## DECEMBER 1989



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|  | 15 | 2sc． 388 | ${ }^{600}$ | 2SC．1942 | 1900 | 2SC－2837 | ${ }_{3500}^{400}$ | ${ }^{250.549}$ | ${ }^{1200 \%}$ |  | ＊＊ |  |  |  |  |
| （ | 50 | coss | 15 p | ${ }^{2 S 5}$ |  | SSC．2339 | ${ }^{40}{ }^{\circ}$ | 2s5 555 | $\substack { \text { S00 } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{500{ \text { S00 } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 5 0 0 } } \end{subarray}$ |  |  |  |  |  | VC 381，VC 383，VC 386，VC 387，VC 388，VC 482， VC 483 £19．00 |
|  | ${ }_{20 p}^{200}$ | 2SC－461 | ${ }_{60 \%}^{30}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SSC-1940 } \\ & \text { 2SC- } 1957 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\substack{450 \\ 700}}^{\text {cop }}$ |  | ${ }_{1}^{1200}$ | 250－571 | ${ }_{6}^{8000}$ | （ess | VDEO LAMPS |  |  |  |  |
| SSAA | ${ }^{1000}$ | cise | 1000 | cole | ${ }^{20 \%}$ |  | ${ }^{400}$ | $250600$ | ${ }_{800} 80$ | 边 |  |  |  |  | VC 486．VC 3300．VC 8381，VC 9100. |
| ${ }_{\text {2sA }}$ | ${ }_{80}$ | ${ }^{\text {2SC－536 }}$ | ${ }^{200}$ | 2SC．1970 | 200\％ | ${ }^{25}$ 2．2999 | ${ }_{120}$ | $250-602$ | ${ }^{60 p}$ | 2S5－1398 2100 | universal | lamps |  |  | VC 582，vc 583，VC 651，vc 681，vc 750，vc |
| － 2 SA．720 | ${ }_{80}^{20}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {lex }}^{1209}$ | － | cos |  | ${ }_{120}^{1200}$ | 边 | coiot |  | ${ }^{12 V .60}$ |  |  |  | ع19．0 |
|  | ${ }^{2650}$ | 2sc－687 | ${ }_{300}^{300}$ | 2SC－1983 | ${ }_{1300}^{150}$ | 退 | ${ }_{6500}^{61}$ | 退 | ${ }_{40 p}$ |  | Lan |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{650}^{600}$ | 2sc－683 | ${ }^{120}$ | 25C． 19888 | ${ }_{1200}^{1500}$ |  | ${ }^{28200}$ | 255038 | ${ }_{\text {Op }}$ | 2s0．1407 |  |  |  |  |  |
| STSA．746 | 10 | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{Sc}-711 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{450}^{40}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{1600}}^{1000}$ |  | ${ }_{280}^{320}$ | － | 500 | ${ }_{4} 1000$ | Casse | Mот |  |  |  |
|  | $\substack { 1300 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{\text { 200 }{ 1 3 0 0 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { \text { 200 } } } \\{\hline 100} \end{subarray}$ | cosck |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { ciep } \\ \text { 200 }}}$ |  | \％ | 隹 | \％ | （1） |  |  |  |  | OSR－35R SLFIE） OR C20，30， |
| 2SA．791 | 1500 | 2sc．761 | ${ }^{150 p}$ | 2sc－2004 | ${ }_{60}$ | ${ }^{2 S C}$ C． 3019 | ${ }^{3200}$ | 250666 | 70 p | ${ }_{25}{ }^{5} 4$ |  |  |  |  | bSR－43R（f）Sa slc7 range |
|  | ${ }_{1750}^{650}$ |  | ${ }^{1505 p}$ | － | ${ }^{2000}$ |  | ${ }_{6500}^{5000}$ | 250668 | 1200 | 2sid 30 | ${ }^{12 \mathrm{~V}} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  | 5100 80 3000）E16．50 |
| ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{254.9454}$ | ${ }^{30}$ |  | ${ }^{8300}$ | cosk | $60^{\circ}$ | 2SC． 3039 | ${ }_{260}^{1400}$ | 255669 | ${ }_{3500}^{408}$ | 25014 | ${ }_{1}^{12.2 V} \mathrm{CC}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Sistar | ${ }^{50 p}$ |  | ， |  | ${ }^{459}$ | STSC．3042 | ${ }^{\circ}$ | 230676 | ${ }_{\substack{250 \\ 1150}}$ |  | y ${ }^{\text {coc }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 2SA |  | SSC－899 | ${ }_{269} 20$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 2 \mathrm{Sc}-2028 \\ 25 \mathrm{C}-2029 \end{array}\right.$ | 1200 | ${ }^{25 C}$ 23057 | ${ }_{160}$ | ${ }^{\text {2507 } 717}$ | ${ }_{180}$ | 2S5 |  |  |  |  |  |
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over with centre off
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net neon indicators in panel mounting holders with
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malns solenoid very powerful has $1^{10}$ pull or could
Push it modified - made for computers but have keyboard switches - made for con ipulers ou hiave electric clock mains operated put this in a box and

12 a alams make a noise about as loud as a car $6^{\prime \times} \times 4^{4}$ speakers 4 ohm made from Radiomobile so ver good quality panostat of boiling ring from simmer to boil
50 leads with push on $1 / 4$ tags - a must for hook ups - mains connections etc

2 oblong push switches ior bell or chimes. these can into pattress
mini 1 watt amp for record player. Will also change speed of record player motor
midd steel boxes approximatery $3^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{\prime \prime}$ deep
B0283 $\quad 3 \begin{aligned} & \text { spped der recorr player motor } \\ & \text { mild steel boxes approximatery } \\ & 3^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{\prime \prime} \text { deep } \\ & \text { - standard electrical }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { BD293 } & 50 \\ \begin{array}{c}\text { Bixed silion diodes } \\ \text { BD305 }\end{array} & 1 \\ \text { tubular dynamic mic with optional table rest }\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}80305 & 1 & \text { tubular dynamic mic with optional labie rest } \\ \text { BD657 } & 2 & 4.7 \mathrm{ut} \text {. non-polarised block capacitors. pcb }\end{array}$ mounting Best tequipment and kii sets
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## CORRECTIONS

On page 42 last month (VCR Clinic) the $B$ and $O$ VCR60/70 should have read VHS60/70. On page 691, July (TV Fault Finding) the brightness problem with the Panasonic TC2211 (U3 Chassis) was due to $\mathrm{C} 356(1 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ on the c.r.t. base panel. D552/3 were responsible for the width problem, as stated.

## COVER PHOTO

Our cover photograph this month shows an internal view of a Tatung CD player. A new CD player servicing feature starts this month on page 124.

## TELEORSLOL

## Ways of Doing Business

Two recent company announcements highlight the different approaches to running a consumer electronics business in the UK and Japan, providing an insight into why the Japanese have been so much more successful. The news from Hinari, which was established in 1985 and had expanded rapidly, increasing market share until the middle of the year when its problems became apparent, is grim. Administrators have been called in to try to preserve the business in some form - a buyer is being sought. The company is understood to have debts of around $£ 30 \mathrm{~m}$ and was heading for a loss in the current trading year. Its problems have, fairly enough, been put down to the difficult trading conditions in the consumer electronics market in the UK. According to Brian Palmer, Hinari's founder and, until he was removed recently, its chairman and chief executive, the market downturn this year has not been great but competition has increased substantially with "everyone chasing the same orders". Hinari's margins were badly hit and the company was caught with too much stock. You can sense the fierce competition from the current rash of "mid-season" sales. A poor Christmas season, when business activity in this field usually accelerates substantially, could have disastrous consequences for many firms,
"Chasing the same orders" gives a clue to the problem. Hinari's customers include Dixons, Currys and Boots. Such multiples order in large quantities and make keen deals. But a supplier cannot.get far without orders from Dixons/Currys, Rumbelows and/or Comet, all of whom are in turn chasing reduced business from a public with less money to spend. The retailers have also been reporting miserable results. The interesting thing however is the way in which trading has evolved over the years in the consumer electronics field in the UK. Long gone are the days when a manufacturer simply announced his model range for the year, with all its new features and technical advances, then hoped that the orders would flow in. If they didn't, the warehouse would fill up until production became unsustainable. The old stop/go cycle, when changes in purchase tax could overnight put a brake on business, led to the demise of many a well known UK radio/TV firm of yesterday. We don't have purchase tax now, but interest rate changes can have just as devastating an effect. Nowadays to succeed a supplier has to go after substantial orders for delivery over a period of months. This ensures a degree of business stability, but of course all still depends on the public's ability to go on buying and adequate financial resources being available when conditions get tough. A supplier such as Hinari relies on having a keen sense of what the public wants, getting large orders for particular models, and at the same time making arrangements to have the product manufactured. It seems that Hinari went so far as to borrow substantially from its bankers against retail trade orders. This is fine so long as business is booming, but is hazardous when a downturn sets in.
But it's the way in which the trading pattern has evolved. Where would Amstrad be without its long-term success in doing business with the Dixons/Currys group? Fidelity radio was one of the pioneers in this field, obtaining orders from the large retailers before going into production. It was said years ago that the output from Fidelity's production lines was always pre-sold. A good way of doing business if you can manage it. Fidelity, like Hinari and Amstrad, relied heavily on the trading sense and sales ability of its founder. To try to avoid excessive dependence on a few UK customers, Hinari and Amstrad both in recent years endeavoured to establish themselves in Continental European markets. This was a logical move, and is the way in which much of UK industry will have to go to survive, but in the consumer electronics industry it hasn't been all that successful. A flair for knowing what will sell in the UK's high streets is no guarantee of success in rather different markets. Yet in an industry that is increasingly a global one, excessive reliance on one particular market is a recipe for failure at some stage, especially when coupled with heavy short-term borrowing.
The other announcement came from Murata Manufacturing, a leading Japanese producer of electronic components. Murata is to start manufacturing at Plymouth and is to invest some $£ 45 \mathrm{~m}$ over the next five years. Commenting on the move Yasutaka Murata, vice president in charge of overseas operations, said that forecasts of slow growth in the UK's economy during the year ahead had no effect on the company's decision. "Our timescale for assessing the British economy is not over six months or a year but over five to ten years" he added. The contrast with UK firms could not be more stark.
You might wonder how any company could be so sure of what the situation will be ten years hence. One thing you can be sure of however is that, barring unforeseen disasters, consumers will go on buying electronic products and that provided you make what will sell there will be business to be done. This depends in turn on a commitment to maintain substantial product research and development. You can see in this the way in which Japanese industry has managed to be so successful. The emphasis is on the production side, with substantial investment in product development and quality standards, coupled with a global strategy on the sales side. It can be done and can be highly successful, but it seems that the UK's business leaders, in the consumer electronics field at any rate, have never had the confidence to take such a long-term view and to back it with the investment funds required. It's a sad contrast. Hinari and its likes will doubtless continue to come and go, highly dependent on individual entrepreneurial flare, while on the other side of the globe the Japanese manufacturers become more firmly ensconced as production-based generators of wealth.

# Servicing Salora Colour Receivers 

Part 4: The J Chassis

Nick Beer and lan Bowden

As in later versions of the G and H chassis, the J chassis employs the Ipsalo-2 circuit with its common transformer for the chopper and line output stages. A few modifications were made, as a comparison between Fig. 1 and Fig. 1 of Part 3 in this series (October) will show. The main change is the use of a different chopper control chip, type LF0041. This incorporates a number of components that were external in earlier versions.

## The Ipsalo Circuit

Since this circuitry can be confusing to those not familiar with Salora chassis, we'll start by outlining its operation. As before the chopper circuit provides mains isolation, the links with the rest of the chassis being via the chopper/line output transformer MB500 and the chopper driver transformer MB700.

The mains bridge rectifier DB708/9/10/11 produces some 320 V d.c. across its reservoir capacitor CB721, which shares a common can with the smoothing capacitor CB722. The start-up action is provided by DB725/ CB715/RB715. CB715 charges via RB715: when the voltage across it reaches approximately 35 V DB725 fires, producing pulses to switch on the chopper transistors TB700/1. When DB725 fires, CB715 discharges. As soon as the voltage across it drops to some 15 V DB725 switches off. TB700/1 are then without drive and also switch off. CB715 starts to charge again and the cycle is repeated. The sawtooth waveform developed across CB715 in this way is some 20 V peak-to-peak at about 4.5 kHz . As the two chopper transistors switch on and off, an output is developed across the close-coupled secondary winding $17-18$ on the chopper transformer. During normal operation this is rectified to produce the 28 V line. Under start-up conditions however you get about 18 V . In the standby mode and when running normally the start-up circuit is disabled by DB714 and RB708, which keep the voltage across CB715 well below DB725's firing potential.

If the start-up circuit is working but there's a fault further along the chain, you'll hear a 4.5 kHz scream from the chopper/line output transformer. As an example of the sort of fault that can produce this symptom, a faulty TDA2030 audio chip sometimes puts a shortcircuit across the 28 V line.

The 18 V supply developed by DB504 during the startup sequence is taken via DB525 and RB720 to pin 1 of the hybrid chopper control chip HB1. Here it feeds an integrated regulator circuit that produces an 8.5 V supply which is used within the chip and is present at pin 3. It's not common, but we have on a couple of occasions come across a faulty integrated regulator circuit.

The 8.5 V start-up supply at pin 3 of HB 1 is used by the integrated chopper driver transistor, the line pulse lengthening circuit (TB508/9 etc.), the line driver transistor TB501, the EW modulator circuit (22 and 26 in . models only) and the TDA2594 sync/line generator chip ICB501. When the line oscillator starts up it produces positive-going 20 kHz pulses of $8 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ width and approximately 7 V amplitude at its output pin 3 . These are fed to
the lengthening circuit and also to HB1, where they enter at pin 4, going to the bistable circuit which thus changes state. When this occurs the chopper driver transistor is cut off and the driver transformer MB700 produces output pulses to switch on the chopper transistors TB700/1. The Ipsalo circuit is then operating in what is called the minimum current angle mode, i.e. the lowest level of energy transfer from the primary to the secondary side of MB500. This limits the current flow at start-up, protecting the circuitry from high peak currents.

The secondary supplies derived from MB500 now start to increase. The most important of these is the 142 V supply (125V with 20 in . models) produced across CB513 by the action of the line output stage. This voltage is fed back to pin 20 of the hybrid chip HB1, where it's used to provide regulation. The internal circuit between pins 20 and 17 of HB1 controls, in conjunction with RB718/722, the voltage across CB719. This voltage is fed via pin 7 of HB1 to an integrated $R C$ charging circuit which controls the switching of the bistable pulse-width modulator within the chip and thus, in turn, the mark-space ratio of the drive pulses applied to the chopper transistors. Thus the secondary supplies derived from MB500 will remain constant despite varying loads. RTB700 sets the h.t. and thus all the other supplies.

When the 12.5 V supply has been established, DB513 is reverse biased, RB539 is effectively removed and the line oscillator frequency shifts down to the normal running 15.625 kHz .

When the current drawn by a secondary supply increases, the $125 / 142 \mathrm{~V}$ line will drop and, due to the action of the regulatory circuit within HB1, the voltage across CB719 will increase. As a result the conduction time of the chopper transistors will be increased to compensate. If there's an overload, the voltage across CB719 will rise above 15 V and zener diode DB720 will conduct. This reduces the internal charging supply and as a result the conduction time of the chopper transistors is reduced. Once this has happened the set must be switched off for a few seconds to clear the condition. An important point to note is that it takes only a short peak of excessive current to trigger the overload condition, and that when this occurs the $125 / 142 \mathrm{~V}$ supply falls to about 50 V rather than 0 V . The result is a very small raster and a dim channel number display. If there's a complete short-circuit across any of the secondary supplies, e.g. the line output transistor is short-circuit, the $125 / 142 \mathrm{~V}$ supply will fall to zero and so will the voltage across CB719. The drive to the chopper transistors is now reduced to the minimum level, protecting the power supply.
If you suspect excessive loading due to a fault in the line output stage, a useful check is to unplug the scan coil plug (B3) and connect two suitable diodes (e.g. two BY223s) in series with the anode end to pin 7 of MB500 and the cathode end to pin 13 . When the set is switched on the $125 / 142 \mathrm{~V}$ supply should be correct. Don't leave the set switched on for long in this condition as the other supplies will also be present and you'll end up burning a


Fig. 1: The Ipsalo circuit used in the Salora J chassis. RB507 is $3.9 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ in 22/26in. sets, $2.2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ in 20in. sets; RB726 is $56 \Omega$ in 22/ 26 in . sets, $82 \Omega$ in 20in. sets; RB739, $560 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, is fitted in 20in. sets only; RB706 is $2 \cdot 7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ in $22 / 26 \mathrm{in}$. sets, $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ in 20 in . sets ( 4 W in both cases); CB707 is 1 nF in 22/26in. sets, 270pF in 20in. sets ( 1 kV in both cases).
spot in the centre of the screen.
When the standby command is received by the SAA1251 remote control decoder chip ICC9, its output at pin 19 drops and 18 V is switched via transistor TC19 to the power supply and the line drive circuitry. This voltage is fed via RB719 and DB721 to pin 18 of HB1. As a result the voltage across CB719 will fall to zero and the chopper switch-on time will be at minimum. In the line drive circuit the standby voltage brings the inverter transistor TB507 into circuit to invert the line drive pulses. The normal phase relationship between the on/ off times of the line output and chopper transistors is thus altered. This action removes all energy from the secondary supplies, leaving only the supply obtained from the close-coupled winding 17-18 (this is required to power the Ipsalo and remote control circuits).

## The Colour Circuits

The Salora J chassis uses the TDA3562A colour decoder chip (ICB200) to produce the RGB drive waveforms for the output stages. The operation of this chip was described in some detail in the October 1987 issue of Television: we'll simply mention the areas that have caused us problems.

