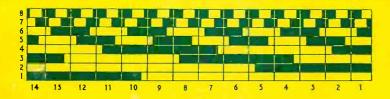
SILICON TRANSISTOR MILLIVOLTMETER

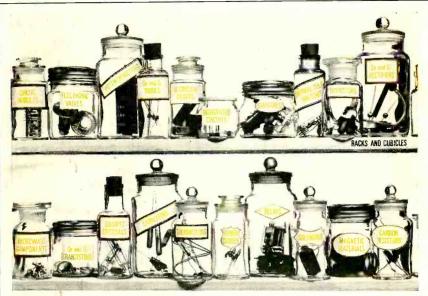
MARCH 1966 Three Shillings

Wireless World ELECTRONICS • TELEVISION • RADIO • AUDIO



Coded Television Signals

ii



Only one-fifth of the story!

Yes, STC Components Group is able to supply you with about five times the number of different types of components shown-off the shelf. And the range of components is being extended all the time. If your requirements are urgent, STC **Electronics Services Division** offers same day despatch.

Each STC Division maintains an doorstep. The Group is Applications Department with Engineers ready to help you choose the most suitable and most economic components and circuits for your equipments or systems.

Wherever your location on the map, STC Components Group, made up of nine successful Divisions and a single mobilized field force, can put the finest components service right on your

represented in practically every country through ITT (International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation).

To obtain your copy of the STC 'Designers Digest' write, phone or telex STC Components Group, Footscray, Sidcup, Kent. Telephone: FOOtscray 3333. Telex: 21836.



WW-001 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

Write for full details.

MULTIMINOR Mk4

The Avo Multiminor Mk4 is the latest version of this well-proven multi-range measuring instrument. Designed and assembled to high standards of reliability, the Avo Multiminor offers simple yet instant range selection with a single rotary switch, There is only one pair of sockets for all measurements, and the scale plate is clearly marked for easy reading.

Accuracy is within the limits laid down in B.S.S. 39/1954 for up to $3\frac{1}{4}$ scale length industrial portable instruments.

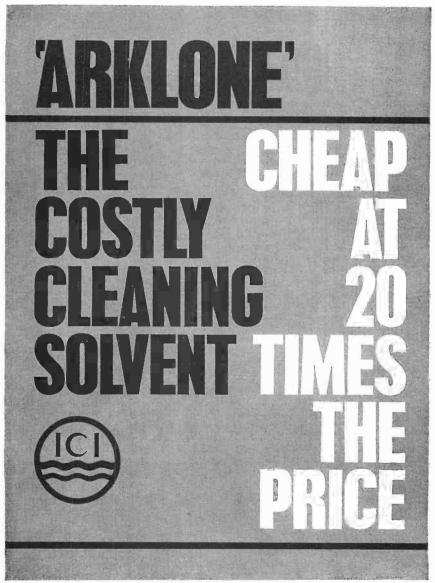
Panclimatic construction enables the Multiminor to be used in all types of climatic conditions. The instrument is supplied in an altractive black carrying case, complete with interchangeable test prods and clips, and a multi-language instruction booklet.

Inexpensive Easy-to-use Pocket Size

WW-003 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

VOLTD AVOCET HOUSE - 92-96 VAUXHALL BRIDGE ROAD - LONDON S.W.1 Telephone: VICtoria 3404 🚽

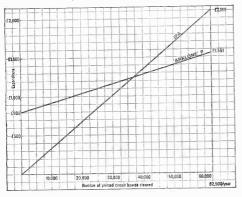
MARCH. 1966



WW-064 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

First things first: 'ARKLONE' is a pure liquid, boiling point 47°C, chemical nomenclature 1.1.2. trichlorotrifluoroethane; non-flammable, non-toxic.

Now for the graph. Well, there was this customer who converted his cleaning process from hand cleaning, using isopropyl alcohol and a team of girls, to a total immersion process using 'ARKLONE' ultrasonically irradiated in a suitably designed plant.



BEFORE

Hand cleaning, by girls using alcohol:

	£	S
Capital cost and depreciation	nit	
Labour charges	2083	1
Solvent consumption		1
(4 gals, per week at 3/6 per gal.)	36	8
Services	กเป	
Total/year	2119	8

AFTER

Immersion cleaning with 'ARKLONE', cleaning in batches in an ultrasonic plant operated by one man :

£	S
	1
800	
500	1
234	
17	1
1551	
	500 234 17

This customer saved £570 on the first year's working after deducting capital cost. And, in fact, probably rather more than this, because the number of rejects formerly produced by harsh solvent action and handling was not known, nor the cost of insurance premiums (isopropyl alcohol is highly flammable and toxic—'ARKLONE' is neither, and makes working conditions safer and more pleasant). His operations are concerned with cleaning printed circuit boards, and 'ARKLONE' is particularly good at that, because it does not attack the metals, plastics, resins and elastomers normally used in this kind of construction.

'ARKLONE' is also first-class at cleaning computer core memories, tape recording and play-back heads, and other components consisting wholly or partly of plastics materials, or containing resins or elastomers-spectacle frames, for instance.

We'll say it again : 'ARKLONE' is a costly cleaning solvent that would be cheap at twenty times the price !

If you want to work out the cost of changing your cleaning process to 'ARKLONE'-get in touch with ICI. One of our representatives will be glad to assist you.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED, LONDON S.W.1



'ARKLONE' is the ICI registered trade name for 'ARCTON' 113

AR88

SUPPLIERS OF MOBILE BY APPOINTMENT TO H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH RADIOTELEPHONE EQUIPMENT DIS LANSDIDER **OF** CAMBRIDGE' transistor **Mobile Radiotelephone**

WIRELESS WORLD

MARCH, 1966

A new high standard in Mobile Radiotelephone design

Fully transistorised receiver Printed circuit sub-assemblies Sealed I.F. block filters Dustproof and splashproof
GPO approved and meeting American and European specifications 100 Milliamps receiver drain A.M. or F.M. versions
25 Kc/s or 50 Kc/s channeling Single or six channel

PYE TELECOMMUNICATIONS LIMITED

CAMBRIDGE · ENGLAND · TELEPHONE: TEVERSHAM (CAMBRIDGE) 3131 · TELEX No. 81166 WW--006 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

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5



a Fully Transistorised Walkie-Talkie!



- Fully transistorised Transmitter and Receiver
- Long endurance with Rechargeable
- or Dry Batteries
- Crystal Filter selectivity
- Reliability and accessibility of components
- Very high performance Receiver
 - Intrinsically safe version available
- Lightweight 4 lbs. (1.82 kg.)
- Frequency Band 25-174 Mc/s.
- Weatherproof
- Air Registration Board approved for light aircraft category III
- # Approved by G.P.O. to Spec. W6345

TEL: TEVERSHAM 3131 PYE TELECOMMUNICATIONS LTD, CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND. TELEN NO. 81166

WW-007 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

Down to 300 µV

Marconi Instruments present a new challenge in VHF voltage measurement

VHF ELECTRONIC VOLMETER TYPE TF 2603

An entirely new, fully transistorised millivoltmeter for direct voltage measurement from $300 \,\mu\text{V}$ to 3V at frequencies up to 1,500 Mc/s, and up to 300V at 500 Mc/s. The $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch diameter probe uses a pair of fast germanium diodes in a full-wave circuit. Response is close to r.m.s. with inputs of less than 30 mV and peak in the 0.5V to 3V region. Accessories include a 100:1 multiplier for measurements up to 300V.

ALTER CONTRACTOR ALTERNA



Targeted for the real needs of the electronic industry



Low-level signal measurement in semi-conductor

Measurement of transistor parameters

Voltage measurement on strip-line circuits

Measurements at locations remote from mains supplies

Elimination of measurement errors due to circuit earth loops

Noise measurements. Distortion measurements

Impedance measurements at low voltage using a **Circuit Magnification Meter**

Detection of unwanted oscillations in wide-band amplifiers

Tuning narrow-band amplifiers

Testing frequency response in filters

Null detection in wide-band bridge measurements

Please write or telephone for full technical and commercial information about this new instrument. On specification, performance and value-for-money, Marconi instruments challenge comparison with any in the world.

Price: £290 including 100:1 multiplier



WW-009 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

rC309

7







musical balance

All amplifiers—or nearly all—have bass and treble controls. All bass and treble controls, not unnaturally, increase and reduce the bass and treble, but here the similarity ends!

The bass control on the QUAD varies both slope and turnover in four frequency discriminative networks of equal impedance. The channels are locked to eliminate phaseshift so that the stereo image is maintained at all settings. The treble operates midway between variable slope and variable step so that it is possible to adjust musical brilliance while maintaining natural harmonic balance.

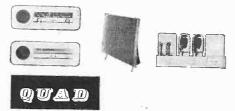
A Level position may be selected within 0.5 dB 20-20,000 c/s, while other settings are guaranteed within \pm 1.5 dB of the published calibrations.

Of course, when programme sources become consistently good, tone controls will not be necessary, but meanwhile how is musical balance achieved on your amplifier?

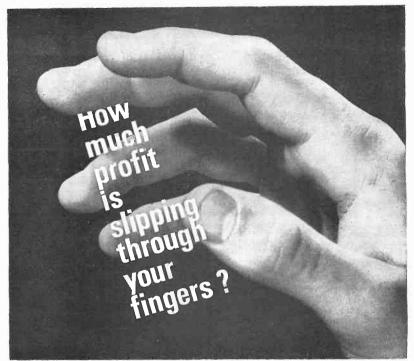


For the closest approach to the original sound.

Our slogan for fifteen years and our design objective for twice that long. Ask your dealer for details of the QUAD range of high fidelity units or write direct to Ref. W.W. Acoustical Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Huntingdon. Huntingdon 361.



wW-010 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.



everyone can mechanize and profit ...

Business may be brisk, with everyone working ; but where are all the profits? Something is robbing your company of its expected returns. Labour costs are rising 8% a year; values of factory space and production machinery are rising fantastically. Under-utilization of these high-cost productive elements through inefficient handling operations is your worst enemy, and British industry is estimated to waste £800 million yearly in this way. Even if your business is not large, don't ignore the

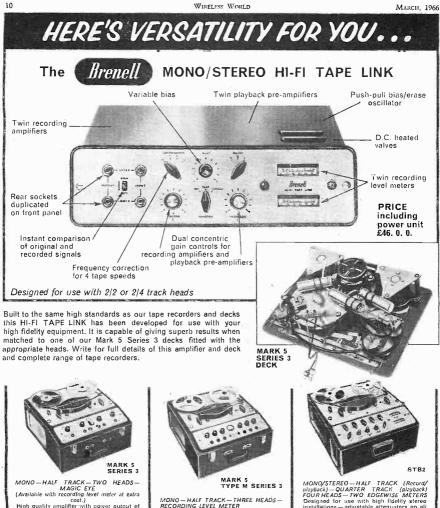


10/20 MAY, 1966, EARLS COURT, LONDON

big savings possible with mechanized handling. Many new ideas are discovered at every Mechanical Handling Exhibition —a survey in 1964 revealed that 47% of visitors had seen something new. Mechanization is your best investment—simple low-cost devices often produce remarkable results. See thousands of new ideas from over 300 exhibitors at the Mechanical Handling Exhibition, Earls Court, 10-20 May. Don't miss this important event—mail the enquiry coupon now.

Mail this coupon now for free tickets and further details	
To the Manager, Mechanical Handling Exhibitin Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1	on,
NAME (please print)	
FIRM	
ADDRESS	
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WW-011 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.



High quality amplifier with power output of 24 watts r.m.s. and a frequency response of 40-20,000 c/s-can be used independently of tape recorder - narrow gapped record/playback head for extended frequency responsedouble gapped ferrite erase head to minimise crase noise-headphone monitoring.



fier frequency response 25-26,000 c/s +3dBpower output 2 watts r.m.s. - separate bass and treble controls - mixing of input signals speaker monitoring whilst recording. **BRENELL ENGINEERING CO. LTD.**

231/5 Liverpool Road, London, N.1. Telephone: NORth 8271 (5 lines)

WW-012 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

Separate record and playback heads - sepa-

rate record and playback amplifiers - ampli-

installations - adjustable attenuators on all

input channels to ensure perfect matching.

with all auxiliary equipment – dual concen-tric recording level and playback level con-trols—cathode follower output—four channel

mixing on mono programme sources-twin

recording and twin playback pre-amplifierscomparison of original and recorded signaladjustable bias level-recording facilities for

1/2 and 2/2 track-playback facilities for 1/2,

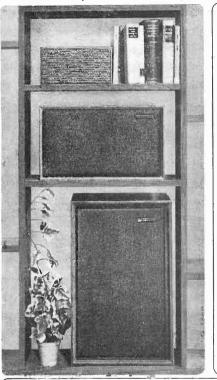
22, 1/4 and 2'4 tracks-sound-on-sound

lacilities - two edgewise meters for record-ing level, tape output level and bias level.

Optional extra: stereo power amplifiers and monitoring speakers.

11 WIRELESS WORLD MARCIL 1966 6 SYSTEM HIGH ┝ There is a Goodmans Complete High Fidelity Loudspeaker System to meet your

requirements-to fit unobtrusively into your living room-to blend with your furnishings-enabling you to enjoy the finest quality sound reproduction, whichever System is your choice.



MAXIM

A true High Fidelity Loudspeaker system complete, the size of a shoelbox— $10\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}^{-x} \times 7\frac{1}{2}^{-x}$. The meticulously linished cabinet in hand-rubbed teak (or walnut) houses finished cabinet in hand-rubbed teak (or walnut) houses two huy precision direct tadiator drive units which cover the frequency range—45-20,000 c;s with /ess deviation from level response than almost any other High Fidelity Loudspeaker —and handle B walls of unvet easily. No problems in finding room for it-just move a couple of books.

Specification

22526		45 20,000 cls
oner		8 maits
mpedatice		.15/16 utims
inish		feak or Walnut
Price: £17. 10.	6. (inc. P	.T.)

10;" x 5;" x 7{" deep

MEZZO

Handles 15 watts of power-yet measures only 102 x 182° x 8° deep-the MEZZO reality will go on your bookshelf. The styling is restrained yet distinctive, making MEZZO an "easy" addition to any design-conscious furnishing scheme. The frequency range is a clear and clean 40 20,000 c/s with a control and smoothness accounted for by two new specially developed and patented loudspeakers. The 8 specially developed and patented leutospeckers. Into 8 bass units of yevery advanced design and construction, and is particularly notable for its very law distortion and extraordinary amonthess of performance. It is claimed to be the smoothest bass reproducer of its size ever pro-duced. The trable unit completes the quality picture to give an overall performance univailed in a regrouper of of this size. The L C crossover network operates at 2,200 c/s. The distortion level is extraordinarily law. The perfectly controlled balance of the MEZZO sound make it-The Loudspeaker to Live With.

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imensions	101.	1811
ange		40 20
gwet .		
npedance	Suitable for 8 ohm 15	
istoricon	Less than 1% total	

x 8° deep 0.000 c s 15 watts amplifiers nic at 55 pression c's and above, for souling stores level of 80 db at 6 ft. Teak or Walnut to order

Price; £26. 5. 0. (inc. P.I.)

MAGNUM-K

Designed to a very high standard for professional purposes, the MAGNUM-K brings this same standard to the audio enthusiast at home. It is a three-way system, and although enthusiast at home. It is a hree-way system, and although reasonably compact (15: x23' x112') no performance compromises have been accepted. Every detail that could contribute to really accurate sound reproduction has been included. A new and patented 12° Bass reproducer gives minimal distortion down to 20 c/s. The Mid-range and High Frequency units are high efficiency direct radiators outstandingly smooth in performance. Multiple-section cross over network operates at 1,500 and 5,000 c, s and constant impedance controls for both middle and high frequency units permit individual balancing of the system. Power handling is 25 walts, but for domestic use amplifiers from 6 to 12 walts are quite adequate,

Specification Dimensions Range Power Impedance

24" x 15" x 111" deep 30-20.000 c/s -25 watt 4 8 ohm Tesk or Walnut to orde Price: £36. 15. 0.

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ELEGANZIA II A full-sired 15 walt 2-speaker fligh Fidelity Loud-speaker system with the enormous advantage of a depth of ONLY 62". A classic example of slim graceful efficiency, its exceptionally accurate performance was designed for the connoisseur. The 12* bass unit employs Goodmans exclusive SUPRFOAM diaphragm. An L.C. crossover network transfers the electrical drive above 900 c/s to a back-loaded mid-range and high-frequency unit. Specification

Power Impecance Price: £27, 10. 0.

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WIRELESS WORLD

MARCH, 1966



NEW SHAPES OF SOUND



The Goldring-Lenco GL 68

The many proved features of Goldring-Lenco transcription units such as infinitely variable speed adjustment, pickup lowering device, automatic idler wheel disengagement are retained on the GL 68, which is the first unit to incorporate the new G.65 arm. This is of low mass tubular construction with stylus pressure adjustment by sliding counterweight, and provision for height adjustment to suit any chosen cartridge. The interchangeable head slide (taking all cartridges with standard 1/2" fixing centres) makes use of self-cleaning wiper contacts. Swiss precision motor. Continuously variable speed adjustment. Less than 1% speed variation for 13% mains voltage variation. Adjustable click-in positions for the four standard record speeds. Pick-up raising/lowering device coupled to on/off switch. Automatic disengagement of idler wheel. Full 12" diameter turntable. Wired for stereo.

GL 68 Transcription Unit £16:16.0d.--£2.14.7 FT. Recommended cartridges for the GL68 are: Pickering V15 (AM1 and AME1) Pickering 380A, Goldring CS90&CS91E.



Pickering V15 AM1 and AME1 Micro-Magnetic Cartridge Weighing only 5 gm., these high output, high

compliance stereo-mono carridges are perfoci for low mass arms. 15° tracking engle gives minimum distortion. Hermatically seeled, Replaceable push-in diamond stylus assembly, with retracting stylus arm for added protection to records. (0.0007° tip radius for V15/AM1 and elliptical, with even higher compliance, for V15/AME1). V15/AM1 19.9.0d, + 11.0.9d, P.T. V15/AM1 13.151.0d, + P.T.



Pickering 380A Certridge Moving-mignet for exceptional mono or stereo reproduction. Features the exclusive V-guard publ-in diamond stylus unit which prevents damage through accidental dropping of arm on record. The Pickering 380A ensures high channel WW-014 FOR FURTHER DETAILS. separation and virtually eliminates needle talk, tiss or distortion. Hermetically sealed, it tracks at 2 gm., faultlessly reproduces the most exacting records. E12.12.0d. \pm E2.0.11d, P.T.



Goldring CS90 and CS91E Cartridges These are stereo exramic cartridges with excellent frequency response and cross-tulk separation. Low tip mass, replaceable diamond stylus (CS90 -0.0005' or 0.0007' tip radius : CS91Eelliptical) coupled with high compliance enables these cartridges to be played at light tracking weights. CS 90 E44.0d. + £0.13.8d. P.T. CS91E E56.0d. + £10.0d. P.T.

C68 Cabinet and Cover for GL68. Elegant sapele mahogany cabinet with removable, clear Perspex dust cover. Size: $14^{-} \times 17^{-} \times 7^{-}$ E8.19.6d. + f1.12.0d. P.T.



Goldring Manufacturing Company (G.B.) Ltd., 486-488 High Road, Leytonstone, London, E.11 Telephone: Leytonstone 8343 Максн, 1966

WIRELESS WORLD



	THE SENSITIV Oscilloscopi Or		ANSISTOR I'M TA 600 I'M 5008 N 6088 IE M market
1.	LEVELL A.C. JO 20 OFF 8. 0d5 INPUT	AMPLIFIER TYPE TA605	The TA40! is similar to the TA60! as illustrated
	MADE		TA605 ACTUAL
		N ENGLAND	ACTUAL SIZE
SPECIFICATIONS	TYPE TA401	TYPE TA60I	ACTUAL SIZE TYPE TA605
SPECIFICATIONS GAIN BANDWIDTH ±3dB			ACTUAL SIZE
GAIN	TYPE TA401 40dB_ 0.1dB	TYPE TA601 60dB±0.1dB	ACTUAL SIZE TYPE TA605 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60dB±0.2dB 20-40dB, lc/s-3Mc/s; S0dB, 2c/s-2Mc/s;
GAIN BANDWIDTH ±3dB BANDWIDTH ±0.3dB INPUT	TYPE TA401 40dB0.1dB 1c/s-3Mc/s 4c/s-1Mc/s >5MΩ<40pF	TYPE TA601 60dB±0.1dB 3c/s-1.2Mc/s	ACTUAL SIZE TYPE TA605 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60dB±0.2dB 20-40dB, 1c/s-3Mc/s; 50dB, 2c/s-2Mc/s; 60dB, 4c/s-1.SMc/s; 20-40dB, 4c/s-1Mc/s;
GAIN BANDWIDTH ±3dB BANDWIDTH ±0.3dB	TYPE TA401 40dB0.1dB 1c/s-3Mc/s 4c/s-1Mc/s >5Mt1<40pF	TYPE TA601 60dB±0.1dB 3c/s-1.2Mc/s IOc/s-300kc/s > IMΩ<50pF	ACTUAL SIZE TYPE TA605 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60dB±0.2dB 20-40dB, 1c/s-3Mc/s; 50dB, 2c/s-2Mc/s; 60dB, 4c/s-1.5Mc/s, 20-40dB, 4c/s-1Mc/s; 60dB, 10c/s-300kc/s. >5MQ-40pF
GAIN BANDWIDTH ±3dB BANDWIDTH ±0.3dB INPUT IMPEDANCE	TYPE TA401 40dB0.1dB 1c/s-3Mc/s 4c/s-1Mc/s >5MΩ < 40pF	TYPE TA601 60dB±0.1dB 3c/s-1.2Mc/s 10c/s-300kc/s >1M£3<50pF	ACTUAL SIZE TYPE TA605 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60dB±0.2dB 20-40dB, 1c/s-3Mc/s; 50dB, 2c/s-2Mc/s; 60dB, 4c/s-1.5Mc/s. 20-40dB, 4c/s-1Mc/s; 60dB, 10c/s-300kc/s. >5MG2 <40pF from 100c/s to 300kc/s As TA401 and TA601
GAIN BANDWIDTH ±38B BANDWIDTH ±0.30B INPUT IMPEDANCE INPUT NOISE	TYPE TA401 40dB0.1dB 1c/s-3Mc/s 4c/s-1Mc/s >SMΩ<40pF	TYPE TA601 60dB±0.1dB 3c/s-1.2Mc/s I0c/s-300kc/s >IMΩ<50pF	ACTUAL SIZE TYPE TA605 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60dB±0.2dB 20-40dB, 1c/s-3Mc/s; 50dB, 2c/s-2Mc/s; 60dB, 4c/s-1.5Mc/s, 20-40dB, 4c/s-1.5Mc/s; 60dB, 4c/s-1.5Mc/s; 60dB, 4c/s-1.5Mc/s; 60dB, 10/s-300kc/s. >SMQ<40pF
GAIN BANDWIDTH ±3dB BANDWIDTH =0.3dB INPUT IMPEDANCE INPUT NOISE POWER SUPPLY AVAILABLE	TYPE TA401 40dB0.1dB 1c/s-3Mc/s 4c/s-1Mc/s >SMΩ<40pF	TYPE TA601 60dB±0.1dB 3c/s-1.2Mc/s 10c/s-300kc/s >IMQ<50pF	ACTUAL SIZE 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60dB±0.2dB 20.40dB, 1c/s-3Mc/s; 50dB, 2c/s-2Mc/s; 60dB, 4c/s-15Mc/s; 20-40dB, 1c/s-3Mc/s; 50dB, 4c/s-15Mc/s; 60dB, 4c/s-15Mc/s; 60dB, 4c/s-15Mc/s; 60dB, 10c/s-300kc/s. 20-40dB, 10c/s-10Kc/s; 60dB, 10c/s-300kc/s. >SMQ-40pF from 100c/s to 300kc/s As TA401 and TA601 at 40dB and 60dB PP9 battery, life 1,000 hours, or A.C. Power Unit IV up to 3Mc/s into 100kΩ and 50pF
GAIN BANDWIDTH ±3dB BANDWIDTH ±0.3dB INPUT IMPEDANCE INPUT NOISE POWER SUPPLY AVAILABLE OUTPUT OUTPUT	TYPE TA401 40dB0.1dB 1c/s-3Mc/s 4c/s-1Mc/s >5Mt2<40pF	$\begin{array}{c} TYPE \ TA601\\ \hline 60dB \pm 0.1dB\\ 3c/s-1.2Mc/s\\ \hline 10c/s-300kc/s\\ \hline 91M\Omega < 50pF\\ from 100c/s to 300kc/s\\ < 15\mu V, zro source\\ < 40\mu V, 100k\Omega source\\ ry, life 100 hours\\ \hline 3Mc/s, into load of 100k\Omega & 50pF\\ \end{array}$	ACTUAL SIZE 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60dB±0.2dB 20.40dB, 1c/s-3Mc/s; 50dB, 2c/s-2Mc/s; 60dB, 4c/s-15Mc/s; 20-40dB, 1c/s-3Mc/s; 50dB, 4c/s-15Mc/s; 60dB, 4c/s-15Mc/s; 60dB, 4c/s-15Mc/s; 60dB, 10c/s-300kc/s. 20-40dB, 10c/s-10Kc/s; 60dB, 10c/s-300kc/s. >SMQ-40pF from 100c/s to 300kc/s As TA401 and TA601 at 40dB and 60dB PP9 battery, life 1,000 hours, or A.C. Power Unit IV up to 3Mc/s into 100kΩ and 50pF



Fully detailed leaflets are available on our complete range of portable instruments.

LTD. LEVELL ELECTRONICS

PARK ROAD, HIGH BARNET, HERTS. Telephone: Barnet 5028

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WIRELESS WORLD

MARCH, 1966



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WIRELESS WORLD

Pinnacle Gan assist electronic valve users Real Providence

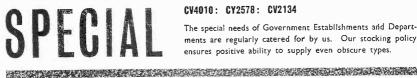


ECC83/12AX7: 2D21/EN91: GAK5W/M8100: ECF82/6U8 We supply many thousands of these and similar everyday. valves to both small and large equipment manufacturers.

GAWEA: 60X6/8136: 5642: 128Y7A

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CV4010: CY2578: CV2134

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We maintain stocks of valves approved by the Air Registration Board and Ministry of Aviation making available an "off-theshelf" service in released items for the first time.

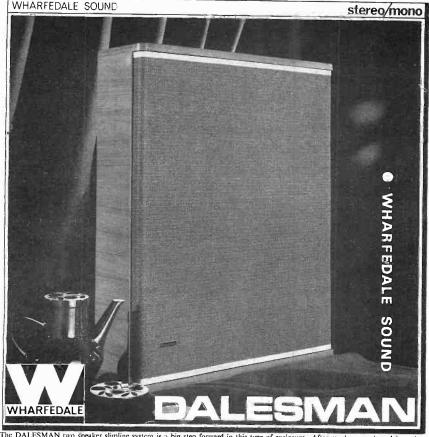
OUR ORGANISATION draws upon the resources of electronic valve manufacturers all over the world. It responds immediately to your requirements. A catalogue of over 1,000 specific types is available to bona-fide users through the Wireless World reader service.



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FCTRUM

WW-017 FOR FURTHER DETAILS



The DALESMAN two speaker slimline system is a big step forward in this type of enclosure. After much research and intensive listening tests the mid-range coloration usually associated with slimline cabinets is now reduced to a minimum. Designed by Wharfedate in association with consultant designer Robert Gutmann F.S.I.A., the Dalesman meets the demands of the quality conscious Whatfeddie in association with consultant designer Kobert Guimann H-S.I.A., the Datesman neets the demands of the quality conscious sound enthuisist and at the same time it occupies only a small amount of space and is a most attractive piece of sound equipment. The Datesman features a newly developed 12° bass unit fitted with a Flexiprene surround to handle the frequency range from 35 c/s NRTICHT FIBRE DOME TO SOLATE TWEETER SOLATE TWEETER COMPARIANCE THE SOLATE TWEETER SOLATE THE SOLAT

- CROSSOVER NETWORK
- BRACING STRUT TO REDUCE PANEL RESONANCE
- BONDED ACETATE FIBRE WADDING
- 12" BASS UNIT WITH FLEXIPRENE SUSPENSION
- AIRTIGHT ENCLOSURE OF MAN MADE TIMBER

Free technical folder on the Dalesman from Dept. W.3



looking enclosure is required the Dalesman should certainly be heard

Frequency range 35 c/s-15,000 c/s. Impedance 8/15 ohms.

Power Handling Capacity 15 watts (30 watts peak) Size 25" x 20" x 61" Weight 311 lb. £25.10.0

Finish zebrano, mahogany, walnut or teak vencers.

RANK WHARFEDALE LIMITED DLE, BRADFORD, YORKSHIRF Telephone Bradford 612552/3 Telegrams 'Wharfdel' Bradford

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MARCH, 1966



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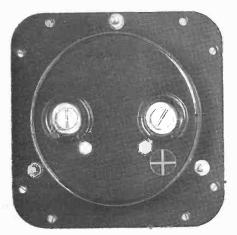
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WIRFLESS WORLD

Максн, 1966

LITESOLD SOLDERING INSTRUMENTS

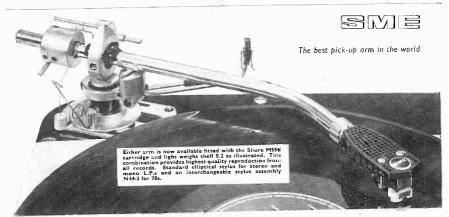
- @ SEVEN SIZES, FROM IC WATTS TO 55 WATTS
- @ REPLACEABLE BITS. COPPER AND PERMATIP
- EXCELLENT TEMPERATURE REGULATION
- COOL, UNBREAKABLE HANDLE
- RAPID HEATING

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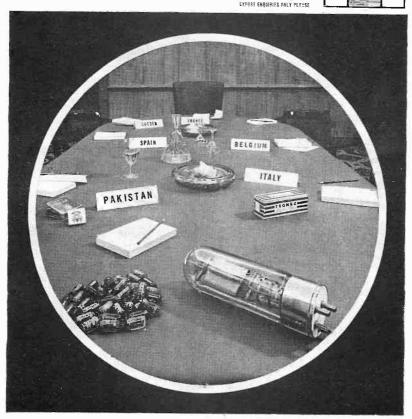
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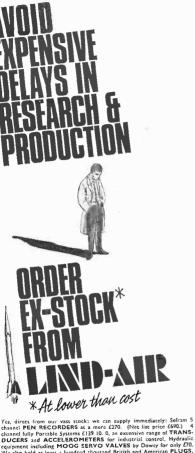
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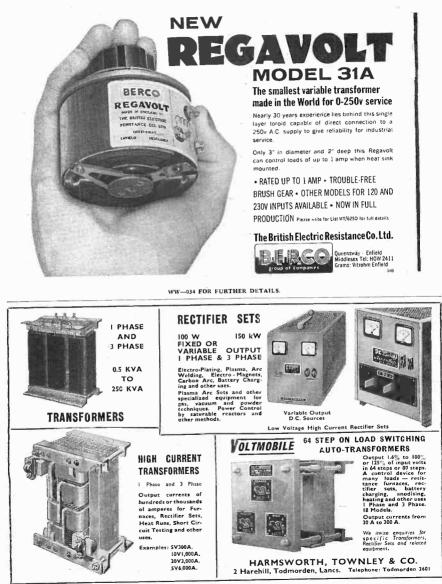


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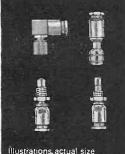
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MARCH, 1966



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SUBMINIATURE CO-AXIAL CONNECTORS TO PATTERN 17 OF Def 5322-A & A-4



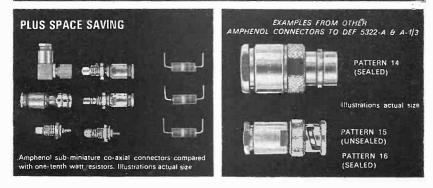


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- Designed to DEF 5322-A & A-4
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MARCH, 1966



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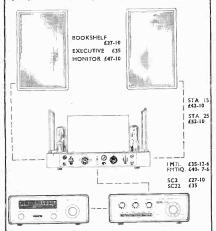
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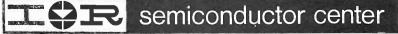
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MARCH: 1966



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SA.550 N.A.T.O. Codification 6625-99-971-8519

Racal SA.550 100 Mc/s Digital Frequency Meter

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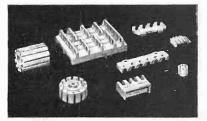
MARCH, 1966

Bullers ceramics

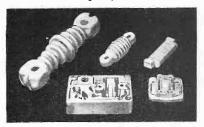
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WIRELESS WORLD

MARCH, 1966

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TYPES 2\$321-2\$301 28322-28302 28323-28303 28324-28304 BVCEO HFE -80v 10-45 -40v 15-60 -25v 25 - 8545-150 -15v

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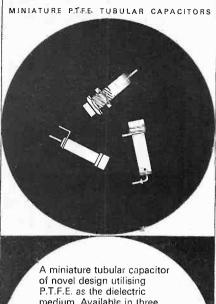
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MARCH, 1966



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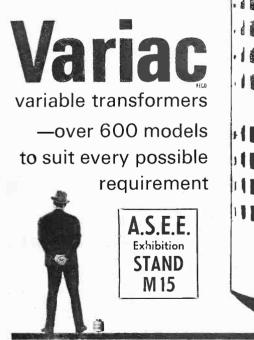
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Eddystone SLOW MOTION DIALS

Catalogue No. 598 epicyclic dial

This full vision dial incorporates an epicyclic, ball-bearing drive mechanism of improved design



and giving a reduction ratio of approximately 10 to 1. The movement is smooth and free from backhash. Dial escutcheon measures 6° long by 41° wide, finished ripple black. Four ines are provided on the semi-circular scale for individual calibrations, the outer line being marked from 0 to 100 over 180°. Supplied complete with black instrument knob 24° diameter.

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A high grade assembly for precision instrument applications. Gear driven, flywheet-loaded mechanism, with a reduction ratio of 110 to 1, giving smooth, positive control.

Pointer travel is 7". A circular vernier scale, marked 0 to 100, is read in conjunction with the lowest line on the main scale, which has five lines for individual calibration. Overall dimensions 91" by 51". Diecast escutcheon finished glossy black to match 21" diameter

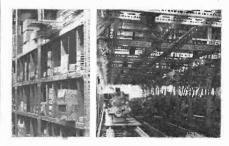
instrument knob. Complete with fixing screws and mounting template.



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MARCH, 1966

March, 1966

WIRELESS WORLD

this is all the space you need to mount the THORN 3-COLOUR INDICATOR











The unit is designed for use with a variety of Atlas Midget Panel Lamps (6, 12 or 28V) and is supplied with either a black anodised or bright chrome front nut, and solder or screw terminals. The standard filter colours are red, orange and green.



This very compact unit has an overall length of approximately 2.230" and an outside diameter of approximately 8.12". It can be installed into a single panel hole measuring only 19/32" using a simple fixing ring and lock nut, both of which are supplied. This makes it suitable for a variety of signalling applications where space is at a premium. The Thorn Three Colour Indicator contains three internal coloured filters optically positioned to project the selected colour through an external front lens. Both lens and filters are of glass, not plastic, and there is, therefore, no discoloration.

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Максн. 1966



B712A display tube 25 cm radar 4 scana per minute. Radius of márker circle -- 80 nautičal miles. Moderately heavy 'nin clutter' not spreading.

Brightness has a diameter of 11 inches

FOR BROAD-DAYLIGHT VIEWING OF RADAR DISPLAYS-THE EEV HIGH BRIGHTNESS STORAGE TUBE E712A



Adding a new dimension to bright radar displays, the English Electric high brightness 11-inch diameter direct-view storage tube, type E712A, gives a brightness 100 times greater than that available from normal long persistence cathode ray tubes. When used in Air Trafile Control and the majority of other radar display applications, the outstandingly significant increase in brightness of the E712A permits the operator to observe a large area display in broad-daylight, unencumbered by the previously necessary viewing hood. Even with direct sunlight shining upon the face-plate full intelligence can still be attained through the use of a simple light filter.

Full information on the E712A and other high brightness storage tubes, together with CRTs of conventional design, is available on request.

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MARCH, 1966





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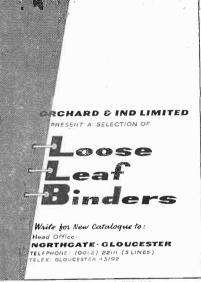
stop rumble at source without impairing bass response

... with the Decca Deram Anti-Rumble Integrated pick-up. This pick-up uses the superb Decca Deram ceramic cartridge (with the latest high compliance diamond stylus, of course) and the arm has been integrally designed with this cartridge so as to achieve a mechanical filtering of rumble frequencies at the point of excitation. Rumble is thus filtered before ever it reaches the amplifier. while wanted bass frequencies which go direct to the amplifier are unimpaired. The same mechanical filtering properties are built into the pick-up on the Deccaded and the Decca DD/1 turntable unit. Hi-Fi News wrote of the ARI pick-up 'The anti-rumble system functions very well.... I consider this design has far-reaching importance.' And The Gramophone wrote ... a distinct success in the achievement of its objective."

