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# Introducing the Bearcat 350, the first scanner that shows you broadcasting frequencies in plain and simple English. 

The new Bearcat 350 easily qualifies as the most advanced scanner in the history of scanner radios.

Besides being the most sophisticated Bearcat Scanning monitor. it is also the world's first alpha-numeric scanner. Simply put, for the first time you have the option of scanning frequencies by numbers or names.
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The Bearcat 350 will revolutionize scanners just as plain English computers revolutionized the computer industry few years ago. All because of this simple fact: We find it easier to deal with words diven with numbers.

## How it works.

Programming the Bearcat 350 for numeric and alphabetic capabilities is deceptively uncomplicated. First to program the frequencies numerically you stop the scanning setion.

Then you press the alpha-numeric key. Next you program in the frequency number in the usual manner. Touching the "enter" button locks the frequency in the Beareat 350's memony hank.


To enter the same frequency source using words or abbreviations simply press the alpha-numeric key again. Your unit is ready to be programmed by frequency name.
"Type" in the word or abbreviation for the frequency source. I'ress the "enter" button again. Your Bearcat 350 is ready to receive frequencies by num-
ber or name. It's as easy as that.

More than words.
Even without the alpha-numeric capabilities, the Bearcat 350 would be an unbelievable advancement in no-crystal scanning.

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receiving every local public frequency automatically. You will be able to receive low, high. UHF, UHF.T public service bands, the 2 -meter and 70 CM amateur (Ham) bands. plus the AM aircult band.

The Bearcat 350 scans $u p$ to $S 0$ channels in five banks -10 channels per bank.

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It took Bearcat Scanners, the leader in scanner radios, to give you these impressive features in the Bearcat 350: patented selective scan delay, direct channel access, scan speed control, automatic squelch. patented track tuning circuitry and front mounted speaker. And look at these extras: two digital display panels. $\mathrm{AC} / \mathrm{DC}$ operation. counter on cach channel to determine which are most active. priority, and attractive die cast thetal cabinet. See your Bearcat Scanner dealer today. Ask about the incredible Bearcat 350. Your perception of scanner radios will never be the same agrain.


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THE MAGAZINE FOR NEW IDEAS IN ELECTRONICS

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## ON THE COVER

To understand how computers and microprocessor-based equipment works. it is necessary to understand how microprocessors work and how they're programmed. This month, we evaluate several single-board computers and the supplied documentation to determine how effective each one is as a learning tool. The story starts on page 45.


ADD AN LED DGGTAL VU meter lo your hi-h system for preclee recording. Contituction detaile stari on page 59.


SPEED VIEWING allowa you to listen to the sound while the VCR is eceinning the tapo. For this and other video innovitions being introduced in Jepper, turn to pege 56
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## CANON ENTERING VIDEO

## VCR-CAMERA COMBINATIONS

This leader in 35 mm still photography will field its own line of video equipment and is expected to be just one of many film-photography companies to put its name on elecironic photography gear for the consumer. Canon announced it would offer a portahic vidcocassette recorder and a color video camera on the Japanese market this June. The camera will be a compact Canon-made unit using a $1 /$-inch pickup tube and $3: 1$ zoom lens. The VCR will be built for Canon by Funai Electric. A1 presstime, it wasn't known whether the Canon name would appear on such equipment in the United States. Currently another name in photography-Technicolor-has exctusive rights to the Funai-built mini-VCR (which uses a tiny cassette of quarter-inch tape) in this country.

Canon says its ultimate goal is a hand-held combination solid-state camera and mini-VCR, which seems to be the goal of just about every other manufacturer in the ficld of electronic photography. The third Japanese manufacturer to demonstrate the prototype of such a combination is Matsushita, which showed a 4.6 -pound unit using a cassette about the size of a standard audio cassetic, capable of two hours of recording. Matsushita's Micro Video System (M VS) is not compatible with the two previous developmental entries-Sony's Video Movie and Hitachi's Mas Camera.

In Japan, there were indications that serious talks looking toward all-in-one camera-recorder standardization were about to begin. They would include the three companies which have already demonstrated their proposed entries. along with other manufacturers interested in the field. That presumably would affcet Fuji Photo Fitm, which says it is ready to mass-produce mini-cassettes for portable combinations. Fuji proposed a cassette similar in proportions to the audio cassette, and said it had developed two types of tape for it-metal "MV." capable of two hours' playing time, and evaporated-metal "VV," which could record and play up to four hours. Both tapes are believed to be 9-microns thick. Fuji said that although metal tape costs about three times as much as oxide tape manufactured for audio applications, the differential wouldn't be that great in video.

## CHEAP VCR's

Almost simultaneously with RCA's introduction of the under- $\$ 500$ videodise player. lowerpriced VCR's have started to appear in force. Sanyo continues to have the cheapest unit-a single-speed Beta which lists at $\$ 699$ but often sells for $\$ 100$ less. But now Panasonic, Quasar, Magnavox, and others in the VHS camp including RCA-have introduced low-end "no-frills" recorders which are being sold at around $\$ 649$ or less, although their list prices frequently are considerably higher. Sears, Ward. and J.C. Penney all have dropped catalog prices of VCR's (to $\$ 685, \$ 790$ and $\$ 688$, respectively), and the same units are frequently advertised at considerably lower prices in sales catalogs and retail stores. Lower-priced VCR's probably are coming, and a stripped-down version at a suggested list of about $\$ 500$ wouldn't be surprising before year's end.

Manufacturers of $87 \%$ of the color TV sets sold in the United States are now committed to the videodise-player market, along with a few companies not currenty in the color-TV business. Companies representing 59\% of the color-TV market have embraced the RCA-developed CED system, $15 \%$ the JVC-Matsushita VHD system, $13.2 \%$ the Philips-MCA LV optical system, with $12.8 \%$ uncommitted or unknown.

Here's the latest lineup of companies committed to videodisc players and the formats that they have chosen: CED-RCA, Zenith, Sears. Montgomery Ward, Sanyo, Hitachi, J.C. Penncy, Sharp, Toshiba, and Radio Shack. VHD-GE, Quasar, Panasonic. JVC, and Sansui (the last is tentative and indicates it may switch to CED). LV-Magnavox, Sylvania, Philco, Gold Star, Advent, Pioncer, Fisher. and Samsung.

## 1,125-LINE TV

Having filed with the FCC for consideration of standards for high-definition television, CBS is exploring all proposed systems in its search for "movie-quality" TV as a new deluxe service for broadeast stations, direct satellite-transmissions and cable TV. It demonstrated a I,I25-line system developed by Japan's NHK to an SMPTE conference in San Francisco, and was planning demonstrations of other systems at presstime. The NHK system was shown using special Matsushita 32 -inch picture tubes which had an $8: 5$ aspect ratio. The system required a $30-\mathrm{MHz}$ bandwidth for a single channel. Another system, developed by CBS, uses computer techniques to conserve bandwidth.


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## What's nows

## Negative-feedback inventor inducted into hall of Fame

In a ceremony at Arlingion, VA February 18 , retired Bell Labs engineer Harold S . Black was inducled inlo the National Inventors Hall of Fame in the U.S. Patent Oflice.


HAROLDS. BLACK

Though Black developed the Idea of negative leedback in 1927. It did not reach consumer-audio equipment until years tater. Bul it was used in tong-distance telephone Iransmission as early as 1928. Seventy amplifiers using negative leedback were used for a field test of the system in 1931. in Morrisiown. NJ. In 1936. Philadelphia and New York were linked with a commercial long-distance system using nega-tive-feedback amplifiers.
Besides its standard audio use, negafive feedback the now applied in medical technology, compulers. chemical control systems, spacecraft-guidance systems. and numerous other fields. "I have seen hundreds of thousands of uses." Black said recently.

Dr. Black hoids 11 fellowships and 19 memberships in prolessional societies. He has recelved 62 U.S. patentie and 271 foreign ones, and has written 42 technical papers. Hit awards include the John Polts Memorial Award of the Audio Engineering Society.

## Radio service dealers to convene in Florida

The National Electronics Convention and Trade Show is baing held in Tarpon Springs. FL (near Tampa/St. Petersburg) August third to sixth, 1981. The convention is co-sponsored by the National Electronic Service Dealers Association (NESDA), the International Soclety of Certified Electron-
ics Technicians (ISCET) and the Florida Electronic Service Association (FESA).
Early registration will be pronitable to the delegates. Registrations prior to April 30 will cost $\$ 90$ per person. plus $\$ 80$ for each additional family member. Between April 30 and June 30 , the rate is $\$ 100$ per person and $\$ 80$ lor each addilional lamily member. Afler June 30, rales are $\$ 1$ to for one and $\$ 90$ for additional lamily members. Persons 16 years old and under may atlend the convention for $\$ 50$ each.
For the registration tee the conventiongoer may participate in a technical school. the "Magic of Electronics" Irade show. the insiructors' conference, a seminar on cable telovision. and gott and tennts tournaments, along with meats and cocklall parlies. There will also be time for sight-seefng around the noted local attractions, such as Busch Gardens and DisneyWorld.
For those who wish to attend only the Monday and Tuesday instructors' schools. there is a special rate of $\$ 50$. Fee for the management schoot is $\$ 20$ tor one, $\$ 30$ for two from the same company, and $\$ 50$ for each non-member.
The theme of the convention is "The Magic of Elecironics." This year a seminar on cable lelevision will also be fealured.
For additionai information and convention registration please write to NESDA. 2708 West Berry. Ft. Worth. Texas 76109.

## Can the consumer bring back quality production in USA?

The American consumer, by exercising vigorously his right 10 complain about poor quality, can bring about an improvement in product quality, Dr. Norihiko Nakayama. president of Fulisu America, told a seminar of management executives in Now York recently.
"In my opinion," Dr. Nak ayama dectared. "Americans should refuse to sette for infeHor goods " If a too breaks, he said, take h back to the store. If the store won't give satisfaction. go to the manulacturer. And there are other avenues for protest. A groundswell of protest would cause management to take the steps necessary to heighten quality.
Those statements were made during a seminar: "Using Japanese Quality Control and Productivity Techniques in U.S. Industry," sponsored by the American Management Associallon and the Technology Transfer Institute.
Dr. Nakayama hinted that the Japanese consumers' attitude may be an Important reason for the quality which is one of the factors th the success of Japanese imports. in his home country, customer complants are laken seriously, he says: "To the Japanese. keeping the customer imporlant, and so is the company's reputation."

Radar heips steel industry


NEW IMPROVED RCA AADAR helpe steel lectniciens control the loeding of materiats into blasl furnaces. The new or furneces have rotaling tope that make it passible lo conlrot the diniribution of the Iron ore, coke, and limeatone weed in making steel That new ecanning radas not only mesauren the height of the lond accurelely, bul aleo glvee intormation on ita profile. thus defectiong unevanneas in the loeding.

Henry C. Johneon of RCA Labs in ehown adjusing the naw tadat, which in an improvement on an older one that gava height, but not protile, Intormation. The colled coaxial cable above hie hasd to a deley line deaignad lo ect as - calibralton unit in improving the accuracy of the syalem.

## Random House to distribute classroom computer items

The Radio Stack division of Tandy Corp has named Random House an authorized distributor for Radio Shack TRS-80 computer products for classroom use. Random House is large publisher of classroom malerials for schools.

The agreement called by Charles A Phillips of Radio Shack. ${ }^{\text {'. . . . an important }}$ step in Radio Shack'a strategy lo better address the growing market for microcomputers and instructional sottware in the schools."

Besides offering Radlo Shack's computer products through tis educational sales force, Random House is underlaking an extensive development effort to produce software for teaching and administrative applications in schools.

The Radio Shack/Random House arrangement is nol exclusive. Mr. Phllitips said; at least one other agreement with an educational publisher being negotiated.
continued on page 12

## For a measurement like this, every millivolt matters.

In digital multimeters, accuracy and resolution go hand in hand. After all, an extra millivolt of resolution means nothing unless you can trust its accuracy. For critical measurements like checking avionics, calibrating medical systems, or simply verifying the performance of your circuit, it lakes a precision DMM to fill the bill.
The new 4 h-digit Fluke 8050A delivers $0.03 \%$ basic dc accuracy and $0.005 \%$ of full scale resolution. Measure ac and dc voltages with $10 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ of sensitivity. Or resolve 10 nA of current and 10 milliohms of resistance. All Ruaranteed for one full year.

That's the kind of perform ance you demand in a
bench/portable DMM. And it's from Fluke, the leader in DMM's with a thirty year repulation for reliable, highquality precision instrumentation.

Of course, there's more to the 8050A story. With our hybrid True RMS converter you get honest, accurate ac answers to 50 kHz without missing any significant distortion components. A dB function features 16 selectable reference impedances. And the relative mode lets you make offset measurements in all instrument
functions.

You'll also find all the other dependable Fluke features on the new 8050A. Conductance for those high resistance and leakage measurements to 100.000 Megohms. Extensive overload protection and safety features. A full linc of accessories. And a low price of only $\$ 369$ U.S.

For all the facts on the new 8050A's accuracy and reliability, call toll free 800-426-0361; use the coupon below; or contact your Fluke stocking dist ributor, sales office or representative.


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## NRI Circuit Designer Gives Hands-On Experience

You leam by doing. No hory-tower, strictly theortical course here. You actually design and build modem electronic circuits, run tests, and verlfy speos You leam how various systems interact, design your own crrcuits to perform specific tasks, learn to look for hetter ways and new ideas. The NRI Circuit Designer is a totally unique instrument with full breadboarding capability buitt-in multiple power supplies and a multi-function signal generator for circuit testing. Fast, simple connections let you build up prototype


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of practical experience. NR1 Fast- Trig and Log Track Training
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You need absolutely no electronic experience to be successful with this modem course. If you're a high school graduate with some algebra, you should handle it without any trouble We even include, at no extracharge, the NRI Math Refresher Module, designed to help you

## What's news

continued from page 6

## Standard \& Poor's software for Radio Shack TRS-80

Standard a Poor's. Ithe firm of financial experts best known as publisher of the Wall Sireet Journal, has prepared a complete slock analysis and portfolto-management package for microcompuler enthusiasls who are also investors.
Avallable for use on the Radio Shack TAS-80 microcomputer, Standard \& Poor's STOCKPAK provides for evaluating and managing a slock portfolio of up to 100 socurities, with as many as 30 transactions on each issue. It also makes it possible to analyze 900 New York, American exchange, and over-the-counler common slocks, and generate reports to guide Investment decisions.
The STOCKPAK syslem is designed for use with Radio Shack's Model I or Model MI TRS-8032K business-compuier systems. It Includes four program disketles and a comprehensive user's manual.
The first program diskette is the Portfo-llo-Management System. which provides for the maintenance and control of a portfollo. or a simulation capabilty for any group of securitfes to be evaluated.
A second diskette contains the Screen and Select System, with which the user can apply a variety of invesiment criteria 10 the 900 -slock data base, identitying securilies to meet such requirements as price/earnIngs ratios of less than 10, selling below a given price, and more. Stocks selected and
criteria statements can be stored for instant recall.

Diskette three is a Repori Writer Sysiem which creates reporls of stocks meeting user-selected criteria, along with additlonal informalion from the data base.

The tourth diskette is a Demo Data Base which contains the 900 common stock data base of the mosi widely traded stocks and Includes 30 financial ftems on each of the companies.

The STOCKPAK system for the TRS-80 is available from Radio Shack stores and other outlets for $\$ 4995$, A monthly updating ol the data base is available from Standard $\&$ Poor's, if desired, at an annual subscription fee of \$200.

## Computer voice processing to make big jump in '80's

Talking to your computer Instead of typIng insiructions on a terminal, and listening to it instead of reading a printout, will become fairly common in Industrial operations and financtal Iransactions during the firsi hall of the 1980's. During the second half, voice processing will come to the foreIront in office systems and consumer products. So says an international Bumness Research Repori. issued by Frosi a Sullivan Inc of New York City and London.

Using voice as computer input is not only more appealing because of ths "natural-


STANDARD \& POOR'S STOCKPAK Bytom Uted with a Redio Shack TRS-80 microcomputer.
ness," but saves time by treeing hands and eyes. At present. There are several problems. Vocabuiary of most systems is lim-Hed-generally they are scheduted to respond to discrete commands, not conlinuous speech. The vasi majortly of present systems respond to only one operator, whose speech they have been trained to understand Independent systems, which recognize the vorces of different operators, are rare. (FAS believes that a sulticiently low-cosi, large-vocabulary sysiem that can accepl continuous speech will be avaitable within the next few years)

Volce response-the other half of voice processing-is a technique that converis computer-generaled digital data info human or symthetic speech. depending on whether the vocabulary has been taperecorded or electronically synthesized. It has already been used to a llmited exient. as in Smpson-Sears experiment with linkage of telephone customer orders 10 a computer. milltary tesiling of voice-response equipment for instrucling light crews. and a Generai Motors assembly-IIne installation. Within a year, Texas instruments plans to inlroduce a speech synthesizer with a 2,000-word vocabulary, says Frost 8 Sullivan.

## Foundation gives $\$ 500,000$ for computer education

The Foundation for Computer Education, based in Cupertino. CA. has just made tis fourth set of awards, amounting to $\$ 150,000$. to 26 educational sysiems. That brings the value of grants given to educatlonal institultons and individuals to $\$ 500,000$ since October 1979.

These grants of computer equipment are given lor projects intended to improve education through the use of small, low-cosi computers. The projects range from basic word-attack skills for kindergarten through third grade. to genetics and mojecutar biology at the university level.

Some 87 prolects have been approved and have received awards of computer equipment. The 87 recipients are eligible for a grand prize- 10 be given to the Institution or individual demonstrating the outstanding example of a program leading to improved education with small computers,

The non-protit organization was chartered as the Apple Educatlon Found ation in 1979, and was joined since by Bell \& Howell as a major supporter, and assisted by a number of computer or compuler-related firms that donated equlpment or services. The systerns awarded include Apple II personal computers. Apple being still the principal sponsor of the foundation.

The systems glven the educational groups range in vaiue from something over $\$ 2,000$ to about $\$ 7,000$, the bulk of them between $\$ 4,000$ and $\$ 6,000$.

R-E

## Now, a mini-scope with the features most wanted by field engineers!

## B\&K-PRECISION'S new Model

1420 is a good example of what can materialize when a company listens well. This new 15 MHz dual-trace mini-scope was designed by B\&K-PRECISION engineers from a clean sheet of paper to respond to the special needs of field engineers... a mini-scope with lab-scope features.

So small in size ( $4.5^{\prime \prime} \times 8.5^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime}$ ). the 1420 easily fits into a standard attache case with plenty of additional storage room for a DMM, tools and accessories. For use in any environment, the 1420 can be powered from an AC line, 10 to 16 VDC or an optional internal battery pack. Unlike some competitive mini-scopes, adding a battery pack will not add to the size of the slim 1420 .

The rugged 1420 features dual-trace operation and an honest 15 MHz response. In addition, its smooth roll-off provides useful response to 20 MHz .

An efficient rectangular CRT displays waveforms with high brightness for good readability under all field service conditions.

Too many field-service mini-scopes sacrifice features and performance for compact size, handicapping the field engincer. The new generation 1420 has overcome these problems. In spite of its small size, the 1420 has eighteen sweep

ranges that span from $1 \mu \mathrm{~S} /$ div. to $0.5 \mathrm{~S} /$ div. in a 1-2-5 sequence; variable between ranges. Sweep magnification is X 10 , extending the maximum sweep rate to $100 \mathrm{nS} / \mathrm{div}$. For use with computer terminals or video circuits. a video sync separator is built in. For added ease of use, automatic selection of chop and alternate sweep modes is provided, as is front-panel X.Y operation.

The new 1420 mini-scope comes complete with two $10: 1 /$ probes and is available now from your local B\&KPRECISION distributor. Available options include carrying case and probe pouch.

To receive a free 16 -page color brochure describing the 1420 and the complete B太K-PRECISION oscilloscope line, call tull-frce, (800) 621.4627
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## oditiorial

## The State Of The Art Moves Ahead

The electronics industry never stands still. Not a single working day passes that engineers and scientists are not busy researching and analyzing in an attempt to advance the state of the art a notch or two. Very often, we are not aware of that massive effort until we see the results brought to the marketplace.
Two recent conferences-the International Electron Devices Meeting held in Washington, DC, and the International Solid-State Circuits Conference held in New York-provided a look at the semiconductor industries' view of where the state of the art is today and where it will be tomorrow (the next few years). Since semiconductors are often viewed as the heart of modern electronlcs, by watching the advances made in the semiconductor field we begin to realize the advances being made in the industry as a whole.
Although many topics were discussed at the conferences, one stands out as a measure of the state of the art. VLSI (Very Large Scale Integration) will be the next generation of IC's to reach us. Those IC's will pack more circuitry into less area, consume less power, and operate faster than ever before. To say the least, those IC's will be very sophisticated and extremely powerful from a designer's point of view.
To produce the new IC's, new fabrication processes are required. Called electron beam and X-ray lithography, the processes produce circuit patterns on the silicon wafers with smaller line widths. Currently, IC's are being produced with line widths of 3 micrometers. Experimental IC's are being fabricated with line widths down to 1 micrometer and industry analysts are predicting line widths down to 0.5 micrometer in the not-too-distant future.

What does that mean in terms of actual IC's? Matsushita has fabricated a 64 K static RAM. Packed onto a $5.44 \times 5.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ chip, this RAM contains over 402,000 components. Both Nippon Telegraph \& Telephone and a joint effort by NEC and Toshiba has produced 256 K -bit dynamic RAM's. The NEC/Toshiba device uses 1.5 -micrometer lines while the NTT device is $20 \%$ smaller, using 1 -micrometer lines.

On the microprocessor front, Intel has unveiled a three-IC set that comprises a 32 -bit micromainframe (that's Intel's word). It's been dubbed a micromainframe because it has the computing power of a mainframe computer and processing power can be increased by adding CPU's without changing software. Intel has also developed a virtual memory capability that permits 1 gigabyte of address space. That's 1000 megabytes. I remember being thrilled when I finally expanded my home computer to 64 K of RAM. Speed is also increasing. Zilog plans to introduce two updated versions of their 16-bit CPU, the Z 8003 and $\mathrm{Z8004}$, that will run at 10 MHz . That would make them the fastest CPU's available.