When fault-finding around ICB200 the most important signal is the composite blanking waveform (sandcastle) which is fed to pin 7. It includes both line and field blanking, see Fig. 2. We've never had any problems with the line blanking part of the signal, which is taken from
the TDA2594 sync/line generator chip via RB515. The majority of the problems have been with the field blanking signal which is taken from pin 2 of the TDA2653A field timebase chip ICB400 (note that this pin is also the field sync input). The positive-going field blanking pulses, at about 20 V peak-to-peak, pass via DB404 and RB402 to TB400 and its associated components DB401, RB424/5 and TB209. It's this circuit that has been responsible for the majority of no-raster faults.

What happens is that loss of the field blanking part of the waveform blanks the RGB outputs from the TDA3562A chip. Typical causes are TB400 (BC237B) going open-circuit base-to-emitter or TB209 (BC307B) going short-circuit collector-to-emitter. Less common is a faulty field timebase chip (you can't see field collapse because it's blanked).
The same circuitry can cause the opposite effect. On


Fig. 2: The sandcastle pulse waveform at pin 7 of ICB200. (a) At line rate, (b) at field rate.
one occasion for example DB401 had gone short-circuit. As a result TB400 received a steady base current and produced a steady 2 V d.c. level instead of the blanking pulses in the sandcastle waveform. If the contrast was set fairly high the set went into the overload condition.
The most common problem in the RGB output stages is failure of TB250, TB260 or TB270 (BF788 or BF871) causing loss of one colour. On one occasion the customer complained about red outlines on the picture. The fault showed up particularly well with a crosshatch display, where all the vertical white lines had a red haze, mainly on the right-hand side, giving the appearance of a poorly focused red beam. The cause was a break in the print feeding the collector of TB252 (BF788/BF871), the red output emitter-follower.

## The Enable Word

This facility is not available with J20 models: it's only on the J40, J70 and J90 types which use an MAA4002 control chip. It allows you to alter some of the set's operations, for example which channel is used for direct video and audio input. The enable word will need to be reset if the MDA2060 memory chips ICC100 and ICC101 are replaced. It has been known for these to cause enabling problems, for example one channel number to be switched to direct video and audio intermittently.
To check or alter the enable word, the password must first be entered, either via the remote control unit or on the set. To do this, press the following keys: $\mathrm{P}^{*} 0 £$ then, within 1.5 seconds, M.
When on a normal TV channel, the right-hand channel number LED should display the darkened segments shown in Fig. 3.
Details of the bits/segments are as follows:
Bit 0 (the full stop): This should always be off.
Bit 1: This controls the operation of additional control bit A. It's one of the two output lines (pin 25) from the MAA4002 control chip and switches the set to direct video and audio input via DIN pin 6 or the scart socket when this segment is off.

Bit 2: This is the second output line (pin 26) from the MAA4002 control chip, called B. It can be used to switch in another input, i.e. link a satellite TV decoder or an f.m. radio decoder, when the segment is off.

Bits 3 and 7: These work together to alter the way in which the available memory is used, giving the following four options:

Bits 3 and 7 off - 59 channel storage selections without AES.

Bit 3 off, bit 7 on - 27 channel storage locations without AES.


Bit 3 on, bit 7 off - 27 channel storage locations with AES (this is the usual setting).

Bits 3 and 7 on - 20 channel storage locations with AES.

Bits 4 and 5: These also work together, altering the vision i.f. The four options are as follows:

Bits 4 and 5 off -38.9 MHz .
Bit 4 off, bit 5 on -38 MHz .
Bit 4 on, bit 5 off -39.5 MHz (correct for the UK).
Bits 4 and 5 on $-38 \cdot 6 \mathrm{MHz}$.
Bit 6: When this segment is off, r.f. tracking of a VCR's output on location 0 is enabled.

The enable word can be altered by pressing the relevant number on the remote control unit or on the set's own keypad. This will toggle the selected bit on and off. To store the enable word again, press the M key and the display will return to the channel number.
The AES facility allows presetting of adjustments to give the "normal" volume, brightness, colour and contrast levels set for channel number one. When this facility is enabled, as it normally was from the factory, it's simply a case of setting the correct levels on channel one then storing them by pressing M and within 1.5 seconds N . The same procedure is then followed on all the channels required. Note that the adjustments stored on any channel other than one have a maximum range of approximately $\pm 12$ per cent from those set set on channel one.

## Faults List

We will conclude this instalment in the series with a list of faults other than those mentioned so far.
(1) No picture, sandcastle waveform incorrect, no field output. Supply to the field timebase chip down at about 12 V . Could be the TDA2653A chip but try disconnecting its output first to see if the supply rises to the normal level. If so and the load reads about $560 \Omega$ to chassis, suspect that CB400 $(1,000 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ is leaky.
(2) Distorted field scan. Suspect CB400 (1,000 F ) or CB412 (100nF).
(3) Set takes a long time to come on and/or a hum bar on the picture. As with previous chassis that use the Ipsalo2 circuit, suspect the two $4 \cdot 7 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitors CB712 and CB726 in the base circuits of the chopper transistors. Use standard, not sub-miniature, capacitors (63V). We recommend that these capacitors, if they are the originals, are replaced whenever a set is serviced - especially when they are the yellow or orange versions. Other symptoms are flaring due to the hum on vision and possibly width fluctuation at high contrast levels.
(4) Grey-scale drift. Suspect the $56 \mathrm{k} \Omega, 0.5 \mathrm{~W}$ d.c. feedback resistors RB251, RB261 and RB271 in the RGB output stages.
(5) Teletext o.k. for the first minute or so then becomes completely garbled. Thermal fault in the SAA5040 chip in the teletext decoder.
(6) Rattle/buzz from the scan coils. Caused by the yellow tape that secures the metal strips where the windings fold forward being broken. Resecure strips with glue or silicone rubber. The coils will have to be removed to do this.
(7) Set won't start, start circuit cannot be heard. Short-

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circuit turns on the primary winding of the Ipsalo transformer. Can often be seen by burn marks.
(8) No go, set trips. 15V rail low as DB507 is open-circuit or high-resistance. When working on these sets, check for dry-joints on this diode. Use only type RGP15 as a replacement.
(9) Set goes to standby when switched on. Disconnect the IR amplifier module to eliminate this as it can produce random noise, causing all manner of faults. If the set has teletext, unplug the decoder panel to eliminate this. If the fault persists, suspect the SAA1251 remote control decoder chip on the STC panel.

If the IR amplifier is faulty the cause is usually the TEA1009 chip, but replacement modules are very reasonably priced so you have to consider time against profitability.
(10) Set won't go to standby. Switch at back of set, above the aerial socket, faulty or in wrong position. Should be in position 2 , or open-circuit for remote control.
(11) Chroma errors, i.e. horizontal lines of alternating colour. Field hold control RTB400 incorrectly set.
(12) No raster, with no 25 V supply at pin 9 of the TDA2653A field timebase chip. Dry-joint on pin 11 of the Ipsalo transformer.
(13) Crackling and shriek on sound. Faulty TDA1236 (ICD2) intercarrier sound or TDA2030 (ICB100) audio chip.
(14) Set goes dead intermittently: DB712 (1N4148) in chopper circuit leaky.
(15) Set dead or intermittent bright raster with loss of sound. DB507 faulty or dry-jointed - see (8).
We shall be following up next with the $K$ and $L$ chassis.

## Letters

## CDs AND THE AMSTRAD PCW8256

I was a little puzzled (and annoyed) by Les Sage's letter on compact discs in the November issue, particularly with regard to signal-to-noise ratios. Personally I don't find a bit of tape hiss or a slight background hum irritating in the least. They seem to add to the enjoyment value of a "live" recording, where noises like these are inevitable. By the way, I'd like to know how the signal-to-noise figures quoted were actually measured.

With regard to recording studios "refurbishing" their equipment, a signal-to-noise ratio of -60 dB seems to be more than adequate. And anyway it would mean that the studios would have to throw out all their good analogue equipment and replace it with digital equipment. It must be remembered that many recording artists don't like digital studios - surely they must be given the right to choose? And don't forget that analogue electronic instruments, e.g. organs, guitar pedals, good old valve guitar amplifiers etc., also throw out a lot of noise. I could go on for ever about things like this!

I've been collecting compact discs for nearly five years. In my experience they do have their faults, but they are not the ones that Les Sage writes about. One problem is that recording companies will insist on using a noise gate to suppress tape hiss between songs - it often clips the beginning of the next song as well. Not all discs are like this: I've a few in my collection where the hiss has been left in. Other faults I've noticed are "pings", presumably caused by dropouts in the digital master tape, and varying tolerances between manufacturers. I have one pair of CDs that are distinctly off-centre - to the point where the sled motor in my Yamaha CD-X1 can, with the lid removed, be seen whizzing back and forth to keep up: obviously the tracking solenoid doesn't have enough range. I've resorted to sticking small pieces of vinyl tape in the centre hole to force the disc oncentre, as the whole batch is probably affected in this way. Another problem with off-centre discs is that the fast search, on my player anyway, dithers back and forth instead of going in the intended direction.

After that, a couple of small points on other subjects. I've recently bought an Amstrad PCW8256 and have upgraded it to 512 K and LocoScript 2 with Spell. This has proved to be very worthwhile. A point to note is that the printer doesn't take kindly to being dropped. One
printer, not mine fortunately, had suffered in this way, with the result that the print head misfired on a couple of pins. The problem is that the black ribbon cables from the print head plug into plastic connectors on the PCB: it's these that seem to suffer. This source of trouble can be eliminated by chopping the connectors out and soldering the cables to the PCB directly. By the way, on a topical point: these computers tend to have a small burn on the side where the mains cable is wrapped round its tidy when packed.

## S. Pearson,

Chipping Norton, Oxon.

## MORE ON COMPACT DISCS

I read Les Sage's comments on the quality of compact discs with interest. My own views are as follows:
(1) The main advantage of CDs over vinyl discs is that they don't deteriorate through regular playing.
(2) One 5 in. CD can hold nearly eighty minutes of music. While many record companies have not taken advantage of this others, notably the specialist companies, have added a single or previously unreleased material on the CD versions of their older albums.
(3) One cannot expect older recordings to match up to today's specification levels. If a CD sounds as good as a perfect LP pressing, I'm quite happy with that!
(4) The major disadvantage of some CDs is that they expose excessive tape hiss and even master tape deterioration with some older recordings.
(5) Finally, perhaps master tape cannot match the impressive specifications of today's CD players? Maybe others would like to comment on this?

I believe that the compact disc will eventually supersede the vinyl record, as vinyl did the shellac disc nearly thirty years ago. It's comforting to know that those of us, such as myself, with vinyl disc collections won't find the plastic deteriorating with old age as other plastics do read about the mains lead problem (September and October) for example!
Brian Renforth,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

## TV TIMERS

Here's a point I've not seen mentioned in your pages. Could be worth an argument or three! Why does my TV set (a JVC model, but I've seen it on many other makes) have a timer? I can see no reason whatsoever why anyone should want the TV set to switch on without

## next month in

## 

## - SERVICING THE PANASONIC NV2000/2010/3000

These machines are now quite old and were not over-endowed with features. They still sell in large numbers on the reconditioned VCR market however as they are very easy to use and to service. They are in fact an ideal choice for budget rental or sale. As Nick Beer points out, there's no real reason to scrap them, so here's how to get the best out of them for a while longer. Advice on the mechanics and a detailed faults list are included.

## - CAMERA TUBE GUIDE

Since data on camera tubes is not always easy to locate, those who need to replace such tubes or make use of them can encounter difficulties. P.M. Delaney has compiled data on over 300 tube types with a view to helping the service engineer or constructor to identify a particular tube and find a suitable replacement or circuit. Some general guidance on suitable substitutes is also given.

## CD PLAYER SERVICING

Next month's instalment will deal with the sled drive and control system, including the Philips radial tracking arm, and disc speed control.
A further collection of fault reports will appear on the CD Player Casebook page.

## BANDWIDTH COMPRESSION

Part 2 of this article deals with bandwidth compression schemes intended for TV broadcasting, including videoconferencing and HD-TV systems.

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NAME $\qquad$
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anyone in the room. The safety of having a set running in this way also seems questionable. Even the maximum length of the timer period, two hours in thirty-minute steps in the case of my JVC set, doesn't make sense or seem to fit in with any convention.
D.C. West,

Tiverton, Devon.

## SERVICING TIPS

There have been a couple of letters recently on cleaning old or unobtainable potentiometers. I file down the lead of a pencil and mix it with a spot of oil or Philips contact cleaner. When this is spread on the track it will give even the oldest potentiometer a new lease of life. I'm told that Redex is good for this, as it leaves a deposit even when it dries out.

Further to previous notes on the Rediffusion Mk. 3 chassis, I've had several cases recently where the two electrolytic cans ( $6 \mathrm{C} 12 / 14,220 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 400 \mathrm{~V}$ ) on the power supply panel have been leaky or open-circuit. The result is ripple that causes tripping, sometimes only when the set has warmed up. The type used in the Rank T20 chassis fits o.k.
Finally, if anyone still needs Rank tuner cams I still have a large number left and can supply them at 16 for a $£ 1$. Send coin and SAE.
Dave Mackrill, 32 Southwater Road,
St. Leonards-on-Sea, East Sussex TN37 6JS

## HELP WANTED

Could any reader supply a circuit diagram for the Intel CTV6000 14in. colour set?
A.M. McConnochie, Television Hire Service (South London) Ltd.,
10 Clapham Park Road, London SW4 7BB.
Telephone 01-622 7762.
Does anyone know where the National Panasonic i.c. type AN239 can be obtained? We require two for use in two colour portables in for repair, Models TC361GM and TC481GR. The same chip is faulty in both and the suppliers I've checked with say it's no longer available. Failing chips, does anyone have any information on using an alternative and whatever circuit changes might be required?
P. Henson, clo F. Walker TV, 267 Hessle Road,

Hull, North Humberside HU3 4BE.
Can anyone help with information on the Mader monochrome Videokamera 553, in particular its supply requirements and the connections to the 5-pin DIN socket?
Don Webber, 3 Shirburn Road, Crownhill, Plymouth PL6 5PG.

## FOR DISPOSAL

I have for disposal three 24in. sets fitted with the Thorn 1500 chassis. They've long been part of my hobby stock, but I no longer have room for them. They are free for collection, but a phone call or letter before doing so would be appreciated.
W.J. Knight, 532 Rochester Way,

Eltham, London SE9 1SQ.
Telephone 01-850 4147.

# Servicing Compact Disc Players 

Part 10: Servo Systems - 1

Joe Cieszynski

There have been quite a number of references in past parts of this series to laser focusing and tracking and the disc's rotational speed. This month we'll begin to look in detail at the servos that control these movements. The subject of electronic servo control has been covered in numerous articles in past issues of this magazine - see for example "VCR servo systems", October 1988. The basic idea is to use a feedback signal to control the drive to a motor or similar device.

## CD Player Servo Arrangements

A compact disc player has three separate servos plus an additional sled system which is related to the tracking servo. By way of an introduction, we'll outline briefly what these servos are and what they control.
(1) The focus servo is used to control the focusing of the laser beam. It maintains the objective lens for the beam at the correct distance from the disc's reflective surface. For this purpose (and for tracking control) the position of the lens is controlled by a two-axis device. The focus servo controls the current through the vertical coils on this device. Feedback is based on the shape of the reflected beam, which is detected by a group of four photosensitive pickup devices.
(2) The tracking servo controls the current through the horizontal coils on the two-axis device. This action tilts the objective lens so that the beam is kept in alignment with the track. The source of feedback is either the output from the side spot detectors (in a three-beam device) or the four main photodetectors (in a singlebeam device).
(3) The speed servo controls the spindle drive motor to maintain the correct rotational speed of the disc as the laser moves from the inner extremity of the music track to the outer extremity. The off-disc frame sync data provides the feedback signal.
(4) Sled or carriage control. In most players this switches a motor on the sled assembly and moves the laser progressively across the disc. As we shall see later, some Philips players use a swinging arm in place of a sled. The control for this system originates in the tracking servo.

Fig. 1 shows an overall view of the servo arrangements used in a CD player.

In most $C D$ players the four main reflected beam detectors are arranged in a cluster as shown in Fig. 2, where they are labelled A, B, C and D. In Part 2 we looked at the different types of laser assemblies used in CD players, and in particular considered the differences between three-beam and single-beam arrangements. Just to recap, the three-beam system works on the principle of splitting a single beam into a main beam and two lower-power side beams. The reflected main beam is detected by the four pickup photodiodes as shown in Fig. 2. From their output we obtain the audio data and a
feedback signal for the focus servo. The two side beams are detected by an additional pair of photodiodes, referred to as $E$ and $F$, which provide a feedback signal for the tracking servo. With a single-beam device only four photodiodes are used: these must therefore provide the data plus the focus and the tracking feedback signals.

## Focusing with a Three-beam System

We'll consider first the way in which a focus feedback (error) signal is generated in a three-beam system. As the illustrations of three-beam devices in Part 2 showed, a cylindrical lens is mounted just above the six photodiodes. The action of this lens is such that when the beam is correctly focused on the reflective surface of the disc the light that emerges from the lens is circular. This condition is shown in Fig. 2(a): the four main beam photodiodes shown here produce equal outputs and the net focus feedback is zero. When the laser beam is not correctly focused, the output from the cylindrical lens will suffer from astigmatic distortion - see Fig. 2(b) and (c). As a result the photodiodes generate an error voltage. The focus servo moves the two-axis device up and down, looking for 0 V condition.


Fig. 1: Block diagram of a CD player's servos.


Fig. 2: Method of obtaining a focus error signal from the four main-beam photodetectors with a three-beam system. When the lens is correctly positioned with respect to the surface of the disc the reflected beam falls equally on all four photodetectors: the outputs combine to give a zero net output voltage. When focusing is incorrect the beam takes on an elliptical shape and an error output is produced to control the servo. (a) Lens in correct position, zero output. $(A+C)-(B+D)=0$. (b) Lens too far from the disc, negative output. $(A+C)-(B+D)$ less than zero. (c) Lens too close, positive output. $(A+C)-(B+D)$ is this time greater than zero.


