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MONITOR

Pic Of The Bunch

THE EDITOR'S Choice for January shows Lisa Moss, Miss World America (left) and Michele Donnelly, Miss UK (right) climbing on board the CB Bandwagon (a Rola is hardly a bandwagon I know, but...)

Also in the picture, if you look closely, is Fidelity Radio's new CB 1000 FM rig. Priced at around £69, it will be available from most High Street retailers.

Microcomputers, Of Course!

SLOUGH COLLEGE of Higher Education is currently offering a Microcomputer Workshop for those who would like to become involved with microcomputers and who are seeking hands on experience with this type of equipment. The workshop is project oriented, with facilities and instruction provided for groups to explore projects of their choice. Projects include use of colour graphics, Pascal with animation tools, financial planning, forecasting, electronic diary, word processing, and other electronic office applications, linking micros to main frames, designing and building a flexible interface, etc.

Although the course began in September, the program is ongoing, with new projects continuously starting. The course fee is £25 and classes are held on Thursday evenings at the College from 6.30 to 8.30 pm.

Dr. Eva Huzan, co-author, with Lionel Carter, of "Microelectronics and Microcomputers" (Teach Yourself Books), and head of the Computing Division of Slough College is supervisor to the workshop.



The Slough College laboratory includes: PET, VIC, Apple, Dynabyte and RML 380Z microcomputers plus single board systems and test equipment for interfacing and engineering applications.

Other courses commencing this month are Elementery Basic Programming, Microprocessor Basic, Further Basic Programming, and Assembler--Machine Code Programming for Microcomputers, all at £30 per course.

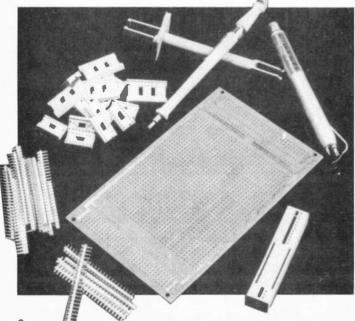
For further information and registration procedure contact Slough College, Wellington Street, Slough SL1 1YG (0753) 34585.

BICOR!

ONE certain way to ensure good, solid bass response from a sound system is to use a pair of folded horn speakers. Unfortunately, they're a little too large for most living rooms; only a fanatically dedicated hi-fi nut would insist on a pair of speakers measuring around 6ft by 4ft by 3ft each!

The Lowther Loudspeaker BICOR 200 system is, therefore, something quite new. After deep and original research, during which "new mathematical formulae were arrived at and furdamental physics rediscovered" they have produced a pair of compact

speakers of exceptional range and power. The system uses a single speaker unit - a Lowther PM6 to drive a balanced double folded horn, achieving a frequency response that is flat from 40 Hz to 20,000 Hz and a transient response that is said to be ideal. This, plus power handling from 20 to 100 watts and a wide dynamic range from an enclosure measuring only 72cm high by 25cm wide by 33cm deep, make the BICOR 200 well worth checking out. You can do so at most major retailers and specialist stockists, or contact the Lowther Loudspeaker Co. Ltd, directly. Their address is P.O. Box 28, Bromley, Kent: Phone (01) 460 5225.



Experimenter's Delight

A NEW, fast and easy breadboarding system by the 3M Company will enable students, hobbyists, or even electronics engineers to convert their designs into prototype circuits in a fraction of the time it takes using conventional methods. The Scotchflex Breadboarding Kit owes its unique features to 3M developments in connector technology which eliminate the need for wire wrapping and crimping, and also reduce soldering to a minimum.

The hub of the system is a 24-contact strip which can be snapped off to any desired length, thus reducing the number of different components in the kit and which, in turn, reduces the problem of having to anticipate the lengths required when ordering. The plug strip on the underside of the board employs 'U' elements for quick networking of components. In addition, the system's IC sockets use a unique 'S' contact which ensures reliable electrical connections even after repeated insertion and withdrawal.

Included in the basic kit are a single height Eurocard board, a selection of dual sockets, plug strips, solder strips, universal breadboard tool, insertion tool, plug strip hand tool and 25 feet of 30 AWG wire.

of 30 AWG wire. For details contact Ken Adams, Electronic Products Group, 3M United Kingdom, 3M House, P.O. Box 1, Bracknell, Berks RG12 1JU. Phone Bracknell (0344) 58436.

MONITOR

You Can Take it With You . . .

WHAT weighs 4.9 kg, is compact, includes a battery pack and can help you analyse your golf swing? Answer — the new VT 6500 portable video system by Hitachi, of course! The VT 6500 is one of the

The VT 6500 is one of the lightest and most compact portables on the market. This was made possible by eliminating solenoids, introducing more efficient circuitry, manufacturing smaller direct drive capstans and cylinders and by developing a lighter, stronger chassis and circuit board.

With this new portable it is now possible to electronically edit a recorded video tape with the assurance that scene changes and overlays are clean and in sync, with no distortion or electronic 'snow'. The pulse control editing system also allows titles or new material to be inserted. Audio edit facilities feature 'sound on sound', which enables the user to blend new sound material with the original track without necessarily replacing it.

The full function remote unit features 13 operating modes including a visual search button which speeds up the tape (five times in either direction) for quick location of recorded items. Speed isn't everything, and a still frame control and frame advance with variable slow motion from 1/5th normal speed to a still-frame has been incorporated, enabling precision pinpointing of scenes.

VT 6500 power consumption is low – only 5.5 watts – and the battery pack takes only one hour to recharge using either the VT TU 65 tuner/timer (see below) or AV 60 power adaptor.

The VT 6500 comes complete with remote control unit, RF cable, earphone, cassette tape, shoulder bag and battery at £677 (inc. VAT).



... Or Leave It At Home

HITACHI'S VT 65 Tuner/Timer complements their new portable recorder. It enables 8 different programmes to be recorded over a 21-day period

Mail Order Made Easy

SWITCHES, suppressors, filters, alarms, batteries, LEDs, connectors, indicators, accessories, transformers, displays, and a wide range of non-active components – in other words, everything your heart desires and your projects require – and much more besides, are available through Stotron Ltd, the new mail order division of the Roxburgh Electronics Group. Their new catalogue is due out early this year.

Emphasis in this operation is

information for up to an hour in the event of a power failure or accidental unplugging. Another interesting feature is the "autochannel lock" which prevents changing channels when in 'record' mode. The VT TU 65 is priced at £179, including VAT.

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on small quantities for the small user, with a guaranteed 24 hour delivery.

A distribution facility has been opened at Greenwich, SE London, with a Sussex-based centre at Stotron (Haywards Heath) Ltd. Bases in Coventry and central Scotland will be added soon, while other locations are being considered.

Full technical back-up is provided by Roxburgh's central technical division which offers service, stocking and technical information for all customers.

For a look at the goodies on offer contact Stotron Ltd, 22 Winchelsea Rd, Rye, East Sussex TN31 7BR. Phone Rye (079) 735815.



The Best Ideas . . .

YOU'LL get quite a charge from NiTech Ltd's new X-Cell Plus rechargeable batteries; in fact, you'll get at least 300 – possibly 3000 – complete charge/discharge cycles for around 1/10 of a pence a time.

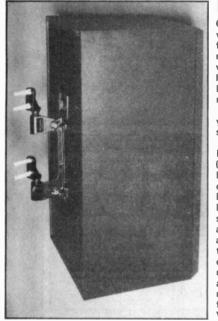
The X-Cell Plus is a direct replacement for six Volt Type 996 dry cell lantern batteries. The remarkable thing is that the unit contains all the electronics needed for recharging; it simply plugs into the handiest mains supply. Recharging from car, boat or lorry batteries is also possible as the X-Cell Plus is polarity protected and cannot be overcharged. It is virtually indestructible — leak proof, shock proof, vibration proof and weather-proof — and is guaranteed for three years. Shelf life, from any state of charge, is indefinite.

The X-Cell Plus will be available from February at a cost of £19.95. The lighter duty X-Cell Regular, designed for household use, is rechargeable from mains supplies only and will retail for £14.95.

NiTech Ltd, a small Sussexbased firm who now look set to move into the big league, tell us that they have one or two other ingeniously original products in the pipeline, too. Watch this space.







Alarming New DIY Kit.

THE NEW radar-based Supa-Gard by Loadpoint Ltd., is a security system developed for use both indoors and outdoors, is reasonably-priced, easily installed, and doesn't require multitudes of experts to get it working. Used as an intruderdetector, Supa-Gard's range and sensitivity can be adjusted to detect movement in an area with a frontal range from 1ft to in excess of 35ft, and uses a very loud noise (100db SPL) to deter the uninvited guest.

The system also has a second, less aggressive nature — it can be used as a doorman, greeting guests with a welcome bath of light. Any existing lights or bells can be incorporated if desired, making it one of the most versatile kits available.

Hang-Ups

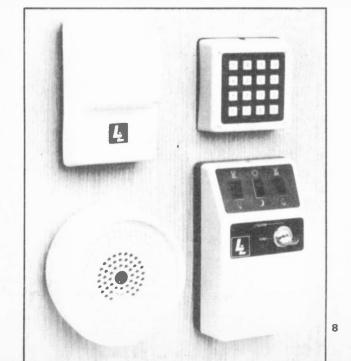
ONE OF THE MOST convenient ways to keep hi-fi speakers from cluttering up the living room is to hang them on the walls. The problem, until now, has been the bulky, unsightly brackets or builder's scaffolding needed to support them.

Fidelity Fastenings would like you to know that they have solved that problem.

Their Multi-angle Wall Mounting Speaker Hinges (Model FF4) look a lot better hanging on the wall than they do in print. They feature special light-weight glass-filled nylon hinges which can be tilted and swung to point the speaker anywhere in the room. Best of all, they support up to 22 kg that's 50 lb. Each pair comes complete with everything needed to install them, and they are available from most hi-fi or record shops in your high street for around £8.99 a pair, including VAT

A key-operated control unit serves as the brain of the system; it includes a keypad with a unique 3-digit entry code whch, when operated correctly, disarms the radar for a set period, enabling entrance into the protected area. Lights can be controlled by a timer, to illuminate an area for security and safety for a specific period of time and then turn off again. The access code can easily be set or cancelled and all units include an anti-tamper switch.

The kit can be assembled with the minimum of bother by a reasonably competent DIY enthusiast, or by an electrical engineer. Even with the added cost of having it installed by a professional (£184, incl. VAT), the Supa-Gard is extremely economical Ask Mark Sweet of Loadpoint Ltd, Chelworth Industrial Estate, Cricklade, Swindon, Wilts SN6 6HE (Phone 0793 751160) for the details.



Again & Again

IF YOU USE batteries then it could be worth your while digging into your savings to buy a set of rachargeable cells and a recharger. Although capital outlay is initially higher than the outlay for a new set of alkaline or similar cells, it should be remembered that once alkaline cells are 'flat' (wot shape should they be?) they *remain* 'flat'. Rechargeable cells, however, are - you guessed it - rechargeable and can be used between 100 and 200 times. The overall cost is therefore much less.

therefore much less. Gould Battery Division announce a complete rechargeable battery system called 'Agein & Again', which consists of single universal charger (ie, it will recharge any of the cells in a particular range) and a selection of cells. The user simply buys the charger and whichever cells are required. The cells are available in AA (HP7), C (HP11), D (HP2), a n d

9 V, (PP3) sizes, and the charger can recharge up to four cylindrical batteries or two 9 V batteries at a time. An overnight charge will restore full power to cells, and cells can be charged indefinitely without harm. Gould Battery Division, Raynham Road, Bishop's Stortford, Herts.



UOSATing The Pace

BRITAIN'S scientific and educational satellite is flying high, orbiting the earth once every 95 minutes at a height of about 340 miles and travelling at around 17,000 mph. All systems activated so far appear to be working well. Already it has detected a major magnetic storm in the upper atmosphere and signals have been received by amateur and professional ground stations all over the world. In fact anyone with a standard ameteur FM receiver (covering 145.825MHz, the primary beam frequency) should be able to pick up a broadcast from the satellite during one of its three or four daily passes over the UK. The on-board speech synthesiser, based on National Semiconductor's "Digitalker", has been activated and tested. It is programmed to give orbit information. operating schedules and other information that will enable amateurs to make the best use of the satellite. Alternatively, this information is available from a phone-in bulletin service provided by the University of

Surrey on Guildford 61202.

The University, who built and now operate the satellite, have been coping with non-stop enquiries (particularly from schools) about the unit needed to decode signals from the spacecraft's TV camera so that they can be displayed on a domestic TV receiver. As yet, the TV system has not been tested and no attempt will be made to activate it until the spacecraft has settled into a fully stable attitude. This will take some time, though, as many other systems must first brought into operational be condition and tested. However, details of the TV decoder module will be released as soon as the system has been tested and it is seen to be working correctly.

Meanwhile, UOSAT is exciting enormous interest all over the world. The BBC World Service has received more letters following its broadcast about UOSAT than for any other scientific or technology item broadcast last year, while AMSAT-UK, the organisation serving amateurs who make use of satellites, has been swamped with applications for membership!

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Feature

SCALING the HI-FI HEIGHTS



All you ever wanted to know about Hi-Fi but didn't know how to ask.

A BUYER'S FIRST foray into a hi-fi shop, laden with cash or plastic card, can be a daunting experience. The lamps are brightly highlighting the chrome-fronted bank-breakers and a pack of salesmen is closing in across the carpet, dorsal fins swishing lightly through the deep-pile.

Fear is the immediate reaction. Either the guy turns tail and runs for the pub next door, or he goes under and gets his bank balance badly damaged. If, in the process, he has obtained a system he can be happy with — fine. If not, then all too soon it will be back to the high street and off the deep-end once more.

One of the most common complaints from first-time buyers is that salesmen (and magazines) use too many technical terms, too many times per second. This leads into the 'numbers-game' where anything from 20 W to 100 W can be made to sound earth-moving and desirable.

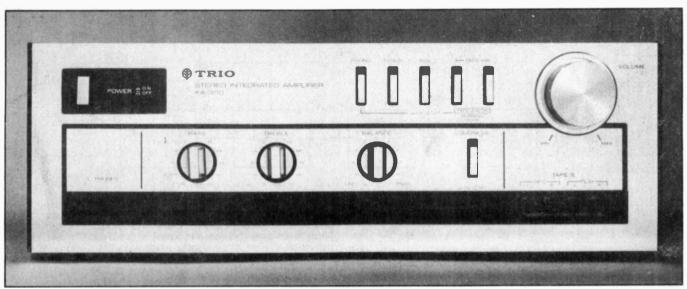


Figure 1. Low budget amplifiers, such as this KA-300, are often bare of all but the essential features. There are few extras, so choose the ones you need carefully. For exemple, ''loudness'' controls add nothing to the sound — except excessive bass.

The purpose of these articles is to remove some of the confusion that surrounds specifications quoted both in the salesroom and in printed matter, be it advertising blurb or whatever. An important part of this will be to point out which specifications are actually relevant and which are sheer bluff. In every case we will try to give some idea of the numbers which matter and how to interpret them.

The Way In

The general text of this feature is designed to offer a logical method for selecting and setting-up a hi-fi system, starting from nothing more than a wish to hear music in the home, and finishing up with how to install the system once you have it.

In addition, special sections will deal with disc players, amplifiers, tuners, tape machines and loudspeakers; discussing briefly the method of operation, the parameters which dictate performance levels — pointing out those which don't — and explaining the interpretation of these specifications in terms of sound quality. At the end of each section some suggested starting points will be given for various budget levels, beginning at £400 which is probably the lowest feasible total these days for serious sound pursuit.

These recommendations should be taken simply as that somewhere to start. No one but *you* can decide which hi-fi is suitable for your home and only after you've been and listened to the alternatives should you decide to part with your hardearned cash.

Listen to everything you buy *before* paying for it and be sure it is what you want. Always have the demonstration (as far as possible) set up with as much of your intended final system as can reasonably be arranged. And don't be put off by claims that ''...it's too difficult''. Parting company with $\pounds400 +$ is a serious matter, so make sure the sales staff take your request seriously, too.