As a further refinement, the type 'A' Decca magnetic bias compensator, providing precise neutralisation of the forces which 'draw a pick-up towards the centre of a rotating record, is suitable for use with the Anti-Rumble Integrated pick-up. For luit details of both products, please write to Decca Special Products.



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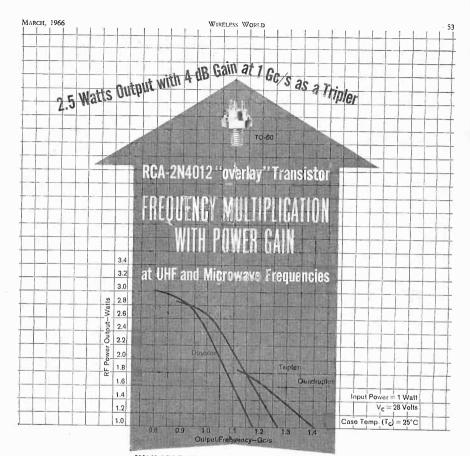
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Writers of constructional articles for Wireless World are reminded that readers often have difficulty in obtaining rotary switches of special type and contact arrangements. Consult us before deciding upon the switches you incorporate in your designs and be assured that a switch to any desired specification will then be immediately available to your readers.

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AVAILABLE FROM YOUR RCA DISTRIBUTOR

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Offering frequency multiplication with power gain in the 1 Gc/s region, the RCA-2N4012 as a doubler, tripler, and even as a quadrupler, extends transistor performance into the microwave region with watts of power! When used in a common-emitter configuration, this transistor provides stable operation-power output varies smoothly with changes in power input.

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	2N4012 DOUBLER	2N4012 TRIPLER		
Output Power	3 (typ)	2.5 (min)	Watts	
Output Frequency	800	1002	Mc/s	
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Conversion Gain	4.8 (typ)	4 (min)	dB	
MAXIMUM RATINGS		olts		

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MARCH, 1966

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MINIATURE METALLIZED POLYESTER CAPACITORS

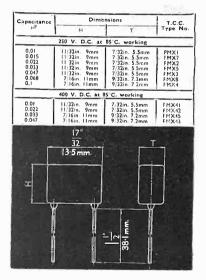
These small moulded metallized polyester capacitors are ideally suited to the applications of printed wiring panels and transistorised circuits. The use of the new dielectric material and unique construction combine the advantages of small physical size and superior electrical characteristics which meet the requirements of H.5 DEF.5011 Specification.

CONSTRUCTION

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The windings are virtually non-inductive and the wire terminations are soldered direct to the metal electrodes eliminating contact resistance and ensuring the minimum possible inductance.

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Power Factor:	\leq 0.01 at 1 kc/s. at $+20^{\circ}$ C.
Temperature Rating:	Suitable for working at $\pm 85^{\circ}C$, without derating,
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Terminations:	22 SWG solder-coated parallel wires for vertical mounting.
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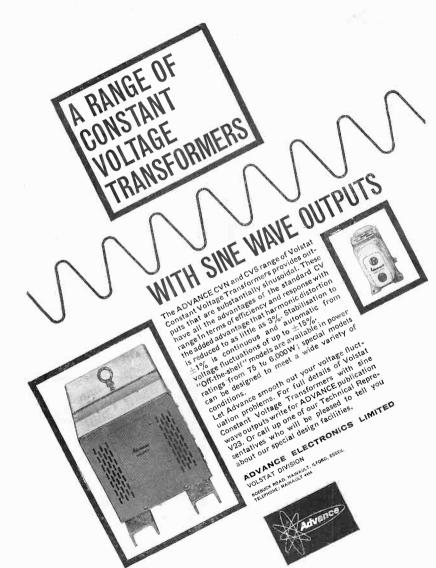


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a standard in low cost counters....



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TIME (3µS - 10'S)

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The new Advance TC4 timer counter offers the best value now obtainable in a four-digit 5Mc/s transistorised and fully portable instrument. The TC4 has many features which places it ahead of similar instruments of its kind; it is outstanding in design, specification flexibility and performance.

Frequency measurements to 40Mc/s or 100Mc/s with TCD40 or TCD100 frequency dividers.

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MARCH, 1966



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Type G.I. L.F. Signal Generator 10 c/s to 100 Kc/s in four decade ranges. Scale 5½" dia. 160" rotation. Three outputs. 0-6 v. r.m.s. SINE WAVE with low distortion. 0-9 v. peak to peak SQUARE WAVE with no droop and good H.F. rise time. 0-1 watt into 3 ohms, 50 c/s to 20 Kc/s.

PRICE £20 nett U.K.



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Type M.I Voltmeter 15 A.C. ranges ImV-500v. Frequency 10 c/s-100 K.c/s. Input impedance. 10 meg ohms. Amplifier output available at low impedance with voltage gain of approximately 80 times on most sensitive range. D.C. range 0 to 400 v. in three ranges. Isolated from case. Impedance 20 Kilohms/volt.

PRICE £24 nett U.K. Further details from



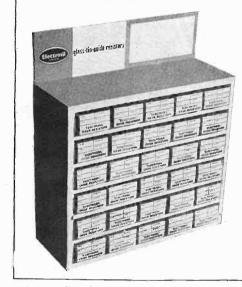
All output and input terminations are fully floating, thus enabling layman or skilled engineer to be equally confident in the simple matter of coupling up for use.

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WIRELESS WORLD

electrosil have the resistor kit that every laboratory needs



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cut out the 'bits and pieces' and get the resistor situation under control

- The Electrosil Laboratory Kit gives many advantages:—Immediate availability of the best metal oxide film resistors currently available.
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 Advantageous prices.
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- A permanent solidly constructed cabinet which is either free-standing or wall-mounted as required. WW-087 FOR FURTHER DETAILS





60

A 30-watt amplifier housed in top compartment B Dynamic nicrephone fitted in foom. lined metal case C Pouch holds microphone nila basta iack-plug etc. D Microphone stand F Clins for microphone cable. F Power supply unit. G Power supply lead.

BLE SOUND

Completely self contained - pull RFEDALE open the amplifier compartment



open the accessory compartment take out the microphone - plug in — switch on and speak; it's the greatest public address idea in years.

Anyone can operate the PA30 no technical ability required.

This completely portable sound system is housed in a single durable tan leatherette covered carrying case with vinyl grille cloth. A special loudspeaker system comprising six Wharfedale speakers is built in the front section of the case. The robust and powerful transistor amplifier operates from self contained batteries or mains at the turn of a switch.

Everything packs away neatly in sixty seconds ready for use again at a moments notice.

Size 363" x 73" deep x 93" plus 3" handle.

Weight 42 lb. £69.10.0.



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Safe on plastics, rubber and paint

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ELECTROLUBE 2A-X cuts maintenance costs and ensures electrical reliability

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WIRELESS WORLD

61

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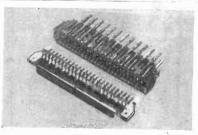
withstand temperatures of out can to 45 below and up to 150° above Fahrenhott, Fostures high-speed electronic switching, all solid-state advanced circuity, up to 3.5 with output with outstanding modulation, dual conversion (F. and 4 states of amplification. Up to 23 channels --crysial controlled. Model 600-Built-in 12:14 VDC with plug-in power cord. Model 605-Built-in universal 12:14 VDC Bat 10/200 VAC with two plug-in power cords.

Citizens Band Transceiver-600

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I.S.E.P. PRINTED CIRCUIT CONNECTORS British Post Office approved P.C.

Connectors, .1" spacing, up to 33 contacts.

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62 WIRELESS WORLD FULL SCALE TO 1,200 MC/S

Frequency Range 10 kc/s to 1.200 Mc/s

Voltage Ranges 8 ranges, 1 mV:---3 V: full scale; with 100:1 divider to 300 V. full scale

Accuracy

±3%, 100 kc/s—60 Mc/s ±5%, 50 kc/s—200 Mc/s ±10%, 10 kc/s—1,200 Mc/s

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No zero reset required over 8 hours except on most sensitive range

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RMS to 30 mV; peak calibrated in terms of RMS above 30 mV; with 100:1 divider RMS-responsive to 3 V.

Input Impedance

High Impedance-2 pf. and 75 K Ω : also 50 Ω termination adapter (other values on request)

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Temperature compensated probe Linear scale on all ranges D.C. recorder output—15 V. at 1 mA. Taut-band mirror scaled 6° galvanometer

Accessories Supplied

Probe with high-impedance tip, 50Ω BNC termination adaptor, output plug

Accessories Available

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MILLIVAC TYPE MV-28B

INVAC

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THUMENTS

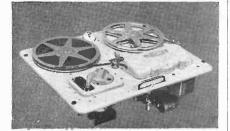
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Price £220.

Delivery Normally Ex Stock Also available, Type MV-38B, 7 ranges 3 mV.—3 V. F.S., price £180.

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12 good reasons for using the Wearite tape-deck

The Wearite tape-deck by Wright and Weaire is recognised for its faultless performance. Features contributing to this include :

1 Three motors—proved unsurpassed for reliability and fast winding.

2 Synchronous capstan motor—suspended on neoprene shock mounts to reduce mechanical noise to the absolute minimum. Ball race bearings give greater reliability and considerably longer maintenance-free operation.

3 Foolproof single knob operation is provided for linking mechanical changeovers to the electrical amplifying system.

4 Automatic stop switch cuts off the tape drive at the end of a reel or should the tape break.

5 Instantaneous mechanical stop and start of tape transit prevents slurring.

6 Accurate cueing indicator (turns counter) is scaled in revolutions of the take-up reel, and angled for easier viewing.

 Third head position for plug-in heads, either standard or stereo, with an adjustment screw for gap alignment.
 Record-lock button prevents accidental erasure of recordinas.

9 Ability to accept $8\frac{1}{4}$ reels (1750 feet of standard tape).

10 Ability to take a continuous loop cassette in place of standard reels.

11 90° hinge on head cover ensures easier tape loading. 12 Three tape speeds.

The Wearite tape-deck is designed for the serious recordist who would prefer to use no instrument but the best. The Wearite tape-deck has been proved in use by Science bodies, Education authorities, and in Entertainment.

For fuller details and specifications write or telephone





WW-095 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.



XLR/EP AUDIO CONNECTORS

Widely used Standard Audio/Vidco series with latchcoupling. Up to 18 contacts in 15 shell styles.

Cannon Electric (Great Britain) Ltd., Lister Road, Basingstoke, Hants. Tel: Basingstoke 3171

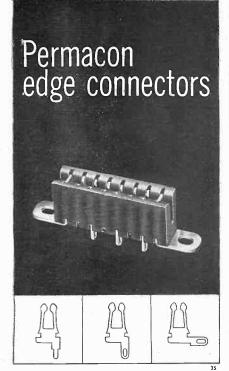




WW-096 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

WIRELESS WORLD

MARCH, 1966



These inexpensive edge connectors feature polypropylene mouldings and brass or phosphor bronze contacts with a standard tinned finish. Silver plate, gold flash, or gold plate finishes are available to special order. 100" contact pitches provide a maximum of 40 positions whilst the 150° contact pitch range provides for a maximum of 26 positions. Contact tail variations (shown above) include solder slot tails projecting either vertically downwards or at 90° to the moulding, or tails for direct mounting to a "mother" printed circuit board. Mounting brackets provide "closed" or "open-ended" connectors or include contacts for direct earthing from the mating F.C. Board.

Electrical Ratings

64

Working voltage: 500 Volts D.C. or A.C. Peak (.150" pitch) 350 Volts D.C. or A.C. Peak (.100" pitch) Current capacity: 5 amps max. per contact

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The 4 ELMA single decade counters pictured above cost less than most conventional four figure predetermining counters. Yet they offer several distinct advantages over normal counters, namely:---

- FIGURES nearly twice as large as on conventional counters—with wide angular visibility.
- PRESETTING by a rotary switch on the front panel, avoiding the normal method of having to open a flap—thus excluding dirt and dust.
- PLUG-IN digits which can be easily interchanged without having to re-wire.
- ELECTRICAL READ-OUT which gives a separate contact closure for every number in addition to the predetermining signalenabling direct print-out, etc.

In addition to these features, the ELMA counters will count at up to 35 impulses/sec: have electrical zero reset; can be forward or backward counting, and can be wired in cascade to form a counter of any number of digits.

Also available is a matched modular range of power units; control relays; impulse transmitters; pushbutton switches and mounting frames.

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NO DISTORTION OF METAL ON EITHER SIDE OF CUT

Also a number of Bench Type folding machines EXPORT ORDERS DESPATCHED IMMEDIATELY

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Млясн, 1966

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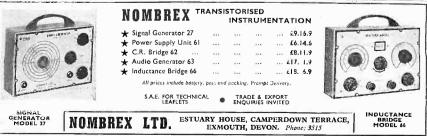
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WIRELESS WORLD



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Components

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This camera has been specially designed for selected Oscilloscopes of the smaller type. It incorporates a Polaroid Land processing unit which enables a photographic record to be produced in 10 seconds. The camera provides for viewing before exposure. No focusing is necessary and shutter operation is by simple lever action.

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WW-106 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

March, 1966









ADVANTAGES Fantastic space saving Excellent stability with time and temperature

Single or multiple resonant units TYPICAL SPECIFICATION

1½in

This illustrates the typical dimensions for a ladder filter. The case is a plated brass cylinder with glass end seals and piglail/eads. A1} inch length will provide sufficient volume to give 80 dh stop band rejection.

Centre Frequency	300 to 600 kc/s≟- 2 kc/s
Bandwidth	2 to 45 kc/s at 6 db
Insertion Loss	1 to 15 db (dependent on B/W)
Impedance	Either 1200 or 1500 ohms in and out, dependent on B/W
Case Size	8 mm diameter 38 mm long
Operating Temperature Range	—40°C to +85°C

Ten Shape Factor 60/6 db

E

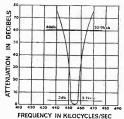
SIZE

ns in and

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1.3:1 to 2.6:1 Dependent on B/W

Curve below shows response of our ladder filter type TL 10 D 16A. Note the outstanding shape factor





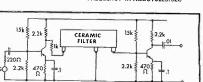
Keep your eye on Brush



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MARRIOTT MARRIOT MACRETICS

WIRELESS WORLD

COMBINED ERASE HEAD AND OSCILLATOR COIL

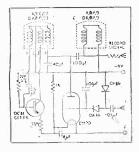
68

The tendency towards transistor portable tape recorders has received our special attention as the necessity for improvements in heads for this application has been an obvious requirement.

"A most amazing component!" is the reaction of most people who test these, for in a space of only §in, diameter by §in, long, is contained a complete oscillator coil and erase head.

A simple oscillator circuit operates with a single OCBI, or similar type of transition, and requires only 20MA at 99 from the battery. As well as acting as an erase head, this component also provides the required bias supply to the recording head and (if required) HT for a recording level indicator of the DMTO, or similar type. Although DO flows within the oscillator coll inside the head there is no BO flux which score produced in the erase section.

Where un indicator of the DM76 type is used the heater may be seriesed with the circuit, as shown below. This afters a further economy of power, and in this ense a total of 25mA at 9V, therefore, supplies indicator heater, indicator HT, 30 ke bins supply and encose power.



CLOSE TOLERANCE ON RECORD AND REPLAY HEADS

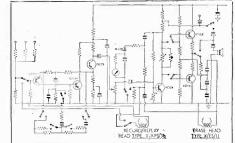
As the tape recording at has developed, so manufacturers have quite rightly aked for closer tolerances and higher performances in beach. How can you produce an extermely high quality range of record and playback beach offerine the maximum in performance, having far closer tolerances in all mechanical and electrical characteristics than inductor converged and at the same time offer three a reasonable price? That was the development and production problem we sel ourselves eighteen months ago.

Some 75 heads from manufacturers throughout the world were examined and lested. Performance features were to -related to design inclose applicable and so a design took shape based upon the rejection of all known had leatures and the incorporation of pool. Our design and production experience of over 37 million heads over fourteen years, including heads for parelicitally every spectra purpose, analole us to maintuin a relatific approach to the problem. We purchased superb use mathinery and produced many special purpose machines ourselves, numerous items of special electronic test gear were developed to provide as comprehensive a system of outlify control as could be envisaged, and last but to the ends, we enaged many highly stilled personnel.

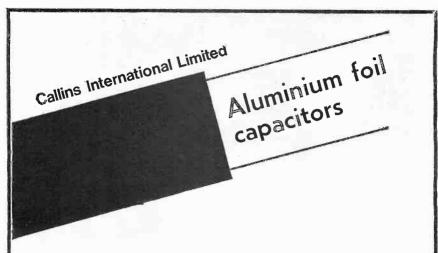
A complex range of record, playback and erass heads (\mathbf{X} series) is available with three qualities for providing all the requirements of heads for |i|, tape. Full track. ! track, the direct of track stere on all available and most of these in various impedances. A special feature of the erase heads is their extremely low power requirement, and that they can be operated at 100 kes without Appreciable beating.

*R * AND *DR * RANGE OF * TRACK HEADS has been redesigned and now give higher output with the maximum in top response and with greatly improved shielding. Over 32 MILLION * R * and * DR * beads are in use throughout the world!

Self-oscillatory erase head circuit with Marriott 'X '-type erase and record play heads. Diagram reproduced by courtesy of Mullard Ltd.



MARRIOTT TELEPHONE : WEMBLEY 7493, ALPERTON 2020, 2029 MAGNETICS LTD. BRIDGE WORKS, WATER ROAD, WEMBLEY, MIDDX. WWW-105 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.



- * Hermetically sealed all-plastic encasement.
- ★ Ultra-Small sizes.
- ★ Close Tolerance Dimensions.
- \star Lead spacing to \pm 0.15".
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- ★ Ratings 3V to 350VVDC.
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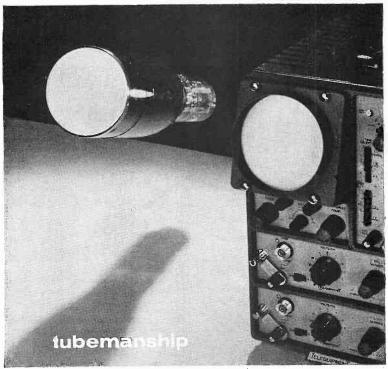
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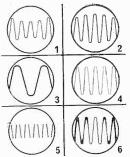


No oscilloscope is better than its tube. Build in all the clrouit refinements you like, if the tube suffers from (1) pin-cushion distortion (2) barrel distortion (3) large spot size (4) low brightness, is restricted to an excessively small window (5) or suffers from (6) deflection defocussing or any of a dozen other common ailments, then your efforts are in vain.

Compare a Telequipment oscilloscope side by side with any other instrument in the same price range. You'll take the point. Each oscilloscope in the Telequipment range uses a specially developed tube and is designed to exploit to the full its linearity of display and brightness and fineness of trace. No other portable oscilloscopes today offer such potentiality per pound!

Illustrated is the type D43 oscilloscope, fitted with type 'A' plug-in amplifiers. This instrument costs £125 0s. 0d. and uses aluminized PDA double-gun tube with particularly fine geometry.

Send for literature describing Telequipment Serviscopes and portable laboratory oscilloscopes.



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FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

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150 March Meetings

WIRELESS WORLD

Млясн, 1966



Transistors for even higher audio outputs without transformers

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from 1W to 3W, and the AD161 and AD162 for outputs from 3 to 8W. With their high gain and good linearity they form part of the Mullard 'Harmonious' range of audio transistors, and are being used in the latest mainspowered record players, tape recorders, table radios and console radiograms.

in a word . . . INTRINSICALITY WW-111 FOR FORTHER DECAILS.

Mullard

Wire ess World ELECTRONICS, TELEVISION, RADIO, AUDIO

Radio Regulations: Need for Overhaul

IT is rumoured that plans are afoot to split the existing Post Office into two and create a new Department or Ministry of Telecommunications responsible for the "telecom" side of the existing department, leaving the Post Office responsible for the postal services. It was thought that the Minister of Telecommunications, as Mr. Wedgwood Benn (the P.M.G.) has called himself on several occasions, would make some reference to this proposal when speaking at the recent annual dinner of the Telecommunication. Bugineering and Manufacturing Association, but we were disappointed. Whether or not this severing of telecoms from the postal services is imminent the P.M.G. has several items on his agenda which call for prompt legislation.

First there is the question of the "pirate" radio and TV stations, which now number ten, around our coasts. A year ago this country was a signatory, with six other European countries, to an agreement to prevent the operation of broadcasting stations on vessels outside national territorial waters. Under the agreement signatories would treat as punishable offences, not only the setting up of these stations, but also the providing of supplies, equipment, transport or programmes to them. This meant, of course, that legislation would have to be drawn up in each country, making provisions necessary to take action against offenders. So far, nothing has been done in this country and the number of "pirate" stations goes on increasing. Some positive action must be taken—either that the operators are given the opportunity of becoming lawabiding citizens by being offered licences, or that they should be made outlaws and treated as such.

What may well be the biggest problem if the "pirates" were offered licences, is the question of operating frequencies. All the frequencies allocated to the U.K. under the 1948 Copenhagen Plan (the revision of which is long overdue) are in use. Would the "pop" stations be willing to operate on one of the two International Common Frequencies—1484 and 1594 kc/s—or would they expect a share of the frequencies used by B.B.C. stations?

On the purely programme side of their activities it may be that the "pirates" prefer to "fly the skull and crossbones" and brandish their cutlasses in the face of the authorities which limit the B.B.C. stations to but a few hours of recorded music a day!

Another item on the P.M.G's agenda is the question of Citizens' Band radio, as it is called in the U.S.A. Increasing imports of walkie-talkie transceivers, most of them from the Far East, have prompted us to ask the Post Office why these sets are permitted into the country—and we are certain they are not smuggled in—if it is illegal to use them. We were told blandly that the Post Office has no jurisdiction over imports! Is this "head in the sand" attitude good enough? These transmitter-receivers, which operate on a frequency of about 27 Mc/s and cause interference with licensed radio users in this part of the spectrum, can be purchased for a few pounds, and can be seen in use by youths in many parts of the country. If the P.M.G. has no intention of granting licences for these sets, their import should be prohibited by the Board of Trade and the Post Office should take action against their illegal use.

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Voltage-controlled Amplifier - 1

USING MODULATED PULSES TO GIVE VARIABLE GAIN AT A.F.

The circuit described uses a direct voltage to control a pulseratio modulated train which in turn operates a transistor-diode switch. The result is an amplifier whose gain can be controlled over a 26 dB range and which may be used for a variety of purposes, some of which will be outlined in Part 2.

By M. BRONZITE, B.sc.

HERE are many applications, especially in analogue circuitry, where a voltage-controlled amplifier is required. In the past this has been achieved by using the physical properties of active elements such as f.e.ts and ordinary transistors, as well as by using thermistors, optical methods, and servo motor systems. References 1, 2, 3 are representative of some of these methods, which all suffer from some form of inherent non-linearity, temperature dependence, narrow band of operation, and lack of interchangeability of active elements. It is proposed in this article to illustrate a mode of operation which is purely electronic, independent of the amplifier element used, shows a large degree of linearity and stability and is readily controlled by an applied direct voltage. Further, it will be shown that the circuit can be easily modified to perform other analogue functions.

The system depends on an application of pulse modulation, the principles of which have been discussed elsewhere 4,5,6 .s. Since, however, the basic pulse generator and its subsequent utilization might prove unfamiliar, they will be given some consideration before the circuit itself is discussed.

Design philosophy

Most previous forms of pulse modulation consist of modulating either the pulse frequency or pulse duration with incoming a.f. signal. The resulting pulse train is then amplified and passed through some form of lowpass fiiter to recover the original signal. A system of pulse-duration modulation is outlined in Fig. 1 and

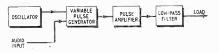


Fig. 1. Conventional pulse-width modulation system for a.f. amplification.

examination will show that there are practical difficulties associated with this system which are not, at first, readily apparent. In the first place, the required switching speeds of the pulse generator will normally preclude the use of M. Bronzite graduated in physics and chemistry at Reading University in 1958 and after spending four years

in industry, first with B.T.H. Rugby and then Plossey's, he went to Israel in 1962. He spent a short time in the Weitzman Institute and then worked in the Hebrew University on the design of equipmentfor Meteorological studies. His article on a d.c. transistor amplifier in the March 1964 issue arose from work at the University. After returning to this country he was with Kelvin Hughes



until last June when he emigrated to Canada and is now with R.C.A. Victor on space electronics projects.

saturated switching circuity as the following example will show. Let us assume that the upper end of the audio pass band is 25 kc/s and that the pulse repetition fre-quency (p.r.f.) of the oscillator is 100 kc/s. (This is about the minimum p.r.f. desirable to maintain a high signal-to-noise ratio on the audio output without recourse to an elaborate low-pass filter.) In order to maintain good efficiency of the system it would be reasonable to permit 90% modulation with the incoming signal. The original pulse width is 5µs (half the pulse cycle time) and, with full modulation, this will vary from $1-9\mu s$. Now, in order to maintain good modulating linearity, the pulse shape must remain the same under all operating pulse widths, which include 1 µs, which in turn suggests a rise and fall time of not greater than 100 ns for the pulse generator, which is a far cry from audio frequencies. The system is also very poor with regard to the effect of overload. On one half-cycle the pulse width will become extremely narrow, with loss of pulse shape while on the other half cycle, "lock-on" of the pulse generator will occur, resulting in a very high increase in distortion at the output. Another practical difficulty arises over the tracking of the pulse generator timing network with that

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of the oscillator. That is to say, with no signal input, the pulse width generated must be exactly half the pulse cycle time of the oscillator over the given temperature range, and over the life of the equipment. If they do not, a net d.c. shift will occur at the filtered output, which, at minimum, will alter the operating conditions of the last stage (see Fig. 2). This problem can be climinated by the use of high-stability components in the timing networks, but the use of precision capacitors is neither convenient, nor cheap.

Pulse-ratio modulation .- These difficulties are significantly alleviated by the use of pulse-ratio modulation⁹, in which the frequency and pulse duration both vary non-linearly with input, but the duty ratio (pulse " on ' time to pulse cycle time) is proportional to the input. Since the filtered output depends solely on the duty ratio, independent of which system of pulse modulation is used, this hardly constitutes a problem! In the absence of any input there is the usual 50% duty ratio on the output of the pulse generator. With increasing modulation (here "modulation" is loosely used with respect to only one cycle of the incoming signal and denotes a slowly varying change from the initial conditions) the pulse width becomes larger and larger over one-quarter cycle returning to it's original value at one-half cycle. From there the pulse with becomes smaller, reaching an asymptote value of half its original value. This is illustrated in Fig. 3. The frequency becomes smaller with increasing modulation and can (with signal overload) enter the audio band. The pertinent parameters of pulse ratio modulation are as follows:

$$t_1)_a = t_1)_0 \cdot \frac{1}{1-a} \qquad \dots \qquad \dots \qquad 1$$

$$f)_a = f)_0 (1-a^2) \qquad \dots \qquad \dots \qquad 2$$

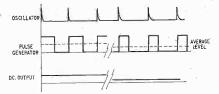
$$d_1 r_1)_a = \frac{1}{2} (a+1) \qquad \dots \qquad \dots \qquad 3$$

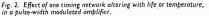
where $t_i)_a$ is the pulse width with modulation level a; $t_i)_o$ is the pulse width with no modulation; $f_i)_o$ is the frequency with modulation; $d_r.)_o$ is the duty ratio and avaries between -1 and +1. These results are derived in Appendix 2. It will be seen that variation of the timing network will have no effect on these parameters, thus completely climinating the problem of drift of these components, which in turn permits the use of cheap, low-toleranced components. With overload (i.e. aapproaches +1 or -1) the output signal will be distorted but the original information will be detectable. With this form of modulation "lock-on" cannot occur providing a does not equal +1 or -1, but the modulating frequency will fall within the passband and this will be the sole source of distortion.

It is of interest to note that equations 1, 2, and 3 are perfectly general, and equations of a similar form could be derived for a controlled conventional multivibrator, or for the circuit used in ref. 9. The particular advantage of the circuit to be considered here is that all the active elements operate in an unsaturated state, which is necessary for the high speed of operation that will be utilized.

Bowes oscillator.—The Bowes oscillator ¹⁹, shown in a simple form in Fig. 4, is an emitter-coupled multivibrator with linear charge and discharge rates, which facilitates design and gives high stability. The description that follows, along with Appendix 1, will only consider first-order effects. Two current generators supply current i_1 and i_2 to the emitters of the two transistors. Assume that transistor Tr2 has just switched off. Then current $(i_1 + i_2)$ passes through transistor Tr1, part

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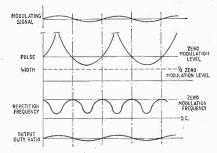


Fig. 3. Effect of modulation on a pulse-ratio modulated train.

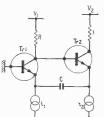
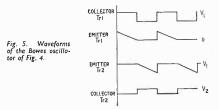


Fig. 4. The Bowes oscillator.



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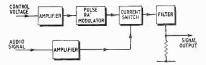


Fig. 6. Black diagram of the voltage-controlled amplifier.

direct, part through capacitor C. This provides a voltage step at the collector of Tr1 which biases Tr2 off. The voltage developed across C linearly reduces, due to the charging current, thus reducing the voltage at the emitter of Tr2 until it becomes forward biased, and regeneratively switches on again. Since the value of resistor R is sensibly low, the base, and thus the emitter, of Tr2 passes rapidly up to voltage V_1 . This voltage change is transmitted through C to back bias Tr1 and now the total current is supplied to Tr2. The action of the capacitor again reduces the back bias on Tr1 until it switches on again, switching off Tr2 and completing the cycle. The higher voltage, $V_{a,b}$ is required to prevent saturation of Tr2. The waveforms for operation are shown in Fig. 5 and the analysis of the circuit is given in Appendix 1. It has been shown¹⁰ that second-order effects will alter the performance of the oscillator by about $3^{(0)}_{a,b}$ and that variation with temperature is less

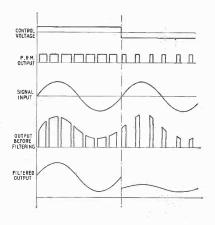
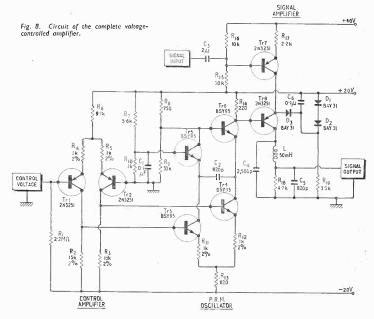
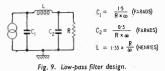


Fig. 7. Waveforms illustrating the change in output amplitude with control voltage in Figs. 6 and 8.





than 0.5% over an extended range, which suggests that it will be an ideal vehicle for instrumentation circuits.

In order to use this oscillator for modulation purposes it is necessary to modulate the current generators with two equal ampitude out-of-phase signals. This is accomplished by using transistors as current sources, and voltage driving the bases of these transistors with signals from a long-tailed pair smplifier. The output is taken from the collector of Tr2, and Appendix 2 shows how the output duty ratio will follow the contol signal.

Voltage-controlled amplifier

Having shown at some length a method of switching, it might be politic to try and relate it now to the title of the article! The block diagram of a complete voltagecontrolled amplified and then fed to the pulse-ratio modulator which in turn controls the switching of current through a long-teiled-pair switch. The current itself has been derived from the output of the audio signal amplifier and after passing through a filter in one arm of the current switch, develops a voltage across the load, which constitutes the output. The manner in which the control voltage will alter the amplitude of the output voltage is shown in Fig. 7.

The actual circuit is shown in Fig. 8. Transistors Tr1 and Tr2 amplify the control voltage to provide equal out-of-phase signals at the bases of Tr3 and Tr4, which in turn constitute the current generators to the oscillator Tr5 and Tr6. The voltage across R_{11} and R_{12} is made 5 V without modulation and therefore for a 90% swing the voltage at the bases of Tr3 and Tr4 may swing #4.5 V. Knowing the control voltage range of operation, the gain of the first stuge is thus fixed. The frequency of oscillation was made 500 kc/s, since with 90% modulation (a = 0.9) the minimum value of frequency derived from equation 2 approximately becomes:—

(1-0.8) 500 kc/s = 100 kc/s

which, as explained earlier, is felt to be the lowest desirable which as explained called X_{1} is the two line by the detection of modulator frequency. R and V_{1} shown in Fig. 4 arc simulated by R_{8} and R_{9} , where $V_{1} = V_{2} R_{8} / (R_{8} + R_{9})$, and R is R_{8} and R_{9} in parallel. The output at R_{14} is approximately a 2 V pulse train with rise and fall times of about 15 ns. The curtent switch consists of transistor Tr8 and diode D3, and, while a transistor could have been used in place of D3, there would be little advantage since no second output signal is required. Diodes D1 and D2 provide a bias to the switch such that Tr8 is either fully on or fully off, depending on the output of the modulator. The switch will pass current generated by the audio signal amplifier (Tr7) through the filter to develop the output signal across R_{18} . If one excluded the switch and filter it would be apparent that the voltage gain of the signal amplifier is approximately $2(R_{17}/R_{18})$, and in the absence of a control signal, i.e. 50% modula-tion, the gain reverts to unity. This circuit has two additional advantages: (1) variations of supply voltages will not alter the duty ratio and (2) the amplifier can be readily modified for use with d.c. signals.

Low-pass filter

The sensitivity of the amplifier in the final analysis depends on the noise level at the output. Since, in this case, the noise is represented by pulse train information, the action of the filter in suppressing the modulating signal becomes somewhat important. For this reason an 18 dB/octave Butterworth filter was used with a turnover frequency of 20 kc/s. The necessary design information was abstracted from Ref. 11 and the approach is indicated in Fig. 9. While this filter uses an inductor, which is more inconvenient than a simple RC approach, it is felt that the results warrant it, with approximately 40 dB attenuation at 100 kc/s. In order to calculate the degree of "breakthrough" of a pulse train, it is first necessary to do a Fourier analysis to determine the amplitude of the fundamental sinusoidal component. It should be self-evident that with an 18 dB/octave filter, all subsequent harmonics are at least an order of magnitude lower. For the same reason only the lowest operating p.r.f. need be considered. Ref. 12 shows the frequency spectrum of a pulse train with a pulse width of 500 ns and p.r.f. of 100 kc/s and gives the relative amplitude of the 100 kc/s component as 10% of the original pulse amplitude. Thus with such a pulse with a height of 5 V, the fundamental amplitude will be approximately 0.5 V and the resulting filtered output will be 5 mV. The measured output was 7 mV pk-pk which suggests that the approach is valid. For a signal-to-noise ratio of 20 dB it becomes apparent that the signal at the output must not be less than 70 mV (with maximum modulation), and to improve on this figure either a lower level of modulation must be used or the filter performance must be improved.

Results

Because of the rapid rise and fall times of the generated pulses it proved expedient to locally decouple all supply rails, with 0.1μ F capacitors, to the earth rail at the point where the load resistor was connected. The same was found to be necessary for the filter earth connections. Once this had been done the circuit was surprisingly well mannered and gave no further difficulty whatsoever. The maximum output voltage was 9V gk-k and the

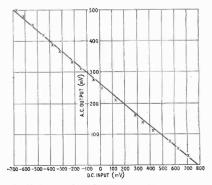


Fig. 10. Linearity of amplifier, showing signal input vs. output.

minimum was 20 mV (depending on the degree of distortion that is tolerable). Anywhere within this band the output could be varied over a 26 dB range, and the response was 3 dB down at 20 kc/s which was due solely to the filter response. It was observed that the inductor caused ringing on the output at a frequency of 30 Mc/s and with a peak amplitude of 20 mV. This occurred whenever the switch changed state and died away in about 300 ns. This should not prove a serious problem since it can be removed at a later stage if necessary. The linearity of the circuitry is shown in Fig. 10, the curvature shown being due to common mode amplification in the control voltage amplifier and can be readily improved. It should not prove difficult to extend the frequency response to 100 kc/s. The unmodulated oscillator frequency could be raised to 1 Me/s, and at the same time the output duty ratio could be lowered to 90% (currently it is at 95%) which, at 1 Mc/s, would cause the minimum frequency to be

 $1 \text{ Mc/s} \times (1 - (0.8)^2) = 360 \text{ kc/s}.$

This would be almost two octaves above the maximum signal frequency. Finally, if necessary, the filter could be improved using more elements.

Summary

A circuit has been described that uses pulse-ratio modulation to control the effective gain of an audio amplifier over a 26 dB range, and since the circuit was only constructed to illustrate a principle there should be little difficulty in extending its performance to meet any given requirement. It should be noted that no trimmer or "setting-up" is required, the active elements are readily interchangeable with no loss of performance and variation of supply rails and temperature will give only second order effects.