Fig. 3: Basic focus servo system.
If the beam is not correctly focused the data cannot be retrieved from the disc. This will not only result in loss of sound; the disc speed will also be incorrect, because the speed servo relies on feedback information derived from the data. In addition, the tracking servo feedback signal, which is derived from the side beams, will be lost and the main beam will move off the track. It's thus essential that correct focusing is maintained at all times.

## Start-up System

Let's consider the situation with the disc speed and the tracking servos when a disc has just been inserted and play had been selected. At this point the two-axis device will be in its natural, central position and the beam will be way out of focus. So how can the other two servos begin to operate when they cannot receive any feedback information? The answer is that they can't. Because of this the central processor (CPU) in a CD player doesn't enable the tracking and speed servos until correct focus has been achieved.
With the two-axis device in its natural, resting position the beam will be so diffused that the output from the photodetectors will be zero. This of course is also the situation when the focusing is correct! Thus some sort of start-up routine is required to get the two-axis device moving. Otherwise focus will not be attained and the player will not get going.

This problem is overcome by including a focus search circuit. It's a coarse focus control arrangement which is switched on by the central processor when the disc is initially inserted. It makes the two-axis device move the lens with respect to the disc until an approximately correct focus is achieved, i.e. until the photodetectors see some form of ellipse. At this point the focus error detector circuit will produce a positive or negative output, and a monitoring circuit (a gate or op-amp) will send a logic signal to the central processor to tell it that approximate-
ly correct focus has been attained. This logic signal, a simple high or low depending on circuit design, is called the FOK (focus o.k.) signal. Likewise the monitor is called the FOK circuit.
Once the FOK signal has been received the search circuit will be overridden and the normal focus servo action will take over, bringing the beam into perfect focus. At the instant when the spot becomes circular a focus zero cross (FZC) logic signal is produced to inform the servo logic control, which is normally separate from the central processor, that focus is correct.
Should the player fail to achieve approximate focusing at the first search attempt, for example because the disc is a poor one, the search will be repeated another once or twice, depending on player design. If an FOK signal has not been received by the last attempt the central processor will stop all operations: an error message will appear on the front display and in some designs the disc may be ejected. When the central processor receives the FOK signal it will enable the tracking and speed servos so that they can begin their start-up routines. We'll be looking at these later on.

## Focus Servo Operation

Fig. 3 shows the basic focusing system in block diagram form. The focus search circuit generates a ramp, beginning with a negative peak (lens fully in) and then passing through zero (lens at centre) to a positive peak (lens fully out). At some point during this ramp the beam should come into focus and the FOK signal will be sent to the central processor, which then switches control to the focus servo.
Fig. 4 shows a focus system in greater detail. Initially the output from the focus error (FE) amplifier is zero and the focus search amplifier drives a ramp current through the focus coils. When the photodiodes produce an output, the FOK signal is generated and the search amplifier is switched off. The FE amplifier is now in control of the focus drive transistors Q1/2 and correct focusing can be obtained. When this occurs the output from the FE amplifier is zero and the FZC signal is generated. Note that the FZC signal will also be present when the focusing is way off (beam diffused) and the output from the photodiodes is zero: this is why we need the FOK signal.

The focus offset control is incorporated to compensate for any d.c. offset in the FE amplifier. If this control is incorrectly set the FE amplifier will produce an output when the beam is circular at the photodiodes. As a result the servo will move the two-axis device until the FE


Fig. 4: Typical focus servo system. In most players the FOK signal is available at the pin of an i.c. and is a useful check to show that the beam is correctly focused.
amplifier's output is zero, which will of course correspond with an elliptically shaped beam at the pickup and incorrect focus. The setting of this control is thus critical: it should be adjusted only by following the procedure laid down by the manufacturer.

In the event of failure of the disc to rotate, the state of the FOK logic signal is an important clue for the service engineer. The central processor won't permit disc run-up until it receives the FOK signal, so a check on the logic state of this signal can be made to find out whether or not focus has been achieved. If it hasn't, the problem is likely to be caused by a defective laser (see Part 2). If it has, check that the disc is able to spin freely in the tray. If it can, go on to check the speed servo and the associated power supply lines.

## Focusing with a Single-beam System

Although the circuit arrangements used with threebeam and single-beam laser assemblies are similar, the method of obtaining the focus error signal in a singlebeam assembly differs from that used in a three-beam assembly. The technique used to derive an FE signal with a single-beam assembly was discussed in Part 2 (April), when we looked at the different types of laser assemblies. I'll recap only briefly therefore.
The principle used by Sony is shown in Fig. 5. It uses a critical-angle prism which gives maximum reflected light only when the beam enters at a certain precise angle, in this case $42^{\circ}$. This occurs only when the beam is correctly focused at the disc. When the focusing is incorrect, part of the beam passes straight through the prism and is lost, resulting in an uneven light distribution at the photodiodes. An FE signal is obtained by combining the outputs from the photodiodes in the manner $(\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{B})-$ $(C+D)$.

Philips single-beam devices work on a slightly different principle, see Fig. 6. Instead of a critical-angle prism, a prism with a V-shaped cut on the side where the light leaves is used. This splits the beam in two, one half of which falls on one pair of photodetectors and the other half on a second pair. When the focusing is correct, all four detectors receive equal light. With incorrect focusing the two beams will move to one side, resulting in a greater output from two of the pickup detectors. The four outputs are added in the manner $(1+4)-(2+3)$.

## Three-beam Tracking Servo

The task of the tracking servo is to keep the main beam aligned with the data track. Coarse and fine control are used for this purpose. As the disc rotates, the beam is kept on the spiral track by feeding a ramp current waveform through the horizontal coils on the two-axis device. This tilts the objective lens so that it follows the track, and is the fine control action. It's able to maintain tracking up to a point where the objective lens has moved $70 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ (approximately 44 sections of the track) across the disc. At this point the two-axis device is at one extremity and the beam would begin to lose alignment with the track. Before this happens the sled motor is energised, moving the optical assembly along by about $70 \mu \mathrm{~m}$, as a result of which the lens returns to its central position. These movements are controlled by the radial tracking servo - Fig. 7 shows the basic arrangements.

As previously mentioned, with a three-beam system the tracking servo feedback signal is provided by two


Fig. 5: Sony method of obtaining a focus error signal with a single-beam laser assembly.


Fig. 6: Philips method of obtaining a focus error signal with a single-beam laser assembly. (a) Lens too far from the disc, (b) lens too close, (c) correct focus.


Fig. 7: The joint action of the two-axis device and the sled maintains correct tracking. The tracking arrangements must be able to operate in the forward and reverse directions so that tracking is also maintained in the reverse search mode.
side-beam detectors which are referred to as E and F . The output voltages obtained from these detectors are added in antiphase so that, when the tracking is correct, the net output voltage is zero. Fig. 8 shows the action. When the tracking is correct, the two side beams fall primarily on the non-track (mirror) surface of the disc and the E and F detectors provide high outputs. When


Fig. 8: Obtaining a tracking feedback signal with a threebeam assembly. (a) Mistracking to left: $E-F$ is less than zero. (b) Mistracking to right: $E-F$ is greater than zero. (c) Correct tracking. $E-F=O V$.


Fig. 9: Amplification and addition of the $E$ and $F$ signals.
the main beam is off-track, one side beam will fall entirely on the mirror surface (maximum reflection) while the other will pass over the pits (minimum reflection). The difference between the E and F output voltages is fed back to the servo.
Fig. 9 shows how the E and F outputs are amplified and added - this addition takes place at the r.f. amplifier stage. When the F output is high, condition (a) in Fig. 8,


Fig. 10: Because the track spirals outwards, there is a continuous tendency towards incorrect tracking. This is shown at (a). As a result, the tracking error signal is cyclical with a frequency of about 400 Hz , as shown at (b).
the result is a negative output. This signal is used to move the objective lens to the right (as viewed in Fig. 8). Conversely when the E output is high a positive output is obtained to move the lens to the left. Condition (c), correct tracking, gives a zero tracking error (TE) signal.
These remarks may give the impression that the output from the TE amplifier is always 0 V when the disc is being played normally. In practice however the beam has a tendency to move off track because the track is constantly spiralling outwards. With correct tracking adjustment for zero output the lens will be in a fixed position. As the track spirals outwards, the beam starts to deviate from the track. This is shown in Fig. 10(a). As a result a TE voltage is generated. The TE output provided by the circuit shown in Fig. 9 is thus a cyclic voltage, because of the need for continuous beam alignment correction - see Fig. 10(b). The frequency of the TE signal is around 400 Hz .

RV1 in Fig. 9 is usually called the tracking offset control. It's used to compensate for the different gains of the pickup detectors and amplifiers. If it's misadjusted, the player will either fail to work at all - it won't even


Fig. 11: The tracking servo circuit used in the Sanyo CP-08 CD player.
locate the table of contents for the front display information - or will play only certain discs whose track eccentricity is not too extreme. As with the focus offset adjustment, the setting is critical and should be carried out following the manufacturer's instructions. In addition, it's good practice to check the tracking adjustment by using the skip function to move the laser to the outer edge of the disc, where the track eccentricity is greatest. A disc with a playing time of at least an hour should be used for this test. In later players the d.c. offset correction is carried out within an i.c. and RV1 is not required.

## Typical Tracking Servo Circuit

Fig. 11 shows a typical tracking servo circuit. It's used in the Sanyo Model CP-08 and is based on the Sony CX20108 servo chip. The TE signal, derived as shown in Fig. 9, is applied to pin 13 of IC201 for further amplification. The tracking on/off switching is activated by the chip's internal logic control system: it sets the twoaxis device in its horizontally central position when the player is in the stop mode. Drive for the two-axis device's horizontal coil driver transistors Q204/5 is provided at pin 27 of the chip. The input to the sled amplifier is such that no output is obtained at pin 23 until the two-axis device approaches its $70 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ extremity. At this point the current flowing through Q204 will be large enough to provide an output at pin 23, as a result of which the sled motor will be energised,

A point to note is the operation of the two comparators 3 and 4 which drive the anti-shock gate. The gain of tracking amplifier 2 is normally low. In the event of vibration due to the machine being nudged however the servo's gain must be increased in order to correct the tracking quickly before an audible skip is heard. For this purpose the comparators monitor the TE signal input via $12 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistors. If the player is subjected to a shock, the amplitude of the 400 Hz TE voltage will increase and the comparators will make the logic control system open the switch at pin 29 and close the switch at pin 1. As a result, the changed bias applied to amplifier 2 increases its gain. This circuit is also used when the player is carrying out the track skip or jump operations.

The amplifier's gain is kept low during normal play so that the servo is less affected by small scratches or dirt particles. If the gain was permanently high the servo would be more likely to start hunting when scratches or dirt are encountered. In practice a scratched disc may produce a large enough TE signal to activate the antishock circuit, making the servo hunt. This results in sticking or jumping as the disc is played. To prevent this, some players have a customer-operated switch to override the anti-shock circuit, thus improving the chances of being able to play a poor-quality disc.

Switches TM3/4 alter the d.c. output from tracking amplifier 2 when the player is carrying out a track skip.

The TE signal is fed to pin 12 to obtain the tracking zero cross (TZC) signal which is used for a similar purpose to the previously mentioned FZC signal.

## Single-beam Tracking Systems

With a single-beam laser assembly there are only four pickup detectors from which to derive the data, focus error and tracking error signals. The main problem is in separating the FE and TE signals: this is done by using


Fig. 12: Sony method of obtaining a tracking error signal with a single-beam laser assembly.
different ways of summing the four pickup outputs in the tracking and focus servo circuits.

We've seen that with the Sony single-beam device (Fig. 5) the photodetector outputs for the focus servo are summed in the manner $(A+B)-(C+D)$. For the tracking servo the outputs are summed as $(A+C)-(B$ $+\mathrm{D})$. From here on the story gets a bit mathematical.

As the beam moves over a pit, its position relative to the pit is monitored by the photodetectors. To obtain an accurate TE signal the position is measured twice: once as the beam approaches a pit, i.e. when it's half over the pit, and again when it leaves a pit, i.e. when it's half off the pit. These two measurements are subtracted to produce the resultant TE signal. A squarewave signal derived from the off-disc r.f. component is used to detect the instants when the beam starts to scan then leaves a pit.

Fig. 12 shows the basic idea. The operational amplifier receives $A+C$ at one input and $B+D$ at the other. In this diagram the darkened areas represent the reduced light detected when a pit is scanned, resulting in a low output from the relevant photodetector(s). In (a) the beam is out of alignment with the track. When sample 1 is taken a positive output is produced whereas sample 2 produces a negative output. The two outputs produce a positive TE signal when summed. Had the beam moved to the left of the track a negative output would have been produced. Correct tracking is shown at (b), where a constant $0 V$ TE signal is produced. Note that the signal level may in practice vary from this idealised state, i.e. a predetermined d.c. voltage may be present at the summing amplifier's output when the tracking is correct.

With the Philips single-beam device the tracking error signal is obtained by summing the detector outputs as (3 $+4)-(1+2)-$ see Fig. 6. When the beam moves off the track the reflected beam still falls centrally on the two pairs of pickup detectors. What happens however is that one half of the reflected beam is brighter than the other, because it's no longer crossing any pits. When this beam is split into two halves the bright side will fall centrally on one pair of pickups, say 3 and 4 , while the darker side will fall on the other, 1 and 2 in this case. Applying these signals to a summing operational amplifier generates a TE signal.

A further dimension had to be added to the Philips system to compensate for dirt, disc impurities, mechanical tolerances etc. that could make one side of the beam darker than the other, giving rise to a TE signal when the


Fig. 13: How the intensity of the reflected light changes as the position of the beam relative to the track varies.


Fig. 14: Principle of the additional fine tracking system in the Philips single-beam arrangement: (a) shows correct tracking, (b) incorrect tracking.


Fig. 15: One drawback with a three-beam laser assembly is that with the main beam between two tracks the summation of the output from the two side-beam photodetectors $E$ and $F$ is zero. The output from the mirror detector reveals this condition.
tracking is correct. A sinusoidal 650 Hz signal is passed through the tracking coils to make the beam oscillate from side to side by about $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ (remember that the pits are $0.6 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ wide). The result of this is a small 650 Hz sinusoidal output from both pairs of pickup detectors, with the output from one pair $180^{\circ}$ apart in phase from that provided by the other pair, due to inversion in one of the summing amplifiers. Fig. 13 shows that when the tracking is correct the average reflected light is minimum and that when the beam is off the track the reflected light increases to a maximum. Thus when the tracking is correct the amplitude of the 650 Hz signal will be small. Furthermore, when the two 650 Hz signals are added they will, being equal and opposite, cancel out - see Fig. 14(a). When a tracking error occurs, the amplitude of the 650 Hz signal will increase - but only at one pair of detectors. It will be reduced at the other pair. When these sets of outputs are added - see Fig. 14(b) - a resultant that can be used as a fine tracking control, in addition to the TE signal derived from the main beam, is obtained.
In practice the 650 Hz signals are not simply added. They pass through a synchronous detector to ascertain the phase of the resultant. From this the servo knows in which direction to deviate the beam.

It's worth noting that with the Sony and Philips singlebeam arrangements a focus error doesn't produce any d.c. change in the tracking error circuit and vice versa. Careful consideration of the principles shown in Figs. 5
and 12 will make this clear. This being the case, we can safely assert that the two signals have been separated.

## Mirror Signal

The mirror signal generated in the r.f. processing stages is used for a number of important purposes. The detector operates by monitoring the r.f. level. If the beam is for any reason permanently on the mirror surface of the disc the r.f. will fall to zero. This loss of r.f. signal changes the logic condition at the output of the mirror detector.

In a machine that employs a three-beam laser assembly the most important function of the mirror signal is to combat the situation shown in Fig. 15, where the main beam is directly between two tracks and the TE signal is zero, suggesting correct tracking. As the main beam is focused on the disc's mirror surface the r.f. output is also zero. Under these conditions the mirror detector's output will indicate loss of r.f.: if this signal is passed to the servo logic control, the tracking can be readjusted to bring the beam back into alignment with the track.

Another function of the mirror signal is to alter the gain of the tracking servo when a dropout occurs due to a bubble in the disc's transparent coating. When such bubbles are encountered they can distort the beam path and make the track appear to be crooked. By detecting these bubbles the servo gain can be reduced so that it's less likely to hunt and will thus be better able to follow the track.

When the beam passes a bubble, the r.f. output will fall. This will in turn cause a momentary change in the mirror logic. Clearly the bubble will return with the next disc rotation. The first mirror signal fluctuation starts a timer in the servo control logic. Each time the bubble passes, the mirror signal resets the timer. During the period when the bubble is present the timer reduces the tracking gain.

Not all players have this facility, which is just one reason why a particular disc may play on some players while with others there may be jumping or disc ejection when a certain music passage is reached.

We will see yet another vital role of the mirror signal when we come to look at track search techniques.

Having taken a detailed look at the focus and tracking servos, next month we'll concentrate on sled control and the disc speed servo.


This prototype video telephone exhibited by Siemens at Cebit 89 uses some of the techniques discussed in the following article. West Germany plans to start a video telephone service in the early Nineties.

# Bandwidth Compression Techniques 

Recent developments in high-definition television in Europe, Japan and the USA have once more focused attention on the problem of the bandwidth required for a television system. Existing TV broadcasting services call for a vision bandwidth of $5-6 \mathrm{MHz}$. HD-TV would need a lot more, depending on the system, because more visual information has to be transmitted in a given time to produce the higher resolution pictures.

