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## DEPARTMENTS



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## Omens for 1983

The end of any year is an appealing time to think about what happened during the past 12 months and what it portends for the following year. Here are some brief reflections on this that quickly come to mind.

With sales of home personal computers alone expected to grow very substantially in 1982-by more than 400 percent to over $\$ 1$ billion according to the Yankee Group, a Boston market-research company-1982 might be considered to be the "Takeoff Year" for low-cost computers.

Mass-market retailers entered the computer sales fray this year, with major chains such as Sears, Toys-R-Us, and others selling lowend home computers, too, as are independent retailers who normally sold only calculators and typewriters, and video specialists who had sold and rented only VCR, video games and video tapes.

Given this happening, I anticipate many more sales outlets to be established in the
coming year for low-cost personal computers that can meet or beat the price of programmable video games. And as sales of machines grow, expect soft ware to do likewise in leaps and bounds.

It's obvious, too, that BASIC does not have a lock on programming languages. LOGO is eating away at it in some small computers, while Pascal and COBOL display growing strength in larger machines. UNIX has a bright future in operating systems for 16 -bit and 32 -bit machines, as does $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}-86$, while $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ continues as a power for 8-bit machines.

With the FCC giving a go-ahead for directbroadcast satellite (DBS) systems, the march is on toward beaming of multiple channels of TV programming to homes via satellite with subscribers receiving the signals via two-foot dish antennas.
In another area of communications, the FCC issued a Notice of Inquiry in 1979 requesting comment on whether a new personal radio system should be established. General Electric responded in 1982 with a proposal for a Personal Radio Communications Service in the $900-\mathrm{MHz}$ band that provides twoway communication that will enable a user to connect to the public telephone network from his automobile and vice versa. With a five-mile range, extended to 15 miles with a repeater station, and at an approximate price equipment of $\$ 400$, this could be a boon to many motorists who can't afford costlier present-day mobile telephone services and don't have amateur radio licenses.

There's a critical shortage of universitylevel teachers in electrical engineering and computer sciences. Among the major realsons for this sad state is the high cost of acquiring a Ph.D., so necessary to be a full-time teacher in these fields. A few months ago, Hewlett-Packard announced an innovative
program as a move toward alleviating the problem. It is offering selected students fully paid tuition plus a living stipend totalling $\$ 36,000$ over a four-year degree program. Half of the funds will be provided in the form of forgivable loans at the rate of 20 percent per year for the first two years of teaching and fully forgiven after the third year of teaching. A $\$ 50,000 \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{P}$ equipment grant will also be issued to each university where a program participant elects 10 teach. So 1982's announcement promises a good 1983 for some bright students.

$$
* * *
$$

There's no end to what manufacturers are squeezing into electronic wristwatches these days. The latest end-of-year novelty I've been made aware of through a press release is from Casio, Inc., which will offer three wrist watch models that display temperature in both Fahrenheit and Centigrade, as well as the more common time signals, stopwatch, world time, calendar, et al. Imagine someone stopping you next year and asking, "Pardon me, do you have the correct temperature?"

## **

And finally, a "passenger" on an American Airlines flight from Chicago to New York was removed from the box it was encased in while resting on a seat just the other night. Opening the case, the airline attendents surrounding it were astonished to hear it say, "Boy, am I glad to be out of this box!" This 1982 event will be featured in the Janusary 1983 issue of COMPUTERS \& EI.ECTRONids. It's a talking, moving, clutching, micro-computer-controlled ROBOT. Until then, Season's Greetings and Happy New Year.


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## NO BLACK FLASH <br> BEFORE TV COMMERCIALS

In the "Video Accessories" article in your October issue, the authors stated that the FCC requires broadcasters to precede and follow each commercial with a brief flash of black. This could then be used to trigger a commercial killer. To my knowledge, and I have also checked with the FCC, there is no such requirement. While it is true that modern television production techniques often result in a brief period of black before and/or after a commercial, it is not the rule. Many of the video transitions or wipes currently used result in uninterrupted video, without so much as a frame of black between segments. On the other hand, scene-toscene dissolves within a feature can contain enough black to confuse the commercial killers. So, while units that look for black do remove some commercials, they may also remove some of the program.-E. F. Arbuckle, III, WPIX, New York, NY.

## USES AUDIO GATE FOR SHORTWARE

I thought the circuit used in "Simple Audio Gate Expands Dynamic Range" (July 1982) might be useful in my shortwave receiver so I made a few modifications and hooked it up as shown in the diagram here.


Changes were made to allow long-life battery operation. Since no input buffer, preamplifier, nor LED were required, a dual op amp was used instead of the quad op amp. The results are most promising-there is marked quieting for $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{N}$ ratios of 5 dB or more. In the presence of fading, however, the noise level pot has to be set to a value lower than the optimum.-C. H. Harry, Bowie, $M D$.

## LIKES OPERATION ASSIST

Your "Operation Assist" department has proven to be a worthwhile effort for me twice. Once I got five answers to a request for schematics; and the second, I received eight answers with three complete assembly manuals and schematic diagrams.-F. N. Lockwood, WA6UCP, Santa Rosa, CA.

## TOP 10 SALE!!

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## ENTERTAINMENT ELECTRONICS

## A New Approach To Automobile Stereo Systems

## By Leonard Feldman

THE acoustic environment inside an automobile is often described as "hostile." At first glance, high-fidelity sound reproduction inside a car seems like an impossible achievement: the car's upholstery absorbs a lot of the treble frequencies; road and wind noises seem to drastically limit dynamic range (the difference between softest and loudest musical passages); and positioning of the driver and passengers would seem to rule out satisfactory perception of stereo separation and so-called imaging.

Despite all of these problems, car stereo systems have become very popular in recent years, with many music enthusiasts installing systems whose costs represent a fairly high percentage of the total cost of the automobile. They have traditionally snubbed the "factory equipped" radio-tape player combinations available from the automobile maker, preferring to install (or have installed) other systems.

A recent development may change this attitude, however. Some 1983 General Motors automobiles will include the option of a car stereo system that is custom-designed for a specific automobile acoustic environment. This was achieved through a cooperative effort between General Motors and the Bose Corporation.


Fig. 1. Morgan's microphone/ears helped in the design of the new Delco-GM Car Stereo Systems for top-model 1983 cars.

Elements of the System. The first consideration in designing the system, after ensuring that the car's interior would be free of unacceptable resonances, was to determine where to put the speakers. If they were located in the most convenient area, the driver would hear mostly the left speaker, while the passenger in the front seat would hear mostly the right speaker. No balance control can provide proper stereo reproduction for both listeners!

The solution required a great many acoustic measurements, modeling, and much trial-and-error. One of the techniques used in making these measurements involved the use of "Morgan," whose photo is shown in Fig. 1. This "acoustic listener," equipped with a pair of sensitive microphone/ears, enabled Bose engineers to determine the acoustic characteristics of any vehicle model. Sounds picked up by the instrumentation microphones in Morgan's ears were processed through a digital computer and studies were made using a computer program called "Interval" (Interpretive Visual Analysis Language). This aid-


Fig. 2. Precise positioning of speakers creates proper balance.
ed the engineers to develop highperformance speaker/amplifier modules for what has come to be known as the Delco-GM/Bose Music System.

Figure 2 shows how the placement and directional characteristics of the speakers were chosen so that the driver is closer to the lefthand speakers but also directly on the radiation axis of the righthand speaker. Thus, only a front-rear balance control is said to be required; there is no left-right balance control in any of these new automobile systems.

Especially useful were the "Interval" computer-aided design techniques employed to study the acoustic requirements of the various car models. Among them: the fast-Fourier transform (permitting meaningful frequency measurements in the actual environment of the car's interior) and interaural cross-correlation measurements (when and how sounds arrive at each ear).

Equalization-A Key Element. Bose was among the earliest speaker manufacturers to incorporate fixed equalization into home speakers. That approach was put to good use in the design of the DelcoGM/Bose Music System. The strategy here was to carefully measure the response of the system within the car's environment and then to apply active equalization 10 remove some of the anomalies in response caused by the car's acoustics. To illustrate this principle, consider the "car response" shown in Fig. 3, taken without any equalization. By combining this less-than-impressive response with the active equalization curve of Fig. 4. the result in Fig. 5 can be obtained.

Equalization was only one aspect of the system design. The tuner had to be matched to the antenna. The loudness control could be optimized only with a knowledge of what sound pressure level would be created by a given audio signal. Overload protection circuitry had to be tailored to the maximum output of the power amplifiers. The
special digital circuitry in the power amplifiers must not interfere with tuner performance. After all these design tasks were completed, there were still many problems to solve. Frequency response affected the perceived directional characteristics of the speakers so the speaker locations had to be changed after equalization was complete. Selection of grille material to match upholstery required yet another round of equalization. Even the wiring harness in the car caused performance changes that had to be evaluated before freezing the final design.

Speaker Enclosures. To determine whether speaker enclosures would be required, Bose measured a single speaker system mounted in the door panels of several cars with an enclosure and without one. Had the door panels been perfect enclosures (properly sealed, etc.), there would have been little difference.
Figure 6 shows the results in a 1983 Cadillac Seville. With the speaker enclosure, there is a $5-\mathrm{dB}$ improvement in response at 50 Hz . Figure 7 shows the results in a compact car. Here, the potential improvement at that frequency was 15 dB. In other words, it would have taken 30 times more amplifier power at that frequency to get the same bass output without the enclosure. The use of specifically designed enclosures offers many benefits besides better bass. The most obvious of these is consistency from one unit to the next. In addition, protection against such hazards as water inside doors or foreign objects tossed into trunks is another obvious advantage. Perhaps the greatest benefit of all in using an enclosure, however, is the opportunity to include more complex acoustic elements in the design, such as a carefully tuned port to allow better low-frequency output.

The Electronics. The first step in the signal-processing chain of the Delco-GM/Bose Music System is Delco's Electronically Tuned Receiver (ETR) with its integrated


Fig. 6. Response of a standard car with (heavy line) and without a tuned enclosure.


Fig. 7. Effect of a tuned enclosure (heavy line) in a compact car.
cassette player. Low-level signals from the receiver are converted to sound by the four speaker modules. A typical module is shown in Fig. 8. One module is installed in the lower section of each front door, and the other two are installed in the rear package shelf. Each module contains three separate components: a reflex enclosure specifically designed for each car model, a helical-voice-coil wide-range speaker driver, and a 25 -watt power amplifier, the latter using a new circuit that employs "two-state modulation," as discussed below.
The amplifiers had to be small despite the 25 -watt power output requirement. Furthermore, the car
itself had to be assembled in such a way that no direct "heat sinking" to the car body was used to cool the amplifier. Known as two-state amplifiers, these systems operate by switching very rapidly between two "states," with the output transistors either fully on or completely off.
When a transistor is fully on, load current flows but no voltage appears across the transistor; hence no power is dissipated in the transistor itself. When the transistor is off, voltage appears across it but no current flows, so again no power is dissipated. While this description also fits earlier "switching" or Class D amplifiers, one of the chief
differences is that earlier units operated in an "open loop" manner without any negative feedback. In this design, negative feedback is used to ensure flat response and low distortion, just as in conventional high-fidelity solid-state amplifiers. Since virtually no power is dissipated in the output stages of these amplifiers, they are ideally suited to this new application. The on-off switching in a two-state amplifier is essentially digital in nature, hence the designation "digital mode."

In addition to power amplification, the active equalizatiion circuits included with the amplifier provide the audio-signal processing needed to match the acoustic requirements of a specific model car with the requirements of a particular location within the car. The sig-


Fig. 8. Speaker modules are designed for specific locations.
nal processing circuits are actually different between the front and rear amplifiers.

Check out this option in a 1983 Cadillac Seville or Eldorado, Buick Riviera, or Oldsmobile Toronado, the first cars to employ this integrated car stereo system. It may well shatter several myths and misconceptions concerning the limitations thought to be inherent in car stereo.

| ()f |  |  |  |
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## TEST REPORT: VIDEO

## Panasonic Model CT-3311 Micro Color TV



ASPATE of tiny-screen portable TV receivers has reached dealer shelves from many manufacturers. You can choose from among TV/AM-FM radio/cassette recorder combo models or a mini-TV by itself. Furthermore, you also have a choice of black-and-white or color models. Panasonic has produced the smallest-screen models yet, both black-and-white and color types. I've examined Panasonic's smallestscreen color unit for this report-the model CT-3311 Micro Color TV. It features a $2.6^{\prime \prime}$ diagonally measured screen, weighs only $35 / 16 \mathrm{lb}$, and has overall dimensions that enable it to fit into the palm of your hand. It operates on ac, car battery or with an optional rechargeable battery. Owing to its a udio and video inputs provisions, it can also serve as a video cassette recorder color monitor. Suggested retail price is $\$ 500$ plus $\$ 50$ for the optional battery pack.

