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- March 14, 195

FIRST IEEE CONVENTION

HIGHLIGHTS OF TECHNICAL SESSIONS, P 63 PREVIEW OF THE EXHIBITS, P 33



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The 1150-A Digital Frequency Meter uses ring counting circuits.

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CIRCLE 900 ON READER SERVICE CARD

March 15, 1963

26

33

36

38

63



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INTEGRATED CIRCUIT using load-compensated diode-transistor logic (LCDT) by Siliconix. This modified version of DTL circuit uses a clamping diode. It overcomes some speed and power dissipation problems of other logic circuits. Our cover was reproduced in natural color from actual diffusion mask negatives. See p 68 COVER

IEEE PRESIDENT Talks Candidly. We asked Dr. Ernst Weber to outline problems facing the IEEE. The biggest problem: the split in AIEE and IRE views 22

- PLANAR TRANSISTORS. More of these popular types will bow at the show. In one, a plastic header slashes costs 23
- **IEEE AWARD WINNERS**—What They're Like. The careers of nine winners of top awards are profiled. Did you know, for example, that one winner's study of water troughs helped develop waveguides in the 1930's?
- **PREVIEW OF EXHIBITS.** Instruments Extend Operating Ranges. New instruments at the show continue the trend toward greater utility, higher accuracy and bolder display. *De*sign improvements make for easier operation, faster measurements
- **TUBES PACK MORE PUNCH.** Tube designers are cutting size and weight while adding to frequency range and power. Marriage of klystron and traveling-wave-tube techniques is one new concept
- MICROCIRCUITS Graduate Into Hardware. Integrated circuits and thin-film devices pace development of off-the-shelf equipment lines. This section of our preview of IEEE Show exhibits also surveys new equipment built with more conventional circuits
- FIRST IEEE CONVENTION: Engineering Preview. Again this year our staff has combed the 54 technical sessions to select newsworthy papers. Our efforts combined with those of our McGraw-Hill News Bureaus and the cooperation of the authors makes this preview possible. High on the list are electron devices—both tubes and semiconductors—medical electronics and antennas
- HIGH-SPEED INTEGRATED CIRCUITS With Load-Compensated Diode-Transistor Logic. These integrated circuits are constructed within and upon a single sliver of silicon. The article gives details on fabrication and the advantages of a new kind of logic circuit—LCDT. This may be one of the most informative articles ever published on integrated circuits.

By B. T. Murphy, Siliconix 68

1

electronics

March 15, 1963 Volume 36 No. 11

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INCREASING DIGITAL TRANSMISSION RATES With a Unique Synchronization Method. Synchronization of transmitter and receiver is a major problem in radio digital data transmission. Systems usually sync on the leading or trailing edge of pulses. This system syncs on the middle. Trick is to insert three extra bits centered on the sync pulse.

By K. Roedl and R. Stoner, General Dynamics/Electronics 75

- **MEASURING EQUIPMENT PERFORMANCE:** New Method Uses Common Instruments. Technique permits precise measurements and immediate display; requires only a generator, attenuator and oscilloscope. Both positive and negative gain can be displayed. By J. L. Haynes, Consulting Engineer 78
- **SEMIPERMANENT MEMORY:** Latest Use for Twistors. The twistor is a copper wire on which is wound a helix of square-loop magnetic material. This 7,680-bit memory functions by automatically resetting bits to their original state after each read pulse. Holes punched in removable copper sheet inhibit writing in bit locations desired.

By K. E. Krylow, J. T. Perry, Jr., and W. A. Reimer, Automatic Electric 80

REALISTIC SONAR TRAINER Generates Ships Wakes. Wakes of ships can lead sonar operators to the ship that produced it or obscure echos on the far side. This new simulator adds realism to sonar training. The digital wake generator can also simulate radar signals from ion trails.

By M. Kaufman and E. Levine, Applied Science Labs, Inc. 84

DEPARTMENTS

Crosstalk. Program for IEEE	3
Comment. Millimeter Waves. Recruiting Students	4
Electronics Newsletter. Electroluminescent Di- ode Has Negative-Resistance Characteristic	7
Washington This Week. UHF Tv Wins Test	12
Meetings Ahead. Instrument Society of America Conference	44
Research and Development. Contest Produces Novel Circuit Designs	96
Components and Materials. Components Meet Sales Challenge	114
Production Techniques. Variety Spices IEEE Production Topics	132
New Products. Generator Tailors Pulses	146
Literature of the Week	188
New Books. Lasers: Generation of Light by Stimu- lated Emission	190
People and Plants. IEEE Medal of Honor Goes to Inventor	196
Exhibitors at the IEEE Show	203
Reprint Information and Order Form	213
Index to Advertisers	225

March 15, 1963 • electronics

IEEE SPECIAL

Program for IEEE

THE International IEEE Convention and Show opening in New York March 25 is a highpoint of the year for the electronics industry. This meeting will be unsurpassed in sheer magnitude by any technical event anywhere in the world during 1963. An estimated 75,000 engineers will view more than 850 exhibits and listen to over 250 technical papers.

Four days of buying and selling products exhibited at the Show will administer a shot in the arm to the electronics industry. And this is good. But the Convention came before the Show. It was the technical papers presented before the two merged groups forming the Institute that attracted engineers in the first place. And it is around this essential technical core that all this highly beneficial economic activity revolves.

Now, this year's announced technical program is disappointing. There are few new revelations and few papers to arouse any real controversy. It cannot be blamed on the program committee because we understand that almost every paper submitted was accepted for presentation. There were just not enough papers submitted so that the committee could be sufficiently selective.

Many engineers have observed, and indeed some IEEE officers admit, that many specialized conferences siphon off the best papers reporting new developments and discoveries in our field. These specialized conferences will continue, and for the good of the industry the International Convention must also continue. This dilemma leaves us with the problem of how to build and sustain an interesting and significant technical program in the face of heavy and increasing competition from specialized conferences.

Here are a few suggestions:

• Let's face up to the fact that new developments cannot always wait until the last week of March for disclosure. Let's have them, by all means, but let's stress panel discussions by renowned engineers treating important and controversial topics of the industry as well as invited papers by specialists summarizing work done in



a particular field during the past year

• Let's get away from the professional-group system of organizing the Convention, wherein a group with little new to say gets equal time with one whose activities can barely be scratched in the time allotted. A paper should stand on its own merits, not on its sponsorship

• Let's put an end to the three-ring and fourring circus aspect of the convention that often makes it impossible for an engineer to be everywhere he wants to be. The answer: fewer papers, but better papers, of broader interest.

The proper function of the International IEEE Convention as we see it is to cross-fertilize this vast field of electrical-electronics engineering to be a place where the antenna specialist can learn about new developments in transistor circuits and conversely, or where the computer designer can get up to date on lasers.

A smaller but more selective program of stimulating panel discussions and comprehensive tutorial papers as well as important new developments would be truly worthy of the world's largest engineering society.

SEE US AT THE SHOW. While you are at the IEEE Show, why not stop in at our booth too?

Comments, criticism, suggestions on articles you would like to see us publish, articles you'd like to author, news tips, chit-chat, or just a friendly hello --we'll welcome them all.

ELECTRONICS' booth is 4314-4316, on the fourth floor right near the elevators. There will be an editor at the booth each day from 9:45 a.m. to 8 p.m. (if you want to see a particular editor just leave a message).

McGraw-Hill Book Company will be at booth 4331.



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COMMENT

Millimeter Waves

I should like to extend my congratulations and appreciation to ELECTRONICS for the excellent coverage of the Orlando IRE Millimeter Wave Conference appearing in your Jan. 18 issue (p 24).

In my opinion, and that of many others in the industry, you contribute substantially to the state of the art by such perceptive efforts.

JACK G. BUTLER Butler Roberts Associates, Inc. New York, New York

Recruiting Students

A feature called Who's Minding the Stockroom? (p 3, Nov. 2), was recently called to my attention. It asked what might be done to counteract the alarming decline in the number of young people entering the engineering profession.

At the University of Pittsburgh, we have begun an active campaign to recruit high-school students to engineering careers. As part of this campaign, we wrote a nineweek series of radio shows based upon the United States space program. We distributed these scripts to high schools in half a dozen eastern states.

DAVID MARTIN

Public Relations Division University of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Dictionaries and Usage

Mr. Julian Loebenstein's letter (p 4, Dec. 28, 1962) about the use of the word "obsolete" as a verb, and the editorial reply, bring out a very interesting point that most people overlook.

Because a dictionary says that a word "means" thus and so, it does not mean that this is the "correct" definition or use of the word, but merely the prevalent one. We forget that a good dictionary is not a definer of words, but a reporter of usage. Every good dictionary will make a point of saying that quite strongly. It merely reports that this is how the word is being used; it does not say that this is how the word *should* be used.

Indeed, any usage of a word is correct, if it is made clear that the word is being used in a special or obscure sense, if such is the case. We tend to forget that very often words are used just that way, or we assume that, because we know that our usage is special, everyone else will know it too.

In this sense, H. L. Mencken's statement that Dr. Samuel Johnson was the worst thing that ever happened to the English language, is quite correct. Johnson set himself up as an authority, and said, not that this is how words are used. nor even that this is how they should be used, but that this is how they must be used. A language, in order to express any subtlety whatever, must be allowed to evolve with the society using it. Johnson tried to prevent that change. In so doing he almost obsoleted (!) the language, like a lexicographer shouldn't.

KIM A. BORISKIN Burlington, Vermont

New Color TV System

The article on Harries' new color television system (p 33, Dec. 14, 1962) is quite interesting, but doesn't the 50 and 100-Kv rating for the crt place it in the X-ray class? I believe RCA warns of X-radiation at 25 Kv. Will shielding be necessary for these tubes? A. R. ROGERS Dunbar, West Virginia

Author Harries

The picture tubes are not used at 100 Kv, and having regard to the current and much lower voltage at which they are used, the X-radiation is adequately shielded by the electrode materials in the tube and by the metal plates of the chassis. We went into this very thoroughly in the early stages with the National Physical Laboratory's X-Ray Protection Division in London, and this result has been confirmed by later tests.

J. H. OWEN HARRIES Harries Electronics Corp., Ltd. Devonshire, Bermuda

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	LE104	0-36 VDC	0-25 Amp	775
	LE105	0-18 VDC	0-8 Amp	425
	LE109	0- 9 VDC	0-10 Amp	430
	_			

Current rating applies over entire voltage range.
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Transient Response	
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Remote Programming 50 ohms/volt constant over entire voltage range.

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LE 102 $5\frac{1}{4}$ " H x 19" W x 16" D	





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riequeilcy:	5 Cps to 2 mc				
Accuracy:	Frequency	Temperature			
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	1 m c 10 cps to	<u>+</u> 2%	<u>+</u> 8%		
	5 to 10 cps 1 to 2 mc*		±8%		
	* <u>±10%</u> on	on 300 v range			
Nominal Input Impedance:		meg-40 pf, 0.001-0.03 v ranges; 20 pf, L-3 v ranges; 15 pf, 10-300 v range 0 v peak, 0.3-300 v ranges; 25 v rms, 0 v peak, 0.001-0.1 v range			
Maximum Input:					
Power:	er: 4 rechargeable batteries (furnished) 40-hr operation per recharge, up to 500 recharging cycles. Self-contained recharging circuit functions when instrument is operated from ac line				
Size:	e: 5¼8" wide, 6-3/32" high, 8" deep				
Price:	403B, \$	310.00			

from power line and external grounds—eliminating hum and ground loops. Signal ground may be $\pm 500 \text{ v}$ dc from external chassis. The meter responds to the average value of the input, is calibrated in the rms value of a sine wave. The solid state, compact 403B weights only 6½ lbs. Call your Hewlett-Packard representative or write direct for a demonstration on your bench.

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8034

electronics NEWSLETTER

New GaAs Diode Is Promising Light Switch

ELECTROLUMINESCENT gallium-arsenide diodes with negativeresistance characteristics have been fabricated by IBM scientists. Diode I-V characteristics exhibit a negative resistance at a forward hias of 3 to 5 volts. There is also a nonlinear increase in light intensity that indicates such diodes could make highly efficient light switches.

Diodes are prepared by diffusing manganese and then zinc into *n*-type gallium arsenide. Because manganese is a deep level acceptor, there is a freeze-out of holes on the manganese centers at liquid nitrogen temperatures. This produces a relatively wide high-resistance region (1 mil, several thousand ohms) on the *p* side of the junction that is responsible for the negative resistance.

Below the critical voltage of 3 to 5 v. current is a few milliamperes. Current then jumps through the negative resistance region to typically more than 10 times its prebreakdown value, depending on load resistance. Scientists feel it might be possible to switch on the order of 1 amp. For a current change by a factor of seven, intensity of the manganese and zinc lines have been observed to change by a factor of 10 and 100, respectively. This contrasts with ordinary electroluminescent diodes where light intensity is roughly linear with current.

The emitted light is incoherent. Possibility of laser action exists but IBM scientists had no comment. Work will be described by K. Weiser, R. S. Levitt, and W. P. Dumke, of IBM Watson Research Center, at the American Physical Society meeting in St. Louis, March 25 to 28.

Temperature-Tunability Features Diode Lasers

BOSTON—Tunability is one of most important features of junctiondiode laser, says Ali Javan, of MIT. Tunability is a corollary of fact that frequency of oscillation is a function of the diode's temperature, and the temperature can be varied. Although Javan did not spell out applications, frequency diversity is an obvious advantage in military uses.

In Boston, IEEE lecture on quantum electronics, Javan said another advantage of semiconductor laser, extremely high power efficiency, makes it important for space applications. It is known that MIT Lincoln Laboratory is exploring possibilities of junction-diode laser radar as a lunar landing aid.

Russians Considering French Color-Tv System

PARIS—Russia, Poland and Czechoslovakia plan to take a serious look at the Fiench "Secam" color tv system (p 57, May 6, 1960), reports Compagnie Francaise de Television, which developed the system. Tests are already underway in six western European countries. At stake is selection of a standard for the Continent and England, and probably the Iron Curtain countries as well.

For western Europe, the decision should come in July, when the European Radio Broadcasting Union releases its comparative study of the two systems still in the running —Secam and the American NTSC



system. Both are compatible for black-and-white. They differ principally in the way the color signals are handled.

Dyna-Soar Project Future Looks Dimmer

IN THE OPINION of some Washington officials, Defense Secretary Mc-Namara's mind was already made up to scrap the X-20 Dyna-Soar program before he left Washington Wednesday to visit prime contractor Boeing in Seattle. Stated purpose of the trip is to study the feasibility of continuing USAF's manned space project (p 8, March 1). Cancellation of the project would fall in line with McNamara's stalemate strategy that he outlined to Congress (p 7, Feb. 8).

Deep-Space Tracker Set for Canberra

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA—Canberra has been chosen as site of main Australian tracking station for U.S. space shots. Decision follows visit last year of NASA team. Station will be for deep tracking and will be integrated into existing network of stations at Johannesburg, South Africa, Woomera and Los Angeles.

Main equipment will be parabolic

IEEE Hard Put to Break IRE's Records

IEEE HAS BOOKED some 860 manufacturers' exhibits into a total of 1,256 booths at the Coliseum for the show March 25 through 28. This is just about the same number of exhibits that were packed into the last IRE show in New York. The reason: while IEEE is far bigger than IRE was, the Coliseum is still the same size.

IEEE, however, predicting an attendance of 75,000 at the Show and Convention. That would set a new record. Last year, the IRE predicted 70,000 and drew about 73,500 antenna 85 feet in diameter, antenna control systems and equipment for transmission reception and processing of radio signals to and from spacecraft.

Single-Chip Gate Has 5-nsec Delay

NEW YORK-Single-chip integrated circuits using a modified transistortransistor logic were introduced here Wednesday by Sylvania's Semiconductor division. The siliconbased epitaxial planar structures include a dual NAND gate, a NAND-OR block and two flip-flops. These circuits simultaneously attain a minimum noise rejection of 0.7 v at 125 C, a typical fan-out of 25 without a buffer amplifier, propagation delay of 11 nsec and dissipate 12 mw per stage. The dual NAND includes two 3-input gates that can be cross coupled to give a 20-Mc set-reset flipflop. Individual gates have been observed to have propagation delays of 5 nsec and dissipate 7 mw per stage.

Boston Begins Forming Regional Space Firm

BOSTON—Baystate Science Foundation, a non-profit corporation, has been formed in Boston as the initial step in marshalling resources of New England area for bidding on major space contracts (p 7, Oct. 5, and p 24, Nov. 2, 1962). If pledges of capital are sufficient, Advanced Technology Inc., a profit-making operating company wholly owned by the Foundation, will be formed. The planning committee says that at no time would firm intrude into the hardware province of industry.

Soviet Plants Increase Tv Production

VIENNA—Tv assembly plants of 500,000 units annual capacity will be established soon in the USSR, Tass reported last week.

The plant will produce standard types of tv sets, using automation

and mechanization. This move is to boost Soviet tv production far above the 2 million in 1962.

An end will come to Soviet production of "a great number of tv sets," Tass said. Basic model having a 13.6-inch screen is up for approval soon; unified types of 18.3 and 23-inch screens will be presented at the end of 1963.

Electronics Spending Up in British Budget

LONDON—Britain's 1963-64 defense budget shows increased communications and electronics expenditures for the Army and Navy. RAF radio and radar purchases are down by \$3 million, reflecting the Skybolt-Polaris switch.

Army plans to spend \$19 million on signal and radar equipment, a 35-percent rise. Majority of increase will be used to integrate its communication network between the headquarters and man-pack set levels. Computer techniques will be used in communications.

New weapons coming into Navy service include the SS11 wireguided missile, Bullpup and Sidewinder missiles.

The Investment Business —How Big Is Small?

ELECTRONICS CAPITAL CORP., a small business investment company, played a major role in three recent transactions.

Remanco, Inc. and Micro-Radionics announced plans for merger. ECC said both firms are its clients and that it will have a total investment of \$1,750,000 in the combined firm. This represents an equity of 66.3 percent, ECC said.

Merger of Dynair Electronics, Inc. into Communications Control Corp. was announced by ECC, which will have a 25-percent interest in the surviving firm.

Gulton Industries bought \$1,015,-000 of debentures and notes of Electronic Energy Conversion Corp. from ECC. The debentures are convertible into 80 percent of the outstanding stock of Electronic Energy.

In Brief . . .

- WEST GERMAN Post Office is buying a transportable space communications station from ITT that will have dual transmitters, one for working with Relay and the other for Telstar.
- SPACE FLIGHT operations center costing \$12 to \$15 million is planned by Jet Propulsion Laboratory. It will guide unmanned lunar and planetary probes after launch.
- MINIATURE SONOBUOYS will be produced for Navy by Hazeltine Corp.
- HIGH-PRESSURE, modular inflation system is being tested for Echo II.
- IRC SAYS it will deliver pre-production samples of hybrid circuits this year.
- JAPAN MAY IMPOSE quota on battery exports. Rule could go into effect April 1.
- HUNGARY has built a semiconductor plant.
- KAISER will build \$25 million NASA facility at Sandusky, Ohio, for final ground testing of nuclearpowered spacecraft.
- CONTROL DATA CORP. is buying Bendix Computer division. It will continue the line of Bendix G-15 and G-20 computers.
- LIGHTWEIGHT tape recorders with large capacity and low power requirements are being developed for Apollo spacecraft by Leach.
- MODEL RAILROADING breakthrough has been claimed by GE. Microreceiver, using two silicon-controlled rectifiers, provides "realistic" operation.
- AGREEMENT to make and market TRW-530 computer in Japan has been signed by Thompson Ramo Wooldridge and Mitsubishi.
- WATKINS-JOHNSON acquired Stewart Engineering Co. in stock transfer.
- HONEYWELL introduced new models of its 800 and 1800 computers, featuring input-output control center.

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WASHINGTON THIS WEEK

DOOR OPENS FOR UHF TV IN 7 CITIES

BAN ON SALES OF KNOWHOW TO REDS STIFFENS

FAA SETS UP BUYING STAFF

PATENT LAW SEEKS AWARDS FOR INVENTORS

ELECTRONICS STILL OUT OF TFX PROBE UHF TV HAS WON a crucial test. By a four to three vote, FCC vetoed its plan to put new vhf stations in seven cities (ELECTRONICS, p 7, March 1). Now, third-network service to these markets can only be developed at uhf. A vhf station at Enid, Okla., will be permitted to move to Oklahoma City in the only exception to the FCC's ruling against allowing new vhf stations at spacings below usual standards. Commissioner Robert E. Lee succeeded in convincing Chairman Newton N. Minow, the swing-man in the vote, that allowing the vhf stations would set back uhf development.

DON'T SELL technical data or processes to Communist countries without checking with the Commerce Department, officials warn. The prohibition on exporting "unpublished" technical information includes the knowhow that enables American technicians to build an efficient facility, even if the principles are well-known.

In the first test case of data export controls, Hydrocarbons Research, Inc., was penalized by a curb on its export privileges because it built a petrochemical facility in Rumania. Congressional critics charge that Commerce acted too little and too late since the Rumanians got U. S. knowhow. Commerce officials promise swifter enforcement, tougher penalties. Maximum penalty is total loss of export privileges.

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY has established four new contracting branches, each headed by a specialist, to handle procurement. The branches and their newly-named directors are: traffic control and radar, Ray E. Mulari; communications and weather, Harold N. Austin; aircraft and navigation aids, Richard T. Golrick; and facilities and services, Frederick G. Bremer.

PATENT RIGHTS LAW proposed by Rep. Herman Toll (R.-Pa.) includes a requirement that government contractors set up an awards system for employed inventors. Inventor rights are an incidental consideration now in government concern over contractor-government patent interests.

In the Senate last week, a Judiciary Committee report said that in Europe a body of patent law to protect rights of employed inventors is growing. Generally, the laws developing in Germany and other countries protect non-research employees—those not hired to invent. In the U. S., employed inventors are protected by commercial law and legal precedents. One study indicates that the courts more often than not protect employed inventors' interests.

MCCLELLAN COMMITTEE PROBE into the TFX contract (ELECTRONICS. p 18, Dec. 14, 1962) has not yet touched seriously on performance or source selection of the aircraft's electronics. The investigation has disclosed that the secretaries of Defense, Air Force and Navy reversed four source-selection board recommendations favoring Boeing. The secretaries saw "no over-riding margin between the competitors," gave General Dynamics-Grumman the edge because the team proposed to standardize 85 percent of parts in Air Force and Navy versions of TFX. Boeing proposed 60 percent.



Since 1958, when it first built the AN/DRW 11 (a receiver whose primary function is to destroy malfunctioning missiles), STL has produced more than 400 space communications receivers of 14 different designs. The Able I receiver, the first phase-locked receiver ever to fly, was built by STL. So were the ground station parametric amplifiers that tracked Pioneer V 22 million miles into space. STL built the receiver now being used at Plermeur-Bodou, France, to track America's first communications satellites. The voice communications receiver for SYN-COM and the space command receiver for NASA's OGO are both STL products. Scientists and engineers interested in advancing the art of space communications will find Space Technology Laboratories an active place. STL builds spacecraft for NASA and Air Force-ARPA, and continues Systems Management for the Air Force's Atlas, Titan and Minuteman programs. These activities create immediate openings in: Space Physics, Radar Systems, Applied Mathematics, Space Communications, Antennas and Microwaves, Analog Computers, Computer Design, Digital Computers, Guidance and Navigation, Electromechanical Devices, Engineering Mechanics, Propulsion Systems, Materials Research. To obtain additional information regarding positions at Southern California or Cape Canaveral, you may contact Dr. R. C. Potter, One Space Park, Dept. G-3-3, Redondo Beach, California, or P.O. Box 4277, Patrick AFB. STL is an equal opportunity employer.



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Typical circuit board snows extensive use of A-B resistors in this section of the Beckman 210 system.



Type TR 1/10 Watt

Type CB 1/4 Watt

Type EB 1/2 Watt

Type GB 1 Watt

Type HB 2 Watts



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March 15, 1963 • electronics

OHMITE TECHNOLOGICAL BREAKTHOUGH MOLDED VITREOUS ENAMELED WIRE-WOUND RESISTORS

OMMITE

995-5

995-10A

A NEW PRODUCT... A NEW METHOD

Patent Applied For

ADVANTAGES

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- Permanent "Fired-on" Vitreous Markings, Completely Cleaning-Solvent Resistant
- Plus All The Advantages of Ohmite Time-Proven Vitreous Enamel

The NEW Series 99 Resistors are the result of an outstanding technological development—an exclusive new molding process for applying vitreous enamel to resistors. This "Patent Applied For" molding process is the first radical manufacturing change in the history of vitreous enameled resistors—replacing the traditional "wet dipping" process. The dense uniform vitreous enamel jacket created by molding—fired at high temperature—produces the hard, glossy, moisture-resistant covering proved in years of service, as well as the extra advantages featured above.

Series 99 Resistors meet all requirements of MIL-R-26C, including pertinent V-block insulation tests^A. Construction is all ceramic and metal. Ratings are based on a maximum hot spot temperature of 350°C with a 25°C ambient. Standard tolerance is $\pm 5\%$, other tolerances available.

Standard leads are grade A nickel, tinned for soldering. Also supplied untinned for welding. Other types of lead material are available.

▲For 1-watt size only, V-block not to exceed length of resistor body, RHEOSTATS • RESISTORS • RELAYS • TAP SWITCHES • R.F. CHOKES VARIABLE TRANSFORMERS • TANTALUM CAPACITORS • SEMICONDUCTOR DIODES MILLIONS OF UNIT-HOURS OF TESTING — This new molded vitreous enamel construction has been test-proven in pilot production. Load-life tests are being conducted at full-rated wattage on all sizes and resistance values which represent the approximate minimum and maximum for each size. The total number of resistors in this test group is 1,966, and 2,000 hours of cyclic "on-time" have been exceeded, thereby producing an equivalent total to date (January, 1963) of 5,242,666 unit test hours (cyclic, 1½ hours on, ½ hour off) of successful operation. Testing on all units continues.

Actual Size

Patent Applied For

Can be Mounted With Commercial Clips*

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995-3A*	3	0.203	0.547	1 TO 8,000
995-5A§	5	0.313	0.922	1 TO 30,000
995·5B	5	0.203	0.938	1 TO 18,000
995-10A†	10	0.313	1.781	1 TO 51,000

NOTE: Standard lead length is $1^{1}\!\!/_{2}$ *Also in MIL style RW69V Also in MIL style RW67V <math display="inline">Also in MIL style RW68V <math display="inline">Tolerance, +.015-.005

Write for Bulletin 103



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ΚΔΥ Multi-Sweep MODEL VIDEO 300 159-A

The Multi-Sweep Model Video 300 is a wide range video-vhf sweeping oscillator which provides a full 300 mc of swept-frequency output by allelectronic frequency modulating techniques. It provides a linear swept frequency output, AGC'd for constant output over the frequency band. The Multi-Sweep Model Video 300 includes provision for the insertion of external oscillators to generate variable birdie-bypass type markers on all frequencies. A calibrated frequency dial permits the use of the unit as an IF-VHF oscillator with continuously variable center frequency and sweep width.

Sweep Frequency Range

The Model 300 is a wide-sweeping swept frequency oscillator with high and undistorted output, essentially free of spurious signals. Over the entire sweeping range, it generates a 0.5 volt (rms into load) output which is held constant to within ± 0.25 db by a fast-acting automatic gain control circuit. The RF output is monitored by a calibrated panel meter.

Sweep Rate

All solid state

All electronic

300 mc to less than

1.0 mc in single sweep

The repetition rate of the sweep may be locked to the nominal line frequency or varied around this frequency for hum checks. A manuallycontrolled swept output provides a means of varying c-w signal in sync with the oscilloscope display. The manual control covers the same frequency range to which the Model 300 is set for electronic sweeping.

Advanced Design

The Multi-Sweep Model 300 employs recently developed techniques in providing a compact and versatile instrument. All elements, including the frequency modulated source and its means of modulation use recently developed solid state circuits. Careful isolation and buffered outputs provide for excellent waveshapes and clean, reliable outputs.

SPECIFICATIONS

 Built-in detector 	Frequency Range: Continuously variable 1 mc to 300 mc. Sweep Width: Linear, continuously var- iable 200 kc to 300 mc. CW operation.	Markers: Provision for birdie-bypass markers derived from external oscillators. Separate level control and output. Attenuators: Switchéd 20,20,20,10,6,3 db plus variable 6 db.
 Stable narrow sweeps 	Sweep Rate: Variable around line fre- quency, locks to line. Manual control.	Power Supply: Input approx. 20 watts, 117 volts (±10%), 50-60 cps ac, regulated.
	RF Output: 0.5 volt rms into nominal 50 ohms (70 ohms on request); flat to within ±0.25 db over widest sweep — metered.	Dimensions: 6¾" x 15½" x 13½". Weight: 24 lbs. Price: \$795.00 f.o.b. factory. \$875.00 f.a.s. N. ¥.

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IEEE President Talks Candidly



COFFEE TIME is no break for busy Weber and associates

Dr. Ernst Weber says split in AIEE, IRE views is big problem

AS FIRST PRESIDENT of the merged AIEE-IRE, Dr. Ernst Weber is in a unique position to view the problems, the conflicts and the enthusiasms that the new organization, the IEEE, has generated. Recently we went to Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, which he heads, to find out what he thinks will be the IEEE's biggest problem:

"The difference in viewpoints of the two memberships," he answered. "The AIEE member is happiest when you tell him just what to do. With the IRE man, it's a case of telling him what *not* to do."

This difference, he says, has a profound effect on IEEE's first order of business: combining AIEE's technical committees with IRE's professional groups. IEEE's top brass has adopted a hands-off policy toward this issue, encouraging the committees and groups to work out their own plans for merger. But the traditional methods of operation of the AIEE and IRE produce difficulties here.

"For instance, what an AIEE member means by freedom will probably be quite different from what an IRE member means."

The technical committees were organized from the top down, he explained, with members chosen by AIEE higher-ups. IRE groups were most often established by the members' own initiative and staffed by volunteers. Headquarters regulated certain well-defined areas but otherwise only provided a model constitution, which a group might rewrite to suit itself.

COMPANIES' ATTITUDE—What has been the attitude of companies in the industry to the AIEE-IRE merger, we asked.

"They're all for it," he said.

Dr. Weber agreed that in recent years many companies had become more and more reluctant to cooperate with the professional societies. Some of them have balked at giving their men time off and travel money to attend meetings. Dr. Weber holds that the principal reason for this has been the proliferation of such meetings. Because the IEEE will be striving to eliminate overlapping and duplication, every firm he has talked to is enthusiastic about IEEE.

ORIGINAL PAPERS—Concerning the meetings themselves, the trend in the future, as in the recent past, will be to steer original papers to the meetings of the professional and technical groups, where reseachers can expect to find a "serious and competent" audience.

The national meeting in March will continue to be a "three ring circus," he said, with much emphasis on socializing. Papers read at national meetings will be "tu-

MEETINGS such as this one take much of Weber's time



WEBER, THE WELL-ROUNDED MAN

Most impressive qualities of Dr. Ernst Weber are his energy and his varied interests. In an interview, the energy asserts itself as a desire to answer questions fully but pithily, candidly but diplomatically. Here is a man, you judge, who is making the fullest use of his resources.

The record bears this out. In college, he doubled up on his studies and won doctorates in engineering and philosophy. He holds three presidencies, of Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, Polytechnic Research and Development Corp., and IEEE. His contributions to microwave are reflected in 50 American and foreign patents. His nonprofessional interests include music, poetry, mountain climbing—the list stretches on, as we have reported before (Electronics, p 268, March 13, 1959) torial in nature," aimed at bringing members up-to-date on happenings in their specialties.

Being an educator himself, Dr. Weber not surprisingly thinks that --when the IEEE has overcome its organizational problems it must become a bigger force in education. It should have two goals in this area, he says.

More engineering colleges should provide courses to keep graduates abreast of advances in their fields. To do this, he thinks it would be best if engineers returned to college every five or six years for refresher courses.

BROADER EDUCATION — Dr. Weber also thinks that the IEEE should push for the broadening of engineers' education.

It should be recognized, he said, that many engineers will eventually be called on to fill administrative positions. To prepare them for this, they should be taught administrative and social science subjects.

Engineers and scientists have been much criticized in the past for taking too small a part in social and political affairs, a viewpoint Dr. Weber agrees with perfectly. He hopes a broader educational program will help correct this. Maybe someday, he said, engineers will be named regularly to high governmental posts, such as secretary of defense.

A few days after this interview, Dr. Weber himself was named to the Defense Science Board.

More Planar Transistors

Plastic package in one silicon planar type slashes cost

NEW YORK—GE will be luring consumer products designers into its components booth at the IEEE Show with a silicon planar transistor that sells for 40ϕ . Chief costcutter—a plastic package.

Beryllia mounting wafer for collector isolation is the design feature of Pacific Semiconductors' new silicon triple-diffused planar transistors. In a new circuit, one type gives 10-w output at 265 Mc. F-m transmission is among expected applications.

A 250-w silicon power transistor in a double-ended stud package, now in advanced stages of development, will be shown by Silicon Transistor Corp. Beta is 10 at 50 amp.

A 10-amp series of silicon planar triple-diffused power transistors will be shown by Minneapolis-Honeywell. At 10 amp, breakdown voltages are around 80 v. Gains are 20 to 60 or 40 to 120.

Multiple forward voltage regulators with up to 4 units in a DO-7 package are offered by Computer Diode. Electrochemical polishing and other semiconductor finishing services are being introduced by Semiconductor Specialties.

International Resistance is showing A-inch-cube trimmers with ranges of 50 ohms to 20 K. Screwdriver-adjusted, they are designed for higher packing densities.

Among the new products at Spragus Electric's booth are a line of molded solid tantalum capacitors and molded pulse transformers. Buckbee Mears is now making hemispherical grids with up to 1,000 lines an inch in a variety of materials, as well as thin-film memory circuits, masks and other products.

TRIPLE-STRIPE geometry gives this Sylvania silicon epitaxial planar transistor distinctive appearance (see p 154)









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Amperex announces **5 new Ruggedized Tetrodes...** direct plug-in replacements for all standard prototypes, ruggedized or non-ruggedized. regardless of brand...and they are available at no premium in price.



7034W and 7035W are Ruggedized Glass/Metal Power Tetrodes, designed for use as a Wide-band RF Amplifier in class B Television Service; class C RF Oscillator/Am-

plifier; and class AB_{1 or 2} AF Amplifier/Modulator, Fil. Ratings: 7034W (6.0V, 2.6A). 7035W (26.5V, 9-56A). (MIL specifications in preparation.) 7203W and 7204W are Ruggedized Ceramic/Metal Power Tetrodes, for high reliability performance as UHF Frequency Multipiler, RF Pulse Amplifier, class C RF Amplifier/ Oscillator or class AB1 AF Ampllfier/Modulator, Fil, Ratings; 7203W (6.0V, 2.6A), 7204W (26.5V, 0,56A), (MIL specifications in preparation.)

7580W is a Ruggedized Ceramic/ Metal Power Tetrode, for SSB and other Linear RF Amplifier applications. (Available to specifications MiL-E-1/1385A [Navy].)

These Amperex Ruggedized Tetrodes are rated for full 250 watts plate dissipation in applications up to 500 Mc...and simultaneously meet the additional Amperex Ruggedization Specifications of 90 G Shock Test and 10 G Vibration Test (10-1000-10 cycles)! Amperex ruggedization has been achieved without alteration of static or dynamic characteristics of the related tube prototypes or of their external physical dimensions. Input and Output capacities and heater ratings remain the same. That is why

these Amperex Ruggedized Tetrodes are preferred for BOTH new equipment specifications as well as direct plug-in field replacements... and at no premium in price for ruggedization.





IEEE SPECIAL

ABSORBING MATTER-Frederick E. Terman explains a point





WHATEVER the 'British Look' is, Leonard Lewin has it. He's shown at his desk

IEEE Award Winners — What



ALLEN H. SCHOOLEY with model of sea wave slopes



A. C. MONTEITH

WILLIAM E. EVANS



GEORGE C. SOUTHWORTH

IAN M. ROSS

IRE prize winners. John Hays Hammond, Jr., co-winner of the Medal of Honor "for pioneering contributions to circuit theory and practice, to the radio control of missiles and to basic communications methods" is profiled on p 196 of this issue.

GEORGE C. SOUTHWORTH, the other co-winner of the Medal of Honor, is one of the grand old men of radio and electronics.

Born in 1890 and brought up on a farm near Little Cooley, Pa., he was seeking out information about the spark-gap transmitter and coherer receiver when he was still in high school. While a graduate student at Yale, he became interested in resonant water troughs. He later pursued these studies while working for the Bell System, accumulating enough data for a demonstration on waveguides before the IRE in 1938. This eventually led to waveguide technique as we know it today. Dr. Southworth retired from Bell recently.

FREDERICK E. TERMAN, winner of the Founders Award, is vice president and provost of Stanford University. He has played a large part in developing Stanford's electronics engineering curriculum into one of the finest in the world. Born in 1900. Dr. Terman still searches every grade card and lab report for evidence of deep analytical talent. Former students include Russell Varian, Robert Hansen, William Hewlett and David Packard. He has written what are now classics in their field, "Radio En-

March 15, 1963 • electronics

Profiles of 9 men who will be honored at IEEE Convention

FORMER IRE AWARDS will be presented at the IEEE's convention banquet March 27. Winner of one former AIEE prize, the Edison Award, will be "recognized" at the banquet, the award having already been given. Winner of the Lamme Award, who has not yet been named, will also be "recognized." Presentation will be later this year. Next year, IEEE says, all awards will be presented at the same time.

ALEXANDER C. MONTEITH is winner of AIEE's Edison Award for "meritorious achievements in engineering education, management and development of young engineers."

Monteith, a Westinghouse vice president, has long been concerned with "getting better engineers and more of them." Born in 1902, he is former president and director of the recently completed Westinghouse Educational Center. While serving on the Engineers' Council for Professional Development, he spearheaded the development of the well-known report, "The First Five Years of Professional Development."

The profiles that follow are of



RESEARCHER RELAXES — Chih-Tang Sah and wife Linda at recent party

They're Like

gineering" and "Radio Engineer's Handbook."

IAN M. ROSS, winner of the Morris Liebman Award, has spent his entire career with solid-state devices. At 35, he expects to devote the rest of his working life to that specialty, a prospect that leaves him with no feeling of limitation whatsoever.

"So far as I'm concerned, the opportunities are boundless," he told ELECTRONICS. This is not true of transistors and diodes, he thinks. Main advances in these devices will concern quality, reliability, large volume production and low cost.

"This isn't very exciting but I'm afraid that's the state of a mature art," he said. He holds nine patents and has five patents pending on semiconductor devices. He is director of the Semiconductor Device and Electron Tube lab at Bell Telephone.

CHIH-TANG SAH will be given the Browder J. Thompson prize for his paper, "Effect of Surface Recombination and Channel on P-N Junction and Transistor Characteristics," published last year when he was only 29. Until recently he commuted between Fairchild Somiconductor and the University of Illinois, where he was both teacher and reseacher. He now works full time as head of Fairchild's solidstate physics department.

ALLEN H. SCHOOLEY, who will receive the Harry Diamond Award,



Send for 74 page brochure, "Hard Pulse Modulator Tubes", containing useful information for Radar Design Engineers and others.



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RESEARCHER RESEARCHES —Philip J. Rice in the lab



thrives on a split life. Daytimes he is associate director of research for electronics at the U.S. Naval Research Laboratory, supervising more than 750 persons and numerous research projects. Nights and weekends he is often back at the lab working on a project of his own. Using inexpensive equipment —a 95-cent motor and paper clips in one case—he has over the years carried out experiments in electronics and oceanography that have led to an impressive list of published papers.

LEONARD LEWIN, winner of the W. R. G. Baker Award, started investigating microwaves while working in the British Admiralty during World War II. He continued this work after joining ITT's Standard Telecommunication Laboratories in 1946, where he is now assistant manager.

By 1949-50 he had originated so many ideas he was able to publish a book, "Advanced Theory of Waveguides." He suspected, though, that many of the apparently independent examples he cited were really special cases of some linking theorem. Eleven years later he verified this in a paper, "On the Resolution of a Class of Waveguide Discontinuity Problems by the Use of Singular Integral Equations," for which he will be given the Baker Award.

PHILIP J. RICE JR. will receive the Vladimir K. Zworykin Award, along with William E. Evans, "for the development of techniques and equipment for fixing televised images on paper." Award-winning project was a joint effort of A. B. Dick Co. and Stanford Research Institute, where Dr. Rice is manager of Physical Electronics Lab. It resulted in the development of a videograph utilizing crt principles to print data on paper rather than displaying it on a screen. The system is now used by some publications to print address labels. Dr. Rice is 46 years old and is presently trying to develop a solid-state device focusing on a new type of metal-base transistor.