Take It On Spec?

Hopefully once you've read this feature you will be confident enough to tackle the task of sorting out the valid claim from the exaggeration, or the double-talk from the helpful advice, but if you're not — ask! It is better to wade through excessive verbage than to remain shrouded in doubt. Don't be afraid to question what you've been told and mistrust anything which can't be explained to your satisfaction. This is probably bluff!

So, once armed with an understanding of the jargon and healthy scepticism, where do we start?

Room For Improvement

First things first. Do you know the size of the room in which the hi-fi will be operated? If you don't, out with the tape measure and find out! This will give you the volume of the air which must be moved to generate your music. In turn, this will tell you the minimum amplifier power output which is necessary for your room. We'll come back to this in a moment or two. Secondly, decide your budget figure; how much you'd *like* to spend, and how much you will go up to if pushed. Having set this maximum, *stick to it at all costs!* It is far too easy to be swayed in the shop with 200 W of Pink Floyd in your ears, stars in your eyes... and the salesman's pen in your hand. Feasting on bread and water for a month is not worth the extra 20 W per channel!

For the reason that it makes least audible difference to the final sound, I always suggest that a system buyer chooses an amplifier first. The technology of the modern amp is an order of magnitude closer to perfection than either the turntable or loudspeakers and thus differences between them, within limits, are less detectable. Hence, deciding on the amp first allows for more flexibility later on when choosing either the turntable or loudspeakers.

As a basic minimum, 25 W per channel is a safe bet. With the cost of power coming down all the time, there is no point in selecting an amp with less capacity than this, since naught is gained (save frustration) later.

To relate this to your living room, add on 10 W for every 1000 cu. ft. of volume. For example:

Room size $10 \times 10 \times 8$ ft. = 800 cu. ft.: Power needed = 25 W Room size $15 \times 12 \times 8$ ft. = 1440 cu. ft.: Power needed = 35 W Room size $25 \times 17 \times 10$ ft. = 4250 cu. ft.: Power needed = 65 W

For now we'll assume these are nice, clean, honest RMS watts — the section on amplifiers will deal with power rating more fully, but for the time being we have our guideline and that will suffice.

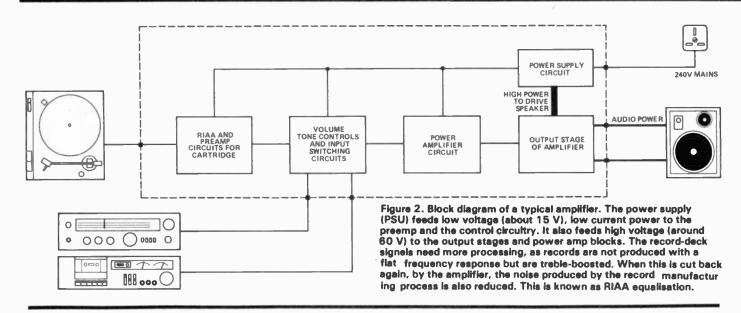
. . . But I Know What I Like!

When listening to a piece of hi-fi in a shop or at an exhibition (or anywhere else come to that), remember that the specs and jargon don't matter a jot. If you like the sound and it fits your requirements for price, etc, then that is all that matters. Ignore the salesmen, the nice new model for £30 more, the advice from a friend, neighbour or budgie and buy it! After all, it is you who has to live with it, not the Joneses or the salesmen. Don't be swayed — following the audio fashion is an expensive diversion!

Finally, always try to arrange for the dealer to demonstrate three or four different units to you, using the same cartridge, the same music and the same loudspeakers. If he can't (or won't) do this, then remember that once any other part of the chain is altered you cannot be certain that the differences in sound you hear are due to the amplifier.

Budget Balance

At this point we have a set budget figure and a required power for the amplifier. From this it is possible to draw up a shortlist of amps which possess the facilities you need — how many tape inputs, for example? Do you *really* want LED power meters or flashing lights to tell you what the hi-fi is doing? Remember,



these extras all add to the basic cost without helping the sound, so be sensible and keep things a simple as possible.

Make a preliminary trip down to the hi-fi dealer and choose the unit from your shortlist of possibles, but try to spend no more than 35 percent of your total budget on the amp (you'll need the rest!). Choosing the amp first is not only logical, it is also the easiest starting point. For reasons which I hope will become clear, we'll take the record player next month. In the meantime, let's have a closer look at the amplifier — what itshould do and why.

The Amplifier Considered

The basic task for an amplifier is to make use of the small signals provided by the record player, tape machine, or tuner, to control the larger voltage available from the power supply and to apply this to the loudspeaker. This is done in such a way that what the speaker 'sees' is an enlarged version of the original signal; it is then up to the speaker to reproduce this enlarged signal (hopefully) accurately.

The power amplifer can thus be considered as a sort of valve, controlled by a preamplifier. The task of a preamp is to bring all the inputs to a common level and to provide some control over them — usually in the form of volume, tone controls etc before passing the now modified inputs to the power amp.

In doing all this the amplifier as a whole should, itself, change the original signal as little as possible (ie distortion must be low). It must respond equally to all frequencies presented to it — have a flat frequency response — and have sufficient power available to deliver realistic levels in the living room.

Pay particular attention to the following specs when considering amplifiers, as they alone dictate the basic performance of the unit.

- Power Output: There are many ways of specifying it, but few are more relevant than the old reliable RMS method. This is the power the amp can deliver continuously into a speaker, usually quoted for an eight-ohm unit — that is, most loudspeakers on the market. 'Burst' power, or peak delivery, shows you how much the power supply has in reserve to cope with crescendos in the music, or an enthusiastic drummer hitting the bass drum too hard. A peak of this sort will require anything up to 100 times the average level of power if it is to be reproduced without distortion. Look for an RMS rating at least as high as that dictated by your room size, with a peak or 'burst' power at least 1.5 times larger. Mistrust DIN, Music Power or any other wierd specification of power. Always take in conjunction with...
- Power Bandwidth: Put simply, this is the range of frequency across which an amp is capable of delivering at least half it's quoted output. Normally it is given as two frequencies, ie 3 Hz 40 kHz; This means that a 50 W unit would deliver 25 W at three cycles per second and at least that much all the way to forty thousand cycles. As the range of audible sound is approximately 20 Hz 20 kHz, this particular unit is well specified. Beware of catches, though. Consider this:



Figure 3. At the top-end of the hifi tree, things are often less than simple! Compare the panel of this Carver preamp with that of the Trio KA-300 on the previous page. The S-4000 contains a circuit called a 'Sonic Hologrem Generator' which creates a 3-D sound effect, claimed to be more like listening in a concert hall, than listening to an amplifier.

Scaling The Hi-Fi Heights

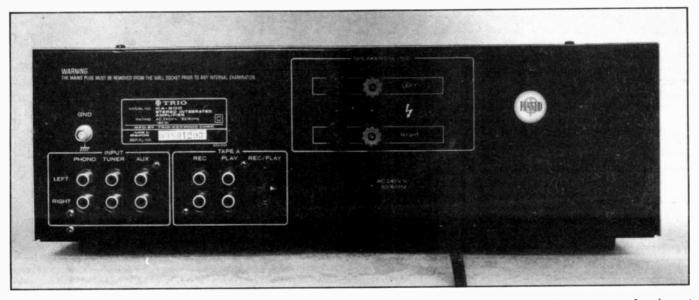


Figure 4. These phono sockets are fairly universal nowadays and you can buy ready-made leads to connect up almost any type of equipment. But, as they are identical, be careful when 'plugging in', and NEVER do so when the power is on.

Amp. A Output: 50 W RMS (at 1 kHz) Bandwidth: 40 Hz - 20 kHz

Amp. B 40 W RMS from 10 Hz - 20 kHz

At first glance Amp A is more powerful, but consideration of the bandwidth shows that, at low frequencies, it runs out of power pretty quickly. At 40 Hz it is delivering only 25 W, while Amp B is still capable of 40 W - and thus better bass! The larger spec is not necessarily the most honest. Look for a bandwidth of at least 20 Hz - 20 kHz and mistrust figures of more than 50 kHz as they are not only unnecessary, they are probably detrimental.

- A measure of how evenly, or other-Frequency Response: wise, an amp will respond to different frequencies. The nearer the graph is to a straight line the better. If a number is quoted, it will be of the form ''10 Hz - 20 kHz \pm 3 dB'' The 'dB' figure shows the amount of deviation from the straight line; plus or minus 1 dB is excellent, 2 dB mediocre and anything more is unacceptable! Look for 20 Hz - 20 kHz ± 1 dB as an ideal. Discount any figure that doesn't give a dB limit - it's meaningless.
- You'll find this in several places Signal-To-Noise Ratio: throughout the specification. What it tells you is how much hiss or hum or other unwanted noise that particular circuit will add to the signal. All circuits add some, but what constitutes a good figure depends on which part of the amp is under scrutiny.
 - Look for .

Disc Input: 65 dB or more

Tuner/Tape/Aux: 80 dB or more

Power Amp: 80 dB or more

Accept less if you dare, because if you play your music loud, lower figures will prove obtrusive. A figure quoted as 'weighted' means that it has been 'adjusted' to account for the noise frequencies which are most annoying. This method gives larger numbers, so check carefully. It is, however, a valid adjustment so don't necessarily mistrust it - but do be aware of it.

These are all forms of distortion and they THD, IM and TIM: tell you what percentage of the output signal is being generated by the amplifier itself. THD stands for Total Harmonic Distortion, IM for International Distortion, and TIM for Transient Intermodulation Distortion. With modern techniques, distortion figures are becoming irrelevant, as all amps these days should produce figures of less than one-hundreth of a percent. So long as the quoted figure is less than 0.1 percent, it can be regarded as sufficient and of no further value for judging how an amp will sound.

- The ratio of the output impedance of the **Damping Factor:** amplifier against impedence of the speaker; irrelevant as long as it is more than 40. Mistrust anything less and if frequency of measurement is quoted, the lower it is the better. Practically, it is a measure of how well the amplifier can control the loudspeakers. A basic spec but, again, one which is easy for the manufacturers to get right.
- Sensitivity is the amount of signal re-Input Sensitivity: quired, at the input, to produce full power at the output. In other words, if a disc input has a sensitivity of 2 mV an the amp is rated at 80 W then with 2 mV coming in and the volume full up, 80 W of power is delivered into the speaker cable.

Record players will produce, on average, around 5 mV to 50 mV if they are standard moving-magnet types and anything from 0.5 mV down to 0.1 mV for low output moving-coil designs. Quite often an overload figure is also quoted and, if it is, it should be 100 mV or more, as this is the input level at which audible deterioration sets in and the higher this is the better! A competent design will realise a figure of 120 mV with little trouble. Look for figures somewhere near . . . Disc: 2 mV - 3 mV Tuner/Tape/Aux: 100 mV - 200 mV

Anything too far away will prove unsatisfactory; either you won't have enough volume or you'll have far too much, and have virtually no level control at all.

- A measure of how much one channel affects the Crosstalk: other, within the amplifier. Power supplies are the major cause of problems and any amp with separate supplies for each channel has an edge on the opposition. In any case, a well designed amp should easily exceed 60 dB.
- This is a measure of how fast the Slew-Rate and Rise-Time: amplifier can charge its output level in following a signal. Measured in volts per microsecond (V/uS) and mathematically similar to Rise Time, the time taken for the output voltage to go from 10% to 90% of its final value. Both these measurements are becoming more fashionable lately, but their importance is questionable at best. They are related to frequency response, and the faster the Rise-Time, the wider the response. If a figure is given, the higher the better; 60 V/us is, for example, very good.
- Class A, B, AB, etc: Or Sigma-Drive or Super-Feedforward or Clean Drive or Super-A or whatever. Ignore the lot! They all Or Sigma-Drive or Super-Feedforward or describe the circuit technique used in making the amplifier and are all totally irrelevant. If the other figures are right and the amp sounds good, then regardless of what class it is or whether it current-dumps or feeds forward, its a good amp! Methods of operation are interesting reading but, where a first-time buyer is concerned, not relevant to his choice.

NEXT MONTH: We continue with our ascent, choosing a turntable for the system and taking an in-depth look at the specifications.

Hobby Electronics, January 1982

HE

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Hobby Electronics, January 1982

Switched-Tuned Radio

Tired of playing 'Find the Station'? Six pretuned channels make life much easier

ALTHOUGH A RADIO capable of receiving only a small number of stations might at first appear to be of limited use, for most people it will prove more convenient than a radio having the ordinary, continuous dial tuning scale. This is due to the fact that people generally only listen to two or three of the stations available to them anyway. This makes switch-selection of stations an easy and convienient method of obtaining the few of them required to serve the many.

There is nothing new about the idea of push-button tuning, and apart from the use of such tuning in TV sets and FM receivers, this has also featured in a few AM sets over the years. However, whereas FM receivers have tended to use varicap (variable capacitance) diodes in the tuning system, AM designs have used more old-fashioned methods, such as a number of pre-set tuning capacitors. This tends to be more expensive than varicap tuning — where the set is tuned to the desired frequency by applying the appropriate voltage to the diodes. Here the tuning circuit consists of little more than the switch itself and a few inexpensive preset potentiometers.

Until recently the option of AM varicap tuning was not available, due to the lack of diodes with a wide enough capacitance range. The first of these devices, which appeared several years ago, were not widely adopted as they had a few major drawbacks, the main one being the need for a tuning voltage range of around 1 to 30 V. (This could not be easily obtained from the 6 or 9 volt supply normally employed with portable AM radios.)

The latest varicaps have been greatly improved and can give a wide enough capacitance swing for an ordinary AM receiver, using a maximum tuning potential of just a few volts.

Varicap Theory

A varicap diode is 'tuned' by applying a reverse bias to the device and, in fact, any semiconductor diode will give the effect! Varicaps differ from ordinary diodes in that the capacitance obtained at a given voltage is guaranteed to be within quite small limits, and they are designed to give good efficiency when used in this manner.

When a diode is reverse biased a 'depletion layer' is formed at the junction of the two pieces of semiconductor material and it is this layer which insulates the pieces of semiconductor from one another, thus preventing a significant current flow. Since a capacitor is merely two pieces of conductive material separated by an insulating layer (the dielectric), this is what is now formed in the diode. The pieces of semiconductor act as the conductive material and the depletion layer as the dielectric.

The capacitance can be raised and lowered by decreasing or increasing the width of the dielectric. In a varicap the width of the depletion layer varies in sympathy with the applied bias voltage such that a high capacitance value is obtained with a low voltage, and a small capacitance value is produced by a high bias.

Our simple varicap design gives

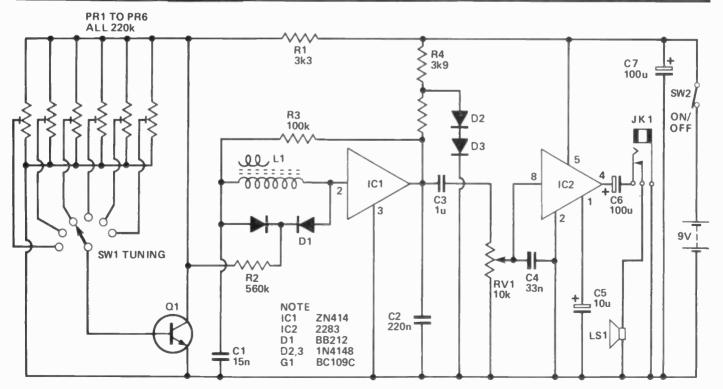


Figure 1. The circuit diagram; Varicap diode, D1, is a dual type.



reasonable sensitivity with sufficient volume from the internal loudspeaker and can have up to six switch-selected stations. Covering the full medium waveband, it is completely selfcontained with an internal ferrite rod aerial and 9V (PP3 size) battery. There is also provision for a crystal earphone and the loudspeaker is automatically muted when the earphone is inserted. The unit is very easy to construct and does not need any complicated aligment.