Next month it is hoped to conclude this article with some possible applications.

APPENDIX I **Operation** of the Bowes Oscillator

(Figs. 4 & 5)

Assume Tr1 has just switched on. Voltage step at collector of Tri:

$$V_{\varepsilon} = (i_1 + i_2)R$$
 ...

This step also represents the degree of back bias on transistor Tr2 since the emitter cannot change instantuneously.

Thus, after time t2 transistor Tr2 will conduct again, where:to=CV.lis

$$=\frac{C(i_1+i_2)R}{i_2} \quad \dots \quad \dots \quad (2)$$

At this instant, transistor Tr1 switches off and is back biased by V, (via Tr2 and C). Tr1 switches on again after time t_1 where:-

$$t_1 = \frac{C(i_1 + i_2)R}{i_1}$$
 ... (3)

Total period
$$(t_1+t_2) = CR(i_1+i_2)$$
 $(1/i_1+1/i_2)$
 $CR(i_1+i_2)^2$

$$i_1 i_2 \qquad ... (5)$$

$$f = \frac{i_1 i_2}{(i_1 + 1)^2 CP} \qquad ... (5)$$

 $(i_1 + i_2)^2 CR$ (6) and if $i_1 = i_2$, f=1/4CR

APPENDIX 2

Pulse ratio modulation with the Bowes Oscillator

With no modulation, $i_1 = i_2 = i$ With instantaneous level of modulation a, let $i_1 = i - ai$ -1 < a < +1i2=i+ai i.e. $i_1 = i(1 - a)$ and $i_2 = i(1 + a)$, Now, from Appendix 1:-- $CR(i_1 + i_2)$ Pulse width. $t_{i} =$ 14 $(1_1)_0 = 2CR$ without modulation CR. 2i $t_1)_n = \frac{0}{i(1-a)}$ with modulation. 2CR(1 - a) $(1)_{0}$ (1-a)From Appendix 1 :---1.1 Fr

squency,
$$f = \frac{(i_1 + i_2)^2 CR}{(i_1 + i_2)^2 CR}$$

thus $f)_a = \frac{1/4 CR}{4i^2 \cdot CR}$
and $f)_a = \frac{i^2(1 - a^2)}{4i^2 \cdot CR}$
 $= 1/4 CR \cdot (1 - a^2)$
 $= f)_a (1 - a^2) \dots \dots (2)$

From Appendix 1:---

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(1)

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uty ratio, (d. r.)
$$\frac{t_1}{(t_1+t_2)} = \frac{CR(i_1+i_2)}{i_1} \cdot \frac{i_1i_2}{CR(i_1+i_2)^2}$$
$$= \frac{i_2/(i_1+i_2)}{2i}$$
$$\therefore d.r.)_a \cdot \frac{i(1+a)}{2i}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}(1+a) \quad .. \quad .. \quad (3)$$

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Silicon Transistor Millivoltmeter

WIDE RANGE VOLTMETER WITH GOOD FREQUENCY RESPONSE AND HIGH INPUT IMPEDANCE

By D. E. O'N. WADDINGTON, A.M.I.E.R.E.

W NTL fairly recently, the high price of silicon planar transistors has precluded their use by the electronic experimenter, particularly as similar performance, with regard to gain and f_{T_2} has been obtainable from the very much cheaper germanium alloy diffused transitors. However, the introduction, by several manufacturers, of plastic-encapsulated silicon planar transistors at competitive prices, has made it possible for these to be used more generally. Some of the advantages of these transistors are: —

Low leakage current—less than 0.5 μ A (total) Good performance at low collector currents Good frequency response Low noise figure

Both n-p-n and p-n-p types are available.

These features make the use of silicon planar transistors very attractive as the design can, to a large extent, ignore

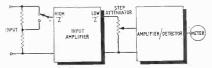


Fig. 1. Basic arrangement of the millivoltmeter.

variations in the transistor parameters and control the overall performance by the application of suitable negative feedback techniques. The author has used them in several home projects, of which the millivoltmeter is an example.

General design

In the design of a millivoltmeter there are two main factors, namely, voltage range and frequency range, which dictate what system should be used.

In order to obtain a good frequency response from an attenuator, the simplest method is to operate at low impedance where stray capacitance has least effect and, with luck, there will be no need to apply compensation. This conflicts with the common requirement for all voltmeters i.e. that the input impedance should be high so that the voltage being measured is disturbed as little as possible by the test gear. Thus, it is expedient to use the system shown in Fig. 1. Here, the first stage will have a high input impedance and a low output impedance. This makes is possible for the low impedance attenuator to be used without affecting the input. However, as the dynamic range of the input amplifier is limited both by the maximum input signal which it can accept and by the amount of power which it can accommodate, it is necessary to include a range switch right at the input. As this will necessarily be a high impedance, capacitive fre-

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SPECIFICATION
Ranges
1 mV, 3 mV, 10 mV, 30 mV, 100 mV, 300 mV;
1 V, 3 V, 10 V, 30 V, 100 V, 300 V.
Accuracy
Better than ±5%. The attenuator accuracy can b
improved if necessary.
Frequency response
$\pm 1\%$, 50 c/s to 100 kc/s
$\pm 10^{\circ}$ (better than 1 dB), 16 c/s to 1.5 Mc/s.
Noise level
Around 10 AV with input open circuit.
Input resistance
Better than 1 MO for 1 mV-300 mV ranges
10 MΩ for 1 V-300 V ranges.
Consumption
11 mA at 12 V.

quency compensation circuits will be necessary. This will not add much to the complication as it need only be a two-position switch. The output from the low impedance attenuator is fed to the main amplifier/detector circuit and thence to the meter.

Input stage

Many forms of high input-impedance, low outputimpedance circuits could be used here with very little change in overall performance. In this case the complementary feedback pair was chosen as it is economical and, at the same time, provides adequate performance for the application.

The use of a low noise, low leakage-current transistor in the first stage made it possible to use high value resistors (3.3 Mtl) in the base bias chain without any fear of adverse thermal effects. Thus, an input impedance of greater than 1 Mtl was achieved without using bootstrap circuits which increase the complexity. No over-

D. E. O'N. Waddington, who was born at Pietermaritzburg. South Africa, received his early training in light engineering at the Natal Technical College. He was for some time in the Aircraft Division of Marconi (South Africa) Ltd., and since 1957 has been in the development department of Marconi Instruments, Ltd., working an semiconductor applications for electronic measuring instruments.



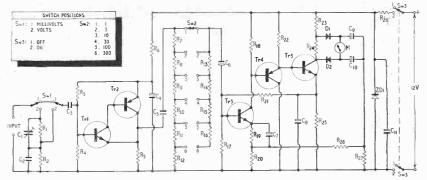


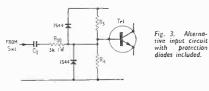
Fig. 2. Circuit of the silicon transistor millivoltmeter.

Resiste Ri R2	$\begin{array}{ccc} 10 \mathrm{M}\Omega & \pm 5\% \\ 10 \mathrm{k}\Omega & \pm 5\% \end{array}$	W R23	$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
R3 R4 R5 R6 R7	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	W R25 W R26† W	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Semiconductor Devices Miscellaneous Di 1544, 1N914 M 100µA f.s.d. D2 1544, 1N914 S1 d.p.d.t. toggle switch ZD1 OAZ206 S2 two-pole, six-posi- tion wafer switch Tr1 T1415, 2N2925 tion wafer switch
R8 R9	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	W R28	$\begin{array}{cccc} 22\Omega & \pm 5\% \frac{1}{2}W \\ 390\Omega & \pm 10\% \frac{1}{2}W \end{array}$	Tr2 TIS04, HT101 S3 d.p.s.t. toggle switch
R10 R11 R12 R13 R14 R15 R16 R17 R18 R19 R20†	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	 ₩ Capa ₩ C1 ₩ C2 ₩ C3 ₩ C4 ₩ C5 ₩ C6 ₩ C7 	citors $3-8pI^{F}$ Philips 0.015 μ I 30V 0.017μ I $30V$ 0.01 μ E 350V 2μ IF $6V$ 25μ F $6V$ 5ν F $6V$ 500μ F $6V$ $6V$ 500μ F $6V$	Notes: \uparrow Non-inductive types (carbon). R7 2.16k Ω = 2.2k Ω in parallel with 120k Ω (\pm 10%) R9 216 Ω = 220 Ω in parallel with 12k Ω (\pm 10%) R1121.6 Ω = 220 Ω in parallel with 12k Ω (\pm 10%) R8 \int The use of the nearest preferred value (i.e. 680 or 68 Ω) R10 will introduce an error of only 0.5% in addition to χ the normal component tolerance. If greater accuracy is required, the attenuator resistors can be given closer tolerances.

load protection circuit was included in the original voltmeter as it increases the input-capacitance, and may also affect the overall frequency response. (The modification necessary to add this protection if it is required is very simple and is shown in Fig. 3.)

Meter-range switch S.2

This is a simple voltage-divider circuit with the values chosen such that the steps are in the ratio $\sqrt{10:1}$ thus making it possible to use the same dB scale on all ranges



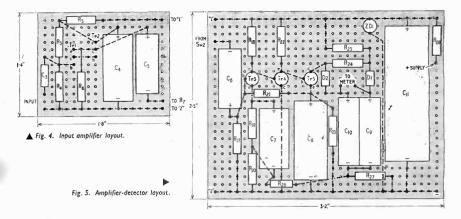
of the meter. The series resistors included in position 3 to 6 of the switch, serve to keep the output impedance of the divider more or less constant. This minimizes errors due to loading of the divider chain by the input impedance of Tr3. In order to prevent large transients during range switching, both the input and output of the attenuator are isolated by means of capacitors.

Amplifier and detector

This section consists of two common-emitter amplifier stages, coupled by an emitter follower. Overall d.e. feedback from the emitter of Tr5 to the base of Tr3 stabilizes the working points of the transistors very effectively. The rectifier circuit, which is of the voltage doubling type, is connected in the feedback loop from the collector of Tr5 to the emitter of Tr3. The effect of this is two-fold; it provides a high source-impedance feed for the rectifier circuit thus ensuring a linear scale shape and it talso stabilises the gain of the amplifier. In building this circuit, care must be taken to ensure that R20, R26 and R27 are all non-inductive as these resistors control both the gain and

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the frequency response. Silicon planar diodes are used as rectifiers and, in order to help the signal to overcome the pedestal voltage, a standing bias potential is applied across them by means of R24. Meter protection is accomplished by limiting the current through the output transistor and thus the drive to the rectifier circuit.

Construction

The layout of the circuit is not very critical provided that lead lengths are kept reasonably short and the input circuitry is not mixed up with the output. In the experimental model it was convenient to make the input amplifier on one piece of "Lektrokit" board and the amplifierdetector on another. (Figs. 4 and 5.)

Setting up

There are two adjustments (gain and frequency response) which need to be made in order to ensure that the voltmeter works correctly. To set up the gain, switch the voltmeter to the 1 V range, apply a signal having a fre-quency of approximately 400 c/s but with level set to 1 V as precisely as possible to the input. Adjust the value of R26, by shunting it with resistors having values in the range from 330 Ω to 10 k Ω , until the meter reads exactly full scale. The frequency response is not quite so easily set up as it requires the use of a signal source capable of providing an accurate volt at 100 kc/s. If this is available, the procedure is to use this as the input signal on the 1 V range and to adjust C1 for full scale deflection. The meter scale will be identical with that given on p. 270 of the June 1964 issue.

Performance

The accuracy of a voltmeter, such as has been described, is very dependent upon the accuracy with which the gain may be set and also the accuracy of the resistors used in the voltage divider chains. However, an accuracy of better than $\pm 5\%$ is fairly easily attainable with generally available components. If a better accuracy is required, the attenuator resistors can be given tighter tolerances. The frequency response may be set to be flat to within ±1% from 50 c/s to 100 kc/s. In the experimental model,

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the response was found to be $\pm 10\%$ from 15 c/s to 1.5 Mc/s. The noise level indicated on the meter, with an open circuit input but with the instrument installed in its metal box, was of the order of 10 µV. Battery consumption is approximately 11 mA.

CONFERENCES & EXHIBITIONS

Further details are obtainable from addresses in parentheses Mar 10-11 Burlington House

- Circular Dichroism—Electronic & Structural Principles (Royal Society, Burlington House, W.1).
- Mar. King's Head, Harrow Public Address Exhibition
- (A. J. Walker, 394, Northolt Road, South Harrow, Middx.) Mar. 28-31 Alexandra Palace **Physics** Exhibition
- (Inst. of Physics & Phys. Soc., 47 Belgrave Sq., S.W.1) Earls Court Mar. 23-30
 - Electrical Engineers Exhibition (A.S.E.E. Exhibition, 25 Museum Street, W.C.I)

CRANFIELD

- College of Acronautics Mar. 21-24 Acrospace Instrumentation Symposium
 - (M. A. Perry, College of Aeronautics, Cranfield, Beds.)

EASTBOURNE Mar 22-23

Grand Hotel

The University

Exploiting Instrument Development (Scientific Instrument Research Assoc., Chislehurst, Kent)

OXFORD

- Mar. 30-Apr. 1
 - Nuclear and Particle Physics (Inst. of Physics & Phys. Soc., 47 Belgrave Sq., London, S.W.1)

OVERSEAS

eb. 25-Mar. 6 Copenhagen International Electronics Fair (Secretariat, Julius Thomsens Plads 1, Copenhagen V) Washington Mar. 2-4

- V Scintillation & Semiconductor Counter Symposium (I.E.E., 345 East 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017) Mar. 10-15
- Paris Festival du Son (S.I.E.R.E. 16 rue de Prestes, Paris 15)
- Mar. 28-31 Paris Electronic Switching
 - (Collogue de Commutation Electronique, 16 rue de Presles, Paris

Digital Television Transmission

Why has there been a revival of interest in transmitting television signals by pulse code modulation? This article takes a look at some of the experimental work in progress and the incentives behind it

LTHOUGH the transmission of television pictures by pulse code modulation has been the subject of experiments for 15 years or more,1 it is only recently that this technique has been looked at seriously as a means for satisfying practical needs. It has been a case of a good idea waiting for applications. One of the main problem, of course, has been that a pulse coded television signal requires considerably more bandwidth than the original video signal-although in exchange for this one gains a valuable increase in signal/noise ratio.

There are several reasons for the current resurgence of interest. In the first place, p.c.m. telephony has shown itself to be a practical proposition for use in public services2. Secondly, the advent of solid-state circuitry has made it possible to design complex digital encoding, decoding and regenerating equipment that is reliable, compact and economical to manufacture. Thirdly, the wide-band transmission systems needed for transmitting p.c.m. signals are becoming cheaper and cheaper. Present systems use coaxial cable, but there are possibilities of even wider bandwidths with the long-haul waveguides and coherent light guides of the future.

Allowing that new electronic techniques-and the practical experience gained with them-have put the means of p.c.m. television in a more attractive light, what are the particular ends our systems engineers have in mind in 1966? There are, of course, the spectacular applications in the exploration of space. The successful transmission to Earth of pictures of the planet Mars

from the Mariner IV spacecraft" showed what could be done in overcoming extreme signal/noise ratio problems. Military television applications arise from the possibility of using secret codes for the p.c.m. signals. But the widest use of p.c.m. television is likely to be in broadcasting-in conveying signals between studio centres, outside broadcasting sites and transmitters. Most of this, of course, would be done through the communications network operated by the Post Office, and here it is necessary to consider television signal transmissions as merely one part of the whole communications pattern. Forward thinking in this field envisages increasing use of digital techniques, not only in conveying the information but in switching as well. This means, in the first instance, p.c.m. telephony and high-speed data transmis-sion. First, a number of "digital areas" centred on the large cities might well be developed, and then these would be linked by digital trunk routes. Efficient use of channel capacity depends on time division multiplexing of the pulse trains representing different types of information. Thus, in the future it is likely that the transmission of television signals would have to fit into somesuch comprehensive scheme of time division multiplexing, and pulse coding is necessary to enable this to be done.

Broadcasting organizations are investigating the possibility of using pulse coded signals within their own television studio centres. It is thought that this coding will facilitate automatic methods of switching and control

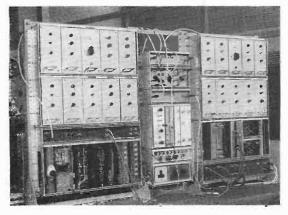


Fig. 1. Experimental encoding and decoding equipment at Standard Telecommunication Inhoratories.

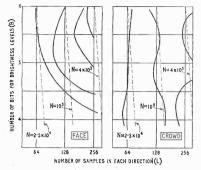


Fig. 2. Workers in the Research Laboratory of Electronics, Mossachusetts Institute of Technology, U.S.A., have been studying subjective assessments of the quality of quantized still pictures, using a computer-simulated p.c.m. system with variable system parameters and a picture input)output device. On the graphical results shown here for two subjects, a face and a crowd scene, the solid lines are isopreference curves (curves of constant preference) and these indicate how picture quality varies with the number of brightness levels used (=2¹⁰) and with the shatial sampling rate (number of samples in a picture = L × L). The number of constant N are shown by the broken lines. (further details in "CAM promas S. Huang in the December 1965 issue of IEEE Spectrum, to which acknowledgement is made.)

and so reduce the dependence of the final transmitted picture on the skill of individual operators.

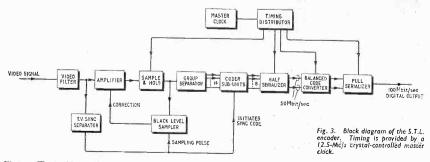
Pulse code modulation was invented in 1938 by Alec. H. Receves, and it is only to be expected that the main British work on p.c.m. television is being done in the organization where he still works—Standard Telecommunication Laboratories at Harlow, Essex. Here experimental equipment has been developed by which 625-line television pictures can be transmitted over 960 yards of coaxial cable (see Fig. 1). Wireless World's reporter found the received picture indistinguishable from the original when both were viewed at the correct distance on adjacent 23-inch K-B television sets. Closer examination of the received picture showed that extremely small flaws were being introduced by occasional coding terrors in the transmission system. These appeared as tiny black spots or slots in individual lines, but were so infrequent and so randomly distributed over the picture as to be hardly discernible. S.T.L. state that these impairments will be almost completely eradicated in future equipment.

Code for sync pulses

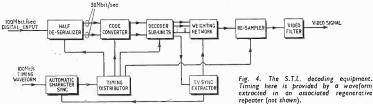
As is well known, the principle of p.c.m. is to take samples of the analogue signal waveform at a rate at least twice that of the highest component frequency to be distinguished (the Nyquist rate') and to encode each amplitude value into a binary number represented by a sequence of pulses. Whereas the analogue waveform is a continuous function of time, the encoding process introduces quantization and consequently the p.c.m. representation of the waveform is constructed from a finite number of amplitude levels. In the S.T.L. equipment the total swing of the picture waveform from peak white to black level (excluding sync pulses) is divided into 80 amplitude levels, and the rate at which these levels are sampled is 12.5 Mc/s. The sync pulses are not treated as part of the waveform because, being cyclic and of constant amplitude, they have a high degree of redundancy, and it would be a waste of channel capacity to use 30% of the available amplitude levels (and the corresponding code characters) to represent them. Thus the sync pulses are represented by one additional amplitude level (making 81 levels altogether for the composite waveform) and the presence of this amplitude level is signalled by one corresponding code character.

Choice of the sampling rate and number of amplitude levels has been determined mainly by the spectrum of the 625-line television signal, by the transmission channel bandwidth available and by the limitations of present-day pulse circuits. Other considerations may enter into it, however, and, for example, a group at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, U.S.A., is studying how sampling rate and number of amplitude levels affect subjective assessments of picture quality (see Fig. 2).

Block diagrams of the S.T.L. encoding and decoding equipment, which uses solid-state circuitry, are shown in Figs. 3 and 4. In the encoder it will be seen that the relevision sync signal is separated at an early stage and used to initiate the appropriate code character. The picture waveform passes to the sampler and here the amplitude samples are temporarily held as analogue



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voltages for 50 nsec to allow time for the coder to operate. At this point it is essential to ensure that the black level of the picture is represented by a constant analogue voltage value-that is, the d.c. component must be maintained-otherwise, the coder will generate incorrect characters. This is the function of the "black level characters. sampler," which is part of a sampled-data control loop providing a feedback signal that adjusts the d.c. level of the picture signal.

The next stage is the process of analogue-to-digital conversion. In order to represent 81 amplitude levels in the type of signalling code employed, 8-digit binary characters are necessary. With a sampling frequency of 12.5 Mc/s this means a final transmitted digit rate of 100 Mbit/sec. To achieve the high speed of analogueto-digital conversion necessary for this signalling rate, the conversion is performed on a parallel basis-that is,

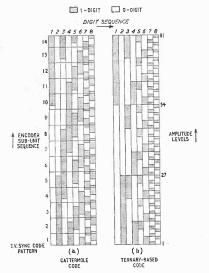


Fig. 5. Binary codes used in the S.T.L. encoding/decoding equipment; (a) Cattermole unit-distance code; (b) ternary-based code which can be translated into and from a balanced code.

each amplitude sample is converted into a binary character represented by eight bits appearing simultaneously on eight wires. It is not, however, possible to use a single parallel coder to convert all the 81 amplitude levels as this would raise considerable problems in drive, propagation time and instability as a result of interconnecting large numbers of solid-state logic circuits. Instead the total range of amplitude levels is first separated into 14 groups of 6 levels each (except in two groups) and for each of these 6-level groups a separate parallel coder sub-unit is provided. The outputs of the 14 coder subunits are then combined. The separation into 6-level groups is performed by a chain of voltage discriminators set by appropriately graduated reference voltages.

In the encoder each amplitude level is converted into a pattern of 8 simultaneous digits according to the scheme shown in Fig. 5 (a). This code was devised by K. W. Cattermole of S.T.L. and its features will be described later. Next the parallel code characters have to be transformed into serial characters for transmission, and for economy in transistor circuitry in the "balanced code converter" this is done in two separately operating sections of the "half-scrializer"-one section producing digits 1, 3, 5, 7 as a serial pulse train at the same time as the other section produces digits 2, 4, 6, 8 as a similar pulse train (e.g. digits 1 and 2 occur simultaneously). The two resulting 50 Mbit/sec serial pulse trains then pass through a code converter and are finally interleaved in the "full scrializer" to produce a 100 Mbit/sec output which is transmitted through the 960-yd coaxial cable.

Need for balanced code

The function of the code converter in Fig. 3 is to achieve a type of code which simplifies the transmission system equipment-notably the pulse-regenerating repeaters needed to make up the losses and distortions in long distance communications circuits. Pulse regeneration is basically at matter of amplification followed by amplitude slicing to restore the incoming distorted waveform to square-pulse form. If, however, the incoming pulse code waveform is unbalanced-that is, contains long sequences of similar digits (all 1s or all 0s)-d.c. restorers are necessary in the repeaters to ensure that the waveform is sliced at the correct levels. If, however, a balanced code can be used (waveform containing approximately equal numbers of 1s and 0s) d.c. restoration is unnecessary and the repeaters are consequently simplified. In addition, with a balanced code, the repeaters can work at lower supply voltages, allowing more repeaters to be supplied in series through the same cable; all amplifiers are uniformly loaded and they need not be linear; and the necessary extraction of the pulse repetition frequency in the repeater is simplified and the timing errors due to level changes

(Continued on page 117)

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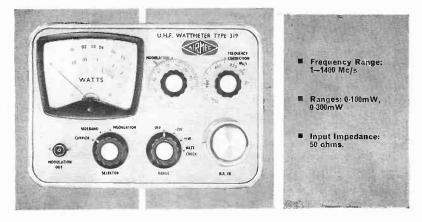
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MARCH, 1966

To measure C. W. Power ... Sideband power ... Modulation depth



The U.H.F. Watimeter Type 319 Is a light and compact instrument for measuring C.W. power, sideband power, and modulation depth in the frequency range $l \cdot 1400 Mc/s$. Carrier and sideband powers are indicated directly on a $3\frac{1}{2}$ " scale meter in two ranges. Percentage modulation depth is shown on a potentiometer scale. For carrier measurement no additional power is necessary; internal dry batteries provide power for sideband and modulation measurement. This instrument is one of the units in the Airmec range of U.H.F. equipment which includes connectors, adaptors, attenuators, reactance lines, siotted lines etc.

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WW-113 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

are reduced. The purpose of the code converter in Fig. 3 is therefore to transform the generated Cattermole code into a balanced code providing these substantial advantages.

This transformation is performed on the basis of a ternary code, as shown in the table below. A ternary code is one in which numbers are represented in terms

Ternary code	Binary coded version	Balanced code
0	01	01
1	00	00 or 11
2	10	10

of three digits, 0, 1, 2, instead of the two digits of the binary scale or the ten of the decimal scale—the digit positions in a ternary number having the weights of powers of 3, that is, 3° , 3° , 3° , 3° , 3° etc. The three digits of the ternary code can be represented in binary form, as shown. Here the ternary digit "1" is represented by 00, but it could equally well have been 11 because this combination is not used by either of the other two ternary digits, 0 or 2. This fact is made use of to produce a balanced code, by representing the ternary "1" alternately by 00 and 11. The waveform of the balanced code has the properties that its mean value is always equal to half its peak-to-peak amplitude and that never more than four 15 or four 05 follow each other.

The Cattermole code generated by the encoder is one of a class of what are called "unit-distance codes." more familiar member of the class, and also used in p.c.m. television, is the reflected binary or Gray code. In analogue-to-digital conversion these codes have the property that, in handling a transition between adjacent analogue levels, only one digit changes. (This can be seen from Fig. 5(a).) This property is valuable because it avoids the encoding errors which might arise if several digits changed simultaneously, as they do in pure binary (e.g. with a five-digit binary code a transition between analogue values 15 and 16 would cause all five binary digits to change simultaneously), and it is to avoid such errors that the Cattermole code is used in the Fig. 3 equipment. It is used in preference to the more familiar Gray code because its particular cyclic pattern simplifies the circuitry for the subsequent transformation into a

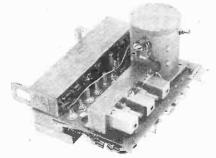


Fig. 6. Regenerative repeater used at the receiving terminal of the S.T.L. experimental equipment.

balanced code. In this last-mentioned process the Cattermole code is first converted into a ternary based code, of the type shown in the table above and in Fig. 5(b), which is then transformed into the balanced code. All these operations are performed by solid-state logic circuits.

In the decoder (Fig. 4) the incoming 100Mbit/sec pulse train is first divided into two 500Mbit/sec trains, each of which is then converted back to the ternary-based code of Fig. 5(b). There are eight decoder sub-units, one for each digit position, and each sub-unit produces a sequence of analogue voltages corresponding to the arriving digits in that position. These voltages then pass into a weighting network where proportions of them are taken and combined according to the weights of the digits in the respective positions (the television sync pulse being also restored by this process). The resulting sequence of discrete voltages is then smoothed into a continuous wave-form by the video filter and passes to the picture display equipment.

Regenerative repeater

Synchronization of the decoder with the encoder is achieved by a 100-Mc/s timing waveform extracted from the 100Mbit/sec p.r.f. in a regenerative repeater at the decoder terminal. This waveform is applied to the automatic character sync" unit which controls the timing of the various decoding operations. The regenerative repeater (Fig. 6) operates by sampling the incoming distorted waveform-after it has first been amplified by 65 dB-with accurately timed short pulses derived from the 100Mbit/sec repetition rate of the input. These short sampling pulses are obtained by amplifying, slicing and differentiating the incoming signal and then applying the differentiated pulses, after further amplification, to a filter with a high Q factor (400), the resulting 100 Mc/s sinewave being then once again sliced and differentiated. The short code pulses resulting from the sampling process have a duration of 4 nsec and have to be stretched to restore them to their full width of 10 nsec as generated by the encoder.

A certain amount of work on pulse coded television has also been done by the Automatic Telephone and Electric Co. at Liverpool. At last year's Physics Exhibition in Manchester they showed an experimental equipment for encoding signals with a bandwidth of 6.5 Mc/s. It used a 7-bit parallel code of the Gray type and the parallel characters were subsequently serialized to give an output digit rate of 91 Mbit/sec. The company claimed that this type of encoder would allow full quality colour transmission to be achieved.

In the U.S.A. the main work on pulse coded television is being done at Bell Telephone Laboratories in New Little need be said about it here as the experi-York. mental equipment (see Fig. 7) is very fully described in three papers in the Bell System Technical Journal for November 1965. Suffice to say that the equipment is not for television transmission alone but multiplexes television, telephony and high-speed data into a final pulse code stream of 224 Mbit/sec. The system will handle two television pictures; 3,456 voice channels; or 864 voice channels plus a television picture plus a composite signal comprising 600 frequency division multiplexed voice channels. The complete television waveform, including the sync pulses, is quantized into 512 amplitude levels, requiring a 9-bit unit-distance (Gray) code, and the sampling rate is 12.352 Mc/s. Encoding is performed by either a solid-state encoder or a special deflected-beam



Fig. 7. Part of the Bell Telephone Laboratories experimental b.c.m. equipment. This unit simulates the pulse jitter that would accumulate over a 4000-mile transmission system. Automatic compensation for jitter is provided.

coding tube. At present the tube still gives a slightly better performance, though it is expected that solid-state circuitry will catch up soon.

In the time-division multiplexing of the different signals, an interesting method of synchronization called

A wall chart giving "A summary of Texas Instruments silicon transistors" has been published by their stockists Quarndon Electronics (Semiconductors) Ltd., Slack Lane, Darbur

Derby. ww 301 for further details

Airpax Electronics Inc. have produced a 6-page bulletin (F-\$) on "Electroniagnetic Pickups." It contains details of seven of their transducers and discusses the application of magnetic pick-ups to tachometry, counting, positioning, notion study, timing, vibration metsurement and synchronising. Copies are available from the Seminole Division of Airpax Electronics Incorporated, P.O. Box 8488, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33310.

A short-form catalogue of the "Medical Electronic Instruments" manufactured by San'ei Instrument Company, of Tokyo, is available from Instrumentarium Ltd., 28 Manchester Street, London, W.1. www.asi.or lurther details

The complete range of Zener and reference diodes currently made by Motorola Semiconductor Products Inc. are included in a selection guide--which takes the form of a wall chart--obtainable direct or from the U.K. stockists, Celdis Ltd., Trafford Road, Richfield Estate, Reading, Berks. ww dat for lutther datas " pulse stuffing" is used to avoid the necessity of locking the digit rate of the lower speed signals to that of the high speed line. Furthermore, the technique also allows information to be readily added or taken off along the route. Pulses from each coder (or from lower speed digital inputs) are written into a small digital store and then read out at a slightly faster rate which is an exact submultiple of the line rate of the high speed system. Each time the store is about to be exhausted, an extra pulse having no information-carrying value is generated and "stuffed" into the stream transmitted on the line. This produces a pause in the read-out from the store and allows it to refill. Thus, input sources whose rates differ by small amounts are synchronized to the digit rate of the high speed line. At the receiving terminal, the pulses are demultiplexed and each signal is written into its receiving digital store and read out at the original rate which that signal had. This is possible because the transmitting terminal sends control signals to the receiver to inhibit the writing of stuffed pulses into the receiving store.

Pulses leaving the multiplexer are converted to a balanced code, for the reasons explained above, but this is a three-level code called paired selected ternary. In this code, sequences of binary digits are grouped into pairs and transmitted as combinations of positive pulses, negative pulses and absence of pulses.

REFERENCES

 One of the earliest accounts of work in this field was "Television by Pulse Code Modulation," by W. M. Goodall, in Bell System Technical Journal, Vol. 30, January 1951, pp. 33-49.

2. See, for example, "P.C.M. for G.P.O. Telephones," Wireless World, February 1965, p. 87.

3. "Picture transmission from Mars," Wireless World, August 1965, p. 385.

4. See "Information Theory and Pulse Communication," by D. N. Tilsley, Wireless World, June 1965, p. 265.

LITERATURE RECEIVED

A 28-page catalogue on the range of Variac variable transformers made in this country by the Zenith Electric Company (under licence from General Radio) has been sont to us by the exclusive U.K. distributors, Claude Lyons Ltd., of 76 Old Hall Street, Liverpool 3. Ww Jos for hufter databis

Vibro-Meter Corporation, of Switzerland, have produced a short-form catalogue on their transducers and associated electronic equipment. This is obtainable from the company's recently opened British Office at Haletop Civic Centre, Wythenshawe, Manchester 22. ww 308 for further details

Arcolectric Switches Ltd., of Central Avenue, West Molcsey, Surrey, announce that their 1966 catalogue (No. 136) covering their range of switches, neon indicators and signal lampholders is now available. A price list appears in the front of this 62-pace publication. Www sor ing turther details

Lind-Air (Supplies) Ltd., of 53 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.I., announce that a new catalogue containing details of over 100,000 different types of British and American plugs, sockets and connectors is now available. A number of supplementary leaflets, on pen recorders, transducers and accelerometers, microwave components, and semiconductor devices and valves, are to be found within the catalogue, wy 38 for turber details

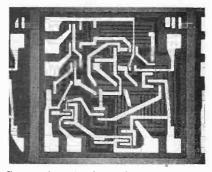
INTEGRATED CIRCUITS FLOOD INTO EUROPE

NEW LINEAR AND DIGITAL TYPES AT PARIS ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS SHOW

LTHOUGH there is a great deal of talk about the commercial invasion of Europe by American electronics companies, it is only when one goes to a truly international exhibition like the Salon International des Composants Electroniques (Paris, Parc des Expositions, 3-8 February) that one appreciates its full impact. Here one is faced with the combined forces of the latest American product technology before they have become absorbed into the native industry. This year in Paris the latest invasion force was obviously integrated circuits.* Of the 22 exhibitors of these devices counted by our reporter, 16 were American, four were French and two were British. The Americans, it would seem, are desperately anxious to capture as much of the European market as possible. Integrated circuits only become competitive with conventional circuits when they are made in sufficiently large quantities. This means that there is room for only a small number of manufacturers, and it has been estimated than even the U.S.A. market may support only about five companies. Thus the question of who will survive and who will have to pull out in the U.S.A. may well depend on how much of the European market each manufacturer can secure.

In such an atmosphere the European producers of integrated circuits, although well advanced in technology, have their backs to the wall commercially. At the Salon, for example, two major French companies, Cosem (controlled by C.S.F.) and Sesco (controlled by C.F.T.H.) revealed that they were exploring the possibility of a co-operative agreement to meet the American competition. In Britain, Ferranti and Marconi are joindy manufacturing a range of circuits, and in Holland, the Philips company have tied up with

"Wireless World uses this term in the broadest sense to cover monolithic semiconductor devices, thin-film circuits and hybrid circuits.



The semiconductor chip of a monolithic operational amplifer with a voltage gain of 45,000 recently introduced by SGS-Fairchild.

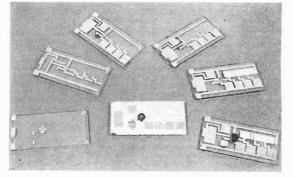
Westinghouse Electric International in a technology exchange agreement.

A noticeable technical trend was the increasing number of linear integrated circuit devices coming on the market. These were mostly general-purpose amplifying devices– operational amplifiers, video amplifiers, d.e. amplifiers, differential amplifiers and the like. One of the latest was a monolithic operational amplifier from SGS-Fairchild, the type $\mu \lambda$ 709, which had a high voltage gain of 45,000 and an output voltage excursion of ± 14 V. An operational ampli-



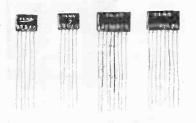
Examples of Microwave Associates' miniature i.f., pulse and logarithmic amplifiers using integrated circuits. Frequency range: 30 to 350 Mc/s. Bandwidths: 5 to 100 Mc/s. Gain factors; 60 dB to 100 dB.

WIRELESS WORLD, MARCH 1966





Numerical indication of signol level in decibels with respect to 0dB reference (InvV into 600 (1) is given by this Compagnie des Compteurs instrument designed for the range 10 c/s to 100 kc/s.



This English Electric u.h.f. klystron will operate at the high peak output power of 40 kW. A return to the multiple resistor elements of the 1950s? Examples shown by Eina Denshi offer resistance values from 500 Ω to 220 k Ω .

fier in a TO-5 can shown by Motorola allowed a choice of input impedance—20 k Ω with conventional input circuit or 2 M Ω with a Darlington circuit.

For higher frequency working several manufacturers were offering wide-band amplifiers with -3 dB bandwidths of 100 Mc/s and voltage gains of the order of 10-15. The Philco monolithic SA-20, for example, packaged in an 8-lead TO-5 can, has an input impedance of 1.6 ko, an output impedance of 512 and operates from a 24-V supply. Comprising three direct-coupled transistors and six resistors, it has -65 dB intermodulation distortion, a pulse response of 10 ns and provides terminals by which an external feedback capacitor or filter network can be connected into the second stage. Other amplifiers had smaller bandwidths, up to 35 Mc/s, and voltage gains in the range 10-50. Monolithic a.f. amplifiers -particularly suitable for hearing-aid amplifiers carried in the ear-included a three-transistor circuit made by La Radiotechnique, with a gain of 80 dB and package dimensions of 2.7 × 2.7 × 1.1 millimetres. Noise figures are about 4 dB.

