particular task. task.
Omnidirectional: When the back of the diaphragm of a microphone is sealed, there is an isolated body of air trapped in
the enclosure, just as in a sealed speaker cabinet. This exerts a fixed pressure against which the diaphragm works. The sound pressure wave is altemately greater and less than the pressure exercised on the back of the diaphragm by the trapped air, so the diaphragm moves backwards and forward. Now sound pressure (like barometric pressure) exerts force in all directions, not only in the direction of sound propagation. So, just as a barometer will indicate pressure of air irrespective of how it is mounted, the pressure microphone will react to sound whether pointed toward the sound source or not.

It is therefore said to be omnidirectional, responding to sounds coming from all directions. This characteristic only holds good up to the freqeuency where the wavelength is greater than the diameter of the diaphragm. Above this (at


Fig. 9 Polar diagrams of nominal directional response. (a) cardioid; (b) hypercarioid; (c) figure eight; (d) polar response varies with frequency; plots are given for six different frequencies.
shorter wavelengths) the microphone begins to exhibit directional properties. When pointing at $90^{\circ}$ from the sound source there are interference effects across the diaphragm, with different parts being affected by different portions of the sound wave at the same time. It can therefore only respond to a limited extent, proportional to the resultant pressure over the whole area.

When the microphone is pointing in the opposite direction to the sound source, the diaphragm is in an acoustic shadow for these short wavelengths, as all objects cast a sound shadow behind them (due to diffraction) when their size is greater than the wavelength of the sound. Hence the microphone response is very low at such frequencies in that position. To give some idea of the frequencies involved, at $1^{\prime \prime}$ the frequency is 13.5 kHz , at $1.5^{\prime \prime}, 9 \mathrm{kHz}$. Most modern microphones have diaphragms smaller than 1 " so the effect only occurs at the upper limits of the audio spectrum.
Cardioid: If an aperture is made in the chamber behind the diaphragm so that it is no longer sealed but is open to atmospheric pressure, the mode of operation is changed. Sound pressure is exerted on both sides of the diaphragm which, if equal, would result in zero movement and output.

However, access to the rear through vents at the sides of the microphone is restricted so that the pressure is not equal. Furthermore, the direct action of air molecules moving back and forth along the axis of propagation imparts energy to the
front of the diaphragm when the source is situated at the front. Therefore part of the resulting motion is due to the velocity of the air molecules, so the microphone is often termed a velocity type. Pressure differences also are involved so it can be known as a pressure gradient microphone.

When the sound source is to the side of the microphone, similar pressure differences exist between the front and back of the diaphragm but there is no direct impingement of air particles on the front of the microphone. In fact, there can be limited velocity effect on the back of the diaphragm due to diffraction around the edges of the vent. Hence the output is much lower, with sounds coming from the rear of the microphone being almost completely cancelled and producing very little output.

The unit is therefore cirectional, favouring sounds arriving from the front and progressively rejecting others as the angle from the front increases. When plotted on a circular graph (in which the concentric circles represent the output level) the response resembles a heart-shape - hence the term cardioid.
Hypercardioid: If the acoustic resistance offered by the vents is modified, so that pressure exerted on the back of the diaphragm is increased, the response to sounds arriving from the side is reduced even further, and the directivity increases. The polar response is therefore narrower and becomes a hypercardioid. One drawback is that the increased rear sensitivity often more than cancels the effect of sounds coming from the rear on the front of the diaphragm. This results in a negative lobe at the rear.
Figure Eight: Ribbon microphones are equally sensitive to sounds coming from the front or rear unless the back of the instrument is deliberately restricted by pads. As they are velocity devices, the response to sounds coming from the sides is zero. The polar diagram with its front and rear lobes therefore appears like a figure eight. Some ribbon models have been designed to give a cardioid or hypercardioid polar response by using sound guides at the front and suppression at the rear.
Gun Microphone: These use an interference tube in conjunction with a pressure gradient transducer to give a highly directional forward response. The tube is open at the end and has a series of slots or holes running along one side.

When pointed at the source, pressure waves enter the end of the tube and the side holes to arrive simultaneously at the transducer diaphragm. When the source is to one side, the sound follows various paths of different lengths - the shortest


Fig. 10 (a) Sound enters gun microphone from the end and side to arrive at the diaphragm simultaneously when the source is the front. (b) With a source at the side, sound paths differ in length. When the difference is half a wavelength cancellation occurs. This happens over a range of frequencies due to the different spacing of the holes.

A Sennheiser MKH 816 shotgun-type mike with extreme directionality. Typical applications are sports broadcasts, studio, film and animal recording.
being through the hole nearest the transducer, and the longest being via the end of the tube. If the difference between these is half a wavelength, they will cancel and there will be zero pressure exerted on the transducer.

Obviously this happens at only one frequency, but as there is a series of holes there will be cancellation effects for all frequencies within the range of the tube. Cancellation also occurs when the path difference is $11 / 2,21 / 2,31 / 2$ (and so on) times the wavelength. Of course there are multiple paths, not just the two that provide cancellation, but being spaced between the critical pair these tend to balance out and produce secondary cancellation.

The tube is only effective at frequencies above the halfwavelength value of its total length - below this it reverts to ordinary hypercardioid operation or whatever the transducer mode is without the tube. Some gun microphones have omni transducers, which seems odd since there is no directivity at all below the tube frequency range. Omnis can be identified by having no vents behind the diaphragm. The half-wavelength frequency of a 2 ft tube is around 280 Hz . Directivity increases linearly with frequency.

## Frequency Response

Frequency response is often quoted between two limits, such as $30 \mathrm{~Hz}-18 \mathrm{kHz}$. This is useless as it does not specify the levels at which the given limits are measured; they could be at $-3 \mathrm{~dB},-20 \mathrm{~dB}$ or any level in between. Furthermore, they give no indication of the flatness or otherwise of the response. An improvement is to give level limits such as $30 \mathrm{~Hz}-18 \mathrm{kHz} \pm 3 \mathrm{~dB}$. This means that the limit frequencies (and all in between)do not vary by more than $\pm 3 \mathrm{~dB}$.

Even this is not entirely satisfactory as it does not reveal whether deviations are sharp peaks or broad plateaus, nor their frequencies. The only certain method is the response curve, but even here there are pitfalls. Take a careful look at the vertical calibration; if the divisions are denoting large steps, the curve will look a lot flatter than it really is. The divisions should be in 1 or 2 dB steps, but 4 or 5 dB increments are not unknown and so can be misleading.

The actual response required depends on the application, but for most, smoothness is more important than extent.


Fig. 11 Which microphone would you prefer, (a) or (b)? A close look at the vertical calibration shows that the frequency response is the same for both. Always check calibration when comparing response curves.

## Electrical Characteristics.

Sensitivity: The output must be sufficient to fully drive the input circuit, otherwise a power amp may not attain full power or a poor signal-tonoise ratio may result in other equipment. Specifications can be confusing due to the many ways in which sensitivity can be expressed - it stipulates the electrical output obtained for a given sound pressure, and both of these factors can be given in several different units.
Impedance: There are three commonly used impedance ranges; low ( $30-50$ ohms), medium (200-1000 ohms, and sometimes also called low) and high ( 47 kilohms). High impedance screened cables result in HF losses over all but short lengths, while low impedance is vulnerable to resistive losses over long cable lengths and noise due to connecting plug contacts. It is the medium impedance, 200 ohms in particular, that is commonly used by professionals, and it is taking over from the previous standard of 600 ohms. Impedances in this range match well with most transistor input stages and can be fed without the use of a transformer.
Noise: When placed in a vacuum with no air actuation of the transducer, a microphone will still produce an output. This is due to thermal agitation of the wire in the case of moving-coil or ribbon units; for capacitor microphones it is caused by similar agitation of the diaphragm metalising, plus irregularities in the supply and noise in the preamp. Owing to the extra sources, the latter generate more noise than the former.

There are several ways of specifying microphone noise the simplest is the actual output in microvolts. This may be weighted to take account of the nuisance effect that some frequencies have over others. The DIN $45-405$ weighting curve, which peaks at between $3-4 \mathrm{kHz}$ and rolls off on either side, is commonly used.

To be meaningful, the noise should be related to the sensitivity, as a given noise level will obviously be more obtrusive with a low signal output than a high. One way of doing this is to convert the noise voltage into equivalent sound pressure - the sound pressure that would produce the same output voltage in that microphone. This may be expressed as a decibel ratio, using the hearing threshold ( 0.0002 ubar) as the reference level. Alternatively it may be expressed in phons, which is numerically the same as the $d B$ value.
Hum: Moving-coil or ribbon transducers are susceptible to hum when working in strong hum fields. Some have hum-cancelling coils built-in to minimise it. Occasionally the manufacturers a figure which indicates hum sensitivity, the unit being the microvolt per microTesla. The standard field density is 5 uTesla. Overload and Distortion: Capacitor microphones are the most easily overloaded by loud sounds so a maximum sound pressure is often quoted, 200-300 ubars being a common value. Lower output models can handle larger volumes, some going to 500 and one even to 1,000 ubars. One model designed for instrumentation applications has an extremely low output that will accept up to 5,000 ubars, a level that would destroy human hearing.

Dynamic microphones (moving-coil and ribbons) are not usually given a maximum sound pressure rating, but they often have a level specified at which distortion will rise to a particular value. This is normally $0.5 \%$ THD (total harmonic distortion), but some of the cheaper ones use a $1.0 \%$. THD reference. The description usually reads SPL for $0.5 \%$ THD $=300$ ubars (for example).

There is a tremendous range of microphones now available, making the best choice none too easy. However, if the acoustic and electrical requirements (together with the other features described) are isolated, the selection and subsequent use will be reasonably straightforward.

# BHPAK AUDOO Hismin 

HIGH QUALITY MODULES FOR STEREO MONO AND OTHER AUDIO EQUIPMENT


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# HIGH QUALITY PHONO AMPLFIERS 

Last month we gave an insight into the design procedures for low level phono signals. This month the theory is put into practice with these outstanding input amplifiers. Design and development by David Tilbrook.


The preamp has been designed specifically to overcome the problem of cartridge impedance interaction. This has been achieved by separating the MM input stage into two separate active stages (see Fig. 1). The first stage consists of a single NE5534AN configured as a linear amplifier with a closed loop gain of around 8.3. The large amount of overall negative feedback increases the input imedance of the stage so that the measured input impedance is simply that of the 470 k resistor, R 2 . Since the 5534 has a small signal bandwidth of around 10 MHz without additional
compensation, the input impedance will remain unchanged over a very wide frequency range. The high input impedance of this stage would usually allow the input capacitor C 2 to be conveniently small. However, for best noise performance the value must be increased substantially.

Capacitor C2 is necessary since it is not advisable to allow DC current from the first stage to flow through the cartridge. The value of C2 used here is 100 uF , and this sets the lower -3 dB point well below 1 Hz . The upper -3 dB point of this stage is well above 100 kHz . An extended frequency
response is necessary so that the accuracy of the RIAA equalisation is not affected by frequency response variations that might otherwise occur in the first stage.

## Equal Change

In an attempt to overcome bass problems the RIAA has proposed a change to its playback equalisation curve. The extreme bass frequencies are attenuated on playback by the addition of another time constant. This takes the form of a single-pole RC filter with a time constant of 7950 uS, ie: a -3 dB point of 20 Hz . Since the

frequency response is already flattened by the 3150 uS time constant, this new time constant gives a 6 dB attenuation rate below about 20 Hz . The resulting RIAA playback equalisation is shown in Fig. 2. Note that there are four time constants associated with the proposed RIAA equalisation: 7950 uS, 3150 uS, 318 uS and 75 uS . These are shown on the Bode plot, which is the dotted line in Fig. 2. It should be emphasised, however, that the introduction of this low frequency time constant is not sufficient to remove severe cases of turntable or tonearm resonance. Some preamps incorporate multiple-order subsonic filters that offer a very fast roll-off below 20 Hz . The problem with this is that severe cases of tonearm resonance or rumble generate distortion harmonics well above 20 Hz and into the audio spectrum. The only real cure is to remove the problem at the turntable or tonearm.