Construction

Cut out a small piece of Veroboard, having 44 holes by 20 strips, then drill two mounting holes for the board plus another two for the aerial. Figure 2 gives full details of the component panel, including the positions of these holes (which are 3.2 mm diameter and accept 6BA fixings.)

Next make the required breaks in the copper strips and solder the components and links into place, leaving the

	rait	ο μισι_				
RESIST(PR1 to	ORS (all ¼ W 5%)	SEMICO	NDUCTORS ZN414			
PR6	220k horizontal	IC1	ULN2283B			
FNU	preset	D1	BB212			
R1	3k3	D2,3	1N4148			
R2	560k	01	BC109C			
R3	100k	<u>a</u>	80.000			
R4	3k9		_			
R5	680R		LANEOUS			
		SW1	6 way 2 pole rotary			
POTENT	IOMETER	1.01	switch			
RV1	10k log with switch	LS1	40 to 80 ohms min.			
	(SW2)	JK1	speaker 3.5 mm jack socket			
		L1	Medium wave ferrite			
CAPACI			aerial coil type			
C1 C2	15 nF polyester 220 nF polyester		MWC2			
C2 C3	1 uF 63 V elec-					
03	trolytic	0 1 in \	/eroboard			
C4	33 nF polyester	Control knobs				
Č5	10 uF 25 V elec-	Plastic c				
	trolytic	140 x 9	.5 mm F14 ferrite rod			
C6	100 uF 10 V elec-	Mountin	g clips for aerial			
	trolytic	PP3 bat	tery and connector to			
C7	100 uF 10 V elec-	suit				
	trolytic	Wire, so	lder, etc.			

Parts List

semiconductors until last.

Make sure that the electrolytics and semiconductors are fitted on to the board the right way round --- it is too easy to connect them incorrectly.

Complete the board by fitting and wiring the aerial. It is mounted in two special plastic clips, fixed to the board using a couple of ¼ in. 6BA bolts. Only the larger winding of the aerial coil is used, and a quick visual check will show which two tags should be connected to this coil.

We used a plastic case measuring about 150 x 100 x 50 mm for our prototype, which is about the smallest size that will comfortably accomodate the components. The case must be made of a non-metallic material in order that it does not screen the aerial and prevent any signal being picked up.

The general layout can be seen from the photographs and it is advisable to adhere fairly strictly to this. The aerial coil and loudspeaker must be kept a reasonable distance apart or stray feedback between the two could cause a loss of performance or instability. It is also a good idea to have the battery reasonably well separated from the aerial to prevent even partial screening. The layout must also permit access to the six tuning presets (R1 to R6). The wiring then needed to complete the unit is shown in Figure 2.

The receiver needs L1 positioning correctly on the ferrite rod before the tuning presets are adjusted to their final setting. This is accomplished by first turning RV1 fully clockwise and adjusting SW1 to select PR1 (SW1 fully anticlockwise).

L1 is adjusted to bring the set to the low frequency limit of the medium waveband. If a suitable RF signal generator is not available to assist with this, simply make sure that L1 is moved close enough to the end of the rod to

Project

permit all the desired stations to be received, without RV1 having to be rotated fully anticlockwise. Glue or tape the coil in position once a suitable position on the rod has been found.

It then only remains to adjust each preset to the appropriate station. If you do not require all six tuning positions, leave out the unnecessary pots and wiring to SW1, setting the end stop of

> Basically the unit is a conventional TRF (tuned radio frequency) set covering the standard medium waveband. A TRF is a very simple type of receiver, where the signal from the aerial is amplified and demodulated by a detector stage in order to recover the audio. This is amplified before being fed to a loudspeaker or earpiece.

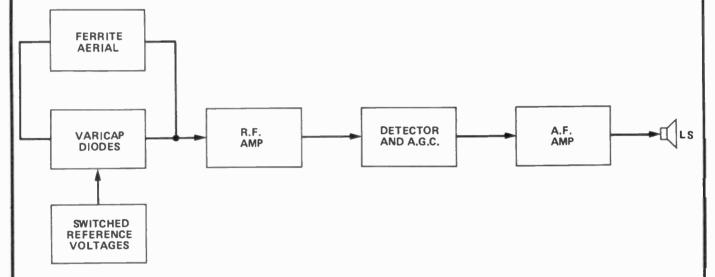
Sets of this type cannot equal

the switch to correspond with the number of presets in use. The set has a fairly wide bandwidth and so the tuning is reasonably easy using ordinary miniature presets. Multiturn types or high quality presets are an unnecessary expense in this application.

.How It Works

the more sohisticated superhet type in performance but good results are nonetheless obtained. In this design the RF amplifier and detector stages are based on one IC, which has the refinement of an AGC (automatic gain control) giving a consistent volume level from stations of various strengths. The AF amplifier circuit uses a second IC to give a high quality output. The unusual components in this project are the ferrite rod, plastic mounting clips for the rod, the aerial coil (L1), the BB212 varicap, and the ULN2283B audio IC, all available from Ambit International. The cost of this project, excluding the above components and the case, should be around £15.

An unusual aspect of the circuit is that it uses switched tuning, accomplished with a varicap (variable capacitance) diode. This is a semiconductor component which uses a control voltage to alter the value of capacitance in the circuit. It is used in place of a conventional capacitor and is tuned by switched reference voltages to give preselected stations.



The Circuit

The circuit diagram of the receiver is shown in Figure 1. The heart of the unit is the ZN414 (IC1). This device contains the RF amp, AGC and detector circuitry thus requiring few discrete components. R3 is used to bias IC1 by way of L1 which is the ferrite aerial. C1 provides a signal path to earth. There are actually two coils on the aerial: the tuned winding and a smaller coupling coil. But as the ZN414 has a high input impedance, it can take the signal direct from the aerial without any impedance matching and the coupling coil is therefore unused in this circuit. R5 is the load resistor for the detector and AGC of IC1, and C2 is the RF filter capacitor. The ZN414 has no positive supply connection, recieving its positive supply via the load resistor R5. A supply voltage of about 1V3 is needed, obtained from

the main 9 V supply using a shunt stabiliser circuit (R4, D2, and D3).

C3 couples the audio output signal of IC1 to volume control RV1. The latter also biases the input of the audio amplifier IC2, a ULN2283B device with a fixed voltage gain of nominally 43 dB — enough to drive high impedance loudspeaker. C4 provides RF filtering at the input of IC2 and C5 decouples the supply to the input stages of this device. Both these components are needed to prevont the audio stages becoming unstable.

D1 is the varicap tuning diode, and is actualiy a dual type, the tuning component being formed by the series capacitance of the two sections. With no bias applied, the diodes exhibit a capacitance value of a few hundred picofarads which tune the set to the low frequency end of the medium waveband. With a reverse bias of about 6V, a few tens of picofarads are produced tuning to the high frequency end of the waveband.

Intermediate voltages give intermediate reception frequencies and an appropriate voltage can tune the set to any desired frequency. Note that the anodes of D1 are biased about OV8 above the negative supply rail by R3, but in practice this simply means that the tuning voltages are all raised by about OV8 volts in order to compensate.

The tuning voltages must be stabilised and this is achieved by Q1. SW1 selects the six tuning potentiometers, and can then be adjusted to give a stabilised potential of between about 0V65 (with the wiper at Q1 collector) and 7V (with the wiper at the other end of the track.) The upper limit is set by the supply voltage available.

Switched Tuned Radio

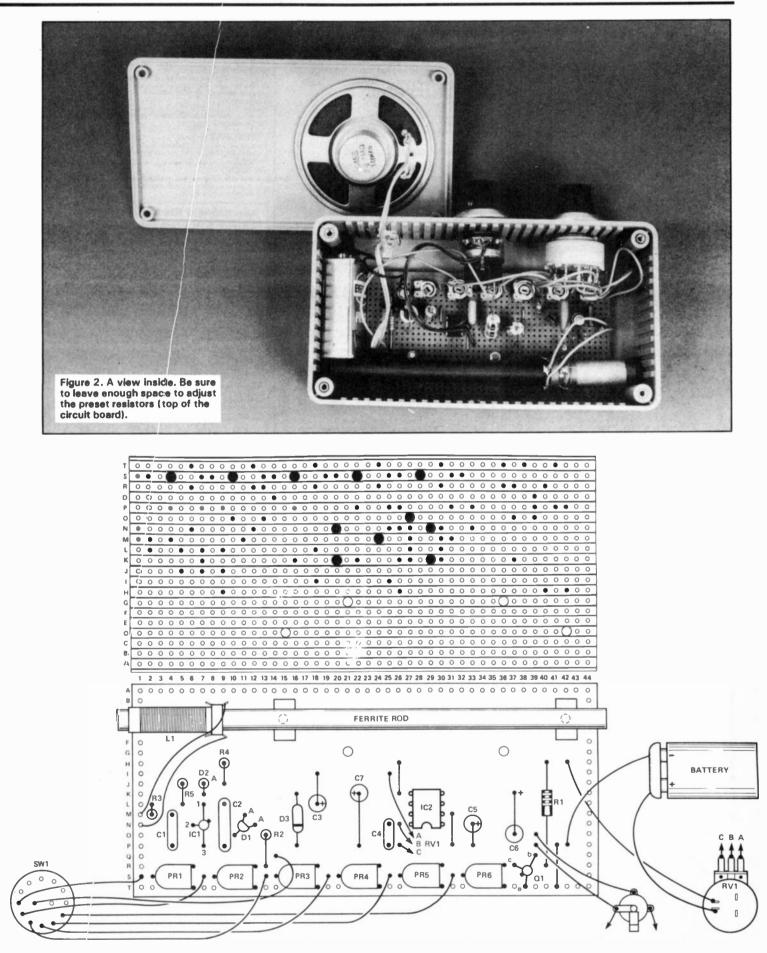


Figure 3.. Component layout, with external wiring, and bottom view of the stripboard.

HE

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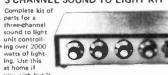


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3 CHANNEL SOUND TO LIGHT KIT



wish but it

you wish but it is pienty rugged enough for disco work. The unit Is housed in an attractive two-tone metal case and has controls for each channel, and a master on/off. The audio input and cutput are by %" sockets and three panel mounting fue holders provide thyristor protection. A four-pin piug and socket facilitate ease of connect-ing lamps. Special snip price is £14,95 in kit form or £25.00 assembled and tested.

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synchronise with the wheel and cause it to appear stationary. You can thus look at a rotating device for its faults, you can see a broken cog for instance. It uses a Xenon tube and is housed in a neat wooden case with the variable control at the back. Works off normal 230 240 V mains



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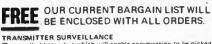
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		DIST	ORTION					
Model No.	Output power Watts rms	T.H.D. Typ al 1kHz	1.M.D. 50Hz/7kHz 4.1	Supply voltage Typ/Max	Size mm	Wt gms	Price Inc. VAT	Price ex. VAT
HY 30	15w/4-8Ω	0.015%	<0.006%	±18±20	76 × 68 × 40	240	\$8.28	£7.29
HY 60	30w/4-8Ω	0 015%	<0.006%	±25±30	76 × 68 × 40	240	£9.58	£8.33
HY 120	60w/4-8Ω	0.01%	<0.006%	±35±40	120 × 78 × 40	410	£20.10	£17.48
HY 200	120w/4-8Ω	0.01%	<0 006%	±45±50	120 × 78 × 50	515	£24.39	£21.21
HY 400	240w/4Ω	0.01%	<0 006%	±45±50	120 × 78 × 100	1025	£36 60	£31.83

BIPOLAR Standard, without heatsinks

HY 120P	60w/4·8Ω	0.01%	<0 006 %	±35±40	120 × 26 × 40	215	£17.83	£15.50
HY 200P	120w/4-8Ω	0 01%	<0 006%	±45±50	120 × 26 × 40	215	£21.23	£18.46
HY 400P	240w/4Ω	0 01%	<0 006%	±45±50	120 × 26 × 70	375	£32.58	£28.33

Protection: Load line, momentary short circuit (typically 10 sec). Slew rate 15V/μs Rise time: 5μs. S/N ratio 100db. Frequency response (-3dB):15Hz-50kHz. Input sensitivity 500mV rms. Input impedance 100kΩ. Damping factor ($8\Omega/100Hz$)>400.

HEAVY DUTY with heatsinks

Model No.	Output power Watts rms	OIST T.H.D. Typ at 1kHz	ORTIDN I.M.D. 50Hz/7kHz 4.1	Supply voltage Typ/Max	Size mm	Wt gms	Price Inc. VAT	Price ex. VAT
HD 120	60w/4-8Ω	0.01%	<0.006%	±35±40	120 × 78 × 50	515	£25 85	£22.48
HD 200	120w/4-8Ω	0.01%	<0.006%	±45±50	120 × 78 × 60	620	£31.49	£27.38
HD 400	240w/4Ω	0.01%	<0.006%	±45±50	120 × 78 × 100	1025	£44.42	£38 63

HEAVY DUTY without heatsinks

HD 120P	60w/4-8Ω	0 01%	<0.006%	±35±40	120 × 26 × 50	265	£22.82	£19.84
HD 200P	120w/4-802	0 01%	<0.006%	±45±50	120 × 26 × 50	265	£27.17	£23.63
HD 400P	240w/452	0 01%	<0 006%	±45±50	120 × 26 × 70	375	£39.42	£34.28



Protection: Load line, PERMANENT SHORT CIRCUIT (ideal for disco/group use should evidence of short circuit not be immediately apparent). The Heavy Duty range can claim additional output power devices act complementary control of the short devices and complementary protection circuitry with performance specs as for standard types.

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The Editor answers a selection of your letters

Deaf-Aids Revisited

Dear Sir,

I am a regular reader of Hobby Electronics and an absolute beginner in electronics. However, I was appalled at the attitude of your reply regarding help required by Mr. Tate who, in his letter (Your Letters, HE November 1981), asked for hearing-aid circuits and was bluntly cut-off with the comment ''Our hands are tied''.

My three year old son is profoundly deaf in both ears and uses a radio link hearing-aid; one of the vital requirements for this, as for any hearing-aid, is the batteries that power it, in my son's case, 6V NiCad batteries. The peripatetic teacher who attends each week is desperately in need of a battery checker with simple reliable service, similar to a 12V car battery checker. Can you help?

As Mr. Tate said, there is scope for quite a few projects and this is one. B.C. Goodman, Newmarket, Suffolk.

What Hugh Davies said, in his reply to Mr. Tate, is that deafness is a medical condition - and we are not at all qualified to advise on purely medical problems. Consider the possibility, as we must, that a partially deaf person could further damage his or her hearing through misuse, whether by accident or by ignorance, of a hearing-aid device published in our magazine. Heart-beat monitors and suchlike are harmless enough, but any gadget intended to correct an actual medical condition must, we're sure you'll agree, be designed, constructed and operated under strict medical supervision.

As to a NiCad battery checker, it is not practically possible to design such a circuit. NiCad's have very flat discharge curves; simply, they appear to be either charged or discharged. The charge does not fall-off gradually, as with car batteries.

Fortunately, the Intelligent NiCad Charger in this issue should solve the problem, although you may need to shorten the charge period to avoid over charging the battery.

Books For Basics

Dear Sir,

I would be obliged if you can recommend a good basic electronics book for a boy, aged 13, who is very interested in the above. Lawrence Noone, Dublin, Eire.

We can indeed — our own "Electronics, It's Easy" is an excellent starting point for anyone approaching the subject for the first time. Another good 'starter' is ''Beginner's Guide to Electronics'' by Owen Bishop, now in its fourth edition. It is published by Newnes Technical Books, Borough Green, Sevenoaks, Kent TN12 8PH, but should be available from any good technical bookshop. Some other suitable publications are listed on our Bookshelf page.