General Description. Most of the model's $33 / 8^{\prime \prime} \times 41 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ front panel (depth is $91 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ ) is taken up by the CRT, of course. This leaves room for an on-off switch, volume control, channel indicator switch, vhf/ uhf selector, and twin channel tun-
ing search buttons. At the top of the set are an automatic-manual tuner slide switch, a recessed one-inch disc for manual tuning, a telescoping monopole antenna, and a loudspeaker grille.

When the power switch is turned on, it takes about 30 seconds until the screen lights. The automaticsearch tuning buttons cause an illuminated vertical bar to be displayed that scans across the screen and stops at the first clear signal captured by the model's electronic synthesized tuner; it then disappears for clean picture viewing.

When vhf (channel 2 through 13) is selected, the bar is a thin red vertical line; with uhf selection (channels 14 through 82 ) the line is a greenishblue color. Location of the color line with respect to the channel indication "dial" at the bottom of the screen identifies the channel tuned in. Channel 2 starts at the left of the screen with numbers running up to Channel 13 at the extreme right. Similarly, uhf Channel 14 is at left and Channel 82 is at right. The dial is always illuminated when in the automatic position. For manual tuning the dial indicator must be depressed. At the bottom right of the set are two pushbuttons with arrows
indicating the direction the automatic channel indicator should move.

Manual tuning can be accomplished by rotating the recessed disk at the top of the set while observing position of the vertical line on the screen in relation to the channel markings on the illuminated dial. Manual channel selection, however is tricky; it's easier to use the automatic tuning.

Five recessed adjustment buttons that can be rotated with a finger nail or, more conveniently, with a screw driver, are located in a row at the lower right of the cabinet. These include the vertical hold; the "Panabright" control, which simultaneously adjusts contrast color to balance with brightness levels; the regular master brightness control; the tint control; and the master color control.

At the rear of the set you find the input for the external antenna, an ear phone jack, the $12-\mathrm{V}$ dc power input, the video monitor controls, and jacks.

Power is supplied from an optional $12-\mathrm{V}$ dc battery pack (with carrying handle) that snaps into the base of the unit, or from the ac line via a built-in adapter that also serves as a battery charger.

A video input and output, as well as two inputs and outputs for audio, are also located on the rear panel. This makes it possible to use the Panasonic CT-3311 as a color video and audio monitor when operating a portable video cassette recorder and camera.

The model we tested was one of the first released and we were unable to obtain detailed troubleshooting instructions. When we opened up the cabinet, we quickly realized that packing a complete color TV receiver into this small space does not make for accessibility. The main PC board is located horizontally, at the bottom of the chassis. All remaining space within the cabinet, however, is taken up by other pc

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boards and components. We could not gain access to the convergence controls for the color picture tube nor could we reach the horizontal oscillator or many other test points. As in other compact electronic equipment, detailed manufacturer instructions are required for proper disassembly, alignment adjustment and troubleshooting.

In order to properly view the set's $21 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ by $15 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ color image, the viewer should be no farther away then $18^{\prime \prime}$, the standard distance for normal reading. Panasonic supplies an enlarging lens as an option, but this means that you have to be directly in front of the screen in order to avoid bad distortion at the edges. Another factor, illustrated by the grid test pattern of Figure 1, is that the amount of information that can be contained by this size image is substantially less than what you would see on a $12^{\prime \prime}$ to $19^{\prime \prime}$ TV screen. Although a moving color picture looks quite good, a test pattern, carefully analyzed, shows some of a small screen's limitations.

Laboratory Measurements. Our tests confirm that the Panasonic CT-3311 micro color TV set performs amazingly well as a color receiver and video monitor. Owing to its size, however the receiver portion, including the tuner and i-f section does not provide the kind of sensitivity or signal-to-noise ratio that can be expected from a full-size color TV receiver. But the differ-
ence is relatively small. While the -52 dBM vhf sensitivity and the corresponding $12-\mathrm{dB}$ noise figure do not make the set an outstanding candidate for deep-fringe reception, it will perform quite adequately in the near-fringe range when relatively noise-free signals of 15 or 20 microvolts are received. The uhf performance is, relatively speaking, slightly better.

We were pleasantly surprised at the $3.1-\mathrm{MHz}$ video bandwidth. We did not expect that such great resolution, the usual bandwidth for $19^{\prime \prime}$ color receivers, would be available. Although the grid test pattern pictured provides only an approximate indication of this bandwidth, it is clear that the screen can display quite a bit of fine detail for its size.

R-f oscillator stability, measured with the automatic frequency control locked in, is good. The figures for agc dynamic range and dc restoration were comparable to the performance figures of a $19^{\prime \prime}$ set, and the bright, true colors we saw on the screen were similarly comparable. Horizontal and vertical linearity could not be determined by our usual method of measurement because the screen was too small. The photograph of the electronically generated raster on the screen, however, shows that linearity was excellent, both horizontally and vertically. We found a bit of misconvergence along the top of the screen, but that was not apparent when a color bar test pattern or an actual color scene was observed.

The audio quality from the 3 " speaker, while not subjected to mea-

## PANASONIC CT-3311 MICRO COLOR TV

Parameter
Video bandwidth to CRT ( -6 dB ): Dc restoration: Horizontal linearity: Vertical linearity:
Sensitivity, vhf (Ch. 3):
Sensitivity, uhf (Ch. 20):
Noise figure, vhf (Ch. 3):
Noise figure, uhf (Ch. 20):
Oscillator stability (Ch. 3):
(105 to $130 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{ac}, 2 \mathrm{hr}$ )
Oscillator Error (Ch. 3):
Convergence:
Voltage regulation: High-voltage regulation: Power requirement:
*Appear good but screen too small to measure
**Test points not accessible.


Electronically generated test pattern shows good linearity.
surements, sounded adequate and comparable to that obtained from most portable radios.

In summing up, we conclude that the Panasonic CT-3311 performs as well as most color TV receivers, though on a measurement basis, less well in deep-fringe areas.

User Comments. The quality of the color pictures obtained on the Panasonic CT-3311 was excellent. Whether used as a receiver, on both vhf and uhf bands, or as a video monitor, we had the distinct impression that we were getting a great deal of perfomance from a handful of electronics.

The small size of the TV screen also has some limitations, naturally. When credits for a TV film appear, for example, or when a video camera is focused on relatively small lettering, we find that what would be legible on a $13^{\prime \prime}$ or $19^{\prime \prime}$ screen is simply too small to read. Panasonic does offer an optional enlarging lens that can be mounted in front of the screen. But owing to the inevitable side view distortion, the use of the set is limited to a single viewer who must watch it from directly in front. Even with the enlarging lens, the small screen presents a definite limitation when the set is used for computer alphanumeric display.

However, for those who would like to carry a color TV set along on their travels, or who go backpacking and cannot stay away from their favorite TV shows, the Panasonic 3311 provides good performance with maximum portability. For outdoor video recordists, the set will enable you to judge color quality while you're recording.
-Walter Buchsbaum
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# Teac Model V95RX Cassette Deck 



THE Teac V-95RX is a unique cassette deck, with bidirectional recording and playback, built-in Dolby B and dbx noise reduction, and a flat panel membrane keyboard containing a number of novel control features. The attractively styled deck is furnished with a remote control accessory that plugs into a front panel jack. Dimensions are $171^{1} 4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{W} \times 11^{3} / 4^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{D} \times 41 / 2^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{H}$, and weight is just under 14 pounds. The remote control unit is $51 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 23 / 4^{\prime \prime} \times$ $7 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ and is fitted with a $16.5^{\prime}$ cable and DIN plug. Suggested retail price is $\$ 625$.

General Description. Functionally, the Teac V-95RX is a "two head" machine whose single fourtrack combined record/playback head serves for both directions of tape travel. This is unlike some recorders in which separate heads are switched, or a single head is physically moved, for direction changes.

The V-95RX uses a single servo motor to operate two capstans that turn continuously in opposite directions. They are brought into contact with the tape by separate pinch rollers that drive it in either direction. The change is so rapid ( 0.15 seconds) that Teac calls it "Real Time Reverse," and the reversal is initiated by an infrared sensor that detects the point where the leader is attached. (A piece of adhesive sensing foil can be attached to any point on the tape to make it reverse wherever desired, according to Teac instructions.)

In addition to the capstan drive motor, the Teac V-95RX has a second dc motor to drive its tape-reel hubs, a third motor that shifts the head assembly into contact with the tape, and a fourth motor to adjust the recording level under the control of front-panel pushbuttons (for smooth level changes or fades).

The program level indicators (for both recording and playback) are two horizontal rows of fluorescent bars, colored green from -30 to -1 dB , and red from 0 to +10 dB . A "peak hold" circuit retains the highest reading (in the red section of the display) for a couple of seconds to aid in monitoring peak program levels. Large numerical indicators serve as a 4-digit index counter.

Small pushbuttons set the bias and equalization for "normal" ferric tapes, high bias $\mathrm{CrO}_{2}$ tapes, and metal-coated tapes. Similar buttons activate the noise reduction systems, and select either dbx or Dolby. Larger pushbuttons switch the power and open the cassette door. Other controls set up the timer for unattended operation and program the transport for conventional "single pass" recording or playback, complete play (or recording) of a tape in both directions with automatic reversal, and continuous repetition in the playback mode. A small hinged door on the panel conceals knobs for recording channel balance and playback level adjustment, as well as a button that selects high or low speeds for the motordriven record level.

The membrane keyboard's transport controls are multi-colored for easy identification, and several of them have small LEDs to show that they have been engaged. The basic functions for play, record, pause, and fast speeds are provided, with some duplication because of the bidirectional design of the machine. In addition, the REC MUTE control inserts a four-second silent portion automatically before stopping the tape (for subsequent operation of the CPS feature). stop is a large square button, easily distinguished from the others. Within it is a smaller all clear button that resets all special operating modes and returns the index counter to 0000.

Between the two fast-speed buttons and linked to them by panel markings is one marked CPS (Compumatic Program System). To use this, the pause and play controls are pressed, followed by the CPS control. Each time one of the fast-speed buttons is pressed, the digit appearing in a window to the left of the index counter increases or decreases by one, and the two fast controls can be operated sequentially to set in any number from 0 to 15. (Above 9, a digit from 0 to 5 appears in the window with a dot to its upper left to represent the numbers 10 , $11,12,13,14$, and 15.)

As the tape moves at high speed, the number decrements by one each time a silent portion is passed. When it reaches zero, the tape stops and commences playing the selection starting at that point (in either direction, according to the initial control settings).

Another useful feature is the "Block Repeat," operated by the Start memo and stop memo buttons. These can be set to repeat any segment of tape whose limits are set by pressing the buttons. It is noteworthy that in all the operating modes of the V-95RX, the two directions of tape travel are considered as one, and the transition between them is made without any action by the user.

Laboratory Measurements. The record/playback response of the Teac V-95RX was measured by recording a slowly sweeping sine wave and playing back the tape into the automatic frequency response plotting module of a UREI measurement system. We used several tapes, and found that differences between generally similar formulations were minor. We finally selected TDK D as our "normal" tape, TDK SA as the $\mathrm{CrO}_{2}$ tape, and TDK MA as the metal tape.
The response at a $-20-\mathrm{db}$ recording level (relative to the machine's own level indicators) with TDK D was $\pm 1 \mathrm{~dB}$ from 60 to $12,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$, falling to -3 dB at 38 and 14,000 Hz . At a $0-\mathrm{dB}$ recording level, the response was quite flat to beyond 5000 Hz , falling to -3 dB at 7000 Hz and intersecting the $-20-\mathrm{dB}$ curve at $11,500 \mathrm{~Hz}$. TDK SA gave almost identical results, $\pm 1 \mathrm{~dB}$ from 60 to $12,500 \mathrm{~Hz}$, and -3 dB at 37 and $14,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$. At 0 dB its response was down 3 dB at 7500 Hz .
Metal tape gave the expected improvement. The response varied $\pm 1$ dB from 60 to $17,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$, and was down 3 dB at 38 Hz and just over $17,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$. (It fell off very rapidly at high frequencies.) The $0-\mathrm{dB}$ response was almost flat to $10,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$ and down 3 dB at $11,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$. It remained well above the -20 dB response up to $20,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$.
The playback equalization and response of the V-95RX was measured with BASF New Standard test tapes. The $120-\mu \mathrm{s}$ response fell
off above $10,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$ to -6 dB at $14,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$, which led us to suspect a slight azimuth misalignment of the head. However, the $70-\mu \mathrm{s}$ response was down less than 3 dB at the $18,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$ upper limit of the tape, which indicates a probable error in the recorder's $120-\mu \mathrm{s}$ equalization characteristic. In both cases the response was flat within 1 dB from 50 to $10,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$, and was -4 dB at 31.5 Hz .