The preamp conforms to the proposed RIAA equalisation in Fig. 2. The 75 uS and 7950 uS time constants are obtained by passive RC filters at the output of the first stage. Resistors R5, R6 and capacitor C3 form a simple $6 \mathrm{~dB} /$ octave low-pass filter with a -3 dB point at 2122 Hz , and

$$
t=\frac{1}{2 \pi f}=\frac{1}{2 \pi(2122)} \div 75 \mu \mathrm{~s}
$$

Capacitor C4, together with resistors R7 and R8, form a 6 dB /octave high-pass filter with a -3 dB point at 20 Hz . which is equivalent to a 7950 uS time constant. The two remaining time constants are introduced into the negative feedback of IC2 and àre formed by the values of resistors R9, R10, R11 and capacitor C6.

This method of generating the RIAA curve offers a number of advantages over the more conventional method.

First there is a low interaction between the different time constants, so that the RIAA curve can be optimised for a particular cartridge more easily by changing the resistor or capacitor values slightly. If the 75 uS time constant is included in the negative feedback of a stage, the gain

Fig. 1 Circuit of one channel of the moving magnet input stage. Note that the RIAA equalisation is $\ln$ corporated in this stage.

## MOVING-MAGNET STAGE

The input from a moving-magnet cartridge is connected to the non-inverting input of an NE5534AN via capacitor C2. R2 provides a DC current path to the input of the differential pair in the op-amp. The gain of this stage is determinded by the ratio R4 to R3, which is around 8.3 in this case.

The resistor R1 provides a fixed resistive load necessary for best performance from an MM cartridge. Most cartridge manufacturers recommend that the input resistance be shunted by a certain amount of capacitance. This is the purpose of capacitor C1, the value of which should suit most cartridges. If you wish to optimise the value of this capacitor, don't forget to allow several hundred picofarads for the shielded cable capacitance.

The best way to enfure that the cartridge is loaded correctly is with a test record containing a square wave track, and an oscilloscope. With the correct cartridge load and a good tonearm/cartridge combination, a good square wave can be obtained.

The value of resistor $R 1$ at 47 k is effectively in parallel with R2, giving an input resistance of 43 k , slightly below the 47 k normally used for MM input stages. This is unimportant however, and will not affect performance of the cartridge. The important thing is that the value of this resistance remains constant over the full audio spectrum and beyond. In any case the value of the input resistance is easily changed by increasing the value of R1 to, say 56k instead of 47 k .

The output of the first stage is fed to two 6 dBloctave RC filters which provide one half of the RIAA equalisation. Resistors R5, R6 and capacitor C3 form a first-order. low-pass filter set at the 75 uS time constant of the RIAA curve. At these frequencies (around 2122 Hz ) the 1 uF capacitor appears as a short circuit connecting R7 and R8 in parallel with the capacitor C3. This must be compensated when choosing the value of C3 to ensure the correct RIAA equalisation. Similarly C4, R7 and R8 form a low frequency high-pass fitter set at 20 Hz (the $\mathbf{7 9 5 0} \mathbf{u S}$ time constant).

The output of these two filters is fed to the input of the second op-amp stage. The remaining RIAA equalisation is accomplished by the feedback loop around this stage. At frequencies below 500 Hz the 56n capacitor C6 has relatively high impedance. The voltage gain is therefore determined by resistors R9 and R10. At higher frequencies, where the impedance of C6 is less, both resistors R10 and R11 are in circuit. The capacitor C5 decreases the gain at DC, of the second stage to unity, ensuring a low DC offset at the output and therefore symmetrical output stage clipping.

The $1 \mathrm{M0}$ resistor R 12 ensures that the DC voltage on the output remains at 0 V . This is important so that operation of the selector switch following the stage will not cause thumps in the output.

Resistors R13, R14 and capacitors C8, C9 isolate the supply to the stage in order to decrease the effects of interactions between stages and to ensure freedom from 50 Hz ripple.
of the stage must decrease to unity at a suitably high frequency, so the stage must be compensated for unity gain to prevent instability. In the MM stage the gain of the second stage does not drop below 10; since the NE5534AN is internally compensated for gains of three or above no additional compensation is required.

## Moving Coil Input

The complete circuit diagram for the moving coil input stage is shown in Fig. 4. The collectors of the LM394 are connected to the input of an NE5534, which functions as a high-gain differential amplifier, providing adequate open loop gain to ensure low
distortion and a flat frequency response when negative feedback is applied. The input choke is used to minimise the stage's susceptibility to RF noise.

The input impedance of the stage is determined by the parallel combination of R1 and R2, around 65 ohms for the values shown. This should be suitable for most moving coil cartridges, but is easily changed if required. The DC operating point of the LM394 is determined by the constant current source formed by Q1, Q2, R3 and R6. So the current in resistor R2 is determined by this constant current source and the DC current gain of the LM 394 . Hence the value of R2 can be increased, in order to increase the input


Fig. 2 Old and 'new' RIAA equalisation curves (solid line). The individual time constants (Bode plot-dotted lines) to produce the response are also shown.


Fig. 3 Component overlay for the moving magnet stage.

PARTS LIST

impedance, over a fairly wide range of values without affecting the operation of the circuit.

Once again the input coupling capacitor C 4 is used to prevent DC current from flowing through the cartridge. Capacitor C 4 is shunted by C3, a 10 n capacitor, so that the base of the first transistor in the LM394 is decoupled for RF, through C2. Capacitor C2 represents a shunt capacitance to ensure correct loading of the moving coil cartridge. The value shown should be suitable for most cartridges, but can be changed for optimisation with any particular cartridge.

To prevent loading the 5534A, the feedback resistor R8 is kept above 600R, ie:680R. Resistor R7 effectively increases with the cartridge and must be kept as low as possible for best noise performance. The value of 6 R8 chosen gives the stage gain of around 100 , which is too high. This is corrected, however, by a simple passive voltage divider at the output, formed by R9 and R10. Capacitor C9 doubles as a feedback isolation capacitor to ensure that reactive components in the load cannot cause a phase shift sufficient to cause oscillation.


TWO TURNS AAOUND CENTRAL 'LEG'

Fig. 4 Circuit of one channel of the moving coll input stage. Components for the other channel are designated R101, C101, IC101, etç.

## HOW IT WORKS

## MOVING-COIL PREAMP

The input from a moving coil cartridge is fed via 11 and capacitors C3 and C4 to the base of one of the transistors in the LM394, which functions as a differential input stage.

Q1 and Q2 form a constant current source, which stabilises the DC operating point and ensures a high impedance source to the emilters of the differential pair. The constant current source works by ensuring that a constant voltage is maintained across a fixed value of resistance. Resistor R3 is used for this purpose, with the base emitter voltage of Q2 expressed across it. If the current through $R 3$ were to try to increase even slightly, the voltage on the base of Q2 would be increased, turning Q2 on harder. This causes the voltage on the collector of Q2 to decrease, decreasing the current through R3. So Q2 provides negative feedback acting to correct any deviations in the current flowing through the differential pair.

The collectors of the LM394 are shunted by the in0 capacitor C5. This decreases the gain of the first stage at high frequencies and helps to ensure stability (ie: freedom from high frequency oscillations).

The input stage is operated in full dif. ferential mode by connecting both collectors to inputs of the NE5534AN. If this is not done, the voltage gain of the input stage is decreased and the signal-to-noise ratio is degraded. Because differential pairs have
two base-emitter junctions in the input circuit, their total equivalent input noise is inferior to that of a single transistor. However, since it is possible using a differential pair to obtain noise figures of the same magnitude as the thermal noise of the cartridge, the marginal decrease in the theoretically best signalio-noise ratio is of little consequence. On the other hand the jnherent linearity of a differential pair offers a significant advantage over a single transistor, improving both distortion and high frequency stability.

Capacitor C7 ensures stability of the op-amp by providing adequate compensation for the increased gain around the stage dueto the differential pair. C9 provides DC isolation of the stage. The resistors R9 and R10 form a potential divider to decrease the signal level to that suitable for the MM input. If the particular moving coil cartridge used requires a different amount of voltage $g$ gain than is provided, the value of $R 9$ can be changed accordingly. Replacing R9 with a short circuit (ie: a piece of tinned copper wire in place of the resistor on the circuit board) increases the voltage gain of the stage slightly over 100.

The two RC networks, R11, C10 and R12, C11 provide isolation of the supply voltage from other stages using the same power supply. This decreases interactions between stages, thereby improving crosstalk and the overall stability of the preamplifier.

## BUYLINES

These low level input stages have been designed to deliver state-of-the-art performance - as we've not compromised on the design we suggest you don't compromise on the components. Both the MM and MC stages use high performance NE5534AN opamps; a possible alternative to this is the TDA1034 op-amp. Accept no substitutes. The LM394 and NE5534 are avallable from Watford Electronics, as is the Neosid balun
core; the latter item can also be obtained from Neosid Small Orders, PO Box 86, Welwyn Garden City, Herts AL7 1AS, Technomatic stock the LM394 and the TDA1034. The PCBs are essential to preserve the layout and earthing; a very necessary requirement if the full performance is to be achieved. Boards will be available from our PCB Service at the prices listed on page 81.

## Construction

Construction of both boards is relatively straightforward, since almost all the components are mounted on the PCBs. Resistor R1 and capacitor C1 on the moving magnet board are intended to be mounted directly across the back of the input socket. Order of construction is not critical, although it is probably easier to mount small components first, followed by the larger components such as the electrolytic capacitors, ICs and transistors; these components will be damaged if the unit is powered up with them inserted incorrectly. Shielded cable should be used on all inputs and outputs. We have used mono shielded cable rather than the stereo type for ease of soldering.

The inductor on the input of the MC stage consists of two turns wound on a ferrite balun core, 6 mm long by 13 mm wide. We used the type given in the Parts List.

Each of the PCBs is a stereo input amplifier, with each channel sharing a common input earth track running down the centre of the board. The power supply wiring from eacti channel on the board can be connected in parallel, so only three wires ( $+, 0,-$ ) need to be brought out for power.

The input earth is not connected to the 0 V line from the power supply at any place on the PCBs. This means that without a separate 0 V connection added to the input stage they will not work. This has been done deliberately

# PROJECT : Phono Amplifiers 

## SPECIFICATION

## MOVING-MAGNET INPUT STAGE

| Gain: | $74,1 \mathrm{kHz}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frequency response: | Conforms to RIAA Equalisation $\pm 0.2 \mathrm{~dB}$ (This is the performance of the prototype. The actual figure obtained will be determined by the accuracy and longterm stability of the components used.) |  |  |  |
| Total harmonic distortion: Headroom: <br> Noise: | $<0.001 \%, 1 \mathrm{kHz}, 10 \mathrm{mV}$ RMS input $>28 \mathrm{~dB}$ with respect to 5 mV RMS input signal ie:135 mV RMS max. Total equivalent input noise: $112 n \vee$ ' $A$ ', input shorted, 216 nV flat, input shorted. |  |  |  |
| SIN ratio: | Flat A-weighted | 1 mV 73 dB 78 dB | 5 mV 87 dB $92 d B$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{mV} \\ & 93 \mathrm{~dB} \\ & 98 \mathrm{~dB} \end{aligned}$ |

MOVING-COIL INPUT STAGE
Gain: 24

Frequency response: $7 \mathrm{~Hz}-135 \mathrm{kHz}+0,-1 \mathrm{~dB}$

Total harmonic distortion: $\quad<0.003 \%, 1 \mathrm{kHz}, 30 \mathrm{mV}$ input
Noise:
Total equivalent input noise: 83 nV flat, input shorted. 42 nV ' $A$ ', input shorted
56 nV flat, after RIAA Eq, input shorted 34 nV ' ${ }^{\prime}$ ', after RIAA Eq, input shorted

S/N ratio of MC stage after
RIAA Equalisation:

|  | 60 uV | 200 uV | 500 uV |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Flat | 61 dB | 71 dB | 79 dB |
| A-weighted | 65 dB | 75 dB | 83 dB |


to ensure that hum present on the earth line, due to supply bypass capacitors for example, cannot modulate the signal earth, producing hum in the output. The 0 V line on the boards is, in fact, a separate supply bypass earth line and is not equivalent to the signal earth. A separate wire should be run from the centre point ( $0 \vee$ point) of the power supply used to signal earth at the input sockets.

Both boards should be mounted in a steel box which can be mounted as a unit inside the main preamp chassis. This greatly improves the rejection to 50 Hz magnetic fields generated by nearby power transformers or 240 V cables.