Generating wideband vision information is no problem for broadcasters and other programme originators. Difficulties arise because of the bandwidth limitations of existing channels. For broadcasting and signal distribution over telecoms links the channel bandwidths are laid down by international agreement, through the International Telecommunications Union (ITU). They have been designed for existing broadcast and telecoms video signals, not for HD-TV.

The way to get round the problem is to use bandwidth compression. In a recent HD-TV project, the European collaborative Eureka 95 system, 4:1 bandwidth compression is used. This has been done in an attempt to make the system compatible with the DBS channel bandwidths laid down by the ITU's WARC 1977 conference on satellite broadcasting. The current state of development of the Eureka 95 (EU95) system was demonstrated at the International Broadcasting Convention, Brighton, in September 1988.

A parallel situation arises with television's nonbroadcasting and non-entertainment applications. These consist mainly of closed circuit systems for videoconferencing, visual monitoring, industrial inspection, educational applications, surveillance and so on. Sometimes these have to make use of telecoms circuits to transmit the video signals. This means channels originally intended for voice and data, using coaxial cables, microwave links, optical fibres, right down to the standard twinwire telephone line that comes into the home.

The bandwidth of the ordinary telephone line is about 4 kHz , which is adequate for speech communication. In the past this has been one of the major problems in developing successful domestic video telephones - for example the experimental Picturephone in the USA and Viewphone in the UK. Advanced coding techniques have now overcome this bandwidth problem, the remaining obstacle to the start of videophone services being the question of marketing, i.e. price and demand. In video telecommunications generally, bandwidth compression factors of up to $2,000: 1$ are now possible.

## From Analogue to Digital Technology

A bandwidth compression system has to provide adequate picture quality for the application concerned while using a channel bandwidth substantially narrower than that normally required for the output from a camera or other signal source. As far as I can discover, technology to improve bandwidth efficiency has been under development for about sixty years. My earliest record of such work is a 1929 British Patent (No. 341,811 ) for a bandwidth compression system intended for use with mechanical scanning using a Nipkow disc
(see Fig. 1), but some readers interested in TV history may be able to beat this.
Early techniques all used analogue circuitry, with thermionic valves as the active devices. But since the digital revolution of the early Sixties, accelerated as it was by developments in semiconductor technology, the trend has been almost exclusively to the use of digital signal processing. Computer technology has had a big influence here, especially in the use of algorithms and programs for specifying the detailed logical steps to be followed in the digital processing.
Some readers will already be familiar with the use of digital techniques in domestic equipment - see for example the "Storing pictures in chips" series that began in the June 1988 issue and Part 5 (July) of the current series on "Servicing compact disc players". Central to this is the digitisation of analogue waveforms by sampling, quantisation and binary encoding. These processes are carried out by an analogue-to-digital (AD) converter. Once a picture has been converted into a stream of digital data, many sophisticated processes can be carried out on it, including reduction of the data rate for transmission.

## Information Redundancy

The basic principle involved in bandwidth compression for television is to reduce the transmitted information rate by eliminating redundant information, i.e. visual information that's not essential for reconstructing a satisfactory picture at the receiver. What constitutes a "satisfactory picture" obviously depends on the purpose of the TV system - whether high-definition, standard broadcast, electronic cinematography, teleconferencing or slow-scan surveillance - and the associated viewing conditions.

Before getting involved with the technology, let's first


Fig. 1: This early bandwidth compression scheme, intended for use with mechanical (Nipkow disc) scanning, illustrates a basic principle used in many later systems. It reduces the transmitted information rate and thus the bandwidth required by transmitting only the differences between successive pictures (successive complete cycles of the Nipkow disc). The signal from the photocell is applied to the top half of the transformer's primary winding directly and to the bottom half via a delay network whose delay time is equal to one complete scan cycle of the Nipkow disc. Thus during any scan a delayed version of the previous scan is present in the bottom half of the primary winding, in phase opposition. If the two scans are identical they cancel out due to the phase opposition and no signal is induced in the secondary winding. If the scans are slightly different a corresponding difference signal is induced in the secondary winding and this is transmitted. At the receiver the incoming difference signals are integrated by a mechanical storage technique so that the original succession of complete pictures is built up again.
clarify what we mean by "information" and "information rate". This is particularly important with the latest digital techniques, where the signals are encoded into streams of digital data.

## Information in an Electrical System

In digital data processing and communications it's normal to measure the amount of information in bits (binary digits) and to specify information rates in terms of bit/s (binary digits per second). Basically, information is created in an electrical system when a change takes. place: no change means no information, while a completely random sequence of changes means noise. The simplest change that can be made is between two states, e.g. on/off, left/right, dot/dash (Morse code), black/ white (television) and so on. This basic fact has provided many practical methods of signalling and of recording and storing information, and from the late Twenties onwards has provided a universally accepted method of defining and measuring information in precise terms.

Communication of information is basically a process of selecting signs from a given set of signs. This is so whether we are selecting sounds from a vocabulary, letters from an alphabet, words from a dictionary, voltage levels from a quantised set or brightness values from a set of grey levels. Writing in English involves successive selection of letters from a set of 26 . In another language the total number of letters in the set may differ.

The smallest possible set is just two signs: below this there's no choice. Thus selection from just two possible signs - the binary choice - is the elemental choice. In binary notation and arithmetic the two signs are conventionally written as 1 and 0 , though the actual characters used are unimportant. Since the binary choice is the basic element in selection it's also the basic item of information - on the principle of selecting from a set of signs, as discussed above. When one sign in a binary system is chosen we are saying "this one out of two possibilities". It has become the convention to describe the binary choice as being of either one of two digits, 1 or 0 , hence the binary digit or bit. A semiconductor memory chip for holding binary information, e.g. a RAM, consists of a group of two-state circuits each of which can store one binary digit.

By making an ordered sequence of binary choices, on the "tree" or "branching" principle, we can select from much larger sets than just two states such as black and white - as large as we want in fact. For example, by carrying out a branching sequence of two binary choices we can select from say a set of four grey levels, quantised from a video waveform - black, dark grey, light grey and white. A sequence of three binary choices gives selection from a set of eight grey levels, a sequence of four gives selection from sixteen levels and so on. The general formula for this is

$$
\text { number of bits }=\log _{2} N
$$

where N is the total number of signs (e.g. grey levels) in the set. For example, $\log _{2}$ of $16=4$.

## Information Rate

If a selection of one level out of 16 is made every millisecond, the information rate is 4,000 bits per second ( $4 \mathrm{kbit} / \mathrm{s}$ ). A broadcast video signal transmitted to a receiver has a maximum information rate of about 11
million bits per second ( $11 \mathrm{Mbit} / \mathrm{s}$ ). If this is encoded into 8 -bit pulse code modulation (PCM) by an AD converter the resulting data stream will have a maximum information rate of $88 \mathrm{Mbit} / \mathrm{s}$.

## Bandwidth and Information Rate

The relationship between information rate and bandwidth in television can be understood by considering video waveforms. In a luminance signal waveform, any transition between different grey levels can be analysed in terms of a set of sinusoidal components (Fourier analysis). A very sudden transition between black and white, representing a sharp edge in the picture, contains many high-frequency components.

This sudden black-to-white transition means that the waveform has passed through many intermediate grey levels in a very short time. If these successive grey levels are considered as signs that are selected from a set by binary choice, as discussed above, this brief section of waveform represents a large number of binary choices bits - made in a very short time. In other words it represents a high information rate in bit/s.

Thus high-frequency sinusoidal components occurring at waveform transitions mean high information rates. Since a video signal's bandwidth includes all frequencies from zero up to the highest frequency sinusoidal components occurring in the waveform, a wide video bandwidth means a high information rate.

The precise quantitative relationship between bandwidth and information rate was defined by scientists such as Hartley, Nyquist and Shannon over the years from about 1928 to 1950 . This relationship involves time, because of the frequencies and rates. It also brings in signal-to-noise ratio, since the presence of noise in a signal changes its waveform and thus reduces the accuracy with which true quantised waveform levels, e.g. grey levels, are selected from the whole set.

The relationship can be shown graphically, see Fig. 2. The volume of the boxes in (a) and (b) is proportional to a certain quantity of information in bits. A particular volume can clearly be obtained using boxes of different relative dimensions, which in this case represents bandwidth ( Hz ), time (s) and signal-to-noise ratio (dB). Thus the three box dimensions can be exchanged, or traded with each other, to give us the characteristics we require of say a TV transmission system.

In box (a) a given amount of information, say one line of a picture, is transmitted in a certain time, which determines the information rate (bit/s). If, as at (b), we allow more time to send the same amount of information, thus reducing the information rate, the bandwidth required is reduced (assuming a constant signal-to-noise


Fig. 2: Three-dimensional diagram illustrating the relationship between bandwidth, time and signal-to-noise ratio. In (b) the time taken to transmit the vision information is longer than in (a) so the bandwidth can be less.
ratio). This is of course what happens with slow-scan TV, where the required bandwidth is reduced by transmitting the pictures at a slower scanning rate - or a lower sampling rate in digital systems. Similarly, highdefinition still pictures are transmitted from spacecraft at low digital data rates by allowing several hours for their transmission.

## Some Existing Techniques

Before discussing the latest bandwidth compression techniques, let's put the subject into perspective by glancing briefly at some of the methods already in common use.

Vestigial sideband transmission, which is the accepted practice with a.m. broadcast TV, relies on the principle that all the modulation frequencies required for reproduction of the picture are contained in one sideband. Thus the channel bandwidth that would be required using double-sideband transmission (as in the early days of Alexandra Palace!) can, by suppressing one of the sidebands, be almost halved. A vestige of the suppressed sideband (the vestigial sideband, usually 0.75 MHz or 1.25 MHz wide) is retained to avoid the problem of having to reinsert the carrier at the receiver, as is necessary with strict single-sideband transmission.

A second bandwidth saving technique that has long been used for TV transmission is interlaced scanning. To avoid large-area flicker, the receiver's display screen must be refreshed at a rate of at least 50 Hz (or 60 Hz in the USA and other countries that use the same standards). If sequential scanning was used for this purpose the line-scan frequency, in comparison to interlaced scanning, would have to be doubled, calling for twice the bandwidth to achieve the same horizontal resolution. The use of $2: 1$ interlacing enables the picture rate to be reduced to $25 \mathrm{~Hz}(30 \mathrm{~Hz})$ while still achieving complete screen refreshment at a $50 \mathrm{~Hz}(60 \mathrm{~Hz})$ field frequency. In effect, the use of interlacing halves the bandwidth compared to what would be required for the equivalent horizontal resolution with sequential scanning.

Finally, compatible colour systems such as PAL make use of frequency interleaving to enable the extra colour information to be contained in the basic luminance channel bandwidth. This is possible because the frequency spectrum of the monochrome picture consists of regularly spaced peaks and troughs of energy, resulting from the fact that the picture is scanned at the line and field rates. The chrominance signal, which has a similar energy distribution pattern, is interleaved with the luminance peaks and troughs. Filtering enables the two sets of signals to be separated for processing in the receiver. In addition, because the human eye is relatively insensitive to fine colour detail (see later) the chrominance signal bandwidth can be made much less than that of the luminance signal.

## Bandwidth Compression Principles

There are two main ways in which the information rate in a TV system, and thus the bandwidth, can be reduced. (1) We can take advantage of the limitations of human vision and its tolerance to certain image impairments to avoid transmitting and displaying more information than the human eye-brain system can perceive. We can also exploit the fact that in some applications the user doesn't require broadcast-quality pictures.
(2) We can also take advantage of the inherent informa-


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tion redundancy in TV pictures in three dimensions, horizontal (line scan), vertical (field scan) and time (picture repetition). Unless the scene is changing rapidly, a lot of the information transmitted is the same from line to line, field to field and picture to picture. Coding techniques can be used to reduce the amount of repetition in the transmitted information.

We'll consider these in turn.

## The Eye's Limitations

The acuity of the human eye - its ability to distinguish between closely spaced points or lines - is limited to about one minute of arc, or a resolution of 60 cycles per

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degree. This determines the fineness of the detail that can be seen at a given viewing distance. To transmit and display greater detail would be pointless. In addition, the eye is less sensitive to the loss of fine detail where movement occurs in the scene.

Another limitation of human vision is in its ability to distinguish between small differences in area brightness. The eye can distinguish between about one hundred intermediate grey levels between black and white, i.e. differences of one per cent of peak brightness. Again there's no point in transmitting and displaying more detail. For some applications, e.g. surveillance and inspection, the number of grey levels can be reduced to well below 100 by appropriate quantisation.
The eye also has well-known minimum requirements for picture repetition frequency to give the illusion of movement, and in screen refresh rate (e.g. the interlaced field frequency) to avoid large-area flicker at a given brightness level.

When it comes to colour, the acuity of the eye depends on hue, i.e. the eye is more sensitive to some colours than to others. In addition, as patches of different colours are reduced in area the eye begins to lose its ability to distinguish between their hues.
All video waveforms are subject to amplitude distortion and noise. The eye is more tolerant of impairments of this kind at sharp edges and regions of fine detail because these high-information regions have the effect of masking the noise and distortion.
Many of these characteristics are already exploited to the full in TV broadcasting systems in order to keep the bandwidth to an acceptable spectrum. Indeed from the HD-TV viewpoint they are exploited too far. HD-TV is all about revising the thresholds to achieve better picture quality. At the other end of the scale, for applications such as videoconferencing and surveillance, the broadcast picture quality is needlessly high. Thus there are opportunities here to save bandwidth by reducing the picture size, the spatial resolution, the temporal resolution (through a lower scanning rate) or, by quantisation, the number of separate grey levels.

A further limitation of the eye is its relative insensitivity to fine detail (high spatial frequencies) lying in diagonal directions across the field of view in comparison with fine detail in the horizontal and vertical directions. This so-called "oblique effect" is now being exploited for bandwidth compression in HD-TV by a technique known as diagonal filtering (see later).

## Redundant Information

When it comes to redundant information, we are concerned with information that doesn't bring anything new to the eye during the repetitive scanning process. As an extreme case, consider a TV system that's transmitting a completely stationary scene. After the first complete picture has been scanned the information that follows provides nothing new because each scanned picture is the same.

A more typical example is the kind of camera shot where a person or object moves across a static background. Fig. 3 shows at (a) and (b) two consecutive pictures from such a shot. The two-dimensional pattern shown in (c) indicates in black the difference between (a) and (b), i.e. the new information supplied to the eye as the moving figure covers and uncovers part of the background. In principle it's necessary to transmit only


Fig. 3: Sketches - (a) and (b) - of two consecutive pictures from a camera shot. The black areas in (c) show roughly the difference between (a) and (b). Note that the background remains the same from (a) to (b).


Fig. 4: Videophone analogue signal bandwidth compression system based on pixel-to-pixel linear predictive coding. The difference circuit compares the actual value of each pixel with an analogue-computed predicted value based on the value of several previous pixels.
the successive differences between pictures in order to be able to build up a normal, moving television image. This of course is the process that formed the basis of the early proposal shown in Fig. 1. The result is a reduction in the information transmission rate and hence the bandwidth required.

Fig. 3 illustrates the inherent redundancy of the TV image in the time dimension when there's a strong similarity between successive pictures. In addition to this redundancy between pictures, there's a high degree of correlation between adjacent pixels along each scanning line (redundancy in the horizontal dimension) and between adjacent pixels in successive displayed lines (redundancy in the vertical dimension). A typical case would be a temporarily motionless area of uniform brightness and colour, such as a background of clear blue sky.

Thus in principle it's necessary to transmit only the differences between adjacent pixels in the horizontal and vertical directions of each picture in order to be able to build up a normal, moving image. Where these differences are zero or small, e.g. with a clear blue sky, this enables the transmitted information rate and hence the bandwidth to be reduced. Measurements of pixel-topixel redundancy have been done on typical TV pictures. They were compared with an artificially generated reference pattern with theoretically zero redunancy (a very fine check pattern). The results indicate that in general pictures have up to 90 per cent redundancy to be exploited.

The TV system must still however be able to handle


Fig. 5: An early digital compression system for videophone use, based on differential pulse code modulation.
the high image frequencies, i.e. high information rates, that occur when abrupt changes of brightness or colour are present in the scene. These typically occur with sharp edges and complex patterns, both spatially and temporally. This suggests that the full bandwidth is necessary anyway, and that no reduction is possible without impairment of the image under such critical conditions. In practice this problem can be solved by encoding the information stream in the video baseband signal. The idea is to "smooth out" the information rate so that it's always less than the peak rate that would otherwise be necessary to cater for such critical parts of the display.

## Linear Predictive Coding

One of the coding principles that's proved to be particularly useful in exploiting pixel-to-pixel redundancy is linear predictive coding. Basically this predicts that each current pixel resulting from the scanning process will have a similar value to the previous pixel or pixels. If indeed successive pixels have exactly the same value there is redundancy and no signal information is transmitted. If the current pixel differs from the previous one(s), the difference value is transmitted.

This technique is nowadays applied to the binary data in digitised video waveforms. Early attempts to do it were applied directly to analogue waveforms as fast AD converters were not available. Fig. 4 shows the essentials of an experimental analogue system that was devised by Bell Telephone Laboratories in the early Fifties for the monochrome Picturephone project. Called a decorrelator, it uses a delay network to enable previous pixels (voltage levels in the analogue waveform) to be compared with the current pixel being generated. The delay network is tapped to obtain a predicted value of the current pixel P 0 , analogue computed from the statistical trend of the three previous pixels $\mathrm{P}-1, \mathrm{P}-2$ and $\mathrm{P}-3$. This is more realistic, in terms of the statistics of TV signals, than taking just the immediately previous pixel. It thus gives better prediction. The three attenuators adjust the relative weightings of the three contributions to the predicted value. The difference circuit - a cathode-coupled differential amplifer was used - measures the difference between the current and predicted value of each pixel and passes this on for transmission.