WILLIAM E. EVANS, co-winner of Zworykin Award, already has several special achievements to his credit. He received a War-Navy Dept. citation for ecm work during World War II, co-designed the first successful high-power phaseto-amplitude broadcast transmitter in the U.S. and holds four patents in the field of outphasing tv modulation, color tv systems and the utilization of scanning techniques in industrial tv systems. Born in 1921, he is engineering manager of the R&D labs at A. B. Dick Co.

Glass Display Arrays



TRANSPARENT wire arrays for electroluminescent X-Y coordinate display panels, being shown by Corning Glass Works, are made of glass strands coated with conductive metal oxide and transparent insulation



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Micro Magnetic Modulator Type IMM-655-2

Micro Magnetic Modulator Type IMM-648-1



Micro Magnetic Modulator Type IMM-680-1

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_						
-	TYPE NUMBER	IMM-655-2	IMM-648-1	IMM-664-1	IMM-680-1	
-	Reference Carrier Voltage and Frequency	3 V @ 400 cps	2 V @ 2 KC	10V @ 60 KC	115 V @ 400 cps	
	Input Control Signal Range	0 to $\pm 100 \ \mu a$ DC	0 to ±300 µa DC	0 to ±100 µa DC	0 to $\pm 10 \ \mu a$ DC	
	AM Phase Reversing AC Output Range	0 to 0.8 V RMS @ 400 cps	0 to 1.0 V RMS @ 2 KC	0 to 200 mv RMS @ 60 KC	0 to 30 my RMS @ 400 cps	
	RMS my AC Output/µa DC Signal Input	7 mv/μa	4 mv/μa	2 mv/µa	5 mv/μa	
	AC Output Null (Noise Level) RMS	5 mv RMS Max.	5 mv RMS Max.	10 mv RMS Max.	100 µv RMS Max.	
_	Output Impedance	14 K ohms	1000 ohms	11 K ohms	Approx. 150 ohms	
	External Load	100 K ohms	5 K ohms	50 K ohms	100 ohms	
	Zero Drift over Temperature Range	±0.1 μa Max.	0.5 μa Max.		0.05 μa Max.	
	Hysteresis in % of Max. Input DC Signal	0.2% Max.	0.2% Max.	0.5% Max.	0.1% Max.	
	% Harmonic Dist. in Output Product Wave	15%	10% to 15%	5%	20%	
	Temperature Range	-55°C to +125°C	-55°C to +125°C	55°C to +125°C		
_	Frequency Response	5 K Series, 108 cps	Over 200 cps	Over 5 KC	Over 100 cps	
	Approximate Weight (in Ounces)	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	
	GENERAL	19 32	.40	19 32	.80	

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PREVIEW OF EXHIBITS



Instruments Extend Operating Ranges, Are Easier to Work

IEEE SPECIAL

Trends toward greater utility, higher accuracy, bolder display continue

NEW YORK—Greater utility, rather than radically new approaches to measuring techniques, characterizes most of the new instruments being exhibited March 25 through 28 at the Coliseum.

Instrument manufacturers—almost to a man—appear to have concentrated during the past year on developing new instruments that extend the capabilities of their bread-and-butter lines.

Wider ranges, greater sensitivity and accuracy, more automatic operation, human engineering in the form of fewer knobs and bolder indication, digital readout, portability—these are some of the continuing trends.

OSCILLOSCOPES—Automatic d-c to 10 Mc oscilloscope will be shown by California Instruments. Vertical sensitivity, horizontal sweep speed and d-c offset are set, positioned and indicated on a digital display of the parameters.

A digital-readout oscilloscope programmer for use with Tektronix' digital dual-trace scope will be introduced by the company. Program cards can be set up to measure such parameters as amplitude, time, start-to-stop time intervals or first or second pulse selection.

Lumatron Electronics is showing an improved version of their modular oscilloscope. The 0.35-nsec scope has a trigger capability to several Gc.

FREQUENCY MEASURING—Designed for antenna measurements, a receiving system with a frequency range from 20 Mc to 100 Gc will be shown by Scientific-

MOBILE EQUIPMENT

for spectrum signature collection peers at r-f source from shielded enclosure atop aerial ladder. This is drawing of system. Sperry Microwave will show model at Coliseum





DOUBLE-OVEN DESIGN provides exceptional stability in new frequency standard, reports Motorola. The silicon solid-state instrument has 1-Mc and 100-Kc outputs

Atlanta. Dynamic range is 60 db. Its new solid-state broadband signal analyzer will speed up spectrum signature measurements, reports PRD Electronics. Frequency range is 45 Mc to 11 Gc. The unit is designed for checking jammers, rfi sources, broadband microwave tubes and frequency diversion radars.

Ssb spectrum analyzer that in-

cludes a built-in frequency synthesizer and self-check features is being introduced by Lavoie Laboratories. Range is 2 to 80 Mc. An accompanying two-tone generator has a range of 20 cps to 20 Kc.

Frequency of unmodulated and modulated signals including a-m, f-m and fsk from 10 cps to 1 Gc can be monitored and measured by a system being exhibited by Rohde



DETECTOR produces vswr measurements directly on an oscilloscope, reports Telonic Engineering

and Schwarz. Signals can be remotely displayed.

SIGNAL GENERATORS—General Radio will introduce a new sweep signal generator featuring very high stability. It covers the range from 700 Kc to 230 Mc plus two lower band spreads—one from 400 to 500 Kc, and one from 10.4 to 11 Mc. The marker system is calibrated in frequency and amplitude.

New series of signal generator modules will be shown by Polarad Electronic Instruments. Signal generators and sources will have ranges of 3.8 to 8.2 Gc and 6.95 to 11 Gc; doublers will provide outputs up to 21 Gc. A modulator is designed to drive the sources.

H. H. Scott will show a selfcalibrating, combination f-m generator, audio oscillator and multiplex generator in one package about the same size as one unit of the former models.

E-H Research Labs is announcing a new light-weight microwave swept signal oscillator that gives continuous coverage in octave or greater bandwidths from 1 to 40

DIGITAL logic module breadboarding kit will be exhibited at the show by the Martin Co.





ALL-ELECTRONIC I-F PHASEMETER by Wiltron has electrically controlled delay lines. Phase angle can be read digitally by attaching digital voltmeter to outputs. Range is 2 to 100 Mc

Gc. Frequencies may be changed by plug-in heads. Three internal frequency markers, 25 v in amplitude, are continuously adjustable.

Sweep oscillator with sweep widths as wide as 300 Mc and as narrow as 100 Kc is being shown by Kay Electric. Frequency range is 0.5 Mc to 1.1 Gc.

Video sweep generator designed for three modes is being shown by Jerrold. The unit has low residual frequency modulation of 20 cps in narrow band and cw modes and 700 cps in wideband mode. Range is 1 Kc to 15 Mc.

Short-circuit - proof, solid - state pulse generator with a repetition rate of 100 cps to 5 Mc is being shown by Velonix division of Pulse Engineering. Pulse width can vary from 50 nsec to 1 msec.

Function generator that provides simultaneous outputs of sine, square and triangle waveforms over the frequency range of 0.001 cps to 10 Kc will be shown by Exact Electronics.

Random-noise generator that is a serves as a stable, calibrated white noise source for vibration and strain analysis will be exhibited by Quan-Tech Labs. Output is continuously variable from 0.01 to 1,000 μ v per root cycle and is white from d-c to 100 Kc.

SYNTHESIZERS—Frequency synthesizer that generates precise signals to 50 Mc in steps of 0.01 cps will be shown by Hewlett-Packard. It can be remotely programmed, or programmed by computer.

New high-stability frequencysynthesizer by Manson Labs provides over 690,000 discrete frequencies from 2 to 34 Mc in four bands. The synthesizer offers direct digital readout.

Frequency synthesizer producing any stable frequency from 10 to 20 Mc with only one temperature-controlled crystal will be shown by Measurements division of McGraw-Edison. With external multipliers it reaches 1 Gc. One use is ssb-transceiver design.

METERS—A solid-state a-c/d-c digital multimeter is being exhibited by Electronic Associates. Reading speed is 200 a sec.

D-c digital voltmeter to be exhibited by Cimron Corp. features automatic range and polarity with plug-in a-c converters or preamplifiers. Range is $0.1 \ \mu v$ to $1,000 \ v$.

True rms voltmeter with ranges from 10 μ w to 330 v (reaching 10 Kv rms with optional accessories) is being introduced by Ballantine Labs. The unit features flat amplification from 5 cps to 4 Mc with 90 db gain. Accessories provide for current and rms power measurements.

Phase shift can be read directly with digital readout with Narda Microwave's d-c to 5-Gc coaxial phase shifter.

Portable L, C and R-measuring bridge from Marconi Instruments can also measure electrolytic capacitance and incremental inductance.

Victoreen Instruments will show an electrometer dubbed the Femtometer because it can make measurements in the femto-ampere (10⁻¹⁸) range.

Gaussmeter that measures a magnetic field from d-c to 30 Kc



CRT deflection as low as 6 v features General Atronics new line of 15-Mc single and dual-trace transistorized scopes. Company is also introducing 6-gun crt for airborne displays

will be shown by F. W. Bell, Inc.

REFERENCES—Voltage reference source being shown by Corning Glass Works can be used instead of a dry cell. Output is adjustable from 0.900 to 1.070 v d-c.

A-c/d-c thermo voltmeter standard with a range from 1.000 to 1,000.000 v and 6-place digital readout is being shown by Weston Instruments and Electronics.

Reeves-Hoffman reports its new solid-state 2.5-Mc frequency standard is designed for use as an inhouse standard to be continually compared with vlf transmission.

Precision resistance decades being shown by Shallcross feature high d-c accuracy and minimum a-c errors to 10 Kc.

Kelvin Varley voltage divider that will be shown by Electro Scientific Industries uses special circuits and switches to improve performance at low settings.

Calibrator to measure peak power between 150 Mc and 1.5 Gc is being exhibited by Boonton Radio. The power range is 200 mw peak full scale and may be extended to 2 Kw.

COUNTERS AND TIMERS—Solidstate counters and timers for recording and data processing will be featured by Berkeley division of Beckman Instruments. The 25-Mc models accept plug-ins to extend their range directly to 100 Mc and, through heterodyning, to 1 Gc.

Systron-Donner's new 10-Mc counter-timer is all-transistor. It provides front-panel plug-in versatility, a wide range of optional features.



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This informative material defines a constantcurrent source. It then describes a method of converting a standard constant-voltage source to a constant-current source.





HYBRID SLOW-WAVE structure in Raytheon's 5-Kw twt (left) for phased arrays helps keep power linear over 1.2 to 1.4 Gc range. On tripod is X-band klystron rated at 50 Kw by Varian Associates—it has generated 106 Kw. Typical of Huggins Labs' new permanent-magnet-focused bwo's is 50-mw model for 8.2 to 12.4 Gc

Tubes Pack More Punch



NEW YORK—First of the S-band driver klystrons for Stanford's 2-mile-long linear accelerator has just been delivered to the university by Eitel-McCullough. The tube will rate as the newest of the new products at Eimac's IEEE Show display. Development started only six months ago.

Designed for 75 Kw peak output and tested to 100 Kw, it weighs only 35 lbs. Weight was cut 80 percent by periodic permanentmagnet beam-focusing. Company also has new 500 Kw pentodes.

Another tube that borrows twt concepts is GE's traveling-wave multiple-beam klystron (detailed on p 64 of this issue).

Metcom's new X and K_u -band klystrons use an adjustable dielectric tuning rod in the cavity to get flat power response over a 1.5-Gc band. The $\frac{1}{2}$ -w tubes are being used mostly in parametric pumps.

Six new pulsed magnetrons four mm-range models and two 1-lb types that put out 1 Kw and ½ Kw at 9.3 Gc—are being shown by Litton Industries. There is also a 30 Kw to 10 Mw hollow-beam klystron and a fiber-optic crt with ultraviolet output.

One of CBS Labs' special lightsensing, light-emitting and imageconversion tubes is a multiplier phototube with rubidium-telluride sensing surface and peak quantum efficiency of 25 percent. Another is an image dissector used in deep space probes as a star tracker.

ITT is showing a ceramic power tube that dissipates 100 kw and has an evaporative cooling anode. Writing speed less than 1 ips is achieved by ITT's Iatron directviewing storage tube.

Sylvania is showing a 3-inch crt for use in military airborne displays faced by extremely high ambient light. RCA promises a long list of new tubes and microwave devices. One is a developmental Nuvistor for power supplies and small-signal amplification to 350 Mc.
ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS NEWS BY CARBORUNDUM



Varsitor helps cut picture interference on latest Zenith TV—automatically

A development of the patented "Fringe Lock" circuit incorporated in Zenith TV receivers now automatically cuts annoying picture disturbances, whether made by nearby electrical machines or external influences such as passing automobiles.

Function of the circuit is to cut off the twin pentode 6HS8 (see below) when external noise is introduced. Plates of the pentode are connected respectively to the AGC and Sync circuits. Two of the grids are fed by composite video signals. Automatic bias setting, varying with signal level fluctuations and always safely above the Sync tips, is provided by the voltage-sensitive resistance characteristics of the type BNR-331 Carborundum varistor.

The varistor replaces a potentiometer that required adjustment for maximum noise protection, particularly in fringe areas. The varistor not only provides automatic control and positive, instantaneous cut out, but also costs one-third less than the potentiometer previously used.

New Technical data on varsitors points way to wider applications and production savings

Carborundum offers a new bulletin and technical literature to aid in the selection and application of silicon carbide non-linear, voltage-sensitive resistors.

A variety of body types and sizes is available, with electrical characteristics suitable for applications requiring microamperes at one volt up to kiloamperes at kilovolts. Typical applications are lightning arrestors; contact arc suppression for relay coils and solenoids; protection for silicon rectifiers, capacitors and other electronic components against high peak inverse voltage; and voltage regulation and control.

The bulletin lists standard stock varistors with pertinent design information. Individual technical sheets provide E/I characteristic curves and specifications on over 100 stock varistors.

For your copies, write Dept. EL-3R, Electronics Division, Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, New York. Inquiries regarding application to specific problems are invited.





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CAST-IRON HEAD contains gyroaccelerometer system. Fairchild Controls put it in there to test stresses and strains on humans. One use is in the Apollo test program



IEEE SPECIAL

PREVIEW OF EXHIBITS



Microcircuits Graduate Into Hardware Products

Integrated and thin-film circuits pace development of off-the-shelf lines

NEW YORK—Predictions that the industry is "going micro" this year (ELECTRONICS, p 45, Feb. 15) will be amply borne out when the IEEE Show opens March 25.

Since the last IRE Show, microcircuit exhibits have multiplied and most of the manufacturers will be offering product lines, rather than production capability.

Another sign of the swift pace of product development will be lasers. In addition to the lowerpower types now readily available, there will be at least two superpower ruby lasers. One, from Radiation at Stanford, puts out at least 500 joules. Raytheon's 350joule unit can blast through 1/4-inch steel.

Meanwhile, the producers of tube and transistor equipment haven't been idle during the past year. They'll be offering a mixed bag of scores of new products, ranging from data-processing gear to production test equipment.

MICROCIRCUITS—Sylvania will be featuring hardware applications for thin films. Among these are a cigarette-pack-sized transceiver-beacon, being built for use by pilots downed at sea, and a tapecontrol unit—also for Navy.

Linear molecular circuits by Westinghouse Electric include a variety of amplifiers and an oscillator-mixer. Molecular digital circuits will also be shown.

High-speed thin-film, hybrid dif-



THIS CIRCUIT, reduced to a 2-inch-square integrated circuit by Signetics, provides the sense amplifiers in Univac's new aerospace computer



MICROCIRCUIT CHOPPER, developed by Sperry Semiconductor as low-level switch has equivalent of two matched npn silicon planar transistors with common base and collector

fused silicon tantalum logic gates will be introduced by Philco Lansdale. Silicon planar/epitaxial devices being introduced by Amperex Electronic include choppers and 11 types of mil-spec high-speed switches and amplifiers. Transitron is reportedly planning to introduce a new line of integrated circuits. Texas Instruments Incorporated is showing its expanded line of integrated circuits.

LOGIC MODULES — Flip-flops, rated at 50 Mc with some tested as high as 80, will be at Varo's booth. Sanders Associates will introduce parts of its new digital logic module line.

Microcircuit ten-bit 20-Mc shift register by General Instrument is designed for general computer and data system applications.

Micro package of 10 *npn* diffused silicon transistors is fabricated simultaneously by Burroughs in a common emitter, strip configuration that permits interconnection with diode matrices.

RECORDERS — Sangamo Electric's instrumentation magnetic tape recorder/reproducer reduces speed errors with a new eddy-current drive system that eliminates mechanical coupling between the motor and the capstan.

Seven-channel instrumentation magnetic tape recorder, by American-Concertone, has differential capstan and coaxial reels. Computer tape of 1-mil Mylar T from Audio Devices is compatible with 1.5-mil tapes, but provides more



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VISUAL PRINTOUT, magnetic keyboard, remote programming ability feature Navigation Computer's tapepuncher for numerical machine control

footage on standard-sized reels.

Rheem Electronics' bidirectional punched-tape reader can sense 300 characters/second and stop on character.

Bausch & Lomb's X-Y strip chart recorder records multiple inputs directly, d-c volts, ohms, or milliamps, without external converters. Vertical strip-chart recorders for transcribing telemetry and analog computer readout and other uses are being introduced by American Optical. Two low-cost X-Y recorders being shown by Houston Instrument feature builtin time base, selectable time sweep and electric pen lift.

COMPUTER GEAR — Magnetostrictive delay lines are used for storage in a printer that Potter Instrument reports conserves computer loading time by as much as 20:1. It accepts asynchronous or synchronous data and prints 1,200 alphanumeric lines a minute.

Packard Bell Computer reports its two high-accuracy analog-todigital converters are fast enough to digitize high-speed transient phenomena and telemetry data online. Speeds are 30,000 15-bit conversions a second and 70 Kc.

On-line auto/cross-correlation computer for medical electronics and vibration analysis is being exhibited by Mnemotron. Frequency response is 0.006 to 100 cps.

Transfer functions of servo systems can be derived directly with Wayne Kerr's new computer. Frequency range is 100 cps to 5 Kc.

Solid-state angle position indicator, featuring a 30-sec repeatability, accuracy of 6 min of arc, and digital readout over 360 degrees is being exhibited by North Atlantic Industries.



CLEAN LINES improve readability of Honeywell Precision Meter division's new panel meters. Concave plastic forms face

COMMUNICATIONS—North Electric says its digital-to-voice converter/multiplexer is unique. Airlines reservations and stock quotation systems are applications.

For amateurs, National Radio has a 6-inch-high ssb transceiver that puts out 200 watts. High-frequency crystal-lattice filter for both receiving and transmitting eliminates multiple conversions.

Tv camera that provides 1,000 horizontal lines and 700 vertical lines will be shown by Dage division of Thompson Ramo Wooldridge.

AN/ARW-79 receiver with proportional control decoder for controlling pilotless aircraft and missiles will be featured by RS Electronics. Avco will show its satellite radio-command receiver.

Rixon Electronics will demonstrate a digital-data modem that operates at up to 3,600 bits/sec. Unique feature is carrier exhalting or reinjection.

POWER SUPPLIES—Designed for lab and equipment use, a remotely programmable d-c power supply that delivers 0 to 100 v at up to 30 amp will be shown by Behlman-Invar Electronics. Consolidated Avionics has a series of low-cost silicon power supplies.

Several new amplifiers are being unveiled by M. Ten Bosch, Inc. One has voltage gain of 1 to 40 Mv.; another has gain of 2 to 10 Kv. A third is widely variable for use in laboratory servo setups. Mil-spec, solid-state amplifier by Loral Electronics, with a center frequency of 100 Mc, has gain of 66 db, 20-Mc bandwidth at 3 db.

TESTERS — Magnetic hysteresis loop tracer was designed by

CARTRIDGE-LOADING tape-drive system introduced by IBM has an instantaneous data rate of 170,000 8-bit characters a second

Yokogawa Electric Works for graphical analysis of soft magnetic materials. Medium and highpower semiconductor devices can be tested with a unit from Sierra Electronic division of Philco. SCR gating circuits reduce power dissipation in devices tested.

Bridge to measure temperature coefficients of resistors from 1 ohm to 1 Meg is being introduced by Daven. California Technical Industries has updated its automatic circuit analyzer for programming input and output test data.

ANTENNA DRIVES—Its variablespeed tracking antenna system will be demonstrated by Technical Appliance. Hydraulic operation minimizes rfi.

Microwave Associates will introduce a multiple-bit phase shifter for L-band antenna scanning, expects it to have wide applications in phased-array radar.

Guarded-crossbar 600-channel scanner will be shown by Dymec division of Hewlett-Packard. Low signal-path resistance permits switching of microvolt signals.

Miniature pressure-sensitive cutoff charging devices for use with Yardney Electric's AgZn and AgCd batteries goes into operation as gasing increases within the battery to about 2 psig.

Panel meters only 3/4 inch in diameter will be among Triplett Electrical Instrument's new products. Infra-pack, a modular system for providing infrared instrumentation will be shown by Telewave Labs.

Consumer electronics competition from Japan is typified by a 16-inch color television set, featuring only a hue control for color adjustment, by Toshiba.

NEW FROM

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TANTALUM CAPACITORS

EC63-1

TANTALUM CAPACITORS These solid electrolyte capacitors, Sangamo Type 595, represent a distinct achievement in tantalum capacitors. They utilize Sangamo's exclusive "Innerseal" construction with the terminals mechanically secured to the tubular container and precisely positioned without regard to the capacitor element.

The seal is produced with a minimum of solder and flux, and with minimum thermal and mechanical stress on the glass insulator. There is absolutely no reliance on solder for mechanical strength. That's why these *tougher* units give peak performance under the most drastic shock and vibration conditions.

Sangamo tantalum capacitors comply with all the electrical and mechanical requirements of Mil-C-26655A.

Basically, these tantalum capacitors provide the highest capacitance per-cubic-inch in an extremely small and strong, hermetically sealed package.

Sangamo Type 595 capacitors are designed for filter, by-pass, coupling, blocking, and low voltage applications in telemetering devices, airborne systems, computers, missiles, and transistor circuits. They have low dissipation factor, low dc leakage, and excellent shelf life. They are available in capacitance values of 0.22 to 330 mfd, and in voltages from 6 to 35 WVDC. They're suitable for operation at full-rated voltages over a temperature range of -80° C to $+65^{\circ}$ C and, when properly derated, will operate up to $+125^{\circ}$ C. Complete information is yours for the asking.

SANGAMO ELECTRIC COMPANY SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS



The new 4700 Series combines accuracy, application flexibility, and operator convenience unmatched in other instrumentation recorders.

ACCURACY _ Eddy current clutch for smoother tape handling—faster servo response of 50%/sec. over a range of 30% of nominal tape speed. _ Low-mass drive resulting in 100 times better TDE than conventional high-mass drives. _ Precision guiding for minimum tape skew. _ Vacuum tensioning and cleaning producing positive head-to-tape contact. _ Phase-equalized electronics.

FLEXIBILITY _____4-inch through 2-inch tape-handling capacity with no changes other than heads and guides. ____ Reel-to-reel or continuous loop operation with no mechanical changes. ____ Modular construction for system expansion. _____ Four speeds of either FM or direct record and reproduce at

the flip of a switch.
Direct galvo drive capability plus squelch.
Full IRIG compatibility.

CONVENIENCE 8 speeds (15/16 ips through 120 ips) controlled by a single switch—no belt changing. Attractive control panel designed for the operator. Eye-level electronics modules for quick, easy setup. No mechanical brake to adjust with linear DC reel drive servos.

□ □ There's much more to tell about the new 4700 Series . . . write, wire, or phone us for the complete story.



Unique capstan drive with no mechanical coupling isolates motor from capstan—an eddy current clutch is the secret. This vibrationfree coupling system is combined with Sangamo's proven eddy current speed control in the only lightmass tape drive—another "first" for your instrumentation needs from Sangamo.

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MORE VERSATILE THAN EVER



VAP()R

MULTIPLE

RCE

VACUUM COATING UNIT

Following are listed some of the special features supplied as standard fittings in the EDWARDS 19E6 evaporator.

Stainless Steel Bell Jar, Viton Gasketting, Six Position Vapor Source, Substrate Heater, Motor Driven Rotary Substrate Holder, Glow Discharge Cleaning, Ultimate Vacuum with LN^2 trap 2 x 10⁻⁷ Torr.

Fast reliable pump downs are, of course, a feature of all EDWARDS evaporators.

Write for your free technical reprints, written by members of our research staff on "Thin Films and Ultra High Vacuum Techniques."



MICRO-CIRCUIT JIG AND MASK CHANGER

The micro-circuit jig is complete with a sixposition vapor source, enabling six 2" square substrates to be coated with six different materials using six different masks.

The jig is also provided with two substrate heaters, one to preheat the substrate to 150° C. and the second to raise the temperature of the substrate in the evaporation position to 300° C. Resistance monitor pick-up points are provided and separate resistance monitor and automatic source shutter can be provided.

Standard EDWARDS patented glow discharge cleaning rings are supplied with the jig, along with the rotating six-position vapor source. The accuracy of registration of each successive mask in contact with a given substrate is within ± 0.001 ".

ELECTRON BOMBARDED VAPOR SOURCE



Designed as an inexpensive vapor source for depositing thick films of material containing Ni, Fe or Co. The source is complete with a wire feed mechanism and handwheel assembly for continuous controlled evaporation by feeding wire to the vapor source from the handwheel mounted externally on the coating unit. A complete power supply to operate the source is also available complete with interlocks to the vacuum system.



MARK II MODULATED BEAM PHOTOMETER

The "Speedivac" Modulated Beam Photometer provides a method of controlling the optical thickness of films deposited by evaporation or sputtering by indicating the changing optical characteristics of the films as their thickness increases. The instrument measures the reflection from or the transmission through coated glass surfaces as a function of wavelength. Both these quantities can be measured alternately if two light sensing elements are used.





OMEGATRON-MASS SPECTROMETER

The "Speedivac" Omegatron Mass Spectrometer analyzer delivers quantitative and qualitative data of minute quantities of residual gases and vapors in vacuum systems. The unit provides the following characteristics: High Sensitivity • Extended Range • Excellent Resolving Power • Rapid Response, Linear Scan • Pressure Measurement Independent of Gas Composition • High Sensitivity Leak Detection • Simple Construction.

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS INCLUDE: Range—Mass 2-200; Resolution — Complete separation of adjacent peaks to mass 32 and very good separation to mass 60; Sensitivity — The unit's high sensitivity enables the analysis of residual gases in the range of 10^{-6} to 10^{-11} Torr.

EDWARDS HIGH VACUUM INC. / 3279 GRAND ISLAND BLVD., GRAND ISLAND, N.Y. MANUFACTURERS OF THE MOST COMPLETE LINE OF HIGH VACUUM COMPONENTS AND SYSTEMS

HUW CHEAP "CHEA

"Why should we buy from you when we can get the 'same thing' from other suppliers at a lower price?"

In selecting a supplier of lacing tape (or any component), price and compliance with specifications are not the only criteria. But too often, manufacturers ignore the other factors involved and consequently lose money.

For example, in a \$15,000 piece of equipment there may be only 15 cents worth of Gudebrod lacing tape. It costs \$75 to work this tape. It may be possible to buy the same amount of tape from other suppliers for 2 or 3 cents less . . . it "will meet the specs" according to these suppliers. But one of our customers recently pointed out why he still specifies only Gudebrod lacing tape in such cases.

- "We tried buying some cheaper tape that 'met the specs.' Within a few months our production was off by 50% . . . boy, did the production people really scream about that tape. And our labor costs doubled...our costing people really flipped!
- "Another thing, why should we risk the possible loss of thousands of dollars when the original material cost difference is only a few cents. Once you put cheaper tape on and something goes wrong after the equipment is finished . . . you've had it. No, thank you! We learned our lesson! We buy Gudebrod lacing tape!"

Whether your firm uses one spool of lacing tape or thousands, there are four advantages in specifying Gudebrod for all your lacing requirements:

- 1. Gudebrod lacing tape guarantees increased production!
- 2. Gudebrod lacing tape guarantees reduced labor costs!
- 3. Gudebrod lacing tape guarantees minimal maintenance after installation!
- 4. Gudebrod guarantees quality! On every spool is a lot number and seal which guarantees that all Gudebrod lacing tape is produced under strict quality control. Our standards are more exacting than those required for compliance with Mil-T.

Our Technical Products Data Book explains in detail the complete line of Gudebrod lacing tapes for both civilian and military use. For your copy write to Electronics Division



MEETINGS AHEAD

- PACIFIC COMPUTER CONFERENCE, IEEE; California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Calif., March 15-16.
- BIONICS SYMPOSIUM, United States Air Force; Biltmore Hotel, Dayton, Ohio, March 18-21.
- EUROPEAN ELECTRONICS MARKET, EIA; Statler Hilton, Washington, D. C. March 19-22.
- INSTITUTE OF PRINTED CIRCUITS MEET-ING, IPC; Barbizon-Plaza Hotel, New York City, March 25-27.
- IEEE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers; Coliseum and Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, N. Y. March 25-28.
- ELECTRON BEAM SYMPOSIUM, Alloyd Electronics Corp.; Somerset Hotel, Boston, Mass. March 28-29.
- ENGINEERING ASPECTS OF MAGNETO-HYDRODYNAMICS SYMPOSIUM, IEEE, IAS, University of California; at UC, Berkeley, Calif., April 10-11.
- HIO VALLEY INSTRUMENT-AUTOMA-TION SYMPOSIUM, ISA, et al; Cin-cinnati Gardens, Cincinnati, Ohio, 0H10 April 16-17.
- CLEVELAND ELECTRONICS CONFERENCE, IEEE, Case Institute, Western Re-serve University, ISA; Hotel Shera-ton, Cleveland, O., April 16-18.
- OPTICAL MASERS SYMPOSIUM, IEEE, American Optical Society, Armed Services, et al; Waldorf Astoria Ho-tel, New York City, April 16-18.
- INTERNATIONAL NONLINEAR MAGNETICS CONFERENCE, IEEE; Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., April 17-19.
- SOUTHWESTERN IEEE CONFERENCE & ELECTRONICS SHOW, IEEE (Region 5); Dallas Memorial Auditorium, Dal-las, Texas, April 17-19.
- BIO-MEDICAL ENGINEERING SYMPOSIUM, IEEE, et al; Del Webb's Ocean House, San Diego, Calif., April 22-24.
- ELECTROMAGNETIC RELAY NATIONAL CONFERENCE; Oklahoma State University; OSU, Stillwater, Okla., versity; O April 23-25.

ADVANCE REPORT

ADVANCE REFORT INSTRUMENT SOCIETY OF AMERICA CONFER-ENCE, ISA; McCormick Place, Chicayo, Ill., Scpt. 9-12. March 80 is deadline for submitting abstracts to: T. A. Abbot, Conference Program Coordinator, Instru-wart Society of America Penn Sheraton Conference Program Coordinator, Instru-ment Society of America, Penn Sheraton Hotel, 530 Wm. Penn Place, Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania. Technical sessions to be given include: aerospace instrumentation; analog computation and process control; analysis instrumentation; automatic control systems; computer control and systems engineering; data handling and computation; electronic instrumentation ; noise, shock and vibration meas-urement ; radiation methods of analysis ; reference voltage devices & techniques ; solid state controls & instruments; transducers.



THIS PLANAR SILICON INTEGRATED CIRCUIT HAS A LOWER POWER-SPEED PRODUCT (60 PICOWATT-SECONDS) AT HIGHER FAN-OUT THAN CONVENTIONAL DIODE-COUPLED NAND GATES BECAUSE OF:

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- b. Small geometry which minimizes capacitance . . .
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PROPAGATION DELAY VARIES LESS THAN $\pm 7.5\%$ From -55° C to $+125^{\circ}$ C with v_{cc} 4 to 5 volts. Use this gate as a nand, not and or, bistable flip-flop, or half adder. Another example of the way siliconix combines circuit and semiconductor technologies into digital and linear integrated circuits and components. Write for details.



FOUR YEARS OF PERFORMANCE - FOUR YEARS OF EXPONENTIAL GROWTH

Many test instruments have been shipped thru our doors since we first opened them in 1959 and it leaves us with a feeling of appreciation to our customers—not just because you have bought our products but because you have recognized our pledge to maintain performance, reliability, flexibility and instrument accessibility. We estimate some 20 million charts may have been plotted on our equipment by now. But the chart we're proudest of was not plotted on one of our recorders ... but by ALL of them. That is our own growth chart. It's fun looking at a growth curve that just goes up. Of course, we're not getting smug about it ... we know we're not the biggest in the field. We're just going to keep adding to our line with one thought n mind: our growth can only result by a continuous, successful striving for designed simplicity. May we send you a brochure?





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New NRC Slide Valves (HC Series) are veryhigh and ultra-high vacuum valves at conventional prices. Pressures of 10^{-8} to 10^{-10} torr range have been produced... without baking... in vacuum systems using these valves. 100%clear opening and low height provide highest conductance. Double-pumped stem seal cuts gas bursts 99%. They're available in 4" and 6" sizes, either hand or air operated.

VACUUM GAUGES



Get accurate, reproducible direct-readings to 10^{-13} torr with the new NRC Model 752 Redhead Magnetron Gauge! The only really satisfactory gauge commercially available for measurements below 1 x 10^9 torr. Increased current readings provide 50 times the sensitivity of hot-wire ionization gauges. Because there's no hot filament, it's magnitudes less "gassy", can't become contaminated by vaporizing of gauge elements. And the 752 Gauge is not X-ray limited.

NRC's full line of vacuum gauges and controls also includes an improved Bayard-Alpert type gauge, Model 751, for accurate, reliable measurement in the 1 x 10^{-3} to 10^{-10} torr range.



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NUMBER 26-NEW PRODUCT SERIES

New DPDT TRIMPOT[®] Relay: 160 mw Sensitivity, Microminiature Size!

This new DPDT is more than just small—it's reliable! Subject it to 150 G shock or 30 G, 3000 cps vibration, and you still get the performance that's on the published data sheet. Model 3101 has single-coil design, rotary balanced armature, hermetically sealed case, and self-cleaning contacts. It's designed to meet or exceed all environmental requirements of MIL-R-5757D.

Every relay goes through a 5000-operation run-in and 100% final inspection, including mass-spectrometer leak testing, for all important characteristics. In addition, monthly samples undergo the punishment of the Bourns Reliability Assurance Program. This program, originally developed for TRIMPOT potentiometers, is one of the most extensive series of electrical and environmental tests in the electronics industry. It underscores the trustworthiness of the name TRIMPOT in relays, too.

Model 3101 relays and their SPDT companion, Model 3100, are available immediately from the factory in a full range of coilresistances and with voltage or current adjustment. Three terminal types, two mounting-bracket styles. Write for complete technical data.

Size: .2" x .4" x .6"
Maximum operating temperature: 125°C
Contacts: DPDT; Rating: 1.0 amp resistive, 26.5 VDC
Coil resistances: 65Ω to 2000Ω
Pick-up sensitivity: 160 milliwatts
Vibration: 30 G standard, 60 G special
Shock: 150 G



Compare its space requirements with those of the usual crystal-can or half-crystal-can types.



Manufacturer: TRIMPOT potentiometers; ransd.cers for position, pressure, accelerat on. Plants: Rivarside, Calif.; Ames .owa; and Toronto, Canada

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TAP SWITCHES



TYPE 2A & 2M

Standard control switch with phenolic or Melamine insulation, 3-5 amp. rating.



TYPE 3A MINIATURE TAP SWITCH

\$3.00 List (Without Handle) Molded from Diallyl Phthalate **Specifications**

Size: 1" diameter, 11/4" with terminals, 1 deck, 1%" long, 1/2" for each addi-tional deck. Weight: 1 deck, 30 grams, 10 grams for each additional deck.

each additional deck. Rating: 1200 volts rms, 2000 VDC, 5 amps. (carrying) 115 V. Insulating resistance: 100 megohms mini-mum at 500 volts DC. Life: 1.5 - 2 million revolutions. Contact resistance (standard): 6-10 milli-ohms. (silver): 3-5 milliohms. Temparature range: -65°C to 100°C Temperature range: -65°C to 100°C. Mounting: single hole.

Meets MIL-S-3786A.



TYPE 8A CAM SWITCH

A new development of great interest. Small size, lang life and great flexibility. Have been made with from one to 30 contact springs. Will carry 3 amp. Standard unit has four contact springs and 10 positions, price \$12.50.



multi-deck switch of small dimensions, 1³/₈" sq. This is a precision switch designed to meet high requirements in smallest possible space. Up to 24 positions, shorting. Price approx. \$10 per deck, plus frame \$5.

The following standard switches are representative of those produced by Tech Laboratories, all of which meet government specifications. Write or teletype for further information. The Type 2A is the standard control switch for electronic instruments and high quality equip-

ment. It is made in a number of combinations with as many as four poles per deck and 24 positions. Insulation is phenolic. The Type 2M is identical except for Melamine insulation, In the table, Code No. "S" stands for "shorting" and "N" for "non-shorting".

TYPE	CODE	DIA.	RATING	NO. POS.	NO. DECI	S POLD.	PRICE
2A	A1524	13/4**	3A	24	1	1	\$4.50
2A	A455	13/4''	3A	4	1	4	\$6.0 0
2A	A1N10-2	13/4"	3A	10	2	1	\$7.00
2M	M1524	13/4"	3A	24	1	4	\$5.50
2M	M4N3	13/4''	3A	3	1	4	\$7.00

The new Type 3A molded miniature switch for use in all military and commercial applications in which a superior instrument switch is required, can be furnished with as many as eight decks and up to twelve positions per deck, single pole, or six positions double pole. It has adjustable stops for any lower number of steps.

The switch, 11/4" in diameter, carries 5 amp and is furnished "Shorting", with "non-shorting" types available on request. It can be supplied solenoid-operated and hermetically sealed. Write for details and prices.



TYPE 900

SQUARE SWITCHES

These standard rugged control switches are the standby for equipment calling for dependable switches in a hurry. Will meet all standard government specs. All parts carried in stock. An infinite number of combinations possible. Teletype your specs.

The price of the basic frame is the same for all, viz. \$4.00 each. The type 600 and 800 are priced at \$8.00 per deck plus frame price, and the type 900 switches are \$9.50 per deck plus frame \$4.00.

Туре	Size	Rating		. Max. Pos. Non-Short.
600	1¾1′′ sq.	5A.	24	12
800	2¼" sq.	5A.	32	16
900	2¾'' sq.	10A.	48	24

OTHER TECH LAB SWITCHES

STEPPING SWITCHES

TECH LAB switches are now standard equipment in most missiles as well as in ground controls. Furnished sealed to meet all specs. Write for details. Prices on request.



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Think solid state design's too expensive? Not with AMPin-cert* DUO-TYNE* Flag Connectors. Cost approximates just 2¢ a line! And performance meets and exceeds all UL requirements. This low cost reliability means that now you can design solid state components into all your electrical/electronic products (washers, dryers, power tools, vending machines, organs, etc.).

And there's no worry here that production problems will stifle your design creativity. This connector is right down the production man's alley. Strip-mounted, crimp, manual snap-in contacts make possible automated job lot assembly. This means speedy automatic wire preparation with an A-MP* crimping machine. Separate harness assembly. Swift loading of connector housings. Penny-pinching features that add up to big dollar savings in the form of lowest installed costs.

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Extensive product line includes 3 position to 22 position housings... with or without mounting ears. Wherever your need, whatever your need, AMP puts an end to every circuit problem! Additional information available on request.



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<u>Reliable wideband performance</u> at Mincom is an old story – and a good one. Mincom systems were recording and reproducing extremely complex signals at 1 mc as far back as 1955. Today Mincom's 1-mc system, the CM-100, is noted as a pioneer in operational predetection. Another system, the CMP-100, is a smaller mobile unit for recording in the field – also with 1 mc at 120 ips. The CM and CMP (as well as the other two basic Mincom systems) provide the simple, reliable data-gathering capability possible only with longitudinal recording on fixed heads. For all the details on Mincom's dependable wideband instrumentation, write us today.



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MIL-TYPE

The Heinemann Series SM: hermetically sealed and built to take it under rough environmental conditions. One-, two-, and three-pole models. Available in any integral or fractional current rating you want, from 0.050 to 20 amps. For 230V AC, maximum, 60 or 400 cycles AC; or 50V DC, maximum. Choice of two time-delay responses for each voltage frequency. Hydraulicmagnetic actuation provides temperature-stable performance: nominal load-current capacity and specified trip-points are completely unaffected by ambient temperature. Details: Bulletin 3504.