## Powering Up

No setting-up procedure is required for either stage, but make a final check of all components before. applying power to the unit.
 Input stage.



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# COMPUTERCONTROLIED LIVEMUSIC 

## Computers have been making inroads into the music business for some time now, but Peter Finbarr-Smith shows how even small groups can take the whole concept much further.

Music has always been popularly regarded as a purely aesthetic activity, with the musician condescending to operate the instrument simply because there had to be some way to make his music audible to the lesser creatures who provided his meals! Along with this idea goes the thoughts of some 'purists' that there is no place at all for electronics in 'serious' music. On the practical side, however, it's hard to beat a craftily applied wah-wah pedal as an emotional shifter, just as Segovia (or John Williams) can make strong matrons weep (or so I'm told), by wiggling a finger on a guitar string!

Of course, the answer lies in technique - a method of pro-
ducing a specific effect in a listener by means of a trick, whether mechanical or electronic. Nevertheless, the 'old school' make a hasty distinction and throw their hands up in horror when a musician 'wiggles his finger' electronically! But whether the old school like it or not, they cannot halt evolution, in music or in anything else, and with the microprocessor very firmly with us, evolution will accelerate.

Whoever it was who said that the microcomputer would affect all of society was guilty of understatement. With some of the 'big name' groups turning to total computer-control of live shows it would seem that, in the near future, if you haven't got a

microprocessor inside your guitar then you might as well not bother with strings either! In fact, while it may not quite come to that in the immediate future, computer-control (of the equipment, not the music) is neither particularly difficult nor, these days, incredibly costly. Anyone owning one of the many brands of 'personal' computers can start to think seriously of some of the possibilities of equipment control, plus, perhaps, computer generated sound effects.

This article is intended to show the scope of computercontrol when applied to amplifiers and auxiliary equipment such as mixers, echo-units and (for the really advanced!) synthesisers and to show how it is done. At least, some thinking about new possibilities in music should be sparked-off.

## Programmed Pots

To begin with, a computer can control volume, treble and bass, plus any other controls, on any or all amplifiers, plus parameters on other equipment used in a live performance or in a recording studio, with an accuracy which is unrepeatable by manual means. The computer can be small and easily carried, with a minimum of setting-up. In fact, once it has been programmed, settingup is very much faster than before; probably the only adjustment necessary will be for the public address level, which is likely to be affected by the acoustics of the venue.

Although rehearsals, often conducted at a leisurely pace, can allow careful adjustment of equipment for special effects during a number on stage, there is usually very little time to make careful adjustments - especially when there are full mixers and synthesisers to take care of. The actual results are often a compromise, leaving the musicians disappointed, and the roadies (yet again) accused of sabotaging a carefully rehearsed effect. A computer, however, can re-set the whole lot quicker than you can say 'you're sacked', and can give results identical to those obtained at rehearsals. Apart from the obvious benefits of this arrangement, it is unbeatable for live recording as well saving a lot of time 'on the night'. Lights can be controlled, not only for on-off, but also for the exact level of brightness required for a difficult colour mix. Of course, once it's in the computer's memory, it never changes - although it can be changed very easily when necessary.

## Data Chains

Here's how it's done. For convenience, we shall consider a setup consisting only of amplifiers. The explanation also applies to the use of other equipment. The computer to be used for the system is set to the mode which would normally pass information to a cassette for storage, or to a printer. But now these items are replaced by the amplifiers. The computer doesn't know the difference (not so smart, eh?), and so is quite willing to send data (information) this way, even if it seems to go nowhere at all! Figure 1 shows how the system is connected, both for a


Fig. 1 How the computer control lines are wired for a small system (a), and a larger set-up (b).
small to medium set-up (a) and for a large system, which might also include such items as recording equipment and lights (b).

A cable is connected at one end to the computer's tape or printer socket, its other end going to a special socket on the back of the first amplifier in the 'chain'. Inside the amplifier the data goes to a decoder/command circuit. The data is also 'beefed up' a bit and sent on its way out of a second socket via a similar cable to the next amplifier in the chain. In this way the data is sent to each of the amplifiers, and ends up in the last unit in the chain. Other units may be added at any time by simply joining them onto the chain.

For larger systems, another gadget is added into the chain. This is called a 'digital comparator' and both the computer output and the last amplifier in the chain connect to it. This device now issues the data to the units, and there are no prizes for guessing what it does! It takes a sample of the data leaving the computer and compares it with the data coming back from the last unit. If there is any difference between the two (usually caused by a broken cable or a disconnected plug) then a red light illuminates on the comparator's front panel. Computers using the printer socket for data output will halt the program until the fault has been fixed. The comparator usually gives its warning during set-up, with the lamp lit until the whole system has been connected, as faults of this nature rarely happen during a performance.

It will be seen from Fig. 1 that there is a second cable: the clock line. The cable comprises two wires, data and clock, inside a screen (rather like a thin guitar lead) and the screen keeps interference out, as well as preventing the fast computer signals from radiating electrical noise. The clock line is used to synchronise the data signals, and will be described later in the article.

## Inside Story

Figure 2 shows a block diagram of a computer-controlled amplifier. It will be noted, after a quick glance, that the main amplifier is not actually connected in any way to the special electronics. The keen do-it-yourselfer will immediately realise that if he were to obtain the decoder/command board, then a slave amplifier would complete the unit! Quite correct. It should not be long before such boards are available, and normal amplifiers could then also be modified, possibly with a switch marked ' CC ' (Computer Control) and ' N ' (Normal), fitted to the front panel of the amplifier. However, a commercial product would either present the decoder/command board in a 'black box' for connection to a slave amplifier, or would consist of a unit combining both the board and an amplifier.

Getting back to what happens inside, it will be seen in Fig. 2 that the clock and data lines enter into and exit from the data receiver. In fact only the data enters the receiver, the clock being used to merely operate the input gate, ensuring that each bit of the data word enters the receiver at the correct time. A bit is either a ' 1 ' or a ' 0 ', and (usually) eight of these form a data word. More about that later!

As the amplifiers are in a chain, with each passing data to the next, then there has to be some means by which each unit 'knows' which commands are intended for it. The decoder takes care of this by looking at the first word in a group of words sent from the computer. If the correct address (the unit's personal name) is represented by the word, then that unit will accept the commands which follow immediately. As the data flows around the amplifier chain at the speed of light, it can be said that all units receive the data at the same time. The actual delay during the 'passing on' process occupies only millionths of a second.

Having accepted the first data word as the correct address, the receiver then passes each of the following words to the registers associated with each control on the amplifier. The registers are small memories capable of holding a single word (whereas the main computer memory can hold thousands of


Fig. 2 (Above) Block diagram of a computer-controlled amplifier.


Fig. 3 Typical data and clock signals when an eight bit word is being transmitted by the system. The data is clocked in to the registers by the pulses in the clock signal, shown here as a separate waveform. Some systems may combine the clock and data into one signal.
words). Each word stored in the registers - consisting of eight bits, either 1 s or Os - is then converted into a voltage. The voltage is then applied to the appropriate part of the preamplifier, Volume, Treble or Bass, and these 'controls' are set until the computer sends the next batch of data. This usually happens at the end of a'number, unless the controls need to be altered during the number for special effects. Some of these effects can be really startling, as when the computer has control of both tone and volume, an instrument can be made to virtual|y 'talk' In other situations, the controls on a particular amplifier may not need alteration for extended periods. One obvious occasion when alteration of volume is needed is when a guitar changes from rhythm to lead, for example, when it may be necessary to go into the melody fast, without wasting time twiddling knobs!

## Hi, Lo, Hi, Hi, Lo . . . . .

Having looked briefly at what goes on inside the amplifier, we shall now take a look at the clock and data signals. These are shown in Fig. 3. When the signal is high, it is said to be a 1 , when it is low it is said to be a 0 . The data line is normally high when in the rest state, to minimise the risk of interference producing false data. The level then changes to low before the word begins, then follows a series of 1 s and 0 ( (usually eight of them) before the data line returns high, signifiying the end of the word. The highs and lows of the word tend to flow together if there are
more than one of either type together, so the clock is used to 'chop' them into something recognisable by the decoder. In this way, the data is said to be 'clocked in'. In Fig. 3 the clock is separate from the data for this purpose, but in some systems the clock is 'buried' in the data, to be separated in the unit being controlled. Other systems use the change from the rest state into the active state as a signal to the unit to start its own clock which then clocks the data into the receiver. The choice of method seems to depend on the manufacturer's individual preference.

So now that we all know how it works, let's take a look at the programming, without which the system is useless.

## Programming

This job logically falls to a roadie. There is much said about roadies, but with the musicians all busy, who else is there? Joking aside, this isn't such a bad thing, as many of the 'gear humpers' are of exactly the right temperament to do an efficient job on the programming. It goes like this: the equipment having been set up for practice, the various controls need to be set. As the controls are now electronic (no, they're not pots driven by motors 1 , they have to be set up from the computer keyboard. First the address of the unit in question is given by the programmer, and then the various controls are set, one by one. During this process, the compu'er is programming itself in answer to the questions and, if the set-up is satisfactory, then this represents the repertoire-entry for that number. Alterations can be carried out by simply recalling a unit's address, and reentering the setup information. In a number of cases the levels used for practice are different from those used on a gig, so the programming may actually be done in silence, based on live experience. Normally a 'frame' program will be used, which has been prepared in advance, and which asks the appropriate questions, thus considerably speeding up the whole process. A typical example of questions (and answers) seen on a computer monitor is shown in Fig. 4.
in this example, the system is capable of controlling 26 units (amplifiers, mixers, lights, etc), and these are given alphabetic addresses for convenience. In fact, the number of unique combinations in an eight-bit data word is 256 , so there is
no reason why a system should not have numbered units - up to 256, if necessary! Ideas for multi-group outdoor concerts arise herel The numbers following the questions relate to the settings of the controls. Each control is capable of 256 positions (corresponding to a knob with 256 marked positions, if it were not electronic). It is obvious that the precision and degree of control setting is far superior to the best efforts of us mere mortalsi

From a programming point of view, a mixer is considered to be a number of amplifiers, one for each channel, and something like an echo unit has its own questions on the screen, relating to individual controls such as reverb levels for example. The same applies to the special controls on a mixer (foldback, etc). The reader may now be wondering how the computer knows what controls are available on what equipment. It knows because the frame program has been specially written to suit the group's equipment. Software (programs) has to be prepared for any serious use of a computer, but given the ground rules, the software is usually produced by a member of the group, unless a 'package' has been bought from a company specialising in machine-control (as this branch of computing is called). This is, of course, expensive and while a dozen or so of the top name groups might invest to this extent, there will be hundreds who are prepared to try it themselves, with varying degrees of success.

## Minding The Store

At rehearsal, as the gear is set up, the computer is busily programming itself. Therefore, when the group are satisfied with the performance of the equipment for that number, it is held permanently within the computer's memory, along with its title. As different numbers are practised, so a repertoire is built up. In fact this process, coupled with false starts and other problems, may take quite a long time to complete; but as with all such things, when the computer is switched off it promptly forgets everything - losing the lot! So there has to be some way of storing the information for later use.

On the smallest systems this can be done on cassette. For computers with only a small memory, a full repertoire may have to be stored in more than one section, each section being loaded during a gig - possibly in the interval, for the second section. Alternatively, the particular show may have to be assembled in advance, with just the required numbers being stored in the computer before the show starts. Each new set-up for all or just some of the equipment is sent out by pressing two keys on the computer keyboard, either between numbers, or during them, for special effects.

For larger systems, especially those being used for live recordings, a floppy disc unit is necessary, rather than a cassette recorder, as the great storage capacity and high speed of a disc unit means that a large repertoire may be stored on one disc and any part of it called up almost instantaneously.

Before the groun hegin to play the next number, the operator simply calts the lict of titles on to the screen, and a question at the bottom of the list asks: WHICH NUMBER DO YOU WANT? In answer to this, the choice is keyed-in, and the system is immediately programmed for that item. The number chosen may require a change to some (or all) of the gear during the actual performance. The operator simply presses two keys, and the reprogramming is done instantly while the group are still playing. Too simple? Well, he's got to press the keys at the right time, naturally!