Because of their small size and monolithic construction the majority of linear amplifiers now available are very low power devices of not much more than 50 mW dissipation, but this is not a fundamental limitation. An a.f. amplifier elevitin a TO-5 can shown by Motorola, for example, gave an output of 1 watt (with 0.5 % total harmonic distortion). For higher powers the hybrid integrated circuit technique is necessary. A good example was a serve amplifier, shown by C.S.F., with a power output of 3.5 watts. It comprised four separate transistor chips—a preamplifier, an amplifier and two power transistors—with thin-film tantalum or nickel-

chrome resistors and aluminium interconnections on a silicon substrate, all mounted in a transistor-type package of about $\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter. The gain at 400 c/s (the amplifier being designed to work in synchro circuits at this frequency) was 60 dB. Another servo amplifier of hybrid construction, this time with an output of 5 W was shown by Solitron.

Digital integrated circuits still dominate the scene, however, in a variety of circuit techniques with different power, speed, loading and noise immunity characteristics-DCTL (direct coupled transistor logic), DTL (diode/transistor logic), RTL (resistor/transistor logic), TTL (transistor/transistor logic) and several others. Apart from the usual gates (mostly NAND/NOR logic) and flip flops, a whole host of more complex functional units was to be seen, including shift registers, code converters, memory sensing amplifiers, counters, and half adders. RCA, having entered the integrated circuit field rather late, came out with a comprehensive range of digital and linear circuits, and these included a family of exceptionally high speed OR/ NOR gates with propagation delay times of only 3.6 ns. This company were also showing monolithic ferrite memory modules, using 1-inch square ferrite wafers, each providing the equivalent of 4096 ferrite cores, with associated integrated-circuit diode selection matrices. The type MF2100 module, for example, had a storage capacity of 64 words with 64 bits per word, used 128 diodes and had a switching speed of 35 ns.

Another advanced technique, shown by General Microelectronics, was the use of the m.o.s. insulated-gate fieldeffect transistor as the basic element in monolithic integrated logic circuits. Because of the high input impedance of the IGFET—the gate draws no input current—a very large unumber of the elements can be driven from the output of one element, and elements can function as memory cells by virtue of the charge storage effect. The IGFET elements work in the enhancement mode and this is stated to give good noise immunity because a threshold voltage must be exceeded before current will flow through the device. The number of clements per circuit can be 10 to 100 times greater than with epitaxial junction integrated circuits and, in fact, the economic competitiveness of the system depends on having at least 30 NAND/NOR elements per package.

Other items noted.—A whole range of off-the-shelf colour television receiver components and subsystems (OREGA) ● Artificial reverberation introduced mechanically in loudspeaker enclosures by coiled-spring resonant structures driven by rods from the cone, reverberation times being 8-15 sec over passbands between 50c/s and 16 kc/s (Audax) ● Direct-current motors without brushes and synchro resolvers using the Hall effect (CSF) ● Small variable autotransformers as alternatives to potentiometers in low power circuits (Radiophon) ● Magnetrons for industrial heating (Varian and CSF) and rod-type heating elements heated by electron bombardment of a diode anode (Eimac) ● A water tap for hospitals, laboratorics, etc., controlled without touching by a proximity detection device (Hosiden Electronics).

A Graphical Method of Harmonic Analysis

By V. O. STOKES

T often happens that a quick harmonic analysis is required in circumstances where speed is more important than a high order of accuracy. The following method is a ready means of determining the amplitude and phase relationships in a complex waveform, provided that the levels of the 5th and higher orders are relatively low.

The accuracy obtainable depends upon the plotting accuracy and the relative levels of harmonics and fundamental, with higher harmonic levels giving a greater accuracy. It is possible to obtain values of $\pm 0.5 \, dB$ for harmonics at $-20 \, dB$ and $\pm 3 \, dB$ for harmonics at $-40 \, dB$, from the plotted curves.

Before proceeding with the description, however, it must be mentioned that the method is not new. It was devised by J. Harrison many years ago and has since appeared in several text books, one of which is Castle's "Manual of Practical Mathematics" published as long ago as 1920. A more theoretical explanation of the method was given in *Experimental Wireless* in 1934'. Another graphical method was also described in Wireless World in 1962². However, a recent sampling (admittedly a small one) taken among younger engineers and students seems to indicate that it has fallen into disuse—indeed, it was quite unknown to them—which is a pity, for it can often save valuable time.

Description of the method

Perhaps the simplest way of describing the process of waveform analysis by this method is by practical illustration. Fig 1 is a plot of a complex waveform, the main constituents being fundamental, 2nd harmonic and

V. O. Stokes, joined the Marconi Company in 1926, at the age of 20, after two years with Western Electric. He spent seven years in the Test Department and in 1935 transferred to research and development. In 1950 he took charge of the group responsible for the design and development of transmitters. In 1963 he became assis-tant chief transmitter engineer and since last November has been assistant to the chief engineer. telecommunications, He is also editor of the Company's journal Point-to-Point Telecommunications.



3rd harmonic. Points 0 to 11 are marked on the waveform at 30° intervals: 0 at 0° , 1 at 30° , 2 at 60° , etc.

On a separate strip of paper, also shown in Fig. 1, the amplitude of points 0 to 11 are marked with respect to zero level. In practice, the paper strip is moved along in 30° steps, to obtain the best accuracy.

This marked strip is used to plot curves—shown in Fig. 2 and described later—of the constituent components of the waveform, by substracting and adding the amplitudes of the various points in accordance with Table 1.

In Table 1, mathematical expressions representing component parts of a Fourier expansion are given for the three curves. As can be seen from these expressions half the amplitude of curve A gives the peak amplitude of the fundamental 3rd harmonic, ignoring the 5th,

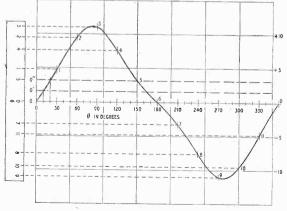


Fig. 1. A complex waveform with second and third harmonic content. The points identified numerically every 30° on the waveform are projected to determine the graduations on the card strip.

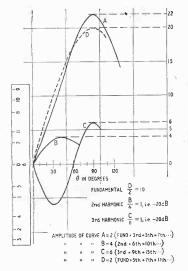


Fig. 2. The constituent components of Fig. 1 woveform plotted from the information given in Table 1. Note: for clarity sub-divisions have not been shown on the graph, but in the scale referred to in the text under the hsading Accuracy, one unit would be represented by two small divisions.

	TABLE				
8	A 2(Fund.+3rd+5th)	B 4(2nd+6th+10th)	C 6(3rd+9th+15th)		
0° 30° 90°	0 6 1 7 2 8 3 9 410	$\begin{array}{c} (0-3)+(6-9)\\ (1-4)+(7-10)\\ (2-5)+(8-11)\\ (3-6)+(9-0)\\ (4-7)+(10-1) \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} (0-2)+(4-6)+(8-10),\\ (1-3)+(5-7)+(9-11),\\ (2-4)+(6-8)+(10-0),\\ (3-5)+(7-9)+(11-1),\\ (4-6)+(8-10)+(0-2). \end{array}$		

7th, etc. One quarter of the amplitude of curve B gives the peak amplitude of the 2nd harmonic, ignoring the 6th, 10th, etc. One sixth of the amplitude of curve C gives the peak amplitude of the 3rd harmonic, ignoring the 9th, 15th, etc.

The peak amplitude of the fundamental is obtained by subtracting one third of the amplitude of curve C from curve A, at every 10° point, giving curve D, which is twice the fundamental amplitude.

The relative phase of the three components of the original waveform is obvious from Fig. 2.

Because the peak amplitudes of curves A and C are coincident at 90° in the example, both relative phase and amplitude could be obtained without drawing curve D, but in the general case it is necessary to plot curve D for an accurate assessment.

Plotting the curves

To plot the curves, the strip is reversed and points marked at 30° intervals, as shown in Fig. 3. The method

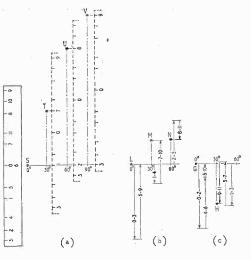


Fig. 3. The positions of the marked up poper strip which give points for curves A, B and C fram the information in Table 1.

of plotting the points for curves A, B and C is shown in Fig. 3(a), (b) and (c) respectively. Points S, T, U and V are points for curve A, with points L, M and N for curve B, and points G and H for curve C, all at 30° intervals.

Fig. 3 is used to give an explanation of the method of using the inverted strip. The actual curves should be plotted as shown in Fig. 3, in order that the relative phase of harmonics and fundamentals can be determined.

From these points a rough approximation of curve A could be drawn, but they are quite inadequate to draw B and C.

Additional points can be obtained at 30° intervals, starting at 10° and 20°, by using two more paper strips. On these strips, points to to 11 are marked, as before, but with reference to new zero lines, 0' and 0" (see Fig. 1). Points on the 0' strip are marked 0 at 10°, 1 at 40°, 2 at 70°, etc., giving points for curves A, B and C when inverted and transferred to Fig. 3, at 10°, 40°, 70°, etc. Similarly the other strip, 0", will give points at 20°, 50°, 80°, etc., when marked with reference to level 0". It is seen that 0' is the baseline drawn at the level of the complex waveform at 10°, and 0" is the level at 20°.

Accuracy

For a second harmonic level of -20 dB and the scale used (see Fig. 2 note), the limits of measurement are about ±half of one small division in eight small divisions (curve B), giving an accuracy of approximately ±0.5 dB. Also the limit of measurement of about one small division corresponds to a harmonic level of -40 dB (one tenth of curve B or C). At this harmonic level, ±half of one small division represents a tolerance of $\pm 3 \text{ dB}$.

(Continued on page 123)

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Table 2 gives the amplitude of curve D at every 10°, showing that in the example the plot of the fundamental does not depart from a sine wave by more than 2 $\frac{9}{2000}$

It should be pointed out that these limits of accuracy assume that the plot of the original waveform is in itself correct within fine limits. In practical cases where the method of obtaining the original waveform does not enable the plot to be very accurate, the results will not be within such fine limits. For example, when the waveform is obtained from an oscilloscope, photographically or by tracing, the initial error is of the order of 5 %. Thus the results obtained will be less accurate by this amount, giving total tolerances of approximately $\pm 1 \, \mathrm{dB}$ for harmonics 20 dB down and $\pm 5 \, \mathrm{dB}$ for harmonics 40 dB down.

Applications

It is obvious that there are many applications for this method of harmonic analysis, particularly in making early assessments, where quick answers are of more immediate importance than extreme accuracy.

One example is the determination of the harmonic content to be expected from valves and transistors under various operating conditions, based on the published characteristics.

Another example is the measurement of the harmonic content in a coaxial feeder at v.h.f., obtained from a

	Level from Fig. 2	Rationalised level	Sin Ø	
0	0	0	0 .	
10°	3-5	-175	-1736	
10° 20° 30° 40° 50° 60° 70° 80° 90°	6.7	-335	-342	
30°	10-0	-5	-5	
40°	12-6	-63	-6428	
50°	15-0	-75	.766	
60°	17-0	-63 -75 -85	-866	
70°	18-5	-925	·9397	
80°	19-5	-975	-9848	
90°	20.0	1.0	1.0	

TABLE 2

plot of the feeder voltage along a slotted line. In an application of this nature several precautions are necessary, but with a relatively high harmonic content and low v.s.w.r., the results obtained can be substantially correct.

Acknowledgement

The author wishes to express his thanks to the Director of Engineering, The Marconi Company Ltd., for permission to publish this article.

REFERENCES

 D. C. Espley and L. I. Farren. "Direct Reading Harmonic Scales." *Bxperimental Wireless*, April, 1934, p. 183, 2 H. C. Parr. "Harmonic Analysis," *Wireless World*, March, 1962, p. 106.

BOOKS RECEIVED

101 Ways to Use your Audio Test Equipment, by Robert G. Middleton. A book which the home constructor of audio equipment will find interesting. Test equipment used includes an audio oscillator, square wave generator, audio wattmeter, harmonic distortion meter, valve voltmeter and multi-purpose (current-ohm-volt) meter. Initially, nine checks are described for testing the test equipment. The remaining equipment tests are grouped under three main sections—auplifiers, components and systems. Originally published in America in 1959. Pp. 136; Figs. 150. Price 188. W. Foulsham & Co. Ltd., Ycovil Road, Slough, Bucks.

Pick-ups: The Key to Hi-Fi, by J. Walton. In this book, the author, who has spent many years on research into the design of pickups and whose name is familiar to W.W. readers, presents practical advice based on the conclusions drawn from his research. In the introductory chapters definitions of fundamental terms are given, including compliance and tracking weight, stylus mass and distortion and stereo pickup separation. Succeeding detailed chapters cover recording characteristics, requirements from the pickup, pickup arms, practical use of the pickup, and fault diagnosis. Three appendices give details of calculations, record-reproduction correlators, references and further reading. Pp. 100; nearly 40 Figs. Price 10s. Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons Ltd., Pitman House, Parker Street, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

Musical Instruments and Audio, by G. A. Briggs. A comprehensive, lucidly written and sometimes humorous treatment of audio characteristics, and the acoustic principles of musical instruments. The breadth of coverage is very wide and includes aspects such as directional characteristics, formants, distortion, electronic instruments, harmonic structure and tone generation. Separate chapters are devoted to the piano and to the tuning of different instruments. Where the humorous approach has been made, points in the text are supported by cartoons, some of which are reproduced from Punch, Pp. 240; Figs. 212. Price 325 6d. Wharledale Wireless Works Ltd., Idle, Bradford, Yorkshire.

WIRELESS WORLD, MARCH 1966

B.B.C. Handbook 1966. Contains facts, figures and general information relating to the organization and services of the B.B.C. These cover the radio and television services including analysis of programme material and audiences. Comprehensive sections are also included on the external services and engineering arrangements: the latter contains maps showing the limits of television service areas and notes on how to get the best reception, local interference, etc. Pp. 259. Price 7s 6d. British Broadcasting Corporation, Broadcasting House, London, W.1.

ITV 1966. The annual publication of the Independent Television Authority which contains a wide variety of information ranging from audience figures, programme popularity, advertising control, staff organization and technical operation. In a separate section cavering IT.A. transmitters, details of location, channel frequencies, and e.r.p., together with maps showing primary, secondary and fringe area coverage of each station, is given. Another section gives details of each of the programme companies. Pp. 224. Price 7s 6d. Independent Television Authority, 70 Brompton Road, London, S.W.3.

OUR NEXT ISSUE

The April issue of Wireless World, which will be published on March 21st, will include a survey of communications receiver techniques, together with tabulated information on the receivers available in this country. It will also contain a preview of the Audio Festival and Fair which is to be held at the Hotel Russell, London, W.C.I, from April 14th to 17th.

There will also be the usual quota of technical articles including one on the applications of the variable gain amplifier discussed theoretically in this issue.

WORLD OF WIRELESS

Moon Signals via Jodrell Bank

THE soft-landing of instruments on the moon for the first time by the Russian Luna 9 on February 3rd enabled close-up pictures of the moon's surface to be transmitted to earth. The frequency of the transmitter, 183.6 Mc/s, was made known by the Russians and signals were received by the Manchester University 200 ft radio telescope at Jodrell Bank at 10 dB above noise level. The frequency modulated carrier, when demodulated gave a.f. signals which were recognized to be facsimile transmitter, which were recognized to be facsimile transmitter, which were recognized to be the Davib Express. The receiver required amsignals of $1.3 \, {\rm kc/s}$ respectively, but the information available took the form of a $1.9 \, {\rm kc/s}$ tone frequency modulated with a deviation of $\pm 400 \, {\rm c}$ (the limits representing black and white) and consequently an f.m. to am converter was required—also a Murinead equipment and supplied by the Davib Express continued, interposed with elements on the acquisition of the receiver and converter was required am deprived the term of the receiver and converter was required am eight pictures were received, not all complete, some of which any pictures were received not all complete, some of which any pictures were received not all completes solved which any pictures were received not all completes solved which any pictures were received not all completes which any pictures and/or "solar" cells.

"The Muirhead photographic receiver (a modified D700) uses light from an intensity-modulated gas-discharge tube focused on to a drum covered with photosensitive paper. The drum is rotated at 60 rev/min (being controlled by a tuning fork standard of 1,020 c/s, amplifier and synchronous hysteresis motor) and the light beam scans the drum helically so that a density of 100 lines/in is obtained. The formation of an 8 in picture would thus take about 14 min. The exposed photographic paper is then required to be developed in the normal manner. The exact form of the scanning equipment aboard Luna 9 is not known, and the "index of co-operation" (drum diameter x scanning density) was not the same, resulting in distorted pictures.



Results of Servicing Examinations

IN the annual report for the year ended February 28th 1965 of the Radio Trades Examination Board, the results of the four practical examinations conducted by the Board late in 1964 are recorded, and these are shown in the table. 1963 results are given in brackets.

Examination	Entered	Passed	Failed	Absent
Intermediate Radio and Television Servicing	1.704	1.091 (1,450)	565 (601)	58 (59)
Final Radio and Television Ser- vicing	698 (547)	462 (400)	226 (139)	10 (9)
Intermediate Electronic Servicing	218 (151)	154 (89)	61 (51)	(1) (1)
Final Electronic Servicing	21 (10)	(7)	5 (2)	(0)

For three of the examinations the number of candidates has been increasing but for the Intermediate Certificate in Radio and Television Servicing the number has decreased. The Council has been very concerned about this decrease and the Report contains some of the possible reasons to explain the decrease. As pointed out in the Report, entry for the practical examination is dependent on the number of candidates who pass written papers set by several institutes and there has been a drop in the number of students attending approved courses of study. Another factor is the growing popularity and interest in the wider aspects of electronic servicing rather than the limited field of radio and television servicing. In addition, however, it appears that there has been lack of support and encouragement from employers, reflected by their reluctance to release staff for attendance at courses.

Integrated Circuits

THE increasing use of integrated circuits is reflected by recent announcements from two American firms. The Radio Corporation of America is now manufacturing colour television receivers for marketing later this year with silicon chip integrated sound circuits containing up to 26 components. The second announcement was made by Motorola Semiconductor Products, Inc. The Company has started marketing integrated circuits for use by the amateur. Circuit configurations available are a binary bias driver, two types of flip-flop and a 3-input expandable gate.

Audio Fair

TICKETS for the International Audio Festival and Fair, to be held at the Hotel Russell, Russell Square, London, W.C.1, from April 14th to 17th, are now available free. Requests to the Editorial Office of *Wireless World* for tickets, which admit two, should be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope. They are valid from 4-9 p.m. on the 14th, from 11 a.m.-9 p.m. on the 15th and 16th and from 11 a.m.-8 p.m. on the 17th. A limited number of tickets are available for the trade session from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. on the opening day but requests for these must be made on business notepaper.

The illustration shows an experimental model of a video telephone developed by the Automatic Electric Company, a subsidiary of General Telephone and Electronics Corporation in the United States. A 16 mm vidicon television camera is used, and voice communication can be made either by a conventional telephone handset ar by a microphone installed within the console.

The number of exhibitors at this year's Fair is approxinately the same as last year but many of the rooms being used for demonstrations are larger. Most of the 85 exhibors will have demonstration rooms as well as booths in the nain exhibition area. In our next issue we will include a review of the Show.

Help for the Housebound—A joint experiment by the G.P.O., the Manchester Corporation Welfare Services Desartment, the North Westorn Electricity Board and the Post Office Engineering Union is being conducted in Manchester o investigate the use of the electricity mains wring for mergency communication between an elderly housebound person and a nearby neighbour. The system used is the Labgear Portaphone, a loudspeaking intercommunications strangement which utilizes mains wring for interconnection purposes. Communication is possible over a distance of pproximately 3 mile depending on the complexities of the communication network. Two units, one at each end of he communication parts are connected to any mains points on the same phase and provide simple two-way voice communication controlled by a press-to-talk arrangement. In the experiment, announced by the P.M.G. last December, shout 40 housebound people in selected districts on the eastern side of Manchester are to be provided with equipment by the Post Office and installation will be undertaken on a voluntary basis by members of the Post Office Engineerng Union.

An international hook-up for high-speed news transmission vas used recently by Standard Telephones and Cables Lid. when demonstrating its GH 205 telephone-speed data comnunication system. The hook-up took place between the Washington Post, the Newspaper Society in London and Agence France Press in Paris; the equipment was installed in the Council Room of the Newspaper Society. Using normal telephone speech channels copy was passed at speeds up to 1,250 words per minute—18 times faster than convenional telephone speech channels copy was passed at speeds up to 1,260 words per minute—18 times faster than convenional telephone speech. In the system, messages are punched in paper tape as for standard teleprinter or automatic telex transmitted over the telephone line via suitable tone conversion apparatus. At the receiving end, incoming tape is fed nto reproducer sets to obtain printed copy which if necessary can be transmitted to local offices over normal teleprinter

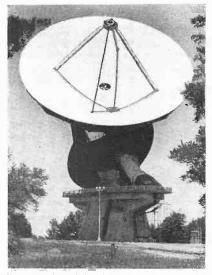
Broadcast Receiving Licences.—During the last six-months of 1965 the number of combined television and sound icences in the U.K. increased by 157,891 bringing the otal to 13,515,894. Sound only licences fell by 88,719 to 2,678,1555; this figure includes 658,200 for receivers in cars which represents an increase of 19,588.

Police Use New Facsimile Communication System,— Instead of using the conventional methods of communicaion between headquarters and divisional offices, Bristol police are now using a facsimile system. By this method he facsimile of any written or printed matter—for example, maps, sketches, identikit pictures—can be transmitted to difcrent centres. Advantages are a much higher speed of transmission of typed material, freedom of errors on the received copy and the fact that the system cannot be tapped. The system has been produced by Muirhead & Company in liaison with the Bristol Constabulary and with the assistance of the General Post Office Advisory Service.

T.E.M.A. Awards.—For the eighth successive year the Felecommunication Engineering and Manufacturing Assoiation has held a competition for the best final-year appenice of its eight member-firms. Awards of Ω 25 were presented 0, J. Daniel, B.S.c, graduate-in-training with G.E.C., P. S. Dasey, student apprentice (A.T. & E.) and P. G. Howard, echnician apprentice (A.T. & E.), at the Association's annual linare on February Sth.

WIRELESS WORLD, MARCH 1966

Computer Presented to College.—A 10-year-old Ferranti Pegasus computer has been presented to the Northampton College of Advanced Technology, London, E.C.I, by the National Research Development Corporation. During its life the computer, which has always been based at the College, has averaged a 12-hour day. The N.R.D.C. paid £45,000 for the computer but they have recovered more than this sum by charging industrial and conumercial firms £30 an hour for use of the computer. A great deal of work hasfalso been done for universities on a 'hon-profit basis.



A new American 140-ft radio telestope can be sighted to within 0.003' and will maintain this accuracy in winds up to 15 m.p.h. The telescope is in use at the U.S. National Radio Astronomy Observatory, Green Bank, West Virginia. Shouldering the weight of the massive yoke and dish are a 210 tan shaft and a 167 tan mirror-finished bearing of 17 ft 6 in diameter. Five months were spent in carefully grinding and polishing the bearing and the resultant accuracy is such that the telescope rotates on a film_of ail only 0.005 in tick.

N.E.R.C.—The first annual report of the National Electronics Research Council, presented by the chairman, Earl Mountbatten, records a proposal to alter the Articles of Association so as to incorporate in its constitution "every organization, large and small, which is interested in the success of the British electronics research effort." This change has been necessitated by the need for increased income.

A new £550 studentship for research purposes is announced by the Department of Electrical Engineering at the University of Newcastle-on-Tyne; normal period of tenure will be two years but with the possibility of renewal for a third year. The studentship has been endowed by Electrosil Ltd., of Pallion, Sunderland, Co. Durham.

A two-day course of lectures on Component Reliability, under the leadership of G. W. A. Dummer, of R.R.E., is being held at the Bristol College of Science and Technology, Ashley Down, Bristol 7, on March 8th and 9th. The fee, including meals, is £5,

PERSONALITIES

The forty-fourth award of the I.E.E. Faraday Modal has been made to J. A. Rateliffe, C.B., C.B.E., F.R.S., "in recognition of his extensive researches on the physics of the ionosphere, and of his studies on the propagation of low-frequency radio waves." Mr. Ratcliffe, who graduated at Sydney Sussex College. Cambridge, remained at the University, apart from the war years, until his appointment in 1960 as director of what is now the Radio and Space Research Station at Slough. His for the ris retiring at the end of February. At Cambridge he divided his time between teaching physics and research work on radio propagation. During the war Mr. Ratcliffe was closely concerned with the development of radar at the Telecommunications Research Establishment, where he formed



J. A. Rotcliffe.

the Post-Design Service which was instrumental in converting experimental gear into radar equipment for service in the R.A.F. Mr. Ratcliffe also founded the radar school for the Army at Petersham.

J. R. Brinkley, managing director of Pye Telecommunications Ltd., and R. M. A. Jones, managing director of E. K. Cole Ltd. and vice-chairman of the Telephone Manufacturing Company, have been appointed additional deputy managing directors of Pye of Cambridge Ltd., the holding company of the Pye-Ekco group. Mr. Brinkley was in the Home Office Communications Directorate from 1942 until 1948 when he joined Pye and a year later became technical director of Pye Telecommunications. He is a member of the board of the British Space Development Company. Mr, Jones, who was a Lieut. Colonel in Royal Signals during the war, joined Pye in 1936 and has for many years been managing director of Pye TV Manufacturing Co. at Lowestoft.

On the acquisition of Ekco by Pye in 1962 he also became managing director of E. K. Cole Ltd. R. J. Lees, M.A., B.Sc., director of the Ministry of Aviation Signals Research & Development Establishment at Christchurch, Harts, for the past three years, was recently appointed deputy director (equipment) at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, Mr. Lees, who is 48, joined the Telecommunications Research Establishment, Malvern, in 1939 where he remained until 1959 when he was appointed head of the Instruments and Air Photography Division at R.A.E., Farnborough, While at Malvern he was successively director of scientific research (guided weapons) and head of airborne radar.

Detek D. Arnold has been appointed director of production for the Solartrom Electronic Group. He was formerly works manager with Hewlett Packard Ltd., and was for three years manufacturing manager with Tektronix in Guernsey.

Sir Harold Bishop, C.B.E., B.Sc. (Eng.), F.C.G.I., M.I.E.E., director of engineering of the B.R.C. from 1952 until his retirement in 1963, has been elected an honorary member of the I.E.E. "for his contributions to the science and art of sound and television broadcasting and their application both at home and overseas." Sir Harold, who received a knighthood in 1955, started his professional career in the engineering division of the Olfice of Works. Ite joined Marconi's in 1922 and was concerned with the setting up and operation of the London 2LO broadcasting station in Marconi House, Strand. In 1923 he transferred to the newly formed British Broadcasting



Sir Harold Bishab.

Company as senior superintendent engineer. Sir Harold is now a consultant to B.I.C.C. and a director of International Research & Development Company of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. David D. Jones, B.Sc., M.Sc., D.I.C., has been appointed head of the laboratories of Associated Semiconductor



D. D. Jones.

Manufacturers Ltd., in succession to the late Dr. E. G. James. He joined the Hirst Research Centre in 1947. During 1951 and 1952 he was a postgraduate student at Imperial College. London, where he obtained his diplom in electrical engineering. On return ing to G.E.C. he helped to build up a semiconductor applications team. Jones, who is 44, studied at the University College of Wales, Abervstwyth, where he graduated with an honouudegree in physics. He obtained his M.Sc. in mathematics by evening study M.Sc. in mathematics, Ledon, Associated Semiconductor Mullard-G.E.C. company developing and manufacturers ing Mullard semiconductor devices.

Graham D. Clifford, C.M.G., secretary of the Institution of Electronic & Radio Engineers since 1937, left London on February 8th on a world tour. He will be visiting Israel, India, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Hawaii, the U.S.A. and Canada with the object of promoting the exchange of information in electronic and radio engineering. Mr. Clifford will be in Canada when Lord Mountbatten speaks in Ottawa on April 14th on the work of the British National Electronics Research Council (of which Nr. Clifford was honorary secretary until last September) and the selective dissemination of information.

J. P. Wykes, O.B.E., A.M.LE.E., manager of the Maritime Division of the Marconi Company since 1956, retired on January 31st. After 11 years' service as a radio operator with Marconi Marine he worked as a design engineer with the Marconi Company. In 1946 he became assistant engineerin-chief (test), and was works manager at Chelmsford from 1949 to 1956.

Dr. G. G. Macfarlane, director of the Royal Radar Establishment, Malvern, since 1961, is to receive the honorary degree of LL D. from the University of Glasgow on its Commemoration Day-June 22and. Dr. Macfarlane, who graduated at Glasgow in 1937 and then did two years' postgraduater research at Dresdeu where he obtained his Dr. Ing. degree, was throughout the war at CREE (now RREE) concentrating on mathematical group in 1945 and of the mathematical group in 1945 and from 1953 to 1960 was deputy chief scientific officer at R.R.E. He then became deputy director of the National Paysical Laboratory but returned to R.R.E. the following year as director.

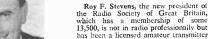
E. J. Jordan, Assoc.I.E.R.E., recently joined Audio & Design Ltd., of Maidenhead, as a director. He will be responsible far the development and design of specialized professional and domestic loudspeakers. After spending six years in the service department of the G.E.C. he was for twelve years with Goodmans Industries where from 1959 to 1964 he was senior engineer.



E. J. Jordan

Since 1964 until his new appointment Mr. Jordan has been technical director of Jordan-Watts Ltd., of Hayes, M iddx., where he produced the first "modular" loudspeaker.

A. C. Robb, M. Eng., Ph. D., M. I. E. F., has joined Counting Instruments Ltd., of Borcham Wood, Herts, as chief engineer. Dr. Robb, who graduated at Liverpool University where he obtained a master's degree for postgraduate work, had been with Belling & Lee since 1961, first as technical director. Prior to joining Belling & Lee he spent some time 1962, as technical director. Prior to joining Belling & Lee he spent some time at Ghasgow University as a research fellow working on the design of high-voltage particle accelerators where he gained his doctorate for related studies. In 1963 Dr. Robb contributed an article to Wireless World on the problems associated with u.f. t. felvision reception.



pany.

(G2BVN) since 1937. Throughout the G2BVN) since 1937. Throughout the operation in the R.A.F. His special interest in amateur transmitting is s.s.b. operation in the h.f. band. The Society's executive vice-president is F. K. Parker (G3FUR) who last year formed Park Air Electronics, of Stamford, Lincolnshire, who market electronic aids for aircraft.

W. I. Flack, Assoc. I.E.E., a member of the panel whose discussion on inte-

grated circuits we published in our January issue, has been appointed technical director of G.E.C. (Domestic Equipment) Ltd. Mr. Flack is also a mem-

ber of the management team of Radio & Allied Industries, the radio and television receiver manufacturing company in the G.E.C. Group. He joined R.A.I. in 1957 after spending 14 years with the Telegraph Condenser Com-



R. F. Stevens

B. R. Coles, B.Sc., D.Phil., reader in physics at Imperial College, London, has been appointed to the chair of solid state physics at the College. J. B. Race, A.M.I.E.E., has been appointed general manager of the Cambridge Instrument Company's factory at Chesteriton Road, Cambridge. He was formerly works director of E.N.V. Engineering Ltd. During the war he served in the Fleet Air Arm, leaving with the rank of Lieutenant Commander.

OBITUARY

Edred Jeffrey, A.M.J.E.E., who volume be known to many readers of Wiveless World as contributor of the articles on a high-gain phase splitter in 1947 and a low-cost stereo amplifier in 1961, died on January 5th at the age of 49. Ar. Jeffrey had been with the Sptrry Gyro-scope Company since 1956 prior to which he was for a short time technical executive to Modern Telephones Ltd. At Sperry's he was successively manager guided weapons. In this latter capacity he was responsible for all the missile activities in the company.

Gordon Scott Whale, who died on board R.-N.S. Andes on January 9th, founded the North Wales Wireless College in Colwyn Bay, of which his son Neville is now principal. Mr. Whale, who was 72, was an operator with the Marconi Company at their stations in Clifden, Ireland and Cacruarvon, N. Wales, until 1918 when he opened the Colwyn Bay college. He also opened (in 1937) the Wireless College. Southampton, which was closed in 1940 due to enemy hostilities.

James Norman Walker, technical sales engineer with Eddystone Radio since 1946, died on January 30th, aged 60. "Jerry" Walker, as the was affectionately known, was an active radio amateur with the call G5JU. He was commissioned in the technical branch of the R.A.F. in 1940 and was involved in the development and operation of "Oboe."

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Institution at his Frith Street. Soho, laboratory, was commemorated recently at a dinner attended by members and guests of the Television Society. In the photograph, taken in the building in which the original demonstration was staged, W. C. Fox (left) The Times corres-

pondent who attended the demonstration, is describing the occasion to members and guests.

On the right is W. Taynton, the first man to be televised by Baird in 1926.

NEWS FROM INDUSTRY

ELECTRONIC TELEPHONE Exchanges

RECENTLY at the annual dinner of the Telecommunications Engineering and Manufacturing Association, the Postmaster General stated that approximately £350M is to be spent during the next four years on telephone exchange equipment. In addition, he has decided that in future all new small and medium sized telephone exchanges will be electronic.

Several British companies—Associated Electrical Industries, the Plessey group (including Automatic Telephone and Electric Company and Ericsson Telephones) and Standard Telephone and Cables—have collaborated with the G.P.O., under the auspices of the Joint Electronic Research Committee, on the development of electronic exchange systems. These systems, REX (from A.E.I.) and PENTEX (from Ericsson) use only one electromechanical component. This is a reed switch comprising two blades of magnetic material scaled in a glass envelope and actuated by an external magnetic field.

Advantages of electronic exchanges are the high speed of operation, high reliability and low servicing charges, and saving of space.

SWISS DEFENCE CONTRACTS

THE Swiss Government have signed a multi-million dollar contract with the Hughes Aircraft Company, of California, for an air defence system coded Florida. The value of this order is believed to be about £15M.

The system will comprise a network of military radar stations and a number of air defence centres which will be used to control Switzerland's surface-to-air missiles and interceptor aircraft. The majority of the equipment will be made by Hughes and will include the company's new long-range, three-dimensional radars. These will provide simultaneous range, height and bearing data, even under heavy pressure from counter-measure apparatus. The computing will be on Hughes H-3324 general-purpose computers.

Ferranti Ltd. are manufacturing the data link equipment, believed to be worth about £0.5M, for this project.

The Plessey Company have also received a Swiss defence contract. This contract, which is understood to be worth over £1M, is for a comprehensive u.h.f. ground-to-air communications system for use by the Swiss Air Force. Similar equipment to that called for in the contract is being used in the armed forces of the U.K., the Commonwealth and many other countries throughout the world.

Microelectronics Firms Join Forces .---Two major microelectronics companies in Britain-Marconi Company and Ferranti-have signed a licensing agreement under which Marconi's will manufacture and sell the advanced range of silicon microcircuits designed and sold by Ferranti under the name of Micronor II. Extensive production plant for Micronor II is being commissioned by Marconi's microelectronics division at Witham, and by Ferranti at their Manchester headquarters. Micronor II is a new range of ultra fast silicon integrated circuits designed for use in computer and other logic applications. Many different circuits are avail-Hons. Many dimerent chronis me avan-able including multiple gates, power stages, J-K flip-flops, etc. The full range is already in quantity production in Manchester. The two companies now manufacture more than 70 per cent of the silicon integrated circuits made in the United Kingdom and the new agreement should further strengthen their position in the U.K. and also aid them in overseas markets. Marconi's microelectronics division will continue to develop and manufacture microelectronic components and units. Up to now, their range has been rather specialized, mainly producing units for their Myriad and (E.E.L.M.) System 4 computers.

G.E.C. Win \$3.5M Contract.—G.E.C. (Felconmunications) Ltd., of Coventry, have received a contract worth over £1M for a complete semiconductor microwave telecommunication system for the northern zone of Chile. It will link Santago-the capital—and Arica, a distance of 1,120 miles, and will provide up to \$60 two-way telephone circuits. Twenty-seven repeaters are used provided to 21 towns en route. This order is the ninth that G.E.C. have received for its new range of semiconductor microwave radio equipment, which was introduced only a few months ago. The first of these nine orders is scheduled to be completed this year and the Chile order in 1968.