COMMERCIAL

The Heinemann Series VP: low-cost, molded-case, commercial version of the Series SM, opposite. Exceptionally lightweight: only 1.5 ounces. Single-pole only. Can be supplied in our conventional series-trip construction or any of four special-function models (shunt-trip, relay trip, calibrating-tap, auxiliary-contact). Available in the same range of current and voltage ratings as the Series SM, and with a similar choice of time-delay responses. Hydraulic-magnetic actuation, of coursehence, no de-rating for high ambient temperatures. Details: Bulletin VP.

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large number of books in your field offered in any twelve months there will be at least three you would buy anyway. By joining the Club you save yourself the bother of searching and shopping, and save in cost about 15 per cent from publishers' prices.

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SILICON PLANAR EPITAXIAL DIODES

TRANSITRON'S NEW SG5000-5400 SERIES — OUTSTANDING SUCCESSORS TO THE POPU-LAR SG5000 — PROVIDES THE MOST EFFECTIVE COMBINATION OF HIGH FORWARD CON-DUCTANCE, LOW CAPACITANCE AND FAST SWITCHING EVER OFFERED TO THE INDUSTRY.



Introduced a short time ago, the SG5000 offered a new high in reliability, performance and versatility that quickly made it a popular component for computer circuit design. Fully aware of the need for a complete range of similar devices, Transitron has now developed a series of premium subminiature glass silicon planar epitaxial diodes.



Transitron's new SG5000-5400 series offers a combination of 3 major characteristics that is superior to any now available: higher forward conductance . . . 200 to 400 mA @ 1 Volt; lower capacitance . . . 2 to 4 pf @ 0 Volts; faster switching . . . down to 2 nsec. All types will fully meet the rigid requirements of military and space exploration high reliability systems.

SPECIFICATIONS AT 25°C							
Type	Minimum Forward Current@1 Volt (mA)	Minimum Breakdown Voltage@5µA (Volts)	Maximum Capacitance @O Volts (p1)	Maximum Inverse Recovery Time (nsec)			
SG5000	200	100	2	2			
SG5100	400	50	4	2			
SG5200	400	75	4	2			
SG5300	300	100	2	2			
SG5400	200	150	2	2			

A balanced combination of very low capacitance and exceptional high current switching makes the diodes of the new SG5000 series ideal for memory core driving applications. And since all types can be custom-encapsulated as multiple-chip assemblies, they are highly compatible with the critical space limitations of computer memory core systems.

Another important application is logic systems. The SG5000 series provides tightly controlled lower forward voltages at specified low current levels, and more units can be paralleled and still deliver fast switching.

Because these units fulfill maximum diode specifications, it is no longer necessary to use 2 or 3 diode types in a system. Now, only one diode need be evaluated for component procurement.

All SG5000-5400 silicon planar epitaxial diodes are digitally marked for quick diode type identification. And all types are also available through your Transitron Distributor...For further information, write for Transitron's "Silicon Planar Epitaxial Diode" bulletins.





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PERFORMING laser mode-separation measurement with transmission-type microwave phototubc. Large photo shows phototube withdrawn from its traveling-wave-like focusing structure



IEEE SPECIAL

PREVIEW OF FIRST IEEE CONVENTION

HIGHLIGHTS of the First International Convention of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers beginning two weeks from Monday in New York's Coliseum and Waldorf-Astoria Hotel are spread over 54 technical sessions.

They deal with electron devices, self-repairing circuits, antennas, medical electronics and radar, to mention only a small sampling.

 sible optical communications systems having thousands of megacycles of bandwidth. But such systems will require photodetectors having similarly wide bandwidth. One such detector is the microwave phototube shown in the photographs. The large photo shows the tube withdrawn from its focusing structure while the inset shows it performing a laser mode-separation measurement.

Figure 1 is a cross section of the tube. Light to be demodulated

passes through the optical window on the left onto a transmissiontype photocathode on a glass disk. The photoelectrons emitted from the cathode are bunched at the modulation frequency of the incident light.

As the electrons are accelerated and pass through a traveling-wavetube type helix, they excite a traveling wave on the helix. This signal is taken out at the output coupler. The electron-beam focusing structure which surrounds the helix uses periodic permanent magnets as do modern traveling-wave tubes.

The tube, with its focusing structure, is 18 inches long and weighs five pounds. The photocathode response can be made to match that of any conventional phototube. The tube shown uses an L-band helix



MICROWAVE PHOTOTUBE ASSEMBLY

CROSS SECTION of microwave phototube illustrates its kinship to the traveling-wave tube. Light enters from the left and dislodges electrons from transmission-type photocathode—Fig. 1



PERMACHON scan converter operates on principle similar to that of videcon television camera tube



SIMPLIFIED SKETCH of Permachon shows reading and writing guns at either end. Target may be either of electron-bombardment-induced-conductivity (EBIC) type or special fiber-optics configuration—Fig. 2

but tubes can be built for S, C or K band.¹

PERMACHON SCAN CON-VERTER—The tube shown in the photograph is a special type of scan converter. Scan converters are tubes into which information can be written in one format and extracted at the same or a later time in the same or a different format.

As Fig. 2 shows, there is a writing gun at one end of the tube and a reading gun at the other. The writing gun emits high-velocity electrons; the reading gun emits low-velocity electrons. Between the guns is a target. In the Permachon scan converter this target is made of material that becomes electrically conductive when it is bombarded with electrons.

The tube can be read out many times even after the input illumination has been removed for a long time. It can also add together several scans at a low light level to furnish an enhanced visual output.

Three kinds of target are used. The first two use so-called EBIC (electric bombardment induced conductivity) materials: an aluminum-oxide supported target and an aluminum supported target. The third type of target is fiber-optics coupled. It furnishes complete isolation between input and output. It has received the acronym FOPT (fiber optics photon transfer).

There are two thin transparent and conductive films separated by a fiber optics honeycomb. The film on the writing side is coated with a television-type phosphor while the one on the reading side is a photoconductor. The writing beam excites the phosphor and light travels through the fiber-optics rod and makes the photoconductor conductive.

One of the first applications of the Permachon may be to improve the performance of an Army moving-target-indicator radar.²

MULTIPLE-BEAM TRAVELING-WAVE KLYSTRON—Many modern microwave systems require both high power levels and wide dynamic bandwidth.

One approach to the problem is the multiple-beam klystron (MBK). This not only permits generating high power levels but also allows broadbanding by stagger tuning the MULTIPLE - BEAM traveling - wave klystron combines the best of two possible approaches to obtaining superpower microwave signals with wide bandwidth

beams. This could yield a 10 or 15 percent bandwidth.

Another approach is the traveling-wave klystron (TWK). It is illustrated in Fig. 3A. An elongated ribbon beam crosses the gap between two ridge-loaded waveguides that comprise the input and output circuits. Figure 3B shows how an r-f voltage that propagates on the lower or input guide will velocity modulate the beam as the input signal travels from left to right. Bunching takes place in the drift distance between the guides and a density-modulated current will induce waves in the upper or output guide.

This idea was good in theory but it never worked out too well. A long build-up distance was required for the waveguide and it was hard to produce a stable sheet beam.

The tube shown in the third photo combines the best features of both the MBK and the TWK. It It uses cylindrical instead of sheet beams. Build-up distance is decreased by increasing the impedance of the waveguides by periodic inductive and capacitive loading.

The experimental MBTWK has eight beams. It operates at 725 Mc. Gain is 24 db and efficiency averaged 44 percent over a sample of ten prototype tubes.⁸

SELF-REPAIRING CIRCUITS — As electronic circuits become increasingly complex, especially in computer and control circuits, the problem of reliability increases almost without bound. One approach is to increase component reliability. However, reliability is only the probability of success and no matter how high the reliability there is some finite chance of failure.

Another approach is to use circuits that will repair themselves. In the majority-logic network, redundancy is the key. The so-called voter gives the output called for by the majority of the inputs. Even if some circuits fail, operation can continue as long as most work.

The next step is to replace the simple voter with an adaptive cir-









ADAPTIVE logic network (A) is one key to circuits that repair themselves. Several adaptive circuit elements can apply weights needed: memistor plating cell (B), silver-iodide adaptive component (C) and twocore magnetic adaptive component (D)—Fig. 4



HIGH-FREQUENCY power transistor has mesa configuration and makes use of interdigitated emitter and base fingers to increase junction area

cuit as shown in Fig. 4A. Here weights are assigned to the inputs to the voter so that a circuit that persists in giving the wrong response is given less and less weight.

Figures 4B, 4C and 4D illustrate mechanisms by which this weighting may be accomplished. Each provides a fixed weight with permanent memory except when a socalled adapt signal is received. The memistor, Fig. 4B uses electroplated copper film for memory; the resistance of the film is the readout. The resistance can be changed smoothly and reversibly by plating or etching.

The same principle is used in the device shown in Fig. 4C. Here the ionic conduction of silver iodide (AgI) affords a sort of solid electrolyte. The device in Fig. 4D is a magnetic component that uses second-harmonic readout to provide nondestructive readout of the flux stored in the cores.

These three devices not only have possible application in self-repair circuits, they also make excellent integrators and can store an integrated value indefinitely. Thus they may even substitute for motordriven potentiometers in some applications.⁴ For a complete discussion of five types of adaptive components see H. S. Crafts' article *Components That Can Learn and How to Use Them* in next week's issue.

HIGH-FREQUENCY POWER TRANSISTOR — A new silicon transistor has been developed that has a cutoff frequency of 200 Mc. Power output is about 30 watts and maximum current is five amperes.

The transistor has an interdigitated emitter-base geometry with emitter and base fingers both 75 microns wide and contact strips 25 microns wide. This gives an emitter periphery of about 31 millimeters on an area of four square millimeters. The contacts are evaporated aluminum 0.4 micron thick. Two application procedures were used: evaporating a continuous layer and removing the excess with the photoresist technique or evaporating the aluminum through a metal mask. Both techniques were satisfactory. Four gold bonds along the center of the emitter and one to the base provide the electrical connections. The device is encapsulated in a TO3 can with a moisture getter.

Epitaxial techniques are used to achieve low saturation resistance. Two epitaxial techniques were evaluated: normal and inverse. In the latter, a low resistivity epitaxial layer is grown on a high resistivity substrate. Conventional diffusion and oxide-masking produce a base region 1.4 microns thick. The emitter junction is planar while the collector junction is passivated subsequent to etching a mesa. Passivation is accomplished in a two-step oxidation.⁵

LETTER-RACK ANTENNA—This wideband antenna of log-periodic design can be mounted flush on the surface of an aircraft or missile. Its design evolved from the corrugated surface-wave antenna.

However, the corrugated antenna is not in itself suitable for use as a log-periodic antenna when it is fed in the usual manner with a horn or loop exciter at one end. This letter-rack antenna uses a novel feed system that produces the backfire condition. This gives good coupling of the radiated pattern into space and makes the pattern unidirectional.

The shift into the backfire region is accomplished with a feed system that provides an extra 180-deg phase shift per cell.⁶

ULTRASONIC CARDIAC DIAG-NOSIS—Echo ranging with ultrasound permits distiguishing between heart defects that are difficult to tell apart. One is mitral stenosis or a closing down of the opening around the mitral valve of the heart. The other is mitral insufficiency where the opening is so large that some blood flows backwards when the heart pumps.

Two-megacycle ultrasonic pulses with a peak power of six watts per sq cm and an average power of 12 mw per sq cm are applied to the patient's chest. The echoes are recorded on film as an A-scope display. A moving film camera is used.

Diagnosis takes from five to 10 minutes and replaces difficult and painful catheter procedures. The technique may also be used to diagnose pericardiac effusion or a gathering of fluid in the sac around the heart and possibly aortal defects.

In the waveforms, ultrasonic ranging traces are shown with the usual electrocardiograph trace. The normal record (A) is a continuous double-peaked curve of echo presumed to have come from the anterior leaflet of the mitral valve. Record (B) is from a patient suffering from mitral stenosis. His valve velocity is 15 mm per second. The record (C) is from the same patient after a successful heart operation and shows a valve velocity increase to 30 mm per second.⁷

MYOCARDIAL PROSTHETIC SYSTEM—Artificial blood pumping has been achieved in dogs using a myocardial prosthesis and external electronic support unit. It may be that someday human beings suffering from heart impairments will be kept alive by this technique much as respiratory patients are now aided by the so-called iron lung.

The prosthesis consists of an inner flexible liner bonded to a rigid outer shell. It is surgically implanted in the chest and entirely encapsulates the heart.

The support unit is a transistor controller that activates a threeway solenoid valve that regulates the air pressure and suction applied to the stem of the prosthesis.

During the period corresponding to the systole, a pulse of air pressure is supplied between the outer shell and inner lining causing the inner lining and hence the myocardium to contract pumping blood through the cardiovascular system.

AUTHORS Mittra and Wahl display their letter-rack antenna that permits log-periodic design of a flush-mounted structure





nosis; A-scope returns are shown with conventional electrocardiograms for normal heart (A), patient suffering from mitral stenosis (B) and same patient after successful operation (C)

During the period corresponding to the diastole, a suction pulse is applied causing the liner to retract and permitting the ventricles to expand and fill.8

MILLIMETER - WAVE PARAMP

-Parametric amplification at millimeter wavelengths has been held up by the requirement that the pump frequency had to be at least twice the signal frequency.

In this new device, the signal frequency exceeds that of the pump while the amplifier retains its lownoise and high-gain characteristics. Instead of a single idler tank, the additional introduces amplifier idlers.

sideband Progressively lower frequencies are generated as the signal passes through the multiple idlers. Two sidebands are selected to form the basis of a regenerative system. They create a negative resistance and lead to power amplification.

To date, a 10-Mc paramp using a 7.2-Mc pump and a 13.3-Gc paramp with a 9.6-Gc pump have been

constructed. Work is underway on a 13.3-Gc paramp with a 5.6-Gc pump. This approach offers possibilities of parametric amplification all the way from to 10 to 100 Gc,[₽]

OBSERVING MULTIPLE RADAR

TARGETS-Watching many radar targets spread out over a wide volume of space presents problems. One solution is to convert all the target tracks to ultrasonic beams in a transparent acoustic medium and examine this model in a beam of collimated monochromatic well light projected at right angles to the direction of propagation of the sonic waves.

The sonic pressure waves phase modulate the light and this phase modulation can be converted to intensity modulation by collecting the light passing through the medium with a converging lens and observing the light intensity in the focal plane of the lens. The target tracks are all now a series of dots on a plane surface.

A multielement array receives

signals continuously from all targets in its volume of coverage. Signals from each antenna element are heterodyned to a common ultrasonic frequency and applied to separate acoustic transducers arranged in an array analogous to the antenna array but propagating into the ultrasonic medium.¹⁰

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York, March 25-28, 1963.



CONVENTIONAL DTL circuit (A); high-gain DTL (B); high-gain, resistor-controlled DTL (C); load-compensated DTL (D); and power-speed curves for the various switching circuits (E)—Fig. 1

For integrated circuits, LCDT logic is shown to offer many advantages including short propagation delay at low power dissipation, high fan-out levels with loose component tolerances, and minimal crosstalk

High Speed Integrated Circuits With

FOR SEVERAL REASONS integrated logic circuits are usually designed as low-power, high-speed devices. First, of course, these goals are desirable in themselves. Second, since integrated circuits aim at high component packing density, the power dissipation per component must be low. Third, small device size makes it possible to process a large number on a single slice of silicon and to maximize the probability of any given device being good. Since transient delays due to both capacitive and minority carrier effects are related to current densities rather than total currents, small device geometry implies low power operation.

With the trend towards low power levels, it is desirable to use logic circuits that operate satisfactorily with small voltage differences between true and false states. Saturating current-steering circuits satisfy the requirement for small line voltage swings. They can also be used at low voltage levels, which further reduce power consumption. Their disadvantages are minority carrier storage effects and their need for low saturation resistance. The former can be made small in comparison with capacitance effect by gold doping techniques, particularly at low power levels. But low saturation resistances are difficult to realize in integrated circuits since all contacts are usually at one side of the device—collector currents must therefore flow along increased path lengths. The low power requirement alleviates this problem, but does not eliminate it because of small device geometries. Low saturation resistance can be satisfactorily achieved only with epitaxial growth techniques.

LOGIC CIRCUITS—Diode-transistor logic (DTL), direct-coupled transistor logic (DCTL), and transistor-transistor logic (TTL) have all been scrutinized for their applicability in integrated circuit design. Conventional DTL (Fig. 1A) offers the desired high speed at low power levels. It has a relatively high saturation resistance tolerance but the current available for turning off the inverter transistor must flow either as recovery current in diodes D_1 and D_2 or through R_2 . A compromise is thus forced between circuit gain and speed, which is particularly severe if R_2 is grounded to avoid a second power supply.

Logic modes DCTL and TTL offer higher speeds at lower operating voltage level than DTL when the LCDT INTEGRATED CIRCUIT in plan view shows functional areas called out

ARGUMENT FOR LOGIC

In this article author Murphy argues the case for LCDT versus other types of logic such as DTL, DCTL and TTL for applicability to integrated circuit design. By modifying a DTL circuit with a clamping diode thus forming the load compensated circuit—he shows that certain speed and power dissipation problems of the other circuits are overcome

BMIN FOR FAN-OU	T AND RESISTOR	TOLERANCES-TABLE I
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		3-VOLT SUPPLY			4-VOLT SUPPLY		
_	F.O.	5	15	25	5	15	25
ES	5%	5	7	9	4	6	7
TOLERANCES	15%	6	8	10	4	6	8
TOL	25%	6	10	12	5	7	9

By BERNARD T. MURPHY Siliconix Inc., Sunnyvale, Calif.



Load-Compensated Diode-Transistor Logic

same inverter is used in all three, primarily because of the smaller voltage difference between their true and false states. However, since they have a lower tolerance to saturation resistance, a slower transistor is generally needed for adequate d-c stability. The d-c stability and logical gain of these circuits is further compromised by cross-talk. Current hogging, which is severe in DCTL, can be reduced to acceptable levels by using resistive coupling, but only by sacrificing switching speed. A similar situation exists in TTL due to inverse gain in the logic transistors, and the requirement of low inverse β conflicts with the requirement of low offset voltages. Thus, a confusing situation exists as to the relative suitability of the foregoing circuits in integrated circuit form.

In an integrated DTL circuit, it is convenient to form one or both of diodes D_1 and D_2 (Fig. 1A) as the emitter-base diode of a transistor. This transistor also can be used to increase the total gain of the circuit to a point at which gain no longer presents a problem. The transistor can be used as an emitter follower (Fig. 1B), or as a quasi emitter follower (Fig. 1C) in which saturation is also prevented. In Fig. 1B, the power dissipation is high and gain dependent; in Fig. 1C, power dissipation is high but resistor controlled, as is the additional gain. In both, the overdrive is excessive at low fan-out values; but the circuit of Fig. 1C could be used as a buffer element to complement the conventional lower fan-out DTL circuit, provided the inverter were redesigned (larger geometry) for low saturation resistance.

Speed and power dissipation problems posed by the above circuits can be overcome by using a clamping diode as a shunt around the amplifying stages, as in Fig. 1D. Here the excess current from R_1 (which causes overdrive in the previous circuits) flows through the clamping diode, while the emitter follower draws just enough current from the power supply to sustain the load current. As load current increases, the driving current also increases and, in this sense, the circuit is load compensated. The current drawn from the power supply by the emitter is

$$I_{EF} = \left\{ \frac{V_{ob}}{R_2} + \frac{I_c}{\beta_1} \right\} / \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{\beta_2} \right\}$$

The clamping diode considerably improves switching

electronics • March 15, 1963

speed by restricting the line voltage swing. Speed improves also because the lower limit of R_2 is not now set by gain requirements. Minority carrier storage in the transistor collector region is also avoided, but the clamping diode introduces a similar effect, so that gold doping is still needed to control minority carrier lifetime. Transistor coupling could decrease the effect of carriers stored in the diode, but crosstalk problems would be introduced by this mode of coupling.

At first sight, it appears that d-c stability of the load-compensated circuit must always be inferior to that of conventional DTL. This probably will be the case if the best switching speeds are to be attained; however, to obtain the fastest switching speed with DTL, the transistor design should be such that the saturation resistance is close to its maximum permissible limit, which gives minimum permissible d-c stability. Furthermore, the load-compensated version (LCDTL) clamps at an output voltage which can be adjusted by introducing series resistance effects into the diode shunt path (this is easy to do in the integrated circuit). Thus, considerable design freedom is possible in balancing d-c stability and speed requirements, while retaining the load compensation feature of the circuit.

To summarize, the LCDT circuit can be used with line voltage swings similar to those of DCTL and TTL. At the same time, it has the relatively high tolerance to saturation resistance of DTL. Switching speed and d-c stability can be traded by introducing resistance in series with the clamping diode. The number of components used is greater than in any of the single-stage circuits, but their tolerance are considerably looser, which makes the device particularly suitable for integrated circuits. The circuit seems to combine the good features of the more conventional saturating circuits, while eliminating their weaknesses. A detailed description of the circuit and its integrated version follows.

LCDT LOGIC—The most interesting circuit characteristics are d-c stability at various values of fanout and switching speed. The former can be calculated if the ideal diode equation is assumed. The latter is dependent on minority carrier storage effects in the diodes and transistors and also on current flow in R_1 and R_2 during the ON-OFF and OFF-ON transients. Such a transient analysis would be a study in itself; information presented here is based on direct measurements.

Two requirements need to be satisfied for the circuit to operate at a given value of fan-out; namely, the overall gain should be high enough and the output voltage at that fan-out should be low enough to turn off the next stage with an adequate margin of stability ΔV .

The maximum output current from the circuit under worst-case conditions is:

$$I_{0 \max} = \beta_1 \beta_2 \left\{ \left(\frac{V - V_{2 \max}}{R_{1 \max}} - I_i \right) - \frac{1}{\beta_1} \cdot \frac{V_{eb \max}}{R_{2 \min}} \right\}$$
(1)

where β_1 = current gain of the emitter follower, β_2 = current gain of the inverter, I_1 = worst-case input current ON, and V, V_2 and V_{cb} are the voltages indicated in Fig. 1D. Voltage $V_{2 \max}$ is the maximum V_2 ever occurring in the circuit.

The worst-case input current when the circuit is being held oFF is:

$$I_{i} = \frac{V - V_{2\min}}{R_{1\min}} - \frac{V_{eb\min}}{\beta_{1}R_{2\max}}$$
(2)

Voltage $V_{2 \min}$ is the lowest V_2 that can occur when the input is at the highest permissible false voltage.

Since both the emitter follower and the inverter are formed simultaneously in proximity on the device, it is a good approximation to assume that they have the same gain. Then, using Eq. 1 and 2, Table I gives the minimum gain values at $-55 \deg C$ for various values of fan-out and resistor tolerances. Values for V_2 and V_{eb} were measured on a circuit using silicon diodes and transistors; $R_{2 \text{ nominal}}/R_{1 \text{ nominal}}$ is taken to be 1.5, which was found to give optimum speed power balance. In an integrated circuit, the required β_{\min} values will be lower than those given in Table I, particularly for the looser resistor tolerances, since resistors R_1 and R_2 tend to increase or decrease together in the same circuit.

Assuming that the circuit has sufficient gain, its output voltage when fully loaded is determined by the forward voltages across the emitter-base diodes



EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT of LCDT logic device (A), and cross-section of the actual device (C); in (B) appears the forward characteristic of transistor used as a diode—Fig. 2



OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS of LCDT integrated circuit, 4-v supply (A and B). In (A), max permissible load current at 1.1 v is 37 ma. In (B), saturation effects set in at 100 ma output current, breakover occurs at over 10 v. Input characteristics of LCDT circuit (4-v supply, 4-v output) shown in (C)—Fig. 3

of Q_1 and Q_2 and the clamping diode D.

$$V_0 = V_{eb}(Q_1) + V_{eb}(Q_2) - V_D$$

Similarly, the maximum permissible false voltage at the input is

$$V_F = V_{eb}(Q_1) + V_{eb}(Q_2) + V_{D1} - V_{Di}$$

The d-c stability margin ΔV is the difference between the worst-case values of V_F and V_{0} . Using the ideal diode equation

$$\Delta V = \frac{kT}{q} \left\{ \log \frac{I_{3''}}{I_{S3}} + \log \frac{I_{2''}}{I_{S2}} + \log \frac{I_{1''}}{I_{S1}} - \log \frac{I_{i''}}{I_{Si}} \right\} - \frac{kT}{q} \left\{ \log \frac{I_{3'}}{I_{S3}} + \log \frac{I_{2'}}{I_{S2}} \right\} + V_L$$

where subscripts are as in Fig. 1D. Single primes indicate worst-case ON values, double primes indicate worst-case OFF values; I_s values refer to the saturation current of the various diodes.

Rearranging this expression, and noting that to a good approximation

then

$$FO = \left[\frac{I_2''I_3''I_1''}{(I_1'')^2I_3'}\right] \left[\exp\frac{q}{kT} \left(V_2 - \Delta V - \Delta V'\right)\right]$$

Fan-out (FO) = I_3'/I_i''

The term $\Delta V'$ accounts for two effects. First, it includes the difference in forward voltage across diodes D_i and D_1 at the same current level. For maximum stability D_i should have a low forward voltage relative to D_1 . Second, it includes the forward voltage tolerances from circuit to circuit on the emitter diodes in Q_1 and Q_2 .

The current level in the emitter of Q_z varies enough from ON to OFF that the ideal diode equation is unlikely to hold over the whole range; departure from the ideal equation will be in a direction to reduce F.O. However, even if the ideal equation does not hold exactly, it does give some measure of the effects of various circuit parameters on the overall d-c stability.

POWER-SPEED CURVES—Figure 1E shows the power-speed curve for the LCDT gate using a 2N743

inverter, an FD829 clamping diode and a 4-volt supply. Similar curves are shown for DCTL, TTL and DTL, using in each case a 2N743 inverter and a 4-volt supply. These curves cannot be directly related to integrated versions of the four circuits, since the transistor design and optimum power supply voltage would vary from circuit to circuit. The lower supply voltages which are permissible with TTL and DCTL tend to compensate for the higher saturation resistances which are permissible with DTL.

Two further points are worthy of note. First, integrated circuits eliminate the contribution of packaging capacitance to collector-base and clamping-diode capacitance. This is of more significance in DTL and LCDTL than in DCTL and TTL, since turn-off currents are more limited in the former. Second, DCTL requires the use of as many inverters with separate bases and low saturation resistances as there are inputs. These transistors require more layout space and provide more stray capacitance in integrated circuit form than the input transistordiodes of DTL, TTL and LCDTL. This tends to counter-balance the low component count of DCTL.

TOPOLOGY—In designing an integrated circuit to perform LCDTL, it is important to minimize stray capacitances and to avoid cross-overs. The device was planned as a four-input dual NAND for maximum packing density. An equivalent circuit, including principal stray capacitances, is shown in Fig. 2A. Low isolation capacitances, including 1.3 pf of pin capacitance, were realized with adequately low saturation resistances by use of epitaxial growth techniques and tight masking tolerances.

A plan view of the device (see photo) shows the function of the different areas. In accordance with the principles outlined, the device was designed for minimum junction areas to allow high-speed operation at low power levels, to obtain as many devices per silicon wafer as possible, and to increase the percentage yield. Thus, the total size for the dual gate is 37×28 mils. The inverter transistor has a slightly



INTEGRATED LCDT PERFORMANCE: resistor and input current variations with temperature (A); worst case F.O. as function of d-c stability and temperature (B); propagation delay as a function of voltage and temperature (C); variation with F.O. and temperature of true and false thresholds and fully loaded output voltage (D); and envelope of all 4-v propagation delay measurements obtained on 6 different runs (E)—Fig. 4

smaller geometry than the 2N709 transistor.

The input diode array was formed as a transistor array with a collector-base short for convenience in fabrication, but the arrangement also has operational advantages. Good diode action is obtained in that the ideal diode equation is obeyed over a wide range of forward-current values. This is because most of the forward current flows by transistor action through the collector until the transistor saturates. At that point, which is well outside the operating range, the diode characteristic shows an inflection, as in Fig. 2B. The collector-base short avoids inverse transistor action.

To obtain maximum d-c stability, the clamping diode and diode D_i were made as small as was consistent with reproducibility. From this point of view, it would also be desirable to make the input diodes large, but this requirement conflicts with that of minimizing the recovery effects in these diodes and with small total device size; thus a compromise must be made.

The sizes of the emitter follower and inverter are unimportant from the point of view of stability, provided that resistive effects are avoided, since each affects both the output and input voltages.

FABRICATION—Epitaxial techniques have been used to minimize junction capacitance while maintaining an adequately low saturation resistance. There are many ways of using epitaxial growth techniques to fabricate integrated circuits. As is standard practice in transistors, the best ones employ a heavily doped layer beneath the surface for current carrying purposes and a lightly doped surface layer in which p-n junctions can be formed for transistors, resistors or diodes with minimal capacitance effects. The heavily doped layer can be predeposited either uniformly or selectively, using epitaxial growth or diffusion techniques, or it can be formed as part of a composite layer by proper control of the dopants in the gas stream entering the reaction furnace. Contact can be made to the n^* layer either through the n layer by a special diffusion through it, or by prearranging the surface so that the n^* layer appears at certain points.

The substrate will generally be high resistivity p-type silicon, and isolation between component areas can then be obtained by either etching troughs between them or by a p-type diffusion. Etching minimizes capacitance effects but exposes junctions and creates problems in making the desired interconnections between component parts. Isolation by diffusion is simpler, gives planar junctions, and for the purposes of the low-power circuit in hand, gives only marginally more isolation capacitance with adequate values of saturation resistance. The latter technique was used in this design; a cross-section of the device is shown in Fig. 2C.

Sheet resistivity and depth of the boron diffusion affects the circuit in a number of ways. The range of useful values of sheet resistivities is generally confined to 100 to 300 ohms/sq., although for special purposes, the limits of this range can be exceeded. Higher values generally are more suitable for forming resistors with small junction areas and obtaining high gain in the transistors. Lower values are more suitable for minimizing resistive effects in the transistors and diodes. Lower resistiviies also maintain high forward voltage drops in the various diodes that determine the threshold voltage V_{τ} and hence indi-


LOADING ARRANGEMENT for propagation delay measurements (A); effect of loading on propagation delay (B); ring oscillator and counter arrangement (C) in which counting proceeds at a 15 Mc rate; input and output waveforms of counter are shown in (D). With better techniques and a better waveform on the clock pulse, a higher counting rate should be achieved—Fig. 5

rectly the maximum permissible saturation resistance in the transistor. Shallow diffusion depths are necessary to obtain fast switching, since the transit time must be kept small both for its own sake and to minimizes the effect on gain of the heavy gold doping required for low storage effects. For the LCDT gate, resistor values are small, gain requirements are at minimum, and, at the same time, resistive effects in the various diodes must be minimized. Thus, a relatively low ρ_s value of 140 ohms/sq was chosen. Junction depths of 1.8 to 2.1 microns for the base layer and 1.2 to 1.6 microns for the emitter gave satisfactory gains and switching speeds. Based on all units measured to date, a 15 percent tolerance can be maintained on resistors with 93 percent yield.

Gold doping is necessary to minimize minority carrier storage effects in the transistors and diodes. One of the more fortunate facts about the diodecoupled logic circuit is that capacitance effects are worst at low temperatures, while minority carrier storage effects are worst at high temperatures. If the gold doping is adjusted correctly, switching speeds can be made worst-case at both high and low temperatures with optimum performance near room temperature and with a minimum of overall variation.

INTEGRATED CIRCUIT PERFORMANCE—The d-c characteristics of the LCDT gate can be studied most simply with a transistor curve tracer. The output, one input, and the ground leads are connected to the collector, base, and emitter posts of the curve tracer; the B⁺ lead is connected to an appropriate supply voltage. Displays of output voltage against output current with negatively stepped input current, and input voltage against output current for negatively stepped input current are the most informative. These displays give: (a) the worst-case output voltage under full load and worst-case input current, (b) the maximum "false" voltage for worstcase output OFF current, (c) the minimum "true" input voltages for various load currents, (d) the value of resistor R_1 , and (e) the worst-case input current. Typical displays are shown in Fig. 3A, 3B and 3C. Figures 4A and 4D show how these parameters as measured on a typical device vary as a function of temperature. One of the desirable features of DTL is that the variation in input current and power dissipation due to variation of R_1 , with temperature is partially compensated for by variation in the diode forward voltages with temperature.

The LCDT integrated circuit will operate over a minus 55 deg C to plus 125 deg C range at supply voltages between 3 and 6 volts. It seems unlikely, however, that such a wide voltage variation will be experienced by any one device. Preliminary studies indicated that a 4-volt supply was optimum in that

OFF CURRENT CHOSEN FOR OPERATING TEMPERATURES-TABLE I A

т ^о с	-55	+ 25	+ 70	+100	+125
Ι ₀ ΄μΑ	5	10	20	40	40

L	CHOSEN	FOR OPERATING	TEMPERATURES-	-TABLE II B
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т ^о с	-55	+25	+70	+ 100	+125
Ι_μΑ	0.05	0.1	0.3		2.5

component tolerances were loose and that speed and power dissipation varied little with temperature at this voltage. Thus the circuit was designed primarily for operation at 4 volts, d-c and dynamic studies on the device were made primarily at this operating voltage.

The following test program was carried out on a large number of units sampled from 20 different production runs. First, an output current level I_0' was chosen for each temperature at or below which the device was defined as being OFF (see Table IIA), and the input voltage V_F at which this current would flow was measured on all units. Second, input currents at various temperatures were measured, and worst-case values set which gave a good yield. Third, a leakage specification I_L (see Table IIB) was set at each temperature for the input diodes, to be measured with the full B⁺ voltage applied to the input with the device ON. Fourth, output voltage V_0 was measured at various fan-out values and temperatures on all the units with an input current I_{i} , where

$$I_i = \text{Fan-In} \times \{I_0' + (\text{FO} - 1)I_L\}$$

These results were used to choose values of V_{F} and V_{0} at 125 deg C that would guarantee a d-c stability $\Delta V = 100$ mv at a fan-out of 5 with maximum yield. Units were selected which would pass this test and plots drawn of their worst-case V_{0} vs F.O. at each temperature. From these plots, the values of F.O. were obtained for which

$$V_0 = V_{FW} - \Delta V$$

where $V_{FW} =$ lowest value of V_F measured on any unit at each temperature. The curves in Fig. 4B, showing fan-out as a function of temperature and d-c stability level, were obtained in this way.

If the fan-out values given in Fig. 4B are to be realized, saturation resistance of the inverter transistor should be lower than V_0 at the maximum fanout at each temperature. Saturation would have two effects. First, V_0 would be increased; such an increase would be detected in the tests already described. Second, the power drain from the supply would be increased, since any increase in V_0 above the natural clamping level will divert current from the clamping diode into the emitter follower, even though the increased V_0 is within specifications. Power drain at maximum fan-out must be measured to safeguard against this effect.

Specifications for the epitaxial layer were chosen to avoid saturation at all temperatures. The following measurements were made to check this. First, the saturation resistance of the inverters on a large number of gates were measured at room temperature with 20 percent overdrive. Nearly all units fell within the range 0.25 to 0.35 volt at 10 ma collector current. Second, the collector current on a worst-case inverter was measured at a collector voltage of $V_{0'} = V_{FW} - 200$ mv with 20 percent overdrive at various temperatures; $V_{0'}$ was chosen in this way so that it would be below the clamped output voltage of any unit. Finally, the fan-out values to which these collector currents corresponded were plotted to give the broken line in Fig. 4B.

Breakdown effects in the device are consistently above the operating voltage range of the device. The input diodes, being emitter-base junctions, have breakdown voltage of 6.5 to 7 volts at 10 μ a. Isolation and collector-base junctions (including the clamping diode, which is formed at the same time as the collector-base of the transistor) have breakdown voltages typically in excess of 25 volts at 10 μ a, and both the emitter follower and inverter transistor have breakover voltages of 8 to 10 volts.

DYNAMICS—Propagation delays in the device were measured using a five-stage ring oscillator. No significant difference was observed between delays measured across two stages of the ring (average of the delay per stage between 50 percent points) and measurements based on the frequency of oscillation.

The dependence of average propagation delay on voltage, temperature and fan-out are illustrated in Fig. 4C, 4E and 5B. The effect of increasing fan-out depends on whether or not the spare input diodes on the additional loads are connected to other gates which remain ON during the 0 to 1 transient. If such a connection is assumed, recovery effects in the input diodes slow down the propagation. Figure 5A illustrates how this effect was simulated to obtain the results given in Fig. 5B. Care was taken to ensure that voltage V_1 was such as to give worst-case effects in these measurements. Grounding V_1 produced a situation very close to the worst-case. The rise time (0 to 1 transient) varies from 10 nanosec at 4 volts (with a single load), to 18 nanosec with 10 loads ungrounded or 30 nanosec with 10 loads grounded. The fall time (1 to 0 transient) varies from 5 nanosec at 4 volts with a single load, to 20 nanosec with 10 ungrounded loads and 20 nanosec with 10 grounded loads.

The LCDT gate is shown interconnected as a counter, driven by a ring oscillator and counting at a rate of 15 Mc in Fig. 5C and 5D. The interconnection techniques were poor, which accounts for the poor wave form. With better techniques, and a better wave form on the clock pulse, a higher counting rate should be achieved.

One final point of note concerning the dynamic characteristics of the device is that when overdriven with a low impedance generator, ringing is observed. Although related to the large recovery currents that would flow in the input diodes under such circumstances, the mechanism propagating the ringing is not fully understood. The ringing can be avoided by using a transistor on the generator output.

CONCLUSIONS—LCDT logic offers a way of achieving high-speed propagation delay at low power dissipation, and high fan-out levels with loose component tolerances, particularly at temperatures below 100 deg C. Cross-talk is virtually nonexistent, and the circuit has a relatively high saturation resistance tolerance. Extra d-c stability is achieved by a small resistance in series with the clamping diode to depress the clamped output voltage, at a sacrifice in speed and saturation resistance tolerance.

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AUTHOR Stoner sets up message on digital message entry device

Since the pulse center is less affected by noise than pulse edges, three extra bits, centered on the sync pulse, are inserted periodically. Regardless of pulse distortion, the total length of the 3 pulses still equals 3 bits



UNIQUE SYNCHRONIZING TECHNIQUE INCREASES Digital Transmission Rates

By K. ROEDL and R. STONER, General Dynamics/Electronics, San Diego, Calif.

A MAJOR PROBLEM in achieving faster and more accurate radio transmission of digital data to remote receiving stations is that of synchronizing the transmitting and receiving systems. With high-stability timing systems, an initial synchronization is usually adequate for the reception of short messages, but for longer messages it becomes necessary to resynchronize periodically on the transmitted data.

Some of the methods developed use the leading or trailing edge of the received pulses for synchronization. In radio transmissions, however, these edges are affected by noise and may shift to such an extent that the timing obtained becomes inaccurate and unreliable. A received signal after demodulation may be narrowed or widened as a result of noise (Fig. 1A).

Methods to diminish the detrimental effects of noise have been developed using the center of the received pulse instead of the edges. Since laboratory tests have shown that the center of a modulated signal shifts noticeably less than the edges when affected by noise, more accurate synchronization may be obtained this way. At any signalto-noise ratio tolerable for reliable communications, the pulse center remains relatively stable. Under conditions that cause the pulse center to shift significantly, the problem becomes one of communication rather than of synchronization.

This method uses the pulse center for synchronization and determines this center by digital means in a simple but unique manner. Three extra bits, called sync bits, are inserted periodically between equal groups of data bits when synchronization is desired. The logic levels of the extra bits may be either 0-1-0 or 1-0-1. The center bit of the three is called the sync pulse, since the center of this pulse is used to synchronize the system.

PRINCIPLE—The basic principle of the method is shown in Fig. 1B. Time B represents the length of the received sync pulse. As shown in Fig. 1A, this pulse may be shorter or longer than the true bit length, depending upon how the transmission has been affected by noise. Time C is the period from the end of the received sync pulse to the start of the first data bit. If the center of the sync pulse has not shifted (that is, if transmitter and receiver are in sync) time C will equal time A, regardless of the length of B. This leads to the following equation, which forms the basis for this synchronization method: B + 2C = 3 bits.

A binary counter performs the arithmetic operation shown in the equation above. The length of the received sync pulse, time B, is measured by the counter while counting at its normal rate. At the end of time B, the counting rate is doubled and the counter continues at that speed until the count accumulated represents the time of 3 bits. As indicated in Fig. 1B, at this point the counter is synchronized



EFFECT OF NOISE on transmitted signals (A); principle of synchronization (B); insertion of three sync bits between each eight-bit character (C)—Fig. 1



TIMING COUNTER, which uses internally cross-coupled flip-flops-Fig. 2

to the transmitted data, since this count of three bits is reached at the end of the third sync bit. If the center of the sync pulse has not been affected significantly by noise, the accuracy of synchronization will be to within one clock period of the counter. Therefore, the accuracy is a function of the clock rate and the number of counter stages used.