## Getting Started

At the present time there is very little commercial equipment available for the computerisation of sound equipment. There is a reasonable amount of studio gear around, but it is only applicable to live recordings, and does not help the group. There is, however, some equipment in the pipeline, and we are told that this will take three distinct forms:


Fig. 4 Typical screen readout during programming.
The 'bare board' type of computer-controllable preamplifier, which can drive slave amplifiers directly or can be fitted inside a normal amplifier.

- The above preamp inside a case, complete with power supplies and ready for use with slave amplifiers.
- The complete computerised amplifier in several output wattages: an almost featureless black box with no controls at all, except a power-on lamp and an instrument input socket in the front, with the two computer sockets on the back.

Other expected equipment may take longer to appear, such as echo units, effects generators, lighting control units, mixers, and a synthesiser with no controls. Needless to say, the latter item will not be cheap! $A$

So do we sit back and wait? Well, if the preamplifier boards are going to be available reasonably soon, then we still need a computer, and some timeto learn to program it, so perhaps that should be the first step. Computers such as PET, Apple, TRS-80 and so on, are reasonably priced and are potentially suitable, but even if there is a printer socket (there will certainly be a cassette socket) available, we still need to add a clock line. This is achieved by finding the point inside the computer where the system clock enters the printer or cassette circuitry, and using gates and a counter (three integrated circuits needed), the correct number of clock pulses can be sent along with the printer data (from a spare pin on the printer socket).

If the chosen computer has only a cassette socket, then the modification is still not too difficult. Having found the clock, we must now find the data where it enters the cassette circuit. This is brought out in the same way as the clock, or, ideally, to a new socket fitted for the purpose, to the computer. And we're ready for business! The foregoing is not as difficult as it may sound, but it certainly takes guts to stand by and watch a roadie disembowel a new microcomputer! For those who can't face that, take heart. There is at least one computer specially designed for the job already available, ready to plug in and run.

## Conclusion

In the musical field as much as in any other, the microcomputer will make a powerful contribution toward evolution. Its applications are limited only by the imagination of the user. As the machines become lower in price (because everyone in Britain except you has already got three of the things), we should be seeing simple guitar tuning aids and so on, being run by computers almost powerful enough to take man to the moon, and with sufficient memory to catalogue the British Museum.

#  

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SPECIFICATIONS

| Type | $0 / P$ 8 ohms | $0 / P$ 4 ohms | PSU | M/sinks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CE 608 | 38 |  | CPS 80 | H550 |
| CE 1004 | 44 | 70 | CPS150 | H550/100 |
| CE 1008 | 55 | - | CPS 150 | H550/100 |
| CE1704 | 85 | 121 | CPS 250 | HS100/150/FM1 |
| CE1708 | 125 |  | CPS 250 | HS100/150/FM1 |
| CE 3004 | 170 | 250 | CPS250 | H5150/FM2 |
| CPR1X | output | 775 mV | REC1 |  |
| MC1X | output | 2 mV | REC1 | - |
| $\times 02 / 3$ | ourdut | $775-2500 \mathrm{mV}$ | REC 1 |  |

slew
limit
30VuS
30VuS
30Vus
30Vus
30 VuS
30 Vus
$3 \mathrm{Vu5}$
3Vu5
gVus

| S/N | Sensitivity |
| :---: | :---: |
| 110 as | 775 mV |
| 110 dB | 775 mV |
| 1100 B | 775 mV |
| 110 dB | 775 mV |
| 110 dB | 775 mV |
| 11008 | 775 mV |
| 7008 | 28 mV |
| 6508 | $70 / 150 \mathrm{uV}$ |
| 9008 | 775 mV |

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Preset Size
$80-120-25$
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# ICHING COMPUTER 

The I Ching, or Yi King (which means 'Book of Changes'), is an ancient Chinese text, one of the five classics of Confucianism. The book has been used for over 2000 years as a means of divination - an oracle for predicting events. The uniqueness of the I Ching lies in its presentation of 64 symbolic hexagrams which, if properly understood and interpreted, are said to contain profound meanings applicable to daily life. Throughout the ages, 1 Ching enthusiasts have claimed that the book is a means of understanding and even controlling future events.

The hexagrams are built up out of six separate lines, one above the other. Each line can take one of two fundamental forms: a full line, 'yang' (the male cosmic principle) or a broken line, ' $\mathbf{y i n}$ ' (the female cosmic principle); further, each type of line can be either a moving or a still line. Each hexagram will thus consist of a pair of the.eight basic trigrams (pa kua) shown in Table 1.

## Page The Oracle

The oracle is consulted by creating a hexagram while reflecting on the question that is being asked. The hexagram has traditionally been created by casting 50 yarrow stalks in a special procedure which provides a certain probability structure for turning up different types of hexagram. A more recent method is based on tossing coins, but this is considered inferior and does not provide the true probabilities.

Due to the mathematical and essentially binary nature of the I Ching, the medium of digital electronics is ideal for generating the random hexagram patterns with the authentic probability structure of the yarrow stalks. Also, by using solid state indicators, a visual display taking the form of the original Chinese hexagram can be produced.

Each line of the hexagram can be in one of four states (as described above); a moving (old) yin, a moving (old) yang, a young yang or a young yin . In terms of their probabilities, all six lines can be considered as totally independent of each other.

A moving yin has a probability of occurrence of $1 / 16$, a moving yang $3 / 16$, a young yang 5/16, and a young yin


7/16. Adding these probabilities in different ways we find a probability of $1 / 2$ that a line will be yang (ie there is a $50-50$ chance between $y$ in and yang), and a probability of a $1 / 4$ that any line will be moving.

On the ETI I Ching generator the hexagram is displayed on an array of red rectangular LEDs; an additional column of green LEDs indicates any moving lines that are present. There is a
push-button which must be pressed six times to create the hexagram; each press randomly throws up one line, with the probabilities described above being derived from a fast binary counter and logic decoding gates.

The lines remain invisible until the last one is complete; the display then illuminates the entire hexagram pattern. A 'clear' button is provided for removing the hexagram, enabling

## TABLE 1

The Eight Trigrams with their commonly accepted equivalents

| Chinese <br> name | Chinese <br> meaning | Natural <br> element | Corresponding <br> direction | Moral or Mental <br> quality |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chien heaven | heaven | NW | strength |  |
| K'un | earth | earth | NE | weakness |
| chen activity | thunder | E | being active |  |
| sun bending | wind | SE | flexibility |  |
| K'an | pit | water | N | being in danger |
| li | brightness fire | S | elegance |  |
| kên tostop mountain | SW | firmness |  |  |
| Tui pleasure collection | W | foyfulness |  |  |
|  |  | of water |  |  |

further hexagrams to be created, but it is not considered advisable to cast doubt on the oracle's answers by requestioning. A frivolous attitude to the I Ching will result in meaningless answers to your questions. The hexagram that is cast can be found in the Book of Changes, and the text that accompanies it should be carefully studied before interpretation. There are further descriptions for each line that may be moving; these should be studied also. Finally, if moving lines are present, the 'change' switch should be operated and any lines that are moving will change into their opposite, thus forming a new hexagram. This hexagram should also be looked up to complete the prediction.

## Construction

By using two separate PCBs the machine can be made quite compact, most.of the room then being taken up by the PP6 battery. A smaller battery cannot be used as the current consumption with all the LEDs on is about 40 mA . As these PCBs are not double-sided there are quite a few links which must be soldered in first: 11 on the logic board and six on the display board.

When soldering in the LEDs on the display board take a very careful look at the internal photo and the overlay diagram. This display produces the actual form of the hexagram; the LEDs should all rise to exactly the same height ( 1.5 cm from the board surface to the top of the LED). Observe also their polarity; all the cathodes should be on the right.

The rest of the display board is straightforward, but it is worthwhile double-checking the transistor pinouts before soldering them all in circuit (perhaps you possess an ETI component tester?). A length of ribbon cable can then be wired to the nine lead-out points as marked on the overlay.

When assembling the logic board don't forget to use IC sockets; there is adequate room on the board for these. One problem area may be the zener diode, ZD1; the holes for this diode are very close to the socket for IC7. On our board the end of the socket was filed
Make sure that both the socket and the diode will fit before solderlng them in.

Twisted pairs of wires for connecting the switches should be soldered as indicated on the overlay diagram. The switches PB1, PB2 and SW1 should be temporarily connected


Fig. 1 The arrangement of the eight trigrams according to the legendary emperor Fu Hsi. The diagram is not upside down; south is traditionally shown at the top. Table 1 (opposite page) the commonly accepted equivalents and cardinal points according to King Wen.
up for testing purposes when assembly is complete. The leads of the ribbon cable from the display board should now be wired to the corresponding points marked on the logic PCB.

## Test Patterns

The circuit is now ready for testing, and this is easier if it is done before mounting the boards in the case.

Connect a 9 V battery (PP6) to the supply leads and operate the 'clear' switch PB2. The display should be completely blank. Now press the 'lines' switch PB1 six times; on the sixth press the display should illuminate in a random pattern. The two outside columns of red LEDs should be fully illuminated, and the centre column will consist of any combination of on or off LEDs. Some of the green LEDs might be on; if so, then operating the 'change' switch will change the state of the centre red LED in the corresponding row (from on to off or vice versa). Pressing the clear switch again should blank the display ready for another pattern.

When testing the prototype machine it was discovered that the switching threshold of the Schmitt trigger gates (IC1) can vary considerably from one pack to another. This affects the frequency of the main clock built round ICId, and the frequency of this clock will affect the brightness of the outside columns of red LEDs. Our clock had a frequency of 6 kHz with the first chip we tried, giving a well-it display, but only 800 Hz with a different chip, causing rather $\operatorname{dim}$ LEDs. If the brightness of the outside LEDs does not match the centre column LEDs, then alter the value of C6 until they are of uniform brightness.

If all is well the circuit boards can now be assembled into the case. We used the West Hyde model given in the Parts List. This case has just enough room for a PP6 battery mounted at one end between the stand-off pillars (see the intemal photo). A cutout must be made in the lid of the hexagram display, and a piece of polarizing filter sheet can be glued behind to sharpen the contrast.
manifold nature of existence, and by it mperceptix of the universe from primordial chaos. The interaction of the
complementary energies yin and yang are the source of the eternal
 their alternating patterns unfold all the natural events of the world, such as manifesting the external aspect of the same Tao. way to a philosophy of continuous regeneration. Change itself is systematized and made inteling which the 64 hexagrams flux. The 64 hexagrams symbolize all the possible situations and processes that can exist when yin and yang all this anfathomable operation sken ('spirit'). The permanent Tao, an
unchanging unity, underlies the

## HOW IT WORKS


 of the hexagram is repeatedly displayed in turn, giving the effiect of a complete display.-
The outside columns of red IEDs must also be on continuously to complete the hexagram pattern. They are driven bo pulse wavef
derived from the main lock using 6, , 6 and IC3d to produce a train of negative going
pulses. These pulses turn on Q9 for a short period in each clock cycle, allowing a current burst to illuminate the seriespararalee con
bination of LEDs (LEDs $13-24)$. Driving the LEDs in this way reducces the current consumpSW1 is the 'Change' switch; when
dosed it has the effect of turning any moving lines into their opposite state; $y^{\prime \prime}$ for yang and
 pin
XXOR gate IScc, which then acts as a logic. level-controlled inverter, to produce the
desired effect

To create another hexagram the ' RESET'
witch PB2 can be pressed. This resets the switch PB2 can be pressed thish turs swit-
counter IC2a back to zero, which in
ches the control ine high again, blaking the ches the cond retuming, the circuit to its first operating mode. The 'lines' push-button now
becomes operational again, allowing new hexagrams to be determined.

## Tao And Change

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

 is as follows: all parts of the universe
 undergo cyclic mutations and
view of creation. The static ideal gives

 mounted on top of this with sticky pads, to provide the correct height. If
there is no battery compartment, then insulated mounting pillars can be used. There is plenty of room to mount the switches - we mounted the one control switch at one end and the three control

clocks to count 6 , thus switching the control Une from high to low. $\begin{aligned} & \text { The contor line puts a low on the pin } 13 \\ & \text { input of IC1a, so inhibibing further operation }\end{aligned}$ of PB1, and allowing the fast clock to oscillate NAND gate IC3d via inverter IC5b; and by placang gate ogic low wo the inhibit pin of ICY,
the display decoder is also enabled. These controls allow the display to illuminate. Ind display are now switched to the $A, B$, and $C$ outputs of the binary counter IC2b. For each
three bit binary address that $i$ s routed through switch IC 4 from the counter ICCL, one sequent tial output of the decoder IC 6 is selected in
coniunction with the corresponding memory word. (The 5101 chip is a 256 word by four bit of two bits are used; its still the cheapest and
simplest method though) connects the base of the correspondidg PNP transistor
ches on the transistor which in turn takes the
tat anode of the associated red and green LEDS to
the positive supply rail.