Astronomy Dominie, OK Dear Sir,

I am interested in both astronomy and electronics. A friend and I recently came up with the idea of building a radio telescope. Could you help? Perhaps a circuit...? Also, is it possible to get back

Also, is it possible to get back issues, and Hobby Prints? Robin Cartley, Vice-Chairman, Crofton Astronomical Society, Fareham, Hants.

Our first reaction to this query was along the lines of ''...you've got to be joking''! On second thoughts, though, it occurred to us that a smallscale radio astronomy project something a little less grand than Jodrell Bank — might be possible. We'll let you know.

Hobby Prints have been discontinued but most of the old ones are still available from our Reader Services Department. Your other question is answered below...

Specials and Back Numbers Dear Sir,

While looking through some old copies of HE the other day | noticed several references to your ''Electronics Digest'' Volume 1, Number 1. For some reason or other I failed to purchase a copy of this most interesting publication and would very much like to get hold of a copy.

I know it might be a slim chance but I wondered if perhaps you might have the odd left-over copy lying around, which I could purchase. E. Weeks, Godalming, Surrey.

Electronics Digest Vol.1 No.1 is still available from our Reader Services Department (Specials) for £1.80 including p&p within the UK. Incidentally, Vol.2 No.3 was published in November 1981, so get it while you can!

Back issues of Hobby Electronics are £1 from the Back Numbers Division of Reader Services, subject to availability. You should allow 21 days for delivery.

Bouquets . . .

Dear Sir,

I have recently become interested in electronics and am at present following a course in the subject at school.

I have started receiving your excellent magazine on a regular basis and would like to take this opportunity to praise the high standard it maintains and the superbly explained and illustrated projects.

As a project for the abovementioned school course, I am hoping to construct a 'multimeter' which would be of practical use both in research and other construction projects. Therefore, I was hoping that your magazine may have carried some articles relating to the construction of such a project.

l would be very grateful if you could help.

Francis Bailey, Benson, Oxon.

High praise indeed! Unfortunately, though, we are unable to help with your project as we have not, in the past, published such a circuit. It is actually cheaper, these days, to buy one ''ready made''; that's another part of the Shogun Inheritance.

. . . And Brickbats

Dear Sirs,

I have cancelled my order for Hobby Electronics and suggest that you change your title to BBC.

The amount of **repeat** projects that you churn out i.e. 1981 issue, four out of five are reprints; November 1981 issue, four out of four are reprints.

All this suggests to me is that your technical department concentrates on the best way to change existing projects so that you can do another reprint.

I suppose that this letter will be consigned to the rubbish bin. Yours in disgust,

R. Dixon,

Leeds.

P.S. I have taken HE from the first issue but enough is enough.

Every specialist magazine has this problem. In our case it is perhaps true that we have not always met the challenge of devising new but still simple projects, as well as we'd like. There are, after all, a limited number of clever things you can do with one or two transistors or ICs. Inevitably, a certain number of projects are recycled, but this is entirely for the benefit of new readers - new to HE and new to electronics; it is not just for our convenience, or because we're lazy.

Perhaps it's time you moved on to more complicated projects, ones with a higher "degree of difficulty". You might find more of a challenge in the pages of our sister magazine, Electronics Today International.

Meanwhile, we'd like to assure our readers that, while a certain number of projects and even feature material the popular "Building Site" series, for example - will be repeated from time to time, we are always investigating new applications and, we hope, exciting new ideas to extend this fascinating hobby of ours.

HEBOT

The popularity of this little beast continues to amaze us, so it is with regret that we must announce (again) that most of the parts for HEBOT are no longer available. HEBOT is dead, deceased and gone before; Resting, we hope, In Peace.

Dedicated Robo-maniacs are directed to the September and October issues of Electronics Today International. ETI is planning a series of articles and projects covering all aspects of robotics. The series starts with a Robot Arm project, descibed in the issues mentioned above.

Electronic Organ

Dear Sir.

I hope you will forgive me for adding to the list of letters saying how much we, the readers of HE, appreciate it and those who produce it.

I'm sure that, at times, it must be difficult to devise projects and I would like to make some suggestions for you to consider. The Organ Project (HE, May 1981 onwards) was first-class and surely worth some extension. How about some voices, individual preset boards with genuine instrument sounds oboe, trumpet, cello etc - and, of course, a reverberation unit.

Also, as more and more computers are sold, how about a good power supply with the facility for powering dynamic RAMs as well as overvoltage protection. Most computers seem to have on-board regulation with inadequate heatsinking, and the shortcomings certainly show up if any expansion is planned.

Apart from the reverb, I haven't seen any of the above in any electronics mag. I do hope that these ideas are of some help. G. Bobtridge, Learnington Spa, Warwicks.

You are forgiven! We never become tired of compliments - or of complaints (they keep us on our toes . . .).

Your suggestions regarding the Electronic Organ have been passed, along with several other enquiries on the subject, to the designer. Thank you for the other suggestions, too. We will give them some thought.

Components

We have received a number of requests about components - the strange markings on capacitors, the importance of the different types (polyester, electrolytic etc), resistor ratings and so on. In general, these topics are covered by Ian Sinclair's series "Into Electronic Components' and also in his book, "Understanding Electronic Components'

However, because of the number of requests for this sort of information we will publish, soon, a quick reference guide that will answer most of the difficult questions.

Thanks to P. Payne of Oxford, W. Haynes of Tattershall, Lincs, and M.A. Barrett of Kings Lynn, Norfolk, for their suggestions.

Parts Past

Dear Sir,

I want to build the Shortwave Receiver, featured in September 1981 Hobby Electronics, but cannot find a supplier for the 40673 Dual Gate MÖSFET.

Can you help? P. Winards, Manchester.

The 40673 appears to have been discontinued - such is life! Try the MEN616 (Ambit catalogue) or a 3N140 (Watford Electronics).

Letters Acknowledged

Letters have also been received from: J.B. Day of East Barnet, Herts; D.C. Hodgkins of Burnham-on-Sea in Somerset; Edwin Coruth of Leeds; R.B. Ridley Martin of Brockenhurst, Hants; P.H. Smith from Oadby, Leics; William Buckley from Maudlen, Beds; David Jarrard of Welwyn Garden City, Herts; Kevin Salisbury from Exeter in Devon and lastly, from further afield, Jason Lee, who wrote from Province Wellesley in West Malaysia.

We regret that we are unable to answer these letters, as neither time nor space permit.

Oops!

We seem to have collected quite a file of technical enquiries, many of them related to errors, or possible errors, in projects. Rather than try to answer these letters one at a time, we will try to gather them together and dispose of them all at once.

Famous Names

Dear Sir.

In your otherwise excellent (and very welcomel) feature on Campbell-Swinton in Hobby Electronics December '81, you have omitted to draw attention to what was probably his greatest flash of insight - his ennunciation of the so-called "storage principle". This was to become crucial in the realisation of high-definition television 25 years afterwards. He realised that each element of the picture mosaic should store up its

photoelectric current for the whole period of the ''frame'' time (one-tenth of a second as he suggested, onetwentyfifth of a second as eventually realised) asnd deliver the accumulated charge as a picture signal at the moment when the scanning electron beam discharged the element.

All other systems, mechanical and electronic, only delivered a picture signal proportional to the photoelectric current at the instant of discharge, which was lower by a factor of the order of 10,000 (for a 405-line system).

As you say, Campbell-Swinton hadn't the technical means to realise his vision; this had to wait until Zworykin constructed his ''Iconoscope''. But there is no doubt that Campbell-Swinton had the right idea many years before. B.M. Crowther, Dorking, Surrey

Dear Sir,

Re. the rather sketchy article by Mr. Ted Jennings in the November issue.

Once again, Edison has been credited with the first use of wax for recording; not so.

Edison was the first to record and replay articulated speech in 1870, but this was on tin foil wrapped tightly around a spiral grooved cylinder. The stylus, attached to the diaphragm, embossed the tin foil over the groove, to a depth varying with the modulations of the voice. The recording could be played back only two or three times; the soft unsupported metal had, by then, been pressed to the bottom of the groove. It was little more than a laboratory novelty and Edison abandoned it for 10 years while developing the carbon filament lamp and the 3-core cable for

mains electricity. A nephew of Bell (the inventor of the telephone) and Tainter made a machine with removable wax coated cardboard cylinders. The recording was cut or engraved in the wax and replayed with a ball-shaped Saphire stylus. The improvement was offered to Edison, who rejected it. They transposed the word Phonograph and called their machine the GraphOphone.

Edison quickly redesigned his Gramophone to take cylinders of wax, which could be shaved and re-used, but he had to pay royalties to Bell and Tainter.

The ''war'' between cylinder and disc raged from the 1890s to 1916, when imports were barred for the duration of the war. Entertainment cylinders faded out in 1929 but the Óffice Recorders, Ediphone and Dictaphone, continued in use until the 1960s and the advent of magnetic recording

The City of London Phonograph and Gramophone Society and its branches, exists and thrives for those of us who collect and treasure these old historical machines.

N. George. HE Rushden, Northants.



OUIGK PROJECTS

SW1

THIS VERY SIMPLE timer unit turns on an LED between two and five minutes after switchon. The time delay is continuously variable within these limits. To start a new timing run the unit is simply switched

off, then on. At switch-on, Q1 will be cut off because C1 is uncharged and will take Q1's gate to the negative supply potential. Therefore, Q2 receives no base current and is also cut off. C1 will charge from the supply line by way of RV1, R1; the rate of charge can be varied by means of RV1. After a time the charge on C1 will be sufficient to bias Q1 and D1 into conduction: D1 is used to raise the gate threshold voltage of Q1 so that fairly long time delays can be obtained using practical resistance and capacitance values. A VMOS device is used for Q1 as they draw insignificant input current and there is, therefore, no significant leakage of the charging current.

When Q1 starts to switch on, Q2 also starts to conduct and passes additional charge current to C1, via D3. This results in both Q1 and Q2 rapidly switching hard on and D2 lights up due to the current flow through Q2, R4, D2, and D1. The regenerative action of D3 ensures that D2 switches on cleanly and rapidly. When SW1 is switched to the 'off' position, it discharges C1 so that a new timing run can commence.

C1 must be a low-leakage electrolytic or tantalum type,otherwise leakage through it will greatly extend the delay time and could prevent D2 from switching on at all. Q1 can be any N-channel VMOS device (VN66AF, VN67AF, etc).

0 0 HE TIMER 0 0 BATTER RV1 00000000000000000000 0 0 Ó R: **R**3 P R4 0 ۲ 00 **C**1 0 ٢ 01 Ð 2 3 4 5 8 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 0000 00000 0 0 0 • 0 0 0 0 0 0 000000 Ó 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0(NOTE Q1 IS VN10KM VN66AF, VN67AF ETC Q2 IS 8C179 O1 IS 82788C3V9 R2 1k2 3 LEO1 IS TIL 209 03 IS 1N1418 R1 1M0 02 B1 9V PP3 R3 4k7 RV1 2M2 03 OFF ON R4 330R 01

+ C1

LEO1

To

HE

INTELLIGENT NICAD CHARGER

<u>It</u> does the thinking for you

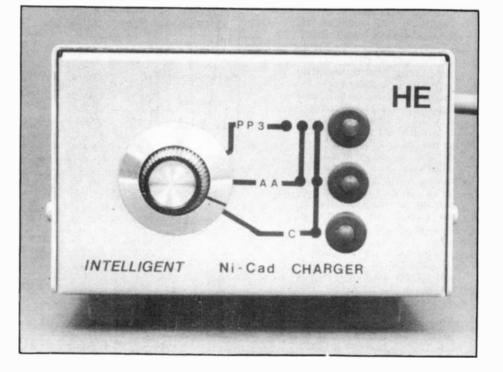
The advantage of using NiCad batteries in equipment such as flashguns, electric models and cassette recorders is that they are considerably less expensive, in the medium to long term, than ordinary (non-rechargeable) batteries. One drawback, however, is the bother of keeping track of how long they have been on charge. Most NiCad manufacturers claim that overcharging cells does not do them any harm, so that it does not matter if they are left too long on charge. The real problem tends to be that the cells are not left on charge long enough, so that they fail prematurely. Another problem is that, in order to achieve their full lifespan, NiCad cells should go through full charge discharge cycles, since partial charging can reduce operating life.

What is needed is a charger that knows when to switch itself off — but does not cost a fortune. The Intelligent NiCad Charger fits these requirements precisely. It has a built-in timer which cuts off the output approximately 15 hours after switch-on (normally NiCads require 14 to 16 hours to fully recharge) and uses a simple circuit that requires few components.

NiCad cells must be charged from a source which limits the charge current to a safe level as they are likely to be damaged if this current is exceeded. This charger uses a constant current source that gives switched, nominal output currents of 11 mA, 50 mA, and 180 mA. These currents are suitable for PP3, AA (HP7), and C (HP11) size NiCad cells respectively. The unit can charge at one time, either one PP3 size battery or up to six AA cells, or up to four C size cells.

Timer

The normal choice these days, for practically any timing application, is the 555 IC; but not in this case. The Old Faithful is unsuitable here because of



the impractically high component values (such as a 54 megohm resistor and a 1000 microfarad capacitor!) required to give a timing run of 15 hours. While this is quite feasible in theory, in practice the leakage current though the capacitor would be such that the timing pulse would, almost certainly, never end! An alternative form of timer is one that uses a counter circuit fed by an oscillator. The output pulse usually lasts for a certain number of oscillator cycles.

The ZN1034E, the device used in this circuit, is a counter-timer IC of this type. It requires 4095 (internally generated) oscillator pulses before the counter changes state, and this enables quite long output times to be obtained using fairly low RC timing component values. In fact, the output time of around 15 hours is obtained even without having to use an electrolytic capacitor in the timing circuit.

In Use

AA or 'C'-sized cells must be fitted into a plastic battery holder which has a PP3type connector to fit directly onto the output connector of the charger. The cells must be connected in series and the plastic holders ensure this, but be sure to fit the batteries into the holder with the correct polarity! Of course, a PP3 NiCad simply connects directly with the output connector. Remember to set SW1 for the appropriate charge current before connecting the cells. Due to the tolerances of the components, it is possible that the charge time might be somewhat outside the required 14 to 16 hour range. If necessary, the value of R1 can be raised or reduced and this will give a degree of control over the charge time. However, if the error is only small, it is probably not worthwhile bothering with

How It Works _

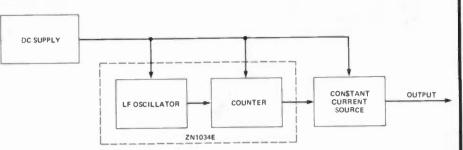
The charger is powered from the AC mains supply and gives a DC output suitable to charge NiCad batteries. It is essential that NiCad batteries are charged at a low current or they may become damaged; the output is therefore supplied by a constant current source, which sets the charge current at a safe level.

A counter circuit is used to control the charge time and at switch-on it enables the current source to function normally. After the counter has received 4095 pulses from the oscillator (which takes around 15 hours) the counter output changes state so that the current source is switched off and the battery no longer receives any charge current.

The mains supply is converted to a smoothed, low voltage DC supply by means of conventional full wave power supply circuit, T1, D1, D2 and C1. No on/off switch is used as, presumably, the unit will be unplugged when not in use.

IC2 is a precision timer device which contains an oscillator, 12-stage binary counter, and control logic circuitry. It requires a stabilised 5 volt supply and has an internal 5 volt shunt regulator, but this can easily be damaged by excessive current so an external 5 volt monolithic voltage regulator (IC1) has, therefore, been used. C2 and C3 are supply decoupling capacitors which prevent IC1 from becoming unstable.