Figure 1C illustrates the application in which the method was first checked. In the system described, 8-bit characters are utilized. The three sync bits are inserted between characters, to provide resynchronization before the start of each new character. The transmission speed is 600 bits per second and the receiving system is controlled by an 8-stage binary timing counter operated by a 9.6-Kc clock (Fig. 2). The timing counter has the triple function of determining when to sample the received data bits for their logical level; of counting these bits to determine when the sync pulse is to be expected; and of finding the center of the sync pulse to reach synchronization at the beginning of the first data bit. Since in this case only eleven bits have to be counted in one cycle, the counter is reset automatically to the count of 01010000 at the end of the eighth data bit.

TIMING COUNTER—The timing counter (Fig. 2) is a typical binary counter with eight stages of internally cross-coupled flip-flops. When the COUNT NORMAL signal is a logical one, the COUNT FAST signal is a logical zero. In this condition, the one and zero inputs to flip-flop 1 are enabled through AND 1 or OR 1 respectively. Since the flip-flop is cross-coupled, the next clock pulse will provide coincidence at one of its inputs and it will change state.

Each time the first stage goes to a one state. flip-flop 2 is enabled through OR 2 and will change state on the next clock pulse. Each of the succeeding stages of the counter is enabled when the stage preceding it is in a one state and will change state on successive clock pulses. Thus the count produced is binary at a speed determined by the clock rate.

When the COUNT FAST signal is a logical one, the COUNT NORMAL signal is a logical zero. In this condition, the first flip-flop stage is dis-



abled through AND 1 and the counter is enabled at its second stage through OR 2. This causes the remaining stages to count at twice the normal rate.

The AND 2 and 3 permit setting the counter at a particular count. As long as final stage flip-flop 8 is in its zero state, its one output is a logical zero and AND gates 2 and 3 are enabled through inverter N2. With these gates enabled, flip flops 5 and 7 change state. When the last stage changes to a one state, its inverted output disables AND gates 2 and 3, and the following clock pulse will set flip-flop stages 5 and 7 to a one state. This provides a count of 01010000 at the end of the eighth data bit. This is the count indicated in the timing chart (Fig. 3) at END OF LAST DATA BIT. The count of 01010001, set in the counter by the recognition of the sync pulse, is also indicated. The status of the various stages of the timing counter at the shift from normal to fast count and return to normal count

are shown in the timing chart at END OF SYNC PULSE and END OF SYNC PERIOD.

EXAMPLE-For illustration. a clock rate difference of 3.1 percent between the transmitting and receiving systems is assumed. If the two systems are in synchronism at the start of the first data bit, the accumulated error at the end of the eighth data bit will be 416 microseconds. This error must be corrected during the following sync period by synchronizing to the center of the sync pulse. With sync bits of zero-one-zero, the incoming data is checked for a logical one level throughout the interval from the center of the first sync bit to the center of the last sync bit. As soon as a logical one level is detected, it is recognized as the start of the sync pulse and the timing counter is set by the following clock to 01010001. This is one count greater than when the counter is reset automatically at the end of the eighth TIMING CHART of synchronization system, which in tests has reestablished sync throughout the system despite a clock rate difference between the transmitting and receiving systems as great as ± 5 percent—Fig. 3

data bit, to account for the fact that one clock period has passed between the beginning of the received sync pulse and the setting of the counter. For the duration of the sync pulse, the timing counter is counting at normal speed. At the end of the sync pulse, as soon as a zero level is detected on the incoming data, the counter is advanced through its second stage with the first stage disabled. Thus the counter now counts at twice its normal rate. When the clock count equivalent to been reached three bits has (01111111), the timing counter has established synchronization, within one counter clock period, to the transmitted data by using the center of the received sync pulse. In this example, the timing error after synchronization is only 52 microseconds. The first stage of the timing counter is again enabled at the beginning of the first data bit, allowing it to count at normal speed to control the timing for reception of the next character.

DYNAMIC NULL New Method for Measuring Equipment Performance

With simple laboratory components and an oscilloscope, this method allows precise parameter measurements and immediate display

By JOHN L. HAYNES, Consulting Engineer, Redwood City, Calif.

THIS DYNAMIC NULL method of measuring equipment performance parameters requires only simple laboratory instruments. It is useful for product testing, for calibrating and adjusting d-c or a-c amplifiers, and even for the complete f-m/f-m data links of many instrumentation systems. By this method, the effect of any component or power supply change on almost all equipment characteristics can be immediately displayed on an oscilloscope.

Many modern instrumentation systems offer overall performance accuracies ranging from 0.05 to 1 percent; equipments making up such systems require accuracies two to five times better. An amplifier, for example, may specify gain as $1,000 \pm 0.01$ percent, linearity as 0.05 percent, bandwidth as 100 Kc, output impedance as 0.1 ohm and input impedance as 100,000 ohms.

Measurement of such parameters

by conventional input-output techniques requires highly accurate test equipment. Furthermore, although measurements of d-c transfer characteristics can be made to better than 0.02 percent with a Kelvin bridge or potentiometric voltmeter, the process is tedious. Linearity can be determined by calculating the largest deviation from a plotted or calculated best straight line. If the amplifier is a-c coupled, or for a-c gain and linearity measurements, the difficulty increases, since measurement of a-c signals to 0.01 percent or even 0.1 percent absolute accuracy is virtually impossible with usual laboratory instruments. Measurement of linearity by harmonic analysis would be difficult even if generators with 0.05 percent distortion were available.

DYNAMIC NULL — With this method, an oscilloscope gives a dy-



DYNAMIC NULL test setup for positive gain unit (A) and negative gain unit (B)—Fig. 1

namic plot of equipment errors in gain or linearity, offset or drift, effects of input and output impedance, phase shifts, all noise and hum, and transient effects such as overshoot, ringing, saturation or slewing errors. Photographs of the oscilloscope display can serve as part of the performance record of individual units.

As with a conventional bridge, the test accuracy is dependent on an attenuator. A resistive attenuator has no offset, has linearity better than 10 parts per million, and can be made with negligible phase shift. An absolute gain error measurement is limited by the tolerances of the attenuator (for f-m/f-m tests, gain is usually one; no attenuator needed). However, precision attenuators are usually available or can be made with precision resistors for each amplifier. The attenuator should have an output impedance equal to the recommended source impedance for the amplifier, which should also be terminated in the proper load.

A dynamic null test requires only an a-c generator, a few resistors and an oscilloscope. Generator output waveform is not critical—it may be sinusoidal, ramp or triangular, and may have poor distortion and amplitude stability (it could even be a signal from the secondary of a filament transformer). Resistors need not be precise for linearity measurements, but should be for accurate gain measurement. The





SETUP for measuring input and output impedances (A and B), and illustration of gain adjustment to reduce linearity error (C)—Fig. 2

only oscilloscope requirements are good vertical sensitivity and provision for external horizontal input. Generally, the chassis should be floating from ground potential. The usual isolation provided by the oscilloscope power transformer is adequate.

MAKING TESTS-To test an amplifier with positive gain, the generator is connected to it through the attenuator (Fig. 1A); for negative gain, the connection is as in Fig. 1B. Attenuator loss is adjusted to equal the specified amplifier gain; amplifier output should then equal generator output. The oscilloscope is next connected to the generator output and to the amplifier output, making the vertical deflection proportional to the difference between the attenuator input and amplifier output. This displays any amplifier error. The oscilloscope horizontal input is then connected to make the horizontal deflection proportional to the generator signal (in Fig. 1A, positive voltages will read from left to right since the horizontal trace is inverted). The resulting trace is amplifier error plotted against signal amplitude at the generator frequency. Any transfer error in the system under test shows up at a glance, allowing quick adjustment of errors. For instance, with the generator adjusted for 3 v rms output (10 v p-p) and the scope vertical sensitivity set at 5 mv/cm, a 0.1 percent gain error will be displayed as a 1-cm vertical deflection.

Two precautions should be noted: (1) the scope should be re-zeroed periodically to eliminate drift; (2) shielded leads should be used on the output of the attenuator, because signal level is normally low and any noise or hum entering the amplifier terminals at this point will show up as an apparent amplifier output

QUICK, STRAIGHTFORWARD AND INFORMATIVE

Although most examples given here are for amplifiers, this dynamic null measurement method is equally useful for evaluating transfer gain of many other subsystems — f-m modulator-demodulator units, or other voltage - to - frequency converters, analog-to-digital converters, and so forth. This method, says author Haynes, is quick, straightforward and informative, and can even be used by relatively unskilled lab technicians error. A signal ground point should be found which results in the minimum hum and pickup. The ground point may be dictated by an existing ground in the amplifier.

The table shows scope patterns of typical errors, their cause and cure. Figure 2A and 2B show a setup for sensitive measurements of input and output impedance. The impedances can be calculated from these equations: $Z_{1n} = R_o + \Delta R_o (E - \Delta E)/\Delta E$ where ΔE is obtained by closing S_1 ; and $Z_o = R_L (\Delta E R_L + \Delta E \Delta R_L)/(E \Delta R_L - R_L \Delta E)$ where ΔE is obtained by closing S_2 .

Trade-offs in system errors for best overall output errors are easily assessed. Figure 2C shows the display for an amplifier with no gain error but with odd harmonic distortion which apparently puts the output out of spec. By increasing the gain slightly the curve is tilted to bring the output within spec; thus a unit which would have been rejected by a simple linearity test is proved satisfactory.

All of the preceding measurements can be made over time, temperature, power supply variations and/or component substitutions, allowing a complete check of the amplifier under rated environment; with one measurement it is possible to display simultaneously all amplifier errors.

Semipermanent Memory: LATEST USE

Experimental twistor memory with 7,680 bits obtains semipermanent information storage by automatically resetting the twistor bits to their original state after each read pulse. Holes punched in removable copper sheet inhibit writing in desired bit location

EXTENSIVE USE of digital storage techniques in recent years has led to investigation of various information storage devices and methods. One of these devices, the twistor', is being used as the storage element in an experimental 7,680-bit semipermanent card-changeable memory built to evaluate overall quality and operating characteristics of a moderate quantity of twistor element. The memory also indirectly measures the effectiveness of fabricating apparatus and procedures and establishes a reference point for circuit design requirements and improvement of existing techniques.

BASIC MEMORY—The simplest twistor memory consists of a length of twistor and a solenoid con-

centric with the twistor (Fig. 1A). Because of the helical orientation, the direction of magnetization in the ribbon can be reversed by the magnetic field produced by the current flowing in the twistor core, the current flowing in the solenoid or a combination of the two.

Because of material square-loop properties, the component of the magnetic field along the ribbon must exceed a threshold value before such reversal occurs. Three current pulses are required to operate a twistor memory in the temporary storage mode. Of these, two $(I_{ww} \text{ and } I_{ww})$ are used for writing and one (I_{ww}) for reading. A coincidence of write pulses through the core of the twistor and the solenoid is used to write ONES into the memory. The amplitudes



TWISTOR memory (A) uses coincidence of current pulses $(I_{**} \text{ and } I_{**})$ to set the magnetic material under the solenoid to the 1-state. Readout is by current pulse I^{*}_{**} through the solenoid with readout at point A. Two bits of the memory are shown in (B) while (C) shows a five-turn, printed-wire solenoid. Equivalent circuit (D) shows eddy current return paths far removed from the copper while (E) shows return path near the copper—Fig. 1

FOR TWISTORS

By K. E. KRYLOW, J. T. PERRY, JR., and W. A. REIMER, Staff Engineers, Automatic Electric Laboratories, Inc., Northlake, Illinois

of the write pulses are such that neither pulse is capable of switching the twistor by itself. However, their combined effect during coincidence is sufficient to put the twistor into the ONE state.

Read pulse polarity is opposite to that of the solenoid write pulse and its amplitude is large enough to insure full switching. The read operation sets the bit into the ZERO state and it remains in this state until it is reset to the ONE state, regardless of the number of times it is read out. When a twistor bit in either state is interrogated, a voltage is induced in the twistor core. The voltage induced during the transition of an interrogated bit from the ONE state to the ZERO state is much larger than that induced when the bit is originally in the ZERO state and no change of state occurs. Consequently, the two states are readily distinguishable.

In practice, a number of twistors pass through any solenoid and many solenoids can be placed at intervals along the twistors. Each solenoid represents one address and one twistor represents one bit in every address. Each twistor is paired with a plain copper wire to form a transmission line pair. Properly terminated, this arrangement reduces external noise pick-up and provides uniformity of transmission characteristics.

SEMIPERMANENT STORAGE — Two approaches to semipermanent information storage are available. One is to find a means by which the twistor bits can be kept in the desired state as long as necessary, and the state of the bits ascertained in some way without changing it. The other is to find a means by which the twistor bits can be automatically reset to their original state after each read pulse. The memory described here is based on the second approach.

Physically, twistor and solenoid are different from that described above. The twistor element is placed outside the solenoid and a thin copper sheet is placed over the twistor (see Fig. 1B). During the rise and fall of solenoid current I_{a} , eddy currents I_{a} are induced in the copper sheet by the time-changing flux linkages. At the twistor location, the magnetic field intensity associated with the currents induced during the rise of the solenoid current, aids the field pro-



HIGH-PERMEABILITY plates are affixed to both sides of the code card in this partially assembled memory plane

duced by the solenoid. The rate of rise and the final value of the solenoid current can be adjusted so that the magnetic field intensity due to the solenoid and the eddy currents combined is sufficient to switch the twistor, while the magnetic field intensity due to the solenoid current alone is not. Under such conditions, the twistor will switch when the copper sheet is present over the twistor but will not switch when it is absent. In the memory, the presence of copper over the twistor bit codes a ONE while the absence of copper codes a ZERO. This is accomplished by punching holes in the copper sheet over the twistor bits which are to be coded ZERO. If two consecutive solenoid pulses of opposite polarity are used, all twistor bits associated with the selected solenoid which are coded ONE will switch to the ZERO state and then back to the ONE state. Bits which are coded ZERO will remain in this state at all times, since the magnetic field intensity is insufficient to switch them.

SOLENOIDS—A switch core matrix is a convenient way to provide two consecutive pulses of opposite polarity and at the same time supply the means to select a solenoid in the memory. However, no switch core could be found that would give the relatively high currents necessary to switch the twistor with single-turn solenoids. The situation was solved by

WHAT'S A TWISTOR?

It's a magnetic information storage device. The original twistor¹ was a magnetic wire under torsion, hence its name. At present, the twistor consists of a copper wire on which a ribbon of square-loop magnetic material is wound helical fashion. Through selection of materials and processing, the easy direction of ribbon magnetization is made to lie along the ribbon. Information is stored in binary form using the two remanent magnetic states devising a special five-turn printed-wire solenoid configuration as shown in Fig. 1C. The solenoid is a figure eight in which the section common to the two loops has twice as many conductors as there are in the outer portions of each loop. The central portion of the solenoid is called the information zone, and the outer portions of the solenoid are the return paths. Several variations of this solenoid have been made, including one that provides bipolar outputs positive ONES and negative ZEROS.

The presence of the return paths near the copper sheet increases the induced current flow over the information zone of the solenoid. The effect can be explained by considering the copper sheet over the solenoid as a two-loop circuit, where the common branch represnts the information zone. When the return paths are far removed from the copper, a generator, representing the induced voltage, exists only in the common branch (Fig. 1D). When the return paths are near the copper, additional generators are inserted in the outer branches of the circuit (Fig. 1E) that aid the generator in the center branch. This increase of solenoid efficiency permits the use of lower drive current amplitudes, but imposes an upper limit on the read current. Increasing the read current beyond a certain magnitude will cause the portions of the twistor over the return paths to switch in opposition to the twistor over the information zone, thereby reducing twistor signal output.

A memory based on these principles was built and operated successfully. Only small variations of the solenoid pulse magnitudes could be tolerated because of the spread in twistor characteristics. To increase allowable variation of the solenoid pulses from nominal operating magnitudes, plates of high-permeability magnetic material were placed over the copper sheets. This addition improves the operation of the memory in two ways. It permits the use of higher solenoid currents without switching the bits which are in the ZERO state. Also greater control over the information content of any bit is transferred to the copper sheet; that is; the ratio of the magnetic field intensity due to the eddy currents to the magnetic field intensity due to the solenoid current is larger. These effects can be deduced by considering the distortion of the magnetic field caused by planes of high-permeability materials in the vicinity of the current-bearing conductors.

MEMORY PACKAGE—The memory consists of a number of transmission line pairs passing over a series of solenoids and under a series of copper sheets. There are as many twistors as there are bits per address, and as many solenoids as there are addresses. The card-changeable feature is provided by attaching the copper sheets to removable code cards that can be inserted in slots in the package. The memory coding is changed by punching the required hole pattern in a copper sheet, attaching the sheet to a code card, and inserting it in the memory. A slight bow in the copper sheet and reasonably tight dimensional tolerances on the slots and code cards provide adequate proximity of the copper to the twistor elements.

In designing a package using this coding scheme,

all bits must be located accurately in the memory. The spacing between neighboring twistor elements in one direction, and between adjacent solenoids in the other, has to be kept constant. Twistor element spacing is established by encapsulating the required number of pretested twistor elements between two polyester tapes. In addition to locating the twistor elements accurately with respect to one another, the encapsulation minimizes the possibility of damaging the elements and simplifies the problems of storing and handling.

Uniform solenoid spacing is maintained by printing solenoids on a flexible substrate, using conventional wire-printing techniques. The solenoids are printed in groups to minimize tolerance build-up, provide a convenient subunit within the memory and keep the package to reasonable dimensions. Each group contains eight solenoids of the type shown in Fig. 1C, and constitutes one plane of the memory.

A partially assembled memory plane is shown in the photo. A backing plate and a tape containing the encapsulated twistors are affixed to opposite sides of each half of a solenoid group. Two spacer bars and a solenoid terminal strip are added, and the plane is assembled by folding, keeping the twistor tapes to the inside. The spacer bars and the terminal strip are side guides and back stop for the code card, providing an accurate index of the coded copper sheet to the twistor bit locations. Matching hole patterns are provided in the twistor tapes, solenoid groups and package hardware. All components are held in alignment, both during and after assembly, by pins passing through these holes. To build a memory package, these planes are assembled side-by-side along two lengths of twistor tape. Using the tape between planes as hinges, successive planes are stacked on top of each other. The package is completed by adding corner supports, top and bottom plates, and twistor terminal strips.

ELECTRONICS — The system was constructed solely for evaluating overall performance of twistor elements and techniques used in fabrication, testing and packaging. Consequently, circuits associated with this unit function merely as a memory exerciser. The only design considerations, other than the drive requirements imposed by the memory package, were simplicity of construction and reasonable flexibility of programming. The various circuit blocks, flipflops, diode gates, drivers, are of conventional design, and no special interconnection techniques are used.

Since the principles of design, interconnection, and operation of the circuit blocks and the switch-core matrix are covered extensively²⁻⁶, only a brief description of overall operation will be given. Referring to Fig. 2, a particular set of logic levels is provided by the seven flip-flops. This set activates one X gate and one Y gate, which in turn place the corresponding X and Y switches in the ready condition. An enabling pulse S from the monostable multivibrator MS closes the switches and simultaneously disconnects the two current shunts from the constantcurrent-generator drivers. The current pulses sent into the two select lines thus chosen, reverse the state of the ferrite switch core at their intersection, caus-



LOGIC generator, core matrix and matrix drivers of the memory (left) and timing sequency and waveforms-Fig. 2

ing a READ current pulse to flow in the solenoid connected to that core. When S terminates, the select line switches open, the shunt switches close, and a d-c bias resets the selected core to its original state causing a WRITE current pulse to flow in the solenoid. A new set of logic levels is set by the trigger pulse from the flip-flop driver and the entire process repeated. A wide variety of programs can be set up by altering the flip-flop and gate connections.

The output signals from the twistor are coupled into the sense amplifiers through 1:3 (nominal) ferrite pot-core transformers. The primary is centertapped to ground, and presents an impedance of about 35 ohms to the twistor. Each sense amplifier consists of the transformer, two class-A voltage amplifiers, an emitter-follower buffer and an output discriminator-amplifier. A voltage gain of 80 is provided by the first four units. The final discriminator stage presents ONE outputs as eight-volt pulses strobed during the interval of switch-enabling pulse S.

Memory speed limitation is imposed by the characteristics of the switch core matrix, and not by those of the twistor. The results of another phase of the twistor memory investigation indicate that metallic tape-wound cores would be more suitable as switch matrix elements. Substituted directly for the ferrite core matrix in this system, a tape-wound core matrix would allow a 20-percent reduction in matrix drive requirements and decreased the minimum read-write cycle to 5.0 microseconds.

NOISE-The memory was susceptible to the influence of external magnetic fields and excessive internal noise almost entirely masked the output signals. The first was completely eliminated by enclosing the memory module with magnetic shielding. The second problem required extensive investigative work before the solution was found.

The circuit layout and component placement for

the system were based on the extrapolation of data previously obtained from test arrays. The general trend was to place various components as close as possible to each other to keep lengths of interconnecting leads to a minimum, especially those carrying low-amplitude signals. The switch-core matrix and the first stage of the sense amplifiers were placed directly on the memory module.

Changes were made as the troubleshooting of the system proceeded. Part of the noise was eliminated by removing the switch core matrix from the memory and placing it outside the magnetic shield. The source of the remaining noise was finally traced to capacitive coupling among the relatively long leads between first and second stages of the sense amplifiers. The problem was solved by removing the first stage of amplification from the memory package and moving it closer to the next stages, and replacing interconnecting wiring by a shielded twisted pair.

The memory has been in operation since March, 1962 without any malfunction. The system, built as a feasibility model, has now found application as a 60-channel program generator. Since completion, several new memory packages have been developed. This feature increased information storage density as well as various components designed to facilitate the assembly and wiring. An electrically alterable semipermanent twistor memory is under investigation.

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 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{ENGINEER}}$ ADJUSTS equipment used for presenting the sonar display and its simulated wake

INTRODUCING REALISM

Many training aids and simulators are unable to reproduce the real-life effects of the equipment they are simulating. A milliondollar aircraft simulator, for example, still can't provide the sustained acceleration and gravitational forces exerted by the simplest airborne maneuver.

This realism-deficit has now been largely corrected, for sonarmen at least, by the equipment described here, which puts an important ingredient—ship's wakes—back into the picture

By M. KAUFMAN and E. LEVINE, General Applied Science Laboratories, Inc., Westbury, L. I., New York

REALISTIC SONAR TRAINER

Digital equipment generates artificial wakes and relates them to target-ship's speed, course and position. Increased realism helps condition classroom trainees to events at sea

THE WAKES OF SHIPS are simultaneously a hindrance and an aid to sonar operators. A wake, which may last 15 minutes and longer, acts as a reflecting surface that returns echoes to active sonars. It is useful because it leads the operator to the ship that produced it, but a hindrance because it obscures echoes that come from



DATA relating to ship's activity is processed for feeding into the wake simulator—Fig. 1

its far side. Methods for simulating ships' wakes for active sonar displays have been considered by several investigators with varying degrees of success. Two basic equations were derived in 1956, based on theoretical and empirical considerations. These relations describe the intensity of a wake echo and the effects of interference produced by other wakes interspersed between the sound (sonar) source and the target.

FUNDAMENTALS — Based on these two equations an attenuation factor, A, can be expressed

$$A = \overbrace{-F(S_T) \ F_1(T)}^{\text{Interspersed Wake}} \times \overbrace{-F_2(T) \ F(\rho)}^{\text{Reflecting Wake}}$$
where $F(S_T)$ is a function of the

March 15, 1963 • electronics



WAKE SIMULATOR keeps up-to-date with target-ship so that wake is modified in accordance with target-ship's speed, course and other parameters. Maximum wake storage is 15 minutes, which conforms to a real-life decay rate of a ship's wake of 6 db/minute—Fig. 2

SIMULATES SHIP'S WAKES

target speed while laying the interspersed wake, $F_1(T)$ is a function of the wake segment age between the reflecting wake and sonar, $F_2(T)$ is a function of the age of the reflecting wake, α is the target aspect (bearing angle θ —heading angle ϕ), and F_{ρ} is a function of wake range.

This article describes digital equipment for simulating ships' wakes as they affect sonar receivers using multiple hydrophones and ppi displays. The equation does not include the effects of target depth or target accelerations, but these effects may be included.

SIMULATOR DESCRIPTION — Figure 1 is a block diagram of the wake simulator. Control data for both the sonar and the target is supplied in the form of initial position and velocity. The sonar and target tracks are computed by integrating the velocities. The resultant target position is sampled at a rate dependent on the target velocity, rather than at fixed time intervals, providing position information at incremental target displacements to reduce the amount of data storage needed for slow-moving targets.

The sampled target position data is stored in a circulating magnetostrictive delay line together with predetermined functions of target velocity, heading angle and other data.

The resolution of the stored position is 60 yards for a 100-milesquare area. A maximum of 15 minutes of wake information may be stored, which, considering the high rate of age attenuation, (6db/min), is adequate.

The wake position is assumed to be identical (plan view) to the stored past position of the target, thus neglecting effects of currents on the wake position. The latest 15 minutes of target track are held in the absolute target storage and compared to the sonar position to determine the relative wake-sonar position.

Other operations and computations give data for solution of wake strength as defined by the relative data computer and processor, Fig. 1. The resulting signals are held in the intermediate storage.

The wake range, speed of vessel at the time the wake was laid, wake segment age, and related data, is routed from the intermediate storage (which is constantly up-dated) to the echo amplitude-and-location computer.

Based on the range, age, speed and aspect of the wake, an attenuation factor, A, is derived in the computer. The range number, ρ , and the corresponding A number are rearranged in terms of azimuth angle relative to a line passing stem-to-stern through the sonar carrying "ownship". These two numbers are held in azimuth sequence in the magnetostrictive delay line display storage, which circulates in synchronism with the sonar scanning rate at 120 cycles.

This synchronous circulating display storage is the key to simulation of wake effects for high speed scanning sonar, where both the sonar and targets may have motion.

Because the information in the display storage is arranged in synchronism with the video scan, only two numbers per wake segment are stored. The display storage is divided into 48 sections, one for each beamwidth (7.5 degrees for the particular sonar of interest). Each section may contain several ρ and Anumbers to accommodate target tracks that cross back and forth in the same 7.5 degree sector.

The range data is compared to a range sweep initiated by the sonar ping (in the sonar presentation converter). When a comparison is made, the wake segment attenuation number corresponding to that wake range is converted to an analog voltage for modulating a carrier. This signal is routed to the video amplifiers where, due to synchronism between the display storage and the ppi, it is displayed at the correct angular position.

Figure 1 also depicts an abridged wake simulator. The bulk of the total simulator (track generator, digital integrators, samplers, data processing, relative position computation, intermediate storage) are eliminated. Since the innovation in this simulation technique is the synchronous display storage, only this portion of the simulator was constructed and tested.

The computations described by the equations were handled on a general-purpose computer with the resultant range, bearing angle, and attenuation numbers A, supplied on punched paper tape. The punched tape was used as the input to the abbreviated simulator and entered into the echo amplitude and location computer, as shown. The data was processed and displayed on an operational sonar.

SIMULATOR DETAILS—Figure 2 is a detailed block diagram of the abridged wake simulator. The circulating display storage provided video signals of the sonar display. This digital memory has an access time of nominally 8 ms which is equivalent to the sonar ppi scan rate of 120 cycles. The display storage is divided into 48 slots, each corresponding to a 7.5 degree increment of target bearing angle. Within each 7.5 degree segment, capacity is provided for storing seven samples of range (ρ) and attenuation factor (A) of a wake, enough to accommodate seven target crossings at the same bearing. The 8-bit ρ number quantizes the range to 60 yards. The attenuation, A, is held as a 14-bit word to provide greater than 80 db dynamic range. Two blank bit spaces are provided for each sample of ρ and A, thereby forming a basic 24-bit word length. Consequently the display storage capacity is 7 words/slot \times 48 slots \times 24 bits/word = 8064 bits. At a 1.024-Mc clock rate, the display storage recirculation time is 7,875 μ s (equivalent to 127 cycles).

To obtain synchronism between the ppi and display storage, the motor that drives the 48-position sonar scanning switch and the sonar sweep generator is disconnected. A computer-synchronized 127-cps signal drives a synchronous motor, which together with a resolver and



TARGET SHIP in action 5 minutes produced this wake; target ship is on spiral course, sonar range 5,000 yards

ping-synchronized ramp, provides the sonar ppi scan.

Referring to Fig. 2, the ρ , A and (bearing angle) information θ stored on paper tape is converted to serial digital numbers and temporarily stored in the buffer store. A bearing angle counter, which counts from 1 to 48, selects any 7.5 degree slot. Every 168 μ s (7.5 degrees) the counter is stepped. The counter is compared to the temporarily stored number in the bearing angle comparator. The display storage line containing the range and attenuation numbers is synchronized to the bearing angle counter. When the counter is in position 1, it is possible to place information that has a bearing angle between 0 degrees and 7.5 degrees into the display storage line. Information related to a bearing between 7.5 degrees to 15 degrees is entered into slot 2 (168 μ s later) and so on, until, when the counter has reached the 48th slot, the 352.5to-360 degree portion of the delay line is available.

A digital range sweep is initiated by the sonar ping after which a step sweep is generated consisting of 8 ms steps, each having a weight of 7.5 yards. The simulated ping width is added to each range step, The range plus the ping width digital number and the range number alone, represent the upper and lower limits of each range step. Once the input information is entered in the display line, it is repeatedly compared to this simulated radial sweep. When a segment of wake is found to have a range lying between the upper and lower limits of the ping, the gate is activated by the range limit comparator and the Anumber is routed to the display storage. This attenuation number, which defines the necessary intensity of the video, is converted to an appropriate analog signal and is summed and scaled with special effects and then routed to the sonar video amplifier.

After all the numbers in the display storage line are scanned, compared, and displayed, a maximum range number is detected. At this time, all the information in the delay line has been displayed and a total wake presentation viewed. When the maxium range detection is accomplished, the old information in the delay line is erased and the tape radar up-dates the line with the latest wake information. This process of reading-in, scanning, displaying and reading-in again is repeated every 20.5 seconds (time between pings) for 15 minutes.

The new information is a continuation of the previous information but contains data for an additional 20.5 seconds of movement and aging. Thus a real-time display of the wake is generated,

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IEEE SPECIAL

FOUR ORIGINAL digital circuits were chosen by editors of four electronics publications as winners in the Burroughs Beam-X Switch tube contest, timed for the IEEE Show.

One choice was a sequentially delayed pulse generator circuit, with a frequency-independent preset duty ratio, submitted by designer Gordon E. Nelson of Sperry Products Div., Danbury, Conn. The circuit's output pulses are sequentially delayed relative to a reference pulse, so that on each cycle the pulse is delayed by an amount equal to the pulse width of the generated pulse. Suggested applications include electron-beam cutting control, an ultrasonic inspection instrument with expanded scale display, and a radar with expanded scale display.

The circuit, shown in Fig. 1, produces an output pulse whose pulse width is equal to the period of the input waveform (from an oscillator





SHOCK SPECTRUM ANALYZER uses several peak voltage memory units, like the one shown above—Fig. 2

or pulse generator) and whose pulse repetition frequency is a fraction. determined by the preset duty cycle, of the input frequency, with each subsequent pulse delayed by a time equal to the period of the input waveform.



SEQUENTIALLY DELAYED pulse circuit uses two Beam-X tubes and common coincidence bus for output—Fig. 1

A fixed or variable-frequency source drives the input driver for the upper beam-switching tube. The driver is a bistable flip-flop. Duty ratio is established by the scalingdown ratio between the input to the upper beam-switching tube, and the output target. Each time the output target returns to its off state, a sync output pulse is sent to the driver of the lower beam-switching tube.

The upper and lower beamswitching tubes share corresponding target load resistors, so that a coincidence in target currents produces a negative step voltage double that produced by a single target current. A coincidence bus is connected through off-biased diodes, so that a coincidence of target currents is required to deliver a pulse to the bus.

The output of the coincidence bus can be used directly for some applications, but feeding it through a Schmitt trigger produces a fixedamplitude output pulse with a faster leading and trailing edge, and additional level discrimination. A positive output pulse is obtained



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Туре	Frequency Gcs	Power kw	Duty	Control
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F-2500	2-4	1	.01	G
F-2501	2-4	1	.02	К
F-2502	4-8	1	.02	к
F-2503	4-8	1	.01	G

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MULTIPHASE GENERATOR uses beam switching tube to allow starting a new phase at any of a number of points in the cycle—Fig. 3



REVOLVING ARITHMETIC UNIT handles addition, subtraction, multiplication, using Beam-X beam switching tubes—Fig. 4

by inserting an inverter between the Schmitt trigger and the output.

Duty cycles of less than 1:10 are obtained by connecting the flip-flop to another target position, to provide the appropriate ratio. The reset circuit is shifted to the same position. An analogous circuit can be built for duty cycles greater than 1:10, such as 1:100.

SHOCK SPECTRUM ANALYZER

—Another of the four prize-winning entries in the Burroughs contest is a fast, simple spectrum analyzer circuit designed by David F. Palmer of Sandia Corp., Albuquerque, N. M.

The shock spectrum analyzer consists of a number of peak voltage memory circuits, connected in parallel, each preceded by an L-C filter that through its resonance frequency determines its frequency channel. The shock spectrum of an input pulse is defined by the peak voltage appearing across each filter capacitor. The analyzer requires the use of peak voltage memories that can retain the information long enough for all channels to be recorded; it is also important that the memory be inexpensive since a large number may be needed.

The peak voltage memory using a Beam-X switching tube is shown in





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	RB-503	RB-504	RB-521	PRB-506
MODEL	RACK OR BENCH	RACK OR BENCH	MINIATURE PANEL MTD.	MINIATURE PROGRAMMED
Ratio Range	0.000000 to +1.111110	-0.111110 to +1.111110	0.0000 to +1.1110	0.0000 to +1.111110*
Nominal Accuracy (Term. Linearity)	10 ppm	1 ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm
Freq. Range (Useful)	50 cps-10 Kc	50 cps - 3 Kc	50 cps-10 Kc	50 cps -3 Kc
Input Impedance at 400 cps	> 60K	> 200К	> 50K	> 50K
Nominal Input Voltage Ratings (f in cps)	0.5f volts 350v max.	1.0f volts 350v max.	.35f volts 300v max.	.35f volts 300v max.
Maximum Output Series Resistance	3.2Ω	8.0Ω	3.5Ω	3.4-3.9 Ω [*]
Resolution	5 decades plus pot.	5 decades plus pot.	3 decades plus pot.	3, 4, 5 or 6 coded decades
Size	19" x 3½" x 8"d	19" x 3½" x 8"d	2% x 3% x 6 1/4 L.	9½″ x 3½″ x 13″ d
Price	\$295.00	\$450.00	\$275.00	\$900 to \$1500*

Abridged specification - send for full details

*Depends on number of decades

Also from North Atlantic: Model RB-510 for 2.5ppm precision at 10kc, RB-503T and -504T with ratio ranges from -1.111110 to +1.111110, and PRS-531 Resolver

Ratio Simulator.



For complete technical and application data, write for Data File RB, or contact the North Atlantic man in your area.

NORTH ATLANTIC industries, inc. TERMINAL DRIVE, PLAINVIEW, L. I., NEW YORK • OVerbrook 1-8600 See us at IEEE—Baath 3939 the circuit of Fig. 2. When input voltage e_1 becomes greater than voltage e_2 , the driver is triggered. The beam is thus advanced by one position, which increases voltage e_2 by one increment, ready for triggering by the next advance, etc. The last position of the beam corresponds to the peak reached by voltage e_1 .

Output is a d-c voltage level suitable for automatic plotting. Visual output can be obtained by operating a Beam-X tube run by the same driver circuit.

MULTIPHASE GENERATOR

-Another winner from among the contest entries is an unusual multiphase generator by Warren A. Anderson of Raytheon Co., Portsmouth, R. I. Shown in Fig. 3, the circuit produces an output waveform whose phase is locked to the clock-signal driving assembly. A sequence of bridging voltage dividers are connected across the respective target outputs of the Beam-X tube or tubes, making up the basic counter chain. Each voltage divider is so adjusted that its output is appropriate to its angular position in the counting cycle, and the composite output of the voltage dividers is obtained by resistive summing.

Repeating the resistive phase formers with appropriate connections to the Beam-X tube target buses will yield other phases of the basic counting cycle frequency. In the circuit shown, additional phases can be developed at 36-degree increments.

This circuit can be applied in the development of multi-phase carrier voltages appropriate to synchroresolver-servo computing applications; in developing precise pulse vs sine-wave time relationships, such as are required in navigation and measurement techniques, and in developing stable phase relationships despite variations in clock frequency. Other applications include precise phase shifts, and generation of single or multiple-phase sine-wave signals.

ARITHMETIC ACCUMULATOR

-Fourth contest winner is an arithmetic accumulator circuit with an automatic carry control, submitted by Richard J. Bartek, of the General Motors Defense Research Labs

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Raytheon's RM3002 combines a light sensor and high-gain amplifier in one TO-18 package

Now, optical readout is simpler because one component replaces three. Raytheon's new RM3002 photo-Darlington, the third in a series of Darlington configurations, combines a lens window with an integral light-sensing amplifier. The result is extreme sensitivity in a very small package.

Raytheon's other Darlington amplifiers, without lens windows, include the RM3022, and, with an additional base lead for greater design freedom, the 2N998.

RM3002

Dark Current (I _{CEO})	25°C	Vce == 20 V	10 nanoA max.
Dark Current	150°C	Vce == 20 V	100 μA max.
Collector Dark Current (I _{CBO})	25°C	V св — 30 V	10 nanoA max.
Collector Dark Current	150°C	V св — 30 V	15 μA max.
Light Current Sensitivity (I _{CE})		Vce == 12 V	25 μA/ft. candle.

For technical data, price and delivery, write Raytheon Company, Semiconductor Division 350 Ellis Street, Mountain View, California.



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Wide range Model 829D calibrates AC and DC instruments quickly and at modest cost with certificated accuracy traceable to the National Bureau of Standards.

Employing TBS comparison standards with a repeatability of -reading within $\pm 0.1\%$, the Model 829D instrument calibration standard has a full scale, direct reading accuracy within $\pm 0.5\%$ and within $\pm 0.25\%$ using correction factors supplied for all ranges from 0.25 mV to 2000 volts and 2 µA to 20 amperes. Output frequency for AC calibration is same as input frequency; use-



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Most compact instrument calibration system is also mobile

Photo at left shows the Model 829D mounted on the Model 10 Test Equipment Cart which contains a Model 250 Variable Frequency Power Supply. Latter regulates 115/230-volt line source to $\pm 0.2\%$ for 5% line or 25% load change, with low distortion, and supplies calibration frequencies from 50 to 1000 c/s.

Performance is certified and guaranteed. Price of Model 829D for 115-volt operation is \$2950. f.o.b.



IEEE Show Booths 3115, 3117, 3119

in Goleta, California.

This circuit (see Fig. 4) is useful as the basic element in an arithmetic unit. The following multiply operation illustrates its operation. Assume that it is required to multiply 472 and 893. Clock time A is on. Pulses are applied to the circuit, representing 3 times 2 and the product 6 accumulates in tube A. This is read out through the and-or combination into storage as the leastsignificant part of the result.

Clock time *B* is turned on. Pulses are applied to tube B representing 3 times 7 plus 9 times 2, or a total of 39 pulses. The 9 is read out as the second least significant digit, and carry three propagates to tube C

Clock time C is turned on, and pulses enter tube C, representing 3 times 4 plus 9 times 7 plus 8 times 2, or 91 pulses. Adding the carry of 3 already present, actual total is 94. The 4 is stored as the third least significant digit of the answer, 9 is taken as carry to tube A.

Clock time A now returns, and 8 times 7 plus 9 times 4 plus the carry of 9, or 101, enters tube A. The next answer digit, 1 is stored, and 10 carries to tubes B and C. The final operation is 8 times 4 plus the carry of 10, or 42 during B time. These are both read out in turn as answers. The final result, 421,496 is now in storage. A total of 6 + 39 + 91 + 92 + 32, or 260 pulses were required to complete the operation.

Tester Checks Out Thermocouple Circuits

By SIGMUND MEIERAN Boeing Company, Seattle, Wash.

INSTRUMENT to check out thermocouple installations for thermal contact, electrical continuity and correct polarity, without causing any temperature change on the thermocouple junction, has been developed by the Boeing Company, Seattle.