By making the delays in the network equal to the intervals between adjacent pixels along a scan line, the decorrelator can be arranged to reduce horizontal redundancy in the picture. In addition by making the delays correspond with the intervals between adjacent lines (in a sequential scan) the system can be set up to reduce vertical redundancy. Two such correlators working together will reduce both the horizontal and vertical
redundancy. For further details, see "Experiments with linear prediction in television", Bell System Technical Journal, July 1952.

## Differential Pulse Code Modulation

When AD converters fast enough to handle video waveforms became available the processes of sampling and quantisation were brought into the prediction operation. The result was a system called differential pulse code modulation (DPCM), a version of standard pulse code modulation. With DPCM, which is now well established in the telecoms field, only the difference between successive waveform samples is transmitted, not the value of each sample individually as with standard PCM. These differences are quantised and encoded into a digital signal for transmission.
Fig. 5 shows the basic arrangement used in an early DPCM bandwidth-compression system that was developed by the UK Post Office (now BT) in 1972 for an
 scanning frequency was 8 kHz and the field rate (interlaced pictures) was 50 Hz .
The system employs differential sampling and quantisation at the transmitter (the quantised samples correspond with the instantaneous slope of the video waveform), with integration at the receiver to reverse the differentation process. To avoid an accumulation of quantising errors by the receiver's integrator, differentiation at the transmitter is performed by a feedback loop. The quantised difference transmitted is not the difference between two picture samples but the difference between a new picture sample and a series of previously quantised differences.

By its nature quantisation introduces amplitude distortion. The DPCM system takes advantage of the eye's tolerance of amplitude distortion at edges and areas with high detail - this has a masking effect on the distortion (see previous comments). The system uses "tapered" quantisation. This quantises the difference signal accurately in areas where the distortion would be easily perceived while applying coarse quantisation where the masking effect can be relied upon. In this way the best possible use is made of a small number of quantising levels.
Adequate picture quality with the Viewphone system was obtained with a maximum sampling rate of $2 \cdot 5 \mathrm{MHz}$ and digital encoding of four bits per sample. This resulted in a maximum information transmission rate of $10 \mathrm{Mbit} / \mathrm{s}$. Nowadays in similar but more advanced telecoms systems the information rate is reduced to $2 \mathrm{Mbit} / \mathrm{s}$.

Next month we'll consider bandwidth compression schemes for TV broadcasting.

# TV Fault Finding 

Reports from Philip Blundell, Eng. Tech., D.G. Horwood, Ian Bowden, Mick Dutton and Hugh MacMullen

## Philips 24CE3578 (CP110 Chassis)

This set had no sound or vision, just a blank raster with the channel display showing E . This display indicates that the microcomputer thinks an external input is present at the scart socket, though there wasn't. An external input is sensed on the scart status line, which is normally at 4 V in the TV mode but in this case was at 0 V because the microcomputer chip was short-circuit to chassis internally. Some versions use the TMP47C432AP-8188, part no. 209 72038, while others use the version suffixed -8189 , part no. 20987305 (the manual lists only one of these). If you fit an -8188 type in place of an -8189 no teletext functions will be available. Guess how I found out!
P.B.

## Fidelity F14

If you cannot store the tuning voltage setting, check that the TAA550 33 V regulator is producing the correct voltage - this device often goes leaky.
P.B.

## Philips NC3CR Chassis

The sound and raster would go after half an hour as the crowbar thyristor would then fire. I disabled the line output transistor and connected a dummy load across the output from the power supply. When the fault next occurred I found that the 100 V line had gone high. The cause of the problem was an intermittent CNX62 optocoupler.
P.B.

## Philips G90 Chassis

For tuning drift, or no signals but the green bar moves, check the ZTK33B 33V stabiliser.
P.B.

## Vega 542

This small Russian-made monochrome portable came in with the complaint no sound. Its owner was prepared to spend "only a fiver" so I wasn't prepared to spend much time on fault finding. As I'd no circuit diagram, I traced the leads back from the loudspeaker. These took me to the top panel which could be hinged up by removing three screws. The two TO220-type audio output transistors were soon checked and found to be all right. I then traced the audio back to a strangely marked (Russian lettering) chip on the same panel. It appeared to be an intercarrier sound i.c., and when one of its pins was touched a buzz could be heard from the speaker. I concluded that the chip was probably faulty and was about to parcel up the set when I noticed that the strange chip had the same number of legs as the popular TBA120S. Out of curiosity I decided to try a TBA120S, and to my amazement the sound boomed out loud and clear.
D.G.H.

## Ferguson TX100 Chassis

Here's a point worth noting when servicing this chassis. Failure of the line output transistor/transformer is quite a common problem, replacement of one or both of these items restoring normal operation. Something that's often
overlooked however is the BC 372 line driver transistor TR8. If you have to replace the line output transistor/ transformer in one of these sets the drill is to connect your meter to the base of TR8. The reading should be 0.8 V . Any steady or significant increase with the meter left on for ten minutes or so means that TR8, which is a Darlington device, should also be replaced. Incidentally Ferguson now supply an improved device.
D.G.H.

## Ferguson ICC5 Chassis

This set failed at switch on when delivered to the customer's house. A bit embarrassing to say the least. You could hear the power supply pulse three times before shutting down. The power supply's h.t. output would pulse up to around 130 V followed by a second pulse up to about 80 V and a third up to only 40 V . A voltmeter connected to pin 28 (safety sensing input) of the power processor chip IL14 revealed nothing, i.e. no high input was apparent.

We checked for shorts across all the outputs from the chopper power supply then all the rectifier diodes without finding anything amiss. So we disconnected the supply to the diode-split line output transformer LL53 and switched on again. This time the h.t. came up - in fact it rose to some 170 V , but the power supply didn't shut down, pointing to a fault somewhere in the line output stage. All the secondary supplies from LL53 were checked for shorts, then the rectifiers were checked. This revealed the culprit. DL55 (BA157) which is used to provide the 200 V supply was short-circuit.
I.B.

## Sony KV2096 (XE4 Chassis)

There was intermittent loss of sound and vision, due it seemed to a mechanical problem - if the main panel was touched almost anywhere the fault would occur. After some careful flexing and tapping around the cause of the fault was found. There was a dry-joint at one end of coil L852 which couples the 12 V supply to much of the set.
I.B.

## Salora K70 Chassis

This set had a very intermittent fault that had never been seen during several calls to the house. Apparently the picture would go bright red. A field engineer had replaced all the transistors in the red output stage on spec. during the last call, but after a couple of months the fault reappeared and the set was brought into the workshop. We ran it for several days until, much to our surprise, the fault occurred. A check revealed that the red output at pin 13 of the TDA3562A colour decoder chip ICB200 was at some 8 V instead of the normal level of approximately 3 V . Our past experience with this chip has been that faults are more likely to be caused by a peripheral component than the chip itself, so we looked around for something that might cause this increase. Voltage checks on the three cut-off level clamp capacitors CB226, CB221 and CB217 then revealed the reason for the increased drive. The voltage at pins 10,20 and 21 should normally be about 7.2 V . While the voltages at
pins 20 and 21 were correct, the red reference voltage at pin 10 had increased to 11.5 V . The black-level clamp action relies on feedback from the RGB output stages, so the cause of the fault had to be low feedback voltage during the time when the red beam current measurement was being made. What we found was that RH16 ( $33 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) was going open-circuit with increase in temperature so that there was no feedback voltage from the red output stage.
I.B.

## Panasonic TX5500 (U5 Chassis)

The complaint with this set was of intermittent loss of sound on ITV after an hour or so. When we'd run the set in the workshop for several hours a similar fault occurred: on changing channel from another station to ITV, no matter which channel number was used to store it, the field would take much longer to lock in. Sometimes the field would lock in then the tuning would appear to shift, turning the picture to black-and-white, after which the fault would correct itself. On a couple of occasions the field locked with the on-screen display too high so that only its lower half was visible. When this happened the sound was muted and could be brought back only by changing channels.

As the problem seemed to be connected with the field sync and there's no field hold control in these sets the TDA2579 sync/line generator chip IC501 was given a quick squirt of freezer. This restored normal operation straight away. So a new chip was fitted and the set was left on soak test. About five hours later the fault started again, exactly as before, and once more a squirt of freezer corrected it. Heating the area around the chip with a hairdryer then carefully cooling the individual components associated with the chip failed to bring anything to light. I then remembered the resistor on the underside of the panel, added as a production modification, from pin 18 of IC501 to chassis. It's value is $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ and it isn't shown on the circuit diagram. We found that a $180 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor had been fitted. The area was heated again until the fault returned, then one leg of the resistor was cut free. This cleared the fault. Fitting a $1 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ resistor in its place produced correct operation.
I.B.

## Philips CF1 Chassis

This colour portable came in dead - the power supply refused to start. We set about measuring all the usual things but couldn't find anything amiss. A short across one of the supply lines was suspected, but there was nothing that was measurable. As a last resort we unhooked the secondary side of the chopper transformer and connected a dummy load in the form of a diode and bulb. The power supply then came to life. When the 185 V supply rectifier D 6310 was reconnected the power supply shut down, but replacing it didn't alter the situation. What was happening was that the protection capacitor C2310 (1.5nF) in parallel with D6310 was going short-circuit under load.
M.D.

## GEC PIL Chassis

The customer complained about a rolling picture. We arrived at the house expecting a two-minute job replacing the $4 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ electrolytic that decouples the emitter of the sync pulse inverter transistor TR351. This was not to be. The electrolytic and the transistor were both changed, also the TDA1170 field timebase chip. We
then took the set back to the workshop to investigate the problem with the scope. This soon showed that C353 $(120 \mathrm{pF})$ which couples the inverted sync pulses to the TDA1170 had gone open-circuit.
M.D.

## Amstrad TVR2

The TV section of this unit wouldn't switch on. The bridge rectifier produced a d.c. output which was present up to the power supply chip. Replacing this item didn't provide a cure and as we'd no manual we resorted to component checking on spec. When C1507 ( $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) was replaced we were rewarded with a healthy line whistle and the rustle of e.h.t. We also replaced the other two electrolytics in the power supply as they appeared to be in a distressed state.
M.D.

## Samsung BT309K

The problem with this set was a blank white raster. It didn't take us long to pin the fault down to the detector can in the i.f. strip, but when it was removed we couldn't find anything wrong with it. A replacement was ordered and fitted, providing a complete cure.
M.D.

## Panasonic TX1752

This was an unusual one: there was no sound with teletext. It's better not to ask how long it took us to find that the cause of the problem was IC171 (SAB3035). M.D.

## Sharp C1891

When one of these sets came in with the complaint of intermittent brightness variation we looked at the transistors in the clamping circuit. They are notorious for causing this fault. Not this time however - the high-value resistors in series with the first anode control were arcing intermittently.
M.D.

## Hinari CT16

The complaint with this new portable was no sound. We found that Q802 went open-circuit intermittently when warm.
M.D.

## Ferguson TX90 Chassis

The problem with this 20 in . model was that the field scan shrank after a couple of hours. We eventually found that R187 ( $6 \cdot 2 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) in the chain of resistors that form the load for the field driver was going high in value when warm. It read correctly with no voltage applied.
H.MacM.

## Grundig A3106

Very occasionally there was no luminance. The cause turned out to be a dirty contact at pin 11 of IC2594. The solder looked all right but there was a small positive voltage instead of -3 V .
H.MacM.

## Philips K35 Chassis

On the odd occasion there was no remote control operation. We found, only by accident, that the socket for IC1 was dirty at pin 13 . Under the fault condition there was no control waveform at the pin of the chip though the waveform was present at the socket. H.MacM.

# Teletopics 

## SATELLITE TV LATEST

Alan Bond, whose Australian companies have run up substantial losses during the past year, has paid his final agreed contribution to BSB. The $£ 27.5 \mathrm{~m}$ payment brings his investment to $£ 154 \mathrm{~m}$, giving him a 35 per cent stake in BSB. Meanwhile BSB's communications subsidiary DataVision has announced its first customer, the Press Association. DataVision is a licensed specialist satellite service operator - under the terms of the SSSO licence it's able to transmit information (video, audio or data) from any point in the UK via satellite to groups of users within the UK. The PA plans trial transmission of news and pictures to six regional newspaper groups. ITT Intermetall, which has been developing the decoding/ descrambling chips for BSB receivers, has announced that the 21 st version of the chip set operates 99.5 per cent correctly. It's understood that only small changes will be required to make the 22 nd set 100 per cent operational. Bulk production of the chips can then start - problems with the development of the complex VLSI two-chip set led to BSB's start of service being postponed. BSB hopes that some 80,000 receivers will be available in the shops by March, when the services are due to begin. An order for 70,000 Squarials has been placed with Matsushita.

Asked about the long-term prospects for Sky Television, which is at present loosing over $£ 2 \mathrm{~m}$ a week, Rupert Murdoch said in a recent TV interview that he would keep it going for a minimum of five years. If profitability had not been established by then the operation would be sold or closed down. The number of Sky Television installations rose to some 230,000 during September, the best month to date. Many other households receive the channels via cable of course.
The government plans to rationalise the rules on satellite dish installations. A green paper on the subject is to be issued shortly by the Environment Department. New restrictions could be imposed on those living in conservation areas.
Ferguson's Astra satellite TV receiver, which was described on pages $46-7$ last month, is being upgraded to include stereo sound capability. An S suffix on the model number indicates that stereo sound circuitry is incorporated. Panasonic has entered the Astra TV market with a dish/LNB/tuner package, type TUS100, which is expected to sell for $£ 450$ or $£ 480$ depending on dish size. The LNB has a noise figure of $1 \cdot 3 \mathrm{~dB}$.

According to Grundig not a single STR20/22 LNB that has been returned as faulty has in fact been defective. A 100 per cent calibration check has been carried out on all returned LNBs and none have failed this check. A test LNB unit is to be made available to dealers at $£ 45$ (one per dealer) to provide an aid for technicials and installation engineers.

## BUSINESS NEWS

Amstrad's profits for the year to June 30th fell from $£ 160 \mathrm{~m}$ last time to $£ 76 \mathrm{~m}$. Turnover was much the same however. The company has suffered from problems with its latest computer range, the squeeze in the consumer electronics field, failure of the satellite TV market to
take off as expected and problems with its Spanish subsidiary. It is to pull out of the audio market and will be closing down its manufacturing operations in Hong Kong and Essex.
Just after we went to press last month news came through that Hinari has called in administrators from insolvency practitioners Cork Gulley. The aim of this move is to try to maintain trading while looking for a purchaser.

The Granada Group has sold Laskys to Comet, a subsidiary of Kingfisher (the Woolworths group). Granada had bought Laskys from hotels and leisure group Ladbroke just three years previously and will show a small book loss on the transactions. Most of the 58 Laskys stores are being converted to Comet outlets though the Tottenham Court Road store will keep its original name.
Alba's profits for the year to June 30th fell only slightly, from $£ 4.61 \mathrm{~m}$ in 1988 to $£ 4.08 \mathrm{~m}$. Turnover rose 79 per cent however, helped by two acquisitions including Bush Radio which was bought in May 1988. The fall in profitability is put down to the increasingly difficult trading conditions in the consumer electronics field.

Murata, famed for its integrated filter packages, is to start manufacturing at Plymouth, Devon. It's taking over a factory that had been used by Texas Instruments for chip packaging. Murata will invest $£ 45 \mathrm{~m}$ over five years, creating 950 jobs.

## VIDEO NEWS

The five-hour BASF E300 video tape mentioned by George Cole in his Berlin Radio Show report last month has been launched in the UK but will be available in only limited quantities initially. The suggested retail price is around $£ 6.99$.
Pioneer in conjunction with the Japanese international telephone company KDD has developed a re-recordable laser disc system capable of storing half an hour of sound and vision. The disc is an optomagnetic type. Production is expected to start within two years, initially for professional use as the discs are made of glass and are fragile. A plastic version for domestic use is being worked on.
Canon is about to launch in the UK a PAL version of its video stills camera. A two inch square magnetic floppy disc is used to store up to 50 full colour pictures. The camera can erase and playback directly to a VCR or TV set, making a separate playback unit unnecessary. In good light it can record up to three frames per second. The suggested retail price will be $£ 499$.

## NEWS FROM TANDY

Tandy has added to its range of video and audio accessories the Realistic Four-in-One universal remote control unit. Selling at $£ 39 \cdot 95$, the unit is compatible with most IR systems and can be used to replace up to four different handsets.
Tandy's $1989-90$ catalogue is now available free of charge at the company's stores and authorised dealers throughout the UK. The catalogue has 140 pages and features 2,452 products, 469 of which are new.

## TV DEVELOPMENTS

Loewe has introduced at $£ 3,000$ a luxury set fitted with a 95 cm (about 38in.) Philips Blackline tube. Features include a built-in satellite tuner, multistandard opera-
tion, S-VHS compatibility, Nicam stereo sound, Fastext, childlock, end-of-broadcast switch off and multilingual on-screen menus.

Texas Instruments is working on a high-brightness projection system for high-definition TV displays. The light for the display is modulated by what's called a

DMD - deformable, mirror-based display. This consists of a chip to which an array of minute movable mirrors each mirror forms one pixel - is attached. The mirrors are controlled by the semiconductor elements beneath. The principle can also be used for switching in fibre-optic communications systems.

## Test Report: Futek FV-1 VCR Tool Kit

Eugene Trundle

A wide variety of mechanical adjustment points and fixings are encountered with VCR decks. Some of these call for the use of special tools. The FV-1 tool kit reviewed here was designed with this in mind.

The kit is housed in a zip-up mock-leather wallet measuring $15 \times 24 \mathrm{~cm}$, with a wrist-strap. It contains fourteen specialised hand tools and a plastic wallet full of hex wrenches. There are elastic retaining sleeves to keep everything in place. This gives quick indication of whether anything is missing when the kit is put away.