Pin 1 of IC2 is the trigger input and, as it is taken low by being connected to the negative supply rail, IC2 is

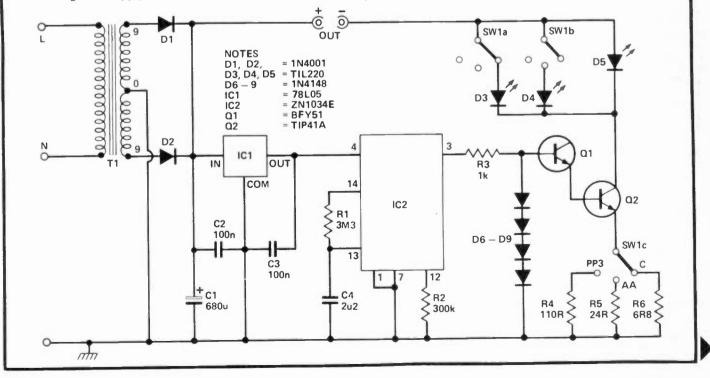


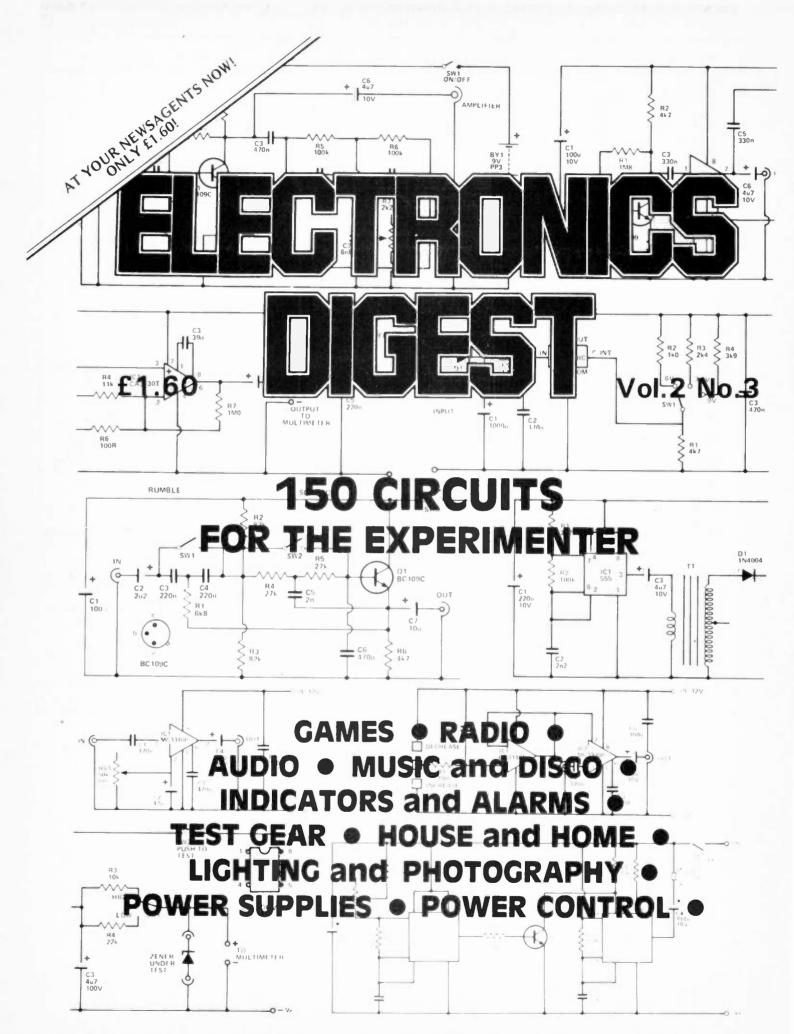
triggered as soon as the unit is connected to the mains supply. At the same time, the Q output at pin 3 goes high, to approximately +5 volts. The time for which the Q output stays high is determined by calibration resistor, R2, and timing components R1 and C4. With R2 at the specified value, the timing components give nominal output pulse length of 7500 RC, that is, 54450 seconds (15 hours and 7½ minutes).

R3 plus D6 to D9 form a simple shunt regulator circuit that gives potential of about 2.4 volts at the junction of R3 and D6. D6 to D9 are ordinary silicon diodes, forward biased and give a voltage drop of about 0.6 volts across each (4 x 0.6 volts = 2.4 volts). This voltage is used to drive Q1 and Q2 which are connected in the Darlington configuration and form the basis of the constant current generator circuit.

There is a drop of about 1.2 volts from the base of Q1 to the emitter of Q2, leaving 1.2 volts across whichever emitter resistor is selected by SW1. This gives an emitter current of roughly 11 mA with R4 in circuit, 50 mA with R5, and 180 mA with R6. These are the appropriate charge currents for PP3, AA, and C sized batteries respectively and provided a suitably low resistance path is present in the collector circuit, the collector current will be virtually equal to the emitter current. By connecting the NiCad cells in the collector circuit of $\Omega 1/2$, therefore, these cells can be charged at the appropriate current.

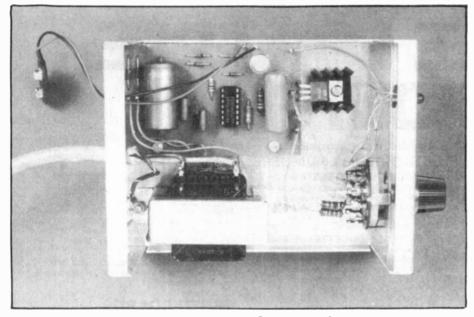
The charge current always passes through LED indicator D5 and this shows whether or not the battery is properly connected to the unit and is charging. It also shows that the charge period has ended since, after 15 hours approximately, the Q output of IC2 goes low, switching off Q1 and Q2 and cutting off the charge current. With SW1 in the "AA" position, D4 is switched in parallel with D5 and in the "C" position both D3 and D4 are switched in. There are two reasons for doing this; one is simply that the LED display makes it very clear which charge current the unit is switched to (one LED for the PP3 mode, two for the AA mode, and three for the C mode) so that there is little risk of charging a cell at the wrong rate. It also keeps the current through the LED indicators to an acceptable, though high, level when the unit is used at the highest charge current. A secondary role of the indicator diodes is to prevent the NiCad cells discharging through the charger





Nicad Charger

Parts List



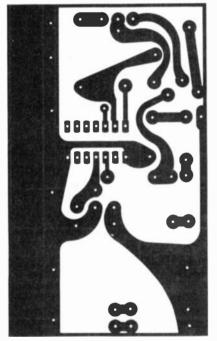


Figure 1. PCB foil pattern of the Intelligent Charger.

AINS LEAD

Construction

The prototype was built in to an inexpensive aluminium case measuring 133 x 102 x 64mm, but any metal case of similar dimensions should do. SW1 is mounted on the left side of the front panel, with D3, D4 and D5 fitted in panel holders on the right. Use large (0.2in.) LEDs and also three LEDs of exactly the same type (not different colours) or, due to differing LED voltages, one or two of the indicators may not work. /The design is a little unusual in that it allows the LEDs to draw so much current - 60 mA each, in the 'C' position - however, no problems arose during repeated tests in our workshop. Ed. /

A soldertag should be fitted to one mounting of T1 in order to provide a chassis connection point for the mains earth lead. Be sure to use a three-core mains lead and earth the case securely. Drill two holes in the rear panel, one for the output lead and one for the mains cable, and fit them with grommets to protect the cables.

The output connector is an ordinary PP3

Capacitors C1 680uF 25V electrolytic C2,3 100nF polyester (C280 series) C4 2u2 polyester (C280 series) Semiconductors IC1 78L05 (5V, 100 mA) regulator IC2 ZN1034E Q1 BFY51 Q2 TIP41A D1,2 1N4001 D3,4,5 TIL220 (0.2 in. red LED) D6,7,8,9 1N4148 Miscellaneous SW1 3 way, 4-pole rotary T1 Standard; 9-0-9 volt, 500 mA secondaries PP3 connector, case. PCB con- trol knob, panel holders for LEDs, finned heatsink for Q2, mains lead, wire, solder, etc.	A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL PROPERTY A REAL PRO	R1 R2 R3 R4	s (all ½ watt 5%) 3M3 300k 1k 110R 24R 6R8
IC1 78L05 (5V, 100 mA) regulator IC2 ZN1034E Q1 BFY51 Q2 TIP41A D1,2 1N4001 D3,4,5 TIL220 (0.2 in. red LED) D6,7,8,9 1N4148 Miscellaneous SW1 3 way, 4-pole rotary T1 Standard; 9-0-9 volt, 500 mA secondaries PP3 connector, case. PCB con- trol knob, panel holders for LEDs, finned heatsink for Q2, mains		Capacito C1 C2,3	680uF 25V electrolytic 100nF polyester (C280 series) 2u2 polyester (C280
Miscellaneous SW1 3 way, 4-pole rotary T1 Standard; 9-0-9 volt, 500 mA secondaries PP3 connector, case. PCB con- trol knob, panel holders for LEDs, finned heatsink for Q2, mains	and the second se	IC1 IC2 Q1 Q2 D1,2 D3,4,5	ductors 78L05 (5V, 100 mA) regulator ZN1034E BFY51 TIP41A 1N4001 TIL220 (0.2 in. red LED)
		Miscella SW1 T1 PP3 conr trol knob finned he	neous 3 way, 4-pole rotary Standard; 9-0-9 volt, 500 mA secondaries nector, case. PCB con- , panel holders for LEDs, eatsink for Q2, mains

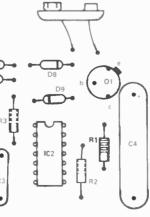
Buylines

There should be no problems in obtaining the components for this project. Total cost, including case and heatsink, should be about £12.

battery connector — remember to thread the leads through the hole in the rear panel before soldering them in place!

Finally, connect the mains lead, and give the wiring a thorough check before switching on.

Figure 2. Component overlay and connection diagram: note the heatsink on Q2.



OUTPUT CONNECTOR

1

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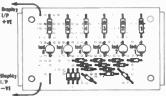
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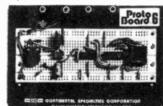
6 resistors 6 Light Emitting Diodes Just look at the diagram, Select R1, plug it into the lettered and numbered holes on the EXPERIMENTOR BREADBOARD, do the same with all the other components, connect to the battery, and your project's finished. All you have to do is follow the large, clear layouts on the 'Electronics by Numbers' leaflets, and ANYBODY can build a perfect working project.

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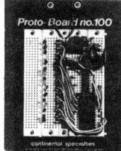
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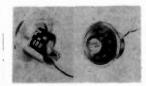
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Title Aerials Anatomy of a Space Shuttle Beginnings of Real TV (The) Car Electronics Dictation Machines Digits on Display Electronic Aids for the Disabled Electronics in Diagnostic Medicine Electronics in Musical Instruments How a TV Receiver Works How to Use An Oscilloscope Models Galore at Sandown Move Towards Microcassettes Oscilloscope (The) Radio (1) Radio (2) Substi-Tutorial Top Ten Electronic Games UOSAT Report	Month Oct Apr Mar Dec Nov Jul Sep May Dec Jun Aug Mar Feb Jun Jul May Jan Aug	Page 15 16 18 14 54 15 15 15 20 10 18 24 26 28 19 56
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SERIALS

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READER'S SURVEY

Once again the January issue rolls around and it's time to ask Hobby readers what they think of our efforts over the past year. Not only does this give us the chance to collect lots of stamps, but it means we can try to please more of our readership more of the time by giving *you* what you want — as far as possible, that is.

By filling in the questionnaire overleaf you'll be helping us to plan Hobby in the months to come. If you feel moved to take up pen and postage stamp, then remember we appreciate honest comments. Philately will get you nowhere.

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HOBBY SURVEY, ARGUS SPECIALIST PUBLICATIONS LTD, 145 CHARING CROSS ROAD, LONDON WC2H OEE

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Surveys *do* make a difference — last year about 90% of you told us to put it in the centre pages, so we have. So that we don't have to cope with everything from staples to Sellotape and sealing wax, we've made things a little easier this year. Simply fold along the dotted lines, and tuck the small bit into the big bit! 1) Please rate the following articles on a scale of 1 (awful) to 9 (brilliant). If you didn't read the feature, please score 0.

	SCORE	READ FULLY	SCANNED OVER	COMMENTS?
GRAPHIC EQUALISER				
AUDIO SIGNAL GENERATOR				
MEDIUM WAVE RADIO				
GUITAR FUZZ BOX				
POWER/PREAMPLIFIER				
CAR ELECTRONICS				
RADIO 1/2				
HOW TO USE AN OSCILLOSCOPE				
ELECTRONICS IN MEDICINE				
UOSAT REPORTS				
MONITOR				
GADGETS, GAMES AND KITS				
O LEVEL Q AND A				
FAMOUS NAMES				

In addition please make any comments you would like to in the space provided. (Go on - don't be shy!)

ISSUE ISSUES

2) Do you consider yourself a regular reader?	Yes/No
If yes — how long?	

Six months or less/1 year/2 years/3 years/longer.

3) If you've been a reader for longer than a year, how does Hobby compare now with Hobby a year ago? Circle appropriate comment.

Much better Slightly better No different Slightly worse Much worse Oh my God!

- 4) How long do you keep your past copies of Hobby?

 1 month
 3 months
 6 months
 1 year
 longer
- 5) How did you become a reader of Hobby? By accident Friend's copy Impulse buy Advertisement Other (please specify)

6) How many people read your copy?

PROJECTS

1.

2.

3. 4. 5. 6.

7) Have you ever built a project from Hobby? Yes/No If yes, which did you construct in the last year — please list

VIDEO

READER PROFILE These are personal questions which you may find objectionable. Please feel free	to tell us to
CB 30) Do you own a CB radio? 31) If not, do you intend to buy a CB radio within the next year?	Yes/No Yes/No
29) If yes, which one?	
HOME COMPUTING 2B) Do you own a home computer or microprocessor system?	Yes/No
27) If not, do you intend owning or renting a VCR within the next year?	Yes/No
26) Do you own or rent a videocassette recorder?	Yes/No

These are personal questions which you may find objectionable. Please feel free to tell us to mind our business in that case. Answering them would help us greatly, however, and your co-operation would be appreciated. All info treated strictly as statistics and in confidence.

32) How old are you?

33) Sex	(Male/Female/U	Indecided)				
34) What is your	marital status?				Marrie	ed/Single
35) Total annual	income (if in full ti	me employment)			£	
36) What is your	job title?					
37) Do you work	in the electronics	industry?				Yes/No
3B) Do you authorise/recommend the purchase of electronic equipment/components? Yes/No						Yes/No
39) Do you hold a Barclaycard	ny of these credit Access	cards? American Expres	38			
	were you in full t 'O' Level	ime education? 'A' Level	ONC	HNC	Degree	
41) Are you a hor	ne owner?					Yes/No
42) Are you a car	owner?					Yes/No
43) What do you like about Hobby?						
44) and disl	ike?					

45) Any suggestions for improvement?

46) Any comments to make? (Please include separate sheet if necessary!)

34

8) Are there any you intend to build from this issue? If yes, which? Yes/No

On an arbitrary scale of 100 with Hobby scoring 50, please rate the competition against us.