The Dolby "tracking" was measured by plotting the record/playback response with TDK MA tape at levels from 0 to -40 dB , with and without the Dolby system in operation. The first measurable error occurred at -20 dB , where the Dolby raised the output above $10,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$, to +2 dB at $14,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$. The peak became more pronounced at lower levels, reaching almost 5 dB at -30 dB and between 6 and 7 dB at -40 dB. Since most of the change took place above $10,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$, it had little effect on the audible performance.
A similar procedure was followed with the dbx system. Here the principal difference was a level shift, with the overall output increasing about 3 or 4 dB when the dbx was switched on (all else being constant). There was a small high-frequency boost, most pronounced at lower levels and at frequencies above $10,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$, but it was much smaller than we found with the Dolby system. The dbx circuit also reduced the very low frequency response sharply (below 40 or 50 Hz ), but this, too, had a negligible effect on the overall sound.

Maximum playback output level depended on the tape used, from a


## CONTROLS AND INDICATORS

## FRONT PANEL:

## Knobs:

TIMER: Prepares recorder for playback or recording when power is applied from an external timer switch.
auto reverse: Arrows show tape direction programming.
FEC BAL: Adjusts L-R balance of recording signal.
output: Adjusts playback output level (including headphone level).

## Pushbuttons:

POWER: On/Off power control.
EJECT: Opens cassette door.
RECOROING LEVEL UP and DOWN buttons vary recording level.
tape selector: normal, $\mathrm{Co}\left(\mathrm{CrO}_{2}\right)$, and METAL buttons for type of tape used.
NR SYSTEM: IN/OUT button turns on a noise reducing system. dbx/DOLBY NR chooses type of system.
ALLCLEAR: Small square button in stop portion of keyboard resets all special functions and index counter to zero when tape is stopped.
FADE SFEED: FAST or slow setting for motordriven recording-level adjustment.

## Operating Keys:

DIRECTION: Lighted arrows show direction of tape movement.
fast speeds: Double arrows show direction of fast tape movement.
CPS: Lighted button turns Compumatic Program System on and off.
REC: Lighted button must be pressed with one of direction controls to make a recording.
REC MLTE: Momentary pressure interrupts recorded signal, recording 4 seconds of silerice before stopping tape in pause mode. Longer pressure increases length of silence as desired, stopping tape when released.
pause: Lighted button stops and restores tape motion in record or playback. Does not interrupt record mode setting.
BLOCK REPEAT: START and STOP MEMO buttons with lights select end points for automatic repetition of any tape segment.
stop: Stops tape and deactivates recording.

## Indicators:

PEAK PROGRAM LEVEL METER: Parallel rows of light segments indicate recording level from -30 to +10 dB .
TAPE COUNTER: Index counter (four digits) for lape position.
CPS PRDGRAM: Single digit shows number of 4 -second intervals to be skipped before playing a selection in CPS mode.

Jacks:
microphone: left and right jacks replace rear line inputs when plugs are inserted. PHONES: Headphone jack.
remote cont: Din socket for accessory.

## Back Panel:

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low of 0.535 (from 0 dB ) with TDK SA to about 0.6 volts with the other two tapes. At that level, the third harmonic playback distortion at 1000 Hz was $1 \%$ with D and MA tape, and only $0.3 \%$ with SA. In order to develop the $3 \%$ reference distortion in playback, a recording level of +3 to +4 dB was needed with each tape.

Relative to the " $3 \%$ distortion" level, the unweighted $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{N}$ was 52.5 dB with D , 53.5 dB with SA , and 55.5 dB with MA. Using the Dolby system, and with CCIR/ARM weighting in the measurement, the S/N readings were, respectively, $61.5,63.8$, and 65.2 dB for the three tapes.

Maximum recording level is greatly increased by the compression of the dbx system. In fact, it is limited by overload of the recorder's electronic circuits rather than by tape saturation, and thus is independent of the tape. (In this machine, overload occurred at +12 dB.) The respective $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{N}$ readings (also with CCIR/ARM weighting) were $85.2,87.7$, and 85.5 dB . The reason for the slightly different ranking of the tapes with Dolby and dbx is not clear; but at noise levels in the range of -85 to -90 dB , these small distinctions matter little!

The playback flutter, measured with a TDK test tape, was $0.065 \%$ with JIS weighting (wrms) and $\pm 0.09 \%$ weighted peak (CCIR). The tape speed was $0.6 \%$ fast at the start of a cassette and $0.15 \%$ fast at its end. In fast speeds, a C-60 cassette was handled in 67 to $68 \mathrm{sec}-$ onds. The crosstalk (between tracks recorded in opposite directions) was -44 dB at 1000 Hz .

User Comment. It should be obvious that the Teac V-95RX is an unusual recorder, and not one that can be used with full effectiveness without careful study of the instructions. Anticipating some problems with impatient users, Teac has included a section on the first page of its manual called "How To Play A Pre-recorded Cassette Right Away." Afterward, the reader is advised to study the entire manual carefully.

We agree heartily with that advice.
In most respects, this is an easy machine to get used to, especially if one has had previous experience with cassette recorders. Teac emphasizes the quiet operation of its tape transport, in contrast to the usual solenoid-equipped deck. True, it is notably free of "clunks," but the soft "whirr" or "buzz" of the motor that follows most control operations is equally audible, if not quite so obvious. Actually this sound is desirable in lieu of tactile feedback from the machine's membrane keyboard.

We did not find the motor-driven recording-level controls as convenient to operate as knobs, and their utility as faders is diluted by the absence of an easy reference setting to return to on an "up-fade." (There are panel calibrations, but practice is needed in using the buttons to avoid over- or under-shoot.)

On the plus side, the V-95RX offers features, for those who take the trouble to master them, that work with impressive smoothness and precision. For example, the CPS was very effective in locating sections of a multi-work tape.

The "Real Time Reverse," however, though it was fast, had some of its advantage negated by the long quiet sections often left on one side of a cassette so that the recording on the other side could begin at the beginning. We also found that it did not always reverse before the end of the leader was reached.

Also, the remote control accessory, which is about the size and shape of a thin pocket calculator, is rendered less useful by having no indication for the operating status of the controls. (The lights on the panel of the recorder are too small to be seen from most viewing angles.)

Considered purely as a cassette deck, the V-95RX is a fine example of a competently designed, wellconstructed two-head machine. Although a combination record/playback head rarely approaches the ultimate performance of separate heads, this is not needed in most cases. The outstanding dynamic range and total lack of noise afforded by the dbx system should more than compensate for any minor headroom deficiencies at the higher frequencies. —Julian D. Hirsch circle no. 101 on free information card


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THIS holiday season a popular gift will likely be the Timex Sinclair 1000 computer, the lowestpriced full-featured computer on the market. Like other small computers, the success or failure of this little package of computing power depends upon the independent software companies and their products. For the public to continue to use this machine after the first flush of novelty wears off, there must be a continuous flow of software packages. The manufacturer alone cannot meet the demand for software for its popular computer. The Sinclair machine has been out long enough for us to examine some of the representative software dedicated to the Timex Sinclair.

The first release I'd like to discuss is called the Krakit Treasure Hunt from International Publishing \& Software (PO Box 1654, Buffalo, NY) and International Publishing and Software, Inc. (3952 Chesswood Dr., Downsville, Ont., Canada M3J 2W6). It includes a real treasure for the finder that's said to be $\$ 20,000$, with this treasure lode continually increased as time (and sales) pass.
The Treasure Hunṭ is played by running the program on a Timex Sinclair 1000 computer and a video display, and discovering 12 hidden clues. These clues consist of a country, city, or town. Using these clues
can allow the user to learn where the prize is located and how to claim it. If necessary, two airplane tickets to the prize location will be provided. Since it is estimated that at least 500,000 Timex Sinclair computers have been sold, the contest should prove to be very popular. Krakit Treasure Hunt officially started on November 15, 1982. To keep contestants fully informed on the status of the contest and the prize money to be won, a 24 -hour answer line will be set up once the contest is underway. The Krakit cassette sells for $\$ 19.95$ plus $\$ 1.50$ for handling and shipping. It will also be sold at dealers.

Softsync, Inc., formed by Susan Currier, keeps ahead of the Timex Sinclair software market by having its products developed in the United Kingdom, where the little wonder computer comes from. British programmers have been working with the Sinclair longer than anyone else, of course, and they have produced things you wouldn't believe possible to do with the 1000 . The games are fast, with detailed graphics, just like an arcade game. The nongame software is complete and useful to a level far beyond where you would believe this small machine could go. Many of the games require at least 16 K of memory. Here are my "hands on" experiences with some of them.

Mazogs ( $16 \mathrm{~K}, \$ 19.95$ ) to my mind is the most graphically elaborate and fiendish game for the 1000. The game takes you into a complicated maze where the fearsome Mazogs live. You are out to get their treasure and they, of course, are out to get you. Once you fight your way through to the treasure, you have to fight your way back out. Having fought the creatures in Morlocs Tower on a TRS-80, my confidence level was high, but the Mazogs gave me a hard time. I recommend it to all you adventurous 1000 owners.
This is not the only exciting game Softsync has. The line includes a game similar to "Invader" and "Red Alert," in which you fight aliens from your rocket ship and
dodge mountains as well as the aliens. "Meteorites" is another arcade game, as is "Space Raid." All of these are for 16 K machines, but they also have some games for 2 K and even 1 K machines. For the Timex programmers there is the "Toolkit," full of routines to make life easier when you write your own programs. For the graphic programmer there is the "Graphics Kit," which is used to compose graphics for games or graphs.

From the price and size of the Timex Sinclair you might not think that it is much good for business programs, but it has definite applications for the business person. Softsync's Financial Manager and Record Keeper tracks a year's income and expenses. It can also project future expense vs. income for planining and budgeting purposes. Data is input on a month-tomonth basis and the program maintains a running tabulation. A full screen grid gives you a view of all 19 categories, the current data, and the percentage of each expenditure compared to the total. Financial Manager is menu driven and permits the user to enter or change the starting month and year of the record, retitle the categories, and review, change, or update data in the records.

Softsync also offers "The Stock Market Calculator" for the 1000 . This $16 \mathrm{~K}, \$ 14.95$ program is made up of two sections: MKT1 and MKT2. The first of these calculates commissions on stock and option investments and provides total dollar costs to buy or net from sale. MKT2 repeats the net price worksheet and adds the "write unwrapper." This program is said to be unique for the stock market field. It can be used by option-writing investors. This stock market software was designed by an experienced stock-market executive.
The Artist from KSoft (845 Wellner Rd., Naperville, IL 60540) is a $\$ 10$-program for a 16 K Timex Sinclair 1000 that has more than 20 commands to help create drawings and paintings on the screen. Fea-

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tures include user's choice of backgrounds and the ability to mix graphics and alphanumerics. It permits a user to specify lines or circles and to store patterns and reproduce them anywhere on the screen. The artwork can be saved on cassette tape or be printed.

ZX-Panding (PO Box 25, Newton, NC 28658) sells a 16 K program for checkbook, income tax, and budget organizer for $\$ 13.75$ plus $\$ 1.25$ postage and handling. With 16 K , this program can record 90 transactions. With the 64 K Memotech Memory, the system can handle over 1000 transactions.

Savage Software (PO Box 892, New Smyrna Beach, FL 32069) offers a cassette with ZX-81 Monopoly that lets up to six players use the computer as the game board, banker, and score keeper. If a game is not finished, it can be saved and continued at a later time-a feature that all Monopoly games should have!