You get three reversible screwdrivers with plain and crosspoint blades, small, medium and long in each type; a video head puller with adjustable fixing points on its cross-bar; a 15 cm long retaining-ring remover to deal with C-shaped shaft clips between 2 and 4 mm in size; a double spring hook, 21.5 cm long, with ends capable of pushing and pulling tension springs to hook them into place; a "micro-screwdriver" with crosspoint tip and 2 mm diameter shaft; and a set of eight millimetre hexagonal wrenches in sizes $0.71,0.9,1.27,1.5,1.6,2$, 2.4 and 3 mm .

The other tools are for video deck adjustment and have large, knurled tops for good finger grip. There are two fine-adjustment drivers with pinion teeth and 2 and 3 mm centre spigots, typically for adjusting back-tension straps; two fork-shaped split-screwdrivers that fit tape inlet and exit guides; an eccentric screwdriver with a $1 \times$ 6 mm paddle-type blade, as needed for lateral adjustment of the audio/control/erase head on some decks; a larger screwdriver of similar purpose with a square base and 1.5 mm blade; and an inclined base driver with a slot milled in its stepped, at 3 and 5.5 mm , shaft.

The large reversible screwdrivers are of Hozan make. They look strong and are positive in action. The steel blades, which are hard and resistant to chewing, are held in place by hexagonal plastic grips. The selection of sizes enables any screw found in a VCR to be dealt with.

I have only once encountered a video head drum that I couldn't remove by hand, and have no doubt that the puller provided in the kit would have shifted it. Slots on the cross-bar accommodate any fixed centre spacing, but not all video heads are amenable to this tool - it depends on the presence of threaded holes in the head drum.

The spring-tensioned retaining ring remover (sometimes called circlip pliers) looks rather tinny - it's made of pressed steel. I feel that it's stronger than it looks however and that it would cope with all but the largest and toughest of retaining rings. But the ends could become worn in time, especially if it's regularly used for dealing with the likes of under-deck machinery in the Philips VR6462 and its clones and cousins.

The long, slim spring hook is very handy for retrieving and holding links and couplings as well as seizing and hooking on springs. A further use for it is angling for bits dropped into the deck. If the kit was mine to keep I'd file
down the hook ends to sharp points for greater versatility.

Hex wrenches are difficult to get in very small sizes: the three smallest $(0.71,0.9$ and 1.27 mm$)$ in this set are very useful. Between them the eight provided fulfilled virtually every requirement I've encountered in VCRs and camcorders.

So we come to the main feature of the kit, the special eccentric and inclined-base drivers and adjusters - some of which, in the review kit, had a tendency to rust. I tried them on many makes and models of tape deck and was disappointed to find that though there were many that they fitted there were many that they didn't - in some cases I could have reshaped them to suit with a hacksaw and file! It would be pointless to list the machines that they did or didn't fit, but in a week's work I came across several examples of tape guides, back-tension adjusting racks, ACE head mountings and suchlike with which the kit didn't help at all.

This is my main criticism of the outfit. I believe that with more research and an eye to a wider range of VCR deck designs much greater versatility and usefulness could have been achieved. With a wider choice of ends, perhaps on a snap-into-handle basis, virtually all VCR deck adjustments could have been catered for in a kit of this size and price. I would cheerfully have done without one or all of the reversible screwdrivers, excellent though they are, for extra sizes and sorts of slotted guide drivers, a square key to fit certain Philips-style tape guides and so on.

## Conclusion

Like the curate's egg, this kit is good in parts. Rusting steel apart, it's quite well made and wear resistant. Twenty two tools plus a tailor-made, pocketed wallet to retain, display and protect them is perhaps reasonable value for money at $£ 59.95$ plus VAT. I would not however put it at the top of my tool shopping list because the large reversible screwdrivers duplicate what I and every other engineer already have, while the specialised tools, well designed and useful though they are, do not fulfill enough of my needs to justify the price.

On the positive side, the basic kit would form a useful and convenient outfit when supplemented by the other specialist tools and jigs available from VCR manufacturers. These could, at a pinch, be accommodated in the spare space within the wallet.

## Availability

The kit is listed as type VCRATK1 in the HRS catalogue. For further details apply to HRS Ltd., 11 Garrett's Green Lane, Garrett's Green, Birmingham B33 OUE (telephone 021789 7575). Note that HRS deal only with trade customers.

# CD Player Casebook 

## Technics SLP8

This machine came into the workshop with the complaint that the tray operation was intermittent. It opened all right, so we inserted a disc. When the open/close button was pressed the tray shut partially then opened again. This happened several times before the tray finally shut. The TOC was read and all functions worked normally, including open/close.
The tray switch was clearly visible when the machine's top cover was removed. We left the machine to stand for several hours then tried again. Once more the tray partially closed then opened. This time we touched the tray switch contacts as the tray closed. Doing this cleared the fault, so we removed and dismantled the switch to clean the contacts. It's not easy to do this as the switch is very small. When the switch was replaced the fault had cleared - for three months.

When the machine came back with the same fault we found that the switch was working adequately but something mechanical was obstructing the tray's movement. So we stripped down the tray assembly to inspect the two runners at each side of the tray. They are located beneath two stainless steel strips, held in by three screws. The runners themselves are plastic, with plastic ball bearings inserted in them. These ball bearings had seized, causing erratic movement of the tray. We cleaned off the old grease and freed the bearings with thin oil. The tray itself was cleaned and regreased. After reassembly the unit worked perfectly.
M.L.

## Yamaha CDX700

The fault report with this machine was "faulty left channel". When we played a disc we found that there was a certain amount of noise and distortion in the leftchannel audio. The right-channel audio was o.k. The PCM56P AD converter chip IC503 was suspected and when this was replaced we had a complete cure.

I've had to change several DA converter chips in various machines. The fault symptom is often a wind-like noise in one or both channels - a sound rather like an off-tune f.m. tuner with no mute.
M.L.

## Philips CD104

The customer complained that the right-channel sound was distorted. When we played a disc we noticed a small amount of distortion on loud music passages. The left channel output was affected, but not as much as the right channel output.

Scope checks were carried out around the audio stages but these led us nowhere. After the error correction stage there are several chips that could cause such a fault. The SAA7000 interpolation and muting chip has given us problems in the past, but our main suspect was the SAA7030 digital filter chip. We keep one of these in stock, so in it went as a substitution check. This made no difference. Bells then started to ring. We had had a very similar fault not long since with a Philips CD150. The -18 V supply to the DA converter chips had crept up when the player was warm. When we made d.c. checks around the DAC chips in the faulty CD104 we found
that pin 11 of IC6520 (TDA1540) was high at -25 V instead of -16.8 V . We traced the supply back to a 79 series regulator (IC6453) on the power supply board and found that this was leaky. A new 7918 restored the supply to -18 V and cured the distortion in both channels completely.
M.L.

## JVC XL-V2B

This player worked fine with some discs but not with others. We frequently encounter this fault symptom with many different types of players. There are various causes for it.

While this machine was apparently working all right the slider motor would suddenly send the laser assembly slam into its end stop then back again. It would do this sometimes at the TOC readout and sometimes when attempting to skip tracks. The first thing we had to do was to find a disc that the machine would play correctly, so that we could try the set-up procedure as laid down in the manual. We checked the laser power with a Leader LPM8000 laser power meter. It was slightly low but we were able to adjust it for the correct $0 \cdot 25 \mathrm{~mW}$. This enabled us to maximise the amplitude of the EFM signal, using the focus offset control R209 as specified. The signal was somewhat distorted however, and the middle section of it was blurred. Next we adjusted the tracking offset control R370 for a 0 V d.c. level at point TTE, with TTS and TTS connected to earth. See Fig. 1. For good, stable tracking this adjustment must be correct.
When we attempted to set up the focus and tracking gain adjustments, the slider motor kept throwing the laser assembly to and fro. This made it difficult, though only slight adjustment was required. The adjustment of the PLL coil L503 was next checked. We found that almost one complete turn was required to obtain the 50 per cent duty waveform shown in Fig. 2 (oscilloscope connected to pin 4 of the SAA7020 chip - MCES spindle motor waveform). This adjustment must be exact as it controls the rotation of the spindle and thus the bit rate recovered from the disc.

The EFM signal was still poor and the next step was to check the mechanical adjustments on the laser assembly. We connected a d.c. voltmeter to TF4 on the servo PCB and obtained a reading of 21 mV . This showed that the turntable height was within specification. We lowered the turntable slightly to obtain a reading of 10 mV . JVC states that $\pm 50 \mathrm{mV}$ is within tolerance.

Adjustment of the tangential screw, underneath the laser assembly, produced a much clearer EFM signal. In fact the player produced slightly better results after this


Fig. 1 (left): Tracking offset o.k. with respect to the OV level.
Fig. 2 (right): The correct MCES spindle motor waveform at pin 4 of the SAA7020 error correction chip.
adjustment had been carried out. The fault persisted however, and it was beginning to look as though the problem was caused by a worn laser. The focus and tracking offsets were checked again, following the mechanical adjustments, but the slider motor would still slam the laser assembly against the end stop. At this point we decided that a new laser assembly would have to be ordered. After obtaining one, fitting it and going through the whole setting up procedure again the fault had cleared.

This experience shows that though the laser power is correct the unit can be faulty for various other reasons, i.e. poor photodiodes, intermittent focus and tracking coils, laser spot too wide, etc. With the new laser assembly the player produced good results, the access time from first to last track being approximately four seconds.
M.L.

## Kenwood DP840

No open/close was the fault report with this player. In fact it would do nothing at all - no functions, no display. After removing the top cover we carried out checks on the power supply rails. There were no problems here, so the front panel was removed. The player then began to function normally. As all connections on the front panel seemed to be o.k., attention was next turned to the main PCB.

Upon removal we found that plug J7 - main PCB to front control panel - was dry-jointed while Q602 (TA7354P) had one pin that was very poorly soldered and wasn't making a good connection. When we'd carried out some resoldering in this area normal results were restored.
M.L.

## Sony CDP101

A fault that's becoming common with these machines is failure of the STK6922 sled motor drive chip IC304. The usual symptom is that the tray opens by itself during play: sometimes it won't open at all when the machine is warm. The chip contains an operational amplifier that's associated with the "chucking" motor for the open/close facility. Replacing it usually cures the fault.

It's also worth checking switch S905 for poor connections. It's on the main deck behind the tray assembly. Failure of this switch sometimes results in the tray staying closed when open has been selected.
M.L.

## Sony CDP101

This player would work perfectly for about three quarters of an hour. It would then suddenly go into the stop mode and a fast rattling sound could be heard from the optical assembly. The fault was still present when the disc had been removed. This rattling sound was caused by the focus servo bouncing the lens up and down very quickly. Replacing the STK6922 focus/tracking servo chip IC204 cured the fault.
M.L.

## Philips CD160

When we tried to play a disc on this machine it would start to rotate then "Err" would come up on the display. During the TOC reading you could see that the disc was rotating too fast. The usual cause of this situation is that the laser beam is not being focused.

We put the machine in the service mode. The initial
position - 0 mode - could be obtained but the 1 position was unobtainable. In this position the laser emits light and is focused. When the lens is observed without a disc being inserted you should see it move up and down searching for the focused position. Voltage checks showed that the laser's supply was correct and that there was a feedback voltage from the monitoring diode. Attention was therefore turned to the focus circuitry. A scope check showed that the focus coil drive waveform was correct, and a resistance check then suggested that the coil was open-circuit. Further investigation showed that the ribbon connector from the servo board to the laser assembly was at fault.
A.D.

## Philips CD150

There was no output from this player. Oscilloscope checks showed that the h.f. eye pattern was correct. In fact all the waveforms were correct through to the leftand right-channel DA converters. Voltage checks then showed that these two chips had no supplies. The cause was dry-joints on the supply voltage regulator. A.D.

## Sony D50 Discman

We had two of these models that wouldn't play. They have a service mode which is entered by shorting two solder pads together. We did this with the first one then started to go through the various service mode checks. The laser emission and focusing were correct, so the disc should have been rotating but wasn't. Investigation around the turntable motor then showed that it was trying to work but was being heavily loaded by the turntable. The cause was that the turntable's lower bearing was binding on its metal support. Lubricating this support and reassembling the unit provided a complete cure.

The symptoms were exactly the same with the second machine, and again a smear of grease on the turntable got it working. When all repairs have been completed don't forget to release the service mode before reassembling the player. It's easy to overlook this.
A.D.

## Philips CD104

As a first measure for any servo fault or an oscillating output, check all the carry-through earth rivets on both the servo and the decoder panel.
A.D.

## Hitachi MX-01/Opus 1

We've had the following fault on several occasions with this unit. The disc runs fast in the CD player section, the turntable motor running continuously. Check for -10 V at pin 2 of PL902. If missing, check for dry-joints on the main board around Q805, Q806, R827 and ZD811. This usually cures the fault but getting to these components on the main board involves removal of about forty screws, both cassette units, the mode selector and fluorescent display panel and finally the main panel itself.
A.D.

## Philips CD104

These players sometimes stop when hot. The usual cause is poor earth connections to the 5 V regulator. A freezer check will show whether the regulators themselves are defective.

# VCR Clinic 

Reports from Philip Blundell, Eng. Tech., Chris Plaice, Eugene Trundle, Ian Bowden, Stephen Leatherbarrow, Colin McCormick, Jim Littler, Jeff Herbert and Nick Beer

## Philips VR6180

It's rare to come across a VCR with a timer fault that's not due to pilot error. This model is an exception to the rule. If the customer complains of shutting off in the timer mode, the VCR going dead intermittently with the display going haywire, the cassette being spontaneously ejected, etc. and the error memory is empty, suspect a power supply fault.

Before starting with the hairdryer and freezer, disconnect the output plugs P1 and P2. Connect a $47 \Omega$ resistor across the 5 V output (pins 7-8 of socket P1) and monitor the 5 V line - the reading should be $5 \cdot 2 \mathrm{~V}$ ! - while heating and cooling the power supply. Likely causes of a varying output voltage are: the BZX79/B5V1 zener diode 6012, the TCDT1101 optocoupler 7103, and transistors 7001 (BC547B) or 7004 (BC548B).
P.B.

## Grundig VS440

This machine played all right but produced just snow in the E-E and record modes. If the search button was pressed once, the correct channel number could be seen to be stored o.k. but no signals were tuned in. The +A (record) supply was missing as transistor T485 was opencircuit base-to-emitter.
P.B.

## Philips VR6362

The problem was playback dropouts, just like a worn head, but there was no improvement with a replacement deck. We found that the fault was on the luminance/ chroma panel P306, where the dropout offset control (3304) was broken. This can happen if you forget to hinge up panel P306 when removing the front control panel, as the IR receiver can hits it . . .
P.B.

## Ferguson 3V44/45, JVC HRD140

For intermittent playback colour with these machines, check BPF301 for open-circuit or dry-joints.

If the on LED doesn't light but the capstan runs when the on switch is pressed, check whether the 3.9 V zener diode D3 in the power supply is short-circuit.
C.P.

## Ferguson 3V65

This machine displayed all the symptoms of a defective upper drum but remained the same after a new one had been fitted. When the head pre/rec panel was pressed the fault suddenly cleared. All ten pins of connector CN2 were dry-jointed!
C.P.

## Hitachi VT130

This was almost certainly a one-off fault. I relate it here to show how careful you have to be when diagnosing VCR faults - even mechanical ones! The machine would intermittently chew the bottom edge of the tape. It was not immediately obvious that the problem stemmed from the fact that the cassette was not going down fully: the tape was fretting on the bottom edge of the plastic housing. This was because the vertical spacing pole
(centre, front of the cassette) was bent, or rather the plate that it's anchored to was buckled. The backward leaning pole rubbed on the inner wall of the cassette shell and stopped it short of its correct position, though a gentle push would force it home. Each cassette inserted into the machine came out with a tell-tale scratch mark on the plastic face behind the tape. Sounds obvious, doesn't it?.But it was the devil to find . . .
E.T.

## Panasonic NV-FS1

The problem with this machine was loss of audio in the E-E mode. In fact when a phono lead was inserted in one audio input socket we found that this input was permanently selected. We also found that the input select switch (S video in/tuner/line) did nothing - the tuner's picture stayed there. The reason for this was soon discovered. The input and simulcast switches on the front panel provide highs and lows to switch between modes. We found that the high levels, which are derived from the 12 V line, read only $2 \cdot 4 \mathrm{~V}$. The cause of the problem was in the power supply can: the unswitched regulator transistor Q1004 (2SD638) was open-circuit base-to-emitter and the associated zener diode D1012 connected between its base and chassis was open-circuit.

I,B.

## Grundig VS200

This machine loaded then unloaded and ejected, with an F3 fault indication. This means that there are no tacho pulses, i.e. there's a deck or electronic fault giving no reel or drum rotation. Thankfully the cause was a simple one. The capstan drive belt was very slack and sometimes slipped under load. When this was put right the machine worked o.k. on test for an hour or so. It then again failed to load. Adjustment of the deck load microswitch finally put matters right; enabling the machine to complete its full play cycle.
S.L.

## Amstrad VCR6000/6100

We've had some no chroma sillies with these machines. As in previous models an HIC101 chip is used and this is often faulty. On many occasions recently the problem has been no colour in the LP mode - the sound has also been distorted. Both faults have been due to missing items. A missing link causes the lack of LP chroma - it's just by the HIC101 chip. A lot of spaces where resistors or capacitors should have been were found on the audio panel. It's easy to spot these as next to each space there's an LP symbol.

Unstable playback with the colour dropping in and out caused some confusion. Hum on the 5 V rail to the 14DN300 was responsible due to a diode in the discrete l.t. bridge going open-circuit when warm.

Intermittent or permanent shutdown with the cassette symbol flashing can be caused by several things. The carriage itself is often faulty. Usually the cassette in switch fails to make, the result being ejection and shutdown.

If a VCR6100 accepts a cassette and half loads, then unloads, ejects and shuts down, the usual cause is an intermittent half-load switch. This is situated beneath the audio/control head and is sometimes broken, or the associated gears are stripped. It's not very easy to change.