The two bit memory word selected by the addresslines $A 5,6$ and 7 of $1 C 7$ i s availlable The moving line information from pin 12 is fed via Inverter ICSd and R13 to the base of
NPN transistor O8. The collector of Q8 is connected via R11 to all the cathodes of the green
 ing on Q8 and providing a ground return for

A yang line is represented by a logic low
on the data output pin 10 ; this provides one in


 Csa. This provides tobabilities of occurrence; the truth table for these gates (Table 2 ) shows how these probabilitiese are derived. For example, when the counter is siopped,
has $20-50$ chance of being either highor
bow;



 wired to the push-button signal on pin 11 of C12. The oscillator is gated on when pin 1 is
high and disabled when low (ie when PB1 is
pressed. when the clock is stopped are fed directly to two data inputs of the memory $1 \mathrm{C7}$ ( a CMOS
5101 . The data will be tored when the write Sine on pin 2 . is taken briefly low. The write
lict line is wired to the output orfics where 10
10 uS negativegoing pulse arrives 10 us after
 low pusthbutton siggal; ;he delay is provided
by R2, C2, and Schmitt inverter $\mathbf{C 1} 1 \mathrm{lb}$, and the short negative going pulse by C3, R3, and in
verter ICic. After the data has been stored, the positive going edge of this scme pulse is used to clock the slow counter IC2a which sets the
next address for writing to memory.

This circuit action takes place on each operation of the sived, when the button is
being incremented depressed and the free running clock genersixth press of the button, when the last line of the hexagram is written to memorr, $\mathbb{K} 2 \mathrm{a}$ then
 modes. Initially, the user presses ine butron PB1 six times and during this time two random binary bits are written into six sequent
tial address spaces of a memory. On the sixth press, after recording the last two bits, the circuit switches to its other mode of operation. Here, a binary tounter is cock to scan the addresses to the memor. The previously recorddisplay scanned by these same address lines. Essentially the two modes are; build up the

The line labelled 'control line' on the circuit diagram is used to switch the operating
mode. This line is taken from the output of mode. This line is taken from the outpure to the B and Coutputs of the slow binary counter ic 2a. Thus the line is normates a count of six. This control line is used do switct the address lines of the memory (ICT) and display decoder
(IC6) from the slow counter 1 C2a to the fast counter IC2b This is achieved with ICA (a atri-
pie oneotho CMO switch) whose switch-


When power is first applied to the circult, the slow counter 1 C2a is resel to al zeroes by tito When pressed, it takes the input of $1 \mathrm{IC12}$ ( (in 12 ) high; this input is normaly
held low by R1, with Cl providing switch de bouncing The pin 13 input of $I C 1$ a will be held high by the control line: thus the output on pin
11 will go ow while the input swith is pressed. This signal must initite the following a ctions:



|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |





Fig. 4 (Abōve) Component overiay for the main board.

PARTS UST

| , Resistors (all 1/4W, 5\%) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| R1 | 100k |
| R2,3 | 10k |
| R4,6 | 47k |
| R5 | 68k |
| R7,8,12,13 | 4 k 7 |
| R9 | 270R |
| R10,11 | 220R |
| R14 | 1 MO |
| Capacitors |  |
| C1 | 22 n ceramic |
| C2,3,6 | 1 nO ceramic |
| C4 | 2 n 2 ceramic |
| C5 | 10 n cefamic |
| C7 | 100 n ceramic |
| C8 | 100w 10 V tantalum |
| Semiconductors |  |
| IC1 | 4093B |
| IC2 | 4520B |
| IC3 | 40118 |
| IC4 | 4053B |
| IC5 | 4070B |
| IC6 | 4051B |
| IC7 | 5101 |
| Q1-6,9 | BC214L. |
| Q7,8 | BC184L |
| ZD1 | 6V2 400 mW zener |
| LED1-6, 13-24 | rectangular red LED |
| LED7-12 | rectangular green LED |

Miscellaneous
PB1,2 push-to-make switch SW1,2 miniature slide switch PCBs (see Buylines); PP6 battery and clip; case ref. BOC 708B (see Buylines); I Ching (Book of Changes), see Buylines.

anode LeD cathode

Fig. 5 Component overlay for the display board.

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ELECTRONIZE DESIGN


## TECHNICAL DETAILS

The basic function of a spark ignition system is often lost among claims for longer 'burn times' and other marketing fantasies. It is only necessary to consider that, even in a small engine, the burning fuel releases over 5000 times the energy of the spark, to realise that the spark is only a trigger for the combustion. Once the fuel is ignited the spark is insignificant and has no effect on the rate of combustion. The essential function of the spark is to start that combustion as quickly as possible and that requires a high power spark.

The traditional capacitive discharge system has this high power spark but, due to it's very short spark duration and consequential low spark energy, is incompatible with the weak air/fuel mixtures used in modern cars. Because of this most manufacturers have abandoned capacitive discharge in favour of the cheaper inductive system with it's low power but very long duration spark which guarantees that sooner or later the fuel will ignite. However, a spark lasting 2000uS at $2000 \mathrm{rev} / \mathrm{min}$. spans 24 degrees and 'later' could mean the actual fuel ignition point is retarded by this amount.

The solution is a very high power, medium duration, spark generated by the TOTAL ENERGY DISCHARGE system. This gives ignition of the weakest mixtures with the minimum of timing delay and variation for a smooth efficient engine.

SUPER POWER DISCHARGE CIRCUIT A brand new technique prevents energy being reflected back to the storage capacitor, giving $31 / 2$ times the spark energy and 3 times the spark duration of ordinary C.D. ystems, generating a spark powerful enough to cause rapid ignition of gven the weakest fuel mixtures without the ignition delay associated with lower power Iong burn' Inductive systems.

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TYP'ICAL SPECIFICATION

| SPAI ${ }^{\text {ETK }}$ ( POWER (PEAK) | O | 90 W |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SPARlIK ENERGY (STOHIED ENERGY) | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \mathrm{~mJ} \\ & 135 \mathrm{~mJ} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{~mJ} \\ & 65 \mathrm{~mJ} \end{aligned}$ |
| SPARK DURATION | $500 \mu \mathrm{~S}$ | $160 \mu \mathrm{~S}$ |
| OUTPUI VOLTAGE ILOAD 50pF EQI: IIVALENT TO CLEAN PLUGS) | 38 KV | 26 KV |
| OUTPUT VOLTAGE (LOAD 50pF $+500 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ EQU I VALENT TO DIRTY PLUGS) | 26 KV | 17 KV |
| VOLTAGE : RISE TIME TO 20 KV (Load 150 pF ) | $25 \mu \mathrm{~S}$ | $30 \mu \mathrm{~S}$ |

TOTAL EN I: RGY DISCHARGE should not be confused with low power inductive sys $t e m s$ or hybrid so calied reactive systems.


|  |  |  |  | 5 TELEPHONE UXBRIDGE 55399 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |



# MILITARY ELECTRONICS 

# As the Soviet military might continues to outstrip that of the NATO forces, Kurt Fleischmann reports on how Western technology can redress the balance. 

I$n$ the bow and arrow age of warfare, what mattered most was a strong arm, so that the arrow would reach the enemy; good eyesight so that the warrior could see the foe; and a good brain which could quickly discern the adversary's weaknesses and capitalise on them. In a manner of speaking, this is still what really matters today in the jet and nuclear age of warfare - except that man is now aided by sophisticated machines. Take, for example, what Marconi Space and Defence Systems Ltd (known to insiders as MSDS), call the 'Full-Solution'; a fully integrated Improved Fire Control System or IFCS.

This, created by MSDS to the specifications of the British MOD (these acronyms get everywhere), is a fire control system providing the following important qualities:

- A vastly increased hitting capacity on first or second try - at least in comparison to manually-operated Chieftain Battle Tanks.
- An increased firing power by speeding-up the process of engaging the enemy.
- The possibility, where necessary, of reaching further distances.

There is now less need for human judgement and decisionmaking and a greater likelihood of hitting the target as a result of greater speed and aiming ability, using the same British 120 mm and 105 mm tank guns.

These improvements are not idle boasts. They have been confirmed by expert's watching Chieftains in action hitting two rather small targets ( $1 \mathrm{~m} \times 1.2 \mathrm{~m}$ ) three times within 53 seconds at ranges of up to 2900 m using only nine rounds.

## Autorepair Circuits

When the arrow broke and/or when the primitive warrior ran out of bows and arrows, he had to look around for a suitable, pliable branch to make another bow and seek out and sharpen additional arrows. He was usually unable to finish this task, because his enemy would kill him while he was defenceless. In contrast, fault-finding and battle-time repair are made relatively easy for modem tank-users who also use IFCS. Checks are made by the computer automatically and constantly. In fact, faultfinding and repair is part of the basic set-up by so-called first line test equipment; faults are traced to a specific module, which is immediately replaced within the tank. The second line test equipment goes even further by finding any fault within the module, rectifying it by complete replacement, if necessary.

Unlike its predecessor 'Simple-Solution' which ónly took into consideration such factors as distance, types of ammunition, so called trunnion tilt, the effects of cross winds and so on, 'Full-Solution', it is claimed, takes account automatically of all aspects of projectile flight. These include full simulation for ballistic computation as well as Autolay, the automatic laying and tracking at the proper elevation offset in relation to par-
ticular battle conditions. Other features include digital processors which can be reprogrammed and easy two-handed operation control.

## The Think Tank

Not for nothing do Marconi refer to IFCS as 'intelligent'; it is almost able to think for itself. Not only can the system's digital computer (when correctly programmed) decide on the proper ammunition and the correct way of using it, but it is also 'selfcorrecting' - learning by its mistakes from sensors on the tank.

It does this using four main methods: through the DataHandling Sub-System, or DHSS, the Tank Laser Sight (TLS), the Sighting Sub-System, the Sensors Sub-System and the Gun Control Equipment, or CCE. The DHSS has five specific purposes ballistic prediction, lead-angle prediction, axes conversions, system control and data input and output - and is composed of four sections. The first is known as CIU (Computer and Interface Unit); it contains the GEC-Marconi digital computer (its source of power) and the interface module. The interface module's function is to adapt data from other sub-systems to the computer.

Section number two goes by the initials CCMU (Commander's Control and Monitor Unit) and is positioned so that it enables the commander to manually feed data into the com'puter as well as obtain this, when required, from the computer. Other uses of the CCMU include first line maintenance to diagnose and correct faults, make performance checks and help the gunner during longrange and indirect engagements.

The third and fourth sections, known as the Firing Handles, are used both by the commander 'and the gunner. Left-handoperated, they activate the weapon and ammunition-type selectors as well as the laser and autolay demand switches and last, but not least, the firing switches.

## Taking Aim

Next we come to the Sighting-Sub-System which has two eye-pieces for the gunner. The left eye-piece shows data displays for the status of laser and IFCS, the armament and ammunition chosen and the range as measured. The right eyepiece shows the Muzzle Bore Sight (MBS) mark. This is initially used as the aiming and lasing mark in the IFCS system; then the computer takes over by electronically creating an elliptical aiming mark in the view field, containing the target as well as the MBS

This aiming mark is an ellipse just big enough to surround the tank target. It changes in size inversely with the distance. As a result, the visual relationship between the ellipse and the target size ensures the gunner's confidence in his ability to hit any target, irrespective of distance. Moreover, once the

relationship between target and ellipse is established, it is retained with the aid of the computer so that firing is successful; no matter what evasive action the enemy takes or at what speed or direction the tank moves.

A computer, ingenious as it is, is but a machine. So a great deal of information must be fed into it manually (or preprogrammed), such as gun jump or a computation for gun wear; through the Sensors Sub-System vital information for ballistic computation, computer turret control and gun position can be continuously and automatically adjusted for optimum results. All that is necessary is for the gunner and the commander to get the target into the view-finder and use two hand controls, one for activating the firing handle, the other the thumb controllers.