Here is a program for Timex Sinclair that I wish I had had when I was struggling to learn the Morse Code: Metro Technology (313 Vaughn, Ft. Walton Beach, FL 32548) has produced a system that gives the 1000 the capability of transmitting and receiving Morse Code. It utilizes a split-screen display for the receive/transmit functions. The software cassette costs $\$ 10$; a two-board etched-circuit set for the required interface is $\$ 12$. Metro Technology is also working on programs for RTTY and ASCII to be used with the 1000 computers. Cliff Nunnery, NU4V, author of the software, believes that the 1000 is a natural for computerization of ham radio. Write him for more information.

The Timex Corp., manufacturer and marketer of the Timex Sinclair 1000, has itself provided a fairly large number of programs for the machine. All the following programs will be available from Timex dealers, though I do not know the release date of any of them at this writing.

The Organizer, \#03-200, \$16.95. This program answers the basic need for an information storage and
retrieval program. It can store names, addresses, phone numbers, and dates for various purposes. It has a search and retrieval command.

The Budgeter, \#03-2001, $\$ 15.95$. Keeps track of your budget in 18 categories, such as food, clothing, rent, medical, etc.

The Loan/Mortgage Amortizer, \#03-2002, \$14.95. Compares cost of loans from different banks. Reviews costs of your mortgage.

The Checkbook Manager, \#032004, $\$ 12.95$. Keeps track of bond and CD mature dates and an inventory of this type of investment.

The Car Pooler, \#03-2005, $\$ 14.95$. Whose day is it to drive? Keep track with your Timex 1000.

The Stamp Collector, \#03-2006, $\$ 16.95$. Use your 1000 to inventory up to 600 Scott numbers, showing quantity on hand by major classifications. A collector's must!

The Stock Option Analyzer, \#03-2007, \$16.95. You can use your Timex TS-1000 to calculate return on investment (ROI), annual net, and net worth of your portfolio.

Inventory Control, \#03-1001, $\$ 19.95$. Perhaps you thought you could not use a really little computer to track your inventory? Well, if you have less than 400 line items, "Stock I," which is part of the system supplied on the cassette, can track inventory levels, suppliers, reorder levels, and types. If you have up to 1200 items, you can still use the Timex 1000 for your inventory control, but the program Stock II that runs it can only track inventory levels.

Manufacturing Control, \#03$1002, \$ 19.95$. A system that lets you capture labor and material costs for up to 150 products. Written for small manufacturing firms, this system helps a small business control costs by checking all cost factors, monitor work in progress, and keep track of inventory levels and shipments.

Critical Path Analysis, \#031003, \$19.95. This system allows identification of critical activities in a project and scheduling of events for efficiency and economy. The computer does a tabular analysis and identifies the critical path. Activity costs can be entered, com-
pared, manipulated, and printed.
Statistics, \#02-1000, \$9.95. There are three programs on this cassette: (1) Statistics-includes current, mean, and standard deviation. (2) Regression-calculates the current and standard deviation of the $x$ and $y$ values, and the intercept and slope of the regression line. (3) Trend-calculates the current mean and standard deviation of the $x$ and $y$ values, and the intercept and slope trend lines.

Super Math, \#03-3000, \$14.95. Addition, subtraction, division, and multiplication with 5 levels of difficulty.

States and Capitals, \#03-3001, $\$ 12.95$. Drills for 50 states and capitals.

The Flight Simulator, \#03-3002, \$19.95.

Games: All games are $\$ 14.95$ per cassette. Some have several games on them. Chess, Chess Clock, Backgammon, Dice, Blackjack, Slot Machine.

Entertainment: Grimm's Fairy Tales at $\$ 14.95$. Mixed Bag, at $\$ 9.95$, includes Bowling, Robot War, and Bingo Caller.

We have not tested any of these programs yet. Some appear to offer a lot of value for a small price.

The Timex Sinclair 1000 programs mentioned here are just the tip of the iceberg. There is a flood of software coming for this computer. I will mention the pick of the crop as I check it out on a Timex 1000.

Missing Address. A number of readers have requested the address of Quantum Data Inc., which makes expansion units and printer interfaces for the Vic-20. It is: 3001 Redhill Bldg., Costa Mesa, CA 92626 (714-966-6553).

TI Titler. Video Titles I enables users of the Texas Instruments TI 99/4(A) computers to produce their own custom titles for video recordings without the aid of a camera. Features include two character styles, automatic centering, variable spacing, 26 fore/background color combinations, and multiple screen division with scrolling. $\$ 24.95$. Address: J\&KH Software, 2820 S. Abingdon St., Arlington, VA 22206 (Tel: 703-820-4131).


The Avalon Hill Gang. The AvaIon Hill Game Company has released six new microcomputer games for the Christmas season. They are for the Atari $400 / 800$, with Apple II versions to be available before the end of 1982 .
Legionnaire is a game based upon ancient warfare between the legions of Julius Caesar and up to 14 barbarian tribes. The game is set in 58 BC , and the player takes command as Caesar. Legionnaire requires only 16 K of memory.
Moon Patrol is an arcade-type game with four levels of difficulty. Again, the player is faced with fleets of aliens who must be eliminated before they get him. Also for a 16 K Atari 400 or 800 . (Apple II disk version due later.) Cassette, $\$ 25$.

Telengard is a computerized fantasy, a roll-playing game where players descend into a 50 -level dungeon and face the horrible monsters that dwell within. Of course, the players really are represented by characters that are chosen for their attributes, such as weapons, intelligence, strength, and experience. If the characters do well in the dungeon, they return with great wealth and power. (When I play, I usually get wiped out in a few minutes: my character is called Klutz.) Telengard is now available on diskette for the Apple II and the TRS-80 Models I and III with 48 K of memory for $\$ 28$. Atari diskette versions will be available later.
GFS Sorceress is the name of a craft in the Galactic Federation Navy (space, that is). Joe Justin is the hero of a continuing series of adventure games. You are Joe himself if you play this game and live this adventure in the year 2582. Good luck! GFS Sorceress is at your command if you have an Atari 400/800, Apple II, or TRS-80 Model III. Cassette, $\$ 30$; disk version, $\$ 35$.
Now that Vietnam is some years behind us, perhaps some will want to play a war game based upon that conflict. For these people Avalon Hill presents "V.C.," a war game about a nasty war. For the Apple II with 48 K of memory.
An epic adventure is a war game
called Andromeda. It is a vast-scale space strategy game of galactic colonizing and conquest, where one to four players compete to form galactic empires. It comes in a 16 K cassette for Apple II, TRS-80 Models I and III, and PET CBM; a 32 K cassette for Atari 400/800 at $\$ 18$; and on disks for Apple, Atari 800, and IBM-PC for $\$ 23$.

Professional Blackjack for IBMPCs. Intelligent Statements, Inc. (Suite 202, 3109 Poplarwood Ct., Raleigh, NC 27625) introduced Ken Uston's Professional Blackjack at the first PC show sponsored by Personna, the national IBM-PC users group. Appropriately, the show was held at the Golden Nugget in Atlantic City, NJ, where you could try out your blackjack skill downstairs in the casino. This program is no ordinary blackjack game. Rather, it is a complete course based upon Ken Uston's Advanced PointCounting System that's explained in his book. In addition, the program teaches the user to employ the correct strategy when playing at any of 70 actual gambling casinos, where the rules of the game are different. The player can sit down at his home computer and take any seat at the table. All seven playing positions can be played by real players or by the computer. The game can be shown either in ful color or in monochrome, and it has sound effects to re-create the environment of a real table. The player starts with a stake and either builds it up or loses it, according to how skilled (and lucky) he becomes.
Ken Uston, the author, is a Harvard MBA who left his position in the Pacific Stock Exchange to pursue a career as a professional blackjack player. He is said to have won a fortune by using his systems. For $\$ 89.95$ you can become a student of his system, and might earn far more than the purchase price (you can also lose, if your luck runs bad, but at least you won't make it worse!). Even if you're not a gambler, this is a real fun game for one or more players.

Apple Adventure. Adventure (Colossal Cave), for the Apple Computer, features over 130 rooms,

15 treasures, and 40 other objects. The entire program loads within 48 K under DOS 3.3. No additional disk access occurs during play. $\$ 10$. Address: Frontier Computing Inc., 666 North Main, Logan, UT 84321 (Tel: 801-753-6530).

Pocket Computer Games. Written for the TRS-80 Pocket Computer, Games II (26-3523) includes eight games on two cassettes. The games include Missile Marksman, Baccarat, Blackjack, Aceydeucey, One-Armed Bandit, Pokerslot, Numguess, and Craps. $\$ 14.95$ at all Radio Shack Computer Centers and stores.

Data Manager for CBM. Jinsam is a menu-driven data base manager for the Commodore Business Machines that can be used to create complex data bases and allows custom data files, reports and labels; keyed random access, multiple search; privacy access codes, wild card search, and the amount of information stored. Its structure and/or the hardware can change but the data will not have to be reentered. All versions require 32 K of memory. Jinsam 1.0 for the CBM2040 drive features encrypted passwords, 3 deep sorts, and .5-to 3second recall. $\$ 195$. Jinsam 4.0 for CBM 4000 series has a user accessible machine sort of 1000 records in 15 seconds, automatic list maintenance, unlimited number of fields and record length. \$395. Jinsam 8.0 for CBM 8000 series also includes unlimited sort, horizontal format and search by key or record number. \$495. Jinsam 8.2 adds search machine language print, format and manipulation routines. Address: Jini Micro-Systems, Inc., Box 274, Kingsbridge Stn., Riverdale, NY 10463 (Tel: 212-796-6200).

TRS-80 I and III Adventure. Sea Dragon, a real-time machine language simulation is now available for the disk-based 32 K TRS-80 Models I and III. Features a horizontally scrolling seascape, multiple skill levels, high score save, and one or two player capability. Address: Adventure International, 507 East St., Box 3435, Longwood, FL 32750. (Tel: 305-862-6917).

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[^1]

Trying out
the new
Sinclair
Spectrum computer

DURING vacation last summer, wandering down a street in London, England, I decided to drop in on a computer store I chanced on. Besides the usual hardware and software, sitting on a small table was a Sinclair Spec-trum-the latest from the people who gave us the ZX80, ZX81, and the Timex 1000 . Since this machine will not see the U.S. soon, I decided to play with it for an hour or so. Here is what I found out.

Physically, the Spectrum is about $9^{\prime \prime}$ wide, $5^{1 / 2 \prime \prime}$ deep, and a small fraction greater than $1^{\prime \prime}$ thick at its highest point at the rear. The rear apron carries the power connector, an expansion bus card edge connector, EAR and MIC connectors for the cassette recorder (operating at 1500 bits about five times faster then the ZX81), and a TV r-f output-in this case set to British TV channel 36. (The color uses PAL, which cannot be used with American TV receivers. I was told that an NTSC chip is being designed.)

Inside, were 14 chips (mostly RAM) as opposed to four in the older machines. The microprocessor, as in the other Sinclair machines, is a Z80, operating at 3.5 MHz . There is a 16 K -byte ROM containing an excellent BASIC and an operating system, and 16 K bytes of RAM that can be expanded to 32 K on board or

48 K with a plug-in. The keyboard is quite different from the previous versions, with the 40 keys formed from what appears to be grey rubber with white and red symbol printing. Unlike the membrane keyboards, these keys must be truly depressed. Other than the ENTER, CAPS SHIFT, and space keys, all keys have at least five functions per key, with six keys having six functions! You keep track of the function by a set of unique cursors-actually by which letter appears within the block cursor.

The memory-mapped video display is $256 \times 192$ pixels that can produce some very effective graphics. There are eight foreground and background colors that can be selected via one function on the upper row of keys. In the alphanumeric mode, the display is 24 lines of 32 characters, with both upper- and lower-case selectable. Like the older models, the screen can be divided into two sections-the top 22 lines for use and the bottom two lines for the Sinclair "reports."

Since the machine contains a sound generator capable of more than a 10 -octave range, the BEEP command can be used to create a key-down tone. A built-in speaker can be augmented by an external audio amplifier.

Like the other Sinclair machines, this one also does not use ASCII, but a system I call "Sinclairese." However, the Spectrum is good at graphics since it contains some 16 predefined and 21 user-defined characters based on an $8 \times 8 \mathrm{ma}$ trix. You can place a character at
any screen position and affect color, brightness, or flash it. Text and graphics can be mixed. Sinclair uses terms like INK and PAPER to define character color and background. The OVER command performs an exclusive-OR operation to overwrite anything on the screen. The INVERSE key flips the video over. Other commands such as PLOT, DRAW, and CIRCLE are used for graphics. These allow straight lines, circles, or parts of circles to be drawn onscreen on a $256 \times 176$ grid.