Satellite-tracking Aerial Contract.— The British Airctaft Corporation have received a contract from the SHAPE Technical Centre for a 30-ti diameter stallite-tracking aerial, with a Cassegrain sub-reflector. The parabolic dish is to be constructed out of stretchformed light-alloy sheet. This method of construction has resulted from the company's experience in the aircraft field. Profile accuracy using this method of construction is maintained to within O.Im. The aerial is to be delivered in May of this year to the Technical Centre in The Hague.

Rediffusion arc to provide a wired television and sound network to all Corporation owned homes of the Welkyn Garden City and Hatfield Development Corporation. The network will be installed and maintained as a Rediffusion Community Service and, to quote the company, "Maintenance will, of course, be y locally based technicians up to the full standard of a public service." Four television and four sound programmes will be supplied initially with room for more at a later date. Rediffusion are to install the system at their own cost and the Corporation will pay an annual premium for this service.

£100,000 Bulgarian Order.—Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd. have received a contract worth more than £100,000 from the People's Republic of Bulgaria for ground and air navigational and communications equipment. S.T.C., who are the prime contractors for this contract, will supply v.h.f. omni-directional ranging beacons (V.O.R.), v.h.f. direction finders and v.h.f. transmitters and receivers.

Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd., of Sydney, have appointed Livingston Laboratories Lid., of Greycaines Estate, Bushey Mill Lane, North Watford. Herts, as sole U.K. representatives for their range of telecommunication test equipment.

Radiotelevisione Italiana, the Italian broadcasting organization, have placed an order for 150 image orthioon cameratubes with the English Electric Valve Company, of Chelmsford. This follows an carlier order for 250 E.E.V. image orthioon tubes.

Microcircuits.—Electrosil Ltd., of Pallion, Sunderland, arc to start manufacturing integrated circuits later this year. They are also to market automatic integrated circuit testers.

RC ACTIVE FILTERS

-OR THE DEATH OF THE INDUCTOR?

THE interest created in the last decade or so in RC active filters, i.e. filters using combinations of

R, C and active elements, is understandable in view of the scorn now placed upon the inductor. This has arisen partly because the inductors required for low-frequency selective filters are undesirably large. In addition, the constraints placed upon components in the field of microelectronics have left us with no alternative but to search for methods of simulating either the inductors truned circuits. (Inductors have been used in thin-film circuits, but there is a serious limitation in that the Q of inductors decreases as the square of the scaling factor.) Although it would be premature to forecast the fate of the inductor, it would seem that the decline has set in and for low frequencies, at least, RC filters can be made which are as good as LC circuits.

The recent I.E.E. colloquium on this subject was mainly concerned with low frequencies, but some of the techniques discussed can be extended to higher frequencies. The subtile is perhaps a little unfair because whilst *RC* active filters are ousting the inductor at low frequencies, it would appear that for high-frequency work passive acoustic or mechanical resonators hold more promise than active filters.

Sensitivity and Q

It was pointed out by R. C. Foss (Plessey) that some con-figurations of active filter were no more complex than some present-day integrated circuits which are available quite cheaply in the U.S.A. There were problems, of course, and in a common type of active filter (using high gain amplifiers) the sensitivity (of Q, mainly) to component variations and tolerances was a major headache, particularly for integrated circuits. However, the situation was somewhat eased by the fact that resistor ratios can be maintained fairly accurately-to better than 1%-and gain was a commodity relatively easy to come by. Gain is important, of course, because the Q of an RC active filter is proportional to the square root of gain. For example, for a \hat{Q} of 100 with a stability of 5%, the required gain is over 100 dB. A relation connecting these quantities has been derived by McVey1 and is $Q_{max} = \sqrt{A\delta}$ where Q_{max} represents the maximum Q (quality factor) resulting from an amplifier gain of A, and δ is the maximum permissible departure of Q from its required value $(\triangle Q_{max}/Q)$. (For some applications Dr. Foss felt that this relation was more appropriate than that giving the limiting value of $Q_{max} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt[3]{4}$ since a circuit operating with this would be unduly sensitive to variation in the unstabilized loop gain.)

Broadly speaking two general approaches to the synthesis of RC active filters to give desired transfer functions have been recognized since the early 1950's. One uses R and C elements, with amplifiers (of very high gain) as the active elements, and the other uses negative impedance converters (n.i.cs) as the active elements to provide simulated inductance. A third, less common, approach is referred to later.

R. J. A. Paul (University College of North Wales) out-

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lined a new synthesis technique using amplifiers with voltage gains of 2 (and also -1 in some cases) and oncport or two-terminal RC networks. This is described in detail in a recent paper². The method also permits the realization of transfer functions with adjustable coefficients.

A. G. J. Holt and J. I. Sewell (University of Newcasile-upon-Tyne) described a method employing multiple-loop feedback and a single operational amplifier, based upon what is known as node introduction in a 2×2 admittance matrix—a procedure which involves a substantial amount of matrix algebra. Two approaches for obtaining circuits to represent both voltage and current-inversion n.i.cs using high-gain amplifiers were outlined by A. G. J. Holt and J. Carey. Dr. Holt pointed out that while designs for active filters using high-gain operational amplifiers were made stable with a welldefined gain by feedback, n.i.cs not using such high-gain amplifiers tend to be somewhat dependent on transistor characteristics.

R.R.E. approach

The Royal Radar Establishment was represented in force—four out of the ten papers read were from Malvern —by P. J. Baxındall, F. E. J. Girling, E. F. Good and R. L. Ford. Mr. Baxandall discussed generally various active filters developed at R.R.B. including symmetrical twin-T feedback types (the normal twin-T network is not exactly symmetrical but is made so by addition of two series RC chains), integrator-plus-lag and two-integrator types. He stressed the advantages in avoiding mathematical complexity as much as possible and maintained that comparatively simple, and perhaps more familiar.

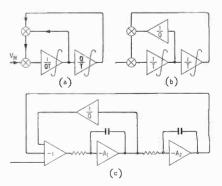
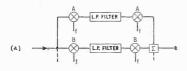


Fig. 1. A two-integrator type of active RC filter, requiring only (wo reactances.

techniques could be used to obtain the same results as with some of the more sophisticated methods.

A series LCR circuit may be simulated by providing three voltages with the same phase relationship as the voltages across the L, C and R elements. Girling showed how two integrators plus feedback could be arranged to give these voltages with respect to a common earth. The ratio V_R/V_L was equal to R/pL_3 in operator notation, hence V_R could be obtained from V_L by integration. Similarly V_C could be obtained from V_R by integration. Within the clearly required and was derived by feedback from $V_L = V_{in} - (V_R + V_C)$. This system could be interpreted as shown in Fig. 1(a), but since it was not easy to adjust two integrators separately the arrangement of Fig. 1(b) was adopted. (To achieve the correct signs four amplifiers would be required.) Such a system might appear as Fig. 1(c), requiring only two reactances. A simple modification was described by which corrections could be made for the integrating amplifier gains. With this approach any second-order transfer function could be provided, and such units could be used to produce factors of higher-order functions. Mr. Girling stated that high Q values and good stability could be so obtained and also both frequency and Q could be independently varied.

Good described a general second-order active filter based on a single amplifier and the balanced twin-T network plus an additional RC branch, The circuit makes an economical building block for higher-order filters and can provide low-pass, tuned circuit, high-pass or notch response. Even though this type of active filter





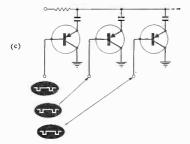


Fig. 2. The basis of the n-path, digital or sampled data type of active filter.



Fig. 3. The low-pass function is translated in n-path filters to a band-pass function centred about frequency f.

is more sensitive to component variations it is well suited to some applications.

A form of active filter was outlined by Ford in which integrators replaced the reactive elements used in passive LC ladder networks. One advantage of this technique is the ease with which bandwidth and centre frequency can be made continuously variable by a voltage-controlled switching technique.

N-path filters

The third type of active filter referred to earlier is the *n*-path filter, which is also known as a digital filter or sampled-data filter. The essential difference between this type and preceding types is that operation is dependent on non-linear active elements rather than the usual linear elements. The *n*-path filter falls in the general category of time-varying circuits. Basic work in this field was done in the 1940's and interest was stimulated again in 1960³ mainly because this method allows sensitivity and high-Q problems to be overome.

A. Ř. Owens (University College of North Wales) and R. K. P. Galpin (A.E. I.), gave separate papers describing such filters. Basically, a low-pass filter function is arranged using passive elements only. N identical lowpass filters are arranged in parallel, each operating between input and output modulators.

The general case is shown in Fig. 2(a), where the modulators (multipliers) A, B, ... are supplied with suitably phased sine-waves of frequency f. (A particular case was referred to in which only two paths are required, the functions supplied to A and B being in phase quadrature.) The property of interest is that a band-pass transfer function is obtained which is a translated version of the low-pass characteristic and centred about the frequency f (Fig. 3).

A particular system of interest was described in which the modulating functions were achieved by the use of a synchronous switch, operating at the frequency f, as shown in Fig. 2(b). Fig. 2(c) shows partly how this may be accomplished. Tuning of such a filter was by simply varying the frequency f. By the use of such techniques Q's in the order of thousands can be obtained and centre frequencies of hundreds of kc/s are quite feasible.

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 Active networks synthesis using one-port RC networks ", R. J. A. Paul, Proc.I.E.E., January 1966.

3. "An alternative approach to the realization of network

In an anti-matter approach to the reaction of network transfer functions: the *n*-path filter ", L. E. Franks and I. W. Sandberg, B.S.T.f., September 1960.

European Station Chart

UNFOLDED copies of the chart showing the operating frequencies of Europe's long-wave and medium-wave broadcasting stations which was included in last month's issue, are obtainable from our Publishing Dept, price 2s including postage and packing.

Low-impedance Tape Pre-amplifier

By R. HIRST

THE output from a tape head is more often than not treated as a voltage output to be fed into a substantially high impedance. If the output voltage is monitored when replaying from a standard reference tape, at a speed of 33 in/sec with a constant current recording, we arrive at the shape of Fig. 1. This is a curve familiar to most engineers. Normally the pre-amplifier would be of high impedance, the compensation taking the form of a low-frequency boost "mirroring" the curve of Fig. 1. The use of a high impedance presents a difficulty in maintaining good signal-to-noise ratio and is also conducive to hum pick-up. As transistors are basically low-impedance, current-operated devices, they appear at first sight an incompatible match to replay head characteristics, as normally presented, i.e., as an opencircuit e.m.f.

Advantage may, however, be taken of the change in reactance with frequency characteristic below 1 kc/s. If the magnetic flux in the toroid is constant and a low enough resistance R is placed in series with L (Fig. 2a) the current through R will remain relatively constant. This in itself is not quite so, as the d.c. resistance (r) of the coil L (Fig. 2b) determines that the low-frequency current response is down by 3 dB when $R + r = X_L$.

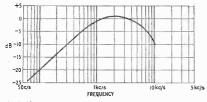


Fig. 1. Playback characteristic from 140 μ s ref. tape at $3\frac{3}{4}$ in/sec.

Replacing R by a transistor in the common-base configuration is the basis of the circuit, shown in Fig. 3. (The input impedance is equal to $30/I_a + r_{bb'}$, where I is in mA, for a post allop-diffused device).

Input stage

- (a) high frequency cut-off
- (b) low noise
- (c) low leakage (typically 1µA)
- (e) low rbb'

An I_c of 3 mÅ had been chosen for low-noise operation. Under this condition, the imput resistance is about 100 Ω . In order to reduce the impedance further, it would have been necessary to increase I_{ac} thus detracting from the low-noise operating point.

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Robert Hirst, who recently joined Dictaphone Ltd. where he is working with the research and development team on closed-circuit systems, was previously a senior engineer with Newmarket Transistors Ltd. He is 31.

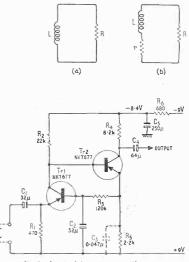
This low I_e is also advantageous in allowing a large collector load (22 k Ω) to be used, so that the voltage gain of Tr1 is substantial:—

$$\frac{R_L}{R_{in}} = \frac{22 \times 10^3}{10^2} = 220$$
 approximately.

Should this be fed into a conventional groundedemitter stage with an input impedance of $1 \pm \Omega$ then R_{\pm} would be modified to 950 Ω and the voltage gain modified to 950/100 = 9.5 times.

Second stage

In order to make use of the voltage gain of Tr1, a grounded-emitter stage was used with an un-bypassed R_e .





A reasonably high-beta transistor (about 100) was used so that the load presented to Tr1 is around 220 kU (β , R_c) the shunt effect of R3 in series with C2, across R5, being negligible. This value of input resistance was sufficiently high to prevent any appreciable loading of Tr1 collector load.

The voltage gain of Tr2 would normally have been about 100, but this is modified by the unbypassed emitter resistor to approximately—:

$$\frac{R_L}{R_e} = \frac{8.2 \times 10^n}{2.2 \times 10^3} = 3.7.$$

In order to check the frequency response of the preamplifier (less C3) a 1 H tope head in series with the input was fed from a 10 Ω source, the generator voltage being constant at 10 mV. (The response is shown in Fig. 4.)

As the C.C.I.R. play-back curve at $3\frac{3}{2}$ in/sec indicates an RC time constant of 140 µs (Fig. 4) a further C was connected across R5 (C3, dotted in Fig. 3), so that the amplifier turnever point was approximately 1.5 kc/s, this being the point where the actual frequency response was 3 dB below the required response (see Fig. 4). The value of C3 was then calculated so that the amplifier gain was increased by 3 dB at 1.5 kc/s, this being when $X_{G2} = R_{ge}$. Since $f_g = 1.5$ kc/s and $X_{C2} = R_g = 2.2$ kΩ, then:—

$$C(\mu F) = \frac{10^{\circ}}{2\pi f_o X_C} \approx 0.047.$$

This produced the final curve of Fig. 5 curve B. (The peculiar small rise in frequency at 8 kc/s and then the resultant gradual fall as the frequency increased was due to the loading of Tr1 collector load, as the reactance of C3 in parallel with R5 modified the input impedance of Tr2. At 15 kc/s, $X_{ca} = 212 \Omega$, and

$$R_{in} = \frac{\beta \cdot X_{C3}R_{e}}{\sqrt{X_{C3}^{2} + R_{e}^{3}}} \approx \beta \cdot X_{c3} \approx 20 \text{ k}\Omega.)$$

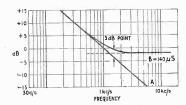


Fig. 4. Curve A shows response of pre-amplifier without C3. B shows the required output with time-constant of 140 μ s.

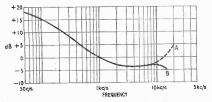


Fig. 5. Response of pre-omplifier including C3 from 10 \oplus source in series with 1H tape head.

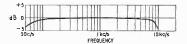


Fig. 6. Response of pre-amplifier to $3\frac{3}{4}$ in/sec 140 µs ref. tape.

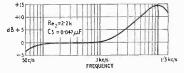


Fig. 7. Response of pre-amplifier when measured from a constant voltage source.

Without this loading of Tr1 collector, the treble response curve would have continued rising (Fig. 5, curve A). However, the decrease of R_{in} at high frequencies helps to reduce high-frequency recording bias pick-up when the pre-amplifier was used in a three-head system and also when used as a low-impedance microphone pre-amplifier on record.

D.C. conditions

The d.c. conditions are relatively standard but careful thought had to be given to the design, so that the following conditions were met.

- (a) V_{CE} of Tr1 approximately 1V, for low noise considerations.
- (b) I_C of Tr1 to be small for low noise; also to accommodate a large collector load to implement high voltage gain.
- (c) Collector load and emitter resistor of Tr2 to be a favourable ratio for gain considerations.
- (d) R, of Tr2 to be large enough to :-
 - (i) effect high input impedance.
 - (ii) provide a direct voltage for feedback purposes. (iii) be complementary with C to provide adequate
- treble lift.
 (c) R3 to be large enough to obviate loading of R5 and yet sufficient to compensate for temperature

variation. As a result of this the pre-amplifier will accept transistors with a beta between 80 and 180 without any modifications. As this range was thought to be substantial no further measurements were made to accommodate lower betas, although a 220 kΩ potentiometer in place of R3 and setting Tr2 collector to 4.5V would ensure that almost any transistor may be used in Tr1 position, even down to a beta of 15.

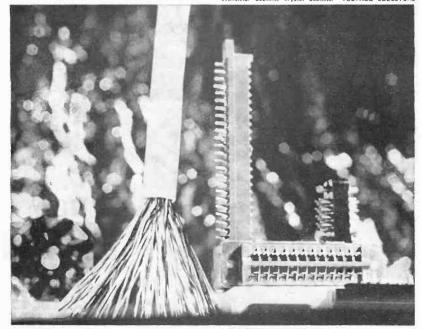
The curves shown in Figs. 5 and 6 did not measurably alter in the temperature range $15^{\circ}C-45^{\circ}C$. Fig. 7 shows the response of the pre-amplifier when fed from a constant voltage source (e.g. low-impedance microphone) this could quite well be compatible with the treble-lift response required in the record position of a tape recorder operating at $3\frac{3}{4}$ in/sec, thus possibly obviating a necessity for compensation switching when used as a replay or record pre-amplifier.

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3–Random Events and Variability

By D. A. BELL,* M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D., M.I.E.E., F.Inst.P.

Question: "What is the similarity between the number of Prussian soldiers kicked to death by horses in the years from 1875 to 1894 and the shot noise in a thermionic value?"

Answer: "Both phenomena can be described by Poisson distributions."

THE Poisson distribution is often described as the distribution applicable to "rare events," but the two examples given above indicate dramatically that the word " rare " is meaningless unless a time scale is attached. An event is rare in the Poisson sense if two conditions are satisfied. Firstly, it must be possible to choose elementary intervals of time such that the probability of more than one event occurring in such an interval is negligibly small. This is what is meant by " rare events," but the appropriate elementary interval of time might be a day for the Prussian soldiers and 10⁻²⁴ second for the thermionic valve. Secondly, the (small) probability of an event must be the same for all equal intervals of time. These conditions can be expressed by saying that the events occur individually and randomly: individually because we have ruled out the possibility of more than one occurring simultaneously; and randomly because the probability of an event is the same for all intervals of time.

Deriving the Poisson formula

The formula for the Poisson distribution can be derived as follows: there are two ways in which exactly n events can have happened, in total time t-dt: either n had already happened at time t and none has happened in dt, or n-1 had happened up to t and one in dt. If the probability of an event is a per unit time (and therefore

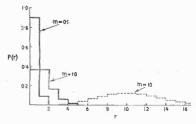


Fig. 1. Full lines, Poisson distributions for m = 0.1 and m = 1; dotted line for m = 10.

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the probability of no event is 1-a and P(n,t) stands for the probability of exactly *n* events in time *t*, then $P(n,t+dt)=(1-a)dt \cdot P(n,t)+adt \cdot P(n-1,t) \cdot \dots \cdot (1)$ This can be treated as a differential equation in time:

$$\frac{d}{dt} P(n,t) = \frac{\text{Limit}}{dt \to 0} \frac{P(n,t+dt) - P(n,t)}{dt}$$

 $= -aP(n,t) + aP(n-1,t) \qquad (2)$ The relationship (2) is satisfied if the probability of exactly *n* events after lapse of time *t* is given by

 $P(n,t) = c^{-\alpha t} (ut)^n/n!$

or more generally, the probability of exactly r events when the average number would be m is given by

Note that time is not necessarily the variable involved, and the Poisson distribution is also important in inspection by sampling. Suppose the average defect rate in a certain component is 8 per 1,000, then what are the chances of finding 0, 1 or 2 defective specimens in a box containing a gross? The average risk per component is 8/1,000, so the average or "expected" number of defective components per box of 144 is 144×8/1,000 = 1-152; and this is the value to be given to *m* in formula (3). Putting r=0, 1 and 2 in turn, and remembering that $r^0=1$ and 0[=1, the values of the probabilities are found to be: P(0)=0316; P(1)=0.364; P(2)=0.210. Since these three probabilities add up to 0.890, subtraction from unity shows that the probability of finding more than two defections.

tive components in a gross, i.e. $\sum_{r=2}^{\infty} P(r)$, is 0.11. Tables are

available† of the terms in the Poisson distribution (3) for various values of m and r and of the "summed Poisson distribution," $\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} P(r)$, for various values of m

and x. Fig. 1 shows the Poisson distributions for m=0.1, 1 and 10. The Poisson distribution for m=10 has been re-drawn to a larger scale in Fig. 2, and a corresponding Gaussian distribution superimposed on it. The two distributions are fairly similar, and in the limit as *m* becomes large the Poisson becomes identical with a Gaussian distribution. Remembering that the condition for Poisson to be applicable is not that events should be infrequent but rather that they should occur individually at random, there is no reason why *m* should not be large: returning to the example of thermionic emission, a current of 1-6mA corresponds to an average of 10⁷ electrons per nanosecond, so *m* in this case is likely to be large for any practicable time interval.

In Fig. 2 we said that " a corresponding Gaussian was superimposed on the Poisson ": how, then, do we pick

^{*}University of Hull.

[†]In both Fry and Burington and May as listed in the bibliography last month. More extensive tables are given by E. C. Molina in "Poissons exponential binomial limit," Yan Nostrand, 1942.

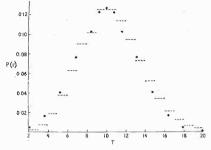


Fig. 2. Comparison of Poisson and Gaussian distributians. Dotted steps: Poisson with m=10; points: Gaussian with x=10 and $\sigma=\sqrt{10}.$

the parameters of the Gaussian to correspond with the Poisson? The characteristics of a probability distribution can be summed up by its position along the axis, its spread, and its shape, the first two being definable by a single number each while the shape is more complex.

At this point it is desirable to recapitulate the meaning and purpose of a "probability distribution." Suppose we measure accurately the resistances of a large number of carbon composition resistors of nominally 1kΩ resistance, and for the sake of illustration let us make the rather doubtful assumption that the values will be spread at random round the nominal according to the "normal law of errors," i.e. a Gaussian distribution. If we measure on a bridge using a decade resistance box, the values will not be spread continuously in the mathematical sense, but will be grouped in " classes " of extent corresponding to the smallest step on the decade box. But even if the decade box goes down to steps of 0.1 Ω we may decide to use steps of 10Ω as our classes, both because differences of less than 1% are of little significance in this class of resistor and because one needs as many as possible in each class to get a smooth distribution (" to minimize the fluctuations due to sampling" is the formal statement); and in order to obtain a sufficient number in each class without making an excessive number of measurements in total, one must restrict the number of classes.

Probabilities of classes

The values will occur in random sequence, but hopefully when we count them up by class at the end there will be most in the classes 990 to 999 and 1,000 to 1,009, with decreasing numbers in the outer classes and only the odd one or two below 800 or above 1,199. (Note that the classes run from .. 10 to .. 09 so that they are mutually exclusive and there is no doubt about placing the .. 10 value in its proper class if measurements are taken to a higher accuracy. To make the distribution exactly higher accuracy. symmetrical about 1,000 one would have to have a central group of 995.00 to 1,004.99 but this would not arise naturally from a Wheatstone bridge with decade adjustments). If the number in each class is divided by the total number, this gives the fraction in a particular class or the probability of that class. A histogram displaying the probabilities of the classes corresponding to successive values of the variable therefore represents a probability distribution; and if the variable is continuous it is possible by reducing the range of a class—narrowing the columns in the histogram—to approach in the limit a continuous probability distribution curve.

The obvious means of identifying the position of the distribution along the variable axis (resistance) is to take the value of the class which occurs most frequently, and this value is known as the *mode*. This is easy, since no further data-processing is required after counting the number in each class; but it is inefficient since it discards all data falling outside the one class having the highest frequency. In practice one may arrive at a situation like that shown in Fig. 3(a). With modest numbers the class frequencies do not fall exactly on a smooth curve, and one would like to interpolate the curve shown dotted, but the mode automatically selects the one largest peak. Even if the curve is smooth it may be skew (asymmetric) as shown in Fig. 3(b), and the mode is then towards one side of the distribution.

The simplest measure of position using all the data is the mean, and for symmetrical curves the mean and mode coincide. But for skew curves they signify different things: the mode is the position of the peak but the mean indicates the position of the centre of gravity. A third measure of position is the *median*. This is the value of the variable such that equal numbers of objects have values greater and less than the median. The median is particularly useful when the members of the population are considered in ranking order: e.g. in a class list the student in the middle has the median mark, but this need not be equal to the average mark.

Mean values

If we have a collection of objects having various values of x, we find the mean value of x for this collection by multiplying each value of x by the number of objects having that value, adding together all such products, and dividing by the total number of objects. But in a probability distribution function the individual numbers have already been divided by the total number, so as to give the fraction of the population having any specified value of x. Therefore the mean value of x is $\overline{x} = \Sigma_x P(x)$ for discontinuous distributions like the binomial or Poisson, or $\int xP(x)dx$ for continuous distributions like the Gaussian. If P(x) is likened to a set of weights or forces distributed at various distances from the origin of the system.

Of the various possible measures of spread or dispersion, the variance (and its square root, the standard deviation) is by far the most generally used. It follows from the definition of the mean that the average distance of all members of the population from the mean is zero; but the mean-square distance is always a positive quantity, which is called the variance and denoted by σ^z , and the r.m.s. value σ is called the standard deviation. In the Gaussian or normal-law-of-errors distribution, 68.26% of the area under the curve lies between limits $\pm \sigma$ about the mean; so these limits are rather wider than the so-called "probable error" which refers to points at $\pm 0.6745\sigma$ such that half the area under the curve is between these points.

A good deal of labour is involved in computing the variance, and for a rapid estimate of dispersion one might look at the *range* of a sample, i.e. the difference between the largest and the smallest value in the sample. For example, statistical quality control (usually called simply "Quality Control") is a technique of using samples

drawn from production which is either too large in quantity for 100% inspection or such that testing involves destruction (e.g. testing the speed of a photographic emulsion). One deduces the probable characteristics of the bulk production from measurements on small samples, and it is obviously desirable to have the answer quickly so that faulty production can be stopped or corrected. Is it possible to take a handful out of a bin of nominally similar resistors, and use the difference between the highest and lowest resistances found in the handful as a measure of the variability of the whole batch? Under certain conditions it is, but this method involves a dilemma. The general rule is that large numbers or large samples are necessary to secure statistical reliability, yet the larger the sample taken from a given population the greater the range is likely to be. Considering a Gaussian distribution, the most probable values are near the mean, and these are the ones we shall usually get in a small sample; but in a very large sample we may get the odd one differing from the mean by more than 30, since this has a probability of about 1 in 500.

The successful method is therefore to take a small sample (less than 20 individuals in each), determine the range R in this sample, and then improve the statistical reliability by taking a number of such samples, finding the range in each, and evaluating \overline{R} , the mean of R over all the samples. Details will be found in text books on quality control, but one of the best presentations is to be found in B.S.600: "The Application of Statistical Methods to Industrial Standardization and Quality Control," by E. S. Pearson, published by the British Standards Institution. The standard deviation may be derived from the mean range by the formula

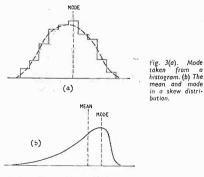
$$\sigma = k_n R$$

where k_n is a multiplier depending on the number of units in a sample. For example, for n = 2, 5 and 10, the values of k, are 0.8862, 0.4299 and 0.3249.

Returning to the more theoretical aspect, the variance is the second moment about the mean. Moments about the mean are always denoted by μ , while moments about another point, such as the origin, may be denoted by μ' or by an entirely different symbol such as v, so the first and second moments may be tabulated as follows:

$\mu_1 =$	0	(1)
$\mu'_{1} =$	mean	(ii)
$\mu_{2} =$	variance $=\sigma^2$	(iii)
$\mu'_{2} =$	$\mu_2 + (\mu'_1)^2$	(iv)

The last relation is identical with the rule of parallel



0

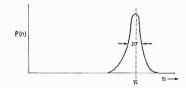


Fig. 4. Mean and standard deviation of rate of transit of electrons through a thermionic valve correspond to d.c. and r.m.s. a.c. combonents of current;

axes in mechanics; and the variance could be found without evaluating the distance of each point from the mean by transposing (iv) to read

 $\mu_2 = \mu_2' - (\mu_1')^2$ Usually μ' is not then taken relative to the true origin, but relative to a convenient point which will simplify calculation, e.g. the whole number nearest to the mean. μ_1 is then the distance of the mean from this arbitrary reference point.

Specifying curve shape

The remaining consideration is the shape of the curve, and this can be partly defined by specifying the skewness and the kurtosis. Skewness is obvious-the degree of asymmetry between the two sides of the curve-and kurtosis indicates whether the distribution function issharply peaked (like the resonance curve of a single tuned circuit) or flat-topped (like the resonance curve of a critically coupled pair); and both these characteristics can be quantitatively specified in terms of the various moments of the distribution. All the odd moments about the mean would vanish for a symmetrical distribution, so conversely the third moment should give a measure of skewness; and to normalize the measure relative to the spread the coefficient of skewness is defined as $\gamma_1 =$ μ_{π}/σ^3 (There is also Pearson's measure of skewness (mean-mode) (a.) Similarly the kurtosis is $\beta_2 = \mu_1/a^4$. Since the Gaussian distribution is for many purposes a standard, and has a kurtosis of exactly 3, the behaviour of other distributions is sometimes described by the "excess kurtosis" which is $\gamma_2 = \mu_4/\sigma^4 - 3$.

Two distributions which have equal values of mean, standard deviation, skewness and kurtosis must be pretty similar, but they need not be identical. However, specification of the mean and all the moments μ_{23} , μ_{33} , μ_{43} up to the highest which has a significant value will exactly define the distribution. An important property of variances is that if the random variations in the quantities x and y are uncorrelated, the variance of their sum is the sum of the individual variances: if z =x + y, then $\sigma_z^2 = \sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y$

Now let us apply some of this to the noise component of a simple thermionic current; consisting of n electrons per second. The mean current is ne where e is the charge on each electron. Hence if we draw the Poisson distribution of the rate of electron flow as in Fig. 4, the mean value \overline{n} gives a measure of the mean current which would be indicated, for example, by a moving coil meter. The spread of the curve indicates that the instantaneous current will be sometimes greater and sometimes less

[‡]The current is treated as temperature-limited to avoid the complications of space-charge smoothing, and electron transit-time is ignored.

than the mean; and it indicates *how often* a particular value of current will be found but not *when*.

We know from experience, and could deduce from the random nature of the phenomenon, that the various values occur in random sequence and so produce the familiar spikey noise waveform shown in Fig. 5(a). If the waveform is produced on a cathode-ray tube and a narrow slit is placed in front of it, the amount of light passing through the slit will be proportional to the frequency with which the waveform departs so far from the mean, and if the slit is moved across the trace this frequency should vary in accordance with the P(n) shown in Fig. 4. This can be verified by placing a photocell behind the slit as shown in Fig. 5(b) and plotting the photocell current against slit position. But in centering the trace on the screen, i.e. placing the mean on the zero mark of our scale, we have in electrical terms suppressed the d.c. component and the noise deflection represents the a.c. component. The latter is to be measured by its r.m.s. value, which is none other than the standard deviation of the statistical distribution.

If two thermionic currents are added, the variances will be added, or in electrical terms the mean square noise currents will add. Since the constituent currents are no longer distinguishable after they have been added, any current could be divided into hypothetical components; and it follows that the mean-square noise current is linearly proportional to the mean current or d.c. component.

Rule-of-thumb for variance

The Poisson distribution has the singular property that its variance is always equal to its mean. This is the origin of a rule-of-thumb that in a statistical phenomenon involving a large number, the variation in the number is likely to be of the order of the square-root of the average number—a rule which is exact if the Poisson distribution applies. If \bar{n} is the mean rate of arrival of electrons, the mean current is $\bar{n}w$ where e is the charge of an electron. Let Δn be a fluctuation in n so that $e\Delta n$ is a fluctuation in current. Then the man-square noise current is $I^2 = e^2(\Delta n)^2$. But $(\Delta n)^2$ is the variance of n

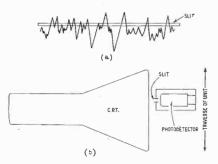


Fig. 5(a). Noise waveform, with slit for detecting the occurrence of a particulor level in the distribution. (b) Arrangement of cathadray tube, slit and photodetector. Light passing through the slit falls on a photomultiplier, and the whole measuring unit can be traversed across the tube face as indicated by the double-ended arrow.

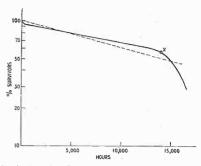


Fig. 6. Logorithm of percentage survivors of thermionic valves plotted against time. Point X can be regarded as the end of useful valve life. The broken-line curve represents a uniform random failure rate.

and from the property of the Poisson distribution must be equal to \overline{n} .

 $\therefore I^2 = \overline{n}e^2 = \overline{i}e$

The additional mathematical manipulation needed to obtain the answer in the form of a spectrum can be found in text-books on noise and the result is

 $I^2 df = 2i e df$

where $I^2 df$ is the mean-square noise current as measured in a narrow bandwidth df.

If Poisson had been alive today he would no doubt have worked on the statistics of fatal accidents on the roads rather than those of equine accidents to cavalrymen. The other modern application is to "reliability" and in terms of reliability of passenger transport vehicles and their associated traffic control systems, reliability of electronic systems will have some relationship to accident probabilities if human error can be substantially eliminated. There is a long range of time-some thousands of hours for thermionic valves and tens of thousands of hours or more for solid-state devices-over which electronic apparatus does not seem to wear out; it just has a small risk of " death by misadventure " which is the same throughout this long range of time. But a small but uniform probability of an event in any time interval dt is the basis of the Poisson distribution, so these random failures follow a Poisson distribution. If the failure risk is constant, the number of failures is proportional to the number of items exposed to the risk. Hence the rate of occurrence of failures at any time in a large group is proportional to the number surviving up to that point, and the decay in numbers is therefore exponential:

N=N_e-at

The mean life of a single item is 1/a and in a system containing N items the mean time before one of them fails is 1/Na.

Mean time between failures

In a system which is repaired when a failure occurs, so that N is constant, the mean time to the next failure will be the same, so 1/Na is also the mean time between failures (m.t.b.f.). Unfortunately the *mean* in m.t.b.f. indicates the mean over an ensemble, either of many systems or of the same system on many occasions. Therefore,

when dealing with any single system, e.g., the instrumentlanding equipment on a particular aeroplane, one will probably want the m.t.b.f. to be much greater than the operating life: this is because a single sample time before failure may be either greater or less than the m.t.b.f.

The constant failure risk of the Poisson law never applies exactly and departures from it indicate some systematic fault which should be capable of elimination. For example, instead of the dotted straight line in Fig. 6 which represents a uniform random failure rate, thermionic valves often show a sharp initial fall, a long constant slope, and then an increasing slope at the end. The early failures of valves are usually the result of latent mechanical defects such as cracks due to strain glass envelopes or imperfect welds; and the increasing failure rate after a long time represents wearing out, e.g. cathode exhaustion by evaporation or barium or by poisoning. It is logical to regard the point X as the end of useful life, and in the Poisson regime preceding this point there is no advantage in replacing a valve: a new valve will be just as likely to fail as the old one, or in fact more likely unless it has been aged through the early-failure period before being put into use. Any attempt at preventive maintenance must therefore depend on detecting some symptom of wear-out, such as decline in maximum emission of a thermionic valve or increase in leakage current I_{CO} of a transistor. Components in general and solid-state devices usually do not show such a clear-cut three-part characteristic, but the plot of logarithm of percentage survivors against time will show a slight curvature indicating a failure rate which eithet increases or decreases with time. An analytical expression which is often applicable is the Weibull formula, which may be put in the form

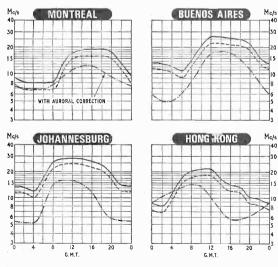
 $N = N_c \exp(-at)^{*}$

where the exponent w is greater or less than unity for failures rates increasing or decreasing with time.

However, in most electronic systems (such as computers) the failures will be repaired; and therefore the m.t.b.f. is more important than the survival rate. There is some evidence that in computer installations there may be a clustering of faults which will show up as a different kind of departure from the Poisson distribution. Two possible causes of this clustering are: (a) that an intermittent fault may not be cleared by the first remedial action, and so will reappear and be reported as another fault repeatedly until the correct remedy has been found; or (b) that the maintenance activity has disturbed other components and so provoked additional faults.

So it was perhaps a lucky coincidence that life tests on thermionic valves provided a very good illustration of a Poisson distribution of failures; the more reliable components used now have failure characteristics which are both more complex and more difficult to determine because the times involved are so long.