## Artillery Aid

Another electronic aid the Army will make use of in any military engagement is known as BATES (Battlefield Artillery Target System). In the past, artillery control was voice-based orders were transmitted by radio. But this was a time-consuming process, one which had been speeded up when FACE (Field Artillery Computing Equipment) was first used. FACE speeded up ballistic and weather calculations. It had little effect on orderpassing. But speed is of the essence because the West in general, and Britain in particular, is hopelessly outnumbered in most conventional weapons (including artillery), by Warsaw Pact nations. So they have to make up in quality what they lack in quantity.

This is recognised by Britain's NATO partners and they are dealing with the problem in their own way. Where the British answer to the problem - BATES - differs, is that it will be a socalled distributed system. Artillery deployment will not be centralised in character, but will be called upon as and where and by whom it is needed; be it company, division, regiment or other level.

This means BATES can never be used by any unit in its entirety; although some (especially non-British) military men consider this a disadvantage. Moreover, according to British thinking, the greatest disaster is the complete destruction of the entire centralized unit, which can never happen with BATES.

## A Tall Order

The BATES designers, Marconi and Scicon, had to overcome mutually antagonistic problems. BATES has to be tough, since wartime conditions are never a picnic. It has to be small enough to be easily transportable in Army trucks and operable in small fixed locations. It also has to be easy to use and repair because its de-centralised nature means that no specialists are likely to be around; it must also be capable of withstanding possible nuclear radiation as well as attempts by the enemy to attack the system electronically.

As with most machines for the military, BATES has one other problem which is of vital importance: that of making it usable by other systems, or in conjunction with them, on an international, NATO (or at least UK/USA) basis. Specifically, it can be used with the American TACFIRE and to some extent with Britain's own tactical computer aid, WAVELL, as well with some other artillery equipment either already in operation or shortly to be made available. Thus it has been decided, as a result of a study group's findings, that BATES should have a number of common modules, together with some special interface units.

The units will receive inputs from instruments measuring muzzle velocity and from weather radars. The former will be in touch with trunk systems, CNR and line systems. Two main types of modules will deal with so-called remote cells - observation posts or groups detached from the main body which need to put in, transmit, and receive information over the CNR or line interface units and units on the battlefield, where the gun


Edge hinges on each side of the case render the Philips Callpac radio exceptionally accessible for servicing and repair. When closed, the unit is nonetheless hermetically sealed and can withstand water immersion to a depth of one metre.
or missile is in actual operation. These units provide the data needed by those manning the weapons, and information from the front which may be needed back at the control post.

Of course, not only these remote cells but all the others in the system require processing ability. It has been decided that a multi-microprocessor is most suitable, as this is more flexible than a mini-computer.

## Power Problems

Another problem is finding a source of power for equipment which must function in a variety of conditions, some of them rather primitive or chaotic. The only power supply available to a communications officer in the trench will be a manpack battery and even a tactical HQ in a remote part of the desert may not be much better off. In other situations mains electricity may be available, and BATES is designed so that it can work from a 24 V DC supply, with the aid of a float-charged battery, if for some reason the mains supply is interrupted. Of course, BATES cannot work directly off the mains supply but only through a transformer, which is part of the system.

Basically, then, BATES will be used to enhance control. Despite improvements in existing weapons and greater efficiency in communications generally, use must be maximised in the sense that no available target should be permitted to escape. This is where BATES should have a radical and revolutionary impact on the development of artillery in the British Army.

## The Loneliness of. . .

Soldiering has at all times been a rather lonely occupation, despite attacks usually being mounted in groups and soldiers sticking it out together in trenches for a considerable time. The
sense of loneliness is caused by the fact that in the last resort, the soldier fights and dies alone, being too busy keeping the enemy at bay to know what even his next trench neighbour is doing at any given moment, let alone the brigade a hundred yards away.

Some of this loneliness is reduced with the aid of modern military electronic communications equipment; by pressing a button it is now possible to know quickly what fellow-fighters are doing, where they are, and even where the enemy is. This is the main purpose and strength of communications systems, one of which (Philip's Callpac) will be discussed in some depth.

Callpac is described by its makers as a tactical radio device. It can be carried with ease by individual soldiers, or operated from an Army truck or from more permanent army installations.

What is new about Callpac? First it uses microprocessor technology, and second it is cheaply priced - at least according to the makers! It also combines, in an unusual manner, qualities not so far produced for military communications use. The radio spans the whole HF band from 1.6 MHz to 30 MHz and also has the facility of covering both short and long range communications. It is not stopped by unfriendly territory or climatic conditions and is designed so that one does not have to be an expert to use the equipment efficiently. Callpac may be used in conjunction with other communication systems (eg the Philips Unicom Series and the British Army Clansman). As a result of microprocessor control, features include rapid keyboard control, automatic antenna tuning, instant recall of nine pre-selected channels, and onehand operation.

## The Long Distance Soldier

Callpac also boasts a groundwave range of more than 30 km ; a power output that can be varied from 4 W PEP to 100 W

## FEATURE : Military Electronics

PEP (the last with the aid of an amplifier); protection against unauthorised programming and a full remote control and intercom facility through the use of a field telephone, as well as a local intercom facility between those that use the same transceiver.

Callpac receives its energy either from a NiCad rechargeable battery pack or from a DC source at the vehicle, Callpac can work at least 10 hours continuously (with a duty cycle of 1:9 as regards transmission and reception) unaided. After this the aid of the built-in battery charger is required. A Random Access memory retains any stored data if and when the power supply breaks down (which can easily happen under wartime conditions) or when the battery pack must be replaced.

Callpac is reliable due to the use of the latest microminiature techniques and its tough plug-in modular design. The mean time between failures is estimated at 5000 hours, with an average repair time of 30 minutes. This is made possible by a system of exchanging faulty modules for working ones, virtually on the spot. It can be put to many uses as a result of being microprocessor-based and it can be worked in conjunction with Philip's PRCNRC 4600 series of VHF radios.


Operator using the Callpac electronic communication system.


## Day Of The Triffid

Another electronic aid to Army communications is known as Triffid. This is a tactical relay system which makes contact possible between Army command posts and field units, wherever they may be located. The Triffid equipment was first conceived when it became necessary to think of modernising radios which were part of the Bruin trunk communication system. However, Bruin was to make way itself at the beginning of this decade for the Ptarmigan automated network, so designers had to construct Triffid in such a way that it could be used in Ptarmigan. This meant a seven-module construction with three frequency bands from 225 to 1850 MHz , using one of the RF heads.

Triffid, a joint effort of Marconi Communication Systems Ltd, AEC Telefunken, and Siemens AC, has the following advantages. Modules and antennas can be changed easily whenever frequency band changes are necessary; the modules are light and small enough to need no more than one operator and they are sufficiently self-contained to be exchangeable for each other. Triffid can operate in extremes of temperature and relative humidity, near other radios or radars, in fast vehicles on bad roads and even on the backs of lone soldiers. Moreover it is designed to withstand RDI (radio frequency interference) and even the effects of some nuclear attacks, since it is shielded against blast and flash by the vehicle in which it is carried.

## A Signal Success

Over 200 Triffid sets are now used by the Signal Regiments in BAOR with more than 450 actual modules in the hands of the ultimate users. It has been found that non-specialists are easily able to get the best out of Triffid and cankeep the equipment in top shape using the in-built test-diagnosis devices, even when subjected to the electromagnetic interference which can be expected when friend and foe are trying to keep in touch with their own units.

Triffid obtains its power in battle field conditions from a 24 V lead acid battery, charged by a petrol generator in conjunction with a power-conditioning unit. DC voltages are regulated by a power-supply module in conjunction with a switching inverter, making sure that large voltage variations can be utilized and that overload can cause no damage.

Frequency can be varied by means of a frequency synthesiser, set by four front panel switches; there are three frequency bands, $225-400 \mathrm{MHz}, 610-960 \mathrm{MHz}$ and $1350-1850 \mathrm{MHz}$. The equipment at once informs the operator if anything is wrong by an in-built alarm and monitoring system.

All told, the machines described above afford the modern Army the assistance which is essential if a numerically inferior NATO fighting force is to have any chance of resisting, let alone deterring, the armies of the Warsaw Pact Nations.


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## HOW TO SUCCEED IN THE ELECTRONICS BUSINESS:




# COMPUTER EXPANSION 

 SYSTEM
# This month we look at the Ins and Outs of home computing with this versatile and simple expansion board. Treat your ZX81 to more peripherals, too. Design by Watford Electronics. 

This month we cover the wonderful world of I/O by presenting an input/output card with numerous applications. The card is based on two 6520 peripheral input/output chips. One chip is used mainly as a Centronics parallel printer driver. This is located at the third 1 K section of the card's 8 K block. Assuming the user to have a sound card in slot 4 , ie at 8000 Hex (Group 1 users), then this parallel card will sit in slot 5 with the parallel printer driver at 8400 Hex. It is possible to move this around by simply linking the relevant 1 K block select through to $\overline{\mathrm{CS}}$ ( pin 23) on the 6520 . Be careful not to select anything at 8000 ( (50) if you wish to use the sound card at this location. See Table 1 for details.

The PCB has the second 6520 (IC2) located at 8600 Hex (CS3) and the digital-to-analogue converter at 8800 Hex (CS4). These can easily be moved around as the user desires in the same way as the Centronics interface I/O chip as described above. Also on the PCB is DIL reed relay energized by PB, of IC2 for tape control or other small current ( $<500 \mathrm{~mA}$ ) switching applications. Pads for five transistors are provided for other driving applications. IC5 is a 75450 and again provides a different means of output driving

The circuit diagram and PCB have all these differing devices on to illustrate the vast range of outputs that can be achieved - it is expected that many users will add more of these type of devices to suit his/her needs.

Provision is made on the PCB for all of the various output devices shown in the circuit diagram, but it is assumed that readers will have their own ideas
on uses for this card. Several sets of general purpose outputs are provided for and may be linked to your own homebrew circuits. The kit of parts supplied by Watford Electronics for this board does not include the components for our suggested applications (see Parts List).

The outputs for a Centronics printer interface are taken from pads down the left of the PCB, as shown on the overlay. The remaining port connections of IC1 have take-off pads on the other side of the chip, while connections to IC2 can be made via SK1 on the overlay, using a header plug and ribbon cable. Output driving transistors may be soldered to the pads on the PCB, or wired off-board. Almost any type is suitable-BC108, 2N3053, TIP series etc-but remember you may have to change the value of the base resistor (R4-8) to suit the drive current requirements.

## Construction And Use

Construction for this board is quite straightforward, but if you're planning to move things around in the memory map it would be wise to make these modifications before soldering any of the components in place. On both sides of the board you will find small square pads, often linked in pairs by thin tracks. These correspond to the link points shown as small circles in the circuit diagram connections and are provided for ease of re-location. Simply break the track between the pad(s) you wish to modify and connect the new chip select signal by soldering flying leads between the relevant pads. The circuit diagram

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |

shows which select line is which on the edge connector and should be used in conjunction with Table 1.

These square pads are also provided for PB5, PB6 and PB7 of IC2, should you wish to take them elsewhere for applications other than those illustrated, and on the spare inputs to IC4. These are normally tied high by R3, since the D-to-A application only uses eight bits (six for IC3 and two for IC4); if you want to latch extra bits, just break the links to R3 and connect the required inputs to the right pads. For example, if you wanted 12 bit D-to-A (bear in mind you'll need very high tolerance resistors on the outputs for this), then you could connect D0-D3 to the unused inputs of IC4 with flying leads from the PCB tracks left of IC1, using the through-plated holes as soldering pads. The data will now have to be written separately to each latch (ie two bytes needed), so IC3 and IC4 will need different chip selects. Modify these as described above, wire up an extra four diode/resistor pairs off-board and you're there.


## BUYLINES

A kit of parts for this expansion card is available from Watford Electronics for £19.95 plus 50p p \& p plus VAT. Please note that as user requirements will vary, the components marked with an asterisk in the Parts List will not be supplied with
the kit.
If you wish to interface your $\mathbf{Z X 8 1}$ to the system, the single-ended jumper lead will cost $£ 4.99$ plus VAT for a $24^{\prime \prime}$ length, while the $2 \times 23$ edge connector is $£ 1.75$ plus VAT.