 Is there anything you would especially like to see as a project in Hobby? Please specify. 	Yes/No
IO) In general, if there is a kit available for a project would you purchase assembling the components yourself?	that rather than Yes/No
1) Do γou construct using PCBs? If yes, do you etch your own?	Yes/No Yes/No
2) In general again, do projects constructed from Hobby work first time?	Yes/No
3} Which of Hobby's special offers did you purchase in the past year?	
Is there anything you'd like to see appear as an offer in Hobby? If yes, please specify	Yes/No
 Have you ever bought any goods from Hobby through mail order? If yes, how was the service you received? Good Fair OK Poor Bad Atro 	Yes/No ocious
Any problems? (Please specify below)	
ADVERTISING I 5) Do you read advertisements in Hobby? Frequently Occasionally Never I 6) Do you find the advertisements in Hobby useful when purchasing goods?	
Yes No Neither	
17) Have you ever purchased goods from mail order advertisements in Hobby?	Yes/No
 18) If so:- (a) Approx. how many times in the last year have you ordered goods from a mail order company? (b) How many mail order companies have you used during that period? 	
19) Approx. how much have you spent on electronics in the last year?	£
20) Approx. how much of this amount was spent as a direct result of seeing an advertisement in Hobby?	£
21) Approx. how much do you plan to spand on electronics in 1982?	£
AUDIO 22) Do you own a stereo system?	Yes/No
23) If yes, how much did your present system cost?	£
24) Approx. how much do you plan to spend on audio equipment in 1982?	£
25) Please list your present system	

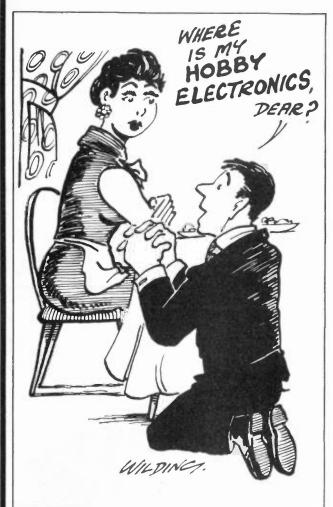
	REGULAR	READ SOMETIMES	USEO TO	NEVER	RATING
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PRACTICAL WIRELESS					
PRACTICAL ELECTRONICS					
ELEKTOR					
EVERYDAY ELECTRONICS					
CITIZENS' BAND					
CB RADIO					
CB WORLD					
ELECTRONICS AND MUSIC MAKER					
RADIO AND ELECTRONICS WORLD					
ELECTRONICS AND COMPUTING					
PRACTICAL COMPUTING					
COMPUTER PRINTOUT					
PERSONAL COMPUTER WORLD					
COMPUTING TODAY					
COMPUTER AND VIDEO GAMES					
TELEVISION					
WHICH VIDEO					
VIDEO TODAY					
WHAT VIDEO					
VIDEO REVIEW					
HI-FI ANSWERS					
WHAT HI-FI?					
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HOBBY					50

Thank you for your time and patience!

Name

Address _

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INTRUDER CONFUSER The simplest security system imaginable.

THIS OSTENTATIOUS DEVICE is intended to puzzle a would-be intruder or other unwanted visitor, and make him decide that it is safer, after all, to leave your premises untouched and try elsewhere.

All it does, actually, is to flash the LED steadily, day and night, and *pretend* to be something complicated, such as an infra-red beam projector. The case has a dummy barrel on the outside through which infra-red rays *might* be seen emerging, if you *could* see infra-red rays. On the other side of the room you can place a reflector, as if deflecting the beam to a receiver. The purpose of the flashing LED is to attract attention to the device. Simple, innit? Dead cunning!

Preferably, it is placed just inside a window so that it can be seen by the intruder before he tries to break in. This device is akin in spirit to those objects, seen in department stores, that look like flying saucers and *could* by TV cameras scanning the shoppers, but *probably* are not. Like the Confuser, they are an effective deterrent, yet cost much less than the real thing.

In some ways the Confuser is better than a real alarm system. For one thing it doesn't give false alarms (nobody pays the slightest attention to them anyway). On the other hand a few Confusers around the place will suggest that an alarm system really is in action, or if you have genuine system you can

Parts List SEMICONDUCTORS LM3909 LED flasher IC1 LED1 0.2" LED, any colour but red is the most 'threatening' CAPICATORS 470u, 10V electrolytic **C1 MISCELLANEOUS** 0.1" matrix board, 24 strip x 22 hole LED panel clip 2 x terminal pins Case, 62mm x 78mm x 37mm Rubber band and 'Blu-Tak' Wire, solder Coax plug or round scrap object 2 x solder tags 1 x C-size battery

advertise the fact by installing a few Confusers as window dressing. Finally, there is the deadly "wild goose bluff". It works like this: The burglar notices the Confuser, thinks it *might* be an infra-red system, steps carefully over the imagined beam — straight on to a carefully positioned pressure-mat!

Construction

The circuit is assembled on a piece of strip-board as shown in Figure 2 and mounted inside a small case. It is advisable to purchase a case for this project rather than use the legendary tobacco-tin; a professional appearance makes the deception more likely to succeed. Building the circuit presents no problems. The leads of the LED are bent and it is mounted to protrude through the hole in the lid. If the LED doesn't light you have probably soldered it the wrong way round! Apart from this, the circuit should work immediately the battery is connected. The simplest way of making contact to the cell is by solder-tags; these are held against the terminals by a wide rubber band while the battery itself is held by a 'sticky fixer' or 'Blu-tak'.

The device should look as if it projects infra-red rays — or perhaps some hitherto unknown type of radiation! The barrel used for the prototype was the casing of a coaxial plug and it looked



suitably imposing, but any suitable scrap item that is to hand will do the trick. The Confuser should be positioned so that it is "beaming" rays across a region of the room. Do not, for example, place it on the sill pointing at a potted plant! Also, it should be placed so that it *could* have wires leading to it, wires which are, of course, invisible from outside.

.How It Works

The circuit is extremely simple, using only 3 components. It is based on the LM3909 LED flasher, a versatile lowcost integrated circuit. When connected as shown in **Figure 1**, the LED emits a bright flash of light about once a second. The "C"-sized dry cell lasts at least 7 months, running continuously. There is little point in fitting a switch. The device is quick to build and costs little, making it feasible to have three or four to be set at strategic points about the house.

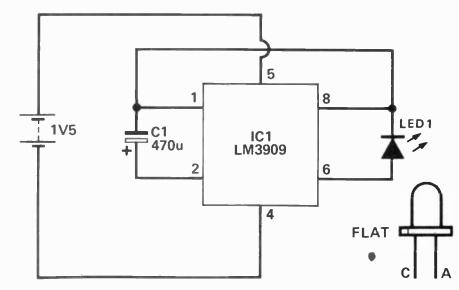


Figure 1. Circuit diagram of the Intruder Confuser.

Project

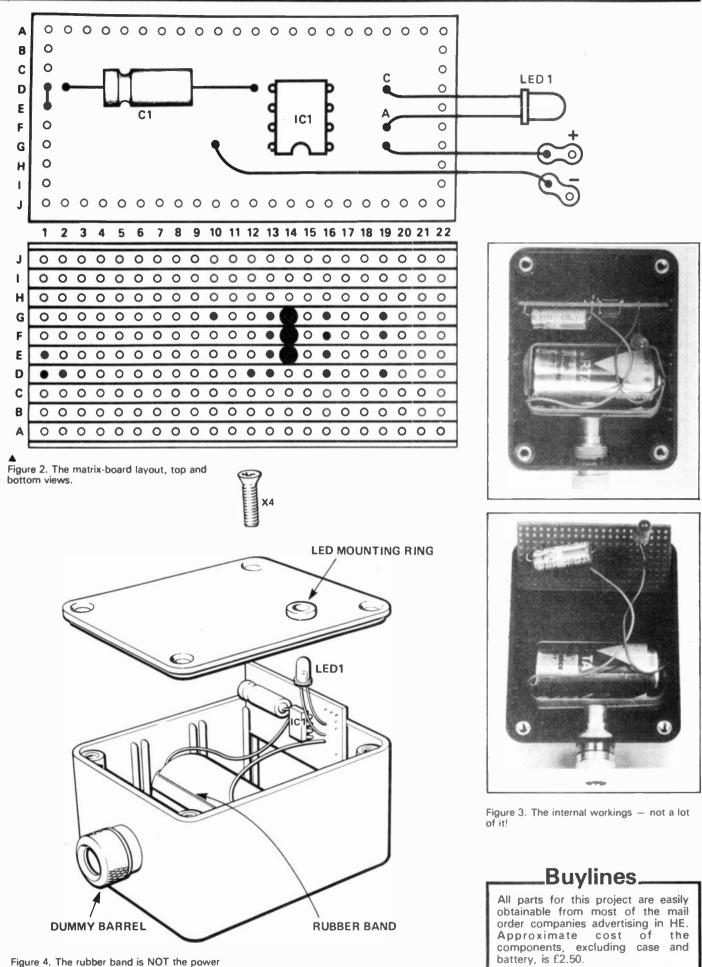


Figure 4. The rubber band is NOT the power source!

HE



40



This letter cannot go unanswered. Read on . . .

Dear Macho, Handsome Intelligent Richard, [see what I mean] Can you help a maiden in distress? I won't bore you with the whys and wherefores, but I desperately need - a circuit! I've searched in vain but nowhere can I find one that links the amount of light falling onto a surface with the movement of a servomechanism (such as those used in radio control models), i.e. Darkness = No Movement, Brilliant Sunlight = Full Movement. The Black Baron (my Lecturer) approaches as the final project hand-in date draws nigh . . . will the HE knight in shining armour be in time?!! Yours Poutingly Desperate, Lucy Morris, Portsmouth, Hants.

Who could resist? WHO would resist. Not I, said Clever Dick, so despite the fact that I never (well, hardly ever) answer requests for circuits, I'll make (yet another) exception and despatch a circuit or two. They're in the post.

Here's someone with very strange tastes.

Dear CD,

Maybe everyone licks your boots and grovels for a binder because, like me, they are unable to find an advertisement for them in the magazine - not that I'd say 'NO' to a free one ... What about a medium power Guitar Amp project for those of us who normally play acoustic guitar, but sometimes need a boost? All the best to a great magazine. Andrew Chapman, Telford, Shrops.

Now isn't that nice. My boots are available any time - and thanks for the nice words. As a reward, I can tell you that a guitar amp project is being planned (hang on and hope).

And now, by popular request...

Dear CD.

I, for one, do not intend to grovel to get a free binder! I actually want to buy, yes, BUY one. I have written to the suppliers and have been informed



that they are no longer in a position to supply them. Can you advise? Kevin J. McLaren, Glasgow. PS perhaps I was a little hasty!

Too late, too late by half. You'll just have to consult the Binder advertisement which, the Editor has assurred me (for all that's worth), appears in this very issue.

Apparently, quite a few people have had problems with the printed circuit boards for the projects in last month's issue. They can't find them.

Dear CD

How about printing the PCB patterns for the Guitar Graphic Equaliser, the Drum Synth, and the Doorchime? You seem to have forgotten them (tut, tut)! Peter Smith,

Westbury Park, Bristol.

PS I could do with one of those things to keep my copies of HE in. What do you call them? Bind...something?

Tut, tut indeed. Anymore of this baby talk and I'll send you an all day sucker. The projects you've mentioned were supplied to us by outside contributors who have retained the copyright on the PCB patterns. You'll have to write directly to the companies concerned that is, if you can remember what to ask for!

Now, a true rarity - a genuine, polite letter.

Dear Clever Dick,

1. What do ''K'' and ''Z'' mean on capacitors (mostly ceramics)? 2. Where can I get hold of the first few issues of HE? Can any readers help? How much would they be? 3. Why do readers crawl to you for a binder? Why don't they just ask nicely (like me). Please. R. Vicent Stevenage Herts

1. These are part of a manufacturer's code, and do not really concern us, usually. However, a spokesman for Mullard Limited told me that, at Mullard,



'K' could stand for one of three things: 'kilo', ie 1000, to denote the number of picofarads (10K or 10k = 10,000 pf, for example); or, 10% tolerance; or, the data code for 1978. Take your choice - it doesn't really matter. As for 'Z', he thought this could be the first part of 'Z5U', a code used to indicate highpermittivity general-purpose coupling capacitors.

2. The first few issues are definitely not available, here. Even some of mine have been pinched!

3. Sorry, even courtesy won't work.

Andrew Mawson very nearly wins this month's binder. I'm surprised he can even remember December 1978 . . .

Dear CD, Sir,

Why have you decided to build another Light Beam Telephone project? I can see no major differences between the Photon Phone (December 1978) and the Sound Torch (November 1981) except that the Sound Torch has a separate transmitter and receiver whereas the Photon Phone had one item to do the whole job. Why? Did the Photon Phone not work?

Andrew Mawson, Bingley, West Yorks.

PS I think HE's great, brilliant, marvellous (grovel, grovel). PPS Canlhaveabinderasl'vegotevervissue ofHEfromDecember78toNovember81and

nowheretoputthem? PPPS I'm only 13, please, please,

please.

PPPPS Where's Breaker One-Four gone?

Weren't me Guy, honest! I expect somebody thought it was a good project and worth reviving -not everyone has every issue from December 78 to November 81, you know. Breaker One Four is temporarily off the air (and that's my bad pun of the month) but hopes to return soon. Finally, just to show I'm not completely heartless, I will relent, give up and submit. Andrew Mawson, THIS IS YOUR BINDER.

'Bye Now.



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HY 73	Guitar pre-amp	Handles two guitars (bass and lead) and mic with separate volume/bass/treble and mix	20 mA	£14 09	£12 25
HY 76	Stereo switch matrix	Provides two channels, each switching one of four signals into one	20 mA	To be announce	
HY 77	Stereo VU meter driver	Programmable gain/LED overload driver	20 mA	£10 64	£9 25

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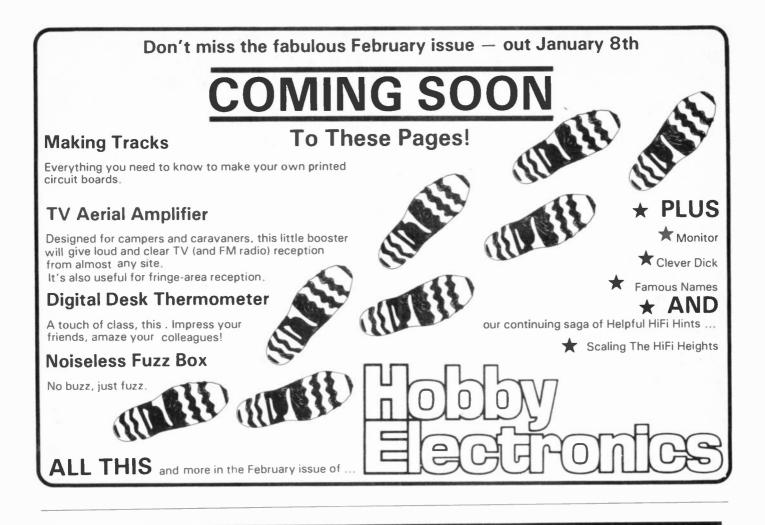
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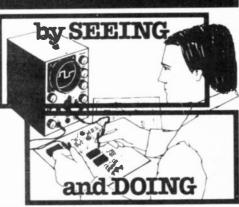
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FAMOUS NAMES Vladimir Zworykin is – or should be – famous for his

achievements in the field of Opto-Electronics

WHO? Never heard of him? Well, it's certainly true that Zworykin, a pioneer of electronic television, isn't as well known on this side of the Atlantic as he is on the other, but that's not really an excuse. Zworykin was born in 1889 in Imperial Russia and during the first part of World War One served with distinction in the Radio Corps of the Imperial Russian Army. Then came the Revolution, the army was disbanded in confusion and, like many others, Zworykin escaped while escape was still possible. Emigrating to the USA in 1919, he joined the Westinghouse Electric Corporation in Pittsburg, and launched his brilliant research career. In 1923, he patented the device which provided the first genuine electronic television service. It was the Iconoscope — the first TV camera tube.

The lconoscope has long been out of date and only survives in a few museums, but it was the mainstay of TV broadcasting from 1936 until well after the second World War. Briefly, the idea was that an image of a scene was projected on to a photosensitive sheet of material inside an evacuated tube. The sheet (or target) wasn't continuous but consisted of tiny dots of conducting material surrounded by insulation, so that each dot became electrically charged by the action of the light falling on it. A beam of electrons was then scanned across the sheet and the differences in charge at various places on the conducting target caused the electron beam to be modulated at the final anode, after the beam had been reflected from the target.

Problems

The principle was fairly simple, though not well understood at the time and depended on being able to construct a target with just the right amount of leakage between conducting sections. This was not possible then, though if a bit more development work had been done, television wouldn't have been sidetracked into mechanical methods left over from the 1880's.

Zworykin, totally committed to all-electronic television, patented a receiver in 1924 and continued development work at Westinghouse. A patent for a colour TV system followed in 1928 and, in 1929, RCA were so impressed by Zworykin's improved working model of a receiver that they offered him the plum job of Director of Research at their Princeton research centre (now at Camden).