This should give you a pretty good idea of what is happening behind the scenes and what the future may bring. If you have any comments or predictions, please send them to me and we'll publish
as many of the best ones as we have room for.


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# Non-Linear Systems' Touch Test 20. The 2 Ib .4 oz .test lab. 



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The Touch Test 20 comes with tesi leads. temperature probe and resistor/capacitor test adapter It features automatic polarity and over. load indication plus in-circuit test capabilities. The Touch Test 20 is available in two models-rechargeable battery or line operated. All parts and labor are guaranteed for a full year And each model is available with optional accessories like a leather carrying case with shoulder strap and belt loop, to help you get the job done.

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## OTHER SATELLITES ON THE WAY

Two more satellites carrying up 10612 new Iransponders-will be in orbit over the U.S. by mid-1985-and that doesn't include the proposed Comsat DBS plan. The quadrupling of satellite facilities will come as a result of the FCC's recent decision to expaad its "open skies" policy. As part of the same ruling. the Commission is moving toward a "short-spacing" of birds, pernitting them to fly at intervals of about $3^{\circ}$ instead of the curreat $4^{\circ}$ apart.

The new birds will be operated by GTE, Hughes Communications. Inc., and Southern Pacific Communications. each of which will launch two new satellites and build a third as a ground spare, ready for launch in case of a problem with the orbiting bird. In addition, companies already in the space game. such as AT\&T. RCA Americom. and Western Union will be permitted to put more satellites in orbit.

Overall, the new satellite facilities will cost more than $\$ 2$ billion. Many of the birds wilt be used for video service. alt hough some of the new satellite operators are expected to concentrate on data communications, teleconferencing, and other non-vidco services.

The FCC hopes to come to a decision this year about spacing of satellite orbits, 10 avoid interference while making the most efficient use of spectrum space. The FCC is also examining related matters. such as future satellite usage of $12 / 20-\mathrm{GHz}$ and higher bands.

## NEW CABLE PROGRAMMING

The cable-TV industry continues to find itself on the recciving end of new entertainment services many of them unveiled during the semi-annual industry conventions. At a recent industry gathering. more than half-a-dozen satellite-fed program services were announced, along with several augmentations of current program packages. Many of the new services will be on the bird shorily -with some of them, such as Showtime's expansion 10 a 24 -hours-on-weckends service already in operation.

Culture is the main ingredient in several of the new program packages. including the previously announced CBS Cable service which is due to go on the Westar bird by June. "Alpha." a joint effort by ABC Video Enterprises and Warner Amex Satellite Entertainment, should be underway by the lime you read this aboard Satcom I, using the same transponder as WASE's "Nickelodeon." Alpha will feature performing- and visual-arts programs.

Bluebird, another new program service, wilt offer many shows from British Broadcasting Corp. (the type now seen on public-TV channels) along with other original cultural programs. Bluebird channel is operated by an affiliate of New York's Rockefeller Center and is currently negotiating with several satellite companies for transponder space.

A number of other specialized services via satellite are also in the works. For example, an "adult" movie channel (mostly R-rated, sexploitation movies) is being offered by Satori's "Private Screenings" service from midnight to 6 a.m. aboard Westar. Bravo. another of the culture channels. will introduce an evening newscast at $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.. concentrating on cultural events taking place in selected cities nationwide. Times Mirror Satellite programming will launch a home shopping service, offcring catalog-type information and giving cable customers (and other satellite viewers) the opportunity to order merehandise via a special video catalog.

EUROPEAN MOVIES AND TV SHOWS

More European TV programs and movies are taking to the skies over America, thanks to Iwo recent deals by major satellite-program delivery services. Satellite Program Network, which is establishing its sccond network SPN-II on Westar III Transponder 9, is turning over three hours every night to Telefrance-USA. The shows will run from 9 pm to midnight (eastern time) and include a regular cycle of shows: Sunday, family programs; Monday, Freneh TV shows: Wednesday. "great French films:" Friday "French Life Today" and European TV specials. The other nights will offer reruns of the previous evening's shows. The Telefrance-USA package is dubbed into English and is aimed at the U.S. audience.

On Satcom 1 Transponder 9. USA network has begun carrying The English Channel. a scries of culturally oriented programs which includes documentaries, music, drama and entertainment. much of it produced by British independent TV stations.

Meanwhile many new program suppliers are slipping programs aboard satellites, filling in the gaps between the major program services now carried aloft. For exanmple. "Telehorse" will be beamed daily aboard Westar by Hughes TV network. The shows will be scrambled and will cover races from various Chicago-area racetracks, sent exclusively to Las Vegas betting parlors so gamblers can watch events' on which they are wagering. Over on an HBO transponder on Satcom, a few moments in the morning will be turned over each month to a cable-TV industry publisher. who will present information about the business: that will be aimed primarily at cable-TV executives.

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## letters

## CABLE TELEVISION

Is cable Ielevision a friend or foe? With so many choices of programming- HBO , C-SPAN, ERAVO. ESPN. QUBE. etc.-II would seem imminent that a potential viewer will have a veritable video smorgasbord at his fingerlips. But will he? Superficially, it would seem logical that there would be an unlimited variely of "10p shelf" entertalnment avallable, 24 hours a day.

## Don't bet on itf

in the past. the three major $T V$ nel-works-ABC, CBS. and NBC-were the only rivals in the vast nationat tetecasting market. With only three suppliers of programming competing for their share of the $140.000,000 \mathrm{TV}$ viewers. a substantial stice of the pie was nearly guaranteed to all. That convenient and powerful system was extremely attractive 10 advertisers - the only source of income in commercial TV. Coupied with the expertise of the American Research Board (ARB) and the Nielsen rat. Ings system, demographics dictated to the advertisers exactly where their 1 argel audience was. It was scientific. lucrative, and efficient In lact, it was a near-perlect medi-
um in which to expose, selt, and saturate a market.

Adverlising on TV it sold on a "cosl per thousand" (viewers) basis The more viewers of a program (and the commercial). the more money is charged per commercial spol run. When $t 40,000,000$ viewers are divided by only three networks. simple aritimetic shows that a higher potential gross income can be realized than when there are 30 or more national "networks" vying for the audience.

II doesn't require a genius to extrapolate in what direction TV programming will go when the audlence. And the revenues to produce network programming, is diluted to one-tenth or less of its current slanding. To maintain the present quality of programming (and many think that it is already decadent), nelworks will be forced to increase their "cost per thousand" rales to a point where advertisers will be forced to seek allernalive media to reach their tar. gets more effectively.

Ullimately, the demise of networks and their alfillated local-TV-station outlets will become inevitable. Then we will all be
forced to pey top dollars for mediocre programming on a cable syslem comprised of 30.40 . or 50 channels of second- and thirdrate programming

Our only hope may be that, atter a few years of "all-pay TV" someone will come up with the blea of supplying first-rate entertainment free to anyone who can receive a TV signal via wireless techniques. and which will be sponsored by advertisers In exchange for commercial announcemenls within the programs that they sponsor. Eurekal We will have re-invented commercial TVI Bul will it be too late?
MYLES H. MARKS.
rechnicas Director WIC-TV (NBC Affliate)
Mr. Richard Johnson's comments in the letlers depariment of your February 1981 issue stir me. Perhaps Mr. Johnson is so involved in his work thal he can only see the trees and cannot concern himself with the foresi. Not being familiar with EI Cajon-San Diego TV services, i can't comment on them. but i can comment on the cable TV in Reno. If Teleprompler TV is a "mom \& pop" operation, it certalnty has expanded.


As I understand it. from the San Francisco Bay area to lowa it is one system.

But perhaps Mr. Johnson means that Ihe syslems in El Cajon. CA, Wellington. NV. and Hawihorne, NV, are "mom and pops" and number ihree systerns. while Teleprompter is only one system.

The January 1981 issue of Saturday Review has another comment: "Can PBS Survive Cable?'', by Peter Caranicas. That is a very interesting article. Bul perhaps again CBS cable is a "mom and pop" operation. Sure.

It is my present personal opinion that Mr. Johnson is so anxious to get the cableIndustry view across to the public that he doesn't pay any altention to the facts.

As a viewer of several years, and an electronics hobbyist of some more years. the future is of greal concern to me. We have viewed the greal variety of TV around the large population centers. And, as at present. we have also been in other locations where only one channel was avalable. In Reno, three stations broadcast the three networks only, and cable opens up the programming with three more channels-two independent. and PBS. I belleve that is a necessary service.

However, what with the increasing costs. I am uncertain about how long it will last. When we lirst subscribed, the price was under $\$ 5.00$ a month; now it is $\$ 7.50$. with indications that the company wants more. Fortunately, competition is on the scene, and the price increase has not yet hap-pened-and. trangely, the reception has -improved Iremendously.

With our economic system the way it is,
perhaps enough viewers will not be able to afford the increasing costs ol cable TV. and lhus broadcasting will continue.
J.T. KING

Reno. NV

## BALLY ARCADE USER GROUP

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We have upgraded the Bally Arcade from what many publications think of as a toy to a very serious small microcomputer.
THE CURSOR GROUP.
Fred Cornett, President

## MODULATION

In the "Letters." depariment Nanuary 1981), Mr. Davis states: 'White is $12.5 \%$ carrler level, not zero modulation. which is the blanking level. Maximum modulation $(87.5 \%)$ occurs at white, nol sync. which is +40\%."

Much of that statement is Incorrect. That is not unusual in arficies i have read about TV modulation down through the years. So let's try to set the matter to resi.

In this particular case, I believe we have an IEEE gralicute that's causing the confusion. That scate is very useful around a TV studio, and other spots, for measuring levels; and. of course, for It ansmitter-modulation measuremenls. If used properly.

When modulating a TV transmitler, it sees only the overall signal, which means the whole composite signal (sync plus video). We cannot speak ol $+40 \%$ sync or minus that. The blanking level is not zero modulation; it is simple zero on the IEEE scale (no relation). Tip of sync is $100 \%$ modulalion, as Jack Darr slated. Sync is transmitted at $25 \%$ and is not $40 \%$. The scale reads 40 units-not $40 \%$.

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The total units on the scale for transmitter measuremenls must be 160 unlis - two divishons above 100 unils, which appear on the scale. Zero carrier should be sel at Ihat point. Zero certler is displayed, on the scope. by chopping the signal after $t 1$ is detected from the transmitter, eilher by a mercury relay or electronic means

That slgnal is generally not available to the studio engineer, so he never sees it. That probably causes much of the conlusion. If we set the carrier at two divisions above 100, we wind up with a total of 160 divisions; ihus. If sync is set at 40 divisions. we end up with $25 \%$ sync (measured from zero carrier to tip of syncl. which is correct. $100 \%$ modulation of video in never reached. II is set by FCC rules A 12.5\% protection area do provided. for two reasons. Firsily, 10 avoid white-picture saturatlon, due lo characieristic curve distortion; second, to eliminate over-modulation (carrier chalter), which would cause problems with intercarrier receivers.

A word about power output may be useful. We musi consider videa as a subtractive process. As we fill in the white-piciure area. our power oulpul decreases. TV and AM transminters act quite differently. In $A M$, an average signal does not change the power input (DC Input). The outpul power does change, due the modulation in added lashion. But in a TV Iransmitter, the power output changes in a drastic fashion. The difference here is thal the $D C$ inpul power changes in TV and consequently the output power changes. 100. The TV iransmitter power 蜔 at a maximum only with an all-black picture (with sync-only modufated). As we apply video. the power decreases in accordance with the white content of the picture. Al all-white picture. the power is minimum. In a typical 50 kW transmitter, the plate current can change from 6 amps to 11 amps using 6800 volts. Quite a power change, eh? Those figures might make a ham operator droot.
C. M. ROGERS.

Valley Center, KS

## THE HP-85

With reference to Mr. Gilder's report on the HP-85 in you Oecember 1980 issue: There are a couple of minor errors. Flrstly. the beeper can be programmed for both duration and pitch. The standard pack of programs, supplied with each machine. includes a rendition of the William Tell Overfure using the beeper.

Second, It a binary routhe. Included with a tape from the user's library, or available In the prinier/plolter ROM. is used. the entire graphics lmage can be stored as a singie string. The graphics screen can thus be used for storage, adding 6 K to the avallable memory.
BOB STAINER
Cape St. James., 8.C. Canada

## KEEPING AIRWAVES PUBLIC

I was interested in your editoriai (December 1980) on keeping the airwaves publlc; but the fact is. as you know very well, the alrwaves haver"t all been free to the publlc for at leasi the last 50 years. I cite as an example the scrambled telephone messages which have been transmitted on our shorlwave bands as far back as the mid '30's. Those messages were-and as far as continued on page 26

# An in-depth look at the only"plug-in"remote control system youll 



## There's no end to all of the control you've got.

You can turn on the TV, radio or stereo in the moming to help you wake up without getting up from bed. Or at night, turn on the lights belore going downstairs so you don't have to fumble in the dark Tum off unnecessary lights and help get your electric bill under control. Or, dirn the lights and save energy, too.
And when it's time to turn in, just push a button and turn everything off. And sleep soundly. But, if you hear a strange noise in the middle of the night, you can press a button to lum on all the lights and scare the daylights out of an intruder.
The Controller is designed to control every room in the house.

By pressing the buttons on the Command Console keytroard, command signals are transmitted over
existing household wiring to the modute of your choice. The Lamp Module tums on, ofl or dims any incandescent lamp up to 300 watts. The Appliance Module turns appliances like TVs, window fans or stereos on and off. And the Wall Switch Module is designed to lum on, off or dim any light or lamp up to 500 watts normally operated by a wall switch.

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 the system.

No special wiring is needed. Simply plug The Confroiler Command Console into any wall outle: in any room of the house. Then plug your lamps and appliances into the appropnate modules. Plug in

the modules. And youre ready to take control.

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THE TIMER ${ }^{\text {TH }}$ Automalically Programe Llahts. Appliancos. Juet plug in The Thror and the ESR $X-10$ modules and you cen program up lo slighto and epplioncer to go On and OM up to twice edoy UL listed. 374.95 if purchated seperelatiy. It purchazed with 3 or more moduler $\$ 39.93$


ADMANCE

LETTERS<br>continued from page 24

I know stlll are-scrambled tor the sake of privacy, but are nonetheless transmitted on our public airwaves.

That, to my way of inlnking. is fusi as wrong as the thing you are complalning aboul. I have always fell thal if wasn't right. Messages broadcast over our "free" alrwaves should be available for all to listen to without special "secrel" declphering equipmenl. Yel, for some reason. I have never seen or heard of any complaints about scrambled broadcasts over the pubilc air waves in any radio magazine

But something that is of much more concern to me Ihan that is some of the FCC's proposals of butchering up the AM broadcast band even worse than il has already been messed up-like narrowing the bandwidins 109 kHz and eliminating the socalled clear-channel statlons. Atter all, the origlnal ldea was that frequencies belween 550 kHz and 1700 kHz were for long-distance communication, Local broadcasting can as well bedone at much higher frequencies. But that is not what is being done and as a result the AM band has become so cluttered up with stations that it is only good for local coverage.

That d certainly nol in the public Interest. On the other hand, I, for one. do nol believe that the 70-UHF channels will be used for TV entertainment In years to come-if ever.
JOHN R. SIMPSON
Tamps. FL

## EINSTEIN NOT CONTRADICTEO

In the January 198 t issue, under "Letters," Mr. Anthony Hans KIotz of Babylon. N.Y., claims that certain rubes postulated by Einstein werfs "never real originally." I'm afraid that he is overlooking a key word in the consequences of the posiulates: "observed" The behavior of light (which musi be used to make lengith measurements) causes an observed length contraction which is quite real. One might claim that the length contraction in an "absolute" sense does not occur. Such clalm is in inself "unreal" because it could never be verilied experimentally.

Mr. Klotz's supposed "charged capacitor contradiction" arises because he applies special relatlvity considerations to the observed dimenstons of the moving charged capacitor bul lotally lgnores the special retalivity consideralions which musi be applled to the eieciromagnetic fields of the capacitor. (The special theory applies 10 electromagnelic radiation of any Irequency, while light is simply electromagnelic radiation wilhin a very narrow band of frequencies thal can be perceived by the eye.)

Unfortunately, the editor repeats the ubiquitous misconception that the mass of an object moving at the speed of light would be infinite. The accepied reality is thal the mass does not vary with the speed af ath it is the observed momenfum that becomes Infinite at the speed of IIght. No repulable physicist Ioday would consider the mass of an object to increase with its speed. As an authortalive reference, I offer the book. Classical Mechanics, by Gold-
stein (published by Addison-Wesley); see the last paragraph of Chapter 6, section 4, entifled "The force and energy equations in retativistic mechanics."
To the best of my knowledge, there exisis no experimental evidence to date that contradicis Einstein': special ineory of relativity. Uniortunately, however, there appears to be a proliferalion ol authors possessing lnadequate knowledge of the subfect. but who nevertheless are quick to wrhe about "Einsieinian impossibilities," "exposés on unreality," "contradiction lhrough thought experiments," and other equally rddculous discussions on the subject.
MARTY NAGEL, M.S. (Physics)
Chagrin Falls. OH

## SUGGESTIONS REQUESTED

During the past year. I have read the articles you ran on building a sateilite-TV reception system. I would be interesied in hearing trom any readers who constructed systems trom your articles. telling how they turned out.

It would be especially nice if someone Ilving In the San Diego area could get Into contact with me. An Invesiment of $\$ 1000.00$ needs to be investigated before my construction begins. Whlle the electronics end of il doesn't seem bad. I'm worried aboul the consiruction of the spherical antenna required, and the amount of time and effort that must be spent to assure the spherical surface.
JOE ST. LUCAS.
8685 Ferndafe.
San Diego. CA, 92126
R-E

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## equipment reports

## Global Specialties 2001 Function Generator



CIACLE 101 ON FREE INFOAMATION CARO
global specialtes corporation (70 ful ton Terrace. New Haven. CT 06509) has introduced the model 2001 function generator. This versatile instrument produces four different output waveforms: sunewave. a squarewave. a triangle wave and a TT1-level squarewave. The model 2001 covers frequencies from 1.0 Hz to 100 kHz in five overlapping push-button-selectable ranges. A vernier dial is calibrated from 0.1 to 1.0 . The frequency of the output waveform is the dial measurement multiplied by whatever range pushbution is selected ( $10 \mathrm{~Hz}, 100 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{kHz}, 10 \mathrm{klz}$, or 100 $\mathbf{k H z}$ ). For example, dial 0.5 and push the 1 -
kHz button and you get 500 Hz . The dial is accurate to within $\$ 5 \%$ of the selting.
A variable output-level control is used to control the level st two oulput jacks marked it and to The high output delivers from 0.1 to 10.0 volts $P$ - $P$ (or more than 40 dB ) into 600 ohms. The low output is -40 ds down. or from I-100 millivols into an open circuit or 0.5 to 50 mullivolss into 600 ohms. The model 2001 holds the output constant within 0.5 dB over its entire frequency range.

The TTL squarewave output is at the dial frequency and capable of driving up to 10 TTL. loads with risetimes and falltimes of less than 25 nasoseconds. The amplitude is 0 or 5 volis. and is not adjustable by the level control. The TTL. signal is always in phase with the other outputs (other oulputs can be used simultaneously).

The sinewave output has less than $2 \%$ distortion The triangle waveform is within a $\pm 1 \%$ linearity error; the squarewave has risetimes and fallitmes of less than 100 nanoseconds All those outpuls can be swept over any desired frequency band. An AC voltage of up to $\ddagger 10$ voits can be fed into the sweer in fecks. That can be used to check the frequency response of
a filter, for example The manufacturer recommends using a triangle wave and driving the scope's horizontal sweep with the same type of wave. Since the triangle wave is linear with time, the scope shows a linetr display of the frequency-response characteristics of the filter. Any peaks, regeneration, lack of symmetry, or other faults will show up instantly.

The operator's manual contains full instructions for this. To show the response of a 5 . kHz bandpass filter for example. set the frequency dial at 0.55 and press the $10-\mathrm{kHz}$ range pushbutton. Setting the sweep voltage at 9.7 volts (P-P) will cause the model 2001 to sweep from 1 kHz to 10 kl fz .
If an offset signal-volaage is needed (one that is not symmetrical about zero), press the DC OFFSET pustbution. The Level control now becomes an offset control For instance. you can create a squarewave that goes from 0 volt to +5 valus, or from 0 volt to -5 volus. If the scope is set to DC inpul. that also varies the position of the trace on the screen.

An instrument like this one can be very helpful in all kinds of audio testing. The sriangle waveform, for example, is ideal for locating continued on page 34


## RCA Receiving Tubesfor one-trip servicing.

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# Yesterday you could admire all-band digital tuning in a short wave receiver* Today you can afford it. 



RF-4900

Tune In the Panasonic Command Series" top-of-the-lline RF-4900. Everything you want in Short wave at a surprisingly affordable prlce. Like fluorescent all-band readout with a five-digit frequency display. It's so accurate (within 1 kHz , to be exact), you can tune in a station even before it's broadcasting. And with the RF-4900's eight short wave bands, you can choose any broadcast between 1.6 and 31 MHz. That's all short wave bands. That's Panasonic.

And what you see on the outside is just a small part of what Panasonic glves you inside. There's a double superheterodyne system for sharp reception stability and selectivity as well as image rejection. An input-tuned RF ampilfier with a 3 -ganged variable tuning capacitor for excellent sensitivity and frequency linearity. Ladder-type ceramic filters to reduce frequency interference. And even an antenna trimmer that changes the front-end capacitance for reception of weak broadcast signals.

To help you control all that sophisticated circuitry, Panasonic's RF- 4900 gives you all these sophisticated controls. Like an all-gear-drive
tuning control to prevent "backlash." Separate wide/narrow bandwidth selectors for crisp reception even in crowded conditions. Adjustable callbration for easy tuning to exact frequencies. A BFO pitch control. RF-gain control for Improved reception In strongsignat areas. An ANL switch. Even separate bass and treble controls.