## PARTS LIST

| 1/O BOARD |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| R1,2,3,9 1k0 |  |
| *R4-8,18 | 10k (or other value to sult application) |
| R10-17,19 | 100k |
| - R20.21 | 1 kO (or other value to suit application) |
| Capacitors |  |
| C1,2,5,6 | 100n disc ceramic |
| C3,4 | 4 u 725 V axial electrolytic |
| Semiconductors |  |
| IC1,2 | 6520 |
| IC3,4 | 74 LS174 |
| *1C5 | 75450 |
| -1C6 | LM308 |
| D1.8 | 1N4148 |
| Miscellaneous |  |
| *RLA DIL reed relay |  |
| PCB (see Buylines); two off 40 pin DIL sockets; three off 16 pin DIL sockets; two |  |
|  |  |
| DiL socket. |  |
| LIGHT PEN |  |
| Resistors (all $1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ ) |  |
| R1 20k |  |
| R2 | 100k |
| Capacitor |  |
|  | 100n ceramic |
| Semiconductor |  |
| Q1 | TIL81 phototransistor |
| Miscellaneous |  |
| PB1 | push-to-make switch |

Fig. 1 (Below) The component overlay for the I/O board of the ETI Universal Computer Expansion project.



## PROJECT : Computer Expansion

## HOW IT WORKS

The heart of the output card is its two 6520 PIA chips, which are very powerful devices. Where they reside in their particular 8K block is determined by which IK block select, CSOCS7, is connectedd to pin 23, the CS2 input.

The digital-to-analogue converter is formed using two 74LS174 Hex quadruple D-type flip-flops with clear. Data is clocked in to the latch by CS4 (although this select is variable as mentioned). This means that an analogue yoltage output, which is buffered and amplified by IC6 and Q6, is available using a simple POKE to the relevant address.

IC5 (a 75450) is a dual peripheral positive-end driver. Typical current handling for the transistors in this devices is 200 mA .

A 14 pin DIL reed relay is included to make the driving of a peripheral such as a tape recorder easy. The relay has one set of single pole single throw contacts rated at 0.5 A and as such can be used in the 'remote' inpout common to most recorders. The cassette is then easily switched on or off by toggling $\mathrm{PB}_{7}$ of IC2.

A very cheap light pen can be made up for this card using a $T 1181$ phototransistor, which will conduct when light is incident on its lens. The collector is tied to +5 V through a 20k resistor, while the emitter is connected directly to 0 V . No connection is made to the base.

When light falls on the phototransistor the voltage at the collector drops; if the light source is then removed, the collector will return to the upper potential. This low-going pulse is transmitted through a 100 n capacitor to the CA1 line of a PIA. On the light pen a push-button switch is provided so the user can request an input at the current location of the light pen. This switch is normally held at +5 V via a 100 k resistor, but when it is depressed the line goes low. This line is connected to PA0 of the PIA.

The many owners of ZX81s will doubtless be overjoyed to know that the expansion board can now be interfaced to their system. The changes involved are simple; first, remove IC6 from its socket on the motherboard. Connect pin 10 of the now empty socket to pin 40 ( $\overline{\mathrm{MREQ}}$ ) on the motherboard input socket and connect 0 V to pins 9 and 27 of the input socket. No modifications are required to the Sinclair. Using a $2 \times 23$ edge connector (see Buylines), a 40 pin header and a jumper lead, connect the computer to the motherboard as follows, using Table 2 for the Sinclair connector and Table 3 for the header. Connect A0-14 and D0-7 directly across; A15 cannot be used. Connect 0 V on the Sinclair to pins 9 and 27 of the header, connect CLK (Sinclair) to $\emptyset 2$ (header), and MREQ (Sinclair) to pin 40 (header).


Fig. 3 Above: A suggested circuit for a

If you are using the RAM card then RAMCS must be taken to +5 V on the Sinclair to disable the internal memory-this is not necessary if the sound or I/O cards are being used.

## TABLE 2

|  |  | Side B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | D7 | 5 V |
| 2 | RAMCS | 9 V |
| 3 | POLAR |  |
| 4 | DO | 0 V |
| 5 | D1 | 0 V |
| 6 | D2 | CLK |
| 7 | D6 | A0 |
| 8 | D5 | A1 |
| 9 | D3 | A2 |
| 10 | D4 | A3 |
| 11 | RINT | A15 |
| 12 | NMI | A14 |
| 13 | HALT | A13 |
| 14 | MREQ | A12 |
| 15 | ORQ | A11 |
| 16 | $\overline{\mathrm{RD}}$ | A10 |
| 17 | WR | A9 |
| 18 | BUSAK | A8 |
| 19 | WAIT | A7 |
| 20 | $\overline{\text { BUSRQ }}$ | A6 |
| 21 | RESET | A5 |
| 22 | M1 | A4 |
| 23 | RFSH | ROMCS |

Socket pinout on rear of ZX 81 .
Row $A$ is component side of PCB. Row $B$ is underside of $P C B$.


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## 3 WAYS TO BUY:

| FULL KITS - include printed circuit board, all components, hardware, IC sockets, case etc. (Not batteries). <br> LESS CASE - as above but less the case. <br> PCB + PCB MOUNTED COMPONENTS - PCB plus all the parts which are mounted on the board - plus leds, potentiometers + off board semiconductors. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | FULI KIT | LESS CASE | PCB PLUS |
| ALCOHOMETER De |  |  |  |
| COMPONENT TESTER Dec 81 | £7.98 | $\underline{\text { £6.17 }}$ |  |
| BODYWORK CHECKER Dec 81 | ¢6.88 | ¢4.59 |  |
| MUSIC PROCESSOR Nov 81 |  | 36.98 | 31.84 |
| PHONE BELL SHIFTER Nov 81 | 19.35 | 13.61 | 8.32 |
| VOICE OVER UNIT Nov 81 | 27.62 | 21.22 | 15.32 |
| CAR ALARM Nov 81 | 19.98 | 16.4 | 14.80 |
| ENLARGER TIMER Oct 81 | 26.59 | 21.8 | 9.98 |
| SOUND BENDER Oct 81 | 20.76 | 15.76 | 11.77 |
| MICROPOWER THERMAL ALARM Oct 8 | - | 9.88 |  |
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## TECH TIPS

## Simple Intercom

J.P. Macaulay, Crawley

The heart of this simple intercom is the low power audio amp IC - the LM386. This usually has a gain of 20 , but for this application the gain is increased to 200 by adding $C 1$ between pins 1 and 8 . The loudspeakers used are miniature transistor radio types and double as microphones, depending upon the position of SW1. The input signals from the speakers are fed into the transformer T1, an LT700 which is used in reverse in a stepup mode.

The output of the transformer feeds into the LM386 input via the 10 k volume pot. This is required because of the differences in output of small speakers when used as microphones, often a variation of 4 to 1 .

One of the main reasons for using this particular IC is that its current consumption is only 3 mA and the battery used to power it can therefore be expected to last for almost its normal shelf life. Since the amp won't give up the ghost until the battery voltage falls below 4 V , this is several months.

The output power of the circuit is limited to some 250 mW , although in this application that is more than enough. The LT700 is available from Electrovalue.

## Switched Supply For EPROMs

## A.G. Blewett, Ramsey

While developing an EPROM programmer for my computer, the need arose for a circuit which would supply +5 V or +25 V stabilised to the programming pin

on a 2716/2732 EPROM, selected by a TTL level signal on an output port. After trying various sorts of transistor switches (all of which suffered from an unacceptable voltage loss), the following simple circuit was evolved. The transistor shorts out the zener diodes when it is turned on by a high level (greater than 2 V 4 ) signal at
the input. Under these conditions, the regulator has its common lead virtually at ground, so it produces +5 V at its output.

With a TTL low signal at the input (less than $0 V 7$ ), the transistor turns off, the zeners conduct, and about 20 V appears at the regulator common terminal, producing +25 V at its output. As the programming current to an EPROM is only a few milliamps, dissipation in the regulator is not a problem when it's producing 5 V ; if other uses are envisaged, however, this point should be considered. It would be possible with suitable choice of zeners to use a number of transistors to digitally switch more than two voltages, in other applications.


[^0]
# Dual Trace On Single Beam Scope 

## J.C. Marris, Kent

Three inexpensive ICs form the basis of this electronic switch to give a dual trace on a single beam scope. Operation of SW1 gives either a chopped display or alternate display. RV1 and RV2 are gain controls and RV3 varies the separation of the two displays. IC1a and IC1b are impedance converters and have input impedance of 10 M . ICIc and IC1d (with gains of 100) combined with IC7a and b, control the display amplitude. Also the DC operating points of IC1c and d, controlled by RX and RV3, determine the separation.

CMOS switches IC3a,b (controlled by SW1) pass either high or low frequency square waves, generated by the two astables built around CMOS inverters IC2a-d. These square waves control switches IC3c, d, passing chopped (HF switching) or alternate (LF switching) signals to the scope (which must have an input impedance greater than 10 k ). The remaining two inverters invert the control signals to one of each pair of switches so that one is on and the other off at any in stant. Power supply requirements are simplified by the use of the quad op-amp LM3900.

The lead to the scope should be short to avoid trouble at the higher switching rate.

neor

## Electronic Switch

## M. Harrison, London

This circuit is the electronic equivalent of the interlocking push-button switch bank commonly used as an input selector in amplifiers, and in many other applications. This circuit has the advantage that it only requires small SPST switches on the front panel, thus simplifying mounting, and it is cheaper than mechanical switch banks. The outputs can be used to drive CMOS analogue switches (after buffering), or reed relays. The circuit is quite simple, consisting of setreset flip-flops arranged so that when one is set (by pressing one of buttons $1-5$ ) all the others are reset by the diode OR gates on the reset inputs. LEDs $1-5$ are to show which input or channel is activated, and are best mounted above the appropriate button. The circuit can easily be extended or reduced for any number of channels required.



## Low Cost ASCII Encoder

## Quentin Rice, Mitcham

This encoder is based on the 74C922 16 key keypad encoder. This is a selfscanning entoder with debounce and latched outputs. In this case it has been expanded to four groups of 16, commoning the active-low $X$ outputs and OR wiring the $Y$ lines through the diodes. The NAND gates detect which group of 16 is being keyed; this is encoded through the OR gates, and latched into the flipflops. Both the flipflops and the 74C922 have tristate outputs for bus operation. A data available output goes high when a key is pressed. A strobe is available, if required, using the remaining gates.

The circuit is shown with a six bit condensed code, ie with some upper and some lower case characters found on 64 character generators. A full upper case operation can be obtained by reversing outputs F and C. With a 64 -key keyboard, it is possible to obtain all 128 ASCII instructions with only one shift key.


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# PEST CONTROL 

If I could talk to the animals. . . I'd tell 'em to go away. Get the message across with this harmless little gadget. Design and development by Phil Walker.


$s$ your garden the main attraction for all the local neighbourhood cats, dogs, hedgehogs, rats, voles, aardvarks and other small furry creatures? If so, this device should protect your seedlings, kiddies' sandpit or dustbin from their attentions until you can make a more permanent arrangement. It is harmless to the animals themselves, being merely annoying rather than painful.

Our first design involved frequency-shifting a tape of Barry Manilow up into the ultrasonic range so that only animals could hear it, but it was felt that this would lay us open to prosecution by the RSPCA. Consequently a second approach was adopted.

Many people have noticed that, when they operate the ultrasonic remote controls on their TVs or hi-fis, their household pets will protest loudly and leave the vicinity rapidly. We have designed this little device to capitalise on the phenomenon, in reponse to our readers requests for a gadget capable
of protecting precious plants without the need for violence!

The 'Allez-Cat' consists of two basic parts: the first is an oscillator tuned to 40 kHz while the second is a voltage doubler and pulse generator. The pulses are about 10 milliseconds long and occur two to three times a second. This is done to reduce battery drain and increase the annoyance factor (for a cat, dog, hedgehog. . . ) The voltage doubling action increases the available output power for a given battery voltage.

The whole device (apart from the battery) fits into a small plastic box and can use 6 V or 9 V batteries such as a PP9 or PP9, as convenient. If it is to be used out of doors, some form of protection from rain or other water should be provided as the transducer isn't waterproof.