H. F. PREDICTIONS - MARCH



WIRELESS WORLD, MARCH 1966

MEDIAN STANDARD MILE OPTIMUM TRAFFIC FREQUENCY ----- LOWEST USABLE H F

The prediction curves show the median standard MUF, optimum traffic frequency and the lowest usable frequency (LUF) for reception in this country. The MUF is, by definition, the frequency at which communication should be possible for 50% of the time. Satisfactory communication will, of course, he possible slightly above the MUF, but only for smaller percentages of time. The optimum traffic frequency is usually taken as 85% of the MUF. Unlike the standard MUF, the LUF is closely dependent upon such factors as transmitter power, aerials, local noise level and the type of modulation. The LUF curves shown are those drawn by Cable and Wireless Ltd. for commercial telegraphy and assume the use of transmitters of several kilowatts and aerials of the rhombic type.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Editor does not necessarily endorse opinions expressed by his correspondents

"British Made"

YOUR Editorial (October, 1965) and the subsequent rash of letters would have us believe that there are no hi-fit television sets on the market; this may be the case with sets of British manufacture. Your edition for December proves the absence of advanced design car radios; not a single set being capable of receiving v.h.f. How many audio appliances are there available from British sources equipped with reverberation, I wonder.

All these refinements are available through various foreign agencies, at reasonable prices. For instance, my 19 in television set (a medium-priced Japanese model) is equipped with a 10 in bass speaker and a 3 in tweeter crossover network with tone controls.

When will the British manufacturer wake up to the fact that we are being left behind and that what might have suited "Gran" just will not gell with the modern minded?

Singapore.

E. H. DAVIES

Integrated Circuits Discussion

I FEAR that in publishing in the January issue such an interesting, but rather restricted and misleading discussion on integrated circuits, you may well stir up a horner's nest. Perhaps this was your intention!

Integrated electronics as a new art is not merely the use of standard, mass-produced, "not quite right for our application," circuits put together to make systems.

It is an activity in which, at one extreme, a single technology can be used to produce similar components in connected groups, and at the other, where a variety of technologies and materials are unified to make multiple functions.

The unification has barely begun. To many working in the field, the "writing on the wall" is plain; one may list the basic requirements of electronic circuitry and realize that resistive paths, conducting paths, dielectrics, magnetics, cryogenics, and semi-conducting junctions are ultimately more likely to achieve a successful "housing development" on passive substrates rather than semiconductors.

Further, a simple truth languishes little-heeded in Mr. Lawton's statement :—"In present day practice, 90 % of all circuitry used in the electronics industry is analogue."

For this 90 %, evaporated and screen-printed metal and insulating "integrated circuit" films on glass or ceramic have already assumed great importance. The 1965 sales value of film circuits in the U.S.A. was double that of Mr. Padwick's little pellets! (*sic*).

Mr. Flack and the entertainment and professional parts of the industry will soon be able to buy a "brick" of ten stable, reliable integrated film resistors/capacitors for a fraction more than they now pay for one component.

Certainly semiconductor integrated circuits will achieve a miniscule inroad into the analogue field; perhaps more where miniaturization is important But how does the digital field look today? During a very recent visit to the U.S.A., I was told that the largest computer manufacturer in the world was ordering more than 100 million film circuits in 1966/7, and that other large manufacturers in the field are following suit (I saw first hand evidence of the latter).

For an expensive base material like silicon the process currently used by most manufacturers seems very wasteful. Nearly 50% of the ingot (it costs about 8s per gram) is lost in slicing, lapping and etching operations. Of the parts actually used to make circuits, only the top 20 microns of a 100 micron thick chip are required; the rest is both thermal and electrical embarrasment. To cap this, average overall yields run at about 15%; though many will feel this figure optimistic except for simple circuits produced in large quantity. The idea is good bur "state of the art" execution is poor.

Only the most primitive natives still fashion canoes by chiselling out logs!

Engineers accept the logic that it can be more economic to put several components made by a unified technology into one package. Yet if an "active" component technique is bent to produce inferior and/or expensive "passive" components—as often appears to be the case—the logic no longer applies.

For a variety of reasons the passive components used either in the silicon, or over the passivating oxide, have tolerance and stability problems. Some of these arise from sheer small size and can be readily eliminated only by increasing area, and hence price.

Resistors and capacitors in available monolithic semiconductor integrated circuits tend to exhibit poor electrical isolation, poor linearity, comparative lack of stability, lack of space for power dissipation, lack of close tolerance ability and high temperature coefficients and be high priced.

On the reliability issue it appears that the accepted improvement for digital semiconductor integrated circuits does not necessarily apply to the analogue ones. Analogue circuits are far more sensitive to parametric drift.

It should not be inferred from this letter that I am of the opinion that semiconductor integrated circuits as we now know them are poor devices. Far from it; the message is simply that there is a strong probability that they will be priced out of large areas of the market by improved integration techniques among their humbler brethren—the passive components.

The techniques most likely to succeed in the long run are those most suitable for component and circuit definition by computer control. In this respect one may forecast that this year, Company A will be able to feed punched tape into its Telex machine and directly control a slave pattern generator in Company B, hundreds of miles away. This will make a film integrated circuit within a few seconds—with resistors and capacitors accurate to $\pm0.5\%$ or better.

I hazard a guess that by 1970 in the 90 % application, we shall mainly have each passive and active component rechnology producing integrated groups of its own particular kind; and optimized for lowest price and best performance.

Finally, and with the greatest respect, W.W. will be

guilty of neglect if it imagines it has generated, from so learned a panel, an adequate discussion on integrated circuits-merely by dramatizing* the effect of silicon planar technology on 10 to 15 % of electronics. May I suggest that early in 1966 you reassemble your panel. Perhaps it could then be stiffened with experts† from the passive component fields and move on to discuss the more important aspects of integrated electronics, i.e. the 90 % and the longer-term implications.

D. BOSWELL (Manager, Film Circuit Unit). Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.,

Paignton.

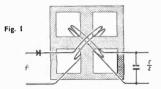
* It was not our intention to "dramatize."-ED. † Lest our choice of "experts" should again be criticized we suggest the discussion continues in the correspondence columns.-Eo.

"Magnetic Frequency Divider"

I READ with interest Mr. F. Butler's article "Magnetic Frequency Divider" in the January issue, and note that he ascribes this device to Rakov and Shumkov, who published a paper in 1965. In fact, to my own knowledge, the divider described was studied at length in this country some twelve years ago by B. W. Glover,¹ with whom I had many discussions regarding this and other forms of magnetic divider used for the production of both even and odd order sub-harmonics.

The circuit shown in Fig. 1 of Mr. Butler's article is exactly that which we classified as the "transductor" type of divider since almost any transductor could be used as a divider by connecting in the manner shown. Two identical transformers with primaries in series aiding and sccondaries in series opposition were often used to avoid the overwinding of two separate coils with one output winding which was regarded as the preferred method of construction for transductors.

Prior to Glover's work other forms of magnetic divider for the production of even-order sub-harmonics had been developed, first by MacCreary² and later by myself. All of these devices had the same basic requirements of diode input and capacitor output. MacCreary's original device used a lattice window type of magnetic core wound as shown in Fig. 1.

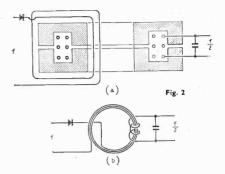


Two other forms of construction which were successfully developed by myself are shown in Fig. 2.

Fig. 2 (a) shows a magnetic toroid with a hollowedout channel in the centre, this channel containing a winding orthogonally disposed with reference to the second winding which was applied to the toroid in the normal way. Fig. 2 (b) shows a tape wound toroid in which the magnetic tape itself was used as one of the divider windings.

For those who may wish to experiment with any of these devices I would add that MacCreary Cross Valves can be most readily made by using double yoke laminations such as the Inter Service Pattern No. 524. If

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these laminations are inserted in the directions North, East, South, West cyclically the lattice window pattern will appear.

Experience with these devices has shown that, as Mr. Butler comments, the theory is very abstruse. As far as I can recollect no really satisfactory design mathematics were evolved and design was based on data obtained empirically. I have not yet had the opportunity of reading the Russian paper and it may be that the theory of operation is now fully understood.

F. R. Davey³ developed a divide-by-three system for the generation of 163 cycles ringing tone for G.P.O. telephone systems as long ago as 1943 using saturated magnetic cores. Transductor types of divider can also be used for production of odd sub-harmonics, particularly the third sub-harmonic, but are much more critical than the simple divide-by-two circuits. For the production of odd sub-harmonics the diode input circuit is not used.

The principal objection to the application of any of the forms of divider mentioned is that the drive power required is considerable, a point which Mr. Butler has emphasized.

I. W. MCPHERSON (Technical Manager)

Garnders Transformers Ltd. Somerford, Hants.

"Transductor Frequency Dividers," B. W. Glover, G.E.C. un-published report No. 51.104, 1954.
 "The Magnetic Cross Valve and its application to Sulfrequency Vol. 5 Generation," H. J. MacCreary, Proc. Nat. Electronics Cont., 3. "A Mines Frequence Converted for Kinging Surgionies," F R.

3. "A Mains Frequency Convertor for Ringing Supplies," F. R. Daves, Post Office Electrical Engineers Journal, Vol. 36, 1943.

The author replies :---

Mr. McPherson's letter is one of a number which have been received, all making the point that magnetic frequency dividers of one sort or another have been in use for many years. The correspondence shows that I was less than fair to the pioneer workers in this field and I welcome an opportunity to set the record straight.

Considering only the generic type of circuit shown in my Fig. 1, it is clear that there is nothing new in the binary divider described by Rakov and Shumkov, but their divide-by-four and divide-by-six circuits are new. At the same time, it must be pointed out that these modes are quite difficult to excite, although the simpler divider presents no such problems.

The MacCreary Cross Valve and the two circuits

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developed by Mr. McPherson are of particular interest and I would have welcomed a little more information about the performance, frequency range, drive power and suitability for transistor operation.

Another correspondent, Mr. N. G. Dobson, of York, also points out that the circuit of my Fig. 1 is exactly that of a low-frequency divider which has been used by the Post Office since 1959. Presumably this equipment is the same as, or is related to, that described by B. W. Glover in 1954.

Finally, I have received from Mr. J. C. Barton a reprint of his paper "Simple Core Scaling Circuits," published in Nuclear Instruments and Methods, Vol. 5, 1959, pp. 332-334. This describes a scale-of-two counter which also employs two saturable cores associated with diodes and capacitors. The two main windings are placed in the collector circuit of a transistor. A third (common) winding is connected between base and emitter, through a capacitor, the combination forming a species of blocking oscillator. Thus the cores themselves determine the duration of the current pulse which switches them. Mr. Barton's paper continues with a description of a scale-of-two circuit and concludes by discussing a high-speed scale-of-two circuit suitable for driving other identical stages.

All correspondents stress the complexity of the underlying theory and a study of the Soviet paper which I quoted will show how right they were to do so. This need not prevent the interested reader from developing a satisfactory divider by empirical means. An intelligent use of trial and error methods, backed by a qualitative understanding of the basic mode of operation, is enough to ensure success. The aim of my elementary descriptive treatment of the topic was to supply this need.

Cheltenham, Glos,

É. BUTLER

Topsional Stability and the Unipivot

THERE were two points in Mr. J. Walton's letter in the February issue which interested me greatly, but first I must say that although I accept without question the importance of rumble reduction, I cannot accept that the method advocated is necessarily the best. As far as I can see the only means of reducing rumble without risk of compromising some aspect of pickup performance is to tackle it near its source. One such method is to fix lumps of metal a strategic points to the underside of the motorboard. This has not the elegance of the anti-rumble pickup but it is effective and is a means which the amateur at least can quite easily use.

Unforunately, I did not see the article on the Hi-light arm and consequently it was most interesting to read that this pickup uses induced torsional motion to reduce vertical inertia.

It was also interesting to learn the effects of (presumably) small torsional movements on the stereo image as I had no exact idea as to what this might be. On hunch, I tried to limit tilt due to the arm "sticking" on its pivot to within $\pm 1^\circ$ from vertical so as to minimize any possible trouble this might cause. However, since any image displacement in this case would be more or less static, it may well be that greater tilts would be acceptable and the maximum pivot friction limit safely raised.

The reason for my attempting to prevent all torsional motion is that with an arm such as mine suspended close to its centroid on a low-friction pivot and relying on "dry" friction to limit "wobbles," there is hardly any alternative. One could juggle with the arm's reaction movement and/or pivot friction in order to permit torsional motion with warp accelerations greater than a predetermined value, but since the resultant wobbles would tend to occur at the arm's torsional resonance rather than the warp frequency, there would be no guarantee they would occur in-phase. Apart from this then offering no certain improvement in the ability of the arm to track warps, there is a great risk that the wobbles get out of control and result in the "elbow" of the arm *litting the record*.

Incidentally, it has been suggested on occasions that a straight arm be used with the stylus situated on its longitudinal axis. Whilst this would result in a slight overall reduction in arm inertia, a more massive cartridge attachment would likely be needed, so little, if anything, could be gained. (A bent shape offered a more simple means of attaching the cartridge and was chosen mainly for this reason.) However, one could probably get away with this scheme without stabilizing provided (a) somewhat higher pivot frictions were used and (b) the centroid of the arm was dropped to suit.

On the question of low inertia, I go along wholeheartedly with Mr. Walton, but from the point of view of stability to shock rather than rumble reduction and it will be noticed that the inertia of my woggle arm (should it be *anti-woggle?*) has been reduced to a practical minimum (the stabilizers add only about 1.4 gm). The total inertia with the Deram anti-rumble cartridge fitted would be about 11 gm which, with the vertical stylus compliance of 2.5 $\times 10^{-6}$ cm/dync for this cartridge, should give a resonance around 30 c/s. So although the arm was not specificially designed for this cartridge, a degree of rumble reduction might be possible when used with it.

Finally, if \vec{I} may, \hat{I} would like to apologize for a number of errors which were almost certainly due to my attrocious hand-writing. I think the oaly error likely to cause puzzlement is the counterweight's "rubber back," as printed in Pt. 1, which should read, of course, rubber bush. The lengths of the connecting wires between arm and pivot assembly were unfortunately omitted from Pt. 2 and these should be 14 in for each live lead and 2 in for the common E. Lastly, the point S on the alignment scale, referred to in Pt. 2, is at the intersection of the middle guide line with the line from the spinalle hole.

Appleby, Westmorland. J. BICKERSTAFFE

Colour Television

A CONSIDERABLE amount of talking goes on about the introduction of colour television, but we do not seem to get very much progress. There are those who think we cannot afford it anyway, and they may be right. Certainly the cost of a network of u.h.f. stations for three 625-line programmes capable of providing a colour service is formidable. It has been suggested that upwards of 4,000 transmitters would be needed, many of course would be co-sited.

The problem for I.T.A. is particularly difficult, as they would seem to need to spend a very large sum of money for little or no immediate return.

There is thus no burning desire on the part of the I.T.A. to start on the establishment of a 625 u.h.f. network, nor any reasonably quick profit if they did. In any case it would be a very lengthy process.

During talks with a number of people who earn their living in the television industry, it has seemed to the writer that the objections to a dual-standard colour system are not very valid.

If colour programmes were made available on both (Continued on page 141)

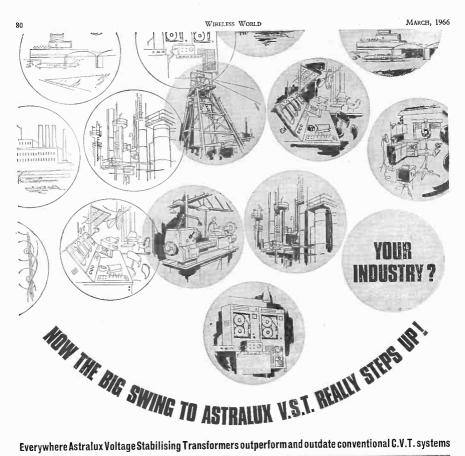
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face a communications problem, consult Ultra!

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Ultra can give you so much more than conventional systems provide. Ultra miniature radiotelephone networks can give you instant contact with key personnel on the move, 10 or 100 persons, selectively or altogether, in vehicles or on foot, dispersed over wide areas like docks, airfields, hospitals or large engineering sites. Or keep emergency contact with security and rescue patrols and men in danger. And for every form of public address system, or the reproduction, amplification and distribution of sound in all locations, there is a complete range of Ultra equipment to do the job, which is utterly reliable and simple to operate.

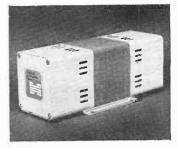




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405/v.h.f. and 625/u.h.f. we could at least get both the B.B.C. and I.T.A. started without too much cost or passing of time, possibly sharing some colour programmes.

Many, probably the most difficult, of the technical problems of a dual-standard v.h.f./u.h.f. receiver for black and white or colour must be solved even if 405/ v.h.f. colour is left out. Would the *added* complexity created by including it be very great?

The really difficult colour receiver problem is to produce one capable of providing black and white pictures comparable to those on a good monochrome receiver.

If a dual-standard colour system was accepted, then we could see a possibility of a National coverage of colour television fairly quickly, and although receivers would be more complicated, at least some of the extra cost would be cancelled by the fact that since colour reception would be available to many more people in a fairly short period, production of sets would be much higher than if 625/u.h.f. only were used.

As 625/u.h.f. coverage takes over, 405/v.h.f. could gradually go. Even without colour it looks as if it is with us for a long time anyway.

Of course, extending the life of 405/v.h.f. may be considered undesirable, but we must find some way of starting colour—I suggest this is a practical way.

Northwood, Middlesex. C. H. BANTHORPE

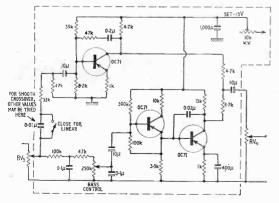
I HAVE never been able to locate in one document an objective comparison between the N.T.S.C., PAL and SECAM colour television systems. By this I mean a direct point-by-point analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of each.

It is my belief that such a document covering both the transmitting and receiving facilities and operating characteristics would be very much appreciated by the industry.

Triangle Stations, Philadelphia, Penn. HENRY E. RHEA Director of Engineering

"1812" Bass Booster

HAVING built the Dinsdale Transistor Audio Amplifier (with "split earths" as suggested by C. Artus—Feb, 65) I found it very satisfactory, but for one thing—the bass control gave a very "boomy" effect* on speech at maxi-



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mum setting. I therefore developed my own booster, which has caused so much interest to my acquaintences (one of whom dubbed it the "1812"), that I am submitting it for your correspondence columns.

It has virtually no effect on speech frequencies, and boosts only below about 120 c/s, giving a beautiful "clean" bass effect.

It should be noted that great care must be taken to avoid acoustic feedback when using this circuit. Also a large speaker must be used.

Peacehaven, Sussex. R. G. YOUNG

* This may be due to the loudspeaker enclosure .- ED.

Loudspeaker Enclosures

MR. P. J. WALKER in his letter in the February issue makes some very interesting points. I would, however, like to disagree with one or two of his comments, although I suspect that our differences are not wide.

First, there is no necessity for the finite acoustic line to be resonant to obtain effective bass lift in the enclosure that I described. Theoretically, a maximum lift in the bass response of 6 dB can be obtained when the port output is in phase with that of the cone itself. This has no relationship with resonance and is a time-delay effect. In addition, it is possible to obtain better efficiency still by a reduction in the wool density down the line and by increasing the line cross-sectional area. This gives rise to a type of bass horn loading.

I will agree that the line itself may tend to show halfwave resonance effects, depending on its construction; but this will add still more to the bass efficiency over and above the amount previously mentioned. Incidentally, the resonances that I was particularly aiming at reducing were the middle and lower middle frequency ones. These are by far the most objectionable, and are very difficult to damp adequately in a normal bass-reflex cabinet. It was for this reason that a longer absorbing path was felt to offer better results. The resonance of the line is, however, casily controlled by the wool density towards the end of the line. Non-resonant is perhaps a misnomer, although the resonances are far lower than a normal reflex cabinet.

By comparison, the standard bass-reflex cabinet has a

port emission that is approximately in quadrature with the cone output when at resonance. This gives about 3 dB less bass reinforcement than that of the acoustic line (both assumed to be critically damped) for the same cabinet efficiency. If due allowance (somewhat less than 1.5 times) is made for the relative stored energy in the two systems, and identical sized cabinets used, the bass efficiency of the bass reflex is still not as good as that of the acoustic line. As the design basis is radically different (time delay rather than resonance) I cannot see how BS2498 applies except with suitable modifications. Incidentally the maximum efficiency given by Mr. Walker can be exceeded quite easily by the simple expedient of putting a large aneroid capsule in the cabinet, although this is cheating perhaps.

With regard to response curves in general, I feel that although free-field response is best for theoretical comparisons, they can be very misleading to the listener. First, "free-field" means that the speaker must be several wavelengths away from any appreciable reflecting surface. At 30 c/s, three wavelengths is nearly 100 feet and this gives rise to obvious difficulties in measurement. In any case loudspeakers are normally used in close proximity to the ground, this giving improved bass loading and about 6 dB more bass output.

Again a rear will is normally present along with a ceiling, and the effect of these is to increase base efficiency to an even greater degree. If side walls are added as well, then the bass efficiency can be lifted even more, as the higher frequencies are not reflected to the same extent as the bass. Hence a "flat" free-field response will sound intolerably bass-heavy at the correct volume level under domestic conditions. It was for this reason that I used a room so as to approximate to domestic conditions.

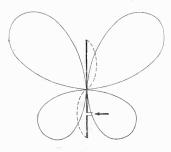
In a lecture at the Northern Polytechnic, London, I had an independent check on the speaker performance, and it produced about 84 dB level at 24c/s with 20 watts input. This was in a fair sized lecture room and was definitely and rather painfully audible. Reduction of the frequency to 22 c/s removed all audible sound, showing that it was fundamental radiation that was being produced.

Bradford.

ARTHUR R. BAILEY

"Unconventional Television Aerial"

IN your January 1966 issue Mr. V. Wilson presents an "unconventional" television aerial. One is tempted to say that it is so unconventional it won't work although



experience has shown me that this would be a dangerous statement: all aerials work but some work better than others.

While Mr. Wilson's explanation of the input impedance is broadly correct he makes no mention of the polar diagram of a radiator one wavelength long. I need only refer to Fig. 10.25 (a) of the Services Textbook of Radio, Volume 5 which shows (above) that such an aerial has a null in its pattern at right angles to the aerial axis.

has a null in its pattern at right angles to the aerial axis. Were it not for the fact that Mr. Wilson is presumably obtaining a reasonable signal I would suggest that he tried

inclining the wire at 45° towards the transmitter. Granger Associates Ltd., P. A. C. MORRIS Walton-on-Thames.

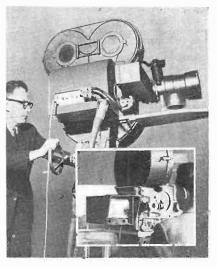
ELECTRONIC FILMING AID

A COMPACT electronic "conversion pack" that fits on the side of a standard 35 mm film camera and provides the instant monitoring and play-back facilities afforded by television studio cameras has been produced by the Communications Division of the Livingston Group at Watford. Known as "Add-a-Vision" it has been designed around a Plumbicon pick-up tube and provides the cameraman with a 7in televison picture instead of that on the normal optical view-finder.

A zoom iens with a prismatic light-splitting system has been fitted to a standard Mitchell B.N.C. camera. One of the optical outputs forms the image on the film and the other goes to the Plumbicon. The advantage of the Plumbicon is that it requires only a very small amount of light being bled from the optical system and therefore does not degrade the film image. The pick-up tube housing can be seen in the larger photograph at right angles to the lens assembly. To the rear of this housing is the unit containing the associated equipment. The viewfinder is mounted on the opposite side of the film camera, as can be seen in the inset. This electronic viewfinder, which is statio to facilitate accurate focusing, is hinged to give unimpeded access to the film loading doors.

The video processing unit, which with its associated power supply is rack mounted, provides a video outlet which may be used to feed a number of television display monitors thus enabling production executives to watch action during rehearsals to decide when a scene is ready for shooting. No film need be exposed until the sequence is ready to be taken, and then the monitors relay exactly what the cameraman is shooting.

The picture signals are to full broadcast television standards.



Mobile Communications

SOME POINTS FROM THE RECENT I.E.E./I.E.R.E CONFERENCE ON SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT

BACK in 1945, J. R. Brinkley (Pyc) wrote the first paper to be read before the Institution of Electrical Engineers on the subject of mobile radio telephony. At the I.E.E. and I.E.R.E. conference "V.H.F. and U.H.F. Mobile Communication Systems and Equipment," held at the I.E.E. on 12th and 13th January, it was fitting that the same author opened the proceedings by presenting a paper which dealt with the past, present and future development of mobile communication equipment.

In tracing the evolution of the equipment over the last twenty years it is obvious that channel spacing has become a major problem. Twenty years ago the author estimated that less than 1,000 civil equipments (used mainly for police, fire and civil defence purposes) with 100 ke/s channel spacing were in use. Today, the author estimates the figure to be 70,000 which are used for every conceivable purpose, and channel spacing has now been decreased to 25 ke/s and in some cases to 12.5 ke/s.

The ever-increasing demand for more channels has dictated the development of equipment for operation in the u.h.f. bands, and within the auditorium the author demonstrated a 450 Mc/s pocket radiotelephone by contacting Millbank Tower just over one mile away and holding a brief conversation.

The user

An extensive v.h.f. mobile radio network covering most parts of the country has been established by the Electricity, Gas and Coal Boards and an interesting paper was presented by C. E. Dadson (Joint Radio Committee, nationalised power industries). Electricity is the most extensive user having 377 base stations and 7,369 mobiles. Channel requirement demands have been a problem. In 1958, 22 v.h.f. channels with 25 kc/s spacing were allocated for the exclusive use of these industries. However, the increasing use of mobile equipment has necessitated the recent allocation of four u.h.f. channels in the frequency range 450-470 Mc/s and six additional v.h.f. channels, but the latter are to be used with 12.5 kc/s spacing.

As regards the question of a.m. or f.m., an interesting point was made by the author. When the industries were first considering the establishment of their mobile communication networks, the advantages of a.m. were greater because of the complexities of the f.m. equipment then available. Once a.m. systems were established it was obviously necessary to maintain compatibility as the networks expanded. This could account for the apparent increasing popularity of a.m., but the author stated that there is a tendency for new networks to be developed with f.m. systems.

In considering the use of selective calling with its associated advantage of the increased number of operators in one channel, Mr. Dadson mentioned that the facility had not been widely used because of the apparent reluctance of manufacturers to incorporate the facility as a standard feature. He thought that the need for a cheap form of digital pattern-recognition decoder existed.

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In the January 1963 issue of Wireless World a detailed description of the pilot scheme of the Netherlands Simofoon selective calling system was given. A paper presented by the same author, G. M. Uitermark (Netherlands PTT), described the system which was put into service in September, 1964. After being in operation for a year it had about 2,000 subscribers.

Quartz crystals

One of the problems arising from reduction of channel spacing is the improved frequency stability required of the local oscillator which in turn depends upon the characteristics of the crystal. In a paper entitled "Recent Developments in Quartz Crystals" by N. C. Rolfe and E. W. Kentley (Cathodeon Crystals) the authors considered that six main factors affect frequency stability --variation of load reactance-level of crystal drivestability of other components-general environmental conditions-temperature-long-term ageing. Only the last two were considered in detail; the first four, the authors considered, could be eliminated by careful design.

The problems associated with ageing, the authors stated, were successfully mastered quite a few years ago for specially processed high stability crystals. However, the techniques were complicated, selective and costly, and today the demand for bulk production of high stability crystals with rigid specifications is a further problem. However, the problem of ageing has been overcome by the perfection of a glass seal which ensures both a high degree of cleanliness and the exclusion of flux vapours and other volatile matter during the sealing process—two factors which if ignored can accelerate ageing.

The temperature problem has been countered by arrangements which compensate for the change occurring in equivalent circuit parameters during temperature changes. One method described by the authors was that by which temperature dependent d.c. voltage is applied to a voltage dependent reactance, such as a silicon capacitance diode forming part of the oscillator load reactance. By using a thermistor network to obtain a preselectable, temperature dependent voltage, different Voltages can be obtained for compensation of individual crystals, and factory set temperature compensated oscillator modules have been developed which have a stability of about – 1 p.p.m. from -40° C.

Microwave equipment

An unusual mobile communication system was the subject of a paper by E. Goldbohm of the Netherlands Radar Research Establishment. The paper described a microwave tracking system for communication between mobile vehicles. The author explained the arrangement as a line-of-sight relay system (with many of the features of a fixed microwave link) in which the aerials of two identical equipments track with each other. Both aerials radiate narrow beams about 1.9^s wide and have a forward gain of about 29 dB. The directivity decreases effects of ghosting, multiple path propagation and other signal distortions and also ensures a high degree of privacy. However, if the system is to be used with a base station controlling several vehicles, then the base station would be equipped with an omnidirectional aerial and the vehicles would operate as individual tracking stations—bu: with separately modulated carriers which can be filtered out after demodulation of the r.f. signal.

Each equipment uses a reflex klystron for both transmitter and local oscillator functions. Because of the wide bandwidth of the klystron, the system is suitable for television signals and the author stated that good quality television pictures had been received at distances of up to eight miles over land and 10 miles over water.

INEXPENSIVE TAPE RECORDING AMPLIFIER By george wareham

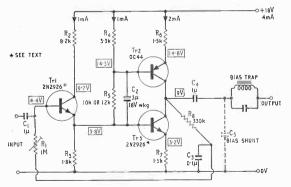
MODIFICATION OF THE GRUNDY/COLLINS/WATSON DESIGNS TO ALLOW USE OF CHEAP N-P-N SILICON PLANAR TRANSISTORS

IN the August, 1965, issue (p.403)J. B. Watson presented a design for a recording amplifier which avoids the need for high-voltage transistors as used in the Ferranti design (W.W. July-Aug. 1965). Mr. Watson's circuit specified germanium transistors and a negative collector supply. However, it can be readily adapted for use with n-p-n silicon transistors and a positive collector supply. The cheap epoxy-encapsulated planar transistors now coming on the British market can then be used instead of expensive highvoltage types.

Readers may wish to use Mr. Watson's high-impedance transformerless output stage in conjunction with either his own or some other input circuitry, such as the first two stages of the Ferranti design (July, 1965, issue p.328, Fig. 5). For this reason the last stages of the Watson circuit have been redesigned as a complete single unit, as shown in the accompanying diagram. Some simplification has been achieved in the interstage coupling network. Overall a.c. negative feedback has been increased by increasing the size of the unbypassed emitter resistors of the output transistors from 560Ω to 1500Ω . Linearity is good.

Typical performance data are as follows:---

input im	ipedanc	e		100 K22
Output				
(driver	1 from	1	kΩ	
source)			180 kΩ



The redesigned circuit. All resistors are $\pm5\%$ tolerance. Voltages baxed are d.c. voltages measured with a high resistance voltmeter. R_1 is adjusted to obtain 9V at the collectors of T^2 and T^3 .

Output impedance (driven from 10 kΩ source) Maximum undistorted	120 kΩ
output current	
$(Z_{I} = 0) \dots 1$	mA r.m.s.
Maximum undistorted	
output voltage	
$(Z_{1} = \infty)$	4 V r.m.s.
Input voltage for 125	
μA in 18 k Ω load .	100 mV
Input voltage for 4 V	
r.m.s. $(\mathbf{Z}_{L} = \infty)$	20 mV
Cut off frequencies	Do mi
(-3dB) 6c/s and	d > 30 kc/s

Silicon transitors type 2N2926 have a wide range of curient gain (35 to 470), but are divided into five narrow gain groupings, identified by a colour code. To obtain the stated performance, Tr1 should preferably be a "yellow" type ($h_{re} = 150$ to 300) but an "orange" type ($h_{re} = 90$ to 180) may also be used, the main effect being a reduction in output impedance to about 100 kΩ. Tr3" may be either a "yellow", "orange" or "red" $h_{re} = 55$ to 110) type. (Readers should note that at least one manufacturer omits the colourcode dot on the commonest type, "orange"). This transistor type may also be used in both the Ferranti and Watson low-level circuits. Again, "orange" or "yellow" types are preferable.

The resistor R_{\pm} is inserted to protect Tr1 against excessively high collector voltages. It has virtually no effect on performance, but provides a possible pick-off point for the signal supply to a recording level indicator (500 mV when the amplifier output current is $125 \,\mu$ A). C_{\pm} may be omitted if the signal-source impedance is 1 kD or less, since most of the resulting negative feedback voltage is then lost across R₈ and R₁.

The bias trap must have a very high impedance to be effective, since it forms an inverted-L attenuator with the output impedance of the amplifier, which is itself high.

Transistors type 2N2926 are obtainable from Amatronix Ltd., 396 Selsdon Road, Croydon, price 5s each.

MARCH. 1966

Marconi self-tuning H.F systemthe first in the world to be station planned from input to output.



breakthrough

MST 30kW transmitter type H1200

An h.f linear amplifier transmitter for high-grade telecommunications. Frequency range: 4-27.5 Mc/s. Output power: 30 kW p.e.p. 20 kW c.w. Meets all CCIR Recommendations.

saves 80% floor space

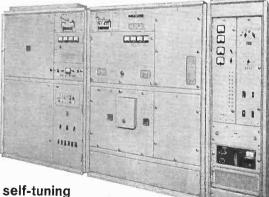
Transmitters can be mounted side by side and back to back or against a wall. Floor-ducts are eliminated and all power supply components are built-in. These features lead to smaller, simpler, cheaper buildings or more services in existing buildings.

rugged reliability

R.F circuits have been simplified and the number of mechanical parts reduced to a minimum. Highest engineering standards are applied to the design of these parts: stainless steel shafts in ball-bearings in heavy. rigid, machined castings; stainless steel spur gears meshing with silicon bronze; heavy r.f coil contacts with high contact pressure. Specified performance is maintained with ample margins.

simplicity

MST reliability allows continuous unattended operation with extended or remote control, saving maintenance and operating staff. Any fault in the servo control circuits can quickly be located with simple test routines. Transistors and printed wiring give these circuits maximum reliability.



The H1200 has a frequency following serve tuning system. Any frequency may be selected on the synthesizer decade dials in the associated MST drive equipment; the unattended transmitter automatically tunes itself in an average time of twenty seconds. Final stage tuning and loading servos continuously ensure automatic compensation for changes in aerial feeder impedance caused by weather conditions. Self-tuning gives one-man control of an entire transmitting station.

Marconi telecommunications systems

The Marconi Company Limited, Radio Communications Division, Chelmsford, Essex, England WW-120 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

LTD/HSI

WJRELESS WORLD MARCH, 1966

This new capacitance-conductance bridge is more than good-looking

0.1% at 1 Mc/s

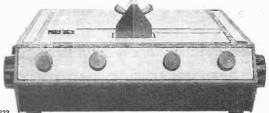
--that's the accuracy this new Wayne Kerr RF Bridge B201 gives you, pluss the ability to measure conductance and capacitance simultaneously over the 100kc/s to 5Me/s range. It is completely self-contained, has a variety of plug-in source and detector units, adjustable level control, gain control, visual and aural nulls, clear four-figure readout, and extremely wide measurement ranges: 10aF (10-5P) to 0.1zF and 0.1mNho to 1Mho. For details of *all* the many features with which this remarkable new bridge speeds and simplifies component testing, however, you need the B201 leaflet, Please ask for your copy.



.. it has the best range-plus-accuracy combination in the business



The Wayne Kerr Laboratories Limited Sycamore Grove. New Malden, Surrey Telephone: MALden 2202 Telegrams: Waynkerr New Malden, Telex: 262333



WW-121 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

WKTBA

NEW PRODUCTS

equipment

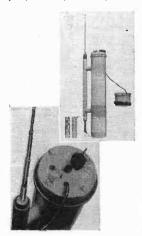
systems

components

SURVIVAL TRANSCEIVER

A SOLID-STATE transceiver called Safcom is being produced by K. W. Electronics Ltd., for fitting to fishing vessels' liferafts. Last year the Merchant Shipping Rules (17-8) were amended making it compulsory for fishing vessels of more than 60 ft in length to carry emergency rescue beacon equipment. This transciever conforms to the tegulations and has received British P.O. typeapproval.

The transceiver contains a crystal-controlled transmitter and receiver operating on the international marine distress frequency of 2182 kc/s. The output of the



transmitter is in excess of 1 W and the receiver sensitivity is $1 \ eV$ for standard output. Audio cutput is quoted as 4 V pk-pl: across the transducer.

Thirteen silicon planar n-p-n transistors are used in the transmitter section. Eight of these are employed in a tene generator, which provides an alternating

WIRELESS WORLD, MARCH 1966

output of 1.3 and 2.2 kc/s. Eight silicon planar transistors are used in the recivier section which employs a superhet circuit with a tuned r.f. stage and Class B output for battery corony. All the receiver circuits—and the tone generator and tone switching circuits—are voltage stabilized.

The transceiver is powered by two mercury batteries that give a nominal voltage of 16 V. Battery life, with a 1 to 9 transmit-receive ratio, is in excess of 100 hr.