And if all that short wave lsn't enough. There's more. Like SSB (single sldeband) amateur radio. Ali 40 CE channels. Stip to shore. Even Morse communications. AC/DC operatlon. And with Panasonlc's $4^{\prime \prime}$ full-range speaker, the big sound of AM and FM will really sound big. There's also the Panasonic RF-2900. It has most of the features of the RF-4900, but it costs a lot less.

The Command Serles from Panasonic. If you had short wave recaivers as good. You wouldn't still be reading. You'd be listening.
"Short wave reception will vary with antenna, weather conditions. operator't geogrophic iocation and other faclors. An outside sntann moy be required for maximum shorl wave reception.
Panasonic.
just slightly ahead of our time.
clipping in any stage from input to output. You , can detect the slightest elipping tendency by noting the flattening of the triangle wave's sharp peaks Nonlinearity shows up instantly as a curvature of the rising and falling ramps. Faultes sucb as those show up very easily with these tests.
The instruction manual details all modes of operation and shows control setlings, waveforms. and a handy chart showing the scope patterns produced by many typical defects. Full calibration dats is in the back of the book, if needed. The model 2001 is a handy instrument with many possible uses. It weils for $\$ 186.00$.

## Sencore Model DVM56 Microranger DMM



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with the avallablitty of low-cost microprocessor IC's li was just a matter of time before they would be used in electronic test equipment. One of the most recent additions to

## Hear there and everywhere. 

Easy tuning, digital display, professional quality R-1000
The R-1000 is an amazingly easy-to-operate, highperformance. communications receiver, covering 200 kHz to 30 MHz in 30 bands. This PLL synthesized receiver features a digital frequency display and analog dial plus a quantz digital clock and timer.

## R-1000 FEATURES:

- Covers 200 kHz to 30 MHz continuously.
- 30 bands. each 1 MHz wide.
- Five-digit frequency display with $1 \cdot \mathrm{kHz}$ resolution and analog dial with precise gear dial mechanism.
- Built-in 12 hour quartz digital clock with timer to turn on radio for scheduled ilstening or control a recorder through remote terminal.
- Step attenuator to prevent overioad.
- Terminal for external tape recorder.
- Tone control.
- Built-In 4-inch speaker.
- Three IF fillers for optimum AM, SSB. CW. $12 \cdot \mathrm{kHz}$ and $6-\mathrm{kHz}$ (adaptable to $6-\mathrm{kHz}$ and $2.7-\mathrm{kHz}$ ) for AM wide and narrow, and 2.7 kHz filter for high-quality SSB (USB and LSB) and CW reception.
- Dimmer switch to control intensity of S-meter and other panel lighls and digital dispiay.


## - Effective noise blanker.

- Wire antenna terminals for 200 kHz to 2 MHz and 2 MHz to 30 MHz . Coax terminal for 2 MHz to 30 MHz .
- Voliage setector for 100, 120. 220 , and 240 VAC . Also adaptable to operate on 13.8 VDC with optional DCK-1 kit.


## OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES:

- SP-100 matching external speaker.
- HS-5 and HS-4 headphones.
- DCK-1 modification kit for 12-VDC operation
 1111 WEST WALNUT / COMPTON. CA 90220
the fieid is the model DVMS6 Microranger from Sencore ( $\mathbf{3 2 0 0}$ Sencore Dr., Sioux Fsils, SD 57107). According to the company's service manual the model DVMS6 was designed to free the technictan orengineer from the need to switch ranges manually, interpolate readings. or have to figure out where the decimal point should be, making servicing faster. The model DVMS6 does all of those things sutomatically.

Physically, the model DVMS6 is somewhat large as compared to more conventional DMM's. The unit measures $+\times 8 \times 111 / 2$ inches. The front panei measures approximately $4 \times 8$ inches. The unit is solidly built and its large size gives you an idea of the amount of circuitry packed inside the cabinet.
The model DVMS6 measures AC and DC curtent up to two amperes. Resistance measurements from 0.01 obm to 99.99 megohms can be made in either the high- or low-power mode. The low-power mode is used for incircuit testing of solid-state devices as there is insufficient voltage to forward-bias a junction. AC voltage is measured in three modes over three ranges: peak-to-peak (two kilowolts maximum). average RMS. and true RMS (. 0001 mV to 999.9 volts for both RMS modes). DCvoltage measurements up to 10 kilowolts are possible with the model TP222 10-kilovolt probe (included). Without the probe, DC voltages frem 0.1 mV to 1.999 kilovolts can be measured.
There are two decibel ranges. The dBm range uses the standard reference of 1 mitliwatt into 600 ohms ( 0.7746 volte RMS). If any other reference is desired. the dBP range in used. To "program" a reference into the model DVMS6, simply press the OHMS \& AAP ZERO button while measuring the reference. All further $d \mathrm{~B}$ readings will be referenced to the programmed reading.
Another feature is the ability to select the resolution for a particular application. By pressing one of the three pushbuttons on the front pantl, the user can melect 3 -digit. 4 -digit. or $41 / 2$-digit resolution. As the instruction booklet points out, the $4 / /-$ digit readout will most likely be most important when using the DVASS in calibrating procedures. For most applicatlons, 3 digits will nuffice. Certainly, 4 digits exceed the capabilities of most DMM's.
There is also a range how button. Since the model DVMS6 will sctually switch through as many as three basic ranges of voltages, it will be useful to be sble to perform multiple measurements using the same range. For instance, if you are servicint a plece of electronic equipment where all the roltages will be in the kilovolt range, there seems to be little reason to allow the model DVMS6 to start off in the mulivol.t range, autorange to the volt range, and finally up to the Knovolt range. When you want to use one range, $\frac{e}{}$ press of the RANGE HOLD button while reading is displayed, will keep the meter in that range until you want to use the autoranging feature again. That feature works the same way for all functions (voltage. resistance \& current).

Another unusual feature is peak $\&$ NLLL. As most technicisns and engineers are already aware, DMM's are unable to take the place of analog meters when it comes to adjusting traps or tuned circuits where an cxact minimum or maximum reading is needed. This feature will do a fantastic job of such peaking or nulling. Two small LED indicators (labeled with + and - signs and direetion indicalors) on the front panel are used to indicate a peak or null.
continued on page 36

# NOW SONY TEACHESYOU THETHEORY BEEINO VIDEOCOLORSYSTEMSAT THETOUCHOFA BUTTON. 

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## SONY

Video Communications
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EQUIPMENT REPORTS<br>continued from page 34

In use, the operator selects the desired function. depresses the peak \& NULL button. connects the test leads to the circuit to be adjusted, and watches the two red lamps on the panel. When both lamps glow (and one or the other of them gocs out when you adjust the coil or other device) the circuit is in perfect adjust. ment. The markings indicale which why you must adjust to obtain a peak or null.

Large (OS-inch) L.ED's are used in the dis. play and are easy to read at a disance. A baittype handle also serves as a handy tith stand for bench use, and the construction of the cabinet is rugged enough to withsiand hard useage.

Front-panel banana jacks let you use any test
leads you may already own. Three high-quality leads are supplied. Two of the leads (black and red) have alligator-clip ierminations, while the third (red) has a probe

As already mentioned, the unit comes with a l0-kilovolt Iransient-protector probe (model TP227). The probe allows the model DVM56 to make DC.voltage measurements up to 10 kilovolts. Sencore recommends that the probe be used whenever $D C$ voltage measurements are made. as it increases the meter's input impederice, resulting in less circuit loading. That means. of course, a more accurate reading The isolation resistor in the probe also tends to decouple the leads from the eircuit. and that results in leas capactive looding.

Although readings obtained using the probe were good, there were some drawbacks. In use, the probe, which is five inches long is slipped

friends that give you a firm grip on fine work In ight places That make it easy to reach the hard to resch Long nose plers by CHANNELLCCK. Stender. perfectly matec laws with no side wobble Sharp. hand honed cutters. Beautiful high polished fintish. Blue dipped plasice comtort grips Ouality in every detail (at mo premium in ponce). CHANNELLOCK, Be sure that name is on the pliers YOU buy.

## CHAN NEL LOCK

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onto the end of the standard probe, which is also five inches lons. That results in a rather clumsy, 10 -inch-long lest probe. Additionally. the probe musi be removed for all ranges other than DC voles.

The model DVA/S6's case has feel for slabilfiy when used on a tlat surface. Ohher case features include e provision for cord storage, a clip for the 10 -kilovolt probe, and a spare-fuse compartmenL. There is alsola 15 -volt eccessory jack for use with the optlonal LA 220 AC amplifier. A slide-out chart at the botiom edge of the case (just under the front panel) has complete instructions for using the unit.

One of the few problems noted in use is the delay in obtainung readings once the test probes have been attached to the circuit. The instructions list the "1hinking lime" for the microprocessor as two seconds. maximum. However, you will have to get used to that delay first, as most good technicians place a probe on a connection and look to the meter with the expectation of seeing a reading immediately. The two seconds may seem like an eternity to a fast technician. The delay ls shortened when using the JaNGE HOLD function, as the unit will not have 10 cycle through the ranges. However, it seems as though the time is lengthened when using the TP 222 probe. When you consider that you would have to reach up and change the ranges of a normal meter, perhaps the watt is justified. To be sure. you can get used to it.

The model DVAf56 sells for $\$ 795$.

alliance, manufacturer of the famous Tenne-Rotor TV antenna rolators since the early 1950's, has released a heavy-duty antenna rotator designed for smateur end CB use. The model $H D-73$ comes well packaged with a control unit. a rotator motor, accessory hardiware. and a mantul. The six-conductor cable required for installation is not included.

Before purchasing any rotator, you should determlne whether it will be adequate for your antennt. Wind loading and vertical-weight bearing are probably the two mosi important considerations. Because the rolator is affixed to the uppermost part of the antenna mast or tower, an additional vertical support is required to attach the antenna to the rotator. The longer that vertical support is, the greater the stress on the rotator because of leverage from
continued on page 38

# We gave solderless breadboarding a new name. 

Proto-Board breadboards, by Global Specialties. The leading name in soiderless breadboarding.

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emulate $P C$
board layouts
white permitting instant insertion and removal of components from the largest DIP to the smallest discretes. With a rugged construction butt to provide positive connections and withstand day-in, day-out professional use-even as test fixtures And mounted on sturdy metal backplanes for extended high frequency use and extra durability.

Their value and versatility are why so many protessionals and hobbyists are "Proto-Board"-ing. And why you should be, too.


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EQUIPMENT REPORTS
continued from page 36
wind loading. When vertically polarized beam antennas are used, that problem is aggravated. No metal vertical part of the antenna support should be closer than one-quafter wavelength to the lowesl tips of the antenna elements. Assuming that Iwo-meter beam is used, a nonmetalit support between the antenna boom and rotator should be about three feet long.

In CB installations the nonmetallic support above the rotator theoretically should be at least 18 feet long! Obviously, that length is rarely (if ever) met in the field. but it could be a consideration for those operators who want the best radiation pattern possible from a vertically polarized antenna. Horizontally polarized aatennas present no such problem. and can be mounted as close to the rotator as is practical.

The model HD-73 rotator weighs epproximately 10 lbs. when mounted. and is housed in heavy-duty aluminum. It is designed for wind loading in excess of 100 miles-per-hour ( 10.7 square-feet-per-wind-foad area) and is weter resistant. The rotor provides 400 inch/pounds of stating torque. and 1800 inch/pounds of brake torque to resist windmilling.
The motor is designed to operate from only 20 VAC (provided by the control unit) in order to comply with safety limits mandated by Underwriters' Laboratories. Inc.

An improved braking action reduces torque stresses on the anteans system. There is very littie play noticeable in the bearings. Those bearings fill two complete raceways to help equalize the weight load on the rotator. The
system can accommodate up to 1000 jbs . of balanced vertical load.

The support brackel is designed for in-tower centering without having to use shims. Four bolts are provided for mounting the unit without spacers: ia addition, a drilling template is supplied.

Alternatively. the rotator can be mast. mounted. No-slip support brackets are supplied that have a good "bite," and can eccommodate a mast pipe of $1 / 1 / 21 / 3$ inches O.D.

The contral unit is powered from 120 VAC at 0.8 amps it in housed in a plastic cabinet and features a large. brightly illuminated azi-muth-indicaling meter that is lighted by a replaceable bayonet-base panel bulb.

Calibration ts shown in 10 -degree incremeats. as well as in compass points. In our tests. resolution of the indicator was very good-withis a few degrees. A front-panel calibration control definitely helps to trim up the accuracy.

The motor is actlveled by pressing a ber on the control unit, either to the left of the right to correspond with the desired beam rotation. Dual speeds are featured: Fast (approximately 1 rpm ) and scow (approximately $1 / 3 \mathrm{rpm}$ ).
Overload protection is provided by both a fuse and a thermal switch. Overheatins is a problem, and it is recommended that the modef HD-73 not be used for extended periods of rotation. The transformer is small and becomes quite warm with only moderate use. The control unit is switehed off when not in use.
Contact sparking of the controlling wafer switch was sisible and audible during some rotator activation. Subsequent inspection revealed that the operi contacts are large enough
cominued on page 42

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## EQUIPMENT REPORTS <br> cominued from page 38

to accommodate the curreni. The sparks may be disconcerting but do not appear to pose any hazard.

Cable installation is simple. A chart directs the user as to which type of cabie to order for the length of control line needed. Screw-lype terminal blocks are included on both the control unit and rotator housing to accommodate the six-conductor cable.
The manual is one of the best we've seen. 11 is fully illusirated, and includes theory, intructions. a troubleshooting guide. a schematкe diagram. an exploded diagram of the rotator. and $a$ complete parts lut.
We judge the Alliance model HD-73 heavy-
duty antenna rotator to be a reliable system for most nondemanding amateur and CB instaltations. It sells for $\mathbf{\$ 1 5 4 . 9 5}$. From the Alliance Manufacturing Co., 22790 Lake Park Blvd., Alliance, OH 44601.

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Case $\$ 10.00$ Shipping $\$ 3.00$


THR Majority of metal locators can be divided Into three besic types: BFO, induction balance, and transmitter-receiver. The new Radio Shack ( 1400 One Tandy Center, Fi. Worth. TX 76102) mradel $63-3001$ melal locator is the latter type.

The unit is equipped withe telescoping aluminum shaft that may be adjusted in length to suit the user. The extendable shaft is long enough for average-height users. A tall adult might have to stoop over stightly to get the search head elose enough to the ground for sensitive searching.

The locator requires 6 "AA" cells (not supplied). The battery compartment is easily accessible through e sliding cover. No assembly is required and the unit is ready to go as soon as it is unboxed.

The seareh head is made of plastic and it is water resistant. But it is not immersion-proof, so don't plan on using the untt to probe for objects below the water line. The tilt of the search head is adjustable to suit the user.
Two coils located in the search head are used to locate buried or hidden objects. The coils are arranged so that the signal from the transmitting (search) coil cannot be detected by the receiving coll. When the search head passes over an object, an electromagnetic field between the coils ehanges shape. and the receiving eoil can then detect the signal from the transmitting coil.
Some materials (non-ferrous) cause the field to diverge (spread out), while ferrous (iron) substances cause the field to converge (squecze together). Those dissimilar fields are used to analyze a target. or 10 discriminate against trash in the ground. The seareh coll is Faradayshielded to minimize capacitive effects.

Two controls are used to adjust the detector for best sensitivity. One of those controls selects between ferrous and non-ferrous materials: the other is used for peaking. Indication is provided both by a visual panel meter and a speaker. A third control sets the speaker volume. The meter is tilied for eomfortable slewing angle. For noisy environments, or where quiel operation is preferred, an carplone (included) can be used, Using the earphone turns off the speaker.

A shielded four-conductor retractable mike cable conneets the search head and the control compartment. It is mounted internally through the center of the heavy-gauge, seamless aluminum*tubing shaft. The shaft itself ls securely attached to the control compariment.

A phenolic printed-circuit board contains five transistors and two diodes $1 t$ is etehed well and neatly laid out. The board is very roomy and is easy to service should service ever be required, Unfonunately, no circuat diagram is provided.

In order to extend battery life. we followed the manul's instfuctions and bought Radio Sback's alkaline batteries. The detector wouldn't work at all, A close inspection revealed the cause. The center-post terminals of the Radio Shack alkaline batieries are 100 short to touch the contacts in the battery com. partment. Use standard "AA" cells, of make sure that the batteries you buy have center posts long enough to make contact with the battery holder.

Once the unit was operating, we proceeded to adjust it as recommended in the manual. The manual provides a number of valuable tips. Read it, then read it again! Metal locators are tricky to use, practice is necessary?

There was some capacitance effect. non.
cominued on page 89


Video Review magazine tests a lot of sophisticated video products.

They get to see vitually every make and type of color TV receiver Which makes their setection of Magnavox as their standard TV receiver pretty impressive.
"We throught the Magnanox picture quality and resolution were superb."
"Ever since Video Review began testing Products: says the magazine, "we ve been looking tor a top quality. 19 -inch TV set that might serve as a standard of reference for all of the other products we test. . . video cameras. video cassette recorders, video cassettes.

We thought the Magnavox picture quality and resolution were superb. and that off-the-air sensitivity was also extremely good.
"Major VHF channels were received with uniformly accurate color fidelity. This receiver produced superior color pictures
even when using its own indoor VHF and UHF antennas":

The special tuning features and remote control capabilities of the Magnanox receiver are awesome."

The tuning system is purely electronic and totally digital", they continue. "There is a fine tune switch and a memory lock button. If any channel is received mistuned, the user simply fine tunes up or down in frequency by holding the button. and when pertect tuning has been achieved, the button is released and the memory lock button is depressed once.
"Nearby is Magnavox's Videomatic feature. Depressing this button activates the electronic eye for automatic brightness adjustment, color adjustment circuits and automatic fine lune."
....unusually good for ary receiver."
Overall. Video Review rated the Magnavox 9.5 or better cout of a
possible 10.0) on Video Quality, Reception Sensitivity, Color Fidelity, and Video Pesolution and Fidelity. As they put it. ... unusually good for any receiver.

We can only add that once you see a Magnavox color TV at your Magnavox dealer. we think you ll agree.

For Magnavox color TV specitications, write Magnavox Consumer Electronics Company, Dept. 700. P.O. Box 6950, Knoxville. Tennessee 37914.

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How do microprocessors do what they do? Use an assembly fanguage computer to find out.

THE MOST ENJOYABI.E WAY TO LEARN THE ESSENTIALS of computer programming is to play with a hobby-type computer that permits communicating with the machine in "plain English" by means of a typewriter-style keyboard. However, that way you learn little or nothing about the way computer magic is actually created by the complex patterns of electrical signals whizzing around through those mysterious "black-centipede" integrated circuits that cling to the PC boards inside every computer. To truly understand the more esoteric. fascinating furndamentals of microcomputer operation, you need to work with a training-type computer or with a hobby computer that uses assemblylanguage programming.

Comparing hobby computers that use the BASIC programming language with assembly-language training-computers is a little like trying to equate competitive Frisbee throwing with chess mastery. It cin't he done hecause each requires the development of uniquely different special skills. So before plunking down several hundred dollars for a bona-fide trainer, know what it can and cin't do. For

example. you should understand that it is not suitable for game playing and other conventional entertainment applications. or for balancing checking atccounts. It is for serious study. either in an acadenic environment, or at home. through some sort of self-education program.

The five computers discussed in this article are reliable, thoroughly usertested machines. They are anything but carbon copies of each other, since each offers unique options you should consider carefully before making a purchase. The E\&L MMD-I computer is an outstanding example ol a basic teaching and control computer. The SYM-I has found widespread use in eomputercontrol applications. The ELF II, available in kit form, is the least expensive way for a soldering-iron hacker to get into assembly-language computing while still having the option of expanding the system by adding an ASCIIkeyboard.

Computer knowledgeable readers may be puzzled by the inclusion of the COSMIAC VIP. which is marketed as a home-entertainment computer. Its inclusion in this article is justified because it provides a comfortahie middle ground for those who might be fearful of an allout intellectual plunge into computer fundamentals. The VIP can be used to explore some of the more esoteric aspects of computer operation and programming: but it can also be used for highly entertaining same-playing when there is need of a temporary respite from study.

Finally. for those who want an easy-to-understand but thorough. course in computer fundamentals. there's the Heathkit ET- 3400 and its associated learning program.

Any one of those computers is ideal for an electronics hobbyist who invents computerizable gadgets. because it can be used as a control device as well as a learning aid.

All other factors being equal. you maty wish to choose a training computer that uses the same microprocessor used in the high-level language computer you already own or plan to buy. That way your training will relate more directly with your other computer activities. For example, the SYM-1 uses the 6502 microprocessor developed by MOS Technology that is also found in such popular computers as Apple /I, Challenger IP, Superboard II, and PET. The popular 8080 A microprocessor, originally from Intel. used in the MMD-1 is also found in Compucolor II and in the Heathkit $H 8$ computer. The VIP uses RCA's own 1802 microprocessor, which is also in ELF II. Heathkit's ET-3400 features a 6900 microprocessor designed by Motorola. The Z-80 microprocessor developed by Zilog, used in the Exidy Sorcerer and Radio Shack's TRS-80, is,
unfortunately, available only on fairly high-priced single-board computers.

## Some general information

All of the computers discussed here are progranmed in what's known as machine language. While programs written in machine language mily take a bit more effort on the part of the programmer, they are worth it: They nun more quickly and occupy less memory than programs written in BASICwhich you may already be familiar with from using hobby-type computers.

Machine latnguage uses numbers. rather than words. to generate the binary code-ones and zeroes-that is used by the microprocessor as instructions and data.

Machine code (instructions in machine language) is generally expressed using one of two counting systemsoctal or hexadecimal.

In our normal, non-programming. lives we use a counting system based on the number ten ( $0.1,2,3,4,5.6,7$. 8. 9). After "9." we move over one position and start again (10. 11, $12 \ldots$ etc.). The octal system uses the base eight. In octal. you count " $0.1,2,3,4$. 5.6 . 7. $10,11.12 \ldots$ etc." The number eight is represented by " 10 ", nine by " 11. ." and so on.

The hexadecimal system uses the base 16. In it, you count "1, 2, 3, 4, 5. 6, 7. 8. 9. A. B. C. D. E, F, 10, 11 ... etc." The first six letters of the alphathet are used to represent single-digit numbers above nine-in hexadecimal, that is. Confusing as that may seem. it soon becomes second nature.