By far the most common reason for the dreaded cassette symbol flashing is grease on the mode switch contacts. Stripping and cleaning is all that's required, but do it with care, checking the deck timing at the same time. If, afterwards, the machine refuses to play/rewind/ fast forward (no tape movement) you've fitted the brake actuation arm incorrectly. It should run on the outside of the main gear.
S.L.

## Ferguson 3V22/JVC HR3320

The problem with one of these machines was intermittent loading on play. We found that someone had mixed up the screws when refitting the cassette housing. A large screw that was too long had been put in the back right-hand corner. This put pressure on the two nylon washers (item 77, part no. 668), trapping play lever 3 (item 76, part no. 493) and producing enough friction to make its action intermittent.
J.L.

## Ferguson 3V45/JVC HRD140

You sometimes find the operate LED pulsing on and off with the video head twitching in sympathy with the LED's pulsation rate. The cause is that F2 (2A) at the centre of the power supply board is open-circuit. All rails are still present and measure correctly but the excessive hum causes constant resetting of the microcomputer control chip.
J.H.

## Akai VS55

There was horizontal patterning on the picture in all modes and tearing on the characters of the on-screen display. The cause was $\mathrm{C} 10(22 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 50 \mathrm{~V})$ in the power supply-it was open-circuit.
J.H.

## Hitachi VT430

Playback was o.k. but there was no E-E sound. When we removed the plug-in tuner/i.f. module we found that the cause of the problem was a stray splash of solder on a surface-mounted resistor to the audio output line.
J.H.

## Hitachi VT120

The trouble with this machine was reduced tuning range - it wouldn't tune up to the h.f. end of the band. In the search mode the varicap tuning line reached only 15 V before sweeping back to the low end. The cause of the fault was the tuner/i.f. unit - it was not a synthesiser fault as at first suspected. Excessive current was being drawn when the tuning voltage tried to rise.
J.H.

## Sanyo VRC5000 and VTC5150

It seems that the Sanyo VTC5000 and VTC5150 form a large percentage of the Betamax VCRs in use. I fix more of these than any other single VCR model. They are exceptionally robust machines that go on for ever - apart from their one weakness, reel drive.
Poor or no rewind/fast forward is very common, even
though these operations are done with the tape unlaced (unlike Sony Betamax VCRs). Usually the cause is a worn idler roller: the early ones had only six turns on the springs, but replacements may have many more. Nearly always only the idler roller and springs need to be replaced. This costs about $£ 2$ instead of the $£ 5$ for the whole idler assembly.

A broken drive belt is fairly obvious and is simple to replace. The other common problem is a worn reel drive motor. This sometimes intermittently fails to run, restarting when the machine is powered down and up because of the large kick-start at switch on. I have on occasion dismantled a motor to move the brushes slightly to a less worn part of the commutator. This is not recommended, but it can work for years - and the motors are expensive.

A very important point is that there's a bug in the VCT5000's syscon. If it shuts down because it hasn't received reel pulses it proceeds to lace up! If there's no reel drive at this point to take up the tape, the result is a devastated tape. A customer who had put up with this intermittent tape chewing continued to use the tapes: it took a lot of effort to clean the heads so that the machine would work again. The VTC5150 doesn't suffer from this problem.

Sanyo don't seem to have learnt their lesson from these otherwise excellent machines. The Fisher FVHP905 and FVHP-615 have reel drive mechanisms (they are not compatible) based on heart-shaped assemblies. These use the same principles and suffer from the same problems.
C.McC.

## B and O VHS82

A stock problem with this machine is a cassette jammed inside due to the cassette lift being blocked. The centre pin on bracket 282 blocks the rack slider 278, usually producing a small dent. Extract the jammed cassette by removing the carriage, sliding lever 281 up and down by using a screwdriver inserted through the slotted hole in bracket 282 , then switching on and pressing eject. Then clean the back of the rack slider with Freon TMS. N.B.

## $B$ and 0 VHS91

A problem with these machines is incorrect positioning of the cassette in the carriage due to the spring-loaded guide pins (parts 202/3) lagging on the hexagonal shafts. The cure is simply to round off the edges of the shafts slightly.
N.B.

## Panasonic NV-G12

A very slight knocking noise was the complaint with this machine. It was slight too, but once you'd picked it up it was annoying. The cause was a dent in the tyre of the reel clutch (VXP0599). Changing this is an involved job.
N.B.

## Sony EVA300

The complaint with this machine was of intermittent flickering and what amounted to line cogging on playback of any material. Cleaning the heads improved matters a bit but not sufficiently, so a new head drum was ordered. When it arrived we fitted it with the aid of the puller supplied and set it up. I then decided to check the back tension as this is so often wrong. With Sony's Video 8 decks you do this by using a dummy reel on the
supply reel, attached to a fan-type tension gauge, pulling the tape through with the machine laced up and the tape running through guides 1,2 and 3 . To facilitate this the mechanism has to be removed and connected to the Sony mode control jig which enables the mechanism to be put into any mode without being connected to the rest of the machine. The reading should have been approxi-
mately $12 \cdot 5 \mathrm{~g}$ but bordered on 30 g !
The pin and slot of the tension-regulator arm had been set out of alignment and sealed, so the alignment had to be corrected and resealed. The back-tension spring had been set at its highest point. Resetting it at the second to lowest position brought the tension back to within specification.
N.B.

## Long-distance Television

Roger Bunney

There was a general reduction in long-distance propagation during September, something to be expected as autumn sets in. Despite this several enthusiasts reported Sporadic E reception and there were the first signs of the hoped-for Winter F2/TE openings now that the present solar sunspot cycle is approaching its maximum. A good tropospheric opening occurred on the $20 \mathrm{th} / 21 \mathrm{st}$, but was unfortunately not up to the usual standard we expect in September. Over all then conditions during September were reasonable. The collated SpE log is as follows:

5/9/89 TVE (Spain) chs. E2, 3, 4; RTP (Portugal) E2, 3.
6/9/89 NRK (Norway) E2; YLE (Finland) E3.
7/8/89 TSS (USSR) R1, 2; TVE E2, 3, 4.
8/9/89 RAI (Italy) E2; RTP E3; TVE E2, 4; CST
(Czechoslovakia) R1.
9/9/89 TSS R1; RAI IA.
10/9/89 TVE E2, 3.
11/9/89 SVT (Sweden) E2; NRK E2.
14/9/89 TSS R2; TVP (Poland) R2.
15/9/89 TVE E2.
17/9/89 TVE E2, 3.
20/9/89 SVT E2, 3.
21/9/89 TVE E2; TVP R1; TSS R1, 2.
22/9/89 TVE E2, 3; NRK E2; SVT E2; YLE E3.
23/9/89 TVE E2.
27/9/89 CST R2; TVE E2, 3.
28/9/89 TSS R2.
30/9/89 RTP E2; TVE E3.
Auroral activity was noted by Iain Menzies in Aberdeen on the 15th, 18th, 26th (a good one) and the 30th.
F2 propagation showed the first signs of activity during the month. In East Sussex Tim Anderson logged Ghana,
with a grey scale and digital clock (top right-hand corner), for an hour on the 17 th. Nigerian 50 MHz amateurs were received at the same time. Bill Cotterill reports two suspected F 2 signals. On the 9th he received a play from 0817-0821 on ch. R2, with severe multipath effects. On the 23 rd he received a reading from the Koran on ch. E3, from 0820-0848, with the characteristic smearing. The reading was repeated, followed by Arabic music until fade out at 0900. All times BST.

With this rising F2 activity it will pay TV-DXers to monitor chs. R1/E2 to the east over the period 0730-0900 GMT, then ch. E2 to the south and south east nearer lunch time and the south later in the afternoon. Remember that TE (transequatorial skip) is likely to occur during the late afternoon into the early evening. Ch. E2/3 signals from Africa are often present during this period. If conditions are really good, remember to check New Zealand ch. 1 and Australia ch. 0 , also ch. A2 (same carrier frequency as E3) for evidence of North American 525 -line signals (with reduced height and field roll).

Meteor scatter reception during the month was minimal, though Tim Anderson logged DR (Denmark) ch. E7.
Reception during the tropospheric opening on the 20th/21st seemed to be best in the Midlands and north into Scotland. Simon Hamer in Powys had quite a dramatic log. In addition to the signals you would expect during a quiet lift, i.e. from the Benelux countries and northern France, he logged many West German Band III/u.h.f. stations including several low-power BFBS (SSVC) relays at up to ch. E48, RTL+ (Luxembourg) ch. E36, East Germany chs. E6, 8, 11, 12, 27 and 34, Denmark including fourteen TV2 channels, NRK, SVT, TVP chs. R8/35 (the more distant transmitters), CST chs. R10, 36 and 38 and ORF-1 (Austria) ch. E5. An excellent log!
There was tropospheric enhancement in the south west on the $24 / 25$ th, with TVE signals, both TV1 and TV2, in Band III and at u.h.f. up to ch. E45.
. Many thanks to the following for sending in logs and reception reports: Simon Hamer (Powys). Tim Anderson (St. Leonards), Peter Schubert (Rainham), Iain


[^0]Menzies (Aberdeen), Bill Cotterill (Tipton) and Roger Fussell (Torpoint).

The Belgian Canal Plus service started at 0700 (local time) on September 27th, after a period of testing. Several DXers had reported Anderlues on test for some weeks before.
The August 1989 issue of the RSGB's magazine Radio Communication included Part 4 of "An Introduction to Sporadic E" by Jim Bacon. This and the preceding Parts are well worth reading.

## News Items

Belgium: The American Forces Network has opened a system M ( 525 -lines/NTSC) transmitter in the Brussels area - thought to be in the south east, the area known as the Bois de la Cambre. It's producing strong signals locally on ch. E33 with horizontal polarisation and operates on a 24 -hour basis.
A third Belgian Canal Plus transmitter is to be opened at Liege, using ch. E39. The Belgian Canal Plus headquarters and production centre is at Chaussee de Louvain 656, B1030. Periods of unscrambled transmissions are understood to be 1300-1330 and 1845-2000 local time.

A new regional programme is to start in early 1990 for the Genk and As areas, run by VZW Genker Televisie (VZW $=$ Vereniging Zonder Winstoogmerk). RBF is to start a German language service over the Tele 21 network during times when Tele 21 programmes are not on air.
Finland: MTV Helsinki, the oldest Scandinavian network having been in operation for 32 years, is to form its own distribution and transmission network. At present

## AERIAL TECHN



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these facilities are leased from YLE.
Spain: Canal 9 TVV has gone on air in the Valencia region, using transmitters that previously provided the Catalan TV3 service. Three private TV services, Tele-5, Antenna 3 TV and Canal Plus Espana, are due to start operations in the Madrid and Barcelona areas early next year. Canal Plus Espana will transmit for 24 hours daily.
In brief: Agreement has been reached between West Germany and France to transmit the La Sept service, at present available via the TDF-1 satellite, from terrestrial transmitters in West Germany. The other half of this dual venture will involve a German-language service for transmission in France . . . A new Dutch station TV10 intends to transmit programmes to Holland via satellite from a Milan-based production centre. It's understood that considerable advertising revenue has already been attracted . . . RTL (Luxembourg) has been seen on ch. E24 using the PM5544 test pattern with the identification "C24 TEST" at the top and "DUDELANGE" below. Is this to be another Canal Plus operation?

## New EBU Transmitter Listings

West Germany: Ulm chs. E39 and E48, 5kW; Bremen ch. E46 10 kW . These are private stations. Polarisation horizontal in each case.
Greece: Filia-Achaia ch. E4, 100W horizontal, EPT-1.
Spain: Madrid-2 ch. E52 117kW horizontal. Third programme produced by Tele-Madrid.
The Danish TV2 transmitter on the Isle of Bornholm is in service on ch. E56 with 800 kW e.r.p. (reduced to 400 kW in the direction $110-170^{\circ}$ ). The local Bornholm transmitter is now using ch. E39. TV2 Vordingborg will be next on air on ch. E58 to complete the current phase of the TV2 network. Emden is on air on chs. E50 and E60.

## Multistandard Equipment

Aerial Techniques tell us that they can supply a multistandard VHS VCR with capability to receive and record SECAM L, SECAM B/G (Mesecam) and PAL B/G/I transmissions. It even has connections for a Canal Plus decoder. Mesecam is used in the Gulf areas. The multiband v.h.f./u.h.f. tuner covers chs. E2-4 plus cable S1-3, $104-174 \mathrm{MHz}$ (cable M1-10), $174-230 \mathrm{MHz}$ (chs. E5-12), $230-300 \mathrm{MHz}$ (cable U1-10) and $470-862 \mathrm{MHz}$ (chs. E21-69). The VCR has IR remote control etc. and sells at $£ 499$ including VAT plus $£ 8.75$ UK carriage.

The company also has in stock a multistandard 20 in . colour receiver which is available at under $£ 300$ inclusive of VAT. The standards listed are PAL B/G/I, SECAM B/G, SECAM D/K, PAL D/K, NTSC $3 \cdot 58 / 4 \cdot 5 \mathrm{MHz}$, NTSC $3 \cdot 58 / 5 \cdot 5 \mathrm{MHz}$ and NTSC $4 \cdot 43 / 5 \cdot 5 \mathrm{MHz}$, all at $50 /$ 60 Hz . Interesting that the set will cope with mains inputs over the range $90-270 \mathrm{~V}$ a.c.

## State-of-the-Art Cable TV

One of our Belgian contacts recently visited US friends who subscribe to the Media General Cable Television service at Chantilly, Fairfax County, Virginia. Media General provides a twin cable feed with each cable offering 60 channels, i.e. 120 channels in all (most US cable systems have up to 36 channels). The system cost $\$ 220 \mathrm{~m}$ to construct and has 31,000 miles of fully addressable dual trunk cable that passes 250,000 homes.

Services offered include terrestrial/satellite TV chan-
nels, programming from local production facilities, a news channel, several "classified advertising" channels and premium channels for which extra payment has to be made. Also available are some 28 stereo f.m. stations, ten satellite TV stereo sound channels and four national TV network stereo sound channels. Each cable that enters the house requires a separate converter whose outputs, on low-band ch. 3, are fed to a standard domestic TV set. The converters are made by Zenith and are simple to use.

Media General can also provide a versatile home computer system which, via a simple A-B switching circuit, enables one programme to be recorded while another is being viewed.

## Satellite TV News

Orbital activity is on the increase! The BSB satellite at $31^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ is now on test while West German uplink test patterns and RTL+ programming have been seen from TDF- 1 at $19^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. ECS at $7^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ was busy with the Portuguese Grand Prix during the period under review. ECS at $10^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ is becoming more active with various news feeds and outside broadcasts. Further to the east, at $16^{\circ}$, a British Aerospace satellite is carrying various media/ corporate feeds.

John Standen of North East Satellite Systems reports that Gorizont at $47^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ has five transponders for lease. CNN has taken one to provide a full-time Englishlanguage news feed via the global beam. Reception of this from beam centre to edge requires a $3-6 \mathrm{~m}$ diameter dish. The uplink is via the London Teleport. An Arab consortium is negotiating to lease one transponder while US concerns are interested in the other three. The $47^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ Gorizont craft has an inclined orbit, i.e. it "woobles". To overcome this problem North East Satellite Systems can provide and install an auto-tracking system. This type of installation is intended for hotel or commercial use and costs between $£ 20,000$ and $£ 30,000$ with an 8 m dish. The area covered is mainly Africa and the Middle East.

John also comments that most low-Ku band LNBs can be adjusted for use in the DBS band by retuning the local oscillator. Typically a half turn of a small screw adjustment is required. Echosphere LNBs can easily be adjusted by removing the top cover to expose the DRO screw which is on a small silver plate near the $F$ output socket. A half turn of this screw will give coverage of the complete DBS band with minimal gain fall off. Since high powers are used for the DBS transmissions a higher-noise LNB (say $1 \cdot 8-2 \mathrm{~dB}$ ) can be used - these cost around $£ 50$ at present.

I'm told that if you have a colour set with rear scart input you can lock a MAC signal on the screen by paralleling the RGB inputs and feeding composite video into this combined input, also feeding composite video (with the syncs) into the sync input. I'd like to hear from anyone who tries this.

BOP (Bophuthatswana) TV is providing an Englishlanguage service that can be received throughout the Middle East and Southern Africa at 3.714 GHz (circular polarisation) from $66^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. A 4 m dish gives noise-free reception while a 2.5 m dish will provide entertainmentquality reception. BOP radio is available on a subcarrier.

The Indian DBS/telecommunications satellite Insat ID suffered severe damage during preparations for its launch and may have to be written off. Finally, news from France that the TDF-2 DBS craft is to be launched in February 1990.

# Service Bureau 

Requests for advice in dealing with servicing problems must be accompanied by a $£ 2$ cheque or postal order (made out to IPC Magazines Ltd.), the query coupon and a stamped addressed envelope. We can deal with only one query at a time. We regret that we cannot supply service sheets nor answer queries over the telephone.

## GRUNDIG 8635GB

At switch on the picture appears and then goes off (no raster). Signals remain at the inputs to the RGB panel but the voltages at the collectors of the output transistors rise. $\mathbf{R 9 6 3}$ fell apart when touched but replacing it has made no difference. The trouble is that the fault clears after fivefifteen seconds, the set then running correctly all day.

The most common cause of this problem is failure of the zener diode that links the emitters of the output transistors to chassis. Check it by substitution.

## AMSTRAD VCR4600

The following faults are present with some cassettes, both old and new. Typically, when an old recording which has been played successfully many times is replayed the picture is o.k. for the first $\mathbf{1 0 - 1 5}$ seconds near the start of the cassette then tracking lines appear at the bottom of the picture, extending upwards until field lock is lost and the VCR switches into the standard-play mode (I use it in the LP mode). Sometimes a noise can be heard from the cassette area, and the bottom of the tape is chaffed. After pressing stop and play the picture is o.k. for another 10 15 seconds. All cassettes play correctly after about a sixth of their length. In addition, when rewinding a tape the whine from the machine varies jerkily in pitch, presumably due to speed variation, and a single clunk is sometimes heard, especially with fast forward winding.