The Safeom is contained in a cylindrical watertight container measuring 24 in long by 4 in in diameter. An auxiliary tube containing a telescopic aerial (74 in extended) and "earthing" lead is bonded to the side of the main tube. The end cap of the main tube houses the microphone, loudspeaker and transmit switch. (Even with the end cap removed from the body of the main tube, the transceiver is watertight.) A separate switch is provided for radiating the twotone alarm signal.

The Safcom will float, even when dropped into the water from a height of 20 ft. It weighs $9\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Although exclusively manufactured by K.W. Electronics Ltd., of Vanguard Works, I Heath Street, Dartford, Kent, this transceiver is being distributed by several companies including Marconi International Marine, who are marketing it under the name "Lifesaver," and Kelvin Hughes.

WW 309 for further details

ANTI-MAGNETIC TWEEZERS

STAINLESS heat-resistant alloy is used for the tips of a pair of tweezers recently introduced by Henri Picard & Frere Ltd., of 34 Furnival Street, London, E.C.4. These tweezers are anti-magnetic and will withstand temperatures in excess of 500° C (normal hardened steel becomes noticeably soft above 300° C).

WW 310 for lurther details

PHOTOMULTIPLIERS

TWO new devices have been added to the Mullard range of photomultiplier tubes, a four-stage device designated XP1114 and the six-stage XP1113 tube. Both devices measure 68 mm by 19 mm in diameter and have eathode sensitivities of 40 µA/lumen. The photoenthodes are deposited directly onto .he



inside of the end face of the tube and focused by a dynode electrode system giving an overall sensitivity of 4 mA/ lumen for the four-stage tube (illustratet) and 400 mA/lumen for the other.

The cathode material in both tubes is antimony-caesium and has a response peaking in the blue region. At a later date it is hoped to offer tubes that will operate in the infra-red and ultra-violet regions.

Both tubes are available in development quantities. The address of Mullard Ltd. is Mullard House, Torrington Place, London, W.C.1.

WW 311 for further details

TRANSISTORS

QUANTITY price reductions of up to 50% in a broad range of silicon planar and planar epitaxial transistors are announced by Transiron Electronics Ltd., of Gardner Road, Maidenhead, Berks. As an example the 2N2784, which is a hermetically sealed device with an f_{T} of 1 Gc/s, is now under 10s at 1,000 up. For small orders the price has not been changed; the 2N2784 costing 185 11d.

Units with relaxed specifications such as the 1SP6120, a general fast switching device with an f_{γ} of 1Gc/s, are also cheaper in quantity. At the 1.000 level, the 1SP6120 costs 8s 6d; one-off they are 15s 4d.

WW 312 for further details

Loudspeaker Units

TWO 12 watt loudspeaker units have been introduced by Jordan-Watts Ltd., of Benlow Works, Silverdale Road, Hayes, Middx. Both enclosures are fitted with their standard drive unit and are suitable for use with amplifiers having output impedances from 7.5 to 160; The Juno. as one is called. is an



0.6 cu ft bass reflex unit and has a frequency response of about 40 to 20,000 c/s (\pm 6 dB). Although based on their current enclosures, the Juno has been stiffened and the port and tunnel modified to improve the bass frequency response. Distortion with a low input is approximately 5% at 50 c/s and 1% at 100 c/s. The external dimensions of the unit are 24 \pm X12×5 \pm in, and the price is £24 105.

The other unit, which measures $8 \times 16\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{10}$ is called the Jumbo. It is a totally enclosed unit and has a frequency response of about 70 to 20,000 c/s ($\pm 6dB$). The price is £17 12s 6d.

Borh units arc finished in light teak. A Vynair covering forms the fascia panel.

WW 313 for further details



Milliwatt Test Set

REDESIGNED versions of Standard Telephones and Cables 74166-A milliwatt test set—an instrument for measuring signal levels on unbalanced 75Ω circuits at frequencies up to 30 Mc/s have recently been introduced. The new instruments, the 74166-H and 74166-J, are about half the size of the earlier instrument, and incorporate pushbutton switches.

The two models (H and J) are identical apart from their input connectors, the H being fitted with Post Office No. 1 co-axial plugs, and the J having



B.N.C. connectors (Amphenol 31-221). They will make accurate terminated level measurements of ± 1 dB to ± 1 dB referred to ± 1 mV on 75 Ω unbalanced circuits at frequencies up to 30 Mc/s, and they will also measure heater voltages of 5.6 to 7.0 V.

The instruments cannot be used for measuring "through levels" as a wiredin thermocouple is incorporated with the heater impedance shunted down to 75 Ω. A miniature Weston standard cell is included to maintain a high measuring accuracy; the measuring circuits being standardized by a series of simple switching and adjusting operations. A further feature is that the standardizing circuit can also be used to send a d.c. power level of 1 mW into external 75 Ω circuits for calibrating other apparatus. Both instruments are powered by three internal 1.5V dry cells. The overall dimensions are 121×8×71 in, weight is 121b.

The address of S.T.C.'s Testing and Apparatus Division is Corporation Road, Newport, Monmouthshire, ww all ter further details

Transistor for Driving Number-tubes

A BREAKDOWN voltage of 120 V and a dc. gain of 35 (at an operating current of 3 mÅ) are features of a new transistor from SGS-Fairchild. Known as the C 407, it is a silicon planar device designed for use as a high-voltage driver for neon indicator tubes, such as the Nisie.

Being a silicon planar device, the leakage current is less than 200 nA and thus will eliminate the soft glow effect caused by a numeral other than the one desired drawing current. The C 407 is encapsulated in epoxy resin and has a lead pin circle identical to that of the popular TO-5 can.

The one-off cost of the C 407 is 6s 9d and at 100 up the cost is 4s. The company's address is 23 Stonefield Way, Ruislip, Middx.

WW 315 for further details

WIDE RANGE VOLTMETER

FIFTEEN a.c. ranges and three d.c. ranges are provided on the new Type M1 volumeter now available from Linstead Electronics Ltd., 35c Newington Green, London, N.16. The input impedance is $10 M\Omega$ on all but the lowest a.c. ranges where it is between 6 and $10 M\Omega$. The mV ranges provided are as follows: 1-10, 2-20, 5-50,10-100, 20-200 and 50-500 mV; and the voltage ranges 0.1-1, 0.2-2, 0.5-5, 1-10,<math>-20, 5-50, 10-100, 20-200 and 50-500 V. The frequency range of the M1 is 10 c/sto 100 kc/s.

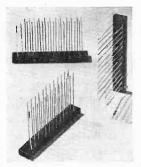
The three d.c. ranges provided are 0 to 4, to 40 and to 400 V. The sensitivity is $20 \text{ k}\Omega/\text{V}$.

The transistor instrument contains a four-inch meter and is powered by an internal 9V battery. An amplifier output—at low impedance—is provided with a voltage gain of approximately 80 on the most sensitive range.

The overall dimensions of the MI are $6\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{4} \times 5$ in, the weight is 5 lb and the price is £24.

WW 316 for further details





Multiple Capacitor Units

FOUR types of multiple capacitor unit for use in the manufacture of delay lines are now being made by Johnson, Matthey & Co. Ltd., of 73-83 Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1. The units contain a number of silver-mica capacitors—with or without interconnection and are encapsulated in an epoxy resin to give a high humidity resistance and a wide operating temperature range.

Units with various combinations of capacitance value will be made to customers' specifications from the four standard types of unit. The available capacitance ranges are as follows: 50 V, 440 to 1.500 pF; 200 V, 300 to 439 pF; and 350 V, 1 to 299 pF. The temperature range of the units is from -55° to $\pm100^{\circ}$ /° C at 1 kc/s and $5\times10^{\circ}$ /° C at 1 kc/s.

WW 317 for further details

Standard Integrated Circuit Boards

TWO standard printed circuit boards are being manulactured by the Triad Division of Litton Industries to enable manufacturers to quickly assemble integrated circuits. Both boards are doublesided with flat-pack mounting tabs on one side and TO-5 pads on the other. Up to six TO-5 cased components or six flat packs—or a combination of both may be mounted on each board. The boards are designed for use with either 25-contact or 18-contact double-sided connectors.

Litton products are handled in the United Kingdom by Litton Precision Products, 503 Uxbridge Road, Hayes, Middx.

WW 318 for further details

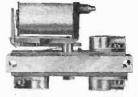
WIRELESS WORLD, MARCH 1966

Aerial Changeover Relay

A NEW co-axial aerial changeover relay, having no plugs or sockets on the body of the relay, is now available from Magnetic Devices Ltd., of Newmarket, Suflok. Designated Series 951, it is a d.c. operated device and is suitable for switching signals at frequencies of the order of 450 Mc/s. It can be used in applications where low inter-contact capacitance is important.

The felay contains a single changeover contact enclosed in a brass housing and is designed for use with U.R. 43 cables—which are soldered directly to the relay and secured by brass clamps. The soldering operation does not affect the relay contact setting and the brass clamps provide continuity of screening and cable outlets in any three directions. Operate time is 20 ms and release time is 8 ms.,

The maximum d.c. working voltage of



the relay is 100 V; maximum coil vattage is 1.5 W and maximum coil resistance is 9.3501. The contact rating is 1 A or 30 W maximum with a nominal impedance of 50 Ω. Other specification details include a voltage standing waveratio of approximately 1.1:1 at 450 Mc/s, and a cross talk figure of 39 dB.

of www 319 for further details

DIGITAL VOLTMETER

THE range of instruments made by G. & E. Bradley has been extended and now includes a digital volumeter. Designated Type 160, it covers 0 to 1,000 V d.c. in four ranges and has an accuracy of 0.1%.

A four-digit in-line display is em-



ployed in this solid state instrument, which contains a standard cell for calibration. A filter is also provided that can be switched into the input circuits to suppress superimposed noise or a.c.

The basic version of the 160 does not have an output for driving printers and

costs £240. A version with a printer output is available and costs approximately £20 more. The dimensions of the 160 are $4 \times 114 \times 8$ in, and its weight is $8\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

The address of G. & E. Bradley Ltd. is Electral House Neasden Lane, London, N.W.10.

WW 320 for further details

CO-AXIAL CONNECTORS

A SERIES of small B.N.C. two-pin coaxial connectors made by the French company Radiall are now available through Lectropon Ltd., of Kinbex House, Wellington Street, Slough, Bucks, Designated B.R. 2, this series of connectors is suitable for use with twin screened cables having diameters of 4, 5 or 6 mm.

The maximum current capacity is 3.5 A and the working voltage (at ground level) is 500 V r.m.s. Other electrical characteristics include an insulation resistance at 500 V d.c. of 100 G?1, a contact resistance of 1 m?? at 1 A, and a between pin capacity of 1.7 pF at 1 kc/s and 1.3 pF at 1 Mc/s. Between pins and case, the capacity is 4 pF at 1 kc/s and 3.2 pF at 1 Mc/s.

WW 321 for further details



PARAMETRIC A.F. PRE-AMPLIFIER

A HIGH input impedance, low noise transistor pre-amplifier is announced by Isleworth Electronics, of Frederick St., Waddesdon, Bucks. Noise voltages referred to the input are 10 and 20 μ V pk-pk with input short and open circuted respectively. With a 100 kf!



metal film resistor across the input the noise voltage is 25 eV pk-pk. The high input impedance of 10 MΩ and the low noise performance are achieved with a 10-stage differential amplifier, the first stage of which is a parametric amplifier using a varactor diode and operating with a pump frequency of 10 Mc/s. An output of 1 V pk-pk with a 10 k Ω load is provided. Output impedance is less than 500.9. A switched gain of either 100 or 1,000 times is provided and common mode rejection is 120 dB.

The amplitude-frequency response is variable, switched high- and low-pass filters being provided—giving 3 dB-down frequencies of 20 kc/s, 10 kc/s, 14 kc/s, 200 c/s and 30 c/s for the low-pass filter, and 2 c/s, 20 c/s and 200 c/s for the high-pass filter.

Power supply units (type P101) are available for the amplifier (designated A101), giving a stabilized supply of 150 mA at 9 V, which is sufficient to operate 10 amplifiers. Operation from an internal 8.4 V mercury battery would provide 40 hours of use. It is arranged that the amplifier will automatically switch to battery operation in the event of mains supply failure. A 19-in rack mounting kit is available including a drilled rack panel.

The ex-works price is £45. ww 322 for furcier details

Conductive-plastic Potentiometers

A NEW series of conductive-plastic potentiometers have been added to the extensive trange of precision potentiometers made by the Markite Corporation, of New York. Non-linear laws —which prior to the advent of this track material were considered impossible are included in the new series known as the Slimline. Also included are units with sine-cosine and rectilinear track laws.

Stainless-steel bearings are used in these multi-gang potentiometers, which under test have performed without failure for up to 200 million operations. Accuracies of up to 0.01% are quoted for the larger units in the series.

These potentiometers are available in

the United Kingdom through Davies Integrated Sales, 252 Kempshott Lane, Basingstoke, Hants.

WW 323 for durther details



INFORMATION SERVICE FOR PROFESSIONAL READERS

To expedite requests for further information on products appearing in the editorial and advertisement pages of Wireless World each month, a sheet of reader service cards is included in this issue. The cards will be found between advertisement pages 16 and 19. We invite professional readers to make use of these cards for all inquiries dealing

with specific products. Many editorial items and all advertisements are coded with a number, prefixed by WW, and it is then necessary only to enter the number(s) on the card.

Postage is free in the U.K. but cards must be stamped if posted overseas. This service will enable professional readers to obtain the additional information they require quickly and easily.



VIBRATION & DISPLACEMENT MEASURING INSTRUMENT

MEASURING complex vibration effects in delicate structures where the measuring device must not load the body being measured, is one of many jobs within the scope of the Model DF/2 detector/ filter unit now available from Associated Engineering Ltd, Cawston, Warwicks. The instrument has been designed for use with matched pairs or double versions of A.E. displacement transducers and will measure displacement or vibration at frequencies from zero to 10 kc/s at a distance of 0.015 in. Resolution is up to 10 a/in, depending on the material.

The overall temperature stability, including the transducers, is better than $\frac{1}{2} \rho in/9C$ when the transducers are temperature cycled. Long-term stability for static displacement measurement over an 8 hr period is better than 100 ρin for ferrous materials. WW 324 for brother dataits

Miniature Connectors

CIRCULAR connectors manufactured by Souriau et Cie, of France, are available in the United Kingdom through Lectropon Ltd., of Kinbex House, Wellington Street, Slough, Bucks. The range offerval, called Miniphi, has six shell sizes ranging from 0.43 to 0.93 in in overall diameter. The number of pins range from 7 to 61.

Å nominal current rating of 3 Å is quoted for the connectors, which will operate in the temperature range -55° to $+125^{\circ}$ C. Reinforced diallyl phthalate is used as the insulation material and a light metal alloy for the shell. The insulation resistance is 10° M!2.



Максн, 1966

-Vortexion quality equipment

The 120/200 watt Amplifier can deliver its full power at any frequency in the range of 30 to 20,000 c.p.s. for which the response is accurate within 1 db with less than 0.2% distortion at 1,000 c.p.s. Noise level -90 db. It can be used to drive mechanical devices, i.e., synchronous capstan or projector motors, etc., for which the power is over 140 watts on continuous sine wave. A floating series parallel output is provided for 100-120 v. or 200-250 v., and additional matching transformers for other impedances are available. The input is for 1 mW. 600 ohms.

30/50 WATT AMPLIFIER

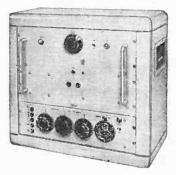
The Vortexion 30/50 watt Amplifier can deliver 50 watts of speech

and music or over 30 watts of continuous sine wave and the main amplifier has a response of 30 to 20,000 c.p.s. within 1 db at 0.1% distortion and outputs for 4, 7.5, 15 ohm and 100 volt line. Models are available with two, three or four mixed inputs which



may be low impedance balanced line microphones, P.U. or Guitar inputs. Price **£70** with 4 mixed inputs.

120/200 WATT AMPLIFIER



ELECTRONIC MIXER AMPLIFIER

This high fidelity 10/15 watt Ultra Linear Amplifier has a built-in mixer and Baxandall tone controls. The standard model has 4 inputs, two for balanced 30 ohm microphones, one for pick-up C.C.I.R. compensated and one for tape or radio input. Alternative or additional inputs are available to special order. A feed direct out from the mixer is standard and output impedance of 4-8-16 ohms or 100 volt line are to choice. All inputs and outputs are at the rear and it has been designed for cool continuous operation either on 19 \times 7 in. rack panel form or in standard ventilated steel case.

Size $18 \times 7\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep. Price of standard model £49.

The 12-way electronic mixer has facilities for mixing 12 balanced line microphones. Each of the 12 lines has its own potted mumetal shielded microphone transformer and input valve, each control is hermetically sealed. Muting switches are normally fitted on each channel and the unit is fed from its own mumetal shielded mains transformer and metal restifier.

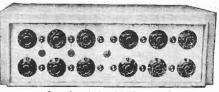
Also 3-way mixers and Peak Programme Meters. Price £60.

4-way Mixers from £40/8/6.

 2×5 -way stereo mixers with outputs for echo chambers, etc., available,

Full details and prices of the above on request

12-WAY ELECTRONIC MIXER



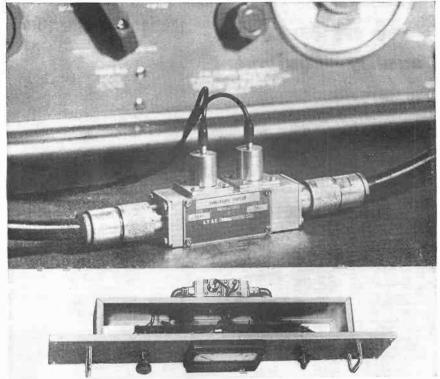
Price of standard model £98.

VORTEXION LIMITED, 257-263 The Broadway, Telephone: LiBerty 2814 and 6242-3

Wimbledon, London, S.W.19

Telegrams: "Vortexion London \$.W.19"

WW-122 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.



now you can monitor VHF-UHF power and VSWR without affecting transmitter output

With a primary line SWR less than 1.05 and negligible insertion loss, this range of coaxial directional couplers Type PRI gives you continuous monitoring of power levels up to 300 watts, without interfering with your transmitter, transmission line or aerial. Available for frequency bands between 50 Mc/s and 500 Mc/s, these couplers weigh only 8 ounces and measure only 5" x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 1". They have sensitivities of 50 microamps (DC) per watt (RF), nominal impedances of 50 or 75 ohms, and Type N connectors.

Type PRI directional couplers are also supplied incorporated into complete coaxial reflectometers Type M2X, suitable for mounting in 19-inch racks or in portable units. Both forward and reflected power can be measured directly, and accuracy is independent of line VSWR. Full-scale power readings of 10 watts and 100 watts are standard, as are direct readings of VSWR from 1.0 to above 10.0.

For easy-to-install, non-interfering, high-accuracy VHF and UHF power measurements, the directional couplers and coaxial reflectometers from AT&E provide an ideal inexpensive solution. AT&E will be happy to supply additional details; just write to AT&E (Bridgnorth) Ltd., Bridgnorth, Shropshire, England.



Transducers

THE range of subminiature pressure transducers made by Scientific Advances Incorporated, of Ohio, are now avail-able in the United Kingdom through Wessex Electronics Ltd., Royal London Buildings, Baldwin Street, Bristol, 1. There are a number of basic models in the range, each covering a variety of pressure ranges. The models differ mainly in the geometry of lead attachment-see illustration. (Model M-5 on the left, M-6 centre and M-7F on the right.)

A four arm, bonded-foil strain gauge is employed, to take maximum advantage of the strains on a flat diaphragm, and is cemented to the inside surface of the diaphragm. The transducer itself will, through its small dimensions, cause little interference in gas or liquid flow systems.

Typical of the physical and operating characteristics of the range are those of the Model M-5. This particular model is available in four pressure rangesfrom 0 to 15, to 30, to 100 and to 150 p.s.i.-and its thickness ranges according to pressure range from 0.02 to 0.035 in. The weight of the M-5 is 0.1 gm.

The recommended input voltage for all models is 3V d.c. or a.c. and the working temperature range is -40° to +150°F

WW 326 for further details



High-voltage Transistors

A RANGE of high-voltage silicon n-p-n transistors, manufactured in the U.S.A. by Industro Transistor Corpn., are available from Lectropon Ltd. of Kinbex House, Wellington St., Slough.

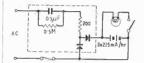
The range includes types with V_{CE} and V_{CB} of 100-800 V (at 200 μ A) with an L_{FE} of 20-30 at 25mA. Peak collector current is 400mA and dissipation varies between 3W and 15W at 25°C case temperature. Prices vary between 9s and £19 depending on ratings remired WW 327 for further details

WIRELESS WORLD, MARCH 1966

Subminiature Pressure Miniature Charger Modules

A RANGE of miniature constant-current charger modules for use with nickelcadmium batteries is now available from Kynmore Engineering Co. Ltd., 19 Buckingham Street, London, W.C.2. The range is based on an earlier module developed for incorporation in rechargeable torches and pocket lamps.

Three- and four-lead modules are available and, having low reverse current figures, may be permanently connected to the batteries they are to recharge. The three-lead modules use a circuit similar to the original module for the torches and pocket lamps (illustrated), while the four-lead modules employ a bridge circuit. As can be seen from the illustrated circuit, a capacitor is



used to drop the voltage before rectification by a pair of gold-bonded semiconductor diodes. Six different sizes are available in the standard range, with



capacities ranging from 2 to 45 mAassuming a 230 V a.c. supply. On 115 V supplies the current ratings are halved. The maximum load is ten cells.

The smallest in the range measures 0.8 in long by 0.6 in diameter and the largest 1.7 in long by 1.25 in diameter. The price of the modules varies according to current rating. Hundred up prices are from 10s, for a 2 mA unit suitable for driving up to five cells, to 19s 6d for a 45 mA unit, suitable for driving up to ten cells. ww 328 for jurther details

V.H.F. HIGH-POWER TRANSISTORS

A NEW series of high-power v.h.f. silicon n-p-n transistors, from TRW Semiconductors Inc., includes a device which will deliver up to 40 W, with a 6dB power gain, at 175 Mc/s. Designated PT5690, it is a silicone encapsulated device with the dice completely isolated. It is mounted on a beryllium exide stud and has radially-mounted leads making the device suitable for printed circuit board mounting. The transistor geometry makes use of a unique symmetrical method of paralleling devices on a single chip. The complete transistor comprises 24 transistor elements arranged in four clusters of six and each element contains a thin film emitter resistor to balance the input r.f. voltage characteristics of the base-emitter diode. Other specification details include a V_{CHO} 60, V_{CEO} 40 and a V_{EHO} 3. One-off price is £44.

The other two in the series, available in the United Kingdom through M.C.P. Electronics Ltd., of Station Wharf Works, Alperton, Wembley, Middx., are both 150 Mc/s devices. The PT5692 has a 6 dB gain and will provide a 20 W output, and the PT5694 a



power gain of 8 dB and a 12 W output. The respective prices are £22 and £12. WW 329 for further details

U.H.F. TV Tuner

A TRANSISTOR quarter-wave television tuner for the band 470-860 Mc/s was announced by Plessey at the Paris Components Show-a report of which appears on p. 119. The tuner has four push-buttons which operate directly a 60° tuning capacitor, thus eliminating the more usual switches. Two versions are available, to cater for both 750 unbalanced and 300? balanced inputs. The tuner is obtainable from the Electromechanical Division, New Lane Havant, Hampshire. WW 330 for further details

MARCH MEETINGS

Tickets are required for some meetings : readers are advised, therefore, to communicate with the secretary of the society concerned

LONDON

1st. I.E.E. & I.E.R.E.-Discussion on "Infra-red camera techniques" at 2.0 at

Intra-red camera teennques " at 2.0 at Savoy PL, W.C.2. 2nd. I.E.E.—Colloquium on " Micro-phones" at 9.30 at Savoy PL, W.C.2. 7th. I.E.E.T.E.—"Control by computer V A. St. Johnston at 6.0 at Savoy PL, W.C.2. 7th. I.E.E. Grads.—" An introduction to

7th. I.E.E. Grads.—" An introduction to silicon controlled rectifiers" by P. J. N. Norris at 6.30 at Savoy Pl., W.C.2. 8th. I.E.E. & Soc. of Instrument Tech.— "A new approach to measurement and data transmission for process-control systems" by I. R. Young, A. T. Keefe and G. Moss at 5.30 at Savoy Pl., W.C.2. "8th. Radar & Explandar Sancher "6th. Radar & Explandar Sancher (et al. 1997). A state of the same set of the same liebs. in a radius development and achieve-

xm. Kadar & Electronics Assoc-"Where are we with radar?--some high-lights in radar development and achieve-ment" by K. F. Sluce at 7.0 at R.S.A., John Adam B.E. "Applications of electro-statics" by A. Bright and P. L. Secker at 5.30 at Savoy Pl., W.C.2. 9th I. E.E. "The scanning electron microscope and other electron probe instru-ments" by Prof. C. W. Oatley at 6.0 at Savoy Pl., W.C.2. 9th. S.E.R. "A "Electronic organs" by K. G. Burge at 7.0 at http://www.scanner. 9th. G. K. N. Oatley at 6.0 at Savoy Pl., W.C.2. 9th. S.G.B.-"A king farming in a monastery" by Rev. P. Sollom (G3BGL) at 7.0 at R.S.A. Join Adam St, W.C.2. 9th. B.K.S.T.S.-"Auditorium acoustics" C. C. Buckle at 7.30 at Central Office of Information, Hercules Rd., S.E.I.

The 10th, I.E.E.-Discussion on Multicarrier performance of communication-satellite repeaters" at 5.30 at Savoy Pl., W.C.2.

11th. I.E.E.-" Some recollections of the early days of radio research " by Dr. R. L. Smith-Rose at 5.30 at Savoy PL, W.C.2. 14th. I.E.E.—" The explanation of some

fundamental phenomena of modern physics using a ballistic theory of light" by R. A. Waldron at 5.30 at Savoy PL, W.C.2. 14th. I.E.E.—"The ten-element band-

14th. I.E.E.—" The ten-element band-pass filter section and its applications" by G.C.S. Brown at 5.30 at Savov PI, W.C.Z. 16th. B.K.S.T.S.—" The B.B.C. tele-vision film department" at 7.30 at Central

vision film department " at 7.30 at Central office of Information, Hercules Rd., S.E.I. 21st. I.E.E.,—"Electron-beam welding and machining" by H. N. G. King at 6.0 at Savoy Pl., W.C.2. 22nd. I.E.E.—Discussion on "Solid-state switching—for better or for worse?" at 6.0 at Savoy Pl., W.C.2. 22nd. I.E.E.—Discussion on "Technical 22nd. I.E.E.—Discussion on "Technical 22nd. I.E.E.—Discussion on "Technical"

23rd. I.E.E.—Discussion on "Technical information—a new tenching subject" at 5.30 at Savoy PL, W.C.2. 23rd. I.E.R.L.—"The propagation of sound through liquids " by Dr. R. W. B. Stephens at 60 at 9 Bedford Sq. W.C.1. 20th. I.E.E.—12th Graham Clark Lec-ture "The place of the engineer in society" by Lord Snow at 5.30 at Savoy PL, W.C.2. 28th. I.E., I.E.R.E. & Television Soc. —"Semiconductors in television receivers" by P. L. Mothersole, R. Brideen and K. E.

design and application engineering at 2.30

acsum and application engineering at 2.30 at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel St., W.C.I. 30th. B.K.S.T.S.—"The use of magnetic tape "by P. T. Hobson at 7.30 at Central Office of Information, Hercules Rd., S.E.I.

31st. I.E.R.E.--A symposium on "Monitoring of ground and airborne I.L.S. equipment for automatic landing " at 2.30 at the London School of Hygicne and Tropical Medicine, Keppel St., W.C.1.

ARBORFIELD

10th. I.E.R.E.—" Random signal test-ing" by P. Atkinson and A. Ley at 7.30 at R.E.M.E. School of Electronic Engineering.

BIRMINGHAM 7th, I.E.E.—"Radar—present position and future trends" by Dr. E. V. Glazier at 630 at the Midlands Electricity Board, Summer Lane. 23rd. S.E.R.T.—" Colour television " by

B. J. Rogers at 7.30 at College of Advanced

B. J. Rogers at 750 at Conference of Advanced Technology, Gosta Green. 28th. LE.E.—"A review of laser devices and applications" by N. Forbes at 6.30 at the Midlands Electricity Bd., Summer Lanc.

BRIGHTON

30th. I.E.E.—" The radiophonic work-shop of the B.B.C." by F. C. Brooker at 6.30 at College of Technology, Moulsecoomb.

BRISTOL.

23rd, I.E.R.E. & Brit. Con.puter Soc.— "High-speed magnetic thin film memories" by A. T. Gibson at 7.0 at University Engineering Laboratorics, University Walk, Clifton.

CAMBRIDGE

10th. I.E.E.—" A traffic simulator" by Dr. F. G. Heath at 8.0 at the University Engineering Dept., Trumpington St.

CARDIFF

7th. I.E.R.E. & I.E.E.—"Telemetry— the present position and future trends" by R. E. Young at 6.0 at South Wales Institute of Engineers.

CARSHALTON 30th, S.E.R.T .- "The installation and maintenance of domestic colour receivers" by D. J. Seal at 7.0 at the College of Further Education, Nightingale Rd.

CATTERICK

8th. I.E.E.—" Speech compression " by Dr. J. Swaffield at 6.30 at the School of Signals, Catterick Camp.

CHELMSFORD

22nd. I.E.R.E.—" Various aspects of microwave ferrites" by J. A. Penney at 6.30 at the Technical High School, Patch-ing Hall Lane, Broomfield.

CHESTER

28th, I.E.E.—" Telemetry—the present position and future trends" by R. E. Young at 6.30 at the College of Further Education.

CHRISTCHURCH 23rd, I.E.E.—"Radio interference prob-lems in the Royal Navy" by B. N. Amos at 6.0 at the King's Arms Hotel.

COVENTRY

14th. I.E.R.E.—"Radio astronomy" by H. Gent at 7.0 at the Lanchester College of Technology, Priory St.

CRAWI FV

23rd. I.E.E.—" Systems engineering" by R. L. Smith at 6.30 at the College of Further Education.

DORKING

JORKING 16th. I.E.E.—" Applications of masers —what they are and what they do" by Dra K. Hozelitz at 7.0 at Star and Garter Hotel.

DERBY 31st. I.E.E.—" The problems of block release courses" by T. S. Hopkinson at 6.0: at College of Technology, Kedleston Rd.

EDINBURGH

EDINBURGH 9th. I.E.R.E. & I.E.E.—" Laser range finders—systems analysis and electronic circuits" by G. Hamilton and A. Fowler at 7.0 at the Dept. of Natural Philosophy, The University, Drummond Street. 29th. I.E.R.E. & I.E.E.—Symposium on "Tape recording of biological signals" at 9.30 at the Royal Infirmary, Lauriston Pl.

EVESHAM

29th. I.E.R.E .- " U.H.F. tuners " by R. Bridgen at 7.0 at the B.B.C. Club, High Street.

FARNBOROUGH lst. I.E.E.—"Colour television trens-mission systems" by W. Wharton at 6.30 at the Technical College, Boundary Rd.

31st. I.E.R.E.—" Random access com-munication system " by L. C. Walters at 7.15 at the Technical College.

GLASGOW

10th. I.E.R.E. & I.E.E .- " Laser range finders-systems analysis and electronic circuits" by G. Hamilton and A. Fowler

Circuits " by G. Hamilton and A. Powie-at 7.0 at the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders. 39 Elmbank Cres. 14th. I.E.E.—Faraday Lecture "Compu-ters, control and automation" by P. D. Hall at 7.0 at the Concert Hall.

HARLOW

8th. I.E.R.E.—" Automatic tracking from surveillance radars" by Dr. T. Buck-ley at the Technical College, The High.

HUDDERSFIELD

HUDDERSFIELD 3rd. I.E.R.E.—"Automatic tracking from surveillance radars" by Dr. T. Buck-ley at the College of Technology. tracking

LEICESTER

8th. I.E.E.-" Development of satellite stin. I.E.E.— Development of satchile communications" by F. J. D. Taylor, W. J. Bray and R. W. White at 6.30 at the College of Technology. 15th. I.E.R.E.— Lasers and direct energy weapons" by Dr. R. C. Smith at

6.30 at the University. 15th. Television Soc.—" Pulse-width modulated amplifiers" by C. M. Sinclair at V.15 at Vaughan College, St. Nicholas St.

LIVERPOOL

LIVERPOOL 16th. I.E.R.E.—" Radiophony—the syn-thesis of sound effects for radio and tele-vision" by F. C. Brooker at 6.30 at Walker Art Gallery, William Brown St. 21st. I.E.E.—" Electronic design" by H. V. Beck at 6.30 at the Electrical Engin-eing Department, The University. 205th & 26th. I.E.E.—Faraday Lecture, "Computers, control and automation" by P. D. Hall at 6.30 at Philharmonic Hall.

LLANDAFF

18th. Television Soc.—" TV colour systems" by S. Sansom at 7.30 at the Technical College.

MANCHESTER 1st. I.E.E.-Faraday Lecture, "Com-puters, control and automation" by P. D.

Hall at 2.15 (students) and 7.30 at the Free Trade Hall.

MIDDLESBROUGH

23rd. I.E.E.—" Communications satel-lite systems" by Dr. H. C. Husband and H. Stanesby at 6.30 at Cleveland Scientific Institute

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE 2nd. S.E.R.T.—" Industrial electronics " by E. Surtees at 7.15 at Charles Trevelyan

by E. Surices at 7.15 at Charles Trevelyan Technical College, Maple Terrace, 8th. I.E.E.—Faraday Lecture "Compu-ters, control and automation" by P. D. Hail at 7.15 at City Hail. 9th. I.E.R.E.—"The application of analogue computers" by C. Cox at 60 at Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engin-eers, Westgate Rd.

NOTTINGHAM

29th. S.E.R.T.—"Current trends in transistor radio design and servicing" by D. E. A. Harvey at 7.30 at East Midlands Gas Board, Lower Parliament St.

PLYMOUTH

22nd. I.E.R.E.—" Electronic circuits" by G. King at 7.0 at City of Plymouth College of Technology. I.E.R.E.-" Electronic circuits "

PORTSMOUTH

2nd. I.E.R.E .- " Proximity sensing by magnetic induction applications and techaigues " by D. Barnard at 6.30 at High-bury Technical College, Cosham. 16th. I.E.E.—" The future of auto-nomics," by Dr. A. M. Uttley at 6.30 at

the College of Technology, Anglesea Rd.

READING

28th. "Planning of communication satel-lite systems" by J. K. S. Jowett at 7.30 at the Great Western Hotel.

SAI ISBURY

9th. I.E.E.—" Electronic circuits—past, present and future" by G. King at 6.30 at College of Further Education.

SCUNTHORPE.

15th: I.E.E.—" Computers in control of processes" by Dr. D. N. Truscott at 7.0 at the Technical College.

SOUTHAMPTON

8th. I.E.R.E. & I.E.E .- " Electron mic-roscopy and micro-electronics" by W. C. Nixon at 6.30 at University.

29th. S.E.R.T.—"Insulation and earth resistance measurements" by E. A. King at 7.30 at the College of Technology.

STOKE-ON-TRENT 29th. I.E.R.E.—"Mascrs and lasers" by Professor D. J. E. Ingram at 7.0 at North Staffs College of Technology, College Rd.

SWANSEA

I.E.E.—" The application 17th. of secondary surveillance radar to air traffic control " at 6.0 at University College.

THURSO

17th. I.E.E.—" Telemetry—present posi-tion and future trends" by R. E. Young at 7.0 at the Technical College.

WHITLEY

24th. I.E.E.—" Radar, present position and future trends" by Dr. E. V. D. Glazier at 6.45 at Botham's Cafe, Skinner St.

WIRELESS WORLD, MARCH 1966



A COMPLETE RANGE OF PRECISION MOULDED INSULATION SWITCHES

Produced on our highly automated plant these switches are inexpensive but completely reliable, giving a normal maximum life of 25,000 operations. Strict quality control during all production stages and top quality materials ensure that the finished products are superbly finished in all respects.

TWO POSITION SINGLE POLE TYPES



List No. List No. S.M.259/PD S.M.315/PD/TERM

List No. S.M.443

List No. S.R.M.265/ TERM/SQ.

This series is based upon two basic switch units giving Change-Over, Make-Break either biased or non-biased switching, which can be actuated by many different methods. Lever-toggles are the normal means but Push-button, Push-pull and Push-successional action are also available. Connections to tags or screw terminals.

TWO POSITION DOUBLE POLE TYPES



List No. S M 270/PD

List No. S.R.M.270

List No. S.R.M.270/SQ.

The basic switching arrangement in this range is Change-Over, which can, if desired be wired for Make-break. Actuators are as for the Single Pole range above, but connection is to tags only.