Hexadecimal (or hex, for short) is particulariy convenient for working with eight-bit microprocessors because with just two digits you can express any value that requires eight bits or fewer.

In practice, you'll probably write your programs in assembly language. Assembly language uses abbreviations. called mnemonics, to give the programmer a kind of shorthand with which to work. Each mnemonic represents a computer instruction and has a corresponding op code-a hex or octal number that can be fed into the computer through a simple keypad.

After hand-assembling your programs using mnemonics, you'll translate the mnemonics to op-codes in hex or octal. and enter them into the computer.

Before you purchase your trainingtype computer, watch the prices carefully if you want to obtain full value for your dollars. In general, a training computer should cost substantially less than a good high-level language computer of comparable quality. However. yout en pay a great deal more for the trainer of your choice than for one of the least expensive hobby jobs. It is impractical to specify prices in this article because market conditions could make
them change by the time you read it. But. more important, what you pay depends on the extras you want. or need, to buy to make the computer of your choice fully operable.

Four of the five computers described here use simple LED readouts. but the VIP requires the purchase of an RF modulator so you can use a regular TV set as your display device. Although the ELF // has an LED readout, it too can be used with a TV set and RF modulator.

It is very important that you consider carefully the completeness and intelligibility of the instructional literature that comes with any computer. If it is inadequatte, or simply hird to understand, you'll find yourself spending more money on books. And right there you have one of the most persuasive argiments for taking a good look at EAL's MMD- 1 if you want the best in self-education opportunities. The Bughook literature that comes with it is without peer. especially because the text is intimately related to the $M M D-1$ itself.

## Mini-Micro Designer (MMD-1)

This trainer. which is widely used a an educational aid in computer schools here and abroad. and also as a control computer for industrial operations, makes use of an 8080 A microprocessor and octal notation. For any serious student/hobbyist. that computer stands out as the Rolls-Royce for both selfeducation and control applications. It comes complete with a power supply. for instant plug-in operation. and commands a premium price.

The basic unit comes with an octal keyboand. 24 discrete LED's that serve as readouts to tell you what is going on inside the computer, and a handy solderless breadboand on which to plug in simple electronic components for experimentation. Since those components are not soldered, you can disassemble an experiment quickly to clear the board for the next. If you intend to do a great deal of experimentation, the use of a second. outboard. solderiess treaiboard is strongly recommended since replacement of the buitt-in breadboard is difficult if it should be damaged.

You get 256 bytes- 8 -bit words-of RAM (Random Access Memory) for programming, plus another 256 bytes of ROM (Read Only Memory) ihat control computer operations. The odds are that you will soon want to expand that basic setup by adding a memery interface upper-deck (see Fig. 1) that provides up to 2048 additional bytes of RAM plus the circuitry needed to interface the computer with a cassette tape-recorder andfor Teletype equipment. Beyond that, you can expand the memory all the way to 64 K ( 65.536 bytes) if you have the need and cen afford the cost.

To derive the greatest feaming benefits
from the MMD-/ and Bughooks, plan to invest in at least some of the many outboard units that can be purchased factory-assembled or al lower cost. in kit form. Bul perhaps the best choice is a "sludent station" that incorporates many of the outboards into a single peripheral unit, and comes with an extra solderiess-breadboard plus more than a score of extra IC's and other components for use in experiments.
The MMD-/ comes with a keyboard exccutive (KEX) PROM (Programnable Read Only Memory) to handle the as-sembly-language instinctions. You should start with that IC, plus an associated load/dump (L/D) IC because they relate best to the Bugbook text. Later you may wish to trade those PROM's for replacements. a combined KEX/LID and a Monitor PROM. so that you can single-step through any program in running sequence. not merely through consecutive memory locations.

After completing the self-training course in microcomputer use. you can continue to use the MMD-/ as an experimental tool and/or control device. For example, it could be used to operate a model railroad system automatically.

## SYM-1

The SYM-l. shown in Fig. 2, is an extremely versatile machine constructed on a single $8 \times 11$-inch printed circuit board. It uses the 6502 microprocessor and is programmed in hex. The board includes a 28 -key control pad for data entry. a six-digit 7 -segment LED readout display. 4 K bytes of ROM that contain the operating system and IK of static R.AM.
The board also contains five programmable interval timers, four relay drivers/ input buffers. 15 bi-directional TTLlevel lines. and 51 I/O lines (expindable to 71). Interfaces include a dual-baudrate cassette recorder interface with remote control and RS- 232 (serial) and TTY (parallel current-loop) interfaces.

On-board memory is expandable to 4 K bytes (and even more. oft-board) and there is provision for up to 28 K bytes of user-programmable ROM.
Software options include an 8 K Microsof BASIC and a resident assembler/editor/loader, both in ROM. There is also a Keyboand Terminal Module that. together with an inexpensive RF adaptor and your TV set. gives you a complete computer system with keyboard entry and video display.
The SYM-I requires only a five-volt power supply. You can either provide your own or buy one specifically designed for the SYM.
One feature of the S YM-I that should not be ignored is that fact that is closely related to the recently discontinued $K / M \cdot 1$. a single-board computer that enjoyed great popularity among hobby-


FIG. 1- MINL-MICRO OESIGNER. The MMD-1. from E\&L instrumenti, is thown with ite memory expansion boerd.


FIG. 2-ME SYM-1 from Synertek Systerns Corporation is compatible with the KiM-1. It ufes a 6502 microprocessor.
ists and for which an enommous amount of software has been written. The $S\} M-1$ is $K I M-1$-compatible: Not only does it use the same microprocessor as the $K / M$. but one of the two cassette formats it uses for program storage is the same as the KIM's and it uses the same hardware interface busses as the $K / A f$. What this boils down to is that any software written and/or recorded for the KIM will also run on the SYM-I!

In addition to the $S Y M-l$ 's copious documentation (two thick manualsReference and Programming) the SYM. 1 user has at his disposal sounces of information such as The First Book of $K I M$ by Butterfield. Ockers and Rehnke (Hayden Book Company).

The $S Y M-/$ is not the least complex computer described here. but it is worthy of consideration by anyone who has committed himself to learning how microcomputers work and to making the most of the capabilities of his machine.

## ELF II

This computer, which makes use of RCA's 1802 microprocessor, comes factory-assembled or as an easy-tobuild kit that can be put together in one evening, Quality components are used throughout, The PC buand. for example, is of highest grade. double-sided with plated-through holes. Sockels are provided for three of the 17 integrated circuits, and I picked up additional sockets for the other IC's for less than five dol-
lars. I think that the slight extra ex pendilure for sockets is a good investment since they totally eliminate the chance of damaging IC's with solderingiron heat, and because troubleshooting by component-substituiton becomes a cinch. The kit-assembly instructions are very clear.

The kit costs under $\$ 100$. and you can buy a power supply for about five dollars extra. Another five spent on Tom Pittman's Short Course on Microprocessor \& Computer Programming would be no waste. You can also buy the ELF I/ fully assembled and tested. complete with power supply. RCA 1802 User's Manual, and the Shon Course.

The ELF I/ features a full hex keypad, two-digit hex output display. stable crystal-clock for tining purposes and 256 bytes of RAM that is expandable to 64 K . Included in the kit is an RCA 1861 video-IC that permits display of your programs on any video monitor, or on a regular TV set by use of an inexpensive RF-modulator.

Most of the lefthalf of the PC boand (see Fig. 3) is unused. but is ready for the addition of all kinds of add-on's as your needs and desires grow along with your increasing familiarity with the ELF $/ 1$. Its 5 -slot. plug-in, expansion bus permits you to add such features as: Giant Board kit with cassette I/O. a Kluge (prototyping) Board that accepts up to 36 IC's. 4 K RAM boards. an ASCII keyboard. a light pen. a color graphics \& music system and a videodisplay board.

Software available includes: Tiny BASIC, an assembler, a disassembler, the Elf-Bug monitor, and a text editor. There is also a recently introduced full BASIC that requires 8 K of RAM plus ASCII and video-display boards.


FIG. 3-AvaLABLE ether as ant or assembled, the ELF II from Netronics has 256 bytes of RAMA (expandable to BAK).

All that can come later. If you are a novice. and are interested in gaining some insights into assemby-language programming. begin with the kit. which permits basic experimentation with such fascinating things a counter. alarm system. lock. controller, thermostat. limer. and telephone diater. to mention a few possibilities. The assembly manual includes a sampie program that displays a picture of a space-
ship on your TV screen, and suggestions about where to obtain additional literature.

## COSMAC VIP

That computer, shown in Fig. 4. uses RCA's own 1802 microprocessor and must be connected to a computer video monitor or to a conventional TV set by means of an RF-modulator. The modulator can be used with the add-on color board and a color TV if you want full-color pictures.


FIG. 4-THE COSUAC VIP from RCA must be connected to a video monitor or, using an RF modulator, a conventional TV.

The $V I P$ comes with 20 interesting game programs that you can key into the computer with the hex keyboard. and then store on cassette tape for more convenient future use. Since the computer is not intended as a trainer, RCA provides no self-instruction material other than the programming manual. However. you can learn much about assembly-language programs just by studying the game programs in the manual in context with mnemonic code and other technical data also provided.

Several add on modules are available. For example, a color board (VP590) greatly enhances games by displaying them in full color on your TV set. You can develop your own color programs with full control of both foreground and background colors. Conversion of the basic VIP board to color is easy. Just remove three IC's from the main PC board and transplant one of them to the plug-in color board. You must also reprogram the CHIP- 8 control program used with black-and-white image programming into a more powerful CHIP8X program for color.

For the ultimate in game-playing fun. also install a plug-in Simple Sound Board (VP595). If you have an early VIP model you may have to add several IC's and resistors to make the sound board operative. If your sound board puts out only a continuous tone that can't be shut off except with the main power switch, look for the missing components.

For more serious electronic musicmaking, try the Super Sound Board (VP550) that features two independent sound-generating systems so that you can obtain stereo music on your hi-fi
audio equipment. There's independent control of note frequency. duration, and amplitude for each channel, and you can program both melody line and harmony. It's even possible to add an optional drum synthesizer.

The instruction manual provides a short course in music writing, and shows how to convert any sheet music into computer language so that the music can be played through a home hifi system. You need know nothing about writing or reading music, and you don't even have to know how to play a kazoo to make electronic music, or to create all sorts of weird sounds. including "outer space" type music.

My only problem with the Super Sound Board came with writing the required PIN-8 machine-language program that drives the system. More than 3.500 digits on a reference sheet must be keyed into the computer memory correctly or the program "bombs out" and you have to start all over again. For that reason. be sure to make a copy of your freshly keyed-in program on cassette tape before you attempt to run it! That way. if of bombs, you can quickly put the defective program back into memory for debugging. It's a lot less painful than starting all over again from the beginning. If you still have Irouble, try to bortow a demonstration tape from your VIP dealer, or make a copy in his store. But that's the easy way out.

## Heath ET-3400

For those interested in working with the 6800 microprocessor, Heathkit's $E T$ - 3400 (Fig. 5), available either in kit form or assembled. fills the bill.

## MANUFACTURERS

Write to the following manufacturers if you are unabie to find detailed information about any of these mlcrocomputers through local retail computer stores:

MMD-1: E\&L Instruments. Inc. 61 First Street. Derby. CT O6418
CRACLE 95 ON FREE MFORAMTION CARO
SYM-1: Synertek Systems Corporation. P.O. Box 552. Santa Clara, CA 95052
CRCLE 96 ON FREE NFORMMTION CARD
COSMAC VIP: RCA Cosmac VIP Marketing. New Holland Pike. Lancaster. PA 17604
CRCLE ST ON FFEE RFORMATION CARO
ELF II: Netromics R\&O LId., 333 Litchfield Road. New Mllford. CT 06776
CRACLE 98 ON FREE MFORMATION CARD
ET-3400: Heath Company. Benton Harbor, MI 49022
CHPCLE SO ON FREE WNORMATION CARO

It has its own power supply and comes with 256 bytes of RAM (cxpandable to 512 bytes) and a 1 K moni. tor program in ROM. Programming is done in hex using a built-in keypad and data is displayed by six 7 -segment LED's.

One nice feature of that computer trainer is a buitt-in solderless breadboard for prototyping and interfacing. and for memory circuits that can be connected to the microprocessor. Associated with the breadboarding section is an 8-position DIP switch for inputting binary data to circuits built on it, and eight discrete LED's to indicate logic states within those circuits.

Heath also has an accessory, the ETA-3400, that connects to the trainer by means of a 40 -wire ribbon cable. The unit comes with 1K of RAM and can be expanded to 4 K . It has an RS232 serial interface for connection to a teletype or video terminal. and an audio


FFG. 5-A BUILT-IN wolderiess breeational is among the leatures of the ET. 3400 computer trainer from Mealh.
cassette interface that permits programs to be stored.

Also included with the ETA-3400 is a Tiny BASIC interpreter in ROM. Working from a terminal. you can program in BASIC and. from within a BASIC program. call machine-language routines that were written using the trainer.

To round things out. Heath offers a Microprocessor Self-Instruction Program (course) that uses the ET-3400 as a teaching tool.

As was stated at the beginning. working with a training-computer or other assembly-language machine is very different from keyboard/video chatting with a high-ievel language computer that tells you when you've made a mistake, and that may even suggest where to look for the trouble. Not so with training computers. So you'll have to apply yourself a lot harder. but that's the way you'll learn about microprocessors. Learning the inner secrets may not be as tough as learning chess. but it will be no Frisbee.fling either. Still interested? Then it's your move!


It sure doesn't work like a VCR. Look what happens between picking the signal off the disc and converting it into something that will produce a picture on your TV

CHESTER H. LAWRENCE

IN THE OVERVIEW OF THE RCA VIDEODISC system presented last month, we pointed out that the output signal from the pickup arm was composed of several separate signals. This month we will follow the video and see how it is processed by the videodisc player circuitry.
Figure $I$ is a block diagram of the video-processing circuitry. Since the signal from the pickup arm includes a $260-\mathrm{kHz}$ servo signal that could interfere with the demodulation of the video carrier, the composite signal from the pickup amm is first fed through a 260 kHz trap that removes the servo signal. thus eliminating this source of possible interference.

Another potential source of trouble is the relatively low.frequency $716-\mathrm{kHz}$ sound carrier. It can cause modulation of the spacing between the stylus and signal on the disc. The phase modulation of the video carrier that results can result in an undesirable $716-\mathrm{kHz}$ visual beat (sound beat) in the video picture on the TV screen.

To keep this from happening. the NLAC (Non-Linear Aperature Correction circuit) shown in Fig. I separates the sound-beat information, phase inverts it and adds it to the original signal. In effect, this cancels the soundbeat signal before it can appear in the video FM signal.

After passing through the NLAC.
the video carrier is fed through a 2 - to $9-$ MHz bandpass filter network and then on to the video demodulator. In the video demodulator, the video carrier is demodulated to develop the composite video signal that is fed to the comb filter.

The defect detector is also a part of the video demodulator. It is activated whenever a defect in the video carrier is spotted. When the defect detector is activated its output is applied to the comb filter. It causes the comb fiter to automatically insert the corresponding portion of the previous horizontal line of information into the output signal whenever a defect is spotted. In this way. momentary defects in the video



FIG. 1-BLOCK DIAGRAM OF THE VIDEO PROCESSING circultry. The NLAC EA DEFEAT DETECTION blocks represent circuita you probably hsven't aven seen befort.
carrier do not appear as visible noise impulses on the picture displayed on the TV screen. Instead the previous horizontal lise fills the gap. The fault circuit can fill up to three horizontal lines with color information before any visible degradation in the signal performance becomes noticeable to the viewer.

The comb filter is primarily used to separate the chrominance and luminance signals. Efficient chrominance/ luminance separation is rather important. because the RCA videodisc system uses a "buried" subcarrier system that places the chrominance information at a subcartier frequency of $1.53-\mathrm{MHz}$. This frequency is approximately at the midpoint of the luminance bandpass.

The chrominance information, however, is frequency interieaved with the luminance. As a result, the energy content of the chrominance signal is spaced at $1 / 2$ the horizontal-rate difference from the luminance signals. This is why the comb filter can effectively separate these signals.

## Non-linear aperature correction

The signal from the pickup arm is a composite of several signals. These include the $5-\mathrm{MHz}$ video FM carrier, a $716-\mathrm{kHz}$ audio FM carrier, a $260-\mathrm{kHz}$ servo-sen sor signal and a $5-\mathrm{MHz} \pm 716$ kHz beat signal. The servo-sensor signal is eliminated by a trap in the bandpass filter that passes frequencies between 0.5 and 9 MHz . But this filter and trap cannot eliminate the $5-\mathrm{MHZ}$ $\pm 716-\mathrm{kHz}$ beat signal. If this signal is not eliminated undesirable sound beats appear on the screen of the TV being used to watch the videodisc picture.
Figure 2 shows the circuitry that
corrects for the $716-\mathrm{MHz}$ soundbeat signal. The video FM carrier is applied to the base of QIOI, the NLAC buffer. after passing trhough the bandpass filter. The buffered signal from Q101's emitter is then fed through RC network C106, R108, and C104 to the base of Q103, the NLAC amplifier. This signal contains the audio carries and the video carrier plus an in-phase soundbeat.
At the same time the signals from Qlol's emitter are also fed through capacitor CIOS, diode CR102 and capacitor Cl08 to Q102's collector. Diode CRIO2 mixes the video and audio carrier signals and generates a 5 $\mathrm{Mhz} \pm 716-\mathrm{KHz}$ soundbeat signal that is $180^{\circ}$ out of phase with the beat signal amplified by QIOL. The in-phase audio
and video carriers are also there after mixing.

Since the signal from Q101's emitter is also coupled to the base of Q102: diode CRIOI, which is connected from Q102's emitter to ground through C107. conducts out of phase with diode CR102. This produces a soundbeat signal that $180^{\circ}$ out of phase with the soundbeat signal from diode CR102. This signal is inverted by Q102 and along with the signal from CR102 appears at Q102's collector.

In Q103's base circuit. the $180^{\circ}$ phase-shifted $716-\mathrm{kHz}$ soundbeat is added to the in-phase $716-k \cdot \mathrm{Mz}$ soundbeat from Q101's emitter. This cancels the soundbeat information in the video carrier signal. which is then amplified by NLAC amplifier Q103 and NLAC driver Q104. The output signal is coupled from the emitter of Q104 and supplied to the video demodulator circuit.

## Video FM demodulator

The video FM carrier output from the NLAC circuik. after having been corrected for sounsi-beat information, is supplied through a 2 - to $9-\mathrm{MHz}$ bandpass filter to pin 3 of video demodulator IC U201 (see Fig. 3). The incoming FM video carrier is first amplitude limited by a limiter stage and then coupled to one input of a phase-lock-loop detector. The other detector input is a $5.3-\mathrm{MHz}$ VCO signal. Its center frequency is set by C215. This capacitor is connected between pins 5 and 6 of the integrated circuit. A filter network is coupled to pins 5 and 6 of the integrated circuit to filter the PLL ( Phase Lock Loop) feedback signal.

The modulation on the video FM carrier causes the frequency of the


FIG. 2-SOUNDBEAT CORRECTION CIRCUTT eliminate: esknal that would cause undesirnble beats to appear In the pleture on the TV sermen when the videodiac In pliyed.
carrier to vary. The PLL detector generates a difference signal that is proportional to the instantaneous phase difference between the carrier and VCO reference. This difference signal (or error signal) controls the frequency of the $5.3-\mathrm{MHz}$ VCO to maintain phase lock between the carrier and the VCO. Since the VCO fre. quency is forced to track the carrier, the error signal, that controls the VCO. is the original video information.

Demodulated video output exits the integrated circuit at pin 7 . Here it is filtered and then coupled to the base of phase equalizer transistor Q201 through video Level adjust control R202. After being phase equalized by Q201. the signal is reinstated into the integrated circuit at pin 9 where it passes through a gated inverting amplifier and leaves the IC at pin II.

Before demodutation. the amplitudelimited video carrier signal is applied to a defect-detection circuit in U201. It compares the incoming vldeo FM carrier with the VCO. The defectdetector circuit generates a logic hl whenever video-cartier loss is detected. The logic HI defect-detector input is fed through an inverting amplifier to produce a logic to output during a defect. The logic to defectdetector output pulse at pin 13 is coupled to the comb-filter circuit to gate ON the defect-correction circuitry.

During loadiunload. rapid access FORwARD and reverse. and pause. the output of the video FM demodutator is "squelched" to prevent noise from appearing on the TV receiver screen. This is done by applying a NOT SQUELCH signal ( $\overline{\mathrm{SQ}}$ ) to pin 8 of the integrated circuit. Internally, the squelch circuitry controls both the inverting amplifier


FIG. 3-VIDEO FM DEMOOULATION CIRCUTT 倍 effectively contalned in a single IC. Nole that the defect detector is also buill Into this rather epecial-purpose device.
that provides the composite video-output signal to the comb filter, and the defect pulse-inverter circuit. The squelch action on the defect-inverter circuit prevents the defect gate output from going to a logic 10 when the carvier disappears because the stylus has been lifted off the disc. If the defect-detection output were not disabled, the comb-filter circuit would continue to recycle the previous horizontal line of information.
When the NOT SQUELCH line returas to logic HI , the video demodulator is allowed to operate. However. noise generated by lack of video carrier does not appear in the demodulator output signal at pin 11. Internal positive-going defect-detector pulses. generated when


FIG. 4-BLOCK DIAGRAA SHOWS A SIMPUFIED view of the video processing opertion. The comb filter la led ithe componite video signal cincuit or a delayed composite video signal. The decision le made by the defect switch
the PLL detector is unlocked hold a charge of about 2 volts on C221 connected to pin 10.

As the stylus begins picking up good signals and the demodulator PLL locks, the defect pulses cease. allowing the voltage on C221 to discharge to 1 volt through the time constant of C221 and R212. At this point, the internal squelch circuitry is deactivated allowing the video-demodulator output amplifier to resume normal operation.

The time constant of C22I and R212 allows enough time for adequate video carrier to be recovered. This provides nondistorted video information to the display when retuming to the play mode. Once the squekch system unsquelches, the squelch circuit no longer responds to defect pulses. Therefore. the system can only be squelched by pulling pin 8 LO via the NOT SQUELCH line.