The years that followed were extremely exciting for the future of TV. Demonstrations of mechanical systems had caused considerable sums of money to flow into a method which would prove to be a dead end. This had the twin effects of making fewer resources available for research into electronic TV and at the same time convincing many people that television simply wasn't worth having. At RCA, however, Zworykin assembled a team whose objective was to ensure that they came up with the first all-electric TV Meanwhile in Hayes, Middlesex, the EMI Company (then HMV) was working on precisely the same project, with the advantage of having two outstanding research engineers — McGee and Blumlein. McGee (now Professor McGee) was in charge of camera tube development, Blumlein was in charge of circuit development.

Everyone a Winner

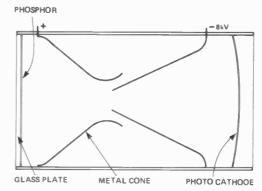
Who won? We all did. One of the remarkable things about that period was the way in which everything went in synchronism (almost) at the two places. If we take the end of the race as being the first public TV broadcast then the EMI team, with the close cooperation of the BBC, just made it. No-one on the other side of the pond is ever going to admit that, though!

As in so many other cases, however, RCA was able to produce and sell TV receivers on a scale which greatly outstripped the UK (there were about 700 receivers in London in 1939) and it was Zworykin's team that undoubtedly made the true mass production of TV receivers a reality.

By the outbreak of war between Japan and the USA, Zworykin had taken out another significant patent. It was for a device which he called an 'electric eye', but which we now recognise as an electron microscope. The development of the electron microscope did not progress much further until after the War, but the basic principles remain those laid out in Zworykin's patent. Our understanding of materials, particularly the nature of semiconductors, owes much to this remarkable instrument.

The onset of war inevitably caused research laboratories to turn away from television. Zworykin's team worked extensively on infra-red imaging tubes, the 'sniperscopes' which can sometimes still be bought as 'war surplus'. The basic principle, illustrated in Figure 1, was remarkably simple. A photocathode was made which was sensitive to infra-red (heat) radiation so that electrons were emitted from any part of the photocathode struck by infrared. These electrons could then be accelerated by a high voltage and used to form a visible image on a phosphor screen. Using a lens to focus the infra-red rays onto the photocathode, the tube produced a visible image from the invisible infra-red.

Early sniperscopes were relatively insensitive but were quite capable of detecting hot engines or guns, allowing artillery to be aimed at night. Towards the end of the war more sensitive versions were developed, capable of detecting human bodies against a colder background. The most recent devices allow us to see with almost the same resolution and contrast range as we would expect from television!



1. Principle of the 'sniperscope'. A photocathode emits electrons when struck by infra-red (heat) rays. The electrons are accelerated to a phosphor screen to produce a visible image, allowing the user to literally "see in the dark".

Images Intensified

It was Zworykin's work which made this and so many other modern light detectors possible. Secondary emission multiplication, a method of noiseless amplification and another first for Zworykin, makes use of an effect which takes place when a fast moving electron hits the surface of an insulator or conductor. When both the speed of the electrons and the voltage between the source of the electrons and the surface are correctly adjusted, each electron which hits a surface can knock off several others. This is where the 'multiplier' comes from; each time this happens, the number of electrons in the beam is being multiplied. Several stages of multiplication can change of current from a fraction of a microamp to one of several milliamps and without any noise signal being introduced. This principle was to be the key to the more sensitive camera tube, the image orthicon, which superceded the iconoscope and its offspring, the super-iconoscope. Scientific investigation was also to benefit from photomultiplier light detectors, which also use the secondary emission effect.

Zworykin's lifetime of research was not overlooked by his colleagues or by RCA He was appointed an Honorary Vice President of the company in 1950 and became Director of the Rockefeller Medical Electronics Institute (now Rockefeller University) in New York City. As the final seal of esteem, in 1967 the National Academy of Sciences awarded him their highest honour, the National Medal of Science.

Project



ONE OF THE PROBLEMS of cassette recorders, especially those with no system for noise reduction, is that it is not uncommon for a big crescendo not to happen! Instead of an expected rise in volume to a powerful peak, it tends to flatten out and may even become rather muffled and distorted! This is because the dynamic range of the programme material, on tape, is greater than the dynamic range of the system. Dynamic range is simply the difference between the lowest and highest signal levels and the dynamic range of a recording system is the difference between the lowest signal level that can be recorded, without getting lost in noise, and the highest level that can be recorded without serious distortion resulting. If the former is greater than the latter then you obviously have a problem!

On the face of it, the choice is between losing the lowest signal levels in noise or allowing the highest signal levels to overmodulate the tape and cause severe distortion. In practice, it is common for compression to be used (usually in the form of an automatic recording level system or limiter) and this reduces the recording level, during peaks in the dynamic level, so that overmodulation and distortion are avoided while allowing sufficient average gain to keep low-level passages above the 'noise floor'. Unfortunately, this also results in crescendos that are only slightly louder, certainly less loud than they should be and the reproduced music is consequently lacking in impact, to say the least.

Name Of The Gain

It is not really possible to process a compressed signal to precisely restore the dynamic levels to their original condition unless the compression law used during the recording is known. This is not likely to be the case. However, it is possible to use a compromise system which leaves the lower dynamic levels unchanged but boosts the higher levels, so that the lost dynamic range is, after a fashion, restored to something like the original. Of course, the expansion will not exactly match the compression used in the recording stage, and the usefulness (or otherwise) of volume expansion depends largely on the programme material. It might give a dramatic improvement, or it may give an artificial sound to the music. Generally, though, if it's used with programme material that seems to be rather lacking in dynamic range and impact, a very worthwhile improvement can normally be expected.

This simple expander is, therefore, primarily intended for use between an inexpensive cassette recorder and an amplifier. It was designed as a mono expander but, as the two channels are processed separately in a stereo expander, it is merely necessary to use two circuits in order to produce a stereo version.

Construction

There is nothing out of the ordinary in the construction. A small piece of 0.1" Veroboard is used for all components except the controls, etc. Drill the two mounting holes (for 6BA or M3 fixings) and make the breaks in the copper strips before soldering on the components. The layout is quite dense and bridges of solder between copper strips are easily produced, so inspect the finished board for bridges and, if possible, double check using a continuity tester.

Use a metal case for this project as it will screen the board and wiring from mains hum etc. The input and output sockets are 3.5mm jacks, but use another type of connector if this will make it easier to wire the Expander into your system. A PP3-size battery is sufficient to power the unit — the current consumption of 2.5mA does not justify the use of a larger size.

_Parts List _____

and the second se	
RESIS1	ORS (ALL ¼ WATT 5%)
R1	100k
R2	120k
R3	3k3
R4	2k7
R5	1k5
R6	330k
R7	270k
R8	33k
R9	10k
R10	1M8
R11	4k7
POTEN	ITIOMETERS
	2M2 linear carbon
VR2	2M2 linear carbon
CAPIC	ITORS
C1	1uF tantalum
C2 C3	10uF tantalum
C3	0.22uF tantalum
C4	10uF tantalum
C5	0.47uF tantalum
C6	0.1uF polyester (C280)
C7	100uF 10V electrolytic
SEMIC	ONDUCTORS
	BC109C
02	BF244B
	1N4148
	LLANY
SK1,	
SW1	SPST miniature toggle
3111	switch
Stripho	bard panel
	ttery and connector
	ontrol knobs
	older, etc.

Setting up

The Expander will function with input levels of between about 100mV rms and 3 volts rms and it should be possible to use it successfully with virtually any

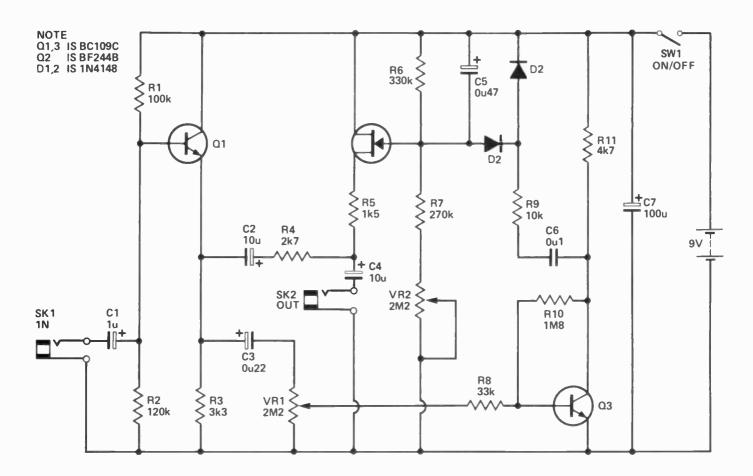


Figure 1. Complete circuit diagram of the Expander. The battery is a PP3.

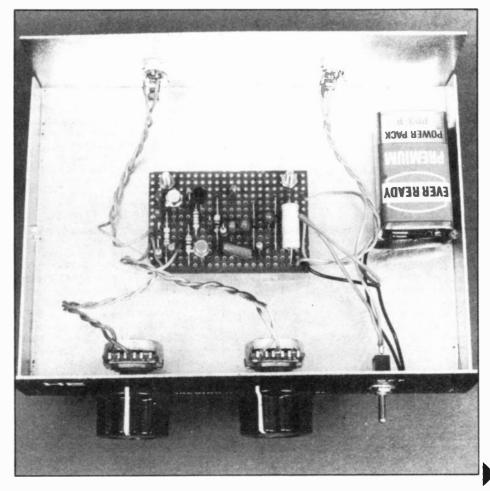
Figure 2. The layout inside the case $-a \triangleright$ smaller one could be used.

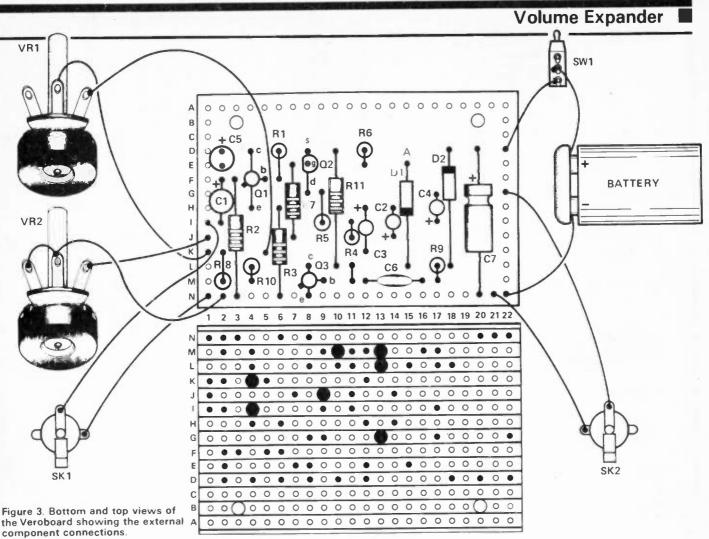
cassette recorder and amplifier (use screened leads to connect it into the system). With threshold control VR1 backed right off (fully anticlockwise), the volume can be altered to some extent by adjusting the Level control, VR2, but only over a fairly narrow range. Best results will probably be obtained with VR2 backed off just far enough to reduce the volume to its minimum level, however, it is worth experimenting a little here.

Also, if VR1 is not advanced far enough, expansion will not be obtained while (if it is advanced too far) the effect of the unit will be very obvious and probably annoying. Again, it is a matter of experimenting to find the setting that gives best results.

Buylines

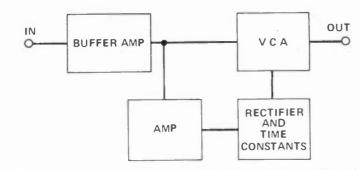
The BF244B f.e.t. is available from Technomatic Ltd. The case is a Maplin type TP2, but any similar case should do just as well. The other parts are all easily obtained and the approximate cost of this project should be around £15, excluding the case.





The input signal is taken to a buffer stage, then to a voltage controlled attenuator (VCA), which reduces the signal level slightly. Some of the output of the buffer is amplified and fed to a rectifier and smoothing circuit which sets the attack and decay times and provides the control voltage for the VCA. How It Works.

With little input signal, the VCA provides a set amount of attenuation. Higher signal levels are less heavily attenuated so that they are effectively boosted, providing an increase in dynamic range. The attack and decay times are quite short so that the circuit responds almost instantly to changes in level.



The Circuit

The heart of the circuit is a JFET used as a Voltage Control Attenuator. One arm of the attenuator is formed by R4, the other by the resistance of R5 and the drain-top-source resistance of Q2 in series. If Q2 is switched off, it has an extremely high drain-to-source resistance, typically a thousand megohms or more. Assuming the output of the attenuator feeds a medium to high impedance load, it gives very little signal loss. If Q2 is switched on, however, it exhibits a drain-to-source resistance of only a few hundred ohms, at most, and this gives losses of 9 to 10dB.

VR2 is adjusted so that the reverse bias on the gate of Q2 is not sufficient

to switch it off. so that the loss through the VCA is 9 to 10dB. Q1 is used in an emitter follower buffer stage to ensure that higher losses do not occur if the unit is fed from a low impedance sourse (which is quite likely to be the case).

Some of the buffered input signal is fed via C3, VR1, and R8 to a common emitter amplifier based on Q3. The output of this is coupled by C6 and R9 to a rectifier circuit, D1, 2, which gives a negative DC output signal, smoothed by C5. This negative bias is applied to the gate of Q2 but will be too small to have any effect at low dynamic levels. VR1 is adjusted so that, at higher dynamic levels, the bias starts to turn off Q2, reaching "pinch off" at or just below peak volume. Thus the attenuation of the unit is reduced as the dynamic level is increased; that is, the volume is expanded. The values of R11, R9, and C6 give the circuit the necessary fast attack time, and the values of C5 and R6 give a somewhat slower but still quite rapid decay time. It is essential that the response is fast enough to follow the rise and fall of the signal level, or the action of the circuit would become clearly audible. On the other hand, there must be a small delay, provided by the slower decay time, or the circuit would seriously distort the processed signal. HE

3







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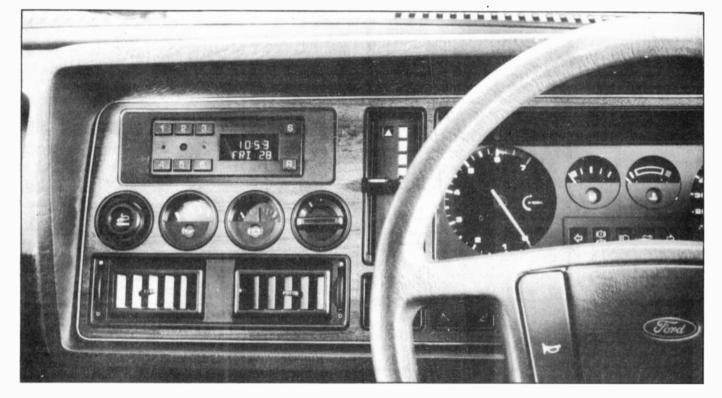
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Despite the apparent acceptance worldwide of DCEL and VF as the most suitable forms of instrument displays, a number of other techniques are currently being investigated which may have advantages in limited applications. In Japan, NEC has an electronic multi-coloured instrument panel using a combination of back-lit liquid cystal displays and vacuum fluorescent techniques, and is developing a dot matrix readout with a highly flexible format for displaying symbols, letters and numbers. Jaeger SA of France has also developed an electrolytic liquid display in which light is dispersed from a silver film deposited on a clear electrode, while in the USA, a number of companies are active in the field of VF. One such company, Zenith Radio Corp, has even proposed a computerised cathode-ray tube display system. (A variety of different types of displays were described in Digits On Display in the November '81 issue of HE, pp 14-17.)

Voice synthesis techniques, now well established, are also being investigated for providing 'spoken' indications of low fuel, presence of ice, low oil pressure etc, as a means of attracting the driver's attention.