Advantage is taken of the resistance difference between the thermocouple wires. The resistance, per 100 feet, of 28-gauge wire at 68 deg F varies from 6.489 ohms for copper to 266 ohms for Chromel-P. Thermocouples are often connected

NEW PORTABLE TRANSISTORIZED



Completely new from Singer Metrics is the Model TA-2 transistorized portable spectrum analyzer. To be unveiled at the IEEE Show, the TA-2 represents the first of a new series of all-solid-state PANORAMIC units. It is battery operated and easily portable. Its batteries recharge when AC-operated. The compact model TA-2 measures $8^{3}/4^{"}$ wide x 11" high x 18" deep. Its carefully designed solid-state modules provide a high order of reliability. The TA-2 with the AR-1 plug-in module is a sonic spectrum analyzer covering the frequency range from 20 cps to 25 kc. Additional modules will be available in the near future

for other frequency ranges. Thus, the one basic instrument will provide incomparable versatility for an extremely wide range of applications. The small size and portability of the new TA-2 with AR-1 module permits on-site analyses of noise and vibration in vehicles and other locations having severe space limitations. A $3'/_2'' \times 3'/_2''$ square CRT display provides quick-look capability, and the instrument is designed for high resolution, low drift, and ease of operation. See the all-new TA-2... and many other PANORAMIC instruments... dynamically demonstrated at Booth 3301-3303, IEEE Show. Full engineering attendance at booth.

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THERMOCOUPLE tester arrangement—Fig. 1



CLRCUIT diagram of thermocouple circuit tester—Fig. 2

to compensating and biasing networks to provide for the reference junction and common mode rejection; as a result, the output terminals have about the same resistance to ground. If the hookup is reversed, this is no longer the case, and an incorrect hookup can be detected by a resistance bridge.

The thermocouple installation tester, see Fig. 1, includes a potentiometer to complete the bridge, a zero-center microammeter connected between the potentiometer wiper and the metal structure on which the thermocouples are installed, a suitable battery for resistancebridge excitation, and a push button for protection of the microammeter and prevention of unnecessary battery drain. Circuit is shown in Fig. 2.

The potentiometer is adjusted to unbalance the bridge for a clockwise deflection of the microammeter. The magnitude of the deflection should equal that caused by a reversed thermocouple installation in counterclockwise direction. If the thermocouple is not making contact with the metal structure, there will SANBORN FLEXIBILITY – 7 channels – fm, direct record or any combination/plug-in, all solid-state circuitry/record-reproduce amplifiers on same card/4 speeds – 3³/₄ to 30 ips; 1⁷/₈ to 15 ips and 7¹/₂ to 60 ips optional / 7" high electronics available separately/optional extras include voice channel amplifier, digital input circuit, pushpull input coupler, precision footage indicator, loop adapter and remote control unit. AT AN UNMATCHED \$7200.





This new Sanborn/Ampex Model 2007 system conforms to accepted IRIG instrumentation standards, provides 1% system accuracy and bandwidths to 100,000 cps with direct recording, 10,000 cps with FM amplifiers. Max. error due to non-linearity is only $\pm 0.5\%$ on DC, $\pm 1\%$ on AC.

Basic system features include quickly interchanged, readily accessible printed circuit plug-in modules . . . flutter compensation by using one channel to compensate all others . . . alignment of all FM channels with built-in meter and selector switch, eliminating need for electronic counters . . . automatic squelch circuit . . . entire system in only 31" of rack panel space packaging in either mobile console shown or portable cases for tape transport and electronics.

System price of \$7200 includes 7-channel tape transport, transfer chassis, playback preamplifiers, power supply and 7 channels of FM Record/Reproduce electronics, housed in metal mobile cabinet. All prices F.O.B. Waltham, Mass., and subject to change without notice.

Get the complete specifications on this new Tape System — as well as 3 new types of Sanborn Data Amplifiers, 17" Multi-Trace Scope and other related instrumentation — from your local Sanborn Industrial Sales-Engineering Representative. Ask him for your copy of the complete Industrial Catalog.

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be no deflection. A broken thermocouple, or an open circuit with the thermocouple junction still connected to the metal structure, would give an excessive deflection, clockwise with the open circuit in the high-resistance wire and counterclockwise if the open circuit is in the low-resistance wire. Where thermocouple extension wires are used, the tester can distinguish between reversals of the thermocouples proper and reversals of either or both ends of the extension wires. Uncalled-for shorts or grounds will also give distinctive deflections.

The method lends itself to automatic-checkout or multiple thermocouple installations, and is especially useful for checking thermocouple installations on rocket engines and solid-propellant casings, where stimulation of thermocouples for checkout purposes is prohibited.

Effect of Disarmament on Space R&D to Be Studied

CAN ARMS CONTROL and disarmament agreement be circumvented by R&D activities? This is one of the questions to be studied by Aerospace Corporation under a \$215,000 contract from the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. The contract calls for an assessment of the nature and impact of possible controls on RDT&E of ballistic missile and space systems, inspection procedures and related recommendations.

Electron Beam Welder Studied for Space Use

AIR FORCE may supply orbital maintenance spacecraft with electron beam welders. To investigate this possibility it has awarded a \$340.-000 contract to Hamilton Standard division of United Aircraft. Experimental welding equipment will be built to perform tests under the high vacuum conditions of space. Narrow heat-affected zones and short cool-down periods would minimize sublimation, or evaporation of metals in space, giving the electronbeam process a major advantage over other welding methods, Hamilton Standard claims.



One microvolt not being much, it is reasonable to be efficient in the interest of the most usable signal. The circuit shown is efficient for several reasons readily apparent to a transformer engineer.

For one thing, the transformer secondary has four times the impedance of the more usual centertapped



CAPACITIVE BALANCE IS DIFFICULT WITH A CENTER TAP MODULATOR





HIGH LEVEL LOW LEVEL POOR INITIAL PERMEABILITY MAY LIMIT TRANSFORMER PERFORMANCE

modulator circuit, and this is one real good reason for using a DPDT chopper. (Engineers always seem to want higher impedances and lower noise levels.)

Low noise levels are also easier to obtain with DPDT, unless the chopper itself is noisy. It is rather simple to arrange the transformer primary in two identical halves, so that both primary leads are perfectly symmetrical to ground. It is considerably more difficult to provide this precise a balance when the center tap circuit is used. Chopper models 60 and 61, being also perfectly symmetrical as well as low noise, continue the perfect balance out to the input terminals of the amplifier. The net effect is remarkably good common mode rejection. Since the noise in these choppers is virtually non-existent, the recognition and use of signal levels of a few microvolts becomes feasible, even in strong noise fields.

The "initial" permeability of the input transformer core presents a problem. The permeability of some materials falls off seriously as the level approaches zero. The published curves of 80-20 nickel-iron show good permeability even at 0.1 gauss. One assumes hopefully it will still be good at .001 gauss. At impedances of 1,000 ohms the power level, E^2/R , is 10^{-15} watts, and the use of the high permeability alloys is mandatory. It helps to use more turns, too, since impedance varies as the square. Which is now full circle back to where we came in. Use a DPDT chopper.

We have much more information - it's yours for the asking.

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And extraordinarily sharp zener knees, a result of leakage rate that's less than 1/100th of the Mil Spec combined with extremely low impedance, provide voltage regulation at microamp current levels — permanently. Temperature characteristics? The wide ambient range of these devices means you have a temperature confidence level that's probably higher than anything else in the circuit. For example, these zeners can be instantly cycled from -190° to $+250^{\circ}$ C, again and again and again.

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Just one more thing. We do more than talk about Oxide Passivated Zeners. We ship them. Types 1N960A through 1N984A are in stock for immediate delivery. And that's probably the biggest deal of all.



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LINEARITY (%)	0.07
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INPUT IMPEDANCE (OHMS)	1500
INPUT POWER (W)	5.5
INPUT VOLTAGE (V)	115

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smashing the truth through the iron curtain

In the continuing cold war between West and East, one of the more powerful weapons the United States has is the around-the-clock broadcasts of news and commentary by the U. S. Information Agency. Heard in 36 languages, this broadcast operation known as the Voice of America is virtually the only means of getting the truth to millions behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains. Attesting to the success of the USIA program is the fact that the Communists use some 2,000 transmitters in an effort to block out free world broadcasts. To maintain and strengthen the Voice of America, the world's largest transmitting facility is now beaming programs overseas from Greenville, North Carolina. Building this facility was a joint effort by Continental Electronics Systems, Inc., and Alpha of Texas Inc., subsidiary of Collins Radio Co., with Continental responsible for the electronic aspects of the project. 📕 The Consolidated East Coast Facilities are at three sites totalling 6,000 acres of cleared timber land. Two transmitter sites and the receiving sites are 18 miles apart. Each of the transmitting sites has three 500,000 watt short wave transmitters supplied by Continental Electronics Manufacturing Company. Other transmitters include: Three 250,000 watt transmitters, three 50,000 watt and two 5,000 watt transmitters, for a combined total transmiting power of 4.82 million watts.



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readily extruded to form primary wire insulation, abrasion-resistant jackets, and thin wall tubing. And Kynar-insulated hook-up wire withstands the mechanical stresses imposed by high speed automatic wrap and assembly without deterioration.

Typical properties of 10-mil Kynar insulation extruded over AWG 24 solid soft copper conductor: Dielectric strength, volts..... 10,000 Insulation Resistance, meg-ohm/M.....>1,000 Cold bend, 1/2" dia., 1 lb. weight at -70°F, volts.. 8,000 Abrasion Resistance, Janco Tester grade 400 50 alumina, inches of tape..... Cut through, anvil at 90°, 350 gm. hours at > 500270°F..... Soldering test, flare back..... None Flammability.....self extinguishing Pennsalt Write for our new brochure and the names of nearby fabricators who supply Kynar. Chemicals Plastics Dept., PENNSALT CHEMICALS ESTABLISHED 1850 CORPORATION, 3 Penn Center, Phila. 2, Pa.

Components Meet Sales Challenge



IEEE SPECIAL

Electronics mart bigger, wares get better, and competition fiercer

EMPHASIS at the big electronics market place this year is to offer better devices and better materials in the face of stiff competition.

More electronics firms are scheduled to enter the electronics arena this year in the annual Coliseum contest to win favor for their products.

Many of the same words will be used to influence the electronics market. The particular device or material will claim advantage over adversary by claims of greater reliability, at lower cost, to overcome existing limitations, for more efficient utilization, at more critical operating temperatures, to improve circuit performance.

Familiar words ever. But fact of the matter is that more devices and better materials are now available to meet claims of superiority than in any other period of electronics' history.

Company know-how will be in evidence everywhere. But the same big problem still faces the user: How can he keep intelligently informed on available devices that can fit his needs?

Companies that best know how to keep engineers informed will have decided edge in capturing healthy share of a highly-competitive electronics market. Company selling products must develop more competence in technical sales know-how. Sales engineer will render knock-out blow when he learns not only to sell, but to educate. Two-pronged approach involves much more than merely supplying data-sheet information

Components Engineers:

YOUR GUIDE TO I-TRIPLE-E SESSIONS

Subject	IEEE Session	Date	Where Held
Antennas, (three sessions)	$\frac{17}{25}$	Mar 26, pm Mar 27, am Mar 27, pm	6 k 6 k 6 k
Audio Component Fabrication Component Horizons Components, Miniature Component Reliability	$ \begin{array}{r} 46 \\ 22 \\ 28 \\ 12 \\ 15 \end{array} $	Mar 28, am Mar 26, pm Mar 27, am Mar 26, am Mar 26, am	b c c b
Computer Components Electron Devices Microelectronics	5 20 52	Mar 25, pm Mar 26, pm Mar 28, pm	d c e
Microwaves, (three sessions)	36 43 51	Mar 27, pm Mar 28, am Mar 28, pm	C C C
Semiconductors Ultrasonics (two sessions)	11 11 19	Mar 26, am Mar 26, am Mar 26, pm	e f f

am sessions begin at 10 am; pm sessions begin at 2:30 pm

(a) Waldorf Astoria, Starlight Roof

(c) Waldorf Astoria, Sert Room

(d) Waldorf Astoria, Empire Room

(e) N. Y. Coliseum, Faraday Hall

(f) Waldorf Astoria, Jade Room



CHARACTERS of new Nixie readout tube are only 0.310-in. high. Circuit can be applied to many common transistors

on his company's product. Sales engineer must trigger user in applications, and "provide user with what he wants, not what his company has to sell" (see ELECTRONICS, May 11, 1962, p 57).

Here are some of the devices and materials, that will be shown at this year's I-Triple-E show. Device engineers may want to find out more about these components for their particular applications:

READOUT tubes are smaller this year. Miniature electronic readout tube, shown by Burroughs, displays numeral 0 to 9. Characters are 0.310 inch high. Object of mechanical design of new Nixie tube is to provide minimum readout space when groups of tubes are mounted together. Complete tendigit display of in-in. characters occupies less than five inches of panel width and 3-in. of behindpanel space when units are connected to the activating circuit.

OPTICAL meter relay, featured by Assembly Products Inc. may be biggest item in their line. Device uses a combination of fiber optics and a reflecting disk. Relay obtains almost instantaneous control action at set point, a dead band of 0.25 percent of full scale or less, and low price. Units can be pro-

⁽b) N. Y. Coliseum, Marconi Hall



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Eight years ago instrumentation tape of Du Pont MYLAR* polyester film appeared on the scene and set new standards of reliability. Naturally enough, people whose needs called for a magnetic tape of highest performance couldn't risk a tape other than MYLAR. Now, other polyester films are beginning to appear. They are not all the same: MYLAR is a polyester film, but other polyester films are not MYLAR. In the past you could safely assume you were getting MYLAR when you specified "polyester base". *Today you cannot*. There's only one way to be sure you're getting the MYLAR you've used and trusted for magnetic tapes of proven reliability: specify **MYLAR** by name. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), 10452 Nemours Bldg., Wilmington 98, Delaware.

*Du Pont's registered trademark for its polyester film.



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electronics • March 15, 1963

1962 1961 1960

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MALLORY WET SLUG TANTALUM CAPACITORS



8 different types, including ratings up to 200°C. Rating for rating, they often have far smaller size and lower cost than other tantalum capacitor types. Reliability and performance backed by 12 years of production experience. Write for data. This man-size stack is representative of records that are kept five years on every XT tantalum capacitor we produce. There's a point to all of this paper work. This is evidence that every XT capacitor has passed the most critical examination at every phase of production. Our engineers analyze the numbers that go on these log sheets . . . and if characteristics show a trend toward specification limits, they can take immediate action to head off trouble *before* it starts.

Careful testing, both during production and on every finished capacitor, is a key part of the advanced techniques we have engineered into our Greencastle plant . . . the first to be built specifically for tantalum capacitor manufacturing. Typical result: our XT series have performed over 45,000 hours on life test. Mallory Capacitor Company, Indianapolis 6, Indiana—a division of P. R. Mallory & Co. Inc.

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HEAVY-DUTY switch will be displayed by Hickock Electric Instru-

New Design for Planar Devices



LEAF configuration is claimed to improve performance of planar transistors for medium power, medium frequency range

ANALYSIS of various configurations of existing planar transistors, conducted by Bendix, has resulted in a new surface design of planar devices. Bendix now claims optimum design performance for planar types in medium power, medium frequency range. Company now offers device that is said to be particularly important for amplifiers and switching applications, claims device that can handle heavier current, with improved reliability factors.

Basically what Bendix has done is to design a planar transistor that has a larger emitter area, larger contact area, and say they have improved contacts.

Leaf design, shown above has eliminated sharp corners, which may reduce leakage problems. Circuit design engineer attending IEEE will have an opportunity to evaluate results of beta gain, saturation voltage, and temperature storage effects that can minimize reliability of contacts.

CONTACTS—Leaf configuration, shown in above photo, was developed by Robert L. Reber and Albert Schrob. Photo shows top contact connected to white emitter contact area; and lower base contact. Grey areas adjacent to emitter and base contact areas are non conducting layers.

Bendix says leaf design has reduced: collector-base cutoff current, emitter-base cutoff current, collector capacitance, collector saturation voltage, emitter saturation voltage. Company also says gain-band width product is higher and gain at high collector voltage is improved. Company also says breakdown voltages are unchanged.



For ten years Computer Control Company, Inc. has designed, developed and delivered a broad range of specialized digital systems. Their reputation for highquality and high-reliability are well known. They insist on reliable components throughout. We at Paktron are well aware of our obligation to meet their exacting requirements of small size, high reliability and economy.

For high quality and outstanding performance, specify Paktron Miniature Molded Mylar* capacitors.



ment. Company calls item cardprogrammed automatic, heavyduty switch, applicable in traffic control and other heavy-use equipment.

SOLID TANTALUM capacitor is shown by Kemet Co., Div. of Union Carbide. They call it C series of their epoxy-molded solid-tantalum capacitor line. This is in cylindrical form. Component has application in any welded module construction item.

EPOXY GLASS laminates claimed to have higher peel strengths which are consistent in most applications, are being shown by General Electric's Laminated Products Department. Company feels product is significant advance.

BRUSHLESS d-c motor, shown by Globe Industries, Dayton, has inverter mounted integrally right on blower. Unit is one and one-half inches long. Device is claimed to be half the size of anything now on the market.

PRECISION THERMISTORS, now available from Yellow Springs Instrument Co., Ohio, show high degree of sophistication. Most of company's output is directed toward laboratory markets with a substantial portion in the area of temperature measurement and control. Company has aimed at determining basic limitations on operating temperatures. Company cites thermistor that has operated at 1,200 C for six months with no evidence of degradation of characteristics.

CRYSTAL CAN relay, shown by Babcock Electronics, is designed for low-profile mounting. Halfsize crystal can features high sensitivity and durability, company says. Coil operation requires only 175-mw pull-in power to switch any load from dry circuit to 2 amps. Unlike conventional relay motor arrangement, armature is located inside the coil, the region of highest flux density.

CONNECTOR called Ultrekon will be displayed by Cinch Manufacturing Co., Chicago. Unit was developed primarily for military and HALL-ISTOR

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tomputation control COMPLETE LINE OF HALL EFFECT PRODUCTS

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Today's line of ISC HALL*ISTOR products represents over ten years' research, development and application engineering on Hall effect components for a broad range of detection, measurement, computation and control applications. Many of these probes, pick-ups, multipliers, modulators, tape heads. and other devices have been in production and actual service for five years or more.

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QUALIFIES to new MIL-R-27208A

The RT-12, or "thin case" style, as called out by MIL-R-27208A, is the only 1" rectilinear, wirewound trimmer potentiometer that is MILapproved for future designs.

The popular Atohm Model 120, shown above, meets this new spec mechanically and electrically.* Furthermore, the Model 120 has a 2-watt capability, 20% better resolution, an operating temperature range of -65°C to +200°C, a superior mechanical design, and other features which give it exceptional accuracy and reliability.

Atohm has manufactured the Model 120 for $3\frac{1}{2}$ years, and is one of only two manufacturers who have been making this style for an extended period. All other manufacturers must re-tool to meet the new spec.

ATOHM lab approved to qualify to MIL-R-27208A

The Defense Electronics Supply Agency (formerly ASESA) has granted approval to the Atohm lab to qualify parts to this long-awaited MIL spec. Since July, 1962, all Atohm MIL-type trimmers have been tested to MIL-R-27208A. Systematic random samples of production units are given complete tests (Group II) including shock, vibration and load life, to determine that production lots continue to meet or exceed the spec.

Specify Atohm for thoroughly tested, field proven trimmers...at no extra cost. When desired, Atohm provides a Certificate of Conformance without charge.

*But not dimensionally. The Model 120 is smaller. So, when preparing house specs and specification control drawings, use maximum dimensions where possible. Write for reproducible transparency with shadow area drawing for RT-12 style.

ATOHM ELECTRONICS



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aerospace applications. Connection is claimed to approach reliability of an uninterrupted conductor, with functional flexibility that doubles its usefulness. Contacts can be bonded for permanent connection in circuit—either by wire-wrapping or welding. Avail-



CONNECTOR can be used with single or double-sided printed circuit board, or for direct mounting of welded modules (Cinch Manufacturing)

able for either rack-and-panel or cable-to-chassis installation, Ultrekon can accommodate solid or stranded wire, or tape cable.

BERYLLIA ceramics will be featured by American Lava, Chattanooga, Tenn. Company will show thin flat substrates for microminiature applications. Beryllia has dielectric constant about threequarters that of dense alumina and a Te value almost twice that of alumina.

CHOPPER of double-pole, doublethrow design, is said to be smallest on market, according to Airpax. Company also claims noise level of new electro-mechanical chopper is lowest available—less than 25 microvolts into a megohm load. Company quotes small-quantity delivery of four to eight weeks, says unit is competitively priced.

VITREOUS ENAMEL resistor with new coating is singled out as best component offered by Ohmite this year. Unit has precise dimen-CIRCLE 121 ON READER SERVICE CARD > March 15, 1963 • electronics

120 CIRCLE 120 ON READER SERVICE CARD



How Sylvania produced a IOO-watt TWT in a PPM package...in only 4 months

Our microwave engineers pride themselves on being able to redesign an existing traveling-wave tube in a short time to meet new specifications of a customer. "Quick reaction," they call it.

In the case of our 100-watt CW X-band tube, the reaction took only four months something of a record for a power increase of such magnitude. They started with a pulsed Sylvania tube of 10 watts average power, modified the internal structure, and incorporated a new helix design. The result is a whopping 100-watt CW output that system designers have been needing for ECM, long-range space communications, and special equipment for testing high-power components.

"Quick reaction" means being able to come up with fast solutions and render on-the-spot engineering assistance. And it requires production lines that can handle either long runs of standards or small runs of special-purpose tubes. That's exactly the way we are set up—a result of our work on the B-58 "Hustler" tube program.

Care to give us a try on your travelingwave tube requirements?

Write to Microwave Device Division, Sylvania Electric Products Inc., P.O. Box 87, Buffalo, New York.

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NEW CAPABILITIES IN: ELECTRONIC TUBES . SEMICONDUCTORS . MICROWAVE DEVICES . SPECIAL COMPONENTS . DISPLAY DEVICES

Dilemma: true RMS-measuring instruments are lowimpedance, delicate, and damage-prone devices. Increase their sensitivity and they slow down. VTVMs, conversely, measure true RMS of pure sine waves only. Resolution: trio/lab's superb combination of high im-

pedance, sensitivity, and overload immunity — the new Model 120 AC Voltmeter. The trick is turned by driving a laboratory-standard electrodynamometer by an ultralinear, high-impedance amplifier, gain-stabilized by negative current-feedback to better than 0.1%.

Results: 0.25% true RMS accuracy, 10MV-500V full-scale sensitivity, 50-2,000 CPS frequency range — regardless of time, temperature, or line fluctuations. Convenience and peace of mind for you, too: the Model 120 reads out *directly* from a 7" edge-indicating, mirror-backed scale; it can be overloaded only by malicious mischief. Put this original concept in instrumentation — derived from trio/lab's 8 pioneering years in producing "buildins" — to work for you. \$985 ships the portable Model 120-1, or the rack-mounted 120-7, from stock.

Secondary-Standard Accuracy

½% true RMS-direct reading



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sional accuracy, maintained over wide heat range. Ohmite says they will display more items this year than they have for a long time.

REED SWITCH, shown by General Electric Receiving Tube Department is $\frac{1}{10}$ in. in diameter, has



SMALL reed switch is only 0.1-in. in diameter, each has switch arms of equal length (General Electric)

glass length about 4 in. long. Switch arms of equal length permit both arms to move under influence of magnet. Switch is normally open, but can be magnetbiased to use normally closed. Firm has started sampling prospective customers.

STEPPER MOTOR, size 8, claimed to increase pulse potential, is featured by Wright Division of Sperry Rand. Motor provides torque at 90 degrees in excess of one ounce inch. Step motor employs magnetic detenting, thus eliminating shock loading and wear on mechanical detent mechanisms.

RELAY shown by Phillips Control Company has special armature for more efficient utilization of the magnetic field. Design includes single diagonally-mounted coil. single stamping for integral return spring and backstop. Company also specializes in telephone and power relays.

IMPROVED Alnico 8 material, featured by General Magnetic Corp., is guaranteed to 1,600 osesteds and a max vh of 5.25 million. Magnetic version of Alnico 5 is not for sale as yet. It will run in the order of 8 to 8.5 million vh. Crystallized version of Alnico 5 grows in spaghetti-like bunch.

SILICON RECTIFIERS, featured by International Rectifier, are designed to meet NEMA standards and operate with high reliability in electro-chemical processing and general industrial service. Devices have voltage ratings to 900-y repetitive prv, 1200-v transient prv. current ratings to 250 amps continuous, and 4,500 amps peak one cycle surge current capability. Five types cover prv range from 650 to 900 volts and have stable reverse characteristics under alternating and direct voltage over temperature range from -40 to 200 C.

RESONANT RELAY of self-holding type, is recent development of Mallory Timers Co. Contact action is prevented until a critical operating point has been reached as a result of a signal being present on the coil of proper frequency, power and duration. At instant of operation, resonant reed is pulled away from the magnetic fulcrum and held solidly to an operating gap. Associated circuit contacts are closed with a positive snap action.

TRIM CAPACITORS, displayed by JFD Electronics, are fixed capacitors of 5-pf and 6-pf values with variable temperature coefficients. Diffused quartz dielectric units are designed for control of frequency variations due to temperature changes from -55 to 200 C. Capacitance variation is $\pm 1,000$ parts per million per deg C.

TRAVELING WAVE tube mount, shown by Calvert Electronics, elimnates need for external leads. The N4047 mount has an ejector bar and socket built in. The twt is designed for use between 5.8 and 7.2 Gc, and has a nominal gain of 43 db, 5-w output, typical saturation output power of 12 w, noise figure of 30 db, and a gain flatness of 0.01 db per one Mc measured over a 50-Mc range.

MINIATURE ceramic vacuum relay, shown by Jennings Radio, is







EMCOR II Modular Enclosures provide a major breakthrough in full functional utilization of available enclosure space. No matter what face-side or front-that you select-each provides the most favorable housing area for your precision instrumentation. A variety of standard component modifications and/or variations offer each customer product individuality. A custom look is achieved through a choice of recessed, flush or extended panel mountings; single or double width frames, pontoon bases and side panels; assorted customer nameplate styles; aluminum trim or grillwork extrusions (customer's own design extrusions or trim can be readily utilized) and externally removable side panels. Stimulate your imagination, request full details today!



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We don't know why anyone would want to slice a light bulb up like an onion. But we do think it is an awfully good demonstration of the Airbrasive's ability to cut hard brittle materials. Imagine, for example, cutting precision slivers like these with a mechanical tool!

This unique industrial tool is doing jobs that were up to now considered impossible. Its secret lies in its superfine jet of gas-propelled abrasive particles that are capable of precision cutting without shock, heat or vibration. Thus the most fragile materials can be shaped, drilled, abraded, or cleaned with complete safety.

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designed to operate at 2,500 volts. Yet device is only 1_{16}^{2} -in. long and weighs only one ounce. At 16 Mc, the relay is rated at 4 amps rms and 2,500 volts withstand voltage. Unit was designed for high-volume production.

NICKEL-CADMIUM batteries, shown by Sonotone, are available in polystyrene and nylon cases. Batteries have vented cells, are made up in more than 100 standard and special configurations. Cells weigh from one pound to 21 pounds.

SENSOR for low-temperature controlled systems, displayed by Electronics Div. of Carborundum, has maximum temperature sensitivity of -55 C to 105 C. Company will also show 24, 115 and 220-v ignitors for the first time. Devices serve as replacements for wire elements, spark plugs and automatic standby pilots. In typical test, an ignitor, operated on a cyclic test 30 sec on, 90 sec off, indicated the following surface temperatures: 2,362 F; and after 240,000 cycles, 2,280 F.

TWO NEW time-delay proximity switch systems and a new two-position multi-pole rotary switch with snap-acting switch elements will be shown by Honeywell's Micro Switch Division. Time-delay systems are especially valuable to show when an object has been in a specified position for a certain length of time, or to indicate when production lines have slowed or stopped, or when parts jam. Both systems respond to ferromagnetic material within the detection range of the sensor without physical contact. Each system is available with three amplifier models that overlap the time delay from 01 to 30 seconds.

FOAMED TEFLON FEP, just developed by DuPont, permits dielectric constant below 2.0. Resulting dielectric constant depends upon percent void, can be in order of 1.5 or 1.6. Fluorocarbon resins as a solid material have dielectric constants in range of 2 05 to 2.20. In new foamed FEP, air or an inert gas displaces the solid FEP during the foaming process Resulting dielectric constant is reduced as the degree of foaming is increased.

Foam was developed by DuPont in cooperation with several of its



Now for Line and Core Driving . . . MOTOROLA'S NEW 2N238I-82



the 2N2381-82

WILL SWITCH 200 mA IN 40 NSEC TYP. WILL SWITCH AT CURRENTS AS HIGH AS ¹/₂ AMP

Motorola has designed two entirely new germanium epitaxial PNP transistors for advanced line and core driver applications . . . for driving pulses on co-axial or resistance lines, or as line drivers for read-out and memory units.

These devices, types 2N2381 and 2N2382, cover a switching current range from 100 mA to 500 mA. They feature a typical 200 mA switching time of only 40 nsec (67 nsec max.).

See for yourself, by comparing specifications and by trying them in your present circuit, how the 2N2381 and 2N2382 compare with the transistors you are now using.

For additional information on these new Motorola highcurrent transistors, contact your nearest Motorola District Sales Office or Distributor or write: Motorola Semiconductor Products Inc., Technical Information Department, Box 955, Phoenix 1, Arizona.

COMPARE THESE PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS					
Туре	BVCEO	BVCED	V _{CE (141)} @ I _C / I _B	t _{on} *	t _{OFF} *
2N2381	30	15	.4 @ 200/20	10 nsec	20 nsec
2N2382	45	20	.4 @ 200/20	10 nsec	20 nsec
2N1204	20	15	.5 @ 200/20	15 nsec	25 nsec
2N1495	40	25	.3 @ 200/20	15 nsec	30 nsec
2N2099	25	12	.6 @ 200/10	16 nsec	50 nsec
2N2100	40	20	.5 @ 200/10	16 nsec	50 nsec
2N2173	25	15	.5 @ 200/10	16 nsec	40 nsec

*All types measured in the same circuit at 200 mA ($I_{B1} = 40 \text{ mA}$; $I_{B2} = 40 \text{ mA}$)







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wire and cable customers. New material offers two basic advantages over solid materials: the external diameter and cable weight can be significantly reduced for a given conductor size. Also internal conductor can be increased in size and still keep the external diameter the same. Advantage of the larger conductor is added mechanical strength and less electrical copper losses. While a vacuum provides the lowest possible dielectric constant with a value of 1.0, it can be approximated by air and certain other gases. Although the mechanical properties of tensile strength, elongation, and crush resistance are generally lowered, foamed FEP with good balance of mechanical and electrical properties is being produced by several ccmpanies. Manufacturers of wire and cable insulated with foamed FEP include: Brand-Rex Div. of American Enka Corp., Surprenant Div. of ITT, Microdot Corp., and Times Wire & Cable Co.

CADMIUM sulphide photoconductor cells, used for industrial control and lighting applications, will be displayed by Sylvania. Units are one-half inch in diam, offer cell resistance, at 2 fc, from 750 through 16,000 ohms.

THREE ELECTRON tubes for the home entertainment market are being introduced by ITT. The tubes are two 9-pin miniature audio amplifiers, ECLL800 (6KH8) and ELL80, and a 9-pin miniature voltage indicator, EM84A. The first tube provides push-pull audio amplification and phase inversion in a single envelope. The second tube is designed for use as a twin-channel audio-frequency output tube in stereo amplifiers, recorders, and radios, as well as for push-pull or single-ended circuits. The last tube, the EM84A, is a miniature, sensitive, voltage indicator.

COLD CATHODE counters, introduced by Baird-Atomic, are two new Dekatron glow transfer types. At same time company will introduce packaged transistor drive circuits for all double-pulse types. One new counting tube is a selector type **GS10J** with a low striking voltage, 150 v; a low pulse amplitude, 24 v; and a maximum counting rate, 1 Kc.

Soniline Magnetostrictive Delay Lines 4 TO 20,000 MICROSECONDS

			-	ARD	~ ~		INE			LS	In the concernent	
3C Soniline Model	S-33A	S-33A-1	S-44A	S-66A	\$-66B	S-778	S-88A	S-88B	S-99A	S-99B	S-99C	S-99D
Delay Range (µsec)	4-14	4-14	Max. 1000	Max. 1500	Max. 2000	Max. 2200	Max. 3500	Max. 6500	Max. 4500	Max. 9000	Max. 15,000	Max. 20,000
Case Size L x W x H (Inches)	5 x 1 x 7/18	5 x 1 x 1/1#	31/4 x 31%+ x %+	41/4 x 47/e x 7/e	11/4 x 47/6 x 3/4	4½ × 5½ × ¾	6 x 7 x %4	6 x 7 x 1/4	9½ x 10½ x ¾	9½ × 10½ × ¾	91/3 x 101/3 x 1	9% x 10% x 1
imum Storage Capacit RZ (Binary Bits)	28	28	1000	1500	2000	2200	3500	5000	4500	9000	10,000	10,000
Bit Rate RZ (Megacycles)	0-2	0-2	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-0.8	0-1	0-1	0-0.7	0-0.5
INPUT												
V-in.(Volts)	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	25	25
I-ín. (MA)	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	80	80
Z-in. (12)	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
L-in (µH)	15	15	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	60	60
Pulse Width (usec)	0.20	0.20	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8
se & Fall Time (µsec)	0.05	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
OUTPUT							2411					
V-out (MV)	70	20	20	20	10	10	10	10	10	5	5	2
Z-out (!?)	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000
L-out (#H)	80	80	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	300	300
Z) Pulse Width (usec)	0.5 ±0.05	0.5 ± 0.05	1.0 ± 0.1	1.0 ±0.1	1.0 ± 0.1	1.0 ± 0.1	1.0 ±0.15	1.25 ±0.15	1.0 ± 0.15	1.0 ±0.2	2.0 ±0.2	2.0 ±0.2
Signal to Spurious Noise (Static)	10:1	10:1	10:1	10:1	10:1	10:1	10:1	10:1	10:1	10:1	8:1	6:1
Signal to Spurious Noise (Dynamic)	5:1	5:1	5:1	5:1	5:1	5:1	4:1	4:1	5:1	4:1	4:1	3:1
MECHANICAL												
Volume (Cu. In.)	2.2	2.2	5.5	9.4	15.6	18.6	18.4	31.5	43.5	75	100	150
Weight (lbs.)	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.25	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.4
Mounts*	TS	TS	TBI	TBI	TBI	TBI	TBI	TBI	EMTI	EMTI	EMTI	EMTI
ENVIRONMENTAL												
pt. Temp. Range (°C)	0-80	0-80	0-55	0-55	0-55	0-55	0-55	0-55	0-55	+10 to +40	+10 to +40	+10 to +40
ax. Delay Change Due o Temperature (µsec)	±0.04	±.005	±0.1	±0.1	±0.1	±0.1	±0.1	±0.15	±0.1	±0.1	±0.2	±0.3
Non-operating) Shock	50 g, 11 ms	50 g, 11 ms	50 g, 11 ms	50 g. 11 ms	50 g, 11 ms	50 g, 11 ms	50 g. 11 ms	50 g, 11 ms	Normal Handling	Normal Handling	Normal Handling	Normal Handling
Vibration (Non-operating)	20 g, 5-2000 cps	20 g.	20 g. 5-2000 cps			Normal Handling						

ON REQUEST - LIBRARY OF INFORMATION ON DELAY LINES

HOW TO USE — An extensive collection of technical notes describes a variety of typical digital applications for magnetostrictive delay lines including storage, sequential buffering, crossand auto-correlation, signal compression and expansion, and video signal analysis [] HOW TO SPECIFY — 20-Page technical booklet discusses specification of magnetostrictive delay lines for digital applications. Details include: capabilities and limitations, principles of operation, modulation techniques, test patterns and effects of temperature [] HOW TO ORDER — 3C Catalog MDL-1 details complete line of standard Soniline models. Order form included.



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MODEL 540A

PARTIAL SPECIFICATIONS-MODEL 540A

VOLTAGE Ranges	TRANSFER ACCURACY 5 cps 20KC 50KC 100KC 500KC
0.5V	★ ±0.02% → ★ ±0.05%
1-10V	★ ±0.02% →>
20-50V	★±0.02% → ±0.2%
100-500V	★ ±0.03% →
1000V	±0.05%

Voltage Ranges: 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50, 100, 200, 300, 500, and 1000 V.

(Note: A voltage from $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ times the voltage specified by the range selector may be accurately measured. The absolute maximum voltage which may be safely applied is 1000 V DC or 1000 V RMS AC). Price: \$795.00.

frequency range of the 540A can be extended to 50 megacycles by using the Model A55 thermal converters. Current measurements from 2.5 ma to 10A can be made with the 540A by utilizing the Fluke Model A40 current shunts.

MODEL A55 THERMAL CONVERTERS offer frequency specifications to 50MC with complete coverage of the voltage range (from 0.25 to 50 VAC) provided in nine individual converter units.

Great care has been taken in the electrical design and packaging of these units to provide accuracy comparable to NBS standards under less than ideal conditions of temperature, humidity, and vibration enabling them to be used in production areas as well as in the standards or development laboratory.

PARTIAL SPECIFICATIONS-MODEL A55

VOLTA RATIN		TRA	NSFER A	CCURACY	r
	5 cps	1MC	10MC	30MC	50MC
	<u> </u>			//\	/
0.5V	± 0.03	1% ±0.0	01% +0.	5% +1.	50%
1-10V	±0.03	1% ±0.0	03% ±0.3	$10\% \pm 0.1$	10%
20-50V	±0.01	% ±0.	05% ±0.	10%	

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MODEL 550A TRANSFER STANDARD

incorporates: a four dial Lindeck potentiometer, DC reference supply, polarity reversing switch and terminals for external galvanometer. A complete set of accessories is included at no additional cost for convenient interconnection of Models 550A and A55 in any suitable measurement configuration. Price: \$395.00.

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PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES



DIP-SOLDERING is used to connect pins of Burndy plug having right-angle configuration to circuit board interconnecting RCA Micro-Modules, also dip-soldered. Packaging scheme facilitates micromin system production and also achieves operational advantages. Further refinements of technique to be discussed at IEEE



Topics include packaging, quality, welding, thin films

UPWARDS of a dozen papers on production techniques are to be discussed at forthcoming IEEE convention during various techni-

Variety Spices IEEE Topics

cal sessions. As a result, variety in topics rather than any particular topic trend seems to be the keynote. A panel will discuss assembly of pellet components.

Packaging is of top interest. Development, testing and low-cost production of basic elements used in microelectronic systems appears



A-C RESISTANCE of deposited resistor is measured by ohmmeter and limit bridge to control process end point

to be reaching the point where they can be integrated into reliable, maintainable, low-cost packages.

This is theme of a paper by Michael Lazar of Burndy entitled "Case Histories in the Field of Microelectronic Packaging." He deals with several solutions to problems of package integration concerning: interconnections, power supplies, grounding, shielding, air cooling, mechanical mounting, module polarization and guidance. As indicated by title, Lazar will describe experiences in micro packaging at Burndy and RCA. He says that we are witnessing three microminiature revolutions: (1) microminiaturization of discrete components, (2) thin-film integrated circuitry, (3) semiconductor integrated circuitry. No one now knows, says Lazar, whether any one approach will supplant the other two, whether marriages will take place, or whether each

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EFFECT of process variables on glass bearing ceramic-to-metal welds must be evaluated on basis of recent discovery that glass migrates from ceramic into porous molybdenum coating

will retain its own place. Right now component standardization does not exist, compounding the problems of mechanical packaging and electrical interconnection of systems. These are not likely to be solved easily by use of standard techniques, he says.

One problem is keeping number of connections to a minimum while maintaining module replaceability and system adaptability to incorporation of new microminiature modules. A packaging technique intended to meet this problem is shown in an accompanying illustration. Modules shown are RCA Micro-Modules developed for U.S. Signal Corps. They consist of wafer-mounted components interconnected with soldered riser wires that protrude from the encapsulated modules for mounting to double-sided printed circuit boards by dip-soldering. Board circuitry interconnects modules and Ultra-Miniature Printed Circuit connector developed by Burndy for U.S. Signal Corps. UPC plug uses three tiers of goldplated pins of 0.028-inch diameter on 0.100 inch centers, formed in a right-angle configuration and molded in a one-piece plastic body. Plug body is mounted to board with its pins dip-soldered to board circuitry. Large pins at each end

polarize and guide plug into receptacle. Receptacle is also a onepiece molded housing containing gold-plated Beryllium-copper sockets which provide round pins in back for termination to the interconnecting wiring. Wire termination is accomplished by tool-wrapping small gauge solid wires to terminal pins and soldering.