THREE POSITION SINGLE AND DOUBLE POLE TYPES

Sixteen models, 8 Single Pole and 8 Double Pole comprise this range. Rated at 250V., 6-10A. (depending on circuit conditions), both three position centre-off and two position, biased and non-biased types are available. Toggle operators and 4 BA, terminal screws are standard, but AMP type tags can be fitted if required.



List No. S.790

FULL DETAILS IN CATALOGUE



CTRONIC COMPONENTS	
MINISTRY OF WORKS	B.R.C.
MINISTRY OF AVIATION	G.R.O.
MINISTRY OF SUPPLY	LT.A.
RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENTE U.K.A.E.A.	N.P.L.
	CTRONIC COMPONENTS : MINISTRY OF WORKS MINISTRY OF AVIATION MINISTRY OF SUPPLY RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENTS

1000W LOUDSPEAKER

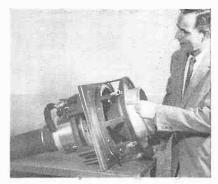
2-IN CONE DISPLACEMENT AND AIR-COOLED VOICE COIL

WHAT is claimed to be the most powerful single acoustic reproducer ever built has been developed by Stromberg-Carlson, a division of General Dynamics, in the U.S.A., on behalf of Convair. The loudspeaker, rated at 1 kW and weighing about 150 lb, will be installed in Convair's acoustical laboratory, where it will be used in research into the effects of high-intensity noise on components and structures of missiles and jet aircraft.

A number of unique design features are incorporated in the speaker to make its remarkable acoustic capabilities possible. The most unusual portion of it is the low-frequency unit extending up to 300 c/s. This is driven by a powerful 24j-lb ring magnet of Ahnico V, having a total flux in the air gap of 696,000 Maxwells. The heavy-duty cone is specially mounted to allow excursions of up to two inches. Because of the large amounts of power that must be dissipated, the voice coil is made of materials to withstand high temperatures, so that it is capable of continuous operation at temperatures up to 500°F. A small fan blows air through the voice coil while the loudspeaker is in use.

In addition to the big "woofer;" the loudspeaker also includes a high-powered acoustic compression driver and coaxial horn for reproducing mid-arange frequencies (300 to 2400 c/s). Thus the speaker reproduces the first six standard octave bands, as defined by the American Standards Association.

Although, in the initial application of this loudspeaker, there was no need for producing the extreme upper end of the



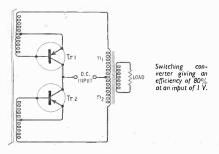
I kW loudspeaker developed for investigating high-intensity acoustics. The unit weighs I 50lb and is mounted in a frame IBin square. Cone displacement can be 2in and the voice coil is air cooled.

audible frequency spectrum, Stromberg-Carlson has designed, and is now producing, ligh-frequency "tweeters" which will extend the range of the speaker to 15kc/s. For any future application of the loudspeaker where this high-frequency response is required, 13 of these tweeters will be mounted in a ring around the mid-range horn.

The entire loudspeaker structure is mounted in a heavy cast aluminium frame only 18 in square, and has been designed so that each of the various moving components, where trouble is most likely to develop, can be easily removed and replaced without dismantling the entire speaker or removing it from its mounting.

LOW-VOLTAGE TRANSISTOR CONVERTER

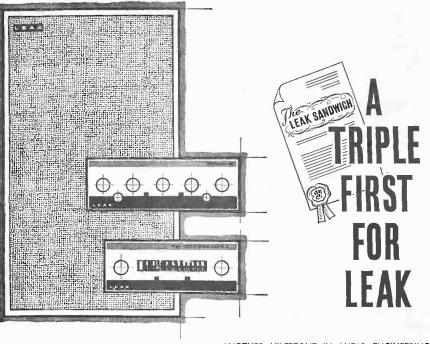
WITH the current interest in "unconventional" sources of electrical power (thermionic and thermoelectric generators, fuel cells, and solar cells) which produce high-current lowvoltage outputs, it has become necessary to develop lowvoltage dc, to a.c. converters which offer a high efficiency.

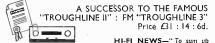


Normally, transistor converters give only a low efficiency when operated at low input voltages, and to avoid this the RIPPLE isotope-powered thermoelectric converters. developed at Harwell use tunnel-diode converters. The problem is particularly relevant to space vehicles, and a transistor design has been developed under a N.A.S.A. contract, which provides an efficiency claimed to be about 80% for a d.c. input of 20A at 1V. At an input of 3V the efficiency is said to be increased to 94%.

This high efficiency is, of course, obtained by operating the transistors as switches. When an input voltage is applied to the circuit shown one of the transistors will start to conduct (TrI say). When the saturable-core transformer becomes saturated, the base current in TrI will be turned off. The energy stored in the transformer then causes Tr2 to turn on. The alternate saturation and desaturation of the transformer causes the input voltage to appear alternately across n_i and n_2 , thus providing a rectangular output in the load.

The transistors should be reasonably well matched and mounted on a common heat sink. However, a high degree of mismatch can be tolerated between the base-emitter voltages of the transistors by adjusting the relative number of turns on the base-emitter windings of the saturable-core transformer.





the Leak Troughline II belongs to the very limited class of aristocrats in the tuner world."



A MAJOR LOUDSPEAKER INVENTION THE "SANDWICH" Price £39 : 18 : 0d.

> AUDIO AND RECORD REVIEW-"... This design must be regarded as a breakthrough of fundamental and farreaching importance."

ANOTHER MILESTONE IN AUDIO ENGINEERING "STEREO 30" TRANSISTORISED AMPLIFIER Price: £49 : 10 : 0d. and a

WIRELESS WORLD Editorial, May Recording Association, H. J. Leak demonstrated a prototype high-

quality transistor amplifier which gave results indistinguishable from those of his valve amplifiers .

" People sometimes ask why there is any necessity to change ta transistors. The elimination of the output transformer is, in our view, sufficient reason now that solutions of the problem of linearity in the response of the rest of the transistor circuit have been found. As additional bonuses we get smaller size, coaler running and the prospect of longer life."

If you are interested in Hi-Fi equipment combining faultless presentation with audio engineering to impeccable standards offering studio quality reproduction at reasonable cost

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WW-125 FOR FURTHER DETAILS

WIRFLESS WORLD

MARCH, 1966



CRO . RECEI GE

smaller than a box of matches

FANTASTIC RANGE AND POWER

THE SINCLAIR MICRO-6 is proving more and more the modern way to listen to radio. This fantastic set takes up less room in your pocket than a box of matches. It has impressive power and selectivity, yet can never interfere with the privacy of other people. Often you will find your MICRO-6 giving satisfaction in places where other radio sets simply cannot be heard at all. It is economical to run and most dependable in use. The 6-stage circuit developed by Sinclair Radionics centres upon the use of special Micro-Alloy Transistors (Sinclair M.A.T.s) to achieve such phenomenal performance. Yet building is cases, and by following the well-prepared instruction manual success is assured even if you have never put a transistor set together before—so start yours today. Over 30,000 constructors have now built the Micro-6.

COMBINED

AMPLIFIER AND

PRE-AMP



SINCLAIR

SIZE 3" x 13" x 13" WEIGHT - 3 oz.

R.M.S

CONTINUOUS SINE WAVE 15 w. R. M. S Music Power (30 w. PEAK)

Ready built, tested and guaranteed

SINCLAIR PX. I Power Pack for above £2.14.0

REMARKABLE CIRCUITRY

In the Sinclair Micro-6 three Micro-Alloy Transistors In the Sinchair Micro-6 three Micro-Alloy Transistors are used in a unique and highly efficient obstage circuit as follows: Two bases of NF amplification are tol-drives a high-pain 3-stage AF Amplifice. Powerful A.G.C. applied to the first RF stage ensures fade-free reception from the most distant stations fund in on the medium waveband. Everything including circlin are discount of block areas within the elegant tiny white, gold and black case. Inserting the plug of the earpiece included, switches the set o



- ⓑ S!ZE—l⋬ x l哉 x 븟.
- WEIGHT-One ounce, including batteries.
- BANDSPREAD FOR LUXEM-BOURG.
- PLAYS ANYWHERE—IN CAR, BUS, TRAIN, ETC.

Building is simple. All parts including transistors, lightweight earpiece, case and dial, and 8-page instruction manual come to ary Mercury Cell Type Mallo ZM312 (2 required), each 1/11. (Pack of 6 10/6.)



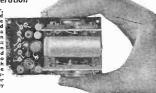
THE ULTIMATE IN SIZE, POWER, **OUALITY AND PRICE**

Designed to laboratory standards Ideal for 12v. battery operation

THE SINCLAIR 7.12 is a universally floxible amplifier, exceptionally powerful, fantastically small. He is supplied ready built, and is very easily installed. Intended as the heart of any high quality hiel system, its small size and high efficiency of the 2.12 makes it equally applicable for a guitar, for car radio. P.A. system or any other applicable requirement. The 2.13 linearity is the first requirement. The 2.13 linearity is the first of the control system of your choice for mono or store as shown in the manual supplied with every 2.12. The size, the performance, and the price of the Sinclair 2.12 all favour the construc-tor who wang the best in modern transitor

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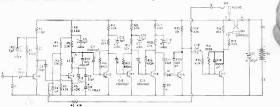
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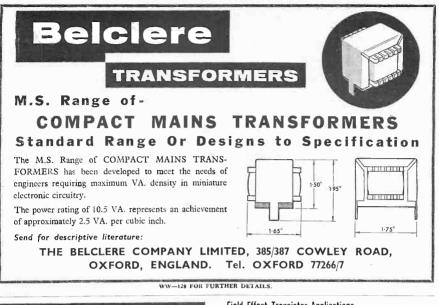
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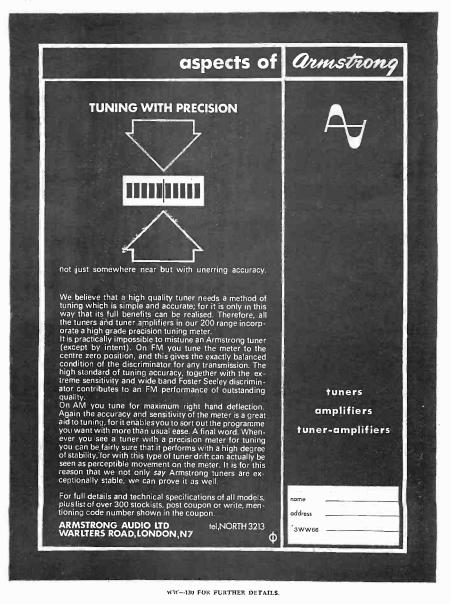
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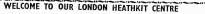
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a reliable and versatile stabilised power pack cap-able of a very high per-formance. Input 200-250v. 40-60 (5.e., A.C., fully fused. Outputs: H.T. 200-110 v. D.C. at 0-225 mA. in 3 switched ranget. Unstabilised A.C., 63 v. at 4.5 A. Gentre-tapped. Two 3in. "easy-too-road" tentre-tapped. Two 3in. "easy-too-road" ranget. Unstabilised A.C., 63 v. at 4.5 A. Gentre-tapped. Two 3in. "easy-too-road" and the stabilised A.C., 63 v. at 4.5 A. Gentre-tapped. Two 3in. "easy-too-road" tenter tapped. Two stability of the stability of the

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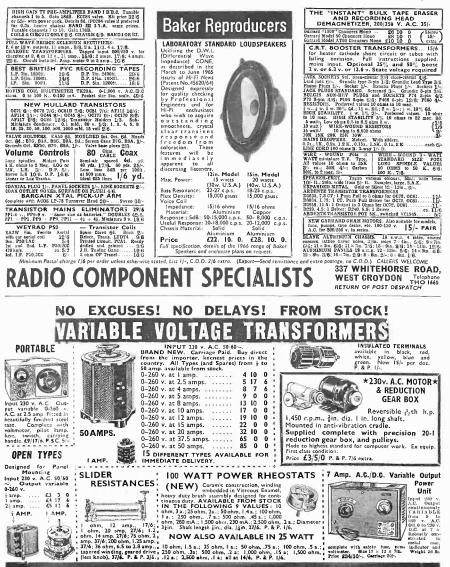
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Input 230 v.

A.C. Output continuously VARIABLE from 0 to 260 v. A.C. OR 0 to 230 v. D.C. at 7 a Robustly con-structed is metal case.

metal case, indicator and Weight 36 lb.

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£1 3 0 £4 17 6

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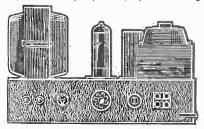
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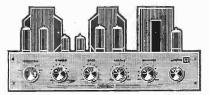


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AMPLIFIEX basically two Five-Ten amplifiers with design variations flat exploit the exceptional qualities of the Muthal SUL86 Triods Particle. Add Stein engineering to a very zeroing specification, and the result, we at assimibilingly low cost. Freq. response δp_{0} to $0 \delta to (A_{0}, 4 \pm 2 + 3 d)$, sens 25 m/, for full 10 wasts output each channel. Rola = 65 din Lebw 10 waits. Cross tails

-60 db. Distortion 0.2% at 10 worlds. Out. Jung 3.75, 8 and 10 thus from sec-trans. Valves 2. R766, 4 & IGL46, 0224, Size 14 65, 6 (h. high. Aux, ortput for pre-sup. 309 V. at 6 mA. and 3.V. at 13 and mar. Husaration shows ampli-lar fitted with lossive Control Unit (see right).

Assembled and tested £20-0-0 Add 8/6 carringe. Kit \$16-0-0



TWO-VALVE PRE-AMPLIFIER

AMPLIFIER Specifity desired for use with the Mullerd soles of 8.10 and 20 wett smpllfers but estimate statistic or and the second statistic of the statistic or and the second statistic for full output. Fourters include lengths for experiment of the statistic or and the second with tiltA equilibrium, the rank to be specified with tiltA equilibrium, the rank to be set from prevents. Controls include 6-position selector, volume, and with range least and selector, volume, and with rank to 6 impose Aurombie and tende S - 93-10-0

Assembled and lested £9-10-0 Add 6/- carriage. Kit £6-6-0



THREE-VALVE PRE-AMPLIFIER

AMPLIFIER Specially recommended for use with the 5-0 amplifier, but also estilable for use with all allered erest monor amplifiers and any application of the second second second second the second second second second second second and the pass filters, auxiliary front and wide range flaves and freibe controls. Math-and for pass filters, auxiliary front and being the second second second second vide range flaves and freibe controls. Math-and for pass filters, auxiliary front any physical second 20 v. At 6 m. A shift, and for a second second 20 v. At 6 m. A shift and flave at 1 may filter be provided and second secon

Assembled and tested £13-13-0 Add of carriage. Kit £10-10-0

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PASSIVE control of the set of th

Passive Control Unit, assembled and tested and complete with Ten plus £24-0-0 £20-0-0 Ki: Add 101- carr.

383 tappedeck. Peatures include: Ferroscube pot correlations for trable equilibrium, proh. puil former, adjustation, proh. puil former, adjustation butter for matchine to cristing high-quality amplifier systems inputs for allow Poters Physical Res. Values 114:8411. Poters Physical Res. Phys. Res. Phys. Phys. Res. Phys. Phys. Res. Phys. Res. Phys. Phys. Phys. Phys. Res. Phys. Phys. Phys. Res. Phys. HF/TR3 TAPE AMPLIFIER

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DUAL CHANNEL PRE-AMPLIFIER

JUGL URANNEL PRE-AMPLIFIER Article test "re-value" re-amplifier which tested for provide an orderendry variable and enoldation input arrangement for the real plan and testing test array of the real plant arrangement for the real plant and testing plant for most and the real plant array of the real plant and testing plant array of the real plant array of the along comparison of the real plant array of the real plant array along comparison of the real plant array of the real plant array of the plant Ten Arphiler, 524, KH 277, 444 information of the real plant array plant Ten Arphiler, 524, KH 277, 444 information of the real plant array plant Ten Arphiler, 524, KH 277, 444 information of the real plant array of the real plant ten Arphiler, 534, KH 277, 444 information of the real plant array of the real plant ten Arphiler, 534, KH 277, 444 information of the real plant ten Arphiler, 534, KH 277, 444 information of the real plant ten Arphiler, 534, KH 277, 444 information of the real plant ten Arphiler, 534, KH 277, 444 information of the real plant ten Arphiler, 534, KH 277, 444 information of the real plant ten Arphiler, 534, KH 277, 444 information of the real plant ten Arphiler ten array of the real plant ten Arphiler, 534, KH 277, 444 information of the real plant ten Arphiler, 534, KH 277, 444 information of the real plant ten Arphiler ten array of the real plant ten arr

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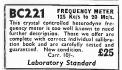
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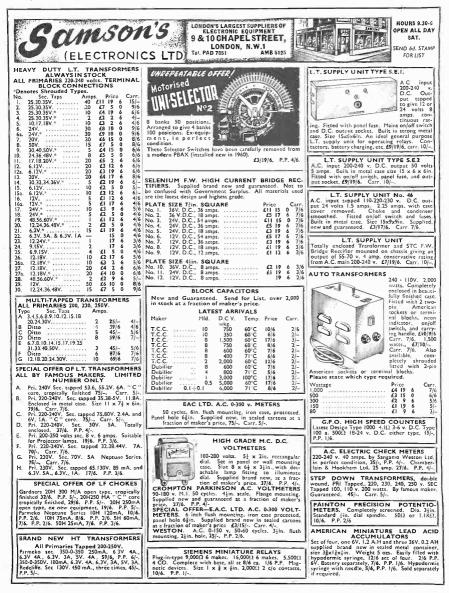


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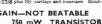
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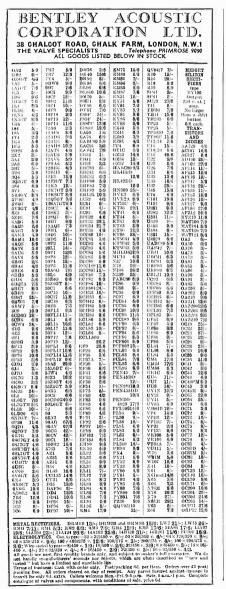
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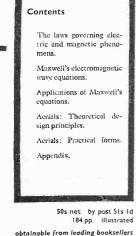
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WW-153 FOR FURTHER DETAILS,

MARCH, 1966



sales engineers

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Due to the continual expansion of the company's activities in the Radio communications field, vacancies exist for SALES ENGINEERS in both U.K. and EXPORT Sales Departments.

Duties will comprise preparation of proposals and customer liaison and give opportunities for travel at home and abroad.

A fast-growing company, RACAL COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED is in the forefront of the communications field, and is located at Bracknell, Berkshire, approximately 30 miles from London.

Successful applicants will be expected to possess a thorough knowledge of communications techniques.

Drive, enthusiasm and team spirit are essential. Previous commercial experience is highly desirable.

Salary scale will be determined by qualifications and experience. In the first instance applicants should write giving brief details of education, experience and qualifications to:-



Sales Director, Racal Communications Limited, Western Road, Bracknell, Berkshire.

WIRELESS WORLD

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LINE advertisements (run-on): 5/6 per line (approx 7 words), minimum two lines. Where an advertisement includes a box number (count as 2 words) there is an additional charge of 1/-. SERIES DISCOUNT: 15% is allowed on orders for twelve monthly insertions provided a contractplaced in advance

Box NUMBERS: Replies should be addressed to the Box number in the advertisement. c/o Wireless World, Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.I. No respensibility accepted for errors.

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SEEKING ALTERNATIVE EMPLOYMENT?

Our dynamic organisation is geared to obtain for you the best job available in the area you require. If you are seeking employment in S.E. England and have at least two years' experience in British industry, contact Electronics Appointments Ltd., who are the foremost source of employment in Great Write or phone for details of our free and confidential service. Britain.



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Advertisements accepted up to MARCH 7 for the APRIL issue, subject to space being available.

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Pyc Telecommunications Limited require Systems Test Engineers for work on custom-built control systems for v.h.f./u.h.f. radio schemes. Knowledge of line and/or radio techniques essential. Experience on carrier equipment or v.f. telegraphy or telephone exchange equipment is desirable.

Apply to: Personnel Manager, Pye Telecommunications Ltd., Newmarket Road, Cambridge. Tel. No.: Teversham 3131.

ASSISTANT TELECOMMUNICATIONS ENGINEERS

Required by the EAST AFRICAN POSTS AND THLECOMMUNICATIONS ADMINIS-TRATION on contract for one four of 24 months in the first instance. Commenting salary £1,994 in scale rising to £2,252 a year including allowances. Terminal Gratuity 25% of salary drawn. Generous disturbance allowance. Free passages. Liberal leave on full salary. Accommodation provided at low rental.

provide a con-number aged between 28 and 45 years and posses the relevant Circ and Citida Conducts, or equivalent, and have sound experience in one or more of the following fields (i) Automatic Telephony, (2) Carrier and Telegraph Equipment, (3) H.F. and V.H.F. Raulio, (4) External General, (5) Underground Cable Planning.

Apply to CROWN AGENTS, M. Dept., 4 Milbank, London, S.W.1, for application form and further particulars, stating name, age, brief details of qualifications and experience, and quoting reference M27(62721)(W)

SERVICE Engineer.--Due to continued expansion of Sour Audio Division, we now require two first-class Service Engineers who are experienced in working with high quality audio and tage recorder equipment.--ophercustons in working, giving full details of exper-tation of the service of the service of the service tory. Travos, Ida, Nesseen Lane, Louison, Milayo

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MARCONI INSTRUMENTS LIMITED ST. ALBANS . HERTFORDSHIRE

ARE YOU A SKILLED AND EXPERIENCED ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN? HAVE YOU BEEN A WIRELESS OR RADAR FITTER IN THE ARMED FORCES? CAN YOU DO A PROFESSIONAL REPAIR JOB ON A T.V.? DO YOU HAVE GOOD TECHNICAL QUALIFICATIONS BUT LACK INDUSTRIAL EXPERIENCE?

If you can answer "YES" to at least one of these questions then we should like to hear from you.

We need new test and calibration engineers to help us increase the output of our very wide range of telecommunication measuring instruments.

The work requires the understanding of the most modern and varied circuit

The work requires the understanding of the host modern and varied encoun-techniques and embraces all frequencies up to U.H.F. The posts are permanent and pensionable; they offer first class staff conditions in a key export Company of English Electric; they will prove attractive to men who believe strongly that there is a real career for them in production.

Call and talk it over if you live close to us at St. Albans. If you would prefer to 'phone, then ring ST. ALBANS 59292 during the day, or COLNEY HEATH 475 in the evenings, and ask for Mr. Dyson. Alternatively, write to our Personnel Officer, giving details of your training and experience and quoting reference WW2890A.

The Personnel Officer, Marconi Instruments Limited, c/o Directorate of Personnel, English Electric House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

VHF TEST ENGINEERS

CAMBRIDGE WORKS LIMITED have vacancies in their expanding Test Organisation for men with experience of VHF Transmitters and Receivers.

Men with Service training in VHF equipment would be suitable.

Progressive rates of pay and promotion and good facilities for training are offered.

Apply: Personnel Manager, Cambridge Works Limited, Haig Road, Cambridge.

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MARCH, 1966

STC TEST METHODS ENGINEERS

We require engineers to specify test methods and design test equipment. Education to H.N.C. standard and two years practical experience are desirable and an interest in automatic test methods would be an advantage.

Starting salary up to £1,225 p.a., Pension Scheme and non-contributory benefits apply to these positions, which offer good prospects for promotion.

For further details write or telephone the:---

Personnel Manager, Radio Division, Standard Telephones and Cables Limited Oakleigh Road, New Southgate, N.II. telephone ENTerprise 1234, ext. 489.

IMPERIAL COLLEGE, South Kensington, S.W.7, Electronics development; we have a new and interesting vacancy in our electronics group concerned with the application of electronics techniques to our chemical engineering and technological research; several years' practical experience and a good knowledge of transistor circuity are essential; H.N.C. would be an advantage; this is a unique opportunity to enter the department at a time of rapid expansion and re-equipment; there are excellent opportunities for working on instrument design and systems engineering; starting salary will be in the range of £1,000 to £1,200; write in confidence to —Professor G. R. Hall, Department of Clemical Engineering and Chemical Technology, Imperial College, London, S.W.7.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS ENGINEERS

required by the GOVERNMENT OF MALAWI on contract for one tour of 24-36 months in the first instance. Commencing salary according to experience in scale (including overseas addition) rising to £1,905 a year. Gratuity 15% of total salary drawn. Outfit allowance £30. Free passages. Liberal leave on full salary. Generous education allowances. Quarters at low rental.

Candidates, preferably aged 25-45 years, must have at least 5 years experience in one of more of the following branches of telecommunications engineering, after completion of two years approved training: Automatic exchanges and Subscribers Apparatus; carrier and V.H.F. equipment; HF ratio; overhead lines or underground cables (construction). They must possess at least one appropriate City and Guids Certificate. Previous overseas experience and experience in training and supervision of subordinate staff would be advantages. For certain posts the ability to instruct and control large numbers of low graded staff is essential.

Apply to CROWN AGENTS, M Dept., 4 Millbank, London, S.W.I, for application form and further particulars, stating name, age, brief details of qualifications and experience, and quoting reference M2T/62648/WF.

NEW TELECOMMUNICATIONS Developments

involving some of the most advanced equipment in the world, offer careers of outstanding interest, secure and wellpaid, to science and engineering graduates. A Royal Signals Officer is trained to command men. He leads a full and satisfying life, much of it out of doors. During his career, he has ample opportunity to obtain professional qualifications and to use them in tackling interesting problems in many different countries. The Royal Corps of Signals is responsible for the Army's modern telecommunications network, and also for a world wide static communications system. It needs graduates as officers, and offers immediate commissions to suitable candidates. Pay and allowances now compare very favourably with anything a young graduate could carn in civilian life. Applicants should be under 25, and should hold (or be studying for) a degree or a diploma recognised by the National Council for Technological National Council for Technological Awards, preferably in: Mathematics, Physics, Applied Science, Natural Science, Electrical Engineering, or a diploma acceptable to the Institution of Electrical Engineers or the Institution of Electronic and Radio Engineers, as giving exemption from these Institutions' examinations. Service can be either for a short period (minimum three years, with tax-free gratuity) or as Limited Service Regular Officer (initially for 16 years with a pension and gratuity at the end) or for a full career gratuity at the end) or for a full circler up to at least 55. For further details write stating age and educational qualifications held (or for which study-ing) to: Li-Col. D. L. Pounds, Room (d5, Ministry of Defence, Dept. 45, Old-War Office Building, Whitehail, S.W.1.

ENGINEERS and Technicians required with Electronic or Physics qualification for research development and maintenance on a wide ranke of medical and devtronic evalument. Current development and development of the second second second second second second networks and the second second second second second networks and the second second second second second networks for second second second second second second networks for second second second second second second networks for second second second second second second second networks for second second second second second second second networks for second second second second second second networks for second second second second second second networks for second second

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WIRELESS WORLD



AN OPPORTUNITY

to work on the world's foremost range of

ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENTATION

To allow for the considerable expansion envisaged over the next few years, our Marketing Division will shortly be moving to new premises in Slough.

A number of



are required to supplement the existing staff who will be moving with us, and we shall be pleased to hear from suitably qualified, experienced engineers prepared to accept the challenge of working with a range of advanced instruments and systems.

For one position a knowledge of medical electronics and a willingness to travel quite extensively throughout the U.K. will be an advantage.

The conditions of employment are first-class and include attractive salaries, non-contributory pension scheme, bonus scheme and other fringe benefits. Applications giving details of qualifications and experience should be addressed

> Personnel Officer, Hewlett-Packard Limited. Dallas Road, BEDFORD



FIELD ENGINEERS

The Field Division of E.M.I. Electronics Ltd., Feltham, Middlesex, has a number of vacancies for Field Engineers.

The successful candidates will be concerned with trials work involving a range of sophisticated Electronics equipment. Normally, the Field Engineers are based at Feltham and are required to be away from base for periods varying between a few days and several weeks.

Applicants should have a sound basic knowledge of electronics and should preferably have had experience involving both valve and semi-conductors in the communications field. Some familiarity with U.H.F. would be an advantage.

Applicants should apply in writing, quoting reference number PF/1 to :---

> P. W. E. Fox. Personnel Officer, EMI Electronics Ltd. Victoria Road, Feltham, Middx.



ELECTRONICS Engineer.—We have a vacancy for men an experiment discrimulas angineer for devicion-mentary and the second second second second settler with anomatic control, and should hold H.N.C. in checkerstonics development and should hold H.N.C. presents and conditions of service are second write in completence to the personnal Manager. The Norte M. Completence to the personnal Manager. The sex. Tel. No. Intervent Mett, quicking ref. [11]

Multitone Electric Co. Ltd.

12-20 Underwood St., London, N.1

and 461 No. Isleworth 413., quoting ref. PMddg3, COLLEGC OP AIR TARINING, Hamide-Simplator the Mathematic for maintenance of electronic rest-ormediments, instruments, seeding computation, mackforound and experience of electronic evaluation interformed and experience of electronic evaluation interformed and experience of electronic evaluation temp preferred but not exceeding and a reflect a size of and the searcher end of the size of the size of the temp preferred but not exceeding and a reflect and bot and the searcher end of the size of the size of the searcher end of the searcher end of the the Barar giving details of qualifications and page determine

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TESTERS required for interesting work on L.F. and H.F. Transmitters. Previous fault-finding experience essential The positions available would be of

special interest to persons employed in the fault-finding and repair of television who are keen to establish themselves in a positon that offers :

- * Satisfactory employment
- ★ Five-day week
- ★ Good prospects of advancement
- * Staff status
- * Sick pay

★ Generous salary

Apply: Personnel Manager

MARCH, 1966

Manchester and Great Lancashire Areas

Television Rental Service Managers.

The present Service organisation and procedures are simple and efficient and the quality of engineers is extremely high. These factors have enabled us to meet the requirements of BBC-2 without undue difficulties. The resultant increase in subscribers has created these vacancies.

Applications for these positions should be made to this BOX NO. 5020, c/o "Wireless World", and show evidence of an understanding of all facets of Service Management and of effectiveness in implementing speedy and efficient service. Ability to undertake further responsibility in the future will be welcomed. Conditions of employment are generous. Removal expenses will be paid if necessary.

PART TIME CONSULTANTS

An expanding new Company wishing to enter electronics field requires services on a part-time basis of men experienced in the field of H.F. circuitry/transformer design. Reply in complete confidence to

Box No. 5019 c/o "WIRELESS WORLD."

AGENTS REQUIRED FOR PUBLIC ADDRESS AND SOUND-REINFORCEMENT EQUIPMENT Established Sound Equipment. Manufacturer requires capacienced Agents for Sales and Service of Public Address equipment. In the following areas: London and Home Counties Barcashire (Cheshire (Manchester) Vorkshire (Cheshire (Manchester) Vorkshire (Cheshire (Manchester) North-East (Newcastle) North-East (Newcastle) North-East (Newcastle) North-East (Newcastle) North-East (Manchester) North-E

Midlands (Birminghan) South Coast (Portsmouth/Southampton) Existing contacts advantageous, but the manufacturer will provide new leads. Generous terms available. Write: Box. No. 5021 c/o " Wireless World."

SYSTEMS DESIGN ENGINEERS

PYE TELECOMMUNICATIONS

require

SYSTEMS ENGINEERS FOR THE DESIGN OF CONTROL SYSTEMS FOR USE WITH RADIO COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS

Applicants must be experienced in the design and maintenance of telephone switching equipment or multi-channel telephone systems and be familiar with the principles involved.

Experience of the application of such systems to radio bearer circuits is desirable but not essential.

Corporate membership of the I.E.E. is desirable but applicants without such qualifications who can prove wide experience up to a recent date will be considered.

Apply to: Personnel Manager, Pye Telecommunications Ltd., Newmarket Road, Cambridge. $\begin{array}{c} E^{\text{LECTRONICS} \ \text{Technician} \ \text{wanted to aid in design} \\ \text{research} & - \text{Application} \ \text{forms} \ \text{trom} \ \text{Extansion} \\ \text{Officer, University College London, Gower St., W.Cl. \\ (135) \\ \text{guoting Psy/5.} \end{array}$

quoting Fay/5. [1438] IMPERIAL COLLEGE. Research Assistant required for a space research group centred at Silwood Park. Near Asse, working on ubliquing and proton magnetnear Asse, working on ubliquing and proton magnetby incomplete, currently concerned with the maintain Siviark and SRO rocket proferammes. Candidates with the or good and class determ in ercline. Association of the second state of the second seconding to qualifications and experimente, with FS.S.O.-Applications to Geophysics Dept. ["numerital College. London, S.W.7.

Collece, London, S.W.T. TH42 ROYAL MILITARY, COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, TUNTY FOR RESEARCH.-Experimental Offer is required for a form R provent and the stand conditions required for a form R provent cellulas and conditions work satisbile for publications and submission for hither degrees. Qualifications: Appropriate H.N.C. Pass generally, and aerial and microwave regestrements in particular an advantage. Approx Application must be applied and aerial and microwave regestrements in particular an advantage. Application and be mental scale (2185):66 and and how the stand be remained and aerial and microwave regestrements in particular an advantage. Application must be from in the One-provide stand increments to 51.73 p.a. Accommodelion: Temporary single accountidation in the One-provides or the possibility of conditione to Frodessor M. H. N. Potok. Electro-ics Franch. or for form of application to 25.74 Mills. Chance quote reference H.3223/27). [1439



We have vacancies at almost all levels for men or women with enthusiasm. For the Senior posts a degree or equivalent is required and several years design experience on products COMPARABLE with ours.

Please write to Personnel Manager, Servomex Controls Limited, Crowborough, Sussex.

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY GENERATING BOARD

South Eastern Region North Thames Division

BRADWELL NUCLEAR GENERATING STATION require

MAINTENANCE CRAFTSMEN (INSTRUMENTS)

Applicants should have had experience in the maintenance of physical instruments, electronics and/or telecommunications equipment.

Gross weekly wage £20.10.9 for a 40 hour 5 day week on staggered day working plus service increments after 2 and 3 years' service.

Rented housing accommodation may be available to the successful applicants.

Applications quoting Vacancy No. 1057/66 (W.W.) and stating age, present position and previous experience should be sent to the Station Superintendent, Central Electricity Generating Board, Bradwell Generating Station, Southminister, Essex.

RADIO ENGINEERS and COMMUNICATORS

Required by the GOVERNMENT OF ZAMBIA, Department of Civil Aviation, on contract for one tour of 36 months in the first instance. Gratuity at the rate of 25% of total salary drawn. Children's allowances. Free passages. Quarters available at moderate rental.

RADIO ENGINEERS GRADE I -(M2T(62800/WF)

Sulary according to experience in scale £1,655 to £1,855 a year. Candidates, aged 32 to 50 years, must have had 12 years' experience following a 5 years' apprentication or gaining a Service Trade Certifimust have a sound theoretical knowledge of and experience in the maintenance, werchaut and installation of ground terminal ratio communication equipment and navigational aids used at Airports and Flight Information Centres.

RADID ENGINEERS GRADE II -(M2T/62809/WF)

Salary according to experience in scale £945 to £1,580 a year. Candidates aged 21 to 50 years, require qualifications as for Grade I Engineers but less experience is acceptable.

COMMUNICATORS GRADE | -(M2T/62812/WF)

Salary according to experience in scale £945 to £1,580 a year. Candidates, aged 21 to 50 years, must have a 1st Class P.M.G. Crufflets, or Air Force, Naval or Marine Communicators Trade Cruffletae of Competency, together with three years' experience and plan Inguage and code mores preceds of 25 w.p.m. and 20 w.p.m. respectively. Prohetency in radio telephony operation to international stindards is required.

Apply to: CROWN AGENTS, M. Dept., 4 Millbank, London, S.W.I, for application form and further particulars, stating name, age, brief details of qualifications and experience, and quoting the relevant reference. **English Electric Leo Marconi**

Computer servicing

Have you had experience in the Forces in maintaining radio, radar or missile electronics?

If so, there could be a career for you as a computer engineer with English Electric Leo Marconi, Britain's leading company in the field of digital computers.

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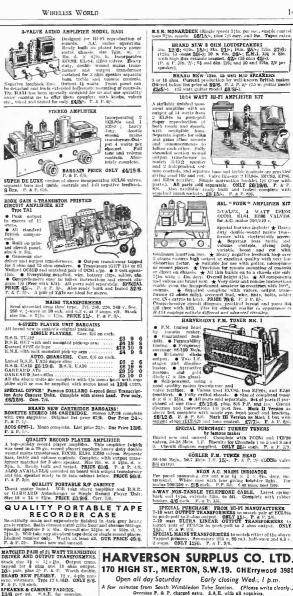


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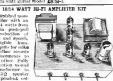


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18	.048	1.219	182	170
19	.040	1.016	262	244
20	.036	.914	324	307
22	.028	.711	536	508
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60/40	К	188	370			
50/50	F	212	414			
45/55	R	215	419			
40/60	G	234	453			
30/70	J	255	491			
20/80	V	275	527			

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L.M.P.	Contains 2% Silver for soldering silver coated surfaces	179	354	
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