The BASIC is quite good, and appears to be a superset of that supplied with the older machines. There is even a BIN (binary) function that allows entering l's or 0's. We also noted a number of new symbols imprinted on the upper row of keys (LINE, OPEN \#, CLOSE \#, MOVE, ERASE, POINT, CAT, and FORMAT) which leads us to believe that a disk is in the very near future. We heard a rumor that Sinclair is designing a $3^{\prime \prime}$ disk-not the Hitachi, but a new approach!

The expansion connector is to be used to interface with the ZX Printer, an upcoming RS232 module, and, likely, a disk drive. IN and out commands are used for PEEK and POKE.

We expect to do a detailed study of this new machine when it arrives in the U.S.

Apple Drive Tester. The AppliCator 4023 Disk Drive Tester-Exerciser handles both Apple II and Apple III drives with tests for all circuits including power, stepper (both



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Memopak High Resolution Graphics The Memopak HRG contains a 2 K EPROM monitor and is fully programmable for high resolution graphics. The HKG provides for up to 192 by 248 pixel resolution.
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New products coming soon Memotech will soon be introducing four new Sinclair compatible products: a high quality, direct connection keyboard, a digitizing tablet, a 16 K EPROM and a disk drive. Watch for our future advertisements.
full and half tracks), read, write, erase, write protect, drive select, read enable, and motor enable. LEDs indicate stepper motor phase activity, while a 2 -digit counter indicates current track. Basic tests of the entire drive can be performed in less than 2 minutes. Two drives can be compared at the same time. When used with the optional ADASI drive activity monitors, problems can be pinpointed to individual components. $\$ 650$. Address: Computer Center, Div. of Teaco, Inc., POB E, Michigan City, IN 46360 (Tel: 219-874-6234).

Graphics Display. The Spectar III is a packaged graphics display system that features 512 colors, an unlimited amount of moving objects, speech and sound effects, and a $256 \times 256$ pixel color raster display. Its 80 -bit interface allows connection to any 8,16 , or 32 -bit processors. It features a Z80A, two independent foreground/background systems, hardware display scrolling, and high-speed hardware vector generation with unlimited hardware moving objects. Under \$2000. Address: Exidy, 390 Java Dr., Sunnyvale, CA 94086 (Tel: 408-734-9410).

IBM PC Modem. The PConnection is a direct-connect, Bel 103/113 compatible modem featuring autodial (Touch Tone or pulse dialing) and auto answer in both originate and answer modes. The modem is treated as an asynchronous card (COM1) by the PC and also contains an RS232 port to expand communications options. A firmware
timer manages timer loops for the dialer routine. The modem automatically disconnects from the line in case of failure or carrier loss. It fits inside the PC cabinet leaving the workspace uncluttered. $\$ 350$. Address: Microperipherals Corp., 2643 151st Place, NE, Redmond, WA (Tel: 206-881-7544).

Port Expanders. These port expanders allow single-port units to interface with multiple peripherals or computers. They are compatible with anything having an RS232C or Centronics-compatible interface. Model QS11 allows a single port to talk to one of four output devices, while the Model MO11 allows four peripherals to talk to a common unit. The I/O ports of the expanders are controlled via 128 userselectable ASCII or EBCDIC codes. Control code and baud rate are switch selectable. \$395. Address: Advanced Systems Concepts, Inc., PO Box Q, Altadena, CA 91001 (Tel: 213-684-5461).

Ram Card. The SemiDisk can provide 512 K -bytes or 1 megabyte on a single S100, TRS-80, or IBM PC board. Using either capacity, up to 8 megabytes can be put into a system. Battery backup is provided. This disk emulator is much faster than a floppy or Winchester. The S100 and TRS-80 should run CP/M 2.2. All data goes through four I/O ports which can be re-addressed to any of 64 locations. Software is provided on standard 8 single-density diskettes, TRS-80 comes on double density, $5^{\prime \prime}$ North Star double density, and IBM $5^{\prime \prime}$ floppies. Special formats can be provided. 512 K bytes is $\$ 1995$, 1 megabyte is $\$ 2995$. Address: SemiDisk Systems, PO Box


The PConnection is a direct-connect compatible modem.

GG, Beaverton, OR 97075 (Tel: 503-642-3100).

Apple Vector Graphics. The Digisolve occupies one slot in the Apple II and provides a monochrome graphics display of 512 by 512 pixels while an on-board vector graphics processor draws lines and characters up to 1.5 -million pixels per second. 85 characters by 57 rows of alphanumerics can be displayed. Memory is 64 K bytes, and two screen buffer pages are stored. 96 ASCII characters of various sizes and orientation are provided. Other features include lines either solid, dashed, and dot-dashed; variable size blocks for fast area fill; data inversion; screen dump by pixel, and video with European 625 lines. Price is approximately $\$ 700$. Address: Digisolve Ltd., 2/4 Cayton St., London, England EC4 9EH.

Apple Ham Converter. The Terminal for the Apple II allows receiving and transmitting Morse, RTTY, or ASCII. It plugs into the receiver headphone jack for copying Morse, Baudot, or ASCII. Plug it into the CW key jack to send Morse code. Attach a microphone and send Baudot or ASCII using AFSK. No settings or adjustments are needed. Features include multi windows for status displays, six-stage active filter with auto adaptive Morse algorithm and keyboard noise threshold with received code speed displayed on status line, hardware clock, bufferred ASCII parallel printer output, and word mode editing, and both received and transmitted messages may be saved on disk. Requires 48 K and disk. $\$ 499$. Address: Macrotronics, Inc., 1125 N. Golden State Blvd., Turlock, CA 95380 (Tel: 209-667-2888).

Morse Code on TRS-80. The MFJ-1210/1212 CW Transceive Program and Hardware Interface for the TRS-80 Model I and III allows sending and receiving CW using the keyboard and split screen. A 3295 character buffer makes sending easy at low speed. Ten 199-character programmable message memories are provided. Speed is adjustable from 12 to 55 wpm . Up to

2200 characters can be stored. The program can receive up to 100 wpm and stores up to five screens of data. The interface plugs between the transceiver and computer. It will key to virtually any tube or solidstate transmitter. LEDs are used as indicators. It requires $9-18$ volts dc, and at least 16 K of memory. The MFJ-1210 for Model I, and the Model MFJ-1212 for the Model III is $\$ 99.95$ plus $\$ 4$ shipping/handling. Address: MFJ Enterprises, Inc., PO Box 494, Mississippi State, MS 39762 (Tel: 800-647-1800).

Printer Speed Up. Developed for the TRS-80 Model I and III, SPRINTER allows the printer to run 2 to 3 times faster, with speed selected from 16 commands in BASIC. It automatically slows down for disk and I/O operations, and compensates for slow ROMs. A Z80 is used for high-speed performance. The device plugs into the Z 80 socket in the machine and requires no technical skill to install. It can also be used with the PMC-80/81. \$99.50. Parallel printer port is $\$ 24.50$, and a printer cable is \$19.50. Address: Holmes Engineering, Dept. 17, 3555 South 3200 West, Salt Lake City, UT 84119 (Tel: 801-967-2324).

VIC-20 Expansion. This expansion chassis includes seven slots, internal power supply, detachable cover, support for r-f modulator, and supports all VIC-20 cartridges. The VIC-20 can be locked within the enclosure. The expansion plugs into the VIC expansion slot. $\$ 219$. Address: Arfon Microelectronics, 111 Rena Drive, Lafayette, LA 70503 (Tel: 318-988-2478).

Falcon Unveiled. Now called the $\mathrm{C}-10$, it features an $80 \times 24$ display, Z80 at $4 \mathrm{MHz}, 64 \mathrm{~K}$ RAM, 12" CRT, DSDD disk, detachable keyboard, serial/parallel port, RS232 modem port. Software includes CP/M, BASIC, a word-processing package, spreadsheet, etc. The C-10 with computer, CRT, seri$\mathrm{a} /$ parallel port is $\$ 995$. The keyboard is $\$ 195$, a 390 K byte floppy is
$\$ 595$, and the printer is $\$ 895$. A second 390 K byte floppy is $\$ 595$. The software is compatible with other Cromemco packages. Address: Cromemco, 280 Bernardo Ave., Mountain View, CA 94043 (Tel: 415-9647400).

Portable Computer. The Teleram T-3000 is a $13^{\prime \prime} \times 91 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{\prime \prime}$, under 10 pound portable computer that features a $\mathrm{Z} 80,64 \mathrm{~K}$ of RAM, 8 K ROM, a 4 line x 80 character LCD readout that can scroll the full 24 lines, an RS232 port, and operates from an internal rechargeable battery. Memory can be expanded to 128 K or 256 K of bubble. Options include up to four disk drives, video display, acoustic coupler, TV interface, and printer. Software options include a word processor, spreadsheet, BASIC and other languages, graphics communications, and CP/M. 128 K system is $\$ 2795$. Address: Teleram Communications Corp., 2 Corporate Park Drive, White Plains, NY 10604 (Tel: 914-694-9270).

Atari Speaks. The Voice Box is a speech synthesis module for the Atari $400 / 800$ that plugs into the serial port. The 64 phonemes and 4 pitch levels can be used to create a dictionary of up to 5000 words. These can be created and called as desired. A minimum of 16 K is required although the diskette and cassette includes both 16 K and 32 K versions. $\$ 169$. It is also available for the Apple II at $\$ 215$ (this version also "sings"). Address: The Alien Group, 27 W. 23rd St., New York, NY 10010 (Tel: 212-9245546).

HPIL Addenda. In June, we discussed the Hewlett-Packard Interface Loop, and made one small booboo-the HP82161A Digital Cassette Drive can store 131 K bytes instead of the 131 K bits we gave it. Also, the three items we said would be available in the future-80-character printer, video interface, and GPIO interface, are available now.

TRS-80 Items. The 80-Grafix board gives the TRS- 80 Model 1 an effective resolution of $384 \times 192$ ( $192 \times 192$ in 32 character mode)
via 128 programmable characters. The characters are formed on a $6 \times 12$ matrix of dots, and can be called from BASIC or machine language. A lowercase modification is included. The board is supported by over 20 programs/files including Hires81 that allows editing an entire character set one character at a time on an enlarged grid, to create almost any shape desired. $\$ 169.85$. The CMEMORY-16 is a plug in for the Color Computer that allows adding up to 16 K of ROM (four 2732) that occupy address space $\$ \mathrm{CO} 00$ to $\$$ FEFF (plug-in cartridge space). Without ROM, it is $\$ 34.95$. 2732 EPROMs (4K) are \$24. An 8 K version using 2 K RAMs or 2716 EPROMs is $\$ 24.95$. Programming service available. Address: Micro Labs, Inc., 902 Pinecrest Drive, Richardson, TX 75080 (Tel: 214-235-0915).

IBM Prototyping. The Prototype Printed Board is used to develop pc boards for the IBM PC. It has room for 88 14-pin DIP sockets and will accept any combination of $.3, .4, .6$ and .9 sockets and discrete components. An I/O area for any size Dsubminiature connector up to DB37, and any ribbon cable to 50 pins is provided. It has a silk screen legend, and uses two-ounce copper double sided. $\$ 50 \mathrm{kit}, \$ 55$ assembled. The Deluxe Extender Board allows working outside of the IBM PC. All address, data, and control signals can be isolated via DIP switches, and test points are provided. $\$ 80$ kit, $\$ 120$ assembled. Address: Hurricane Labs., Inc., 5149 Moorpark Ave., Suite 105, San Jose, CA 95129 (Tel: 408-2578678).

Multiple I/O. The Transfer Switches are a line of multi-position RS232 switchers that allow more than one RS232 device to share a common I/O. They switch all signals on the bus. Some come with LED status indicators. Other switches are available to switch shielded cables. Prices range from $\$ 99$ to $\$ 179$ dependent on the number/type of switching. Address: Innovative Digital Equipment, 4554 Emery Industrial Pkway, Cleveland, OH 44128 (Tel: 216-831-7280).


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to allow major personal computers to use the latter will be published in an upcoming issue.)

A phoneme-oriented approach is used to generate speech that is based on a single CMOS chip, the Votrax SC-01 large-scale IC. The SpeakEasy system uses an 1802 CPU that provides direct phoneme data entry with no code conversions. It also includes a built-in ROM vocabulary of 127 commonly used words, speech inflection control, parallel and serial (RS232C) inputs and automatic baud rate select. It is easily interfaced through any high-level language that includes Print, PEEK, or POKE statements (or their equivalents), and can accept binary code via a simple switchbox to be described or ASCII cutputted from a computer or terminal.