## Comb filter/defect corrector

Figure 4 is a simplified diagram of the video-processing operation. You'll note that the composite video from the video demodulator is fed to one input of an electronic defect swirch. This is built into the comb-filter IC. At the same time, delayed video is fed to the other input of the DEFECT SwITCH.

The defect gate pulse from the video demodulator automatically switches the input to the comb filter from the composite video output from the video demodulator to the delayed video input from the comb filter delay line. whenever the defect pulse appears.

When the video carier is recovered. the defect gate pulse goes HI, switching the comb-filter input back to the normal composite video output from the video demodulator.

In addition to supplying the delayed


FIG. 5-COMB FLER/DEFECT COARECTOR operation is detaited In this block diagram. It's Important that you uncieraland how It worka.


FIG. B-FOLLOWING THE COMB FLTER som additional algnal procoessing is required. Detalle are shown here.
video signal, the comb filter also separates the luminance and the buried subcarrier chrominance information. The combined chrominance is then bandpass filtered to separate the vertical detail and DAXI (Digital AuKiliary Information code used to develop the time indication) from the combed chrominance signal.
The comb filter uses a $9.2-\mathrm{MHz}$ clock that is developed from the $1.53-$ MHz clock signal generated by the video converter. This $1.53-\mathrm{MHz}$ signal is also fed through two phase-shifting transistors to provide the clock signal needed by the system control clrcuits.

As shown in greater detail in Fig. 5. composite video from the video demodulator is applied to pin 4 of U301. the comb-filter defect corrector. The defect gate pulse from the demodulator is applied to pin 2. Delayed video information from the comb filter's output appears at pin 15 and is applied through R304 the DELAYED VIDEO ADJUST CONtrol to the base of Q301 the video amplifier. The signal is amplified by Q301 and returned to the defect switch through pin 10.

During normal operation the input to the delay line consists of the composite video output from the video demodulator. Whenever the video-carrier signal is lost, the defect gate pulse on pin 2 of U301 goes to Logic Lo. This switches the defect switch so it now supplies the delayed video signal.
If the video carrier is lost for an extended period, the horizontal line of information that occurred before the video-carrier loss is recirculated through the delay line and back to the defect switch several times.

At the same time the composite video is fed to the delay line, it is also coupled to two separate amplifier channels. One of these is the luminance pass channel. This signal is amplified and its gain controlled by R328 the lUminance adjust control.

The amplified signal is then fed to one input of an internal adder circuit. The other input to this adder circuit is fed from the output of the detay line. Since adjacent lines of luminance information contain essentially the same information, the adder's output will be the sum of the luminance signals. However, since the chrominance signals have a $180^{\circ}$ phase shift from one line to the next, these signals will cancel, removing chrominance information from the adder's output. As a result, the signal at pin 18 contains only combed luminance infommation. All of the chrominance signal has now been eliminated.

The incoming composite video from the defect switch also passes through the chrominance pass channel. The chrominance pass-channel amplifier is an inverting amplifier whose gain is controlled by R329, the CHROMINANCE ADJUST control.

The inverted signal from this amplifier is then fed to one input of another internal adder circuit. The other input of this adder is the delayed composite video. Because of the inversion in the amplifier, the chrominance information that appears at the inputs to the adder are now in phase and a combed chrominance output appears at pin 1 that is twice the value of the incoming chrominance.

At the same time the inversion results in the tuminance signal being out of phase with the delayed signal and the luminance signals cancel in the adder. Therefore, the luminance has been removed from the chrominance output at pin 1.

The delay line that is used in the comb filter is driven by a $9.2-\mathrm{MHz}$ clock. Its output is divided by six and then applied to a phase comparator that compares the phase of the divide-by-six clock signal with the $1.53-\mathrm{MHz}$ clock signal from the video converter. The phase comparator output is then ap-
plied to the $9.2-\mathrm{MHz}$ clock voltagecontrolled oscillator to insure that the clock signal is exactly six times the $1.53-\mathrm{MHz}$ clock rate.

After being processed by the comb filter, the combed chrominance information from pin 1 of U301 is passed through Q305, the CHROMA BUFFER as shown in Fig. 6. The chroma signal is then fed through R317. the vdo Level ADJUST (Vertical Detail Output) control to Q303 the VDO BUFFER transistor. Q303's output is then split into three. One path is through a filter network that passes only vertical-detail output signals. These signals are coupled to an adder, where they are combined with the combed luminance.

Another output from Q303 is applied through VDO driver Q302 and contains the DAXI code that is coupled to the system control circuit.

The third combed chrominance signal from Q303 is applied to a bandpass filter that passes only frequencies between 1 and 2 MHz . This signal contains the chrominance information ( $1.53 \mathrm{MHz} \pm 500 \mathrm{kHz}$ ). The output of this bandpass filter is fed to R312, the Chroma level adjust control. Its amm is connected to the CHROMA ORIVER transistor, Q304. The resulting 1.53 MHz chroma subcarrier is then coupled to the video converter IC.

The combined luminance information laken from pin 18 of U 30 t is coupled to Q306 the luminance buffer. And from there it goes through a filter network to one input of an adder circuit. The other input to this adder contains the signal that has been separated from the combed chrominance output. These two signals are added to develop complete combed Juminance.

Now that we've taken a trip through the video-processing cincuitry of the RCA videodisc player there are important circuits still to be described. We will examine more of them next month.

## JAMES A. GUPTON JR.

WTTH THE UNICORN-1 ROBOT OPERATING under radio control, what now? Why, computer control, of course! This part will deal with that subject, although, because of its complexity, only in general terms.

For those of you already involved with computers-micro or otherwise-much of what will be discussed here may seem elementary. For those who have not yet been exposed to that fascinating area of electronics we will try to keep things as simple as possible.
What will be covered here will be the concepts involved in having the actions of a robot determined by an electronic device rather than by human operator. That's where much of the challenge of computer control comes in.
A human can exercise his judgmentwithout necessarily having to think about it-and change the robol's actions to meet the circumstances. The computer also has to exercise judgment. but before it can do that it must be taught-or pro-grammed-how to make judgments; that involves a great deal of highly detailed programming.

For those of you who are unfamiliar with computers, it is not enough just to connect computer to the robot and say. "Go ahead ... do your stuff." Every action must be pre-planned, and, more important, every consequence of every action must be considered and the appropriate reaction prepared.
That is one reason why we will not present specific programs for robol control but will, instead. talk about the way those programs will have to function.

## Methods of computer-control

To put it broadly, there are three ways that a computer can be used to control the robot's actions.
The first, and simplest, would substitute a computer. located outside the robol, for the command consoles described earlier in this series. That computer would be linked to the robot either by cable or by radio.
The program for that system would be fairly simple and would allow the operator to type in a command, to which the robot would respond. For example, entering "GO" or "G" would cause the robot to move forward; "TURN LEFT" or "L" would cause it to turn to the left. and so on.
That elementary program could be modified to operate with a speech-recognition device-several of which are available for a couple of hundred dollars-to allow the robot to respond to the spoken

# Computer Control for the 

 UNICORN-1Part 10-If your robot is going to use computer control, here are some thoughts on the subject that will help you

word. The vocabulary would be limited (but adequate) but the commands would have to be given to the external computer. not to the robot directly.

The second system would be a program. or series of programs, that would command the robot to perform a predefined sequence of actions.

For example, the robot might be instructed to move forward for ten seconds, stop, taise its right arm in a salute, beep its horn, and then turn around and return to its staring position.

Such programs could become very elaborate, but have a major drawbiek. Unless the robot is equipped to respond to its environment (and, so far, it isn ${ }^{\circ}$ ) any unknown factor that enters the picture could have serious consequences.

Using the program above as an example, suppose that, unknown to you, the robot is faeing a brick wall. five feet in front of it. Shortly after the robot begins to carry out the instructions given to it by the computer, it will run smack into that wall! Not only will that interfere with the rest of the program, but it can also cause damage to the robol and, possibly. the wall. Or maybe, instead of a brick wall, there's a person or a piece of furniture in the way. The overall damage-and its consequences--could be considerably more serious.

In any ease where the robot is operating without human intervention, provision must be made for the program to be overridden!

Any program of that nature must contain some means for the human supervisor to stop or alter the robot's actions at any time. That is one reason that the "drop-dead" circuit was included on the latch board (Part 9)-one command would aetivate that circuit and cause the robot to stop in its tracks, should any unforseen circumstance arise.

The third method of computer control, and the most fascinating, involves the - robot having its own, on-board, computer. The precautions given for the second method also hold here. We'll talk about that method in more detail shortly.

## Interfacing

Whichever method is chosen. the robot must be equipped to respond to (and. perhaps. "talk back" to) the computer. Fortunately, the circuits already being used by the robot are designed with that in mind.

There are two formats that computers can use to output data or to receive it: parallel and serial. The parallel format is always used by the computer internally.

The unit of information that the computer uses for communication is called a byte. A byte is made up of eight bits (binary digits) - each one either at a logic"high" or logic-"low" state-and the computer operates on all eight bits at once. Frequently, when a computer is used to operate a printer. the parallel for-


FIG. 83-ALL THE BIT8 of a byta are ainl eimultaneousty in pafallel communticalions (*). A UART (b) converte parallel data into seriei data for iranamisaion over a aingle line.
mat is used and eight lines are used to conneet to the printer-one for each bit of the byte.

On the other hand, sometimes it is con-venient-or even necessary-to transmit computer data using only a single line (by telephone. for example). In that case, the serial format is used. The computer takes each byte and sends it out bit-by-bit. one after the other, indicating the beginning and end of eaeh byte. At the other end, the eight bits are received in the order in which they were sent; when they have all arrived, they are used in parallel. Both of those systems are illustrated in Fig. 83. The device that performs the paralle-toserial and the serial-to-parallel conversions is known as a UART (Universal Asynehronous Receiver/Transmitter). UART's would be used if commands were transmitted to the robot by radio.

If you conneet your compuler to the robot by means of a cable from the computer's parallel port, it would be a good idea to use twice as many lines as neeessary (16) and ground every other one. That will help keep electrical noise from getting mixed in with the data.
(For more information on how computers operate see "Your Own Computer" in the October 1980 issue of RadioElectronies and the article on assembly language computers on page 45 of this issue.)

The decoder-, latch-, and relay-driverboards in the Unicorn-I use parallel data. Using the same technique as used with the 7402 IC's on the decoder board, any two bits of an eight-bit word (byte) can be NOR'd or NAND'ed to produce a single control bit for the relay-driver board. If you're knowledgeable. more complex and versatile encoding/decoding schemes can be used.

## Which computer?

There are two classes of computers that must be considered: those for external use and those that can be mounted on-board the robol.

Almost any computer that has at least one parallel port can be used for the first purpose and it is not our intention to single out one manufacturer's over the other. If you are contemplating buying a computer, refer to the articles mentioned above.

The important thing is that the com-
puter be equipped with a parallel port and that it be flexible enough to meet your needs - present and anticipated. For example, if you are considering using voice control, make certain that there is a speech-recognition board available for your computer.

It should be noted that some comput-ers-such as the Radio Shack TRS-80 and the Commodore PET-do not have paralle! ports as such, but that their expansion connectors-frequently used to connect to printers-are actually just that. The thing to look for is eight data lines, usually designated "DQ" through "D7." If you have those, you have your paralicl port.

You will also want a cassette and/or disk interface to allow you to save programs that you have written for the robot.

One thing you should avoid are inexpensive computers that are aetually glorified video games. They generally will not have the facilities you need and it will prove difficult (or impossible) to add them.

The other possibility is a single-board eomputer that can be mounted in the robot. In addition to a parallel port and cassette interface. that computer must also have a hexadecimal ("hex") keypad for programming. and some kind of LED display, if it is not going to be used together with an external computer. An example of how such a computer would be interfaced to the robol is shown in Fig. 84.

A good computer for the purpose is the $K / M-1$. Unfortunately, that computer was recently discontinued; but you may still be able to find one here and there. O :her possibilitics include the $\mathrm{SYM}-\mathrm{I}$ (a sort of super KIM). the ELF-/I or the Explorer/85 (keypad version). Again, refer to the article on page 45. Both the ELF-/I and the Explorer/85 are manufactured by Netronics. 333 I.itchfield Road, New Milford. CT 06776. The SYM-1 is produced by Synertek Systems Corporation, P.O. Box 552, Santa Clara. CA 95052.

Bear in mind that some of those computers may require a power supply other than 5 - or 12 -volts DC. In that case a power inverter (see Fig. 85) can be used to turn the robot's 12 -volt supply into 117 VAC, which the compliter's power sup-


FIG. 84-SINGLE-80ARD COMPUTER cen be connected to nom gate tection of letch bourd or to an equivalant circuit detigned to glve a eingle output from two-bit input. That it only one of many poteible tcheme


FIG. 85-AN INYERTER (left rear) may be needed it the on-board computer hee power requirementa other than +5 of +12 volta DC.
ply can then convert readily to its own requirements.

Finally, if you already own a computer but intend to install another in the robot, it would be a good idea to make sure that both computers use the same-type, or compatible, microprocessors. The KIM-I and SYM-I use the 6502, which is also found in the Apple II, OSI Chollenger(s) and the PET. and the $\mathrm{Z}-80$ in the TRS80 is compatible with the Explorer/85's 8085.

The 1802, used in the ELF // and in RCA's VIP, is not normally found in larger computers, but that does not mean that an 1802 -based single-board computer should not be used in the robot.

The fact that both of your computers use the same microprocessor means that both of them speak the same language. at the microporcessor leve!. That, in turn. means that you can use your larger computer to develop and debug (troubleshoot) programs to run on the robol's computer and to download (transfer from the larger to the smaller computer) those programs, either directly or, if the cassette interfaces are of the same type, from tape.

The programming itself will also be
casier, since-assuming that your programs are in machine language and not in BASIC-you will be able to use an assembler, making your work go more quickly and also making it easier to foslow the flow of the program.

## Programming

As you may have gathered by now, it would be impossible to present computer programs for robot-control, there being so many variables involved.

If you are working with an external computer. you will probably want to work in BASIC or another high-level language. using the out command, or its equivalent. 10 transfer data to the robot.

As mentioned above, the on-board computer will almost certainly have to be programmed in machine language. It's more difficult to work with than BASIC, but it does have adsantages. Progrants take up much less memory space. and also run more efficiently. You may even want 10 write your "big-computer" programs entirely in machine language through the use of an assembler.

This section has of necessity, been sketchy: after all, even books on the subject have not been able to cover the mat-
ter completely,
If you are going to use a computer with your robot, we recommend that you do as much supplementary reading as you can. Personal-computer magazines such as Byte magazine and Imterface Age have had special issues dealing with robots. and the subject comes up frequently there and in other computer publications. Another good source of information that is often overlooked is your local library.

Todd Loofbourrow's book. How to Build a Computer-Controlled Robot (Hayden Publishing Company) contains a number of robot-control progranus wititten for the KIM-I (or $S Y M-1$ ) as well as a number of more generalized flowcharts. Much of the information presented there may be adaptable to your robol.

A very good-lathough rather techni-cal-article on "An Interactive Programming Language for Control of Robots" by Li Chen Wang appeared in the September 1977 issue of Dr. Dobb's Journal of Computer Calisthenics \& Orthodonlia. It involves a robotic simulation on a computer's video display and its principles could be adapted to control a "flesh-and-blood" robot. (That issue, \#18, Volume 11. No. 8, is available in limited quantities from: Dr. Dobb's Journal, 1263 El Camino Real, Box E, Menlo Park, CA 94025 for $\$ 2.50$, postpaid, second class.) It's worth looking into for readers already familiar with computer programining.

In the next part of the Unicorn-l series we will take a look al sensors. We will discuss sensors in general, and show you some specific examples that can ailow your robot-and the computer that controls it-to respond to the world around it.

We would like to hear about how you're doing with your version of Uni-corn-1. Write (and send photographs) to: ROBOT UPDATE, Radio-Electronics, 200 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10003.

R-E

"Charlie's ON at fixing computers. He seldom does any damage that an electronic technician can't repalr."


THE EMPHASIS IN HOME-ENTERTANMENT products seems to be shifting, at least for the moment, from high-fidelity components to video and its many related products. Both in the United States and in Japan. new video products and advances in video technology abound. In this article. I will present a few of the newsworthy developments that have come to my attention in recent weeks.

Having just returned from a visit to the Japan Electronics Show held in Tokyo, and personal visits to many of Sony Corporation's factories, much of the news presented here originated in the Orient. It has been my experience, though, that even if the products seen in Japan are not yet sold in the U.S., with a few exceptions they will all be sold here within the next six months to one year. New ideas and products originated by Japanese manufacturers are most often test-marketed in their own domestic market and then exported to the rest of the world.

## Jitterless VCR still-pictures

Many VCR's, both VHS and Beta format, have, for some time, featured a "freeze-frame" mode that stops play. back of a video tape so the helical-scan head drum repeats a single picture over and over again, presenting what appears to be a still picture on the face of the associated TV screen. Unfortunately. most of these "still frame" systems present a picture that, at its best. is somewhat blurred and at its worst is marred by wide bands of noise streaking across the picture horizontally or diagonally.

To understand why this happens. it is necessary to review the way video signals are recorded on video cassette recorders (VCR's). The system used is called an azimuth recording system. In the NTSC system of television trans. mission, the TV picture consists of two fields for each frame. There are 60 fields per second or 30 complete frames per
second. A VCR uses multiple heads to record the video signal. In the Betamax system, for example, the two video heads are located $180^{\circ}$ apart. around the perimeter of the fast-spinning headdrum. One head, tilted at one angle, is designated is a "plus" azimuth head. while the other head is set at different, opposite, angle and is designated as a "minus" azimuth. One head normally reconds one field and the other head records the signal of the adjacent field which, together with the first recording. equals one complete frame. This system, one of Beramax's distinguishing characteristics, prevents the video signal of one track from interfering with that of the adjacent track.

With this type of arrangement, when the VCR is put in the "still-frame" mode (the horizontal motion of the tape is stopped and only the head drum revolves). the video head straddles two tracks at once, as shown in Fig. I. That is, the head scans part of the A-1 field's
picture as well as B-1 field's picture. The "still" picture produced is actually a combination of two fields, or one complete frame. As can be seen in Fig. 2. when there is a fast moving object in the scene being reproduced. such as the rapidly moving end of the golf club in the diagram of Fig. 2, the resulting picture becomes quite blurred. It can no longer be regarded as a true "still" picture.

Sony Corporation, at the Electronics Show in Japan, introduced a new model Betamax VCR. the SL-S9. They claim it is the first home video recorder that can produce still-frame pictures that are as good as those used in broadcast equipment. The new capability is the result of what Sony calls their DoubleAzimuth Head.

The diagram at the left. in Fig. 3. shows the ordinary head/drum arrangement, in which the " $A$ " side has a "plus" azimuth head while the "B" side of the drum incorporates a "minus" azimuth head. In the diagram at the right, however. one of the video heads (the one that would normally be designated as having the "minus" azimuth) also has a "plus" azimuth (hence the name Double-Azimuth Head).

When the VCR is placed in the "stitl frame" mode, the signal is read or scanned by the nomal "plus" azimuth head as well as by the "plus" azimuth section of the double azimuth head. During this mode of operation. the "minus" azimuth portion of the head is inactive. As shown in Fig. 4, when the tape is stopped, only the signal that was recorded on the "plus" azimuth track is scanned. This means that the BI field (in Fig. 1) is not traced at all. In playback. the A! field is played back twice during the still mode of operation. All this results in a completely motionless picture. To get slow-motion that is equally noise and jitter free. Sony has combined this new still-frame approach with normal piayback. Thus, in the slow-motion mode, still frame is followed by nomnal playback, which, in turn is followed by another still picture. etc.

## Other video lnnovations

The Tokyo Electronics Show also saw the introduction of new VCR's and receivers that can handle any of the world's major broadcast video systems. new lightweight video cameras, and what may well become the central com-


FG. 1-DUAL MEADS IN TODAYS VCR' orten result in blurred plcturee because the two fielde that moke up teingie picture can be differem.


FIG. 2-THIS BLURRED PICTURE wad caused when the two fields ahown in Fig. 1 were combined to form this stop-frume picture.
color monitor components ranging from a giant 27 -inch screen (measured diagonally) down to a 16 -inch version. Since the monitors contain only the electronics needed to produce the high-quality color picture and its associated audio tracks (there is no TV.RF/IF section), the tuner section of a VCR is used with the Profeel monitors. Optionally, the viewer can buy a separate Profeel component tuner at a cost (in Japan) of approximately $\$ \mathbf{3 0 0 . 0 0}$. In Japan many of the broadcast programs already transmit stereo audio along with the TV picture. The stereo audio signals coming from the VCR or the component tuner can be fed directly to a component highfidelity system or the matching Profeel speaker systems available as part of the program. The whole idea suggests that someday in the future, video will become component-oriented in much the same way that audio equipment did in the I960's and 1970's. When you think about that, it makes a lot of sense. since we are seeing more and more video-related items that need to be interfaced with a television monitor but do not require the RF and IF circuitry contained in a full TV receiver.
Parasonic (National, in Japan), Sharp. and Sony all offered three-system videocassette decks. The three systems referred to have nothing to do with the VCR format, but rather relate to the three systems of standards used in TV broadcasting around the world. Thus.


FG. 3-COMP ARISON OF CONVENTIONAL HEAD WITH DOUBLE-AZINUTH HEAD ean be sem In thle side-by elde comparison-only the aximuth of the second read has been changed in the doubleaximuth head.
ponent in the home entertainment system of the future, a TV monitor color screen called Profeel, also introduced by Sony Corporation.

Profeel, as presently offered to the Japanese domestic consumer. consists of three different sized high-quality

Sony's version of this new VCR, the SL-T7, can record and play back in the PAL and SECAM modes used in Europe and elsewhere, and can play back (with. out being able to record) prerecorded video cassettes using the American and Japanese NTSC system. To deliver that


FIG. 4-USITG THE DOUBLE-AZIMUTH HEAO the atill-trame picture eppears sharper end intere ference-free.
added versatility, the machine requires about $50 \%$ more parts than a conventional VCR and, at Japanese prices, will cost about $\$ 200.00$ more than similarfeatured onc-system machines. Sharp's model VC-6500E. a VHS-fomat unit, is similarly priced and also handles all three video formats. There were universal TV receivers in a variety of screen sizes and prices that are also switchable and can handle all three of the world's major TV standards, as well as a variety of different electric line voltages and frequencies.