## Construction

The device is constructed in a small plastic box which is modified to clip onto a PP9 or similar battery using
the battery connectors. The assembly of the PCB should offer no problems provided that care is taken with the polarity of capacitors and diodes. Do not fit the transducer to the board at this stage.

Mount the switch on the lid of the box using two short bolts. The large grommet should fit fairly loosely into the large hole in the lid and the transducer may be pushed into its centre using reasonable care. (Push in from the rear and avoid pressing the mesh front). Attach some thin single strand wire to its pins, and put the lid on one side for the time being.

Assemble the battery connectors to the side of the box as shown in Fig. 1 , remembering to attach wires about $2^{\prime \prime}$ long to the solder tags first. The small grommet is cut in half (ie into two discs), each half being sandwiched between the battery connector and the case. This gives a steadier mounting, as the rear of the connectors is bowed slightly. Attach the wire from one connector to its proper hole on the

PCB. Then attach another short length of wire to the other supply hole on the PCB.

Bolt the PCB to the lid of the box using the spacers and ensure that the wires to the transducer are soldered to the proper holes on the board. Connect the two remaining wires to the switch and assemble the two halves of the box with selftapping screws (these are provided with the box). You are now ready to control the migratory habits of the animal kingdom.

## HOW IT WORKS

IC1-R6-R7-R8-C4 together with TX1 form a power oscillator which drives TX1 at its resonant frequency of 40 kHz for maximum efficiency. Q1,Q2 and their associated components form a standard multivibrator ponents form a low natural frequency. R5 and Q3 form an electronic switch which applies the negative spikes occurring at the junction of C3, R3 and D2 to IC1. This means that the power supply to ICT consists of short spikes of up to twice the battery voltage. The duration of the spikes depends on the current drawn by ICI, since this current flow alters the mark/space ratio of the multivibrator from a square wave to a series of widely spaced pulses. The repetition rate of these pulses is determined by C2 and its associated timing resistors.



The Allez-cat PCB easily fits into a small Vero potting box, with the battery connectors bolted through the side of the case (above). The whole project then clips directly onto a PP9 battery (left).

Fig.1. (right) Constructional details of the battery terminals.

Fig. 2. (below) Component overlay for the Allez-cat pest control project.

## PROJECT : Pest Control

PARTS UST

| Resistors (all $1 / 4 \mathrm{~W}, 5 \%$ ) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R1,6 1k0 | Q1,2 | BC107 |
| R2,3,4,5 10k |  |  |
| R7 100R | D1,2 |  |
| R8 10R | Miscellaneous |  |
| Capacitors | SW1 | miniatur |
|  |  | switch |
| C4 10 n polycarbonate | TX1 | 40 kHz |
| Semiconductors | PCB | lines); PP |
|  | battery | ectors; tw |

## BUYUNES

No problems with any of the parts for this project, with the possible exception of the ultrasonic transmitter. The catch is that most mail order companies sell these in matching pairs, but for this application we don't need the receiver. A quick chat with Watford Electronics established that they are prepared to oblige with single transducers, so direct your enquires thence. PCBs, as ever, are available from us at the price listed on page 81.



Trade Enquiries Welcome

| AUDIO VIDEO SERVICES <br> 19 Galeworthy Avenue. Romford RM6 4PX 015996680 <br> Mall Order: CWO Plesse add 35p P\&P <br> VAT 15\%. Send sse for price list |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | LS174 <br> LS175 <br> L527 <br> L5242 <br> LS2m <br> LS245 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2108 \\ & 2114 \\ & 4116-3 \\ & 2708 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105 p \\ & 1450 \\ & 145 p \\ & 210 p \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 74107 | 26 p | 4025 | 16p | LS10 | 15p |  |  | 2716 | 3750 |
| 7400 | 10p | 74109 | 350 | 4027 | 270 | 1512 | 15p |  |  | 8080A | 4000 |
| 7402 | 100 | 74121 | 280 | 4029 | 750 | LS13 | 30 p |  |  |  |  |
| 7403 | 140 | 74123 | 350 | 4040 | 600 | 1516 | ${ }^{48 p}$ |  |  | DL704 |  |
| 7404 | 140 | 74141 | ${ }^{45 p}$ | 4046 | 70 | LS20 | 19p |  |  | OL707 | 950 |
| 7407 | 240 | 74151 | 40 p | 4049 | 28 p | -1526 | 18p |  |  | DL707 | 95p |
| 7409 | 150 | 74153 | 40p | 4050 | $28 p$ | L530 | ${ }^{18 p}$ | SRANSIS | ORS |  |  |
| 7410 | 14p | 74157 | 450 | 4051 | 82 p | LSS1 |  | ${ }_{8}^{8 C 10778}$ | 11p |  |  |
| 7413 | 250 | 24160 | 340 | 4052 | 62 p | LS54 | 15p | ${ }_{8 C 1197 / 8}$ | 12 D | Green, Red |  |
| 7414 | 300 | 24161 | 545 | 4053 | 620 | is73 | 15p | ${ }_{8 C 147 / 8}$ | 9 p | Small | 12p |
| 7418 | 25 p | 74162 | 540 | 4055 | $95 p$ | LS74 | 250 | 8C157/8 ${ }^{\text {BCie2/4 }}$ | 10 p | Large | 15p |
| 7420 | 14 p | 74164 | ${ }^{64 p}$ | 4680 | $85 p$ | Ls90 | 33p | 8C212/4 |  | PEGS. TO | 220 |
| 7476 7430 | 280 | 74374 | ${ }_{700}^{700}$ | 4065 4069 | 33 p | LS92 | 42p | ${ }_{8 C Y 71 / 2}$ | 22 p | 7805 | $55 p$ |
| 7430 | 22p |  | ${ }^{700}$ | 4081 | 22p | LS93 | 39 p | B0131/2 | 40p | 7812/5 | 60p |
| 7441 | 550 | s001 | 120 | 4083 | 22 p | LS107 | 35 p | BU208 | 150 | 7905/12 5 | 60p |
| 7442 | 340 | 4002 | 12p | 4511 | 55 | LS109 | ${ }_{440}^{30 p}$ | 2N3055 | 4 p |  |  |
| 7451 | 45p | 4009 | 300 | 4518 | 45p | LSiza | 440 | OIL S |  | VEROBOA | RDS |
| 7454 | 180 | 4017 | $14 p$ 180 | + 45420 | ${ }_{1750}^{680}$ | LS126 | 40 | Low Pr |  | Coppercia | 0.1" |
| 7473 | 26p | 4013 | 138p | 4555 | 40p | ${ }^{\text {LS }} 133$ | 320 | 8 pin | $8{ }^{8}$ | $2.5{ }^{\prime} \times 3.75{ }^{*}$ | 73p |
| 7674 | 250, | 4018 | ${ }_{28} 8$ |  |  | ${ }^{\text {LS }} 138$ | ${ }^{50}$ | 14 pin | 90 | 2.5 ' $\times 5^{\prime \prime}$ | 83p |
| 8 | 280 | 4017 | 50p | LS00 | 11p | $\begin{array}{r}15129 \\ \\ \hline 15157\end{array}$ | ${ }^{20 n}$ | 16 pim 18 pin | 109 160 | 3.75' $\times 3.75{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 83p |
| 92 | ${ }_{35}^{28 p}$ | 4020 | 600 | 1502 | 12p | ISTOC | ${ }_{450}$ | 24 pm | ${ }_{200}$ | 5' $\times 3.75$ " | 95p |
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# THE ZX PRINTER 

## With a tiny TV and a compact computer to his name, Uncle Clive now gives us the ZX Printer. Peter Freebrey gets into print to LLIST the virtues of the latest beast from the Sinclair stable.

Whereas the ZX81 was available for review very quickly after its existence was announced, the ZX Printer has been hovering in the wings for many months. This has meant that many of us have either seen one at exhibitions or demonstrations or have, at least, read many press releases or advertisements about it. I think that because of this, a little of the wonder at Sinclair's latest achievement has been lost. The ZX Printer is quite a 'wondrous machine' for, although it is simple in operation and as yet unproved for long term reliability, it offers the $\mathbf{Z X}$ user the option of adding a printer to his system for the remarkably small outlay of $£ 49.95$, including PSU and VAT!

On opening the box you will find that, like many pieces of equipment these days, the ZX Printer is well protected for travel. It is packaged together with the uprated 1.2 amp power supply in what must be the disposal expert's nightmare - expanded polystyrene. The 1.2 amp power supply must be used when using the ZX Printer with either the $\mathrm{ZX81}$, or the ZX 80 with replacement ROM. Needless to say, you may use this with or without the printer attached, so this means you now have a spare PSU for that new project that needs a 9 V supply. The ZX Printer is
very compact and has that weighty feeling normally associated with functional and robust equipment. The printer is supplied with one roll of metallised printing paper, although other metallised papers may well work - if you can find one that will fit. It comes as no surprise that Sinclair Research suggest that their paper will give superior results. Replacement rolls are available from Sinclair Research at $£ 11.95$ per five rolls. Each roll is 65 ft long and you can print about 100 lines per foot. That gives you the option of about 6500 lines or 260 screenfuls of information or any mixture thereof!

## Hard Copy Made Easy

The ZX Printer is extremely simple and quick to put into operation. It takes longer to put a mains plug on the power supply lead than it takes to plug in the printer and learn the use of the one control available - that being paper feed. The plug on the printer lead has an integral socket to accept the add-on 16 K RAM pack. The 17 -page instruction book gives a clear description of how to load a fresh roll of paper, use of the feed button, how to tear the paper neatly off the roll (!), cleaning the printer

and the general principle of operation. There is also a selection of programs aimed at giving you the pleasure of seeing your new acquisition work, at the same time showing the use of those BASIC statements associated with the ZX Printer. Strange as it may seem, these BASIC statements are nowhere explained or described in the text; instead we are directed to read Chapter 20 of the ZX81 instruction book.

It would amuse me to report that the ZX81 instruction book referred you to the $\mathbf{Z X}$ Printer instructions but, although it does tell you that the printer will have its own instructions, it then continues with a short chapter which quite clearly explains the function of the three relevant BASIC statements. These are LLIST, LPRINT and COPY. The first two are just like LIST and PRINT except that they direct the display to the printer instead of the television screen or monitor. The third statement, COPY, enables you to print out a copy of whatever is at that time displayed on the screen.

Having only three major print statements to consider, the ZX Printer is very easy to use. Formatting the display to the printer may be carried out using the TAB and AT statements, albeit that when using the AT statement, line commands are ignored and only column commands in the range -21 to +21 are actioned. Although unlikely to cause much confusion, it must be remembered that the output from LPRINT is not printed immediately but stored in a buffer store as a display one line long which the computer will print only:

1) when the buffer is full
2) after an LPRINT statement that does not end in a comma or semicolon
3) when a comma or TAB item requires a new line
4) at the end of a program if there is anything left unprinted


10 FOR $J=1$ TO 10

 40 NEXT K

## How It Prints

As already mentioned, the ZX Printer uses a metallised printing paper. This consists of a black paper base coated on each side with a very thin layer of aluminium. To 'print' on this paper, current is passed through the aluminium, thus evaporating the metal and revealing the black paper base underneath. To achieve reasonable resolution, a fine pointed conductive stylus is used as the source of a spark discharge. This is rapidly drawn across the paper from left to right, much as a television picture is scanned across the screen. Although the speed of printing may vary, the voltage pulses to the stylus are synchronised with the stylus hitting the paper so that the printing should always bevertical. To avoid the need to return the stylus quickly to the lefthand edge of the paper there are, in fact, two styli mounted on a moving belt which follow each other in quick succession. The belt and the paper feed roller are both driven continuously while printing; so that when the next stylus comes round, the paper has been moved up ready for the next line.

The printout presented by the ZX Printer was clear and readable with noneof the disturbing fuzziness that has been seen with some systems. Graphic symbols can 'join up' from line to line giving a clear continous picture. Keeping the printer clean is probably very important and although the review model has been tested to some extent, long term reliability can only be commented upon at a later date. However, having seen printers in almost continuous use at both the PCW Show and at Breadboard ' 81 it would seem that this little machine has plenty of stamina! As with the ZX81 and the ZX80 before it, the ZX Printer offers something that, for the initial outlay, is quite remarkable and can only add to the effectiveness of your ZX system.


Some sample printouts using the COPY statement, together with a LLISTing of the program that generated them. The example at the top
 of the page is reproduced life-size.

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