The block diagram shown in Fig. 1 illustrates circuit operation: Using this approach, phonemes can be directly entered by symbol rather than by hex code. For example, the symbols in the artwork on the first page of this article, which are the phoneme symbols for Merry Christmas . . ., can be directly entered via the RS232 terminal with the 1802 handling the code conversions. Using such mnemonics minimizes chances of making an error. (The phoneme chart with each sound's symbol and hex code is supplied
with the speech chip and was published in our past October 1982 issue.) Since the Speak-Easy automatically adjusts for baud rate, any computer-related device operating between 300 and 4800 baud can be used for entry.

Another enhancement of the Speak-Easy is the ability to mix phoneme-constructed words with pre-programmed words (127) stored in the system's ROM. Any message can easily be repeated, and the inflection changed to any of four different levels if required. The input buffer can store up to 1023 characters. A command allows individual words or phonemes to have different pitches to provide variation in speech inflection. Since the EPROM used contains 532 unprogrammed bytes, it is possible for the user to expand the system's vocabulary. Address labels 00 to 75 hex are used by pre-programmed words, with the 40 addresses between 77 to 9F hex available for user-defined words. Although a maximum of only 40 separately referenced words may be stored, each word could consist of a single phoeneme or a group of phonemes in the form of a word or phrase. Conceivably, one label could address a phrase consisting of all 532 bytes. Each new word must be written in phoneme code, not as a word address.

Circuit Operation. The microprocessor (see Fig. 2) is responsible for receiving and interpreting the input signals and providing control for the speech synthesizer chip. The clock oscillator is formed from elements of IC7 operating at 4 MHz . This is fed to divider IC6 to drive the clock input of IC1. Two flag lines (EF1 and EF3) are selected for either serial/parallel or binary/ASCII modes.

The EPROM (IC3 in Fig. 3) contains the operating system and the pre-programmed words. (Provisions are made for an optional EPROM, IC11, for future expansion.) The two RAM chips, IC14 and IC15, provide a 1023 -byte buffer with one word reserved for stack and I/O operations. Since the 1802 uses a multiplexed address bus, the upper byte of the address is latched in IC2 with IC5 acting as the address decoder that selects either the EPROM or the RAM, depending on the address.

Like most microprocessor-based systems, a power-up reset is required to give the clock oscillator time to stabilize and other elements time to initialize. This power-up circuit consists of IC4F and IC8C, shown in Fig. 4.

The RS232 inputs at connector $P 2$ consist of $Q 1, R 22$, and $R 23$. The parallel data enters via $P l$ and is di-

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C1-330-pF disc capacitor
C2,C4,C10,C13-10- $\mu \mathrm{F}, 16-\mathrm{V}$ electrolytic
C3,C5,C7-0.1- $\mu$ F disc capacitor
C6-220- $\mu \mathrm{F}, 16-\mathrm{V}$ electrolytic
C8,C9- $100-\mu \mathrm{F}, 25-\mathrm{V}$ electrolytic
C11-220-pF disc capacitor
C12-1000- $\mu \mathrm{F}, 10-\mathrm{V}$ electrolytic
C15 through C19-0.01- $\mu \mathrm{F}$ disc capacitor
C14,C20-100- $\mu \mathrm{F}, 16-\mathrm{V}$ electrolytic
D1 through D11-1N4148
D12,D13,D14,D15-1N4001
D16-1N758, 10-V zener
IC1-1802 CMOS microprocessor
IC2-74LS174 hex latch
1C3-2716 EPROM
IC4-74LS05 hex inverter, open collector
IC5-74LS138 3-to-8 decoder
IC6-74LS74 flip-flop
IC7-74LS00 quad 2-input NAND
IC8-4011 CMOS quad 2-input NAND
IC9-1852 CMOS 8-bit port
IC10-SC-01A Votrax speech synthesizer
IC11-Reserved for expansion
IC12-4013 CMOS flip-flop
IC13-LM386 audio amplifier
IC14,IC15-2114L $1 \mathrm{~K} \times 8$ RAM
IC16-7805 5-V regulator
P1-16-pin DIP socket
P2_Female DB-25, right-angle connector Q1,Q2,Q3-2N4384 transistor
The following are $1 / 4-\mathrm{W}, 10 \%$ resistors unless otherwise noted:
R1 through R7,R11,R12,R30 through R33-47 kilohms
R6,R22,R23,R26,R42-10 kilohms
ode connected to $I C 9$. The serial and parallel data ready signal share the same input line ( $\overline{\mathrm{EF} 4}$ ) of the CPU. In the serial mode, this input receives the data stream while in the

R8,R9-470 ohms
R10-220 kilohms
R13,R14 through
R21,R24,R25,R27,R34,R40,R41,
R44-4.7 kilohms
R29- 10 ohms
R35-820 kilohms
R36-390 kilohms
R37-22 kilohms
R39-1 kilohm
R43-470 ohms, $1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$
R28,R38-5-kilohm potentiometer
S1 through S6-8-position DIP switch
SPKR-8-ohm speaker
XTAL-4.0-MHz crystal
Misc.-Sockets (1 40-pin, 2 24-pin, 122 pin, 2 18-pin, 3 16-pin, and 514 -pin), power transformer ( 8.5 V at 200 mA ), mounting hardware, etc.
Note: The following is available from Netronics, 333 Litchfield Rd., New Milford, CT 06776: complete kit of parts including double-sided pc board at $\$ 149.95$ plus $\$ 3$ postage and handling. Also available separately: pc board at $\$ 32$ plus postage and handling; Votrax SC-01A at $\$ 59.95$ plus $\$ 2 \mathrm{p} / \mathrm{h}$; cabinet and wall transformer at \$9.95, each, plus \$2 p/h; source code for the EPROM at $\$ 4$. On Canadian orders, double postage. Connecticut residents add 7.5\% sales tax. Also available free with SASE from the same source are the foil patterns for the pc board.
parallel mode it is used as a signal that a byte of data has been strobed into the parallel port. This port requires a positive-going pulse to latch the data applied to the data
input.
While the system is processing a byte of data, or talking, it cannot receive new data. Therefore, a busy signal (active low) is asserted during these times to give the controlling device an indication not to transmit data. Once the speech synthesizer completes its current task, the BUSY line goes high. This drives $I C 4 G$, which has an open collector that allows it to be shared. IC4H and IC8A form a de-bouncing circuit used with the manual pushbutton entry system.

As shown in Fig. 5, the speech synthesizer (IC10) receives the required data and delivers its output signal to a simple audio signal amplifier (ICl3). Since $/ C 10$ is a CMOS device, and the data lines are at TTL level, level shifters are required to convert these to the $10-$ volt level required by the inflection inputs $I l$ and $I 2$. This shifting is provided by $I C 12$ and transistors $Q 2$ and $Q 3$. The pitch control is supplied by the IC4I circuit.

The power supply shown in Fig. 6 requires the use of a wall-socketmounted transformer that can deliver 8.5 volts at 200 mA .

Using the Speak-Easy. Operation is simple once a few basic rules


Fig. 3. The EPROM (IC3) contains the operating system and preprogrammed words.
readily be used as a speech-development system owing to the ease and speed with which words and phrases can be constructed. In the ASCII mode, an ASCII keyboard, terminal, or a computer that outputs ASCII can be used. Though a simple serial or parallel ASCII keyboard may be used, an RS232 terminal is advantageous because it provides visual feedback, allowing a user to easily employ the SpeakEasy's error-correction feature.

Before powering up, set mode switches to the settings that match the hardware being connected (serial/parallel, ASCII/binary, RS232), as shown in Table I. There is only one difference between serial and parallel operation. In the serial mode, the first entry after power-up must be a carriage return (CR). The system uses the CR character to measure the baud rate of the serial transmission. Other than this, the serial and parallel modes are identical in operation. The following discussion applies to both modes.

The Speak-Easy powers up in an off-line mode, which means it must be brought on line before it will respond. This is done by sending the unit a control-A character (press A while the control key is pressed). Each time a message finishes speaking, the unit returns to its off-line state. Therefore, each message or command must be preceded by a control a.
Messages can be made up of phonemes, pre-programmed words, or any combination of the two. As an example of a message using only the ROM's canned words as listed in Table II, the phrase "How are you" can be generated by entering appropriate ASCII codes (CONTROL A 4C 66 74.). See the BASIC program in Table III.
The control a brings the system on line, while the 4C is the word label for "How"; 66 is the word label for "are"; 74 is the word label for "you"; and the period "." terminates the message string and starts the speech. To repeat the message
simply enter CONTROL A"."
Words may be formed with phonemes too by selecting the appropriate phoneme symbols from an SC01 's table. For example, "Hello" can be generated by doing a "CONTROL A" and entering the following: (H EH1 L L O PA0.). Be sure that the message is preceded by a CONtrol a and terminated by a ".". Furthermore, unlike word labels, every phoneme symbol must be followed by a space, as indicated in the foregoing example. Also notice that a PA0 (pause) is used. Also, a PA1 or PA2 may be used at the end of a phoneme to improve the quality of the last phoneme. As with canned words, the message can be repeated by entering (COntrol a and ".").
A special feature of the Votrax chip, which has been incorporated in the Speak-Easy, is the four different pitch levels available. Additionally, the speed of the talker can be altered by adjusting the clock frequency control. Four pitch-control characters can be used before indi-

Fig. 4. Parallel data enters at P1 and is connected to IC9 through diodes.

vidual phonemes, groups of phonemes, or words to add inflections or variations to the speech. The pitch of an entire message can be changed even after the phrase has been entered provided it does not
contain any pitch-control characters.

To change the pitch of individual phoenemes or words, enter a pitchcontrol character (\#, \$, \%, \&) immediately before the phoneme or
word label. No space is needed between the pitch-control character and the phoneme. As an example, the word "Hello" will change pitch four times when typed in as: "\#H SEH1 \%L L \& 0 PA0." (Quotation

## THE SPEECH CHIP



The Votrax SC-01 speech synthesizer chip used in this project is a phoneme type. It contains two voicing generators (voiced and fricative), four speech bandpass filters, a clock generator ( $710-\mathrm{kHz}$ optimum), and a low-level audio amplifier. There are 64 stored phonemes in seven categories-the first six cover voiced, fricatives, and nasal sounds, while the seventh is silence.
The six-bit phoneme code is applied to inputs P0 through P5. After a 450-ns interval to allow for data settling, the inputs are latched on the rising edge of the strobe line (STB). The acknowledge/request (A/R) line switches from a high to a low one-
clock cycle following the leading edge of sts to indicate that the chip has received the phoneme to be outputted.
Based on the chosen phoneme and the pitch (inflection) level selected, the words are synthesized by a construction algorithm controlling the fricative source ("airy" consonants such as For S) and the voiced source (vowels like O or I). These signals are passed through a bandpass filter combination that simulates the opening and closing of the human throat. The speech is then amplified and outputted to the speaker or external audio amplifier.
As each phoneme is completed, the A/R line goes high to signal the external
digital logic that the speech synthesizer is ready for the next phoneme. All SC-01 inputs, except for 11 and 12 , the inflection inputs, are compatible with CMOS or TTL with pull-up resistors. The 11 and 12 inputs require level shifting for proper logic levels.
Besides speech (obviously in any language), the SC-01 can produce "sound effects" by a random choice of phonemes. in the phoneme listing shown here, phoneme length varies from 47 to 250 ms based on the recommended $720-\mathrm{kHz}$ clock. This includes voice sounds as well as "stop," and end-of-word sounds that are important in creating natural sounds. $\diamond$


Photo of the prototype board with speaker and phoneme keyboard.
marks should not be entered, of course.) Similarly, for a pre-programmed word, entering "CONTROL A \#48 \$48 \%48 \& 48" says "Hello" four times at four different pitch levels.

To change the pitch of an entire message once it has been entered, enter CONTROL A, CONTROI. P, and the desired pitch level ( $3,4,5$, or 6 ). However, if an attempt is made to change the pitch of a message containing pitch-control characters, the pitch will change only up to the control character. The remaining portion of the message will not change.

To correct a typing error, use the delete (DEL) key. The last character entered is removed. Each previously entered character is removed in succession with each DEL key stroke. Once the message has been terminated with a "." though, the only way to correct an error is to reenter the entire message.