Driver information and car status has been carried a stage further by Siemens of West Germany. This company, in collaboration with BMW, has developed a microcomputer system that offers the driver fifteen functions. In additon to the milometer and speedometer, it includes such things as average petrol consumption, the residual range with the residual fuel carried, distance to destination, likely time of arrival, and flashing lights with gong alarm that warns of maximum speed and icy road hazards.

Integration Requires A Reliable Power Source

Any electronic system is only as good as its power supply, and this applies equally to vehicle systems. Here again, integrated circuitry comes to the rescue by making it possible to design a single-chip voltage regulator that can absorb all the electrical stresses that occur in a car, and to provide at its output safe and stable supplies. One such regulator is the SGS-ATES L2600 (Fig. 5) which can withstand at its input peak voltages between -150 V and +120 V and steady DC voltages between -28 V and +28 V. Also, because it has been designed to supply devices that must operate during start-up, when it is possible for the battery voltage to drop to as low as 6.5 V, the drop-out voltage is only 1.5 V. Even at this voltage it does not actually drop out but 'drops off' by following the input voltage. Full output stage, overvoltage and thermal protection are built in 'on chip', and a particularly important aspect is the high precision of the device.

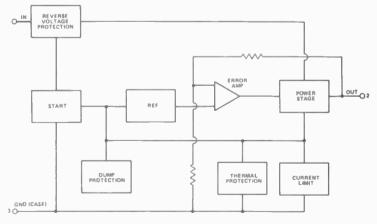


Figure 5. Block diagram of SGS-ATES' L2600 regulator

To maintain the cost of the device within reasonable limits, the maximum current capability has been limited to about 0.5 A. When a higher current is needed, a specially designed power transistor can be added which has a collector current of greater than 20 A, thus allowing it to withstand extreme reverse polarity conditions. By including this transistor in a circuit configuration such as that shown in **Fig. 6**, it is possible to design a power supply that not only provides the high and low voltage and current requirements for all of the in-car electronics, but also offers protection against possible destructive abnormal electrical conditions that could be encountered.

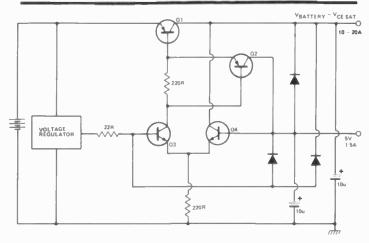


Figure 6. The L2600 regulator with added protection for high/low voltage and power

Another type of regulator, the L485, is a monolithic (single chip) integrated circuit that has been designed for use in conjunction with a Darlington power transistor as voltage regulator in a three-phase alternator charging system (Fig. 7). Particular features are complete built-in diagnostics, 3 W lamp direct driving, lamp short-circuit protection, 120 V load disconnection protection, 300 V low energy interference spikes protection and thermal protection.

Other Areas For Electronic Control

One important application for the microprocessor which has not yet been mentioned is in transmission control which, in the future, will not include separate and definite gears but instead will have a microprocessor-controlled servomechanism that will automatically adjust itself according to the load the car is being required to carry. As a result, the proper gear ratios will always be chosen to maintain optimum torque efficiency and maximum engine efficiency.

Another important area, depending upon how comfortable you like to be, is the air conditioning and temperature control of the car interior. This is particularly relevant to European cars which do not always provide the same degree of comfort as that enjoyed by American drivers.

Most of the ancillaries such as signal flashers, hazard warning lamps, interior dimming, headlight dipping, screen wipers, rear window de-misting or de-frosting can all benefit from integrated circuit or microprocessor control.

Putting It All Together

The application of integrated circuits and microprocessors to individual areas of vehicle systems presents no real problems to current technology. Bringing them together into one integrated system under the control of a microcomputer, or using a distributed technique whereby a number of microprocessors or microcomputers control specific areas in an inter-linked system, requires a more elaborate approach. It is this approach which is now being investigated by the major semiconductor houses in co-operation with the car manufacturers.

Obviously, only the larger functions such as engine management and fuel injection, ignition control, anti-skid braking, instrumentation, transmission and power supply, would be integrated into a total system, leaving the ancillary areas to individual control, but how can all this be put together efficiently, economically and in an orderly manner? It has been said that a camel is a horse designed by a committee — it has all the bits, it does the job, but what a combination! (Apologies to camel lovers.) As more and more electronics are added to the car we could, if we are not very careful, be in danger of producing a 20th century camel unless some orderly approach is adopted.

The actual method of approach adopted will depend very much on the preferences of the individual car manufacturers and whichever electronics companies supply their systems, and either of the two methods referred to above – centralised or distributed control – could be adopted.

One international electronics company, SGS-ATES of Milan, has formulated an approach it calls 'partitioning' which is fully integrated, and which caters for the severe electrical en-

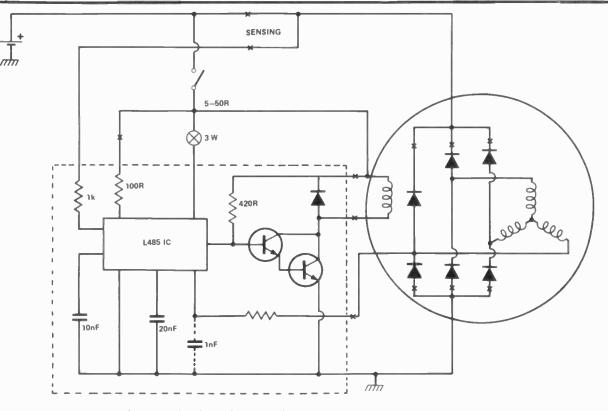
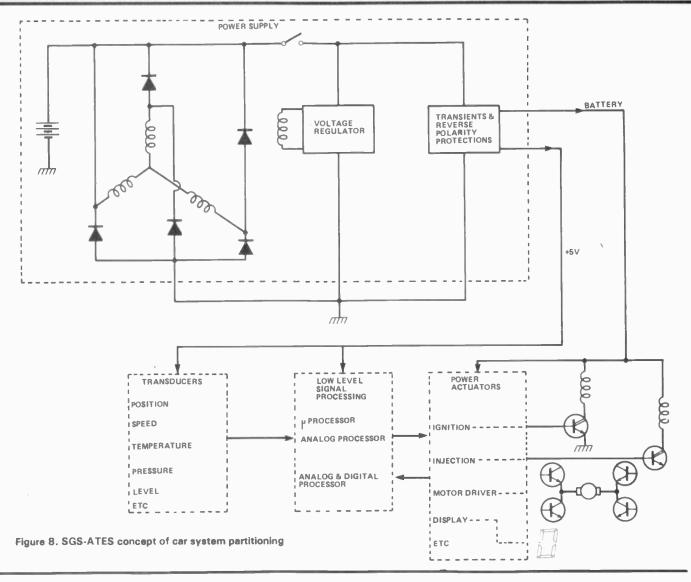


Figure 7. Electronic voltage regulator for use with a three-phase car alternator



vironments encountered in cars by providing a fully protected central power supply.

The system operates by splitting the car electronics into separate groups characterised by technology, performance and function, as shown in Fig. 8. In general, this results in four different groups. At the heart of the system is the power supply group, the function of which is to convert the normal car supply into a safe and appropriate supply for each of the other groups in the system. Devices working in this power supply section must not only be of high power rating and of high efficiency but they must also be protected against all the adverse conditions such as overvoltage, transients, wrong polarity etc.

Having obtained a safe supply, it is then possible to optimise the remaining units according to their functions, using the most appropriate technology available and without worrying about device protection. For instance, input sensors can be designed with the optimum signal-to-noise ratio, linearity and drift, the three major requirements of such devices. It is possible to process signals at low voltages and, because the supply is constant and secure, it is also possible to use more standard semiconductor devices than specially-designed devices.

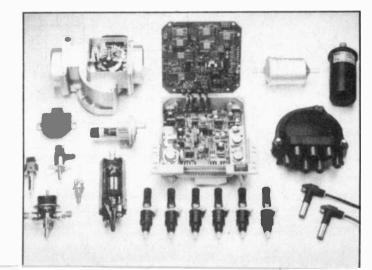
Power actuators for driving motors, solenoids etc use the same technology as the power supply, but unlike devices in the power group these need no special electrical protection against supply variations, and therefore the whole semiconductor design can be concentrated on achieving the desired function.

What About The Wiring?

By now, even from the brief examples quoted, it must be obvious that fully integrated car electronics with microprocessor control could present problems in interconnection techniques (that is, circuits sited around the car 'talking' to a central computer) unless something other than the conventional cable harness was used. Fortunately, the answer to this problem already exists in well-established computer systems — digital multiplexing. This is a combinational method of transmitting binary information selected from one of many input lines to a single output line. It can be likened to a single-pole multiposition switch that passes digital data in one direction only.

The trend in car electronics will be towards this method for the replacement of conventional cable harnesses to carry all signal data, and it is possible that fibre optics will be used instead of copper wire to achieve savings in cost and weight.

For those unfamiliar with the term fibre optics, it is used to describe light 'pipes' made up of many strands of glass drawn and fused together as a solid length. When light is applied to one end-face of the pipe, it is transmitted to the other face with little lost on the way; that is, none escapes from the wall of the pipe.



Car Electronics

Thus many digital signals, converted to modulated light, can be transmitted along the pipe, with total freedom from electrical interference. ('Interference' here applies to that generated by the data lines as well as that picked up from other electrical circuits in the vehicle.)

Even in cars fitted out with a fibre optic network copper cables will, of course, still be used for the power wiring.

The actual system of data transmission that will be used is uncertain, but it could well be that described in MIL STD 1553B (or variant) which is an American standard relating to a serial mutliplexed data bus ('bus' is the term given to one or more conductors used as a signal path for transmitting information from one of several sources to any of several destinations. A group of such signal paths is often referred to as a 'highway' or 'data highway'). This MIL STD is presently being adopted as a NATO standard and as a UK Defence standard. Marconi Electronic Devices Ltd of Lincoln has completed a detailed circuit design for a MIL STD 1553B terminal suitable for implementation in metal gate CMOS integrated circuits, and it is understood that this company has expressed interest in the application of this approach to car electronics.

Computer Control On An Automatic Highway

What must be considered as the ultimate in vehicle electronics is the fully automatic highway system (AHS) which is still a decade or so away, and which will involve a wide range of communication and computer technologies, many of which exist today. Examples are: automatic vehicle identification, automatic vehicle monitoring and route guidance. (Before we go any further, I should point out that 'highway' here relates to real roads for vehicles — not the electronic data highways described above!)

On the subject of vehicle identification, a number of technologies are being investigated but experience has shown that, within the concept of the automatic highway, the established technique of vehicle-mounted transponders and buried loops is bulky and expensive, and that microwave or infra-red techniques offer the most promise.

For automatic vehicle monitoring, where the location of road vehicles within some well-defined area would be determined automatically and communicated to a central facility, the three approaches being considered are proximity methods, trilateration and dead reckoning.

In the first, vehicle position is determined when it receives a signal from a fixed post along its path: the vehicle then transmits its post location to the control centre.

With trilateration a vehicle is located by direct measurements on radio signals travelling between the vehicle and a number of fixed stations: this offers the potential of providing wide-area location data at a low cost.

In dead reckoning the vehicle position is determined by a reference position, directional information and incremental position updates.

The primary objective for route guidance is to provide a driver automatically with routing instructions at decision points in the road network using two way links from the vehicle to the roadside. The technology is well known but application in route guidance systems is still to be proven.

The concept of the automatic highway system (AHS) makes use of a roadway complex which would consist of both automated and non-automated roads - various main arteries would probably be equipped for automation while secondary roads would not. In theory, a vehicle would enter the system at a special entrance, where it would first undergo a rapid automatic safety check-out and the driver would indicate the destination. If the vehicle passed the check-out it would be merged automatically into the traffic stream, but if it failed the check it would be guided into a nearby service facility for repair. Once in the traffic stream, the vehicle would remain under automatic control until the driver's preselected exit was reached when it would be guided off the roadway onto an exit ramp. At this point control would be returned to the driver. In the event of a vehicle breakdown, it would be released from the main stream and, if still driveable, routed to the nearest emergency exit. If it were not still driveable, the use of one lane would be lost and the main stream would have to be directed around the disabled vehicle. Hence, some provision would have to be made for clearing the roadway as quickly as possible.

The technology required for AHS depends upon the selected

system structure, and this can be represented by two extremes a highly centralised structure and a decentralised structure. The first would be characterised by an extensive computing and decision-making network, intercomputer and computer-tovehicle communications, guideway-based devices to determine the state of each vehicle, and individually controlled vehicles with a minimum amount of on-board sensing and decision-making capability. At present this would be beyond the current state-of-the-art for computer hardware, and twoway computer-to-vehicle communications would pose severe problems although it would be feasible. For a decentralised structure, the technology would be characterised by a relatively modest computing and decision-making network, vehicle-toroadside communications, complex vehicle-based sensors, and controlled vehicles with maximum on-board decision-making capabilities. Computing hardware for such a structure would be available, communications requirements would be less stringent, but reliable vehicle-to-vehicle and vehicle-to-roadside communications would require considerable research effort.

It is conceivable, therefore, that any choice would fall between these two extremes, and a study is being made in the USA in an attempt to resolve the issue.

Forecast

Undoubtedly, the application of micro-electronics to specific areas of vehicle systems will continue to grow, but the extent to which total integration will be applied, when, and by whom, are matters for conjecture. In an industrially sane world we should expect to see all car manufacturers embodying an increasing range of micro-electronics systems in their vehicles within the next 12-18 months, and by 1983 the first cars with fully integrated mico-electronics should be rolling off the production lines in the USA and Japan, followed by West Germany, Italy, France, and possibly the UK, a year or two later. Obviously, the USA must be the favourite in this race because of that country's vast home-based micro-electronics capability. Japan is also a favourite because of its industry's exceptional entrepreneurial prowess.

However, at present we do not live in an industrially sane world, and the recession that now affects the car industries in most countries is likely to modify these forecasts. In the USA, for example, the recession in the car industry has forced microelectronics companies to shelve ideas for the development of new integrated circuits and microprocessors for vehicle systems. Instead, they are placing emphasis on improved manufacturing techniques to give greater reliability and productivity, and on the modification of existing designs to withstand the harsh environments of vehicle applications.

Finally, but nevertheless extremely important, the problems of car maintenance must be considered. While car owners will, in general, welcome the improved performances, greater economies, and increased safety that electronic systems will bring, there is no doubt that higher levels of garage maintenance skills will be required because of the increased difficulties of servicing. Of course, the well-proven techniques of easily-replaceable subsystems and modules will be applied to vehicle electronics, but this would result in a customer having to pay for a fairly costly module replacement, even if only one component fails, because module repair would be beyond the capabilities of the average service station.

Identification of faults in car electronic systems will be made that much easier by the incorporation of system test points that the manufacturers would have to build in, and this in turn will generate the demand for a whole new range of specialised, easy-to-use test instruments for diagnosing and finding system failures.

General References

In addition to manufacturers' data, reference has been made to the following in compiling this article:

Electrotechnology, January 1979, October 1980, January 1981 (Institution of Electrical and Electronics Technician Engineers). IEETE Bulletin, September 1980, December 1980 (Institution of Elec-

trical and Electronics Technician Engineers). Large are flat displays, IEE Colloquium, 22nd May 1980 (Institution of

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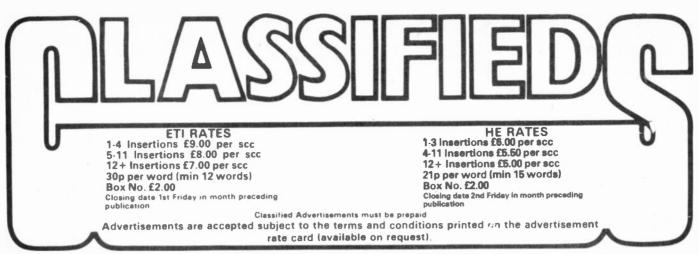
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