CERAMIC-METAL SEALS-Relative importance of sintering rate, furnace atmosphere, particle size, impurities, glassy-phase metal wetting of metal and peak temperature in making ceramic-to-metal seals will be pointed-out by Sanford S. Cole of Mitronics. In a paper entitled "Basic Mechanisms Affecting Ceramic Seals", he says that different sealing techniques are based on different physical laws. Four techniques provide four categories of seals: (1) glassbearing ceramics coated with a refractory metal, (2) non-glassy ceramics coated with a refractory metal, (3) seals which adhere as result of chemical formation of molybdenum aluminate compounds, (4) active metal seals.

Since most ceramic-metal seals are in first category, Cole concentrates his discussion on techniques and associated physical laws in making these seals. Adherence of

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these sears, says Cole, was first believed to be the result of chemical compounds. However, recent work indicates that glass migrates from the ceramic into the porous molybdenum coating. Conclusions on effect of process variables on seal quality must be based on this phenomena. Initial heating of molybdenum-coated glass-bearing ceramic, he says, results in some metal-surface oxidation and with increasing temperature sintering of molybdenum occurs, but when glass migration begins, sintering is arrested.

At this point, laws of surface chemistry and wetting come into play in forming seal. Peak sintering temperature is of importance only insofar as it effects contact angles of ceramic and metal. Once complete wetting by molted glass is achieved further temperature control has limited meaning.

QUALITY WELDING — Developments in high-temperature circuit techniques have made new conductor materials available for interconnecting wiring that make welding of electronic circuit interconnections more feasible. So says F. A. Lally of the Boeing Company in his paper "A Program of Quality Assurance for Welded Electronic Circuitry." This in turn, says Lally, achieves savings in weight and equipment space.

But, despite growing activity in welding of electronic circuitry extremely little reliability data exists. However, says Lally, one study by C. J. Heslin of Raytheon Company shows that while the future goal for mean-time-betweenfailures of soldered joints is 100,000,000 hours, weld-joint reliability exceeds 552,000,000 hours.

Another study by Heslin indicates a possible 20 to 1 improvement in reliability when using welded rather than soldered joints. However, says Lally, in order to achieve this improvement, welding machines have to be preadjusted to predetermined pressure and energy settings. Operators then only align leads and energize welding circuit, eliminating factor of varying operator skills.

At Boeing, a welded-wire-packaging-technique program evaluates welding machinery on the basis of welding-current discharge

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Testing of welds is performed under the program using torsionshear testing. Iso-strength diagrams have been developed in which weld strength is plotted as a function of electrode pressure and electrical energy. This was done for each combination of materials used in production welding of wire leads. This plot shows an iso-strength line representing a breaking-strength that 90 percent of welds made at a particular force and energy setting should exceed.

DEVACUATION CONTROL-New technique for controlled devacuation of television tubes to prevent and contain implosions without using glass or plastic shields will be described by Burton W. Spear and Darryl E. Powell of Owens-Illinois Technical Cen-



IMPLOSION resistance during devacuation is provided by television tube envelope permanently reinforced with steel bands, resins and glass fiber

Kimcode (KImble ter. Called Method for COntrolled DEvacuation) this is a manufacturing approach for building tubes so that tube envelopes are reinforced with steel bands, resins, and glass fibre. The tube is thus made highlyresistant to implosion during devacuation. At the same time, technique Kimcode reportedly permits elimination of safety window in front of tube as in bonded or tempered glass construction. Supposedly, it will simplify pro-



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The BIRD Model 8890 TERMALINE Coaxial RF Load Resistor is a portable, general purpose 50-ohm coaxial load. It provides an accurate, non-radiating termination for RF transmission lines.

The Model 8890 uses BIRD "OC" Ouick-Change Connectors to accommodate any standard series of coaxial line fittings. Female Type LC (illustrated) is normally supplied. Continuous power rating for the Model 8890 utilizing normal air convection cooling is 2500 watts. With accessory blower Model BA-88, this power rating is doubled to 5000 watts continuous duty.

SPECIFICATIONS	BIRD Model 8890 TERMALINE
Resistance:	50 ohms nominal
Power rating:	2.5 KW (air convection cooled)
	5 KW with BA-88 Blower accessory
VSWR:	1.1 max. 0-1000 mc
Weight:	33 pounds net (with blower 49 pounds)
Ambient Air Tem- perature Range:	-40° C to $+45^{\circ}$ C.
Blower Model BA-88	:115V, 50/60 cy, 27w

NOTE: Other models available in this series are: Model 8891 with 31/8" EIA flanged line connector Model 8892 with 15%" EIA flanged line connector

Prices, F.O.B.	Factory:
Model 8890	\$410
Model 8891	425
Model 8892	415
Model BA-88	250

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ELECTRONIC CORPORATION 30303 Aurora Rd., Cleveland 39 (Solon), Ohio CHurchill 8-1200 TWX 216-248-6458 CABLE : BIRDELEC Western Representatives : O. H. Brown Co. P. O. Box 128, Palo Alto, Cal. • Phone 321-8867 (415) 3600 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 43, Cal. • Phone 383-4443 (213) duction of television sets, which will be lighter and cost less.

HIGH-DENSITY FABRICATION -Aerospace Division of Martin-Marietta will have two authors describing welding and encapsulating techniques for high-density packaging. In their paper, S. Maszy and H. Uglione will discuss economical methods for preparation of molds for encapsulating modules to be used in such packaging. Also they will talk about encapsulating material selection.

THIN-FILM RESISTORS — Vacuum evaporation and desposition of nichrome onto various planar substrates with different surface characteristics to form resistor elements with varying characteristics is topic advanced by H. J. Degenhart and I. H. Pratt of U.S. Army Electronics R & D Laboratory. Among factors measured was effect of substrate surface roughness.

PELLET PANEL - Application and assembly of pellet microcomponents into systems will be discussed at a panel moderated by S. M. Stuhlbarg of Mallory. The panel consisting of representatives from a number of both user and supplier companies has been organized because of increasing interest among design and packaging engineers in pellet microcomponents. This interest reportedly has been aroused by advantages such as: design flexibility, reasonable cost, adaptability to mechanized production. Members of panel will discuss applications and assembly techniques which are under investigation at their respective companies. Availability and useability of pellet microcomponents will also be discussed. Suppliers of both active and passive components will be represented.

THIN-FILM CONTROL - Automatic control of thin-film deposition process for resistor elements will be described by R. A. Quinn and H. R. Kaiser of Lockheed. Two instruments-an a-c ohm meter and a-c resistance limit bridge-have been specially developed to terminate process when a predetermined resistance value is attained. In addition to controlling process end-point, units also monitor elec-

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excellent stability.

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M-1 (HC-6/U)

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M-21 (HC-25/U) M-20 (HC-18/U)

Fills the need for miniature crystals in frequencies from 2.5 mc to 200.0 mc. Meets specs MIL·C·3098C and ARINC No. 401.

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(Military HC-27/U)

This vacuum sealed, hard glass crystal unit possesses all of the quality features for which the McCoy M-1 is so famous. It has long term frequency stability five times better than the conventional metal types. Available in frequencies from 1000 kc to 200 mc.



G-20 (Military HC-26/U)

This vacuum sealed, hard glass crystal unit meets the new CR-73/U and CR-74/U specifications. It has long term frequency stability five times better than the conventional metal type. Available in frequencies from 5000 kc to 200 mc.

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for better microwave tubes and devices

trochemical activity of process. Thus, with minor modification, it is expected that these units will provide full control over process variables. A-c measurement rather than d-c is used because of direct current present in resistor elements during fabrication.

ELECTRONIC CABLE SHEATH —Sheathing of communication and power cable with aluminum performed by a Swedish firm using an electronic method will be described in a paper by C. A. Tudbury of AMF Thermatool Corporation. Aluminum strip is con-



ALUMINUM sheathing of cables is facilitated by skin and proximity effects that concentrate heat along open seam of sheath

tinuously formed into tubing around cable while cable and strip pass through a special mill. Result of a joint effort by Sieverts Kabelverk and Thermatool, the process uses high-frequency seam welding to join strip edges at such a high rate of speed that cable and its insulation are unaffected. Two electrical effects are exploited in welding: skin effect and proximity effect. These make possible very high concentration of heating energy at strip edges without undue heating of other areas. (Skin effect is well known and describes tendency of alternating current to be more concentrated at conductor's surface rather than its center. Proximity effect describes further concentration of current along adjacent sides of two closely-located conductors having pronounced skin effect and comprising a go-and-returm circuit).

Current at 450 Kc enters and leaves strip by two sliding contacts. Skin effect and proximity effect cause bulk of current to flow in a thin film along one edge of vee-shaped opening strip to apex of sheath edges and back along other edge.

142 CIRCLE 142 ON READER SERVICE CARD

March 15, 1963 • electronics

Ad reservation by 4. P.M. (LO 4-3000) Deliver plates by IP.M. (330 W.42 St NY.36) Business week the P. 副的 GILO

This could be *your* calendar—any week in 1963.

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A MESSAGE TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY . ONE OF A SERIES

By Misunderstanding and Mishandling the "Cash-Flow" . . .

Let's Not Eat The Goose That Lays The Golden Eggs

Because of a basic misunderstanding, labor and management may be heading toward a battle that need not be fought. The issue is whether cash-flow or profit is the best measure of business earnings, and therefore the best measure of business' ability to raise wages, improve fringe benefits and shorten hours of work.

When business and union negotiators sit down around the bargaining table they frequently clash. This is probably inevitable. But it is pure waste – for both sides and for the public as well – when the clashes are caused by a misunderstanding rather than by realities.

The "cash-flow vs. profits" issue, should it develop as suggested by reports from Washington and the public pronouncements of labor leaders, will be a prime example of such waste.

This editorial, one of a series on business profits, is designed to point this up. It discusses the difference between cash-flow and profits. And it shows how confusion between the two might have disastrous results.

The Meaning Of Cash-Flow

Cash-flow can be calculated in various ways. One way — and the most common one among businessmen — is to add (1) after-tax profits minus dividend payments to stockholders, and (2) depreciation allowances. Another way — the one used by the AFL-CIO — is to add (1) total after-tax profits, and (2) depreciation allowances.

This adding of depreciation allowances (roughly the cost of buildings and machines either worn out in production or rendered obsolete by time) to profits (what is left over after all costs and taxes are met) may seem a clear case of adding apples and pears and coming up with a mixed fruit compote. But the practice does have its uses — as, for instance, in predicting business outlays on plant and equipment. Since cashflow represents the total funds corporations generate internally for replacing used-up facilities and acquiring new ones, it is a rough measure of industry's ability to invest.

But organized labor apparently sees cash-flow in an entirely different light, as being virtually the same as corporate earnings.

Here, from the June 1962 issue of **The American Federationist**, the official monthly magazine of the AFL-CIO, is an example: "The cash-flow, which is reported profits plus depreciation allowances, is the accurate measure of a company's returns since it is the amount of money left over after payment of all costs and taxes."

The key phrases in the above are (1) "profits plus depreciation" and (2) "after payment of all costs," which are linked in a way that makes the statement an out-and-out denial that depreciation is a cost. (Nor is this a mere slip of the pen. Virtually the same thing is said, in only slightly different words, four times in the same article.)

Quite clearly, however, depreciation allowances are designed to cover costs, which now and forevermore are the opposite of profits. There are no real profits or net returns to a business enterprise until all costs are recovered, including the cost of buildings and machines either nsed up in production or made obsolete by time. To argue otherwise is to strip logic from the language of economics, to quash intelligible conversation on the subject of profits. If business spends its depreciation allowances on higher wages or dividends, it is failing to replace its worn out and antiquated productive facilities.

The Measurement Of Profit

Aside from the dispute over the meaning of "cash-flow," "depreciation," and "profit," there is also the question of profit measurement.
Labor points out, and correctly so, that profits as reported by the U.S. Commerce Department's Office of Business Economics have been distorted over the years by revisions in the federal tax laws. Among these are several new ways of calculating depreciation allowances inaugurated in 1954, and the new Internal Revenue Procedure 62-21 introduced in mid-1962. (A recent Department of Commerce study attempts to measure the effect of some of these revisions.)

These changes were designed to enable businesses to charge off their depreciation costs at a rate more closely in line with the rate at which their facilities actually wear out and become out of date. But these more realistic techniques of figuring depreciation allowances in no way disturb this basic fact: depreciation is a cost and not a profit.

Moreover, tax changes have not permitted firms to charge off more than the original cost of their facilities, but only to speed the timing of the charges. As a result, any profit understatement owing to steppedup depreciation during the years immediately following tax changes is necessarily followed by a profit overstatement in subsequent years.

So it is important to remember that changes in the timing of depreciation allowances work both ways. Some tend to understate current profits relative to those of earlier years. Others do the reverse.

The Correct Measure

As the chart in the box below shows, the corporate cash-flow has not been squeezed during the past several years nearly so much as profits. This alone offers a temptation to suggest that cash-flow — rather than profit — is the best measure of corporate returns or earnings.



But the temptation must be sternly resisted, for profit—not profit plus depreciation—is the

correct measure of a firm's returns. Those who argue otherwise are treating the language of economics in a cruel and unusual way. They should cease and desist before killing effective conversation altogether.

Eating The Goose

There is not the slightest inclination here to suggest that the profit figures released by the U.S. Office of Business Economics are perfect. Like many statistics, they may not always reveal everything they seem to. But we should remember that they are the most comprehensive and useful measure of over-all corporate profitability we have.

It is even more important for us to remember that depreciation is a cost and not a profit. The funds attributed to depreciation allowances, like any other funds business has, can be paid out in dividends to stockholders or in higher wages to workers — but only if the economy is liquidating; only if it is failing to replace its antiquated and worn out facilities.

The depreciation reform, announced in July by the Treasury, was designed to make depreciation allowances for tax purposes more truly representative of the rate at which machinery actually wears out and becomes obsolete. This, in turn, was intended to speed up machinery and equipment replacement, which will increase productivity, cut costs and give U.S. business a better crack at world markets. It would be ironical, indeed, if this long-needed reform were used to justify wage increases so large that they would actually cut into the funds needed for our program of modernization.

This would be a pure and simple case of eating the goose that lays the golden eggs - a point both labor and management should certainly keep firmly in mind.

This message was prepared by my staff associates as part of our company-wide effort to report on major new developments in American business and industry. Permission is freely extended to newspapers, groups or individuals to quote or reprint all or part of the text.

Donald CMcCn PRESIDENT

MCGRAW-HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY



Generator Provides Tailored Pulses

IEEE SPECIAL



Pulse rise and fall times, width, delay and amplitude are independently variable

ANNOUNCED by the Industrial Products Group of Texas Instruments Inc., 3609 Buffalo Speedway, Houston, Texas, the variable rise and fall (VRF) module extends the flexibility of the Series 6500 pulse generators. The module provides, at 20 Mc repetition rates, independent rise and fall time control from 20 ns to 0.5 μ sec for coincident positive and negative outputs, coincidentally variable pulse width control from 40 ns to 1 ms, coincident variable pulse delay control from 50 ns to 1 ms and independent variable positive and negative outputs to 10 v into 50 ohms. Short-circuit protection is provided and protection is complete even when reset is attempted with a dead short on the output. Output circuits are designed for 80-percent duty-cycle operation and high duty cycles will not damage the generator. Other devices include an avalanche pulse generator capable of producing up to 1 ampere pulses, 50 v across 50 ohms,



with rise and fall times well under a nanosecond at repetition rates from 100 cps to well into the Mc region. Pulse delay will be adjustable by front-panel controls. A dual mixer module whose output is the algebraic sum of two applied inputs will also be available. The sketch shows operation of the variable rise and fall unit and the model 6563 pulse generator using the VRF with a pulse generator operating between 100 cps and 25 Mc.

CIRCLE 401, READER SERVICE CARD

Preset Counter Performs Many Functions

INTRODUCED by Hewlett-Packard Co., 1501 Page Mill Road, Palo Alto. California, the model 5214L preset counter not only measures frequency, period and totalizes but also measures normalized rate, N, 10N or 100N periods, ratio, normalized ratio, time for N events to occur, counts N, 10N or 100N events giving an output pulse at start and end of count and allows N to be remotely preset. N may be set to any integer from 1 to 100,000. Separate output signals are available to operate external equipment when gate opens or closes. Self-check provisions are incorporated for rate, time, preset at N and ratio functions. The internal time base aging rate is ± 2 parts in 10⁶ per week. Printer output of 4-line BCD (1-2-2-4) at 100,000-ohms per line is also available. Readout is by 5 display tubes with display storage. The sketch shows setup for rate and ratio measurements. In rate measurements, the gate is controlled by



MR. RELAY by Allied Control

Be sure to see Allied at IEEE • Booth 2905-7



There's more news worth noting about Allied's new S relay. Flux contamination, for example, is a thing of the past. We use the latest heliarc welding techniques to seal the S relay within an inert atmosphere. Since there's no bobbin (the coil is wound *directly* on the magnetic core), Allied eliminates possible contamination here, too. And talk about immunity to shock and vibration! S is really rugged with its balanced rotary action armature. All S relays are calibrated for contact overtravel of the energized contacts *during* production, so they





AL-233-5

stay and stay on the job. Want complete application data? Write for Catalog Sheet S or call your nearest Allied representative. ©1962 BY ALLIED CONTROL COMPANY, INC.

ALLIED CONTROL COMPANY, INC 2 EAST END AVENUE, NEW YORK 21, N. Y.



electronics • March 15, 1963

the time base, preset decades and multiplier. The preset decades may be set to keep the gate open for N cycles of the time base directly or through the multipliers. This enables normalized readings or converting frequency to practical units. For example; if a generator produces 100 pulses per revolution, the gate can be set to 10 ms to measure rps directly or to 600 ms to measure rpm. For ratio, the signal is connected to B and goes through the multiplier and preset decades to control gate time. The signal connected to A goes to the readout decades. Consequently, signal A is counted for (N times multiplier setting) cycles of signal B.





Voltmeter Measures True RMS to 50 Mc

MANUFACTURED by Keithley Instruments, Inc., 12415 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 6, Ohio, the model 121 true rms wideband voltmeter has a frequency range from 15 cps to 50 Mc, voltage range between 1 mv and 300 v full scale, and full-scale accuracy ± 1 percent from 20 cps to 10 Mc, ± 3 percent from 18 cps to 20 Mc and ± 5 percent from 15 cps to 50 Mc. The crest factor is 6/1 at full scale and 60/1 at tenth scale. Input noise is 70 µv rms maximum. The device also has a built-in a-c and d-c amplifier for oscilloscopes and recorders. A-c output is 100 mv/rms with 6 ns risetime and d-c output is 100 mv with less than one second response to input signal. The device uses an a-c to d-c thermal converter with d-c feedback amplification techniques to measure true rms. Thermocouple output of converter is directly proportional to effective heating value of applied a-c signal. The meter and d-c outputs indicate changes in d-c resulting from the applied a-c signal. A second thermal converter is used to buck-out or null d-c potentials induced by variations in ambient temperature. A quiescent d-c bias is applied to heater of signal thermal converter. When a-c signal is applied, thermocouple output goes up. This increased voltage causes the chopper amplifier to subtract d-c current from the heater. Equilibrium occurs when total a-c and d-c heating equals initial quiescent d-c level. (403)



Measuring Resistance to 0.0005 Percent

ANNOUNCED by Julie Research Laboratories, Inc., 211 W. 61 St., New York 23, N. Y., the model PRB-205S primary resistance measuring system makes possible resistance measurement to 0.0005-percent accuracy referred to NBS units. Range is 1,000, 10,000, 100,000, 1 megohm and 10 megohms, accuracy is 0.0001 percent of full scale plus accuracy of standard and resolution is six digits. The system consists of three independently-usable primary standard instruments. а resistance bridge, a multiple resistance standard and a primary standard voltage divider. The primary standard voltage divider and the multiple resistance standard are individually certifiable by NBS. The device requires only the addition of a sensitive null detector, (404)

Semiconductor Chopper Has Two Emitters

MANUFACTURED by Sperry Semiconductor Division of Sperry Rand Corp., Norwalk, Connecticut, the 33K3 multi-element assured tracking chopper (MATCH) is a device having two emitters with common base and collector. Mounted in an 4-lead TO-18 package, the device features offset voltage as low as 50 μ v maximum from -25 to +100



C for I_{R} of 0.1 to 3 ma, saturation resistance of 15 ohms maximum for I_B of 2 ma, gain-bandwidth product of 100 Mc minimum and off resistance of 1,000 megohms minimum. Emitter-base recovery time is 5 μ sec. Since the base and collector are common for both emitters, only one base current limiting resistor is needed. Low transfer resistance allows relaxed drive waveform requirements. A typical shunt chopper is shown in the sketch. Here, R_L is the input resistance of the a-c amplifier in parallel with an external resistor (if used) and R_a is the total resistance in series with the signal source. The maximum d-c error voltage produced in such a circuit (offset voltage plus saturation drop) using a ± 10 mv signal with source resistance R_a equal to 10,000 ohms is 65 μ v. Since baseemitter capacitance is low (9 pF at zero volts), an output spike amplitude of less than 1 mv is obtained with R_L equal to one megohm and C_{μ} equal to 70 pF. (405)

Silicon Snap-Off Diodes Turn Off in 0.2 Ns

ANNOUNCED by General Electric Co., Semiconductor Products Dept., Electronics Park, Syracuse, New York, the SSA550 series of silicon snap-off diodes have typical turnoff times of 0.3 ns for one type and 0.2 ns for another. Produced in JEDEC standard DO-7 packages, they are rate at 250 mw power dissipation at case temperatures of 25 C and have 1 µsec peak surge current rating of 2 amperes. For applications requiring high stored charge, one type is rated at 20 picocoulombs per milliampere minimum and 100 pc/ma maximum. Where low stored charge is desired, another type is rated at 1.0 pc/ma minimum to 5.0 pc/ma maximum. When connected in shunt with a load (sketch p151), the snap-off diode produce a fast leading edge for volt-

18 NEW SILICON MODULES FROM EECO

125°C circuits in 1 Mc and 10 Mc versions

1 Mc Series	10 Mc Series	Circuits Available		
U-501	U-701	Triple 4-input NOR circuit		
U-502	U-702	Eight driver circuits		
U-503	U-703	Dual flip-flops		
U-504	U-704	Multivibrator and three drivers		
U-505	U-705	Three one-shots		
8-506	U-706	Two exclusive-OR (NAND) circuits		
U-507	U-707	Two exclusive-OR (NOR) circuits		
U-508	U-708	Full adder		
U-509	U-709	Three 4-input-OR circuits		



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ENGINEERED ELECTRONICS Company

1441 East Chestnut Avenue, Santa Ana, California Telephone 547-5651 • Cable Address: ENGELEX The ability of all 18 modules in this new silicon family to exceed the searing demands of MIL-E-5400F. Class II, for temperature typifies their excellent performance in general.

Superior materials and special packaging techniques make these circuit cards your logical answer to *any* problem in high temperatures or reliability. Designs are based on derated specifications for the components used, and the resulting specifications are then further derated to give you reliability in reserve. Should any module ever fail to perform according to specs under the terms of the company's warranty, it will be repaired or replaced free.

Standard, conservative loading specifications and the availability of compatible hardware make it easy for you to determine your design requirements. Write, wire or phone today for free technical literature or a call from one of our applications engineers.

Power required: +12VDC, -12VDC.

Logic levels: 0 and ± 6 VDC, nominal.

Card dimensions: 4½" x 5" x 116".

Contacts: Two sides rhodium-plated with beveled edges for insertion into standard 22-pin etched circuit board connectors. (Special contacts also available.)

Construction : Glass-epoxy etched circuit card with funnel eyelets.

+N J=F-S+



Electronic Components from Westinghouse



Booths 1402-1408



March 15, 1963 • electronics

The industry's standard for silicon power transistors— now in a double ended case!

In response to customer demand, Westinghouse now makes available its field-proven silicon power transistor in a new double-ended case. Performance, reliability and construction features are the same as have been successfully used in Westinghouse military type transistors for the last-three years. Over 5 megawatts of 30 ampere transistors are now serving in military and industrial applications.

The new double-ended transistor, 2N2757 series, comes in voltage ratings to 250 volts, current ratings to 30 amperes, and a variety of gain classes.



Rock top transistor for highest power ratings

The 250 watt, 300 volt 2N1809-2N2109 series in the rugged "rock top" case features the highest power dissipation ratings available in silicon transistors.



Conventional case for convenient mounting

The 2N2739-2N2754 series (formerly Type 109) offers the convenience of a low mounting profile. Dissipation ratings to 200 watts, currents to 20 amperes.

New procurement specifications

Procurement specifications on each of the above units are available in military format for designers and reliability engineers. These specifications outline electrical and environmental capabilities under standard Mil-spec conditions. Write for a free copy today on your company letterhead: Westinghouse Semiconductor Division, Youngwood, Pa. You can be sure...if it's Westinghouse. Sc-1090

We never forget how much you rely on Westinghouse CIRCLE 151 ON READER SERVICE CARD electronics • March 15, 1963



age across the load from a slowdriving waveform. When connected in series with the load, it produces a fast trailing edge for voltage across the load. Two or more diodes can be connected to produce a variety of waveforms. A shuntseries arrangement will produce a narrow pulse with fast rise and fall times. Pulse delay and width can be electronically adjusted by bias currents.

CIRCLE 406, READER SERVICE CARD



 $V_r / R_r = E_0 / R_c = i_d$

Power Supply has Regulated Output 0 to 2,500 V

ON THE MARKET from Kepco Inc., 131-38 Sanford Ave., Flushing 52, N. Y., New York, the model ABC2500M continuously-adjustable regulated power supply has output from zero to 2,500 v at up to 2 ma, better than 0.05-percent regulation and stability, ripple less than 0.5 ms rms and has less than 50 μ sec recovery time from abrupt line and variations. A ten-position range selector and a ten-turn potentiometer permits resolution of not more than 25 mv. Remote programming by resistance or voltage and constant-current operation is available. The device also has short-circuit protection and no transient overshoot for input power turn on or turn off. As shown in the sketch, output current I, must pass through plate resistance of V_p which is controlled by grid bias. This bias is controlled by a transistorized amplifier. Input of the amplifier is connected across null points A and Bof a bridge consisting of reference voltage source V_r , reference resistor R, and output voltage E_{o} . The system is phased to balance the bridge and force voltage across Aand B to approach zero. With bridge in balance, constant current I_{d} , determined by ratio of V_r to R_r , circulates. For example: V, at 6 v and R_{c} at 6,000 ohms, then I_{d} is 6/6,000 or 1 ma. This also determines system control ratio, in this case, 1,000 ohms per volt. (407)

35-MM Camera Requires 2 Minutes Developing Time

RELEASED by Analab Instrument Corp., 30 Canfield Rd., Cedar Grove, New Jersey, are the type 3030-C 35-mm electric pulsed film advance camera and the type 100J Rapromatic process developing unit. The new camera features data chambei that records a 24-hour clock, 4-digit counter and platen dats automatically on each frame. Sh strips of film or the entire 100-f ∋ll may be removed from camera and developed and fixed in 2 minutes. Process works by placing take-up spoo! with exposed film in the developing



¹/₂ size relay does FULL-SIZE job!



Dunco Type FC-1 DC Relays DP-DT Hermetically sealed, 26.5 volts DC



SAVE SPACE without sacrificing performance and operating capabilities. New Dunco Type FC-1 Relays are only $\frac{1}{2}$ the size of conventional crystal cans yet they do every job the standard size units can do. *Example*: they withstand shock at 50G for 11 milliseconds, withstand vibration at 30G to 2,000 cycles. Only .400" high, they're ideal as direct replacements for side terminal crystal can types used in printed circuits.

TESTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH MIL-R-5757D, Type FC-1 Relays are specially designed for missile, ground support equipment, computers, communications, and control systems. They're hermetically sealed in controlled atmospheres. All-welded internal construction prevents solder flux contamination. Only non-gassing materials are used. Parts and components are cleaned repeatedly during assembly. All this assures reliable contact performance at loads ranging from dry circuit conditions to 2 amps resistive. Write for Data Bulletin FC-1. Address: Struthers-Dunn, Inc., Pitman, N. J.

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Sales Engineering Offices in: Atlanta • Boston • Buffalo • Charlotte • Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland Dallas • Dayton • Denver • Detroit • Kansas City • Los Angeles • Memphis • New York • Orlando Pittsburgh • St. Louis • San Diego • San Francisco • Seattle. Canadian Licensee: Renfrew Electric Co., Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Export Department: 1505 Race St., Philadelphia 2, Pa., U.S.A. SEE US AT THE I.E.E.E. SHOW-BOOTH M-2 unit. The film and web are threaded through pressure rollers onto another takeup spool. Processor unit is closed and web mated with exposed film in a few seconds by a motor-drive mechanism. Developer and fixing chemicals are carried in a glass fiber saturated web. In 2 minutes, the developing and fixing is complete and the web is peeled from the film producing a negative. In an experimental system, the web is incorporated in the film magazine and a 4- by 6-inch viewer is incorporated. Thus, a negative may be viewed as soon as the film comes from the magazine. The process works with almost all types of presently-used films.

CIRCLE 408, READER SERVICE CARD



Variable Relay Can Operate From Light Source

RECENTLY ANNOUNCED by STL Products, 139 Illinois St., El Segundo, California, the model 2A trigger delay generator provides accurately controlled delayed pulses for triggering equipment from either optical or electrical inputs. Output pulse can be delayed in four decades from 0 to 99.99 µsecs with reference to the zero delay pulse. Zero delay pulse appears 30 ns after input signal. The five-foot, fiberoptic probe requires 250 µw to produce a pulse. Thirty levels of optical attenuation are available up to 10°, and superimposed timing marks show both the input trigger threshold of the input and delayed output pulse. Repeatability and calibration is within 0.01 percent. Delay setting is digitally displayed on the front panel. When optical input is used, a monitor output permits oscilloscope observation with super-



152

low there is a new approach

read this

o micro-circuit packaging . . . 31PCO* Diode Matrices and ransistor Strips. They provide he only approach combining:

- Total function logic
- Connection oriented packaging
- Connection oriented batch manufacturing

See how these unique features will benefit you.



Above is the logic diagram for a full adder and its equivalent BIPCO circuit. Note how "total function" logic is performed with matrices of diodes and strips of transistors and resistors. Since the interconnections are always the same, other functions (counting, decoding, accumulating, etc.) can be performed by simply changing the arrangement of the diodes within the matrix. You can specify parameters, logic levels. use this

BIPCO devices containing up to 100 silicon diodes and 10 silicon transistors are available as individual packages or as printed circuit assemblies for counting, decoding and code-converting applications. Because the diodes and transistors are manufactured and connected in batches, the cost of these units is competitive with that of conventional components and less than that of other micro-circuit devices.

Write today for our newest brochure ... "BIPCO Logic | the Total Function Approach''.



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imposed time markers to indicate trigger threshold of input and delayed output pulse. Both zero delay output pulse and the delayed pulse can be varied from 50 to 500 v. The 10, 1 and 0.1 µsec delays are generated by discharging an LC circuit into a diode with nanosecond recovery time and detecting the halfcycle point of the oscillation. The 0.01 μ sec delay is generated by varying the amount of stored charge in a diode and driving it off at a constant rate. Delay is diode recovery time. These diodes have a rectangular current recovery time

CIRCLE 409, READER SERVICE CARD





Micropower Transistor Switches in 12 Ns

FROM Sylvania Semiconductor Division, 100 Sylvan Road, Woburn, Massachusetts, the 2N2784 is a silicon epitaxial planar switch having a total switching time of 12 nanoseconds in a saturated circuit. The device is designed for optimum efficiency at the microwatt and milliwatt range. Gain bandwidth product is greater than 1 Gc, typical beta is 70 at 8 ma with gradual falloff at higher IC and aluminumto-aluminum bonding eliminates catastrophic purple-plague junction deterioration. The transistor is available in the TO-18 package and shortly available in TO-51 and TO-46 packages. Performance results from new geometric configuration, three-stripe design. Two connected base areas, one on each side



(2 parts in 100,000,000,000)

Reeves-Hoffman's 2.5 mc Frequency Standard, Model S2075, uses an AT-cut 5th overtone crystal of our own manufacture. It provides an ultra-stable, in-house standard that can be compared continually with VLF transmissions.

Other important specifications are: Double proportional control oven construction; phase stability of 7×10^{-3} degrees peak-to-peak during a 20 millisecond period; solid state construction; output frequencies of 100 kc, 1 mc and 5 mc simultaneously; setability to within 1×10^{-11} . Model S2075, which also provides power failure alarm, fits into a 5¹/₄-inch rack panel and will maintain specifications over a temperature range of 0 to 40°C.



See it at our Booth 1309 at the I.E.E.E. SHOW

... or write for Bulletin S2075 for complete specifications.

PRODUCERS OF PRECISION FREQUENCY CONTROL DEVICES.... crystals • crystal-controlled frequency sources, stondards, filters • component ovens.

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ALL SOLID STATE CONSTRUCTION ASSURING SUPERIOR PERFORMANCE and RELIABILITY



Input Impedance Greater than 500,000 ohms per subcarrier channel Linearity Less than \pm 0.2% of bandwidth Stability Less than \pm 0.5% of bandwidth



Bit Rate_____Variable 10 cps to 1 mc Output Formats____RZ, NRZ and split phase



Accuracy _____0.0001% Stability _____5 X 10-7

DIC-1 DATA INSERTION CONVERTER

Generates 3 completely independent FM/FM telemetry signals with up to 20 different subcarrier oscillators removable from the front panel. Each subcarrier oscillator module has independent level controls for each of the 3 output mixers. Direct input modules and FSK modules are available.

PTS-2 PCM SIMULATOR

A laboratory test instrument or field checkout aid in PCM telemetry systems, the PTS-2 will generate a variety of PCM codes and formats. The simulator generates a periodic frame synchronization word followed by a preset number of identical data words in a continuous serial pulse train, with each bit controlled by a front panel switch.

••••••

RFT-2 REFERENCE OSCILLATOR/MIXER

Generates a 50 or 100 kc reference signal which is linearly mixed with up to 4 independent telemetry signals for recording on magnetic tape.



of the emitter, capture signal strength ordinarily lost with conventional two-stripe geometry. Epitaxial construction results in extremely low capacitance and higher switching speed. Sketch p 154 shows typical application in a low-level logic circuit with fan in and fan out of one.

CIRCLE 410, READER SERVICE CARD



Blocking Oscillator Has Variable Width Output

NEW from Polyphase Instrument Co., East Fourth St., Bridgeport, Pennsylvania, are the series N-100 pulse transformers whose output pulse widths can be continuously controlled between 0.06 and 5 μ sec. Pulse width is controlled by a potentiometer controlling bias current. Repetition rates vary from 100 Kc for the N-100 having a nominal pulse width of 0.06 μ sec to 4 Kc for the N-150 having a nominal pulse width of 5 μ sec. Rise time is less than 40 ns and droop is less than 5 percent for all pulse widths. Conventional blocking oscillators are limited to operation between B_m and B_r on the core BH curve (see sketch), and this allows short pulse widths only. Addition of a bias winding makes it possible to set the core to any desired position between B_r and $-B_m$, resulting in a large $\triangle B$. When bias current is increased so as to reset core to $-B_m$, maximum pulse width is obtained. Reducing bias current brings corresponding reduction in pulse width. Pulse reductions of up to 10 percent for the 0.06 μ sec and up to 70 percent for the 5 μ sec unit are possible. (411)

10-W Swept-Signal Source From 1 to 18 Gc

NEW from Paradynamics, Inc., 10 Stepar Place, Huntington Station,

March 15, 1963 • electronics

CIRCLE 156 ON READER SERVICE CARD

New York, the series 888C sweptsignal source delivers 10 w output power between 1 and 18 Gc. The unit can be used as a stable c-w signal source, a swept source with sweep rates between 0.01 and 100 cps (with external capacitor, sweeps can be up to hours), or it can be pulse modulated. The device



also can be remotely programmed. Output is leveled to 1 db, sweep output voltage is a 100 v peak linear sawtooth, oscilloscope blanking is a 50-v pulse, residual f-m is 0.0025 percent of maximum frequency. residual a-m is 30 db nominal below c-w level and r-f dynamic range is 20 db minimum. Modulation can be by internal square wave between 800 and 1,200 cps, external a-m from d-c to 500 Kc or external pulse. Both the bwo and twt may be pulse modulated separately or simultaneously. As shown in the sketch, a milliwatt signal is amplified to the 10-w level by a twt. A portion of the output is coupled to a detector where it is rectified, amplified and compared with a stable reference source. The difference is applied to the twt a-m input. This system holds output power to 1 db over wide bandwidths. (412)

Coaxial Cables Are Solid Jacketed

MICRODELAY DIVISION of Uniform Tubes, Inc., Collegeville, Pa., offers MicroCoax cables that feature: low loss, total shielding; easy to strip, to connect; no loose frayed ends; solderable; uniform, close-tolerance construction. Characteristic impedance is 50 ohms; outer jacket, solid copper; dielectric, Teflon (TFE);



Electron Tubes

Special quality tubes

Frame grid construction with high transconductance to plate current ratio for use in critical industrial and military applications, in which service reliability is of primary importance.

Туре	Description	Characteristics			Maximum ratings			
		Plate supply voltage V	Plate corrent mA	Transcon⊷ ductance µmhos	Plate voltage V	Plate dissi- pation Watts	Cathode current mA	
E 88 C	UHFTriode	160	12,5	13 500	200	2.4	15	
E 88 CC/6922	Twin Triode	100	15	12500	220	1.5	20	
E 188 CC/7308	Twin Triode	100	15	12500	250	1.65	22	
E288 CC/8223	Twin Triode	100	30	18 000	250	3.0	40	

For further information and application engineering assistance regarding these electron tubes manufactured by Siemens & Halske AG • Germany, please write to their distributor in the U.S.A.:

SIEMENS AMERICA INCORPORATED

350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N.Y. · Tel: LOngacre 4-7674. Telex 01-2070, Cable: siemens newyork in Canada:

SIEMENS HALSKE SIEMENS SCHUCKERT (CANADA) LTD. 407, Mc Gill Street, Montreal 1, P. Q. • Tel: 849-5783. Telex 012800, Cable: siemenscan

electronics • March 15, 1963

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THE MODEL LM-401, HIGH RESOLUTION, MONITOR OSCILLOSCOPE

provides more data on 14" screen than 17" scopes

With a resolution of 25 lines per centimeter (65 lines per inch) the new ITT Model LM-401 Monitor Oscilloscope can present more data with greater precision across the full screen than the old style 17" scopes. This new, low-cost, 14-inch model has a full screen frequency response 5 times greater than previous equipment...to beyond 50 kc. Other important features include: linearity of 1%, stable DC amplifiers, easy conversion to bench or rack mounting, modular design, and high sensitivity in horizontal and vertical axes.

For more information, write for Data File E-1914-2.



inner conductor, solid copperweld wire, silverplated; temperature range, -60 C to +85 C. Company has fabricated coaxial cables as small as 0.010-0.012 in. o-d. Upper size limit preferred for manufacture is 0.250 in., though special needs for larger o-d's can be met. CIRCLE 413, READER SERVICE CARD



Coaxial Relays Display Very Low VSWR

C. P. CLARE & CO., 3101 Pratt Bldg., Chicago 45, Ill. New coaxial relays assure reliable, high quality switching over r-f ranges to 700 Mc. Among applications are: i-f switching in microwave networks, transmit-receive antenna switching in the uhf range of 100-500 Mc, and switching pcm data in telemetering systems without deterioration of square wave form. Type HGS2C (shown at left) displays a crosstalk isolation of 35 db min, 70-700 Mc and the HGS4C displays a crosstalk isolation of 80 db min. (414)



Coil Bobbins Are Precision-Molded

GRIES REPRODUCER CORP., 151 Beechwood St., New Rochelle, N. Y. Designed for ferrite cup core assemblies for telecommunication filter networks and other applications, a complete line of precision-molded coil bobbins for "Internatonal Standards Series" cup cores are announced. The bobbins—seven

Another New High Order of Reliability!





Setting A New High Standard Of Performance!

Life tests have proved that El-Menco Mylar-Paper Dipped Capacitors — tested at 105°C with rated voltage applied have yielded à failure rate of only 1 per 1,433,600 unit-hours for 1.0 MFD. Since the number of unit-hours of these capacitors is inversely proportional to the capacitance, 0.1 MFD El-Menco Mylar-Paper Dipped Capacitors will yield ONLY 1 FAILURE IN 14,336,000 UNIT-HOURS.