This problem is caused by excessive friction in the take-up clutch assembly. Considerable skill and dexterity are required to dismantle, reassemble and phase the deck mechanism mechanically.

## THORN 9000 CHASSIS

Tripping was cured by attending to dry-joints around the Syclops and line output transformers and a replacement tuner cured the weak, grainy picture. The set now runs but there are flyback lines that get wider towards the bottom of the picture.

A very common cause of this problem is excessive first anode voltage. There should be about 700 V at c.r.t. pin $10 / \mathrm{R} 904$. If the first anode voltage is correct, check the field blanking input at pin 6 of IC4. Check R172 etc. if it's missing or distorted.

## SHARP VC7300

We have two of these machines with exactly the same problem. When stopping after fast forward or rewind there's almost always a loop of tape. This never happens in the play mode. After replacing the belts for poor rewind the fault became worse. We have tried new
brakes, cleaning the carriers etc. and the unloading pulley as this appears to make the left-hand carrier bounce back, leaving the loop.
When eject is pressed the loading motor, under the deck, kicks to take up the tape slack via a belt coupling to the spool turntable. We suggest that you replace the loading belt (on the motor pulley) then if necessary check the clutch on the loading block assembly.

## FERGUSON 3V35/JVC HRD120

This machine is reluctant to accept tapes. A cassette goes in so far then comes back out. The machine does this nine to ten times before it accepts the tape.

Cassette bounce-back is almost always caused by intermittent contact in the cassette-in switches at each side of the cassette cradle. Before having a go at the switches, make sure that the cassette is firmly held in its cradle by the spring-loaded retaining fingers. Floppiness causes the switches to flutter.

## PHILIPS TX CHASSIS

The problem with this monochrome portable is very poor sync. Hold can just about be achieved by very careful setting of the line and field presets but any transient produces drop out.

The two $820 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistors R370 and R371 that bias the sync separator transistor TS370 are the most likely culprits. If necessary check the coupling capacitor C370 ( $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) and TS370 (BC558). These components are slightly forward of the centre point of the PCB.

## HITACHI VT8300

There is no line sync in the visual search mode, either forward or reverse. All other functions are o.k.
This problem is due to incorrect drum speed in the cue and review modes and often arises as a result of component ageing and drift. Adjust R687 in the cue and R688 in the review modes for correct line speed and good colour registration.

## THORN 1500 CHASSIS

There's an objectionable sound buzz that's particularly noticeable at minimum and low settings of the volume control. Scope checks indicate that the smoothing is in order. When the field hold control is adjusted the tone of the buzz alters, suggesting that the problem is field derived. Connecting pin 1 (triode grid) of V2A to chassis via a rejector has no effect however. I've had this problem with several of these sets.

First check the $12 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ decoupler C68 at the top of the audio output transformer T2. If this has no effect, you may well find that swinging the chassis out reduces the buzz. If so the cause of the trouble is pick-up from the scan coils. Experiment with the use of magnetic shielding.

## SANYO VTC5000

The rewind function operates intermittently. When the key is pressed the machine usually goes into the fast forward mode. Rewind works correctly once one manages to select it, but if rewind search is then pressed the machine stops rewinding. The fast forward functions are o.k. A new belt kit has been fitted and IC3001, IC3008 and IC3007 have been replaced.
It appears that the changeover switch in IC3006 (BA6209) is failing to toggle. We suggest that you replace this chip along with the 7.5 V zener diode D3008.


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Ross Calibur Headphones pages 38 \& 39.


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Ross Cassette and CD Storage Systems pages 28 \& 29.

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CME Remote Controls
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## ©PHILIPS



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E 180 Philips H.Q. Video Tape page 782.


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Philips Wire Stripper
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## Service Aids

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Replacement Ferguson 3V35
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# Norman's Satellite TV Installation 

J. LeJeune

Sid Bias, service manager of Topcut's electrical/ electronics emporium, sniffed the autumn air as he walked the half mile to work. When he got there he found the van, emblazoned with the Topcut new-image trading name "Electric Dreams", standing in the yard. Its back doors were open and Gareth and Norman were loading cartons into it. Untypically, Norman was wearing overalls.
"What's all this?" asked Sid.
"Special orders from Mr. T" replied Norman. "Our first satellite TV installation is wanted right now."

Sid recalled that he had booked the installation for the day after tomorrow - it was his day off and he didn't want to have anything to do with the stuff. Transistors he could barely tolerate, microcircuits were sheer anathema and microwaves were strictly for cooking.
"I don't want to know" he said. "It's bad enough to have to deal with video recorders and microwave ovens. Satellites are way above my head." He stalked off, oblivious of his last truism. Once in the workshop he removed his jacket and parked it on the back of his chair. Two kettles, a food-mixer, a Dansette record player and a Ferguson 3845 monochrome portable had been arranged awaiting his attention. Small jobs that blended neatly with his responsibilities for general service administration.

Gareth and Norman were preparing to leave for the site of their first satellite TV installation. Norman had studied the books and manuals about dish alignment and considered, rightly, that this was the crucial part of the operation. Gareth was looking forward to the event. "Do you think it'll work?" he asked. "Of course it will" said Norman. "I've surveyed the site and found that it has an unobstructed view of the satellite's position. Unless the electronics are faulty it's bound to work."

## At the Site

They soon arrived at Greystones Farm. The south wall of the farmhouse was bathed in sunshine and had a clear view from its hillside position. They unloaded a carton, a TV set, a mains extension cable and the ladders from the van's roof. A place for the dish had been agreed with the owner - close to the eaves, with the connecting cable running down the wall and into the lounge some twenty feet below. Gareth scaled the ladder and drilled the wall ready for the mounting bracket. Below, Norman assembled the dish and the LNB.

When all was ready Norman said "up you go with it then and set the azimuth angle." Gareth took it all very seriously. "The satellite is at $19^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ " he muttered, "the compass reads $7^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ for true south, so I need to set it at about $26^{\circ}$. . anyway it's near enough for a start." He descended the ladder and picked up the inclinometer. Back up at the dish he raised the elevation to the value shown in the installation manual's map and tightened the screws sufficiently to hold the dish still. Norman had installed the receiver unit and was bringing the cable through and up the wall. Soon they were ready to switch on.

Disappointment. There was nothing but snow on all channels. "Where did you set the dish azimuth?" asked Norman. "I calculated about $26^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ by the compass was about right, so that's where it is . . . the elevation is o.k." said Gareth.
"Just where did you go to school?" commented Norman. "What's wrong?" asked Gareth, beginning to doubt his assumptions. "It's $19^{\circ}$ minus the $7^{\circ}$ for magnetic variation" replied Norman. "That makes $12^{\circ}$ by the magnetic compass!"

When the dish azimuth was altered the signals came in, as if by magic. Norman went up the ladder to set the exact dish position. They'd no signal-level meter, but with a 5 in . portable colour. TV set connected to the satellite receiver via a long cable he was able to view the results at the top of the ladder, as he worked on the dish.

By placing his thumb over the throat of the feedhorn Norman slightly attenuated the signal level at the LNB. This enabled him to peak the signal level - by repeatedly attenuating the level with his thumb and adjusting the dish for optimum signal pick-up. Eventually he found the best position. He tightened the mountings and descended.
"Why did you go to all that bother to set the dish exactly right?" asked Gareth.
"On a fine day like this the signal from the satellite will be at its strongest" Norman explained. "But the Ku band is also known as the Water Absorption Band. Rain and snow will attenuate the signal, so the more the merrier is the best policy."
"But the LNB isn't straight" Gareth pointed out. "That's because the polarisation is about $5^{\circ}$ out at that orbital position" said Norman as they packed their kit back into the van. "I'll just give the farmer a quick driving lesson on the remote control, then we should be back at the workshop in time for lunch."

## F Connectors

On their way back Gareth complained about the screw-on connectors. "Why do they use them? - they're horrible to fit."
"Well F connectors won't pull off" said Norman, "but it seems to be something of a tradition - satellite receiver manufacturers have always used them. BNC connectors would work just as well, but they're expensive and just as difficult to fit in the field. What we need is the crimping type $F$ connectors and the right tool. I'll have a word with Sid."

## Back at Base

Andy greeted them when they got back to base. "How did it go?" he asked. They were busy discussing it as they went inside, where Sid sat amongst the pieces of a toaster. He listened in silence as Gareth recounted the morning's work, glumly reassembling the assorted parts until he had something resembling an electric toaster. When he plugged it in and switched on something somewhere gave a brief grunt after which the workshop
was plunged into gloom.
Ralph Topcut, who had been demonstrating a compact disc player in the shop, scurried through and began complaining. Norman grabbed his tools, Gareth some fuses and a card of fusewire, while Andy found a torch.

They dashed around making a great commotion. In the midst of all this Sid yawned, picked up his jacket and strolled out through the yard to the Belvedere Cafe, his usual lunching place. The toaster could wait till this afternoon.

## A Bout of Despair

Les Lawry-Johns

When an old friend carried in his almost new colour portable I thought it was going to be a five minute job. I started by assuming that it was a Fidelity receiver hiding behind another name (Goodmans), but though I looked here, there and everywhere I couldn't find the correct circuit diagram. It seemed to be similar to the ZX3000 chassis, but the layout was different. The line output transformer was at the rear centre. It looked like the one in the earlier Fidelity ranges, with the integrated focus and first anode supply knobs sticking out. The chopper transistor and its control chip were where you'd expect them, on the left side viewed from the rear, but the chip was a TDA4601 instead of a TDA4600. I checked the legs, and they seemed to have the same layout. Anyway, as the set wasn't working I fitted a TDA4600 and checked the voltages, which all seemed to be low.

Perhaps there was an overload? I checked the line output transformer etc. carefully and got nowhere. In fact I spent a whole week on it, checking this, that and the other. When I say a whole week what I mean is that during the course of a week I spent several hours on it without achieving anything. I don't spend all that much time in the shop nowadays - I suppose I'm getting lazy in my old age. Finally I decided to let someone with a more active mind have a go. So I carted the set off to Geoff in Sun Lane. He kept it a week and then asked me to collect it before it drove him barmy. He'd thought it was the line output transformer loading down the supply, and I'd run one up to him just in case I'd made a mistake earlier. As it was my last one I ordered another from SEME Stan, along with some other items I might require. Geoff didn't need the transformer however as the replacement didn't make any difference. So out it came and back went the original. He also checked the field output stage, in case an overload there was shutting everything down.

What was I to do when it came back? I assumed that there was a problem with the start-up system, and ordered a TDA4601 just in case. This didn't make any difference either, so I got down to checking every component in the chip's supply circuit, taking each item out in turn to be sure. In due course I came to a $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 35 V electrolytic which acts as the reservoir capacitor for he start-up and also the running supply to the chip - it's onnected to pin 9. I checked it carefully and it claimed
be in order. Substitution seemed to be a sensible uble-check however, and when a replacement had t ?n fitted normal results were restored.

It this I went into seventh heaven. I can't tell you the he rs I'd spent checking various possible culprits, as well as honing up everyone I thought might be able to help. I $f=1$ ashamed at troubling so many people, but there
you are - all because of an electrolytic that tested o.k. The start-up feed comes via a $15 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor, and I noticed that one end of this is very close to the h.t. fuse. Maybe the electrolytic had been disturbed by a nasty shock at some time. If all this sounds trivial to you, just wait until you get something like it!

Things have been much as usual here apart from that wicked set. The shop still hasn't sold, the cat still won't come in, the two male dogs still can't agree not to fight, the weather seems to be getting colder and H.B. has decided to sell our car which I've just taxed and reinsured. She's going to sell it to her sister's husband who is not having much luck with his car at the moment. Our Renault 18 has been very reliable and just as it's in sparkling form she's going to pass it on. Apparently we are going to get a smaller car, a Renault 5 or something like that. I don't seem to have too much say in our business lately.

## The Lady with the CVC5

As I was jotting that down the phone went and a sexy sounding lady asked me to call and look at her set which had gone on the blink. It turned out to be an ITT CVC5 that had been left on with a faulty tripler. This hadn't done the line output stage much good of course. A new tripler and a PL509 line output valve restored fairly good results, but I replaced the PY500 efficiency diode as well in case it had suffered. What about payment? It seemed that the lady had other ideas. Other than cash, that is. But I didn't fall for it and asked for my money. I told her I was sixty six and couldn't even if I wanted to. After a small argument she paid up and I departed in haste.

## A Waltham Portable

An old customer phoned to say that he wanted to bring a Waltham portable along to the shop. I got there just in time and when I put the set on the bench I found that there was a small, dark picture, with pulling all over the place. I thought it would be the reservoir capacitor, but bridging this with a $4,700 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ test capacitor made no difference. I then looked carefully for a cracked track as I'd had this trouble with the panel before. All relevant tracks showed continuity however. So I dabbed around with the $4,700 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor to see whether I could find a point where it did any good. At one point the picture cleared up wonderfully, though there was still a slight gap at either side of the raster. I couldn't see exactly where this point was - it was not far from the bridge rectifier. As I wasn't prepared to argue about it I left the set on soak test for a while. I then ran it back to its owner and showed him it working with a good picture. He paid his fiver (he's an old man) and I departed for the bungalow.

I'm getting worried about having this bungalow since the bridging loan is costing me plenty and the shop just doesn't seem to attract any serious buyers. I feel sure that something will happen soon however. Is anyone out there interested?

## 324

Each month we provide an interesting case of $T / v i d e o$ servicing to exercise your ingenuity. These are not trick questions but are based on actual practical faults.

This was one of those rare occasions when everyone in the Test Case workshop wanted the job. The simple reason was that the machine had a cassette strapped to the top of its cabinet - Naughty Swedish Nights No. 2. In the event there was a disappointment. Inside the box the gathered lads found an ordinary Scotch E180 cassette that was much chewed and had, by way of software, an episode of Coronation Street. By this means the customer had got his cassette repaired and spliced, and priority attention for his machine. Good thinking!

The VCR itself was a five year old Hitachi Model VT33. It had chewed the tape because the reel idler was shot. No surprise here. We've plenty of these idlers, which have earned the trade a bob or two over the years, in stock.

Before making out the job card we do a final check on all the VCR's functions. We found that this one wouldn't record a picture, though the E-E picture was fine once a button had been tuned to the local transmitter. The sound was recorded normally, and played back o.k. while the monitor's screen was filled with snow. The fact that the sound "wowed" when the tracking control was rocked during playback suggested that control pulses were being recorded on the tape, so it seemed that the trouble was somewhere in the luminance record circuit.

This was as far as Workshop Sage got with the machine. He was called away and left another technician, John, to sort the problem out. Armed with an oscilloscope, John delved into the bottom PCB where the luminance and chroma circuitry lives. His first check was for carrier drive to the recording heads. There was none at pins 1 and 6 of PG217. Tracing back he found no drive at the coupling capacitor C211 and none at pin 25

of the drive chip IC201. During playback, Q205 shunts any signal here to chassis. Perhaps this transistor was leaky or being turned on in error in the record mode? John disconnected its collector lead from the PCB land, but there was still no record signal. He could have saved himself the trouble by checking first at pin 28 of IC201, where the signal enters the recording amplifier, since there was virtually nothing here either. There was a good carrier signal, complete with chroma information, at the collector of the driver transistor Q201 however - over 200 mV worth.

John decided that the signal was being dropped across the coupling capacitor C248 because pin 28 of the chip was earthed. Certainly there's an earthing switch within the chip. It's operated by the record mute line, which enters IC201 at pin 27. Muting occurs when pin 27 goes high, but the meter showed zero voltage here. Hopefully, pin 27 was earthed by connecting it to pin 11, but there was still no record current to the heads. It seemed that the i.c. was faulty, with some sort of heavy leakage to chassis at pin 28 . Maybe the amplifier's input was short-circuit, or possibly the internal electronic muting switch was stuck on. Maybe Sage should complete his jobs instead of lumbering other people with them... Be that as it may a replacement chip was ordered. One off type HT4207, part number 5328611. Did it cure the problem? See next month.

## ANSWER TO TEST CASE 323 - page 49 last month -

Last month's sorry saga culminated in a cruel assault on the inside of the recalcitrant satellite TV tuner. In the user's house the tuning drifted about like a log in the ocean, but on test in the workshop it was rock steady The joint view of the workshop worthies was that the next step should be to fit a complete replacement tuner/ i.f. module. That must clear the problem, they reasoned. What else was there?
This is a trap that's perhaps easily fallen into by technicians who've spent all their working lives with ordinary TV receivers. The input signal provided by the broadcast transmitter cannot possibly drift in frequency. Nor, we pray, can the carriers from a satellite's transponders. But satellite TV reception is a double superhet process, with the first local oscillator in the LNB up at the dish and the second local oscillator inside the satellite TV tuner. The first conversion process produces an i.f. at around 1 GHz . If either local oscillator drifts, the effect is similar, though the tuner's a.f.c. system can compensate over a limited range.
What was happening in this case was that the oscillator inside the LNB was drifting a bit with temperature - it's the first time that we've encountered this. Repair of the frequency converter section of an LNB is out of the question, even for the keenest of retailers' service engineers. A replacement LNB assembly solved Mr . Todd's problem, but gave us another one when we tried to get it replaced under guarantee. The struggle continues.

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[^0]:    Left: Regional TV identification from Tallin, Estonia, received by Ryn Muntjewerff, Holland, via SpE. Centre: BBC international control transmission logo received by Frank Lumen in Denver, USA, via the Intelsat craft at $53^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. Right: Deutches Bundespost, Frankfurt main control centre received by Frank Lumen using his 3.7m C Band dish and $50^{\circ} \mathrm{K}$ LNA.

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