## Status of videodlacs

Some manufacturer-exhibitors at the Tokyo Electronics show exhibited more than one type of videodisc-presumably to illustrate their technical and manufacturing capabilities. Toshiba, in fact, showed not only the optical Ptilips/ Magnavox/Pioneer type of player and a JVC/Panasonic/GE VHD capacitance type, but even had on hand a player that could handle the U.S.-originated RCA SelectaVision (CED) discs.

A few weeks after the Tokyo Electronics Show closed in Japan, there was important news about the looming videodisc bettle right here in the United States. Late in October. 1980 General Electric Company, Matsushita Electric Company of Japan, (MED), Victor Company of Japan (JVC) and Thorn EMI of Great Britain announced formation of three jointly-owned companies to launch the VHD videodisc system in the U.S. in late 1981. The joint ventures consist of a program distribution and artistic production company, VHD Programs, Inc., a videodisc manufacturing company, VHD Disc Manufacturing Co.. and a disc player manufacturing company. VHD Electronics Inc.

According to executives of all the companies involved, the VHD system combines the advantages of both the laser-optical system and the capacitivegroove type systems with which it will competc. Its 10.2 -inch diameter disc, developed by JVC, features fast and slow motion, fast foward and reverse. still-frame node, and random access, with one hour's playing time on each side. Since the big question about VHD's ability to compete with other systems had been the question of available programming or software; the entry of Thom EMI into the group is a significant development.

Already negotiations are underway with 20th Century-Fox, Wamer Home Video, Columbia, MGM/CBS and other major studios. The initial VHD library, subject to final negotiations, will include at least 160 current, all-time favorites, and future motion pictures from major studios and independents. VHD Programs. Inc. is also negotiating licensing agreements to distribute VHD dise programs to the home video market with Walt Disney Productions. Filmways and a number of independent production companies, including TimeLife films.
The projected VHD player reproduces full-color video programs in twochannel stereo sound. The user will also be able to select a videodisc with a different language on each of the two sound tracks. The VHD player rotates the disc at 900 revolutions per minute (as compared with 1800 rpm for the laser-optical disc and 450 pm for the RCA SelectaVision discs). An optional random access feature will permit viewers to program more than 10 separate segments for playback in a preselected order and speed selected for each segment. By adding an optional digital audio processor to the basic player, digital audio sound for high fidelity enthusiasts becomes available.

In the mastering process of the VHD system, information is recorded onto a photo-sensitized glass master disc by focusing a minute laser beam directly onto its surface. The laser beam is split

SPECIAL SPEED-VIEWING CIRCUTTRY permit! vlewer to tipten to sound while he ecmin the eqpe. The circultry la in the VCR.

in two, with one part used to record program information while the other is used to record a special tracking signal. A metalic disc produced from the glass dise is used for the remainder of the manufacturing process. similar to the procedure that is used in audio-record stamping.

The VHD diamond capacitance-playback stylus used in playing these discs has an electrode that detects the capacitance variations between the disc and the stylus. The stylus is able to detect boin the main signal and the tracking signal simultaneously and is therefore able to track effectively even though there are no grooves in the VHD disc itself.

## Listen fast-or slow

The hand-held remote control unit shown in Fig. 5 should be familiar to most readers who have seen or own one of the new VCR's equipped with the specialeffects features shown on the face of the controller. What may not be so familiar is the VSC logo that has been affixed to the top of the unit. It stands for Variable Speech Control Company, a small San Francisco-based outfit that has come up with audio circuitry that meets the new requirements of the VCR's. Now, thanks to the development of a new custom IC, it becames cost-effective for manufacturers to include what VSC calls their "speed listening feature." While viewers are now able to double the viewing speed (or, in some cases, increase it everi more) on a home VCR, they have had to content themselves with either turning off the audio tracks or listening to unintelligible "Donald Duck"-like speech that nomally occurs at increased speeds. As explained by Mr. Marvin Flaks. president of VSC Corporation, the human brain can easily process verbal information at speeds of 250 to 300 words per minute, or about twice the average speaking rate. At this speed, comprehension may actually increase. as concentration intensifies. The VSC feature simply allows you to listen to the increased audio rate by restoring the pirch or frequency range of the audio tracks to their normal range.

Among the companies that have already licensed VSC technology are Sony, Panasonic, JVC, General Electric and Aiwa. The feature also lends itself to use in hand-held audio-cassette decks. car tape decks. telephoneanswering machines, and. possibly, videodisc players that also teature fastplay modes.

That's a quick look at what's new and what's coming soon in home video. One thing you can be sure of is that there will be many more innovations as manufacturers try to keep up with each other, and with the public's demiand for more sophisticated equipment. $\boldsymbol{A}-\mathbf{E}$

LED VU Meter


# Here's a high-precision, all-electronic VU meter for home recording. An LED display replaces the conventional meter movement. 

ANYONE FAMILIAR WITH RECORDING, 8 E it the home recordist or the pro, recognizes the need for an accurate VU meter to facilitate setting audio levels. An accurate VU meter allows us to maximize the $S / N$ ratio while minimizing the distortion caused by clipping in amplifier stages or saturation of the tape.
In the past, the analog, or mechanical, VU meter was used. Those meters were (and are) available with varying degrees of accuracy for varying amounts of money. As with most other things, higher accuracy means higher cost. The VU meter responds. more or less, to the average level of the audio; although it can respond fairly quickly, it is not a peak-reading or responding meter.
In an attempt to overcome some of the shortcomings of the analog VU meters. an all-electronic VU meter has been designed around the Exar XR-2276 IC. This bar-graph generator IC is one of a series of recent developments by IC manufacturers intended for the market previously dominated by mechanical meters.
Up until about two years ago, anyone wishing to construct a "moving LED" or "bar-graph" display had to assemble a scries of comparators and resistive voltage dividers to monitor the analog input and light a series of LED's. With the introduction by Texas Instru-
ments, National Semiconductor, and Exar Integrated Systems of a series of IC's, the task has been greatly simplified.
All of those IC's are generally the same: they use a voltage-divider network with ten or twelve voltage taps, ten or twelve comparators, a stable internal reference voltage, and an analog input signal buffer. Each voltage tap is applied to one input of each comparator, while the other inputs are tied together and fed from the output of the anajog signal buffer. As the input signal increases, succeeding stages of comparators trip. supplying drive current to their corresponding LED. If the LED's are arranged in line, we have a bar-graph display: or, in the variation used with the VU meter, we may imitate a conventional meter dial.
The resistors in the voltage divider may be selected to produce a linear response (e.g., 1 volt between any trip point and the previous or next trip point). a logarithmic response (e.g., 3 dB between any trip point and the previous or next trip point). or a specialized logarithmic scale such as the VU meter with its inherent expanded scale around the 0 VU point. At the present time, only Exar is manufacturing an IC suitable for use in a VU meter.
The XR-2276 has all the circuitry necessary to determine the level of the
incoming signal and display it instantaneously. This peak-reading ability helps prevent pre-amp or tape overload from rapid. short-duration peaks in the program material to which a normal VU meter won't respond. Instead of using the conventional moving needie. the XR-2276 drives a series of LED's arranged in a manner similar to the VU meter scale with which most people are familiar.

## Circult description

Referring to Fig. I. the input signal is applied to resistive divider RI through R8: the appropriate tap is selected with DIP switch SI through S7. The signal is then amplified by $I C 1 ; R I I$ is a vernier gain adjustrment to supplement S1 through S7. IC2 functions as a fullwave precision rectifier.

The signal is next applied to IC3 which may be configured for different response characteristics: 1) A low-pass filter which gives the meter an averaging response; 2) peak-and-hold response which will show short-duration peaks and hold them long enough to be seen; or 3) fast or peak-responding without "hold." The last variation includes a jumper that allows the user to determine quantitatively the ampiitude and duration of audio peaks by the brightness of the LED's while the first two variations conform more to standard response times for VU and


FIG. I-THE SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF THE VU METER used is ithe prototype of several wersions. Interior and extartor views are shown in the photographs.
peak-reading audio-level meters. (You can wire a SPST switch in place of the jumper to allow switun-selectaole response.)

The audio signal finally arrives at 1C4, the XR-2276, where it is converted into one-(or more)-of-twelve digital output signals. The output of that device goes to the driver-transistor arrays (IC5 and IC6) and then to the LED's.

The power supply is an unregulated split supply delivering approximately + and - 15 volts.

There are several variations and options available to the constructor. Those options concern the input attenuator, the LED drive circuitry, and the power supply. See Figs. 2 and 3 for details.

## Construction

Nearly all components are mounted on PC boards. The display and associated circuits for each VU meter are mounted on two boards-the foil pattems are in Figs. 4 and 5. The pattern for the power-supply board is in Fig. 6. The components used, and the wiring of the boards, will be determined by the options and variations that you select. The two boards used for the circuitry and display panel are mounted with their foil sides facing each other and interconnected with short sections of No. 20 or 22 solid wire. You can use pieces clipped off resistor leads for this purpose. There are twelve jumpers across the top of the boards and others on each side. Figure 7 is an interior view of a stereo VU meter
with the Option-E ( 120 -volt AC) power supply. That combination is Version 2. See parts list.

The appropriate components are mounted on the power-supply board which should then be connected to two signal processing and display boards.

The LED's protrude through the meter dial which can be fabricated by gluing a facsimile of Fig. 8 to stiff cardboard and punching 3 -inch holes at the crosshairs. Altemately, you can order a ready-made meter dial. (See parts list.) Next, the bezel is mounted in the enclosure's front panel. The easiest way to hold it in place is to run a hot soldering iron tip along the adjoining surfaces of the bezel and front panel to weld the two pieces together. Be careful-don't use too much heat.


FIG. 2-OPTIONS FOR HONE recording seat. In circuit at s. the stepped attenuator end awitch have been replaced by a mult-tum trinmer ssistor originally used in contronling the gein of IC1. Use the modified LED drtwe circulty of $b$ if you can get along with lower brightnetie from the indicitoris.


FIG. 3-POWER SUPPLY VARIATIONS. Option C is used when you heve convenient external source of 24 -to- 30 volts DC. IC7 and 01 provide the dual-polarity outpul voltages. Use the arrangement al $b$ (Option E) when you want to power the imsirument from 117-volt ac lines.


FIG. 4-FOIL PATTERN for the rear PC board. This board la 2.7 inches wide and 2 inches high.


FIG. 6-FOIL PATTERN for the power-supply PC board. It is used for both versiona of the supply tircult.


FIG. 5-PC PATTERN for the front board. The LED Indicatore are arrenged so they protrude through hoies In an arc in the meter dial.


FIG. 7 -INTERIOR VIEW of the prototype etereo VU meter. Note how the two circuit boinds, meter fice, and front pand go logether.

-1.50 INCHES
$-1$
FIG. 8-PHOTO PATTERN for the meter face.


FIG. 9-CROSS-SECTIONAL DRAWING shows how parts are fastened to the front pamel.

## KIT OF PARTS

A complete kit of parts for the different version of the VU meler is available from: BFA Electrontcs. P.O. Box 212, Northfleid. OH 44067. Ohio residents please add applicable sales tax.
VU-1: Includes Boards 1 and 2 (front and back boards) and, optlonally, Board 3, depending on power source; also 1 bezed, 1 meter dial and all parts needed for PC boards. case not included. Request elther Option C. D, or E." Order: VU-1-C @ 327.00 or VU-1-D @ $\$ 24.00$ or VU-1-E @ $\$ 31.00$. Add $\$ 2.00$ postage and handing.
VU-2: Includes 2 pleces eech of Boards 1 and 2 and 1 Board 3, 2 bezels. 2 meter dials. all appropriate parts for all P.C. Boards (parts for Board 3 will be for Option E) and a plastic case. (Case has no holesuser must machine it as required). Order: VU-2 @ \$74.95. Add $\mathbf{\$ 2 . 5 0}$ postage and handling
VU-3: Includes 2 pieces each of Boards 1 and 2 and 1 of Board 3. $\$ 10.00$. Add $\$ 1.00$ postige and handiling.
-Option C: $\mathbf{2 4 - 3 0}$ volts DC operation
Optlon D: $\pm 15$ volt DC supply already available
Option E: 120 volts AC operation


FIG. 10-WHERE PARTS ARE POSITIONED on the rear PC board when using the circutt in the schematic in Fig. 1.


FIG. 11-PARTS LAYOUT for the front circuit board. Check the polarity of all LED's before ingtalling. On the types specified, the caihode terminal lead is shorter than that for the anode.

Finally, mount the coupled PC boards on the front panel with the LED's and meter dial extending into the bezel. Use spacers and No. 4-40 nuts and bolts as shown in Fig. 9.

Figures 10 and II show the layout of parts on the rear and front circuit boards, respectively. when using the circuit as shown in Fig. I. Figure 12 shows the component side of the front board.

## Applying the options

If you eliminate the switchable attenuator and substitute an adjustable trimmer resistor as in Fig. 2-a. refer to the


FIG. 12-FRONT.VIEW PHOTO of the front PC poard. The switch must be set for the desired catibration before the ceblnet is butioned up.


FFG. 13-COMPONENT LAYOUT GUIOES for the front panel when using Optiona and E. Note that the LED pollerity has been reversed in Opiton B.


FIG. 14-THIS PARTS LAYOUT In used for the reer board when Option B ist faken. Note that IC's 5 and 6 have been completely diminated and replaced by resistors R19 to R30.


FIG. 15-PARTS FOR THE POWER SUPPLY are positionted on the,board ab thown when ubling i 24-to-30-volt DC. external wupply.

## PARTS LIST

All resiators $5 \%, 1 / 4$ watt unless otherwise specified
A1- 10,000 ohms.
R2- 12,000 ohms.
R3- 3000 ohms.
R4-2000 ohms.
R5- 1200 ohms,
R6- 1300 ohms.
R7-430 ohms,
R8-200 ohms,
R9- 470.000 ohms
R10- 5100 ohms
R11- 100,000 ohm, single or inultiturn trimmer (Boums 3352 W -1. $104,3299 \mathrm{~W} \cdot 1-104$ or equivalent) R12- 36.000 ohms
R13- 10.000 ohms. $1 \%, 1 / 10$ watt
R14-6980 ohms. t\%, 1/10 watt
A15- 470,000 ohms
R16- 39.200 ohms. $1 \%, 1 / 10$ wat!
R17-62,000 ohms
R18- 1000 ohms
R19-R30-560 ohms
P31, R32-47,000 ohms*
P33-1000 ohms*
R34-68.000 ohms
R35- 100,000 ohms
R36- 3300 ohers
Semiconductor:
LED 1-LED12-H-P 5082-4684 or equivalent T-1 LED
D1, D2-1N914
Recil- 50 -volt. 1 A bridge rectifier*
$01{ }^{\circ}-2 \mathrm{~N} 6111$ (Natlonal) or equivalent
IC1-IC3-CA3140E (RCA)
IC4-XR2276CP (Exar)
IC5, IC6-ULN 2003A (Sprague, TI, Signetics)
IC7'-LM741CN (National) or equivalent
Capactiors
C1-0.1 $\mu$ F, 100 volts Mylar
C2-C4, C6, C7'-C9'-0.01 $\mu \mathrm{F}_{1}$ 25volt ceramic disc
C5 $-0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 10$ volts, Mylar
$\mathrm{C} 11^{*-}-100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25$-volt aluminum electrolytic
$\mathrm{C} 10^{* *}-1000 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 25$-volt aluminum elecirolytic
S1-57-7-position DIP switch
S8-SPDT switch
T1"*-20-volt, 1-amp CT Iransiormer Stancor P8604 or equivalient)
Fi"- $1 / 2$-amp 3AG fuse
Used only with DC input option
"Used only with 117 VAC option
Note: The quantities shown above are for a single-channel unlt. With the exceptlon of the power-supply componente, two of each will be required for a stereo meter.
"Option A" section of Fig. 13. It shows how attenuator resistors $\mathbf{R 2}$ through R8 are eliminated and replaced by RII and a few jumpers. Refer to Fig. 11 for the locations of all other components on this board.

If you can get along with lower brighiness from the LED indicators, do not install IC5 and IC6 on the rear board. In their places install resistors R19 through R30 across the IC terminal pads as in Fig. 14. Refer to the consinued on page 90

> Part 2-This month we'll take a look at the software required to drive the interface and the printer.

## E. G. BROONER

IN PART 1 OF THIS ARTICLE ON CONVERTING AN IBM SELECTRIC terminal/printer for use with a microcomputer. we covered the hardware end of the project, a four-iC interface board that is connected to the parallel- or expansion port of the computer--wherever eight-bit parallel data can be output. Now we'll consider the software needed to drive the interface (and the printer).

We stated earlier that the software would provide both the translation from ASCII and the time delay needed by the different functions. The software will vary from one computer to the next, unless they are alike in every respect. The differences are the ORG (starting address) of the assemblylanguage or machine-language program. the CPU register in which the character is stored, up to the time of printing, and other minor differences. The timing can remain the same for any processor muning at $2 \mathbf{M H z}$ or thereabouts; for faster or slower machines, the values of the timing words will need changing.

The software is presented in two versions, shown in Table 1 and Table 2. The 8080 assembly-language version in Table I can be used with any 8080 or Z-80 system, bearing in mind only the timing. ORG, and register differences that may have to be changed. The computer's I/O port assignments must
also be considered.
The BASIC program (Table 2) is specifically for the TRS80, Model 1, and simply POKE's the numerical data into memory as a means of loading the driver. The BASIC version, needless to say, is easier to load from a disc than would be a machine language program on lape. After it has been POKE-ed, the program will be accessed by the Lpant command each time a character is to be printed. To do that some of the DOS (Disk Operating System) must be altered, The program takes care of all those matters.
Both programs accomplish the same purpose. Whenever a character is to be output, (either printable or control) the CPU's accumulator must be freed temporarily of any other tasks. The contents of the various registers are all "pushed" Onto the stack for later recovery. At the last possible moment, the character will be passed from the register in which it is contained (such as the B register under North Star DOS and the C register under $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ ) to the accumulator, from where it will be output to the printer port. The correct code for the character will have been found in the lookup table. which will be explained in a moment.
The software has a unique feature which saves some time, and also some wear and tear on the mechanism: il saves the

## TABLE 1



## TABLE 2



SHIFT bit from the last character that was transmitted. The SHIFT bit will have been a "one" if the last character was upper case and "zero" if it was lower case. Before printing the next character, the program checks to see if the "case" has changed. Since the shift mechanism stays locked, either in upper or lower case. it is only necessary to send the shift bit again when the case changes!

If a shift bit is required, it is sent first and held for a certain time period, after which the rest of the character follows. After the character has been sent, and the data held for an appropriate length of time, a "zero" is output to the port. That completes the print cycle for each printable or control

TABLE 3
100 REM MODIFIES PRINT TABLE FOR BALL. 185
110 INPUT "TABLE ADORESS IN DECIMAL".T
120 FOR $X=T+33$ TO $T+58$
130 Y $\rightarrow$ PEEK $(X)-64$ : REMOVE SHIFT BTT
140 POKE X.Y: REM NEW U.C. COOE
150 NEXT $X$
160 POKE $T+14,150$ : REM PERIOO
170 POKE T + 17.191: REM NUM. 1
180 POKE T + 28.237: REM < SYMBOL
190 POKE T 30206 : REM $>$ SYMBOL
200 POKE $T+60.208$ : REM I SYMBOL
210 POKE $T+62.222$ : REM UP-ARROW


RADIO HEARTLAND
THE GEST IN THE WIOWEST

Time: Date: - comments on our program are welcomel

Although their schedules are subject to change without notice, when you can find them these stations offer an interesting alternative to standard broadcast fare.

for years! So have hams who would rather not spend the time and energy needed to take the amateur radio examination or learn the required Morse code.

Pirate broadcasting began early this century when radio regulations were very loosely structured and enforcement was virtually non-existent. Perhaps the best documented pirate station was that of David Thomas, owner of unlicensed station WUMS ("Was Unlicensed Marine Station'').

Originally built to operate on 1235 kHz , WUMS' homemade transmitter was switched to 2004 and 1560 kHz in 1938. Messages were sent to Ohio River vessels in the ferry service, and the station broadeast entertainment as well.

In 1939 WUMS was hauled into Federal Court on charges of operating an amateur radio station without a license. Since WUMS was obviously not in the amateur service-not op-
erating in the amateur-frequency bands-the charges were dropped.

In 1948, following a series of transmissions monitored by stations as far away as China, WUMS was cited again by the FCC. After the Commission reportedly spent some $\$ 10.000$ for prosecution. the case was once again thrown out of court.

After more than 50 years of virtually continuous operation, WUMS has finally gone off the air for good after establishing a world's record for perpetual piracy! Its transmitter has been accepted by the Smithsonian Institution, joining the company of names like Edison and Marconi. to be enshrined with other artifacts of our nation's memorabilia.

Needless to say, unlicensed pirate stations drive the FCC bonkers. Schedules are erratic, locations are rarely given, and transmission times are often short.

The United States is not as saturated
with those stations as is Great Britain. unofficially the home of pirate broadcasting. Long wave, medium wave. shortwave, FM. and even TV pirates flood the airwaves over the Isles. A large number of them are in Ireland. such as Radio Dublin, Weekend Muzick Radio, Radio Nautilus International, European Music Radio, Radio Zenith.
Radio Condor International, and many more.
Holland is the home of Radio Dolfijn International, and AIR is in Glasgow, Scotland. For additional entertaiment there is the Voice of the Pyramids, Voice of Venus. Radio Confusion-the list is endless.

But the United States is certainly not devoid of illicil broadcast activity. One
of the most famous in recent history is the Voice of the Voyager, a pirate broadcaster in Minneapolis who constantly gave a Houston, TX mailing address over the air. To compound the obfuscation. return mail was sent to listeners from Ann Arbor. MI. That one gave the FCC fits, and took the cooperative efforts of all 13 FCC field stations to locate it finally, and shut it down!