CAPACITANCE AND VOLTAGE CHART

• Five case sizes in working valtages and ranges:

200 WVDC	.018 to .5 MFD
400 WVDC	.0082 to .33 MFD
600 WVDC	.0018 to .25 MFD
1000 WVDC	.001 to .1 MFD
1600 WVDC	.001 to .05 MFD

- SPECIFICATIONS
- TOLERANCES: 10% and 20%. Closer tolerances available on request.
- INSULATION: Durez phenalic, epoxy vacuum impregnated.
- LEADS: Na. 20 B & \$ (.032") annealed copper clad steel wire crimped leads for printed circuit application.
- application.
 DECEPTIC PENGTH: 2 or 2½ times rated voltage, depending upon working voltage.
 Insurance of the second se
- Insulation essentiation for a second s
- INSULATION FEBSTANCE AT 105°C: For .05MFD or less, 1400 megohms minimum. Greater than .05MFD, 70 megohm-microfarads.
- POWER FACTOR AT 25 C: 1.0% maximum at

These capacitars will exceed all the electrical requirements of E. I. A. specification RS-164 and Military specifications MIL-C-91B and MIL-C-25C. Write for Technical Brochure



electronics • March 15, 1963

apacitors

NOW...high accuracy synchro/resolver testing



-- GERTSCH STANDARDS AND BRIDGES REPLACE COSTLY ELECTRO-MECHANICAL METHODS

There is a Gertsch synchro or resolver instrument to meet virtually all requirements. Whether testing simple components or complete systems, you get accuracies up to 2 seconds-of-arc — accuracies maintained without constant checking and recalibration. These versatile units employ the same time-proven design techniques as Gertsch RatioTrans,® assuring high input impedance, low output impedance, and very low phase shift.

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Simplified circuitry — least susceptible to the effects of stray capacitance, pickup, loading.

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Over 100 synchro/resolver test instruments are available from Gertsch — synchro standards, resolver standards, synchro bridges, resolver bridges. In addition to conventional, manually-operated units, all standards and bridges can be supplied as rotary solenoid, relay (programmable), and decade (.001° resolution) instruments.



Gertsch dividing heads (both manual and automatic), in combination with Gertsch phase angle voltmeters, provide complete checkout capabilities for AC rotating components.



Complete information on all Gertsch synchro/resolver test instruments in catalog #11 - 40 pages of technical information, specifications, theory, application data and engineering bulletins. A valuable reference source for design and test engineers.

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standard sizes with choice of 2, 3 or 4 flanges—are molded in Delrin (duPont's acetal resin) to precise tolerances and exacting specifications in a single automatic operation. Delrin offers high strength and stiffness at elevated temperatures, plus high dielectric strength and low dielectric constant.

CIRCLE 415, READER SERVICE CARD

Deviation Meter

GREIBACH INSTRUMENTS CORP., 315 North Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y., offers a new line of single or multirange meters capable of measuring current deviation from a pre-established value of as little as 10 parts per million with accuracy as high as 0.0005 percent. (416)



Nuvistor Tube Sockets In 5- and 7-Pin Types

INDUSTRIAL ELECTRONIC HARDWARE CORP., 109 Prince St., New York 12, N. Y., introduces two new Nuvistor tube sockets in both five and seven pin types. The JETEC base numbers are E5-79 and E5-65 for the five-pin types, and E7-83 for the seven-pin type. These sockets are for tube type numbers: 13CW4, 6DS4, 6CW4, 7895, 8058, 8056, 7587, 7586 and 7895. (417)



Digital Voltmeter Uses Reed Relays

INDUSTRIAL INSTRUMENTS INC., 89 Commerce Road, Cedar Grove, N. J., offers the DVM-2 digital voltmeter. Balancing speed is approximately twice that of conventional steppingswitch digital instruments. Long-



life components are used and switching is accomplished by highly reliable sealed reed relays. Plug-in circuits make it a highly flexible instrument. Unit covers d-c voltage from ± 0.001 to 999.9 in ranges of 0.000 to 9.999/99.99/999.9. Accuracy is ± 0.01 percent of full scale +1 digit. (418)



Rotary Switch with Positive Positioning

VEMALINE PRODUCTS CO., Box 1, Franklin Lakes, N. J. Series 700 rotary switch features: fully enclosed 1½ in. diameter; a variable detent action; positive positioning; 12 contacts in either nickel silver or coin silver; 5 amp at 115 v a-c res, 3 amp at 28 v d-c res, 2 amp at 28 v d-c ind; available in shorting or nonshorting models; three solder lugs on common ring wafer instead of the usual one lug construction; meets military specifications. (419)



Colored Lamp Filters Are Unbreakable

SILIKROME DIVISION of APM-Hexseal Corp., 41 Honeck St., Englewood, N. J., introduces a line of elastomeric lamp filters which can be easily slipped over clear incandescent lamps to change their color. Designed for lighting panels, switch







Insure high yields of top-quality doped silicon or germanium wafers . . . continuously . . . with multi-chamber, four-on-one Hayes Model 4-DHS0330 Diffusion Furnace. Thermal flat zones (16" to $18" \pm 1$ °C) plus zirconia outer muffle dampen temperature "ripples" in depositing chambers . . . assure positive control of temperature and predictable quality of furnace output.

Furnace features removable diffusion units, each independent of the other three so others need not be shut off to service one ... three-zone movable source chambers ... and recessed, modular panels which can be removed for servicing outside "clean room". Furnace is available with ironchrome, molybdenum, or platinum elements.

Single and double unit models available. Also many other furnaces for continuous, cycling and/or programmed diffusion processes. Flat zones to 24".

Request Data Sheet F-11 for complete details. C. I. Hayes, Inc., 845 Wellington Ave., Cranston 10, R. I. Ph.: 401-461-3400 indicators, instrument lighting, consoles, etc., the filter caps produce colors which conform to the limits as specified in MIL-C-25050 (yellow, red, blue, green, lunar white), MIL-L-25467 (instrument lighting red), and MIL-L-27160A (instrument lighting white). One of the many applications is in the Polaris missile system.

CIRCLE 420, READER SERVICE CARD



Voltage Stabilizers Have No Moving Parts

STANCOR ELECTRONICS, INC., 3501 Addison St., Chicago 18, Ill., announces the Powerguard group of automatic voltage stabilizers. Initially, 30, 60, 250, 500, 1,000 and 3,000 v-a units are being produced. Units correct line voltage variations of ± 15 percent to within ± 1 percent. Voltage correction time is almost instantaneous. Only 25 milliseconds are required to bring voltage to rated output. Units contain no moving parts, thus providing maintenance free operation, and high resistance to physical and mechanical shock. (421)

Circular Plugs for Space Use

CANNON ELECTRIC CO., 3208 Humboldt St., Los Angeles 31, Calif. The KV series plugs are designed for space and high performance applications. Shell hardware of the plugs conforms to MIL26500B. Improved design concepts and low cost are added advantages. Insulator of the plug incorporates the





HEADED FOR AUTOMATION ...AND DESIGNED TO MEET ALL MIL SPECS. THAT'S THE STORY ON DAYSTROM TRANSITRIM."

The Daystrom Transitrim potentiometer, in a TO-5 configuration, is designed to facilitate the automatic assembly of PC board circuitry. In addition, it is designed and manufactured to comply with the operational requirements of MIL-R-27208A. The Series 510 wire-wound Transitrim offers 1.25 watts dissipation in still air, resistance ranges from 10 ohms to 30 K, and an operating temperature range from -55°C to $+175^{\circ}\text{C}$.



Some features of the Transitrim potentiometer include: a vacuum-tight glass-to-metal seal header with O-ring under compression on the adjustment screw; an all-metal housing free of plastic parts for greatest strength, durability, and heat dissipation; and 1½ inch rigid bare wire leads for automatic assembly. The Transitrim is impervious to humidity, salt spray, sand and dust, etc. No other line offers so much...send for data!

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Division of Daystrom. Incorporated

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 For converting 5-level teletypewriter code, 7.0 units or longer character lengths, to any other binary code (Morse, 7 and 8 level teletypewriter, error correcting codes, etc.)
 Step pulse controls character re-

lease of sending device.
Conversion matrix for output code furnished per customer request

 Input is standard 20 ma polar or 60 ma neutral telegraph loop operating at 45.50, 50.0, 56.9, 74.2 or 75 bauds

MODEL 660

• Separate conversion is provided for both upper and lower case

 Output code can be up to 23 bits long per character at any bit rate
 Two character storage permits

simultaneous read-in and read-out • Keyed sidetone enables audio

monitoring of output signal

 Modular construction for standard rack mounting



Little Caesar rear release system which provides simple insertion and extraction from the rear and high contact retention. Plugs can withstand temperatures up to 200 C, and all are intermateable with other connectors designed to MIL-C26500.

CIRCLE 422, READER SERVICE CARD



Bus-Line Wiring Speeds Assembly

ELCO CORP., Willow Grove, Pa. Bussline wiring technique offers contacts on strips which act as wires, furnished in endless reels, thereby eliminating high cost and unreliability of soldering contacts to wires individually. Buss-lines also speed mass assembly wiring of complex circuitry. (423)



Lightweight Fan for Heavy-Duty Use

ROTRON MFG. CO., INC., Woodstock, N. Y., has available the Feather Fan for cooling electronic packages in computer consoles, relay racks, power supplies, instruments and many other applications. It will deliver 270 cu ft of air per minute at free delivery. Weighing only 1.5 lb, its compact design (7 in. in diameter and only $2\frac{1}{16}$ in. thick) permits simple and easy mounting to any equipment panel. It can be used continuously at any temperature from -55 C to 65 C; draws only 22 watts; 3,380 rpm; 115 v a-c, 50-60 cps, 1-phase operation. A 2 μ f capacitor can be supplied mounted on the fan. (424)



Cooling Blower Uses Transverse Flow

THE TORRINGTON MFG. CO., 100 Franklin Dr., Torrington, Conn. The 4-in. Crossflo transverse-flow blower is one of three sizes of handmade models (other two sizes have 2 in. and 3.15 in. impeller diameters) now available. Transverseflow units are particularly useful in electronic cooling because of their relatively high pressure coefficients, an inherent ability to produce thin bands of air flow, and unusual flexibility in selecting the orientation of air inlet and discharge. (425)

Indicator Lights

DRAKE MFG. CO., 4626 North Olcott Ave., Chicago 31, Ill. Type MF indicator lights with a rectangular lens for midget flange base lamps are used in missile and electronic equipment, as well as commercial applications. (426)



Quartz Crystals Are Glass Mounted

BLILEY ELECTRIC CO., Union Station Building, Erie, Pa. Miniature glass mounted quartz crystals for use in frequency and reference standards have an aging characteristic of less than 0.01 ppm per day and less than 0.03 ppm per week after 24 hours



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NIRON® 52

NIROMET® 46

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BOOTHS

4301-A AND 4301-B

NOMINAL ANALYSIS: 29% Nickel, 17% Cobalt, 0.3% Manganese, Balance-Iron

Rodar matches the expansivity of thermal shock resistant glasses, such as Corning 7052 and 7040. Rodar produces a permanent vacuum-tight seal with simple oxidation procedure, and resists attack by mercury. Available in bar, rod, wire, and strip to customers' specifications.

_	Temperature Range	Average Thermal Expansion °cm/cm/°Cx10-7	COEFFICIENT OF LINEAR EXPANSION *As determined
_	30° Ta 200°C.	43.3 To 53.0	from cooling
	30 300	44.1 51.7	curves, after an- nealing in hy-
	30 400	45.4 50.8	drogen for one
	30 450	50.3 53.7	hour at 900° C.
	30 500	57.1 62.1	and for 15 min- utes at 1100°C.
			uics at 1100 0.

NOMINAL ANALYSIS: 51% Nickel, Balance - Iron For glass-to-metal seals with Corning #0120 glass.

NOMINAL ANALYSIS: 46% Nickel, Balance-Iron For vitreous enameled resistor terminal leads.

NOMINAL ANALYSIS: 42% Nickel, Balance-Iron For glass-to-metal seals with GE #1075 glass.

NOMINAL ANALYSIS: 27% Nickel, 25% Cobalt, Balance-Iron For high alumina ceramic-to-metal seals.

ingii alumina ceramic-to-metal seals.

Call or write for Sealing Alloy Bulletin

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NEW DESIGN OSCILLOSCOPE GENERAL PURPOSE PORTABLE



1) Band width : DC - 1 MHz Sensitivity : 50 m V/cm 2) Band width: 10 Hz · 200 KHz Sensitivity : 5 mV cm • Direct reading calibration on both axis. Free running, trigerred and single sweep operation. • Sweep range : 0,5 us/cm to 1 s/cm by 20 step attenuator. X 5 magnifier Selection of trigerring level • Horizontal amplifier : DC · 500 KHz CRT diameter : 5" Direct access to CRT plates through commutation system

• Dimensions :15" long, 8" wide,12" high

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IS, AS USUAL, PROVIDED.



INSTRUMENTS DEPARTMENT: 13-17, rue Périer-MONTROUGE/PARIS FRANCE—Tél: ALEsia 24-40—Cable address: PILACELET MONTROUGE/PARIS FRANCE—Tél: ALEsia 24-40—Cable address: PILACELET MONTROUGE REPRESENTATIVE IN ENGLAND: G. & E. BRADLEY LTD—Electral House—Neasden Lane—LONDON N.W. 10. CANADIAN BRANCH: RIBET-DESJARDINS (Canada) Ltd. Room 114 5757 Decelles Avenue—MONTREAL.

Other representatives: addresses sent on request.

continuous operation. The design has been optimized for the 1 Mc to 5 Mc range in fundamental mode, with a temperature coefficient of less than 0.15 ppm per deg C at operating temperature in range 74 C to 76 C.

CIRCLE 427, READER SERVICE CARD



Photoconductive Cells In Compact Case

CLAIREX CORP., 8 W. 30th St., New York 1, N. Y. The 900 series offers 10 distinct types of cells in a compact (0.21 in. diameter by 0.15 in. high), rugged, TO-18 metal case. Types have either a 75 or 250 voltage rating, and a power dissipation rating of 50 mw. (428)

Spectrum Analyzer Features Compactness

PENTRONIX ASSOCIATES, INC., 2037 61st St., Brooklyn 4, N. Y. Model 100 wide band, 100 Mc dispersion, spectrum analyzer has less than 1 Kc of incidental frequency modulation in S band. Extreme compactness (5.25 in. rack panel) is achieved through the use of solid state components combined with high performance circuits. (429)



Test Chamber Has Range of -100 to +350 F

TENNEY ENGINEERING, INC., 1090 Springfield Road, Union, N. J. The Tenney-Jr. is a compact, mechani-



CONTROLLED AVALANCHE RECTIFIERS

1000 times more immune to destructive voltage transients than conventional rectifiers

Because carefully controlled *non-destructive* internal avalanche breakdown occurs *across the entire junction area*... the new G-E developed Controlled Avalanche Rectifiers protect themselves and the rest of the circuit against high levels of peak power in the reverse direction. Derating headaches are a thing of the past, your transient voltage problems are solved more efficiently, more economically than ever before. To merit the designation "Controlled Avalanche," G-E silicon rectifier diodes must satisfy these *three important requirements:*

- Have rigidly specified maximum and minimum avalanche voltage characteristics
- Be able to operate steady-state in their avalanche region without damage
- Be able to dissipate momentary power surges in the avalanche region without damage, and have ratings defining this capability

The new 0.5 amp A7 is a subminiature type in 150, 200, 300, 400

and 500 volt working PRV ratings, can dissipate up to 310 watts peak power in the reverse direction. The 12 amp A27 is available in 600, 800, 1000 and 1200 working PRV types, with built-in "zener" diode protection even well beyond 1200 volts, can dissipate up to 3900 watts peak power in the reverse direction. And the A92 is a 250 amp unit in 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1100 and 1200 volt working PRV types, can dissipate up to 80,000 watts peak power in the reverse direction.

For complete details, see your G-E Semiconductor District Sales Manager and ask for bulletin 200.27. Or write Section 10C101, Rectifier Components Department. General Electric Company. Auburn. N.Y. In Canada: Canadian General Electric. 189 Dufferin St., Toronto. Ont. Export: International General Electric, 159 Madison Ave., New York 16. N.Y.





cally refrigerated bench model high low temperature precision test chamber. It has a temperature range of -100 to +350 F in a work space 14 in. wide, 10 in. high and 10 in. deep. It operates on a continuous basis for approximately two cents an hour. Chamber was designed for small batch, small unit testing of semiconductors and other components to military specifications as well as for testing medical and consumer products. Price is \$990.

CIRCLE 430, READER SERVICE CARD



Rugged Meter Relay Features Taut Band

WESTON INSTRUMENTS and Electronics Division, Daystrom, Inc., 614 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark, N. J. The MagTrak meter relay, which combines magnetic and electromagnetic latching, now incorporates a taut-band suspension mechanism. The double-action principle assures repeated reliability of contact closure. Replacement of the pivot and jewel mechanism with the taut-band suspension mechanism allows full scale deflection at 5 μ a as compared with the previous 10 μ a. (431)



P-C Connectors Have Polarizing Slots

CONTINENTAL CONNECTOR CORP., 34-63 56th St., Woodside 77, N. Y. Series 600-123 feature polarizing slots integral with the molding and accommodate a polarizing key in any desired location. This eliminates the need to sacrifice any contact position for polarization. Eighteen beryllium copper contacts with gold plate over silver plate have solder lug terminations, and accept a $\frac{1}{16}$ in. p-c board. Molding is glass filled diallyl phthalate per MIL-M-19833, type GDI-30. (432)



Microminiature Relay Has High Sensitivity

TELEX/AEMCO, 10 state St., Mankato, Minn., announces a 50 mw sensitivity dpdt microminiature relay. Unit will switch 1.0 amp at 30 v d-c resistive. Life of the relay will exceed 100,000 operations at the rated contact load. Meets vibration requirements of MIL-R-5757-D, paragraph 4.7.7.1. Pull-in is 7.1 ma d-c. Also available with 40 mw sensitivity with two form A contacts. (433)



Coaxial Connectors Are 50-Ohm Devices

MICON ELECTRONICS, INC., Roosevelt Field, Garden City, N. Y. Subminiature matched impedance coaxial connectors are available in both straight-through and right angle designs. The connectors whose mating characteristics conform to MIL-C-22557 are the crimp type designed for rapid assembly on cables such as RG174, RG188, and RG196. NEMA voltage rating is 500 v. Flashover at sea level is rated at 2,000 v minimum, and at 70,000 ft 1,000 minimum. They are corona-



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INSTRUMENTS, INC. BERKELEY DIVISION Richmond, California

Beckman[®]



SERIES 1025 This series is the industry's smallest molded coil. Stock values are available from .15 uh through 100 uh (35 values). Available on a custom basis in values up through 1000 uh. Physical size: .100" dia. x .250" lgth. Environmental Conformance: MIL-C-15305 Grade 1 Class B.



SERIES 1330

SERIES 1330 Similar to Series 1537-700 being a com-pletely shielded coil. It is not molded, but has epoxy end seals. Elimination of the molding achieves some further minia-turization at the expense of environmental protection. Inductance Range: .1 uh through 120,000 uh. Physical Size: 128" dia. x. 330" lgth. Environmental Conform-ance: MIL-C-18305 Grade 2 Class B.



SERIES 1537-700

Features complete electromagnetic shield-ing — shielding along body and at ends. Completely molded. Inductance Range: 1 uh through 120,000 uh. Physical Size: 156" dia. x. 375" Igth. Environmental Conform-ance: MIL-C-15305 Grade 1 Class B.



SERIES 2531

A semishielded fully molded coil featuring radial leads (at .200" spacing) with inductance values up to 220,000 uh. Physical Size: .250" dia. x .310" Igth. Environmental Conformance: MIL-C-15305 Grade 1 Class B.

Reliability Built into Every Design MICRO-MINIATURE COILS

Through the use of new materials, new designs and new manufacturing methods, Delevan leads the industry in micro-miniaturization offering a line of coils which are superior in every respect. Delevan's precision engineered coil products assure unmatched reliability. Environmental testing of all coil products in Delevan's modern laboratory is continuous to assure conformance to MIL-C-15305C. Design Engineers requiring built in reliability, specify Delevan with confidence. Write for descriptive catalog today.

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HELP YOUR POST OFFICE TO SERVE YOU BETTER BY MAILING EARLY IN THE DAY NATIONWIDE IMPROVED MAIL SERVICE PROGRAM

free to 1,000 v. Voltage drop does not exceed 5 my at 1 amp including mating connector.

CIRCLE 434, READER SERVICE CARD



S-Band Oscillator Has 100-W Output

TRAK MICROWAVE CORP., Tampa, Fla., announces an S-band oscillator with a power output of 100 w peak minimum and 150 w typical. Weighing only 3 oz, the type 9186S has a diameter of § in. and is 4 in. long excluding projections. Manual tuning range is 2.7 to 3.0 Gc; power input requirements, 1000 v pulse at 0.7 amp peak I_p , 6.3 v at 280 ma. Frequency stability is ± 2 Mc, -20C to +70 C; shock, 100 g, 7 ms, less than 1.0 Mc f-m. Vibration, 15 g, 15-2000 cps, 3 axes, f-m less than ± 1.0 Mc. (435)



Isolators Used With **Power Transistors**

AUGAT, INC., Attleboro, Mass., announces a line of insulated aluminum isolators for use with TO-3 and TO-36 power transistors. Average thermal resistance values of 0.2C/watt have been attained on an aluminum chassis. Prices run approximately 15 cents each in 1,000 lots. (436)



Miniature Relay Is Shake-Out-Proof

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 400 N. Wolf Road, Northlake, Ill. Series EIN will resist normal shock and vibration, yet permit instant re-



Predetection Recording by DCS gives you these 7 features:

Best s/n performance • Best transient characteristics
Up to 800,000 bit/second response • Tape speed compensation
Off-the-shelf modular flexibility • 100% solid state • Usable with most receivers and recorders

Considering predetection recording? Only DCS can give you *all* these advantages:

First, the phase lock loop design of the GFD-4 Discriminator permits playback at the recorded frequency without incurring the noise and transient degradation typical of up-conversion systems. And in addition, response from DC to beyond that required for 800 Kilobit NRZ PCM is provided, for full IRIG requirements.

What's more, DCS has the only system providing tape speed compensation of reproduced data. Components are all solid state . . . modular (just plug 'em in!) . . . and available off the shelf.

Whether you need a complete predetection recording system, or want to build one using your present receiver and recorder (DCS components are compatible with most), DCS can help you.

Write us for complete information. Address: Dept. E-7-2.

DATA-CONTROL SYSTEMS, INC. Instrumentation for Research Los Angeles · Santa Clara · Wash., D. C. · Cape Canaveral DCS



new low cost precision THERMISTORS

match standard curves -40° to 150° C.



YSI precision thermistors can now be stocked by the thousands, used interchangeably. The high cost problems of matching, padding, auxiliary resistances or individual calibration have been eliminated.

Stock	base	resistances	at	25°	C. of:
100 Ω		1K			10K
300 Ω		3K			30K
					100K

• For 5 years YSI has manufactured precise, interchangeable thermistors for laboratory instrumentation.

• Now we offer as components a family of precision thermistors which match the same Resistance-Temperature curves to within $\pm 1\%$ over a wide temperature range.

■ \$4.90 each, with substantial discounts on quantity orders.

Quantities under 100 available from stock at Newark Electronics Corporation and its branches.

For complete specifications and details write:



moval for inspection or replacement. It is the proven class E relay mounted in a socket and enclosed in a clear-plastic removable cover. The shake-out-proof feature is accomplished with two banana plugs on the relay that pressure fit into clearance holes in the socket. Series EIN is available with operating voltages up to 220 v, d-c or a-c. It may have a max of 12 springs per pileup, in twin pileups. A variety of contacts and operate and release delays are also available. It has a life of 100 to 200 million operations.

CIRCLE 437, READER SERVICE CARD



Magic Tee Mixer for 2 to 4 Gc Range

SAGE LABORATORIES, INC., 3 Huron Drive, East Natick Industrial Park, Natick, Mass., offers a coaxial magic tee balanced mixer which operates from 2 to 4 Gc. It features high LO-to-signal isolation, low noise figure, compactness and light weight. Its high isolation, low cost in large quantities, and closely reproducible phase characteristics are of particular advantage in multimixer applications such as phasedarray radar. The unit significantly reduces filter requirements in any mixer applications. (438)



Flexible Coupling Is Subminiaturized

RENBRANDT, INC., 6 Parmelee St., Boston 18, Mass., introduces a subminiaturized version of the Tinymite flexible coupling with the insulating nylon insert scaled down to $\frac{1}{4}$ in. o-d by $\frac{7}{16}$ in. long. Standard bore sizes: $\frac{1}{8}$ in. and $\frac{3}{82}$ in., zero backlash. (439)



Fixed Delay Lines Have Small Diameter

HELIPOT DIVISION of Beckman Instruments, Inc., 2500 Harbor Blvd., Fullerton, Calif. The Spiradel distributed constant fixed delay lines offer delays from 20 nsec to 300 nsec in case diameters from 0.6 in. to 1.50 in. by 0.375 in. height. (440)



Parallel Printer Requires Low Power

VICTOR COMPTOMETER CORP., Business Machines Div., 3900 N. Rockwell St., Chicago 18, Ill., Lowest power requirement of any parallel entry printer with decimal input is claimed by new Victor Digit-Matic for greater compatability with solid state systems. Solenoids need only 5 w to index, 10 w for print command at 24 v d-c applied potential. Lower current eliminates need for signal amplification. Available after July 1. (441)

Tape Systems Have 7 and 14 Tracks

SANBORN CO., 175 Wyrnan St., Waltham, Mass., announces 7-speed, 7- and 14-track magnetic data recording systems with compact solidstate electronics. Model 2107 and 2114 meet accepted IRIG instrumentation standards, have record/ reproduce amplifiers on same card, use interchangeable p-c plug-ins for direct and f-m recording, and for seven channels occupy only 31 in. of panel space. System specs include speeds of $1\frac{5}{2}$, $1\frac{3}{4}$, $3\frac{3}{4}$, $7\frac{1}{4}$, 15, 30 and 60 ips; nonlinearity less than ± 0.5 percent on d-c, ± 1 percent on a-c; 1 percent system accuracy; 100-100,000 cps direct record bandwidth, d-c to 10,000 cps f-m bandwidth. (442)

Delay Network Housed in Small Case

ESC ELECTRONICS CORP., 534 Bergen Blvd., Palisades Park, N. J. Model 52-77 provides a total delay time of 24.65 μ sec with taps every 1.45 μ sec. The unit, housed in a case only 4.25 in. by 2 in. by 1 in., has a tolerance of $\pm 0.05 \ \mu$ sec. Characteristic impedance is 470 ohms. Attenuation is 7.5 db max. Terminating resistance is 470 ohms. (443)



Sweep Generator for F-M System Checkout

TELONIC INDUSTRIES, INC., 60 N. First Ave., Beech Grove, Ind., offers a sweep generator capable of providing complete checkout of signal response of f-m receivers in production and inspection. A switch on the front panel selects oscillators for either the i-f or r-f bands each having separate attenuator systems and output connectors. This allows r-f. local oscillator, and i-f adjustments to be made in a suitably equipped test fixture without re-



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connecting cables or changing input signal levels. Crystal-controlled pulse markers, at customer-specified frequencies, are included as standard equipment. Five markers are provided on the 98 Mc band and three on the 10.7 Mc band. Accuracy is typically-0.01 percent. CIRCLE 444, READER SERVICE CARD

Amplifiers

INSTRUMENTS FOR INDUSTRY, INC., Hicksville, L. I., N. Y., offers a new 45 Mc phase matched transistorized i-f amplifier, a commercial super-video amplifier a 30 Mc log amplifier, and a portable communications, navigations and interrogations unit which is also suitable for general laboratory and production line testing. (445)



UHF Octave Amplifier Comes in Two Models

COMMUNITY ENGINEERING CORP., 234 E. College Ave., State College, Pa. Models 1033 and 1035 together cover frequencies from 250-1,000 Mc. Model 1033, 250-500 Mc, has a noise figure of 7 db max. Model 1035, 490-1000 Mc, a noise figure of 10 db max. Each is made up of two identical amplifiers each supplied with its own solid state power supply. Each amplifier module has a gain of 18 db nominal. Band flatness is ± 0.5 db for the 1033 and ± 1 db for the 1035. Impedance in and out is 50 ohms with a vswr of 1.75:1 max. (446)

Fasteners Feature Concealed Heads

PENN ENGINEERING & MFG. CORP., Box 311, Doylestown, Pa., offers a new concept in fastener mounting —concealed-head studs and standoffs which make it possible for the designer to achieve undistorted exterior panel surfaces. Concealed-

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NEW FROM NORTHEASTERN!



Compact 25 MC Solid State Counter Features Time

Interval Measurement

Northcastern's Model 40-81 meets the demand for a low 5¼" pancl height, 8 digit in-line presentation, fully solid state 25MC counter which features Time Interval Measurement in the basic unit as well as frequency, period and ratio. Remote operation and programmability are included features.

Specifications:

Frequency Measurement Range... 0 to 25 MCs Standard Gates Times..... 1μ sec to 10 sec in decade steps Period Measurement Range (single) 0 to 1MC (multiple) 0 to 300 KC Time Interval Range 1μ sec to 10^9 sec (digit capacity) Stability ± 7 parts in 10^9 /day (averaged over 7 days) Temperature -20°C to +65°C Power ... 115 VAC ±10%, 50-60 Cps. Dimensions..... Basic Unit 12" W x 151/2 D x 51/4 H w/rack mount 14" W x 151/2 D x 51/4 H w/plug in 17" W x 151/2 D x 51/4 H w/plug in & rack mount 19" W x 15½ D x 5¼ H w/plug-in hardware....33 pounds **BOOTH 3226** IEEE SHOW NORTHEASTERN ENGINEERING INCORPORATED A SUBSIDIARY OF ATLANTIC RESEARCH CORPORATION DEPARTMENT 4-A, MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE Employment Opportunities Open At All Levels



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head stud is available in seven thread-diameter choices ranging from 4-40 to $\frac{1}{16}$ -18. Six lengths of stud shanks are from $\frac{3}{5}$ in. to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. Concealed-head standoff is available with range of thread sizes from No. 4-40 to $\frac{1}{2}$ -20, and in eight lengths from $\frac{1}{16}$ in. to 1 in.

CIRCLE 447, READER SERVICE CARD



Solder Pot Heats Rapidly

ORYX CO., 13804 Ventura Blvd., Sherman Oaks, Calif., introduces a miniature quick-heating solder pot. Designed for a variety of production line and laboratory applications, the pot has a capacity of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cc. In addition to obvious use in tinning wires and leads of miniature electronic components, the pot may be used to heat waxes, shelacs. and potting compounds. Pot operates directly from 115 v a-c or d-c. Power consumption is approximately 15 w. Operating temperature is 550-600 F. Heating time is 4 minutes. (448)



Damping Compounds Are Visco-Elastic

LORD MFG. CO., Erie, Pa. DC-322 is a controlled visco-elastic material that may be applied to virtually any structural configuration — hori-



FREQUENCY:

Internal 1kc External 20cps to 20kc

ALSO MEASURES:

Incremental 'L' Incremental 'R' 'C' with bias

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CIRCLE 309 ON READER SERVICE CARD March 15, 1963 • electronics



A significant experiment is rapidly drawing to a climax. Soon a weather satellite will go into polar orbit carrying an Automatic Picture Transmission System (APT). As the satellite orbits the Earth it will continually photograph the cloud cover below and transmit pictures to a number of new low-cost ground stations scattered around the world. Through these stations for the first time, local weathermen will see millions of square miles of the Earth's weather at a glance. Remote ocean, desert and mountain areas, oftentimes the breeding ground for the most devas-

tating storms, will be subjected to regular surveillance. This new approach to weather analysis will probably undergo preliminary tests using the Tiros satellite in the middle of the year. Toward the end of the year, the Nimbus satellite for which the system was designed, will be launched. Fairchild Stratos-Electronic Systems Division has developed and is producing APT ground stations under the technical direction of NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center. For more information, on this system, contact our Director of Customer Relations.

When there's a need to know: Fairchild Stratos-Electronic Systems Division capabilities are best reflected in an integrated approach to data requirements. Extensive experience in acquisition, processing, transmission and display has given FS-ESD engineers a particularly sensitive awareness of both final information needs and the many subsystems required to answer them. • For knowledgeable engineers interested in career opportunities in advanced data techniques, may we suggest a note to our Director of Industrial Relations for the brochure "Grow Your Own Future". FS-ESD, an equal opportunity employer.





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zontal, vertical or overhead; flat, curved or irregular—to provide additive damping. Available in cured sheets, bonded structural components or in uncured two-part kits, it makes possible predictable structural response in components and systems. The material affords good damping over a wide frequency range from 50 to 11,000 cps.

CIRCLE 449, READER SERVICE CARD



Metal Foils for R-F Shielding

EMERSON & CUMING, INC., Canton, Low-cost r-f shielding Mass. method provides -100 db enclosures. System centers around the application of specially developed metal foils, Eccoshield WP, in new construction, or for making existing structures into high-performance r-f shielded areas. Conductive adhesive and caulking compounds are used in applying the shielding panels and in rendering all seams and joints r-f tight. Eccoshield WP is installed by stapling and/or bonding to walls, ceiling and floor. Price of the various types of foil ranges from \$1 to \$3 per sq ft in quantities over 100 sq ft. (450)



Four-Terminal Bridge Has Extended Range

ANGSTROHM PRECISION INC., 7341 Greenbush Ave., W. Hollywood, Calif. A direct reading percent deviation principle four terminal extended range Wheatstone-Kelvin bridge covers the ranges from 0.0001 ohm to 10^{11} ohms with selfcontained accuracies of 0.01 per-





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cent and transfer accuracies of 0.0001 percent. Design features include: a 1,000 division deviation range which permits direct reading at options of either 0.01, 0.001 or 0.0001 percent per division; a system for compensation for residual resistance on the rheostat; first step double-wattage (4 w) resistors in all decades.

CIRCLE 451, READER SERVICE CARD



Pulse Transformer Enclosed in Epoxy

PCA ELECTRONICS, INC., 16799 Schoenborn St., Sepulveda, Calif., offers a subminiature RX molded pulse transformer designed in a cube-type configuration. Length of each side: only 0.300 in. Designed for installation in a wide variety of transistorized circuits where space is critical, these compression molded pulse transformers, enclosed in flame-proof epoxy, are all same size. Price is \$3.20 each in lots of 1,000. (452)



Patchboard Offered in 1200 Contact Size

VECTOR ELECTRONIC CO. INC., 1100 Flower St., Glendale 1, Calif. A 1200 contact size pre-programming patchboard is offered for computer, systems, and test equipment manufacturers. It features a rear contact design that allows solderless slip-on wiring connections. The slip-on contact slides onto the contact pins at the rear of the patchboard, making an extremely low resistance connection which can be readily changed if required. The slip-on contacts can be readily
crimped to leads with a hand pliers, or automatic crimping equipment. The same rear contact can also be oldered if desired. (453)



Mechanical Filter for Upper Sideband

COLLINS RADIO CO., 19700 San Joaquin Rd., Newport Beach, Calif., offers an upper sideband mechanical filter built to meet rigid missile telemetry specifications. Composition of the ferrite transducer has been modified, further increasing the mechanical strength of the filter and reducing insertion loss. Another benefit of the new ferrite transducer is a reduction in passband ripple. New metallurgical treatment of the nickel-alloy disks which serve as the filter's resonant elements reduce drift to less than 1 part per million per deg C over a temperature range of -25 C to +85 C. (454)



Power Supplies Are Modular Type

HARRISON LABORATORIES, 45 Industrial Road, Berkeley Height, N. J. The 6340 series modular power supplies is designed to meet both the need for a well-regulated, inexpensive chassis-mounting supply and the need for a line of supplies of low power rating capable of being efficiently grouped on rack panels. Both load and line regulation are less than 3 mv or 0.02 percent,



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Wire miniaturized components with Wire-Wrap® tools

Now you can wire miniaturized components with Gardner-Denver "Wire-Wrap" tools. Use wire as fine as 30 or 32 gauge. Connections with 32-gauge wire are possible on $\frac{1}{10}$ " modular spacings—permitting at least 100 terminals per square inch. All you need is a newly designed bit and nosepiece which fit on present battery-powered or other "Wire-Wrap" tools.

All Gardner-Denver Wire-Wrap tools are simple and easy to use. Permanent connections are made fast—in only 3 seconds to be exact. They end failure headaches. These tools are rapidly—and understandably—replacing less reliable methods.

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whichever is greater, and ripple and noise is less than 1 mv rms for any combination of line voltage, output voltage and load current. Operating temperature range is 0 to 50 C and temperature coefficient is less than 0.033 percent plus 2 mv per deg C. Prices range from \$120 to \$225.

CIRCLE 455, READER SERVICE CARD



Broadband Oscillator Is Highly Stable

LFE ELECTRONICS, 1079 Commonwealth Ave., Boston 15, Mass. Model 831-X-1 is continuously tunable over the 8.2 Gc to 12.4 Gc bandwidth. It achieves long-term stability of one part in 10° per hr and short-term stability of two parts in 10⁷ over a 20 Kc disturbance band. It features provision for electronic sweeping by an external sawtooth. Start of each sweep is determined by the main dial setting. Sweep width is controlled by a front-panel dial calibrated from 100 Mc to 4.2 Gc. Sawtooth signals from an oscilloscope can be used to synchronize the output of the 831 to provide a calibrated swept signal. (456)



Tantalum Capacitors Offered in 3 Types

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRONIC INDUS-TRIES, Box 9036, Melrose, Nashville, Tenn., announces three new miniature tantalum electrolytic capacitor lines. They are comprised of high reliability dry slug tantalum capacitors with advanced perform-







Now Multiple PPI Displays Under High Ambient Light Conditions... With GEC Scan Converter

With GEC's transistorized 6021 Scan Converter, it is no longer necessary to look at rapidly decaying PPI displays in dark surroundings. Any number of inexpensive TV monitors can be operated from one PPI source with controlled image storage time affording more reliable evaluation of displayed information.

Readily tailored to your specific requirements through its plug-in functional modules, the 6021 Scan Converter is capable of: **TRANSLATION** of video information from one scanning mode to any other.

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 TIME-COORDINATE TRANSFORMATION for expansion or reduction of bandwidth.

Contact GEC for more information about conversion of radar PPI to TV, TV standards conversion or conversion of slow scan narrow band TV to standard TV or vice versa.

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ance ratings, a line of wet-slug solid tantalum capacitors and a series of h-v tantalum foil capacitors with rated working voltages to 300 v d-c.

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Heater-Cooler for Electronic Systems

MCLEAN ENGINEERING LABORA-TORIES, P. O. Box 228, Princeton, N. J. This unit will keep an electronic enclosure at an even 65 F with surrounding temperature in still air as low as 10 F. It also will flush and cool electronic cabinets when the remote thermostat indicates that cooling is required. When moderate heating is required, internal dampers are changed to recirculate air within the enclosure without drawing in fresh air. Heat comes from internal electronic units. When substantial heating is required an internal relay energizes a 1,000 w electric heater to maintain a set temperature. The Mil-Spec centrifugal blowers and motors are guaranteed to run continuously for 20,000 hr. (458)



Round Connectors Have Grommet Seal Contacts

WINCHESTER ELECTRONICS, INC., 19 Willard Road, Norwalk, Conn. Series RM-RS connectors meets environmental requirements of MIL-C-26482. They are available in 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 shell sizes.



For GRID TYPE ARRAYS These unique helically formed connectors are in service on U. S. Government signal installations. For instance, the Tapered Aperture Horn Antenna — TAHA — at LaPlata, Maryland employs over 90,000 PREFORMED Grid-Wire Connectors. They are also used on several Voice of America projects and on rhombic antennas, log periodics, conical monopoles, and horn

antennas. PREFORMED Grid-Wire Connectors are wrapped on by hand; no tools are needed. They provide uniform holding; prevent stress points.

No parts can loosen to create noise. High mechanical strength and electrical conductivity are assured.

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a wire at a cross-wire or catenary, prevent premature fatigue damage often caused by high-stress fittings...available in both standard and reducing configurations.

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Interlock design holds grid wires securely yet permits adjustment to various angles. Available in standard or reducing configurations, as well as spacer types, which join intersecting but noncontacting wires.