Binary Mode. In the binary mode, phonemes must be entered by phoneme code rather than phoneme symbols. Any device, computer terminal, etc., capable of sending binary codes to the Speak-Easy can be

## TABLE I-SWITCH POSITIONS

|  | BSY ${ }^{1}$ | $3^{2}$ | $2^{3}$ | $\mathrm{C}^{4}$ | $B^{5}$ | P6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASCII/serial; computer as |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| source. | Off | On | Off | Off | Off | Off |
| ASCII/serial; |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| computer as source |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| and program can |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| interrogate busy |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| signal at computer I/O. | On | On | Off | Off | Off | Off |
| ASCII/serial; |  |  |  |  |  | Off |
| Binary/serial; |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| source. | Off | On | Off | Off | On | Off |
| Binary/parallel; |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| source. | Off | Off | Off | Off | On | On |
| Binary/parallel; |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| switch debounce. | Off | Off | Off | On | On | On |
| computer bus as |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| source. | Off | Off | Off | Off | Off | On |
| (1) Busy to RS232, pin 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (2) Serial communications via RS232, pin 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (3) Serial communications via RS232, pin 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (4) Negative clock for stand-alone input |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (5) Binary/ASCll switch |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (6) Parallel/Serial sw |  |  |  |  |  |  |

used to operate it in the binary mode.

Again, before powering up the unit, set the mode switches to con-
figure the Speak-Easy to the hardware being used, note that the ASCII/BINARY switch (S1, Fig. 2) must be in the BIN position. In the serial mode, the first entry must be 0D (hex). This character is used to measure the baud rate of the termi-
nal or computer. Except for this entry, the parallel and serial modes are identical in operation.

As in the ASCII mode, the unit powers up in the off-line state. However, once turned on, it remains online until it receives an off-line com-

## TABLE II-WORD TABLE

| Memory | Line | Phoneme Codes | Word | ASCII | Binary | 0482 | 0529 | \# 1C02002A03 | GET | 41 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Address | Number |  |  |  |  | 0487 | 0530 | \# 1C263703 | GO | 42 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 04BB | 0531 | , \# 1C263C1403 | GOING | 43 |
| 0324 | 0456 |  |  |  |  | 04C0 | 0532 | . \# 1C16161E03 | GOOD | 44 |
| 0324 | 0457 | WDTAB: \# 123C2B353703 | ZERO | 00 | 40 | 04C5 | 0533 | . \# 1 C2B06212́A03 | GREAT | 45 |
| 032A | 0458 | , \# 2034320003 | ONE | 01 | 41 | 04CB | 0534 |  |  |  |
| 032F | 0459 | . \# 2A36362803 | TWO | 02 | 42 | 04C8 | 0535 | . \# 1B2E001E03 | HAD | 46 |
| 0334 | 0460 | , \#38282C03 | THREE | 03 | 43 | 04D0 | 0536 | . \# 1B2F000F03 | have | 47 |
| 0338 | 0461 | , 1D262B03 | FOUR, FOR | 04 | 44 | 04D5 | 0537 | . \# 18002318353403 | HELLO | 48 |
| $033 C$ | 0462 | . \# 1D153C0F03 | FIVE | 05 | 45 | 04DC | 0538 | , \#1821092803 | HERE | 49 |
| 0341 | 0463 | . 1 F27191203 | SIX | 06 | 46 | 04 E 1 | 0539 | , 15000903 | HIGH | 4 A |
| 0346 | 0464 | , \# 1F3B0F020003 | SEVEN | 07 | 47 | 04E5 | 0540 | . \# 15352B03 | HOUR. OUR | 4 B |
| 034C | 0465 | . \# 0521292A03 | EIGHT | 08 | 48 | 04E9 | 0541 | . \#3D3703 | HOW | 4 C |
| 0351 | 0466 | , \#0D153C0D03 | NINE | 09 | 49 | 04EC | 0542 |  |  |  |
| 0356 | 0467 | - 2A3B0D03 | TEN | OA | 4A | 04EC | 0543 | , \# 15000929043 | 1. EYE | 4 D |
| 035A | 0468 | , 3C183B0F330D03 | ELEVEN | 08 | 48 | 04F1 | 0544 | . \# 08091D03 | IF | 4 E |
| 0361 | 0469 | , \#2A200123180F03 | TWELVE | OC | 4 C | 04F5 | 0545 | . \# OB090C253434282A000D | IMPORTANT | 4F |
| 0368 | 0470 | , \#38232B2A2A3C3C0D03 | THIRTEEN | OD | 4 D | 04FF | 0546 | . \# 2A03 |  |  |
| 036F | 0003; | 0470 |  |  |  | 0501 | 0547 | . \# OB010D03 | IN, N | 50 |
| 0371 | 0471 | , \# 1D352B2A2A3C3C0D03 | FOURTEEN | OE | 4 E | 0505 | 0548 | . \# 09000D2A2B371E3A03 | INTRUDER | 51 |
| 037A | 0472 | - \#1D27102A3C3C0D03 | FIFTEEN | OF | 4F | O50E | 0549 | , \# 271203 | IS | 52 |
| 0382 | 0473 | - 1F2719122A3C3COD03 | SIXTEEN | 10 | 50 | 0511 | 0550 | . OB002a03 | IT | 53 |
| 0388 | 0474 | , \# 1F3B0F02002A3C3C0D03 | SEVENTEEN | 11 | 51 | 0515 | 0551 |  |  |  |
| 0395 | 0475 | , \#1292A2A3C3C0003 | EIGHTEEN | 12 | 52 | 0515 | 0552 | - 08010003 | K | 54 |
| 039 D | 0476 | - 0D153C0D2A3C3C0D03 | NINETEEN | 13 | 53 | 0519 | 0553 |  |  |  |
| 03A6 | 0477 | - 2A2D0B0D2A2903 | TWENTY | 14 | 54 | 0519 | 0554 | . \# 183B1D2A03 | LEFT | 55 |
| 03AD | 0478 | , \# 38232B2A2903 | THIRTY | 15 | 55 | 051E | 0555 | . \# 1835343703 | LOW | 56 |
| 03B3 | 0479 | , 1D352B2A2903 | FORTY | 16 | 56 | 0523 | 0556 |  |  |  |
| $03 \mathrm{B9}$ | 0480 | , \# 1D0B1D2A2903 | FIFTY | 17 | 57 | 0523 | 0557 | , \# OC0200023A03 | minute | 57 |
| 03BF | 0481 | - \# 1F27191F2A2903 | SIXTY | 18 | 58 | 0529 | 0558 | \# 0C320D2CD3 | MONEY | 58 |
| 0306 | 0482 | - 1F380F020D2A2903 | SEVENTY | 19 | 59 | 052E | 0559 |  |  |  |
| O3CE | 0483 | - \#0621292A3C03 | EIGHTY | 1A | 5A | 052E | 0560 | \# 0D20290C03 | Name | 59 |
| 03D4 | 0484 | , 0D153C0D2A2903 | NINETY | 18 | 5B | 0533 | 0561 | , \#OD3B191FこA03 | NEXT | 5 A |
| 03DB | 0485 | - 1832230D1E2B001E03 | HUNDRED | 1 C | 5C | 0539 | 0562 | , 0035343703 | NO | 5B |
| 03E4 | 0486 | , \#3915233712000D1E03 | THOUSAND | 10 | 5 D | 053E | 0563 | , OD15082A03 | NOT | 5 C |
| 03ED | 0487 | , OCOB091829230D03 | MILLION | 1E | 5E | 0543 | 0564 | \# OD320C0CDE3A03 | NUMBER | 50 |
| 03 F 5 | 0488 |  |  |  |  | 054A | 0565 |  |  |  |
| 03F5 | 0489 | , \#06212903 | A | 1 F | 5F | 054A | 0566 | - 240F03 | OF | 5E |
| 03F9 | 0490 | , \#320E3108372A03 | ABOUT | 20 | 5F | 054 D | 0567 | , \# 08301 D 03 | OFF | 5 F |
| 0400 | 0491 | , 2F001E03 | ADD | 21 | 5 F | 0551 | 0568 | , 13230003 | ON | 60 |
| 0404 | 0492 | . \# 2F001E2802001F03 | ADDRESS | 22 | 5 F | 0555 | 0569 | , \# 3525270003 | OPEN | 61 |
| 040C | 0493 | \# 311C27000003 | AGAIN | 23 | 5F | 055A | 0570 | , \#35342803 | OR | 62 |
| 0412 | 0494 | , \#0818233A2A03 | ALERT | 24 | 5 F | 055E | 0571 | . \# 2308372Aa3 | OUT | 63 |
| 0418 | 0495 | - 2E0C03 | AM | 25 | 5 F | 0563 | 0572 | \# 260F3A03 | OVER | 64 |
| 0418 | 0496 | , 2F000D1E03 | AND | 26 | 5 F | 0567 | 0573 |  |  |  |
| 0420 | 0497 | , 2E2A03 | AT | 27 | 5F | 0567 | 0574 | . \# 25182C12ャ3 | PLEASE | 65 |
| 0423 | 0498 |  |  |  |  | 056C | 0575 | "2stacion | PLEASE | 65 |
| 0423 | 0499 | - OE3C2903 | B.BE | 28 | 5 F | 056C | 0576 | \# 153A03 | R, ARE | 66 |
| 0427 | 0500 | , 0E02000D03 | BEEN | 29 | 5F | 056F | 0577 | \# 2B15292A03 | RIGHT | 67 |
| 042C | 0501 | . 0 OE291D34342B03 | BEFORE | 2A | 5 F | 0574 | 0578 | , \# 2B3C25212A03 | REPEAT | 68 |
| 0433 | 0502 | , \# OF02002A34A3 | BETTER | 2 B | 5F | 057A | 0579 | , \# 2E02001E2903 | READY | 69 |
| 0439 | 0503 | , 0E332A03 | BUT | 2 C | 5 F | 0580 | 0580 | , 2E020012eos | READY | 69 |
| 0430 | 0504 |  |  |  |  | 0580 | 0581 | . \# 1F021923MD2A03 | SECOND | 6A |
| 043D | 0505 | , 1F3C2903 | C, SEE, SEA | 2 D |  | 0587 | 0582 | \# 1F2A152B2A03 | StART | 68 |
| 0441 | 0506 | - \# 190621290C03 | CAME | 2 E |  | 0585 | 0583 | . \# 1F2A15232503 | STOP | 6 C |
| 0447 | 0507 | , \# 192F000003 | CAN | 2 F |  | 0593 | 0584 |  |  |  |
| 044C | 0508 | - 19022B02192A3A03 | CHARACTER | 30 |  | 0593 | 0585 | . 392F010D03 | THAN | 6D |
| 0454 | 0509 | , \#191835371203 | ClOSE | 31 |  | 0598 | 0586 | . \# 392F012A03 | THAT | 6 E |
| 045A | 0510 |  |  |  |  | 059D | 0587 | . \#39092C03 | THE | 6 F |
| 045A | 0511 | \# 1E20220D1E1A3A2B03 | DANGER | 32 |  | 05A1 | 0588 | . \#3808000003 | THEN | 70 |
| 0463 | 0512 | \# 1E2C1C2B2C03 | DEGREE | 33 |  | 05A6 | 0589 | , \# 390b0A1F03 | THIS | 71 |
| 0469 | 0513 | , \# 1E02000F2308291F03 | DEVICE | 34 |  | 05AE | 0590 | - 2A1500210C03 | time | 72 |
| 0472 | 0514 | , \#1E283703 | DO | 35 |  | 0581 | 0591 | . \# 2A2B150A03 | TRY | 73 |
| 0476 | 0515 | , \#1E24183A03 | DOLLAR | 36 |  | 05B6 | 0592 | - |  |  |
| 047B | 0516 | - 1E2F08320003 | DOWN | 37 |  | 05BE | 0593 | . \# 2236373703 | U. YOU | 74 |
| 0481 | 0517 |  |  |  |  | 05BB | 0594 | , \#332503 | UP | 75 |
| 0481 | 0518 | , 0200181F03 | ELSE | 38 |  | 05BE | 0595 |  |  |  |
| 0486 | 0519 | \# 0100001E03 | END | 39 |  | 05BE | 0596 | , \# 2C352B0C0B1403 | WARNING | 76 |
| 048B | 0520 | . ${ }^{\text {2C192D131803 }}$ | EQUAL | 3A |  | 05C5 | 0597 | . \# 2D23322A03 | WHAT | 77 |
| 0491 | 0521 | \# 023A2B03 | ERROR | 38 |  | 05CA | 0598 | , \#2002000003 | WHEN | 78 |
| 0495 | 0522 |  |  |  |  | 05CF | 0599 | . \# 200005002803 | WHERE | 79 |
| 0495 | 0523 | \# 1D13182A03 | FAULT | 30 |  | 05D5 | 0600 | . \# 1836373703 | WHO | 7A |
| 049A | 0524 | \# 1D3A281F2A03 | FIRST | 3 D |  | 05DA | 0601 | . $2 \mathrm{2D150803}$ | WHY | 7B |
| 04AO | 0525 | \# 1D153018353703 | FOLLOW | 3E |  | 05DE | 0602 | - 2D36361E03 | WOULD. WOOD | 7 C |
| 04A7 | 0526 |  |  |  |  | 05E3 | 0603 |  |  |  |
| 04A7 | 0527 | * 1E1A3C2903 | G | 3 F |  | 05E3 | 0604 | , \#29343428.93 | YOUR | 7 D |
| 04AC | 0528 | , 1C052 1290C03 | GAME | 40 |  | 05E8 | 0605 | \# 2200021F03 | YES | 7E |

mand. A list of the commands used in the binary mode is shown in Table IV.