Even as early as 1933, stations attempted to avoid prosecution by transmitting from international waters. RXKR operated aboard the motor vessel City of Panama off the coast of southern California. Basking in the balmy breezes of the Pacific. RXKR conducted its programming right in the
middle of the standard broadcast band.
Fairlawn, NJ, was the home of pirate station WBBH. Operating on an arbitrarily-chosen frequency of 4970 kHz , operator "Mr. Fisk" claimed to be using a Gates BFE-50 C commercial broadcast transmitter. When finally caught by the FCC in 1966, ostensibly broadcasting from the fictitious "Courtland School of Music", Fisk was found to be using a converted 50 -watt amateur transmitter.

Fisk's programming was unusually professional, quite possibly belter than any others that Fairlawn residents had to choose from in the normal course of their daily legitimate listening!

Another recent casualty of relentless pursuit by FCC officials was WDAB of

## UNDERGROUND STATIONS

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { FREQ. } \\ & (\mathbf{k H z}) \end{aligned}$ | IDENTIFICATION AND SCHEDULE (Time: Universal Coordinated) | FREQ. (kHz) | IDENTIFICATION AND SCHEDULE (Time: Universal Coordinated) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1128 | Mersey Alternative Radio | 6420 | KVHF Sun. 0945 |
| 1187 | Alternative Radio 2200-0200 Sat. eve./Sun. | 6955 | Radlo Nautilus International 0300 |
| 1271 | Radio Clty 1100-1500 Sat./Sun. | 6960 | Voice of Venus 0330 |
| 1320 | Radio Jackie 0800-1700 Sat./Sun. (goling to court; longest record for operating on land in Britain) | 6965 | WARG/WONS 0400-0500 "Your Free East Broadcaster." Also 6980, 6988 kHz |
| 1463 | Radio Condor Internationat 0900-1400 Sun. Also 6243.11463 kHz ; Ireland. | 7050 | XR7050600. |
| 1620 | PRN: New England | 7053 | Voice of Alpha 66; 0115-0149 (Mlami) |
| 2460 | Radio Watergate International/RWI Abscam. East | 7082 | Radio Abdala (Mlami) 0100-0200 |
|  | coast. 0500 weekends; 35 watts. Operator "Jack Cass. Mr. Personallty." Also on $2340,2630 \mathrm{kHz}$. | 7090 | Radio Libertad Cubana/Radio Rebelde (Mismi); <br> "Commandante David." 0100-0330 |
| 2390 | Radio Nautilus Internatlonal 0400 winter months; "Danny King" 35 watts. | 7325 | Radlo Zodiac: European Music Radio Sun. 06300845 |
| 3240 | Voice of the Pyramids; not yet active. Also 4670. $5825,6240,6250,7470,9330,11850,15020,15030$, 11615 kHz . | 7340 | Weekend Muzick Radio |
|  |  | 7342 | Radio Impact 0600-0800. Also 7325 kHz . |
| 3405 | WHY Radio 0700. 90 watts. | 73 ¢ 50 | Moonshine Radio; "Alderaan Broadcasting Com- |
| 3885 | WBLO 2330 and 1500. Also 4020-kHz Sun. |  | pany:" 0455-0537. Sister Station: Green River Radio |
| 4004 | Radio Indiana $0400-0530$. Also $6990,7315,7360 \mathrm{kHz}$. 21600 kHz at 2200. "Volce of Indiana": Johnson | 7365 | Radio Confusion 0003 |
|  | Valiant Il transmitter, 200 watts into 60 foot longwire. | 7400 | The Voice of The Cuban Patriotic Junta. 0200 |
| 5930 | Radio Dublin (c/o Disk-lt. Finglas Village. Dubtin 11, Ireland.) Also $6210,6250,6275,6310,6350 \mathrm{kHz}$. | 7420 | The Voice of Revolutionary Vinco |
|  | Radio | 7570 | The Voice of the Burrmese People. 1130 |
|  | Radio iris, Holland. | 9615 | Radio Noticias del Continente (TIRL); (Costa Rica) |
| 6235 | ABC International; Radio Zenith; European Music Radio; Radıo Zodlac 49. Sundays. | 9565 | Voice of the Communist Party ol Turkey. 0555-0629 |
| 6260 | Radio CHI Dara International (Ireland); Sun. 10001300. Radio Cavendish (Scotland); Sun. 0800 (also 7320 kHz ). | 9730 | Votce of the Egyptian People; 1900-2000 (AntlBegin; anti-Sadat) |
| 6265 | Radio Krypton: Sun. 1200-1300. | 11615 | La Voz de la Resistencia Chilena: 0100-0137. Also $7246,7195 \mathrm{kHz}$ |
| 6279 | Syncom International; Sat./Sun. 0100-0600; Sun. 0800.1100. Also $6248,7430 \mathrm{kHz} .21522 \mathrm{kHz}$ Fri./ | 15045 | Radio Free Grenada; ostensibly broadcasts coded messages as obltuaries weekends at 2230 |

FREO.
IDENTIFICATION AND SCHEDULE

Volce of the Egyptian People; 1900-2000 (AntlBegin; anti-Sadat) 7246, 7195 kHz
messages as obltuaries weekends at 2230

Daytona Beach, FL. Run by two local disc jockeys, the Commission threatened them with heavy fines if they resumed operation. Capitulating against those odds, they now operate a legal FM cable service and stay out of trouble!

## Why plrate?

Just what is it that motivates someone to start a pirate broadcasting operation? Frustration with the cumbersome licensing procedure? Indignation against authority? A keen serse of the thrill of the chase? Perhaps all of those and more. Let's ask Mr. "Guy Wire", operator of Radio Liberation in the quaint Plaquemines parish town of "Putrid," LA.
Q. Why did you decide to put a pirate station on the air?
A. Why not? It seemed like it would be fun ... it was my way of thumbing my nose at FCC censorship.
Q. What kind of programming did you do?
A. We had a staff of about 20: we got our idea of taping on cassette from Radio Havana. We were probably heard in all the states east of the Mtississippi. Programs included "The Pol Pot Exile Show," rebroadcasts of The Voice of Free Grenada. some Spanish-language programming, and even an entire evening of barking dogs!

Needless to say. the FCC had fun with that one. Wher they finally located the neighborhood, the FCC engineers had considerable trouble finding "Guy Wire" who had spotted the suspicious vehicle and buried his transmitter!

Eventually. at the urging of his parents, the culprit exhumed the corpse of the illegitmate transmitter and put on one last demonstration for the FCC officials.

Threatened with a $\$ 10.000$ fire. "Guy Wire" promised never to repeat his escapade.

In the United States, a spokesman for pirate stations is Al Muick. Ar informative copy of his "Free Radio Campaign" newsletter is available postpaid for \$1 by writing: Free Radio Campaign, RD\#2. Box 542, Wescosville. PA 18106.

## Not all ls in fun

As amused as we may become with the antics of some pirates, many transmissions have a definite purpose. During World War II, a British pirate attempted to damage Nazi morale by bruadcasting stories that Field Morshal Rommel was a homosexual!

And that takes us to the second group of unlicensed broadcasters.

## The clandestines

Some stations prefer to maintain their anonymity because of the nature of their broadcasting contents. Often


A CONVERTED CB TFANSCEIVER and two portable phonographs are the malnatays ol WJAM. "The Froe Radio Service of Connecticut."
politically-motivated. their transmissions are intended to persuade listeners to take drastic action against the ruling authority.

One of those. Radio Noticias del Continente (TIRL) is in Costa Rica and probably Cuban supported. It is suspected that the station was formerly called Radio Sandino, an anti-Somoza operation.

Also Commurist-inspired. Radio Magallanes espouses its anti-Chilean messages, and the Voice of the Communist Party of Turkey lets its will be krown.

## The revolutionaries

Few American pirates or clandestines are Anti-Americar. Most are merely critical of certain govermment policies. often using the airwaves to voice their disenchantment.
But there are a few prominent antiCastro broadcasters, sending their counter-revolutionary messages from, not surprisingly, south Florida.
Judging from the length of time those stations have been active, coupled with their blatant admission of location (mostly Miami or Key West), it would appear that the Federal Communications Commission is not particularly concerned with their presence. That may be in part due to the recent appearance of a powerful Radio Moscow relay station. beamed toward the United States from Cuba. on 600 kHz .

All of the anti-Castro Miami stations operate at the low end of the amateur 40 -meter band, causing considerable grief for legitimate users. The Voice of Alpha 66 can be heard on 7053, usually between 0115 and 0150 hours daily. Radio Libertad Cubana (Radio Rebelde) is rearby on 7090 kHz , featuring the unique programming of Comandante David. usually between 0100 and 0330 . Radio Abdala is just a fraction of a dial tum away at 7082 kHz , operating from 0100-0200.

Recently, nationwide publicity was given toa "raid" on ore of the stations, the identity of which was rot disclosed by FCC officials. A day or two later, another group, the Bay of Pigs Veterans Association's Radio Giron issued a news release claiming to be the operation that was shut down. Since no one had ever heard of Radio Giron, considerable question was raised as to the validity of the claim.

Was the Radio Giron statement issued to satisfy public demand to know which operation had been shut down? Was the FCC news release an unforturate srafu which should have never been issued? Was the entire incident contrived, ostensibly to satisfy the many hams who had reported the illegal interference in their coveted 40 -meter band?

At this writing. the south Forida clandestines are still alive and well. broadcasting their anti-Castro messages with apparent impunity.

## Operating frequencies and schedules

Here we present an extensive list of the more frequently reported pirate and clandestine broadcasters. Because of the tenuous nature of their operation. frequencies and schedules change frequently. We cannot be held responsible for the accuracy of this list. but the basic ranges of times and frequencies are typical. Most ot the broadcasters are in the British Isles, and many are reported by American and European listeners.

It would seem that the best time to look for the pirates is from 0900-1400 hours, and the best frequency ranges are $6235-6280$ and $7325-7370 \mathrm{kHz}$. They are invariably low power, so some persisterce and patience will be necessary.

Is pirate radio a wave of the future? Yes! says Al Muick of Free Radio Campaigr. Especially in England where at least three new stations are expected to be operational shortly.

Radio Europe (Radio del Mare) will be afloat in the English Channel serving the Dutch and Belgian listeners of Radio Mi Amigo. According to Mujck, the operator of this endeavor is "Ferry Eder."

Another operation will be conducted in the shortwave bands by ex-ABC England personnel. All three opera. tions are expected to utilize mediumwave and VHF as well.

Piratelclandestine radio is alive and well. Next time you casually tune across your shortwave dial and happen to discover a weak signal arguing with the establishment, the chances are good that you are listening to a fresh breath of individuality adrift in a sea of drivel. Let us know what you hear! R-E

The author would tike to thank John Santosuosso and Al Muick for their contributions in prepanns


# NEW DOLBY NOISE REDUCTION SYSTEM 

Dolby $B$ is certainly the best known noise reduction system on the market, but it isn't the only one. New Dolby C is Dolby Laboratories' answer to the competition.

## LEONARD FELDMAN

CONTRIBUTING HI-FI EDITOR

AFTER MORE THAN TEN YEARS OF BEING the acknowledged leader in the field of noise-reduction systems for use in con-sumer-type cassette tape recorders. Dolby Laboratories. under the direction of Dr. Ray Dolby. has announced a new noise-reduction technique. to be known as Dobly C. (Dolby A is the professional noise-reduction system used by many recording studios. and Dolby $B$ the well known consumer-product system.)

Before the development of Dolby-B noise-reduction and its commercial acceptance in the early $1970{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{s}$, about the best signal-to-noise ratio that you could expect from even the best cassette tape decks was perhaps 40 or 45 dB . Adding a full 10 dB of noise-reduction or hiss reduction above 5 kHz was considered to be (and still is) one of the most important contributions to the high-fidelity field by any single inventor.

Virtually every important manufacturer of high-fidelity component stereo cassette decks signed license agreements with Dolby Laboratories and incorporated Dolby-B noise-reduction circuitry in its products. Today, it would be difficult, if not impossible. for a manufacturer to sell a stereo cassette deck priced above $\$ 150.00$ if it did not incorporate Dolby $B$ or an equivalent system.

But Dolby B, while certainly the best known electronic noise-reduction system in use today. is not the only one.

Since its introduction we have seen a variety of noise-reduction systems developed. Many of them offer greater decreases in audible tape noise reduction than Dolby B. Among those are the well known linear companding (com-pression-expansion) system developed by dbx. Inc. In addition to increasing the available dynamic range on cassettes by applying $2 \mathrm{~dB}: 1 \mathrm{~dB}$ compression during recording and the reciprocal, $1 \mathrm{~dB}: 2 \mathrm{~dB}$ expansion during playback. the dbx system delivers more than 30 dB of noise reduction in the process.

Nakamichi. the well known maker of high-quality cassette decks. in cooperation with Telefunken of West Germany has come up with a two-band noise-reduction system that it calls High-Com $/ I$. It is a variation of Telefunken's professional noise-reduction system and. though frequency-selective, it provides approximately 20 dB of noise reduction at mid- and high frequencies.

Meanwhile. in Japan. Sanyo and Toshiba have developed their own noise-reduction systems: Super-D and $A D R E S$ respectively. Each one offers considerably more noise-reduction capability than Dolby B. Here. in the U.S.. CBS Records has hinted that it has developed a noise-reduction system that not only provides more noise reduction than Dolby. but produces recordings that sound good even when played without any special cir-
cuitry or decoding device.
Other noise-reduction systems that. are directly competitive with Dolby $B$ include ANRS, developed by JVC and, more recently. Stiper ANRS. In addition to providing noise reduction. those systems also deal with the problem of high-frequency tape saturation.

Many audiophiles were beginning to wonder whether Dolby would come up with a new noise-reduction system to compete with all of the newer systems that have been gaining increased acceptance and popularity. Instead. about two years ago Dolby Laboratories came up with a headroom-extension system that they called Dolby $H X$. That circuit varied instantaneous recording bias and equalization to provide better headroom when recording high-level. high-frequency signals. When such signals occur in the program material. the bias is automatically lowered. When mid- or low-frequency signals predominate. the bias is increased to provide the best recording conditions for those frequencies. And because dynamic alteration of recordbias levels changes the overall flatness of frequency response, recording equalization is dynamically varied as well.

Very few companies use Dolby $H X$ in their cassette decks. Some have expressed fears that the instantaneous lowering of bias during moments when high-frequency. high-level. passages


THE NEW NAKAMICHI 700ZXL computing cassette deck and lts accessory NR-100 Dolby C noise
reduction processor.
are recorded would have an adverse effect upon the distortion of low and mid-frequency signat content being recorded at the same instant. Accordingly. many companies have not used Dolby $H X$ despite the fact that all Dolby licensees were offered the new innovation without having to pay additional royalty fees.

Now. Dolby has come up with a new noise-reduction system. It was demonstrated at the Winter Consumer Electronics Show in Las Vegas. Rumors conceming that new system were widely circulated long before Dolby disclosed its details. Back in October 1980, while attending the Tokyo Audio Fair. I learned that the rumors were true and that the new noise-reduction system would be called Dolby C. Many Japanese licensees of Dolby are already working on cassette decks that contain the new noise-reduction circuitry and will introduce those models by mid-1981.

## How Dolby C works

In many respects. Dolby C-type noise reduction works like Dolby $A$ and Dolby B. Like those earlier systems. C. type noise-reduction is a dual-path


FGG. 1-THE BAND of frequencies over which noise reduction lakes place is extended two octaves lower in Dofby C ss compared with Dolby 8.
system that reduces noise using a lowlevel side-chain (a level-sensing mechanism in the Dolby system). In addjtion. the sliding-band technology of the B-type noise-reduction system is used in the new system, although the band of frequencies over which noise reduction takes place has been extended two octaves downward. as inlustrated in the comparison graphs of Fig. I. Dolby C. type noise reduction required other new developments to achieve its 20 dB of noise reduction while, like Dolby $A$ and Dolby B, still retaining freedom from side effects like "breathing" and "pumping."

According to Dolby Laboratories. the Dolby $C$ noise-reduction system solves the problem of achieving high levels of compression (during recording) and expansion (during playback). without introducing undesirable side effects. by using two processing stages in series. Each stage supplies 10 dB of compression during recording and the same amount of expansion during playback decoding. Furthermore. each circuit operates at its own independent level.

One stage, identified as the highlevel stage in Fig. 2, is sensitive to signals at about the same levels as in Dolby-B noise reduction. while the second stage. a lower-level stage, operates on signals of lower amplitude. Since the two stages are in series. their net effect is to muttiply the signals. which is the same as adding or subtracting decibels. In that way, a total of 20 dB of compression and expansion is obtained. and that is the equivalent of 20 dB of noise reduction.

Because of the independent-stage arrangement. the program signal is never subjected to the problems associated with a single $20-\mathrm{dB}$ compression or expansion stage. The in-


FIG. 2-BLOCK DAGGRAM of the Dotby C encoder (a) and decoder (b) clfcutts. Side chains are Dotby: level-sensing mechanism.
dependent and cumulative action of the two compression/expansion stages can best be understood by referring to Fig. 3. Dolby maintains that the two-level. two-stage. configuration provides more accurate control of the program signal than is possible with a single compander circuit.
To execute the two-tevel. iwo-stage configuration for $D_{s}$ lby-C noise reduction. two conventional IC's are used. according to Dolby Labs. That means that a $D_{n} / h y-C$ noise-reduction system can initially be built using readily avail. able parts. In the future it is expected that integrated-circuit manufacturers will produce a single, dedicated. Dolhy$C$ integrated circuit to make it easy to add that system to new products. One of the two stages of Dolhy $C$ can easily be configured to provide the wellknown Dolhr-B noise-reduction characteristic at the push of a front-panel switch. for example. so that cassette decks incorporating C-type noise reduction can also deliver Dolbr-B noise reduction for compatibility with existing Dolby $B$-type recordings as well as the new Dolby-C recordings.

## Overall compatlbllity

An important consideration in the development of Dothy $C$ was the compatibility of recordings made with the new system. Just as Dolhy $B$ had to be compatible with recordings that had no noise-reduction encoding in them (consumer noise reduction did not exist. for all practical purposes. at the time that Dolby-B was first introduced). Dolby-C noise reduction has been designed on the premise that Dolby $B$ is now in unjveral use. As a result. recordings made


FIG. 3-TME EFFECT of the two compression/ expansion stages on eprogram ignal. The two stagen work logether to achleve the fult 20 dB of processing required.
with Dolby-C noise reduction will be listenable on high-fidelity casseue machines equipped with B-type noise reduction.

Of course. reproduction will not be perfect under those conditions. just as the reproduction of Dothy-B recordings on machines not equipped with any Dolby circuitry is not perfect. They are listenable. however. especially if the amplifier's treble control is adjusted to compensate for the Dolby effect. Dolby maintains that Dolby-C recordings would even be tolerable when played back on lower-fidelity portable cassette units not equipped with any type of noise-reduction circuitry. Accordingly. Dolby Laboratories will develop professional-grade C-type noise-reduction encoders for use in cassette duplication.

## Other features of Dolby $C$

Besides the two stages of companding. Dolhy-C noise reduction incor-


LINEAR COMPRESSION/EXPANSION tI u*ed to reduce nalse In the model $3 B X$ from dbx, Incorporated.
porates several other circuit innovations. Two of those circuit innovations. designated in Fig 2 as the anti-saturation and spectral-skewing networks. introduce precisely calculated frequencyresponse modifications during recording and compensate for them during playback.

Those response modifications are introduced as a further safeguard against audible side effects. Specific benefits of those additional circuits include the reduction of encode-decode errors and a reduction of upper-middle and high-frequency tape saturation and attendant side effects. such as high. frequency losses and intermodulation distortion.

While the new system uses readily available components including DolbyIC processors. the complexity of the Ctype noise-reduction system is said to be between two and three times that of a conventional B-type circuit. Furthermore. according to Dolby. to take full advantage of the noise-reduction capabilities of the Dolby-C system. the recorder using it must have a very high level of mechanical and electrical performance and sophistication. including low-noise circuitry surrounding the noise-reduction processor itself. Because of those cost and quality considerations. it is likely that the new system will appear first as a supplement to standard Dolby $B$ in high-performance. higher-priced cassette decks. In the future, the use of Dolby-C circuitry may be simplified somewhat by the development of specific-purpose Dolbw- 1C's. When that happens, we may see some lower- or mid-priced cassette decks incorporating the new noisereduction system.

As was the case with Dolby $H X$. Dolby Labs will provide C-type noise reduction to its licensees under their existing Dolby license agreements without imposing an additional royalty for using the new system.

It is evident that Dolby. the first developer of noise-reduction systems for consumer tape recorders, is not about to resign from its position of supremacy in the highly competitive noise-reduction field just because others have come up with noise-reduction schemes that are claimed to be superior to the one originally developed by Dolby! R-E

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Here's a look at negative-ion generators, and other tidbits, EARL "DOC" SAVAGE, K4SDS, HOBBY EDITOR

IN JUNE 1980. I PASSED ALONG A REQUEST from Russ Lane for some information about butiding a negative-ion generator. Thanks for your responses.

For the uninitiated, there are those who maintain that exposure to air that contains negative ions promotes physical and mental well-being. I simply don't k now whether it does or doesn't, so 1 can only say, "To each his own!"

In any case, there is general agreement that hreathing ozone $\left(\mathrm{O}_{3}\right)$ for an extended period is unhealthy. Further, an ion generator will produce ozone if it is not adjusted properly. So, if you build your own, be sure to have all the information you will need and make the adjustments that prevent ozone formation.

Negatlve ions are introduced into the atmosphere when a negatively charged object "leaks" them into the air, To get an appreciable quantity of ions, you necd several thousand volts-at least 5,000 .

There are four convenient methods of producing the required high voltage. One is to begin with 110 volts AC or more from a transformer and add on a long series of soltage-doubler circuits, Another is to use a "firing transformer" designed to produce an are (normally to ignite an oil furnace).

Very little current is needed to produce ions. Safety precautions with either of the above methods include placing a very high resistance between the supply and the charged object in order to limit the current in case you accidentally come into contact with it.