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5349 St. Clair Avenue Cleveland 3, Ohio 881-4900 (DDD 216) 600 Hansen Way Palo Alto, California 327-0170 (DDD 415) Pin and socket inserts are interchangeable with plug and receptacle shells. Series RM has crimp type contacts; series RS has solder type. Polarization is achieved by shells, with keys and keyways. Contacts are furnished in two sizes: No. 20 Awg, 7.5 amp; and No. 14 Awg, 13 amp. (459)



D-C Power Supplies Feature Compactness

SORENSEN, Richards Ave., S. Norwalk, Conn. Custom specifications have been designed into eight new transistorized d-c power supplies. The low-priced new QB series models provide nominal outputs of 5 to 36 v at 90 or 180 w capacity. They provide regulation of ± 0.01 percent (line and load combined), ripple of only 300 μ v rms and response time of 25 μ sec (typical). (460)



Tuning Fork Oscillator Mounted on P-C Board

FORK STANDARDS, INC., 1915 North Harlem Ave., Chicago 35, Ill., has available a complete tuning fork oscillator built on a printed-circuit board. Accuracy is 0.005 percent at room temperature and 0.010 percent from 0 to 85 C over a frequency range of 60 to 10,000 cps. Output is 3 v rms sine wave or 8 v p/p square



FLECTARCAM/CS progress in rectifier components

Things You Should See At I Triple E

It's that time of year again. The IEEE (IRE) Show is at the New York Coliseum from March 25 thru 28 (as if you need us to tell you). And this year we're going to continue our tradition of running Application Clinics where you can hear the latest and ask all the questions you want. Etto Von Zastrow will be there, and talking about how one can have equipment failure even with high reliability components. Bill Gutzwiller will speak about phase controlling SCR's in transformer primaries (including three phase trigger circuits). Denis Grafham's subject will be gate circuit design for optimum SCR performance. Keith Howell will give you design tips for the light activated switch, and Neville Mapham will talk about trouble shooting inverters. The place is the Barbizon Plaza. The date is March 27 (Wednesday). The session will run from 9:00 A. M. until noon. You all come.

And while we're talking about Bill G. and his team of imaginative Application Engineers, they've worked out a few new wrinkles to show you at Booth 2902 at the Coliseum. They've put together some operating exhibits to catch your eye, so you ought to see them. They're interesting, entertaining and educational. For example, take a look at this beautifully efficient DC to DC converter. It combines the high efficiency of a switching type regulator with good ripple reduction and the low output impedance of a series transistor regulator.



Interesting? The G5 (ZJ224) Gate Turn-Off Switch (GTO) makes it possible, and it converts 100-200 volts DC down to 24 volts of regulated low-ripple direct current. AND, if you drop by the GE Booth at IEEE you can see how it happens. With a twiddle-of-the-knob you can vary raw DC input voltage and load current, and see how the output voltage remains constant at 24 volts. The points we want to demonstrate, of course, are that the G5 GTO operates directly on a 200 volt line, makes for simple circuitry, has fast switching speed (up to 100 kc) and handles power at least as smoothly as that high megatane rated gasoline you hear so much about on TV. (If you'd like the story on this regulated supply, write us and ask for the note prepared by Denis Grafham. Additional information is available in Application Note 200.23, which gives you a number of circuits ideal for regulated supplies in applications such as computers, test equipment, airborne and missile equipment, and industrial controls, among others.)

Another Thing to See

... at I triple E will be a direct power control with the G-E L7 light activated silicon switch. You'll be able to actuate a motor-driven aperture disc between a miniature incandescent lamp and the L7, trigger a xenon flash tube shining on the same L7, thus directly controlling a 120 volt lamp and an industrial control relay. And with the use of glass fiber to transmit light to the L7, you can trigger the L7, even around corners. If that sounds like a lot, come to Booth 2902 and see. We can prove it. Or if you'd like the whole story about the L7, write us and ask for Application Note 200.29.

A last closing comment: we'll also show you (among other things) how G-E Controlled Avalanche Rectifiers live through reverse voltage transients and also operate in series strings without resistance dividers (whether you like it or not).

Any questions? Write Section 16C102, Rectifier Components Department, General Electric Company, Auburn, New York. In Canada: Canadian General Electric, 189 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont. Export: International General Electric, 159 Madison Ave., N.Y. 16, N.Y.





Based upon unparalleled depth of experience in electric wave filter applications across the frequency range of 2 cps to 1 mc...Genistron wave filters are separating and selecting information accurately in the most advanced of today's aerospace instrumentation and communication systems.

Specially designed and manufactured to meet your most exacting requirements, the Genistron wave filter capability extends from low pass, high pass, band pass, band reject and linear phase filters to Gaussian filters for digital type information.

Of particular importance to your equipment design is Genistron's demonstrated ability to miniaturize wave filters yet maintain maximum filtering performance. This is evidenced in wave filters of 1/2 cu. in. as well as those requiring a 120 cu. in. space.

Contact Genistron for an immediate evaluation of your wave filter requirement, or write and ask for data file E-2031-1.



wave with a 10,000 ohm load. Standard board is 3 by 6 by $\frac{1}{2}$ in., but the circuit can also be built using the customer's standard sized board and connector.

CIRCLE 461, READER SERVICE CARD



R-F Calorimeter Is Self-Contained

AVNET INSTRUMENT CORP., 91 Commercial St., Plainview, L. I., N. Y. Model HS-12 high power r-f calorimeter, housed in a Widney Dorlec enclosure, is a self-contained portable precision instrument capable of quickly and accurately measuring average, pulsed or c-w, microwave power to 50 Kw. Instrument employs a calibrated constant volume, sealed, distilled water circulating system. (462)



Shielding Material In Three Forms

METEX ELECTRONICS CORP., Walnut Ave., Clark, N. J., offers Polashield, a shielding material that provides both an rfi shield and an integral pressure seal. It is made from thousands of oriented wires that are molded in a matrix of elastomeric material. The wires are aligned perpendicular to the surface of the shield, increasing the insertion loss through the gasket. The material yields an overall system attenuation of 125-135 db and has an insertion loss measurement of as much as 100 db. Pressure seals up to 30 psi can be maintained. Polashield is available in three forms: strip, ring and formed gasket. (463)

Programming Switches Are Miniaturized

SEALECTRO CORP., 139 Hoyt St., Mamaroneck, N. Y., announces miniature programming switches featuring relay-type contacts. These Actan switches are approximately one-third the size of conventional units and utilize a barrel actuator into which activating pins can be inserted to set up the desired sequence of events. A standard switch will offer up to 16-pole, doublethrow operation and is also available with as many as 32-poles-double throw. Contact life is claimed to be in excess of 100 million operations. (464)



D-C/A-C Choppers for P-C Board Mounting

STEVENS-ARNOLD, INC., 7 Elkins St., South Boston 27, Mass., offers a-c driven and d-c driven d-c/a-c choppers for printed circuit board mounting. The new models, with twin-contact construction, include all features required for easy mounting, either plug-in or solder-For a-c driven applications in. there are models for 50, 60, 94, and 120 cycles. For d-c applications, company can furnish, for customer convenience, a transistorized driver unit to convert 12 v d-c into 94 cycles square wave a-c to operate the chopper. When user wishes to make a driver unit, company furnishes complete information, circuit diagram, and a parts list. (465)

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CORPORATION

Literature of the Week

INDUSTRIAL LITERATURE SERVICE Mc-Graw-Hill Book Co., Training Materials & Information Services Div., 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36, N. Y. Brochure describes custom services available, including preparation of technical bulletins, house organs, sales brochures, facility reviews and the like.

CIRCLE 466. READER SERVICE CARD

- SSB SPECTRUM ANALYZER Lavoie Laboratories, Inc., Morganville, N. J. A catalog sheet contains advance specifications for the LA-40 single sideband spectrum analyzer with 2-32 Mc range, and the LA-41 twotone generator. (467)
- SOLDERING METHODS Oryx Co., 13804 Ventura Blvd., Sherman Oaks, Calif., has available a technical bulletin on soldering methods and techniques. (468)
- DELAY LINES Polyphase Instrument Co., East Fourth St., Bridgeport, Pa. Bulletin 25DL covers nanosecond, microsecond and millisecond delay lines. (469)
- PHOTOCONDUCTIVE CELLS Clairex Corp., 8 West 30th St., New York 1. N. Y. A 16-page booklet covers the use of photoconductive cells under various light, circuit and application conditions. (470)
- SWITCHING MODULE Vitramon, Inc., P.O. Box 544, Bridgeport 1, Conn. Catalog of 6 pages contains specifi-cations and operating character-istics of VG low level switching module. (471)
- MICROWAVE ABSORBERS Emerson & Cuming, Inc., Canton, Mass. Color chart presents performance and physical data on a full line of Eccosorb microwave absorbers designed for "free space" and waveguide ap-plications. (472)
- MATERIALS PROCESSING SERVICE Semi-Garibaldi Ave., Lodi, N. J. Single-page bulletin discusses the com-pany's available service for slicing, lapping, dicing, etching and sizing of materials. (473)
- WIRELESS MICROPHONE Bergen Laboratories Inc., 60 Spruce St., Paterson 1, N. J., has published a data sheet describing the Radio-Mike, a pro-fessional wireless microphone that requires no trailing cord to the p-a amplifier. (474)
- INTEGRATED SERVO ASSEMBLY Daystrom, Inc., Transicoil Division, Worcester, Pa., has published a catalog sheet describing an inte-grated servo assembly—three components in one housing. (475)
- MICROWAVE REFLECTOMETER Paradynamics, Inc., 10 Stepar Place, Hunt-ington Station, L. I., N. Y., has available a comprehensive, illusbrochure describing the developed precision microtrated newly wave reflectometer. (476)

- HIGH-SPEED PRINTER SYSTEM Potter Instrument Co., Inc., East Bethpage Road, Plainview, N. Y. Catalog No. 400-2-1 illustrates and describes the LP-1200, a complete high-speed printer system. (477)
- voltage surge protection Interna-tional Rectifier Corp., 233 Kansas St., El Segundo, Calif. A 20-page manual, KL-601, provides data on the protection of semiconductors through the use of selenium transient voltage suppressors. (478)
- PARAMETRIC AMPLIFIERS Sperry Microwave Electronics Co., P.O. Box 1828, Clearwater, Fla. A 16-page brochure on parametric amplifiers covers design, typical characteristics, structures and systems. (479)
- STACK SWITCHES Switchcraft, Inc., 5555 N. Elston Ave., Chicago 30, Ill. Inc., Catalog S-308 covers stack switch components and assemblies for the industrial electronic industry. (480)
- RESOLVER-AMPLIFIER COMBINATIONS General Precision Aerospace, Little Falls, N. J. Catalog sheet describes size 8 and size 11 winding-compen-sated resolver-amplifier combinations designed for coordinate chain applications. (481)
- CAPACITORS Aerovox Corp., New Bed-ford, Mass., has issued a bulletin on type V146XR Aerofilm Wrap & Fill Mylar capacitors. (482)
- ECISION POT Giannini Controls Corp., 1600 S. Mountain Ave., Duarte, Calif. A recent two-page bulletin describes the Tempot, a precision potentiometer capable of operating in extreme temperature PRECISION environments. (483)
- FERRITE CORES Electronic Memories, Inc., 9430 Bellanca Ave., Los Angeles 45, Calif., offers specifica-Inc., tion sheets on two new ferrite memory cores for application in coincident current memories. (484)
- IMMITTANCE CHART Avco Corp., Cin-cinnati 41, O., offers a 17 in. by 22 in. immittance chart which permits direct conversion from impedance to admittance or vice versa. (485)
- POWER SUPPLIES Deltron Inc., Fourth and Cambria Sts., Philadelphia 33, Pa. A 32-page catalog, A-631, covers a wide range of solid state and vacuum tube power supplies. (486)
- TRUE-RMS VOLTMETER Ballantine Laboratories Inc., Boonton, N. J. Fourpage brochure describes model 320A true-rms voltmeter for accurate measurements on a wide range of waveforms. (487)
- ELECTRICALLY ISOLATED R-F ROOMS Erik A. Lindgren & Associates, Inc., 4575 N. Ravenswood Ave., Chicago 40, Ill., offers comprehensive catalogs, drawings and specifications covering scientifically designed and constructed double electrically isolated r-f rooms. (488)



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Lasers: Generation of Light by Stimulated Emission

By BELA A. LENGYEL John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1962, 125 p, \$6.95.

AT last there is a competent introduction in book-form to lasers, without either the sensationalism and oversimplification of popular press, or the abstruseness of highly specialized journals. The author sets out to bring together the highly scattered literature on lasers, and to present it to technically qualified readers in a unified form. In this he largely succeeds.

There is, of course, probably no less static field today than lasers, and any book on them cannot hope to remain up to date for long. The gallium-arsenide diode laser, for instance, appeared only after this book went to press. Nevertheless, it will serve as an excellent introduction to "classical" laser theory. A good bibliography of laser literature closes the book.—G.V.N.

Electromechanical Energy Conversion

By SAMUEL SEELY McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York. 1962, 336 p, \$10.75.

THREE areas in particular are covered by this textbook: energy storage, energy transfer, and energy conversion. The electrical devices that fall within these broad categories are analyzed in a fundamental way, developing and using tools of analysis such as Lagrange's equations and dynamic problem analysis, which will prove useful in other fields as well. From transducers and converters the book progresses to the rotary power converter and generalized machine theory, and the n-m symmetrical machine. Though its main interest lies in the power engineering field, the fundamentals and methods explained are of importance to electronics engineers as well.

Component Parts Failure Data Compendium

Electronic Industries Association, New York, 1962, 195 p, \$2.50.

THIS long-awaited work by the EIA Ad Hoc Group on Component Parts Failure Data has arrived. Twentyeight organizations contributed data to this study and it is the most complete compilation available.

Data is presented in chart form, on 61 different components under various environmental conditions. Failure rates are given in percent per 1,000 hours.

However, as is the case with most failure-rate data, even this compendium should be marked "use with discretion." Some of the data goes back to the early days of reliability work and represents nothing more than someone's "educated" guess. In other cases, conditions of use (mostly in the field) and test hours are carefully documented and these data should prove highly enlightening.—J.M.C.

Reliability: Theory and Practice

By IGOR BAZOVSKY Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 292 p, \$8.75.

Reliability Principles and Practices

By S. R. CALABRO McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, 1962, 371 p, \$10.50.

IN a field in which university courses are just beginning, the appearance of a usable textbook has been eagerly awaited.

Both these books may find use in reliability courses both in universities and in industry.

Bazovsky's book may be preferred by some university professors who prefer to concentrate on from the House of Zeners...

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Calabro's book is one that no engineer practicing reliability in industry should be without. It is thorough, comprehensive and easily understood. It may also find use as a textbook.—J.M.C.

Textbook on Mechanized Information Retrieval

By ALLEN KENT

Interscience Publishers, div. of John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1962, 268 p, \$9.50.

REVIEW of information retrieval methodology largely from the point of view of the librarian. Includes heavy concentration on special coding techniques used at Western Reserve University. Gives little space to recent advances in machine indexing that appear to hold great promise.—J.M.C.

Electromechanical System Theory

By HERMAN E. KOENIG and WILLIAM A. BLACKWELL McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, 504 p, \$14.50.

ALTHOUGH the subject matter of this book relates to electrical power rather than electronic engineering, the analysis techniques developed are applicable to both fields. A large portion of the book has to do with the formulation of problems, and methods of analysis. Two-terminal and multi-terminal system concepts are dealt with; the second half of the book relates to analysis of d-c and a-c rotating machines and of non-linear systems.

Differential Amplifiers

By R. D. MIDDLEBROOK

John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1963, 115 p, \$7.95.

THE purpose of this book is to clarify and define the important operating parameters of differential amplifiers. It presents methods of analysis for the common-mode (CM) and differential-mode (DM) signals of the balanced symmetrical circuit, and develops a method of analysis also for the unbalanced case. This sequential technique for dealing with a small-percentage unbalance in a circuit in a fairly simple mathematical way is a new contribution.

The analysis technique is illustrated by two practical circuits, a single-stage d-c differential transistor amplifier, and a two-stage d-c differential transistor amplifier with common-mode negative feedback; both of these circuits are commonly encountered in practice. Proof of the sequential analysis method is given in a separate appendix.—G.V.N.

Handbook of

Nonparametric Statistics

By JOHN E. WALSH

D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., Princeton, New York, 1962, 549 p, \$15.

LARGE number of nonparametric tests for randomness, point estimation and confidence regions. Presentation is extremely compact and the book will be of value only to those having a sound foundation both in classical and distribution-free statistics. Some nonparametric tests described will be useful in reliability work.—J.M.C.

Six-Language Dictionary of Electronics, Automation

and Scientific Instruments By A. F. DORIAN

Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N. J., 1963, 732 p, \$16.95

TECHNICAL translations are always impeded by the fact that words have more than one meaning, and a common-usage word will often have a very unexpected connotation when used in a technical sense. Thus, this dictionary will prove very useful to those who deal with foreign technical literature.

The dictionary could have been



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STROMBERG-CARLSON A DIVISION OF GENERAL DYNAMICS 114 CARLSON ROAD • ROCHESTER 3, N. Y. improved by adding the definitions of some of the terms which have more than one meaning even within electronics: thus, while P.M. in English can mean photomultiplier as well as permanent magnet, only the latter sense is translated into German.

Languages included are English, Russian, French, German, Spanish and Italian. Entries are listed alphabetically in English, referred to by number from glossaries in the other languages.

Standard Instrumentation Questions and Answers

By STEVE ELONKA and ALONZO R. PARSONS McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, 1962, 2 vol., 482 p, \$15.95 set.

THIS is a conveniently presented practical guide to control and instrumentation in industry, and gives quick answers to questions on how different instruments work and what they do. The coverage is not deep enough to serve as a process control design handbook, but rather as an introduction to the hardware.

Sections of interest to electronics men include proportional control systems, process computers, information handling systems, and a scattering of electrical and electronic instruments in most of the other sections.

Microwave Engineering

By A. F. HARVEY

Academic Press Inc., New York, 1963, 1312 p, \$35.

THIS large reference volume contains twenty-six comprehensive chapters on various aspects of microwaves. They fall into three main groups: passive components and circuits, electrical behavior of microwave circuits (including microwave tubes), and techniques and devices associated with the applications of microwave, including entire equipment systems.

With its detailed explanations, descriptions of procedures, formula derivations, and extensive bibliographies, this volume will serve well both as an engineering-level introduction to microwaves, and as a working handbook for the microwave engineer.

Models of Transistors and Diodes

By JOHN G. LINVILL

McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, 1963, 190 p, \$7.95.

THE purpose of this book, as stated, is to develop a set of models for transistors and semiconductor diode devices based on their basic internal physics. It makes no reference, in the explanations, to other electronic devices such as vacuum tubes, and thus will be a suitable text for the young engineers who learn about transistors first.

Models are developed, successively, for the semiconductor carrier transport mechanisms, for the p-n junction, and for the p-n diode and the transistor. In the last two cases, lumped models are used that approximate the distributed devices. The book closes with functional models of the transistor and examples of transistor circuits.— G.V.N.

Introduction to Electronics

By WALTER H. EVANS Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N. J., 1962, 518 p, \$14.65.

As introductions to electronics go, this one is unusually complete and can probably serve well both the engineering student and the executive or scientist in a related field who wishes to increase his knowledge of electronic circuits.

Not just a popular exposition of the subject, the book contains enough detail and enough mathematics to explain adequately a number of circuit designs, including digital and switching circuits as well as amplifiers and communication circuits. A descriptive chapter is given on microwaves, radar and antennas. Practical exercises give practice in cricuit design procedures. -G.V.N.

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PEOPLE IN BRIEF

IEEE Medal of Honor Goes to Inventor



AMID the massive team efforts that are characteristic of today's electronics, rare indeed is "the inventor."

But that title is a natural appendage to the name of John Hays Hammond Jr. of Gloucester, Mass., who will receive the IEEE Medal of Honor this year. His hundreds of patents underlie much of modern electronic technology. He is cited by the IEEE for "pioneering contributions to circuit theory and practice, to the radio control of missiles and to basic communications methods."

The setting of his work is a medieval castle-museum above the rocky Gloucester coastline not far from the reef of Norman's Woe, the setting of Longfellow's "The Wreck of the Hesperus."

"I love old things," says this inventor of new things for more than a half-century.

In the Great Hall of the castle is the magnificent 10,000-pipe organ designed by Hammond and built over a period of 20 years. The Great Hall has been used for recordings by some of the major record companies, and some of the greatest organists in the world have played there.

Here in this museum, sections of which are open to the public during the Summer, are Hammond's living quarters, and here is the Hammond Research Corp., whose vice president, Ellison S. Purington, has worked in close association with Hammond since 1920.

The work of Hamond, now 74 years old, spans about the same range of years as the IRE. From 1912 until 1928, the Hammond Laboratory was in a building on the same Gloucester coastline property, and here much pioneering work in radio was accomplished. From 1928 on, the work was done in laboratory areas in the castle.

Hammond did extensive work for the U.S. military services starting in 1912 when the chief of Coast Artillery for the Army witnessed in Gloucester the successful radio control of a boat from shore. During both world wars, the Hammond group developed radio and other remote control systems applicable to waterborne and airborne missiles. Only recently, Hammond Research Corp. completed a communications project for the Navy.

Hammond helped develop some of the stabilization and homing principles used in modern missiles. In communications, the Hammond group contributed to development of the triode for amplification purposes, the i-m principle for selectivity, and of f-m techniques for broadcasting and telephony.



The list of Hammond colleagues, correspondents and consultants over the years reads like a roster of the radio-electronic pioneers: deForest, Alexanderson, Tesla, Lowenstein, G. W. Pierce, Langmuir, David Sarnoff. Harvard's Dr. E. L. Chaffee, now professor emeritus, became a consultant to the Hammond Laboratory as early as 1918, and even now traverses the 40-plus miles from Belmont, Mass., each Wednesday to spend the day at Hammond Research Corp. as a consultant and old friend.

Hammond is a director and a research consultant for RCA, and many of the Hammond and Purington patents are turned over to RCA for development and manufacture.

Son of a millionaire mining engineer, Hammond was graduated from Yale and received a doctorate in science from George Washington University. An early member of the IRE, he has served as treasurer and a director.

Clancy Accepts New Position

WILLIAM E. CLANCY has been appointed vice president and director of sales of John E. Fast & Co., Chicago based capacitor manufacturer.

Prior to this appointment Clancy was vice president and director of sales of Thordarson-Meissner.

Vactek Announces Two Appointments

VACTEK, INC., new wholly owned subsidiary of Geophysics Corp. of America, Bedford, Mass., announces the appointment of Herbert Roth, Jr., as manager, and Bernard Bernstein as technical director.

Roth, formerly a vice president of Nuclear Corp. of America, served previously with Radio Corp. of America.

Bernstein, formerly head of Nu-



Listed below are eleven recently completed reports on specific manufacturing and marketing opportunities in Atlanta. Compiled and written by the Industrial Development Division of Georgia Tech, they are accurate, up-to-date and completely objective. No eye-wash. No glib generalities. Any or all are yours on request. Also available are 17 other studies of various aspects of Atlanta's economic make-up. For the reports you want just check and mail coupon with your company letterhead. There's no cost. No obligation. Inquiries held confidential.

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Reports on Manufactu	ring and Marketing	"Forward Atlanta."	0 4	
Opportunities in	n Atlanta for:	Paul Miller, Industrial Manager		
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ATLANTA'S METALWORKING INDUSTRY	MEDICAL COMPLEX TRANSPORTATION	Product	- NITHAL	
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Vitreous enameled; miniaturized with longer life; close control, smooth operation . . . packing real power. Any variable of special rheostats is available on this unit.





clear Corp. of America's Power Tube division, earlier was with North American Phillips Amperex division.

Vactek's products and capabilities for the laboratory and precision industrial segments of the vacuum industry are expected to complement those of Vacuum Specialties, Inc., another GCA subsidiary.



Illinois Tool Works Appoints Templeton

ILLINOIS TOOL WORKS INC., Chicago, Ill., recently appointed J. Earl Templeton vice president, Electronics divisions.

Templeton was formerly with P. R. Mallory & Co., where he was director, Western operations. He is a vice president and director of Electronics Industry Show Corp. which produces the Electronics Parts Show held annually in Chicago.

GI Rectifier Division Appoints Davis

EMANUEL DAVIS has been appointed to the new post of director of quality control and reliability of the General Instrument Corporation Rectifier division. He was formerly with General Electric Co.

In his new post, Davis will be responsible for all quality control and reliability programs for the division's entire line of silicon and selenium rectifiers. Reporting to him will be a group of approximately 45 engineers and technicians.

General Instrument Rectifier division has plants at Newark, N. J., and Brooklyn, N. Y.



System Development Upgrades Melahn

WESLEY S. MELAHN, Air Defense division manager of System Develop-

Raytheon Promotes Cassevant



ALBERT F. CASSEVANT has been named manager of Raytheon Company's Electronic Services Operation with responsibility for its worldwide support activities. He previously served as corporate special projects manager. Before joining the firm in 1962, he was vice president and general manager for ITT's Kellogg division





Leach & Garner #239 Alloy is a new Gold Palladium Base Alloy developed specifically as an equivalent functional substitute for Leach & Garner #226 Alloy (a Palladium Silver Base Alloy). Unique properties of this new alloy permit it to be clad to base materials and fabricated into a new type, low material cost, potentiometer sliding contact with high reliability and long, low noise life. Immediate use can be made in trimming potentiometer manufacture. Further testing should also validate its high performance in both precision potentiometers and a wide range of other electronic component applications.

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Model 6411—transistorized, wideband dc amplifier capable of delivering $\pm 10V$ and ± 100 ma to the load. Unit features continuously variable gain control and variable dc offset adjustment of $\pm 10V$ output range. Front panel galvanometer controls include:

controls

galvanometer damping switch galvanometer simulated load switch dc output current meter output polarity-reversing switch internal/external load switch Voltage Gain: 0.1 through 1000 in 9 steps, continuously variable between steps.
Linearity: Better than 0.05%
Frequency response: ±2.0% to 10 kc; down 3.0 db at 30 kc
Drift: ±2.0 µv in 40 hours operation after warm-up, referred to input
Power line isolation: shielded transformer produces less than 5.0 mmf of direct power line capacity to amplifier ground.
The galvanometer conditioning controls are also available on Dynamics gain 100 or gain 100 dc amplifiers. These units feature instantaneous overload recovery time (within rise time of the amplifier).
Write for complete literature on Model 6411, or the entire line.

DYNAMICS INSTRUMENTATION COMPANY 583 Monterey Pass Rd., Monterey Park, Calif. • Phone: CU. 3-7773 ment Corp., Santa Monica, Calif., has been appointed a vice president of the firm.

Melahn will continue to direct SDC's efforts in the areas of air defense, air traffic integration, and system training.

System Development Corp. specializes in the design and development of computer-based command control and management systems for military, governmental, scientific and educational applications.



Shelley Named to Stoddart Post

TAMAR ELECTRONICS, INC., Anaheim, Calif., has announced the appointment of Rulon Gene Shelley as vice president and general manager of Stoddart Aircraft Radio, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Tamar.

Shelley was formerly vice president and general manager of the Tamar Electronics division. He has been with the Tamar organization since January of 1962. Prior to that, he spent 12 years with North American Aviation where he was chief engineer of the Armament and Flight Control division of Autonetics.



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Miami, Fla., has been named president and chief executive officer. He succeeds William S. Simpson.

The new president has been executive vice president, chief executive officer, and a director since March 1962, after having joined the company as general manager in 1961.

Pearce-Simpson produces marine radio-telephones and Citizens Band radios manufactured by its electronics division.

PEOPLE IN BRIEF

Harold E. Francis leaves Chandler Evans Corp. to take post of v-p in charge of sales for Alloy Nuclear Corp. Electro-Optical Systems, Inc. promotes John M. Teem to technical director, and Henry L. Richter, Jr., to mgr., Advanced Systems Development Operations. Harold E. Watson (Maj. Gen., USAF, Ret.) has joined GE's Defense Programs Operation as a consultant on aerospace and defense technology. Sol Sparer elevated to president and chief executive officer of Pacotronics. Inc. George J. Tatnall, formerly of the Naval Air Development Center, now with Corning Glass Works as supervisor of radome engineering. Ralph F. Woodward, previously a staff associate at Stanford U., named quality control mgr., mfg. div., of Warnecke Electron Tubes, Inc. IBM Corp. advances L. R. Bickford, Jr., to director of general sicence at the Thomas J. Watson Research Center. Gerald deG. Cowan promoted to director of engineering for Sperry Rail Service. Hamilton O. Hauck moves up to director of corporate development, Western region, of Raytheon Co. Motorola ups Forrest G. Hogg to mgr. for NASA Programs of the Military Electronics div. Edmond A. Roelof leaves Eldon Industries, Inc. to join Midland Mfg. Co. as v-p, mfg. Larry Kaufman advances to director of research at Man-Labs, Inc. Consolidated Electrodynamics Corp. ups C. Kenneth Hines to g-m of the DeVar-Kinetics div. Directors of the Gudebrod Bros. Silk Co., Inc., have elevated F. W. Krupp to president and W. T. Hooven to chairman of the board.

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IMMEDIATE OPENINGS

WITH

GENERAL DYNAMICS/ELECTRONICS

The large number of diversified development contracts now in the house at General Dynamics/Electronics provide immediate assignments for additional professional personnel in the following disciplines:

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SENIOR ENGINEER. With broad knowledge of Aerospace Ground Electronic design. Will analyze aerospace electronic subsystems for test requirements and determine test equipment needs. Experience in Air Force shop or Naval carrier installations desirable, with emphasis on equipment layout, intercabling, work flow analysis, and operational and calibration procedures.

PROJECT ENGINEERS. To supervise design and integration of test equipments and test stations. Should be familiar with all types of testing equipment and techniques in one or more of the following areas: flight control systems, radar, HF-UHF navigation and communication equipment, microwave equipment, antenna systems and electronic countermeasures.

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SENIOR ENGINEERS. To supervise and do design work on MODEMS, logic and in-put/out-put devices for data communication equipment used in industrial and military systems. Work includes transistor circuit design, logic design, modulation techniques for radio and wire line data transmission, mechanical design of in-put/out-put devices, packaging design and integration of complete communications systems.

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ENGINEERS. To maximize maintainability on Aerospace Electronic Equipment; perform analysis, monitor, audit and review designs; coordinate demonstration testing, simulations; reporting and documentation responsibilities.

Please send your resume to Mr. R. W. Holmes, Dept. 22.

GENERAL DYNAMICS

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MICROWAVE ENGINEERS. Experienced in the design of signal generators and receivers in the following frequency bands: L, S, C, T, Ku, Ka. Should also know techniques for remote control of frequency and signal amplitude.

ENGINEERS. Experienced in the design of RF and microwave receivers, digital display circuits, data handling and CRT displays including storage tube circuits.

ENGINEERS. Experienced in the design and development of solid state receivers for reconnaissance telemetry, Doppler and communications equipment. Knowledge of tracking filters, phase lock, and synthesizer circuits desirable.

LOW FREQUENCY DESIGNERS. Experienced in the design of audio and sweep signal generators and servo systems test equipment. Senior engineers are also required with experience in the design of LF receivers and transmitters.

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electronics • March 15, 1963

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Instrumentation Planning Engineers — EE's, Physicists to be responsible for specific global range instrumentation concepts.

Advance Planning Engineers—EE's, Physicists to evaluate and project the state-of-the-art in all applications of range instrumentation.

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ELECTRONIC ENGINEERS—With necessary experience to maintain technical surveillance over contractor electrical and electronic engineering activities.

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(Continued	from	page	216)
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SPACE TECHNOLOGY LABORATORIES,

INC.	13	17
Sub. of Thompson Ramo Wooldridge Redondo Beach, California	Inc.	
SVERORUP & PARCEL AND ASSOCIATES INC. St. Louis, Mo.	222	1B
TELEVISION ASSOCIATES OF INDIANA, INC. Michigan City, Indiana	222	19
U. S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE National Bureau of Standards Boulder Labs. Boulder, Colorado	222	20
VEZAN—WEST & COMPANY W. Hartford 7, Conn.	222	21
P 1652	93*	22

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INDEX TO ADVERTISERS





Audited Paid Circulation

A & M Instrument Inc 10	4
• AMP Corp 5	1
• Ad-Yu Electronics Inc 21	4
Ainslie Corporation 21	2
Airpax Electronics, Inc 10	7
Allen-Bradley Co 1	5
• Allied Control Company, Inc 14	7
• Amperex Electronic Corp24, 25, 88, 8	9
Ampex Corporation 1	4
Analab Sub. of Jerrold Corp	2
• Art Wire & Stamping Co 20	1
Atlanta Chamber of Commerce 19	7
Atlee Corp 20	4
Atohm Electronic 12	0
Automatic Electric Sub. of General Telephone & Electronics11	2
• Automatic Metal Products Corp 13	4

	Barker & Williamson, Inc 98
	Beaver Gear Works, Inc 207
	Beckman Instruments, Inc. Berkeley Division
•	Bird Electronic Corporation 140
٠	Bliley Electric Co 154
	Boeing Co.; The 205
	Bourns Inc.,
	Brookhaven National Laboratory 215
٠	Brush Instruments Div. of Clevite Corp
	Burroughs Corporation Electronic Components Div 153
	Business Week 143
٠	Bussmann Mfg. Co. Div. of McGraw Edison Co 56

• Cannon Electric Co	137
Carborundum Company, The	37
• Celco-Constantine Engineering Laboratories	161
• Chester Cable Corp202.	203
• Clairex Corp	106
• Coil Winding Equipment Co	130
Collins Radio Co	16
Computer Control Co. Inc	127
Consolidated Avionics Corp	95
• Constantine Engineering Laboratories.	161
Continental Electronics Systems Inc	111
• Coto-Coil Co., Inc.	214

Data-Control Systems, Inc	171
Daystrom Incorporated Transicoil Division	110
Defense Electronics, Inc	156
Delco Radio	32
Delevan Electronics Corp	170
Driver Co., Wilbur B.	165
duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc. E. I	133
Dynamics Instrumentation Co	200
Edwards High Vacuum Inc	43
Electrical Industries	91
Electro Motive Mfg. Co., Inc	159
Electro Products Laboratories	209
Electronic Instrument Co., Inc. (EICO)	210
Engineered Electronics Co	149
Fairchild Stratos	177
Fluke Mfg, Co., Inc., John	131
Frederick Electronics Corp	164
Frontier Electronics	104
Div. of International Resistance Co.	39
Fujitsu Ltd	208
Gardner-Denver Company	182
	211
General Electric Co.	- 1 1
	185
	183
	199
General Magnetics, Inc	31
	209
General Radio Corp2nd Co	ver
Genistron Inc. Sub. of Genisco Inc	186
Gertsch Products, Inc	160
Green Instrument Co., Inc	190
Gudebrod Bros. Silk Co., Inc	44
Harman Kardon Sub. of Jerrold Corp	4
Hayes, Inc. C. I	162
lleinemann Electric Co	53
Heminway & Bartlett Mfg. Co., The	175
llewlett-Packard Company	6
Hexacon Electric Co	180
Hoffmann Flootsonias Com 102	100

Hoffmann Electronics Corp.....103, 109 Houston Instrument Corp.....46, 47

•	ITT Electron Tube Div	97
•	Imtra Corp	175
•	Indiana General Corp	94
•	Ingersoll Products Division of Borg-Warner Corp	123
	Instrument Systems Corp	119
•	Interelectronics Corp	187
	International Resistance Co	61
•	International Telephone and Telegraph Corp.	
	Industrial Products Division	158
•	Japan Piezo Electric Co., Ltd	010
Ī	Japan Piezo Electric Co., Ltd Jerrold Electronics Corp	212 87
	Seriota Electronica Corp	01
•	Kay Electric Co	21
•	Keithley Instruments, Inc	161
Ī	Kelvin Electric Co	210
•	Kepco, Inc.	36
•	Kingsley Machines	204
	Kinney Vacuum	
	Div. of New York Air Brake Co	187
•	Kyoritsu Electrical Instruments Works, Ltd	209
•	Lambda Electronics Corp	5
•	Leach and Garner Co	199
	Læesona Corp	136
•	Lepel High Frequency Laboratories,	38
	Levin and Son, Inc., Louis,	57
	Loral Electronics Corp	189
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	Machlett Laboratories Inc., The	27
	Mallory and Co., Inc., P. R116,	117
	Marconi Instruments	176
•	McCoy Electronics Co	141
	McGraw-Hill Book Co.	54
•	McLean Engineering Laboratories	138
	Melpar Inc	29
	Metcom Inc	142
•	Mico Instrument Co	214
•	Microswitch Division of Honeywell	139
	Midwec	90
	Millen Mfg. Co., Inc., James	90
	Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co. Mincom Division	52
	Mnemotron Corp	188
	Motorola Semiconductor Products Inc.	125
•	Mycalex Corp. of America	129
•,	See advertisement in the July 25, 1962 is	sue

• See advertisement in the July 25, 1962 issue of Electronics Buyers' Guide for complete line of products or services.

.

	4.0
NRC Equipment Corp	48
	03
- memeen ouplierer	01
	00
	75
Northern Radio Co., Inc 1	54
• Ohmite Mfg. Co, 17, 18,	19
Paktron Div. of Illinois Tool Works 1	18
Patwin Electronics 2	207
Pennsalt Chemicals Corp 1	13
Phileo Sub. of Ford Motor Co	99
 Polarad Electronic Instruments A Division of Polarad Electronics Corp	174
Potter Instrument Co., Inc	23
Precision Instrument Co 1	35
Preformed Line Products Co 1	84
Premier Metal Products Co., Inc. Sub. of Renwell Ind. Inc 2	200
	64
· mano corporation of minerkatterin cos	ver 102
	102
- may meet a company	155
Reeves-Hoffman	100
Div. of Dynamics Corp. of America 1 Reeves Instrument Corp.	180
Div. of Dynamics Corp. of America	92
Ribet-Desjardins	166
	195
• Rohn Mfg, Co	174
Sage Laboratories Inc	90
	105
Sangamo Electric Co41,	42
Schober Organ Corp. The	178
Seco Electronics Inc	192
Security Devices Laboratory Electronics Div. of Sargent & Greenleaf, Inc.	28
Servomechanisms Inc.	
Mechatrol Div.	184

Siemens America Inc	157
Siliconix Inc	45
Singer Metries Div. Singer Mfg. Co	103
Space Technology Laboratories, Inc	13
Sperry Farragut Co. Div. of Sperry Rand Corp	206
Sperry Microwave Electronics Co. Div. of Sperry Rand Corp	93
Sprague Electric Co	9
Stromberg Carlson Div. of General Dynamics	194
Struthers-Dunn Inc	152
Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. Microwave Device Division	121
Synthane Corp	193
Tech Laboratories. Inc	50
Tektronix Inc	60
Texas Instruments Incorporated Industrial Products Group	35
Texas Instruments Incorporated Semiconductor-Components Division.10,	11
Thermal American Fused Quartz Co., Inc.	168
Toyo Electronics Ind. Corp	178
Transitron Electronic Corp	55
Trio Laboratories, Inc	122
Tru-Ohm Products	198
Tung-Sol Electric, Inc	59
United Systems Corp	181
United Testing Laboratories	201
United Shoe Machinery Corp.	202
Dynasert Div	191
Unitek/Weldmatic Division	173
Vtica Drop Forge & Tool	
Division, Kelsey-Hayes Co	126
Victoreen Instrument Co., The	128
Virginia Electric & Power Co	20
• Westinghouse Electric Corp150,	151
Weston Instruments & Electronics	100
A Division of Daystrom Inc	163 176
West Penn Power	110

	Yellow	Springs	Instrument	Co.,	Inc	172
--	--------	---------	------------	------	-----	-----

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING F. I. Eberle, Business Mgr.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES217-223

EQUIPMENT

(Used For Sa	or S	urplus New)		224
		-		
INDEX	то	CLASSIFIED	ADVERTISE	ERS

Aerospace Placement Corp	
ACF Industries Inc	223
AFSC-AFLC Joint Professional Place-	
ment Office	221
Bell Aerosystems Co	223
Bendix Corporation, Kansas City Div.	220
Booz, Allen Applied Research Inc	222
Electric Trading Co	223
General Dynamics/Electric Boat	220
General Dynamics/Electronics	217
Norden Division of United Aircraft	
Corp	219
Pan American World Airways Inc.	
Guided Missiles Range Div	218
Perspective	222
Radio Research Instrument Co	223
Sverdrup & Parcel and Associates Inc.	222
Television Associates of Indiana, Inc.	222
Universal Relay Corp	224
U. S. Dept. of Commerce, National	

U. S. Dept. of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards Boulder Labs. 222 Vezan-West & Co..... 222

• See advertisement in the July 25, 1962 issue of Electronics Buyers' Guide for complete line of products or services.

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