Two ways that are more satisfactory for producing high voltage require a little more circuitry. They are to use either an automobile ignition coil or a TV flyback transformer to change a low input-voltage into 5-to 20-thousand volts. For increased efficiency, the low voltage should be interrupted DC (square wave) rather than AC. That is usually done with heavy-duly switching transistors driven by a square-wave generator (a 555 IC) or
by a feedback winding added to the fiyback transformer.

There are two advantages to those last two methods. One is that the current is automatically limited. The other is that those systems are more readily adjusted to prevent ozone formation.

Of course, the final high-voltage must be rectificd; the usual approach is to use a solid-state diode designed for TV highvoltage supplies. The negative output lead is connected to the "charged object."

Unjt charges (electrons) disperse over the surface of an object with a concentration proportional to the radius of curvature at any given point. What that means is that the electrons collect around sharp angles and points (see Fig. 1). So, if you want them to leak off into the air, your object must have one or more sharp points. Then, with a good high vollage, the electrons "spray off" the charged object and ionize the aif molecules.

That shape factor is the reason why builders of ion generators often use one (or more) sewing needles as the charged object. The negative output of the highvoltage supply is simply connected to the needle.

Because of the shape factor, you should be careful when you hook-up and route the high-voltage lead. Avoid leaving wire ends sticking out. Watch for sharp projections that may be left on a solder blob. Avoid sharp bends in the wires-use gentle curves when changing direction. After all, you want 10 lose as few elecirons as possible before reaching the needle(s).

There you have the basics for building your own negative-ion generator. Special thanks to Dennis Doonan (Racine, WI), Istvan Mohos (Phoenix, AZ), Richard Kaufman (New York, NY) and others who came up with much of the foregoing information.

## Magazine index

How often does this happen to you? You remember an afticle with informa-




Fig. 1
tion that you need but you can't remember what issue it was in-maybe nol even the year it appeared or in what magazine. You tackle the annual indexes if you have them or worse yet, the table of contents in each individual issuc.

That process can be a real headache; it can take from hours to days. And that is only when you can remember the arti-cle-what about those articles that you have forgolten?

I have some magazine files that go back more than 25 years. Searching for something vaguely recalled used to be a chore, but not any longer-my TRS-80 docs the searching for me,

What docs your microcomputer do for you besides play games? Put your computer to wort keeping and searching a master index-one or more depending upon your needs.

An 8 K or 16 K computer can hold a surprisingly large index if you are careful about how you arrange the data. That is especially true if you use your imagination to create a coding system that will reduce memory requirements. Here's an example:

## IDENTIFY UNMARKED IC'S <br> Radio-Electronics <br> P. 45, JAN 80

can become
ICIDXMARK/RE0450180

Of course you should use your own system. but it is obvious that the second entry takes less memory but conveys the same information,

Well . . . yes, it did take time to create the index files for the several maga-zines-especially for the ones that go back a number of years. Once done however, it takes only 1 few minutes every month or Iwo to stay current.

Now my searches are quick and complete. The reference mentioned above will turn up in a long lisi if I key in "IC" and on a much shorter one under "ICID,"

Don't let your computer just play around-put it to work. And if you don't have one yel, here is one morc reason to get one.

## Helpl

Pat Hazen of New Orleans is asking for help in designing an alarm circuit to substitute for an output-meter indicator in a detection device, He is speaking specifically of the gas detector in the July 1976 issue of R:adio-Electronics,

Apparently, Pat does not wish to use a mechanical device. but that still leaves transistor switches. flip-flops, and other possibilities. Can you come up with a suitable alarm circuit to help Pat out.

## Recently available

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The busic tank sysiem. GC Cet. No. 22-394, inctudes a 1.25 -galion motded potretholene lank with Md, agiteting Dump. how, wre base PCboard holder, and instructions. The base ean be mountiod on a bench. left porlable. Or mounted the - bench well The pump keops acid agilating for fasier. more oven elching. PC boards fil inio a submersible rack. With handies, that keeps bourde separste and hands away from the acid. The tank lid cen slso be used as an auxiluary lab Iray.
The Elching Solution Healer, OC Cef. No. 22392. greatly reduces otching time The heater bitacties essity to the tank and its thermosial quickly soliutit to sonution temperature.
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Professor John A. Ball of Harvard College (author of the book 'Algorithms for RPN Calculators') adds:
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## new ideas

## ELECTRONIC VOICE SUBSTITUTE

did you ever lose your voice because of laryngitis, or for some other reason? This device will give you a new "voice" of variable volume and pitch. It can also be used on Halloween, or other occasions, and it's a lot of fun just to play with, in order to see how many different voices you can create.
pitch of your "voice" is controlled by RI.

Now we get to the heart of the circuit: Q1. Transistor Q1 can be a 2 N 1086 , 2N1091, or any other equivalent NPN germanium-lype such as a Radio Shack $276-2001$. Sounds picked up by the microphone are amplified by the 741 and that IC's output drives the transistor to


FIG. 1

As shown in Fig. I, your voice-or even a whisper-is amplified up to 1000 times by the $741 \mathrm{op}-\mathrm{amp}$. That op-amp requires a dual-polarity power supply (positive and negative voltages of equal magnitude). Thus. it needs two 9 -volt batteries. If you look carefully you'll notice that two batteries are used for the 741 and that one of them is shared with the 555 IC.

If additional amplification is desired, as many op-amps as you feel are necessary can be added. Another option would be to usc one of the many IC's that contain two or more op-amps.
The 555 acts as the tone generator, and il's configured in the astable mode. Its pin-3. square-wave output is transformed into a triangle wave by R1 and C2. The
saturation. When the transistor is in the saturated state, the triangle wave is able to reach the speaker, and your new "voice" is heard.

Unwanted noise may occasionally trig. ger your "voice" due to the high gain of the 741 op -amp. If this gets to be a problem there are several simple solutions you can try. One would be to use a higherimpedance microphone. Another would be to substitute a higher value for resistor R3. A potentiometer may also be used so that the value can be adjusted to fit the ambient conditions. On-off switch SI is a DPDT type.
Any technique can be used in building this circuit. I hope that the device will be usefut or fun for you-or both!-J. Paud Siurgis

## NEW IDEAS

This column is devoled to new ideas, circuits, device applications, construction techniques, helpful hinis. etc.

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## service alinic

## If all else fails, look for a leaky transistor. Here's what they're all about. <br> JACK DARR, SERVICE EDITOR

A FEW DAYS AGO I GOT A LETTER FROM A lechnician in Maryland who was having trouble with an RCA CTC-53. The sel had all kinds of symptoms: weak color. intermittent drive-lines on the raster. very poor sync, and so on. He tried everything he could think of, incfuding replacing alt of the $1 F$ transistors and even the video detector diode. The key clue he gave me was that the DC voltages were all off around the AGC stage.

If you have problems in a "controlled stage" like the IF, be sure that the control circuit isn't causing the problem. In this case the control circuit is the AGC (Fig. 1). The symptoms sounded familiar. I'd had almost exsctly the same problem some time ago, and I've heard of several similar cases. The cause in mine, and. 1 suspected, in his, was a leaky transistor in the AGC slages. The keying pulse was present, but the DC voltage was far off. This is one of the RCA chassis that uses a comparatively high AGC voltage (from +50 to +55 volts). He measured only about +25 volts. so that excessive bias was evidently holding down the IF gain to the point where many things were upset. Leakage in any keyed stage, such as AGC or sync can cause it to stay on too long. among other things.
Leaky transistors aren't all that common. However, that is one possibility we must consider whenever we run into one of those mysterious multiple-symptom cases. (A more common cause. of course, for multiple sympioms is a bad filter capacitor that allows feedback between all stages. If the $\mathbf{B}+$ lines are clean on the scope. though. that isn't it.)

Don't try to measure Iransistor leakage with anything but a good transistor tester. You can not identify a leaky transistor with a VOM. Leakage in silicon transistors may be as little as $10-15$ microamperes and still upsel circuit operation. I've seen it happen. The ulder germaniumtypes have a normal leakage higher than that. but we see very few of those in signal circuits any more.

There are quite a few good transistor lesters on the market. I have one that's been around for a while, a Sencore CG151. It reads actual leakage on an analog meter. It also tests FET's, I've heard that FET's can be very tricky with leakage. though I haven't rur into that as yet.

Leakage causes problems in any circuit. Not long ago, a friend and I found a puzzling problem in a very complex DC voltage-regulator circuit in an imported sel. The trouble turned out to be a leaky control transistor in an error amp circuil. That fouled up the regulator stage. and as a result there was no regulation to speak of. The key clue here, as in all cases like it. is that the circuit simply does not work as it should! Resistors, supply voltages. etc. seem to be OK but the set still does not work. So, the active device-the transistor would be a good suspect. One good check, if you have a duplicate of the suspicious device, is to replace it and recheck the operation. Since it's usually necessary to take the transistor out to get a definitive leakage lest (with no shunts), you may as well try a new one anyhow. If no substitute is available, test the original. If it shows leakage, you'd better order a replacement.


FIG. 1

I've noticed that quite a few of the new sels are coming out with fairly complex voltage-regulator circuits. Those circuits include not only the regulator itself, but the error-amps, etc. Some also include a "start-up" circuit that develops a pulse of DC to kick the horizontal oscillator into action. If you find one with poor regulator action, or anything else that isn't normal, suspect the possibility of leakage in one of the transistors.

Here's another oddball that came in the last batch of letters. The symptom was an odd horizontal line that floated up and down, and varied in width. Checking through the circuil to see where the vertical blanking was. I found that it came through a blanker transistor. I suggested that the transistor be checked for possible leakage since the variable nature of the symptom made that quite a possibility.

## The triplets

A great many solid-state sets use the RGB circuit. There are three video output stages, one for each color: red, green, and blue. In most sets, those stages are identical triplets. This is one time when plug-in transistors or small modules can be very helpful. If you see odd one-color symptoms, try interchanging iwo of the three output stages/transistors. If the problem is in the blue, for instance, swap the red and blue output slages and see if you now have the same problem in the red. If so, that output stage is bad: leakage here may be the cause.
A letter came in a while back concerning a "blue smear" around objects, especially light-colored ones. I suggested swapping two of the three output Iransistors, with the idea that a leaky blue output transistor might be causing a "blue blooming". (I did tell him to check the convergence first, but that wasn't it!)

Transistors can do some strange and interesting things. I've had one on my bench for a long time that was removed from the third IF stage of a Zenith. On the curve tracer, at room temperature, it makes beautiful "sel of fingers." Cool it off a bit with a short puff of freeze spray. and the pattern collapses. Warm it up by holding your fingers on it. and the pattern comes back. Warm it up a bit more by holding a soldering iron near it, and the pattern collapses again. The transistor will work only over a very narrow range of temperatures. Leakages are often tem-perature-sensitive so freeze spray and a
continued on page 88

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SERVICE CLINIC

## conrinued from page 86

heat gun can be valuable toots in finding a bad transistor．

I＇m reminded of something I gol from my friend Bob Lucas．Aficr telling some horror stories like the ones above in an article for TESA News，he ended by ask－ ing：
＂Remember when transistors first came out？They told us they＇d never short．open，or get Intermiltent，and would last forever！I wonder when the engineers are golng to get around to making these Immortal translstors？＂
So do I，Bob，and so do we all！

## service questions

## OOOOOPS！

In your diagram of the Herachi NP4－SX chessis in the Dec 1980 issue of Radio－ Electronics，TR－901 is shortad gate to anode！That wouldn＇t help．－C．H．Tinton Falis，NJ

Thanks；you＇re right，and we＇re sorry．A line has been added from the junction of R906／C322 to the TR901＇s gate；this should be deleted．Correct that on your copy of the article，people．

MORE BROADMOOR
Robert L．Grow of Philadelphia，PA has found a new address for Broadmoor parts．World Wide Systerns， 342 W ． Touhy Ave．．Chicago，IL 60645 has bought up the company and has whal－ ever parts are left．The leiephone number is（312）982－9340．Bob says， ＂Thanks，＂to Sams，who spent half a day digging up that information．

## HORIZONTAL SHADING

This Quasar CTS．942 came in with no high－voltage output and bed horizontal tramilstor and damper diode．Now I get a pleture，but it is thaded from left to right． it sterts out dim and brightens as it goes to the right．When the set is furned on，the horizontal waveform is normal，but atter warmup the peak is distorted，Also，there is excess current on the +99.5 －vort $D C$ supply；$t$ is 1 amp but th should only be 0.5 amp ．The vertical sync is erratic but that may not be related．Got anything on the crystel bellp－d．F．Furlock，CA

The crystal ball shows one thing；a horizontal－frequency sawtooth signal is managing to get into the video circuitry！ That causes the shading．I remember at least one set with that symptom；one of the flyback－derived DC－voltage supplies had an open filter capacitor．Check all of the DC－voltage supply lines with an oscilloscope and look for that sawtooth pulse．Any kind of pulse you find on a DC supply line is wrong！Get rid of it by checking the filtering．

EQUIPMENT REPORTS continued from page 42
metallic objects with m moisture content give a slight＂metallic＂reading due to their capaci－ tive conductivity．A melal locator of this type is very sensitive to small objects．As a stud finder．it does a creditable job delecting nails bebind wallband Coins were readily detecta． ble with the unit held three or four inches above ground．Buried objects may be detected at slighly greater depths due to the ionization of the surfounding soil Maximum depth pene－ tration on large masses is about three feet． That is handy if you happen to stumble on a buried locomotive．
Most competisive transmitter－receiver metal locators are substantially more expensive than the model 63－3001．Considering its low cost，it is a good value and will provide endless hours of fun at the beach or playground．Beer cans and pop－tops are available by the thousands． Who knows，you might even find something of value！
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| 7413 | ast | 7609 | ass | 74176 | 2．44 | 74.504 | a 17 | 7015183 | at | 70．LSVd | 1.25 | 74STO | 48 | 745837 | ant | ixald | ati |  |  | dost | 180 | 460y | 8.97 | deoss | 4 |
| 7114 | 4．3 | 7400 | ¢ 15 | 217 | －4s | 74Cses | e19 | 7eL．513） | as | 76LCSH ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 1.23 | 76518 | 4x | －3500 | d． ¢ $_{\text {er }}$ | 76 Cl | 4＊ |  |  | 4435 | at | 40\％1 | 43 | 600\％ | as |
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LED VU METER
continued from page 63


FIG. 16-POWER-SUPPLY LAYOUT when the VU meter is designed to operate from AC power lines. Only the rectifier bridge and filter capacitors sre on the PC board. The transformer is botted to the bottom of the encloture.

| TABLE 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Switeh Setting | $\begin{aligned} & \text { o vu } \\ & \text { Point } \end{aligned}$ | Approximate Voltige Level for 0 VU Reading | Corresponding Power Developed Into Varlous Load Impedances $600 \Omega$ $8 \Omega$ |  | $4 \Omega$ |
| S1 | -10dB | 0.32 V | 0.167 mW | 0.01w | 0.02w |
| S2 | 0 dB | 0.77 V | 1.0 mw | 0.08w | 0.15 w |
| S3 | +4dB | 1.23 V | 25 mw | 0.19 w | 0.38w |
| S4 | +8dB | 1.95 V | 6.7 mw | 0.48w | 0.95w |
| S5 | + 12 dB | 308 V | 15.8 mw | 119 w | 2.37 w |
| S6 | + 22 dB | 9.75 V | 158 mw | 11.9 w | 237w |
| S7 | + 32 dB | 308 V | 1.58 w | 119w | 237w |

"Option B" section of Fig. 13 for the other changes. Note that the LED polarity has been reversed; the anodes have been jumpered together and retumed to a common ground.

The VU meter can be operated from either an external source of $24-\mathrm{to}-30$ volts DC as shown in Fig. 3-a or a 20 volt center-tapped as in Fig. 3-b. When using the external supply, a 741 opamp and 2N6111 power transistor are used as the voltage sulitter and regutator to develop the dual-polarity voltages ( + and - $12-10-15$ volts DC). The component layout for that version of the power supply is shown in Fig. 15. Figure 16 shows the location of the bridge rectifier and filter capacitors when using the power-supply option in Fig. 3-b.

## Operation

After inspecting the PC Boards for mistakes, omissions, solder bridges, and the like, apply power and supply an input signal. The signal can come from the LINE output or TAPE output jacks of the stereo system or tapped from the input jacks of the tape deck, or, in the case of an audio console, a
spare LINE output. If a signal generator is available, apply a signal to the system and increase its level until the tape deck's VU meters indicate 0 VU. Set one and only one rocker switch (S1-S7) for an 0 VU reading (i.e., the 0 VU LED just starts to light). Use RII as a vemier to "隹e-tune" that adjustment. If the VU meter is being used to establish the point where a power amplifier starts to clip, perform the setup as before, while monitoring the speaker output with the VU meter and an oscilloscope. When clipping is seen, set the appropriate rocker switch and adjust R11 as before. See Table I for power levels versus switch setting. If Option A is used (simple potentiometer for input attenuator; no switches), simply rotate the control for the appropriate reading with any given input. as explained above.

When recording, levels should generally be kept below 0 VU with occasional peaks above 0 VU . The more peaks that occur above 0 VU , the greater the distortion. The user's needs and equipment will dictate the acceptable amount of program material allowed to exceed 0 VU .

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# fact: the 10 most common nuisances in PA can be cured. permanently. instantly. 

These 10 problem solvers in your toolbox are like 10 new tricks up your sleeve. Or 10 hours of saved time. Or money in the bank. They fatior the sound, match the lines, smooth out the peaks. fill in the valleys, make molehills out of troubleshooting mountains. Snap one in. Out go the hassles. Without soldering, or spltcing, or internal equipment modifications:

| Problem: | Solution: |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input Overload | A15A |  |
| Phasing | A15PR | Phase Reverser reverses the phase of a balanced line without modilication of equipment. |
| Low-Frequency Noise | A15HP | High Pass Fitter provides a low-frequency microphone cutofl to reduce unwanted low-frequency noises and proximity effect. |
| High-Frequency Noise | A15LP | Low Pass Finter provides high-trequency cutotf to reduce objectionable high-lrequency noises |
| Lack of Presence | A15PA | Presence Adapter adds voice-range ineligibility and extra brilliance. |
| Sibilance | A15RS | Response Shaper provides excellent sibilance filiering; flattens microphone response. |
| Line Level to Mic Input | A15LA | Line inut Adaparer convens balanced iow-impedance microphone input |
| Matching/ Bridging/lsolating | A15BT | Bndging Transformer, a balanced unil. matches balanced or unbalanced devices of different impedances |
| Troubleshooting | A15TG | Tone Generator produces a continuuus 700 Hz low -mppedance mi crophone level signal - extremely usetull in seling-up and troublestoo Helps check levels, conn man to do the work of two |
| Microphone Impedance Matching | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A95 and } \\ & \text { A97 } \end{aligned}$ | Series Line Transtormers make possible to connect iow-impedance lines to mid- and high-mpedance inputs (or vice-versa). Completely re- versible. Solves problems of excessive high-trequency loss and objectionable num. |

Shown Actual Size: 114 mm ( $4 / / \mathrm{in}$.) tong $x$ $19 \mathrm{~mm}(1 / 4 \mathrm{in}$ ) diameter.

# In one year our $N 40$ antenna has become the largest selling CB antenna in the world! 

\author{

1. It's more expensive...
}

## $\$ 42.50$

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## And when you

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## MORE PERFORMANCE:

 The K40 is guaranteed to transmi? further or recelve clearer than any antenna it replaces We know il will. We've tested it with 771 CB'ers hast like you for one year.
## MORE FLEXIBILITY:

You can fif your K40 to any mounting surface. It will fit any vehicle you'll ever ownt That includes choppers, dune buggles. gutters, mirror mounts, lugpage racks. trunks. hatchbacks, through rools, semis, pick ups and RVs

## MORE QUALITY:

It's nol imported ifs not made in Tawan, Korea or Japan ire American made in on American town ire made with better materials that cost more and by protession. al people we pay more. And we designed it fight here in the U.8A
-Including opton al mounts at extra cost

## ...This <br> Antenna is 80 DYNAMITE

 you receive a...

It's made better...

## 3. It's proven best! <br> ...Here's what the leading CB publications said.

## CB TIMES: . . . it's not often that a product bursts onto the mar

 ket scene, dominates and improves CBing for everyone. American Antenna and the K40 are doing il-repeated tests showed the K40 could out-perform the maior compentwe brands."RADIO-ELECTRONICS: "The results of our lests showed that. In three different positions of the montoring recevver, the model K40 equaled or out-pertormed the competitive antenna. Apparently, American Antenna's advertising is not merely Madison Avenue showmanship.
PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS:
an impressive
$95 \%$ of the trials. the K40 out-periormed the existing mobile antennas We had to try one for ourselves

In every case. the K40 either equajed or out-performed its competitor.
"No ifs, ands, or buts! The K40 Antenna from American Antenna would have to be just about the best antenna around
CB mAMZINE: "Introduced in October, 1977, the K40 quickly became the top seller and in mid 1978. became the number one selling antenna in the nation."

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## ANTENMA SPECIALISTS:

truck driver and CB'er for 10 years .. 50\% further than my M4 $10{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Big}$ Momma'.

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AVANTI: "I'm an electronic technician with a Second Class FCC license. . . I was able to transmit 70\% turthet and tune the SWR 75\% lower than my Avanti."
-HR Castro, VA\& Nonsertante D.07. Sulime Puato Rico
PAL: ". . . 20\% better in transmisgion and reception than my $5 / 8$ wave Pal Fires bik
-toma shan bow stat zeronopion PA
SHAKESPEARE: … I've been © CB'er for three years and the k 40 is the best live ever had. Better in reception and transmission than my Shakespeare
 MUSTLER: "Compared to my Hustler XBLT. 4, the K40 can consistently transmut 40\% further and the reception was better. The K 40 is the perfect way to complete a CB system." -devomen Arom. 7800 S. Lndw, Bubent i
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[^1]:    口 Rush my Wocal Zapper Kit, $\$ 24.95$ phus $\$ 3$ postege

[^2]:    MICROWAVE yagi antenna for MDS complete with hardware, Iype N conneclor $\$ 19.85$. 8IGNAL ELECTRONICs. 4027 18th Avenue. Brooklyn, NY 11218