Since the unit powers up in the off-line mode, it must first be turned on by sending it FO. When the unit is on-line, words or phonemes may be entered. For example, to say "How are you," the appropriate word labels may be selected from the word list. Note that the binary word labels are different than the ASCII labels. The sequence to be entered from the binary column is: F0 8C A6 B4 F5 (all hex).

When F5 is received the SpeakEasy will begin talking. When it is finished, it will remain in the on-line state. To go off-line, add the code FF to the string. Phonemes may also be used to form words. For example, the following phonemes will produce the sound "George":

## F0 lE 1A 26 2B 1E 1A 03 F5

Recall that the F0 would only be necessary if the unit had not been previously turned on. No spaces are required between codes-they are included above in the interest of clarity.

Individual phonemes or words may be preceded by a pitch-control command ( F 1 to F 4 ) to change the pitch of the phoneme or word. As many pitch-control commands may be used as desired within a message. Another way the pitch-control commands can be used is to change the pitch of the entire message. This use has the constraint that there can be no pitch-control commands within the message itself. Once the message has been entered (without pitch-control commands), enter F5 (hex) and the message will be repeated. Then enter F1, F5 to repeat the message at pitch level 1. Likewise, F2, F5, F3, F5, F4, and F5 will repeat the message at the respective pitch levels. Words and phonemes may be mixed within a message.

Vocabulary Expansion. As previously mentioned, there are 532 unprogrammed locations in the system's EPROM that can be used for custom vocabulary expansion. Therefore, as new words, phrases, or sentences are developed they can


Fig. 5. The speech synthesizer (IC10) takes the required input data and delivers an output signal to a simple audio signal amplifier.


Fig. 6. Use this circuit for a power supply to drive the Speak-Easy speech board.


Fig. 7. For the stand-alone mode, this keyboard to enter phonemes must be built.

## SPEECH BOARD

be added to the pre-programmed word list and called by a particular word label. (A separate EPROM programmer is required to do this.)

Valid word labels are from 00 to 7E (hex), with the remainder of the ROM for user-defined words. This means that 33 labels, 7 F to 9 F (hex), are available for expansion; that is, up to 33 words or messages may be added.

New entries to the pre-programmed word list are not limited to a single word per label, but can be a word, phrase, sentence, or even a whole paragraph for that label. For example, the sentence, "Good morning how are you" could be entered under a single word label.

TABLE III-BASIC PROGRAM

```
10 PRINT CHR$ (13)
20 REM OUTPUTS CARRIAGE RE- TURN FOR BAUD RATE initialization
30 PRINT "ENTER REQUIRED WORD ADDRESSES, END WITH PERIOD"
40 REM FOR EXAMPLE 4C 6674 WILL OUTPUT 'HOW ARE YOU'
50 INPUT AS
60 REM NEXT LINE OUTPUTS CONTROL-A CHARACTER
70 PRINT CHR (01)
80 PRINT AS
90 REM LINE 80 OUTPUTS WORDS OR PHRASES
100 GOTO 50
```


## TABLE IV-BINARY MODE COMMANDS

| Command <br> (Hex) | Result |
| :---: | :--- |
| OD | Auto baud rate test charac- <br> ter (serial only) |
| F0 | Turns unit on line |
| F1-F4 | Pitch control |
| F5 | String Terminator (similar |
| FF "," in ASCll mode | Turns unit off line |

There are a few limitations to the messages. The total length of all added messages cannot exceed 532 bytes, and messages must contain only hexadecimal phoneme codes (no ASCII codes or word labels). Also, if a pause is needed within a message, the phoneme pause PAI (3E hex) must be used since the short pause PA0 (03 hex) is used to terminate all labeled phrases. Word labels must be consecutive, with no skipping. Similarly, memory locations cannot be skipped between messages or within a message.

Here's an example to illustrate vocabulary expansion. Suppose the phrase "Danger intruder alert" is to be stored in the EPROM vocabulary. Note that all three of these words are in the pre-programmed word list. Consequently, the phoneme codes can be copied directly from the word list as:

Danger. . .1E20220DIE1A3A2B03 intruder . .09000DA2B371E3A03 alert . . . . 0818233 A 2 A 03
If a word is chosen that is not contained in the word list, the phoneme codes for the word must be developed before proceeding. The pause 03 (PA0) at the end of the "Danger" and the "intruder" phoneme code strings should be replaced with 3E (PA1). Remember, this is to be a three-word message under one label. Therefore, 03 cannot be used within the message. The pause 3E (PA1) will produce a slightly longer pause between words. The 03 (PA0) at the end of the "alert" phoneme listing will terminate the message. The phoneme string for the message then becomes:
1E20 220D 1E1A 3A2B 3E09 000D 2A2B 371E 3A3E 0818 233A 2A03.

The space between each four characters is for visual clarity only. The phoneme string must go in the EPROM at the first available EPROM address, as previously discussed. The last entry is "yes" at address location 05E8. The phonemes that comprise "yes" require five bytes of memory, 05E8 to 05EC (hex), so the next available EPROM address is 05ED. The phoneme string for "Danger intruder alert" should be programmed into the EPROM from addresses 05ED through 0604 (hex). Since the last


## ...SPEECH BOARD

label used for a "canned" phrase is 7 E (hex), the label for this message will automatically be 7F (hex). Once the codes are stored in the EPROM, CONTROL A 7F (period) will produce the spoken message.

Stand-Alone Mode. The SpeakEasy can be used as a stand-alone talker with all the features of the binary mode, including phoneme, word, combined word and phoneme messages, message repeat, and pitch control. The only difference between the binary parallel mode and the stand-alone mode is that the phoneme/word data is entered with a small keyboard such as shown in Fig. 7.

The eight spst switches, $S 1-58$, are used to apply phoneme codes to the Speak-Easy's input port. An open switch applies a logic 1 and a closed switch applies a logic 0. Thus, the eight switches are set for
the desired phoneme code, and ENTER switch $(S \varphi)$ is used to strobe the phoneme data into the input port. The enter switch must be debounced to prevent multiple entries of the data. Therefore, a switch debounce circuit is jumped between the ENTER switch and the strobe input of the I/O port.

Once the unit is powered, set switches $51-S 8$ for 11110000 (F0 hex) and press EnTER to bring the unit on-line. Next, set the switches for 00000000 ( 00 hex) to select "zero" from the pre-programmed word list, and press the ENTER switch. Last, set the switches for 11110101 (F5 hex), press ENTER, and the unit will say "zero." It will respond this way every time ENTER is pressed as long as the switches are set for F5. It is important to recognize that the ENTER switch can be any electric switch, mechanical or electronic, that can close momentarily for about 200 ms .

One example of how this repeat feature can be used is for a speaking

## TABLE V—"HELLO, WHO IS IT"

| Basic Switch Sequence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Entry | S8 | S7 | S6 | S5 | S4 | S3 | S2 | S1 | Action |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Bring unit on line (if off-line) |
| 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Binary label for |
| 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Phoneme code for PA1 |
| 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Binary label for "who" |
| 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Binary label for "is" |
| 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | Binary label for "it" |
| 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Binary command to start speech (switches must be left in this position). |

## Changing Pitch Levels

| S8 | S7 | S6 | S5 | S4 | S3 | S2 | S1 | Action |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | on line command |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | select pitch level 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | "hello" |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | select pitch level 2 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | PA1 (pause) |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | "who" |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | select pitch level 3 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | "is" |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | select pitch level 4 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | "it" |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | start command |

doorbell. The ENTER switch could be paralleled with a doorbell switch to initiate a message when the doorbell button is pressed. (The door switch should not be connected to anything else!) The sequence shown in Table $V$ would produce the message "Hello, who is it" when the ENTER switch or alarm contacts are activated.

Set the switches for each code shown in the Table and ENTER it using the Enter key. When the last entry (7) is set and the ENTER key is pressed, the message will be spoken. As long as the switches remain set to F5 (hex)-the start commandthe message will be spoken every time the door switch (or ENTER) is pressed. Although this example uses only pre-programmed words, phoneme codes could also be used to construct the words. In fact, 3 E (PA1) in Table $V$ is actually the phoneme word for a pause.

The pitch can be changed by setting the switches to the desired pitch level, F1-F4 (hex), and pressing the enter key. Then set the switches back to F5 (hex) and press the Enter key. Observe that the message says the same thing but at a different pitch level. Other messages may be entered in a similar manner. The message can also contain individual pitch-control codes, F1-F4 (hex) for effects. For example, the second sequence shown in Table V would produce a different pitch level for each word. However, the pitch of the entire message cannot be changed as before because the message itself contains pitchcontrol characters. A message can be up to 1023 characters in length including phoneme codes, word labels, and pitch-control characters.

As you can see, speech synthesis has become a practical system at moderate cost, whether or not you own a computer. You can build the programmable electronic talker described here on perforated board using point-to-point wiring or on a double-sided printed circuit board. Patterns for the latter are not included here because of their complexity. However, they can be obtained free of charge on request, with a self-addressed stamped envelope, from the source given in the Parts List.


Over thirty years of down-to-earth experience as a precision parts manufacturer has enabled Star to produce the Gemini series of dot matrix printers-a stellar combination of printer quality, flexibility, and reliabih ity. And for a list price of nearly 25\% less than the best selling competitor.

The Gemini 10 has a $10^{\prime \prime}$ carriage and the Gemini 15 a $151 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ carriage. Plus, the Gemini 15 has the added capability of a bottom paper feed. In both models, Gemini quality means a print speed of 100 cps , highresolution bit image and block graphics, and extra fast forms feed.

Gemini's flexibility is embodied in its diverse specialized printing capabilities such as super/ sub script, underlining, backspacing, double strike mode and emphasized print mode. Another extraordinary standard
feature is a $4 k$ buffer (with an additional $4 k$ on the serial board). That's twice the memory of leading, comparable printers. And Gemini is compatible with most software packages that support the leading printers. Gemini reliability is more than just a promise. It's as concrete as a 180 day warranty ( 90 days for ribbon anc print head), a mean time between failure rate of 5 million lines, a print head life of more than 1 million characters, and a 100\% duty cycle that allows the Geminito print cantinuously. Plus, prompt, nationwide service is readily available.

So if you're looking for an incredibly high-quality, low-cost printer thal's out of this world, look to the manufacturer with its feet on the ground-Star and the Gemini 10, Gemini 15 dot matrix printers.

# FLICK ${ }^{\text {The }} \mathrm{R} \mathrm{BOX}$ <br> Produce candle-like effects with ordinary incandescent bulbs <br> By William Russo 

HOW would you like an electric light that simulates the warm, old-fashioned glow of an oil lamp? The Flicker Box can create this effect and more. Its adjustable flicker intensity can produce both the wild gyrations of a ghostly Halloween light and the friendly dancing flame of a single candle. What's more, for those times when you prefer a steady light, the flick of a switch makes it a full-range light dimmer. You can build the Flicker Box for about $\$ 25$.

How It Works. In the schematic shown in Figs. 1 and 2, a flicker generator circuit controls a thyristor-type light dimmer. Transformer $T 1$ and components Cl, D1, $D 2, D 3, F 1$, and $R 1$ provide unregulated 9 V dc and regulated 6.2 V dc. The four op amps of the LM324 $I C I$ are configured as nearly identical square-wave generators, the only difference being in the values of feedback resistors $R 2, R 7, R 12$, and $R 17$. These different values result in four different square-wave frequencies, chosen to best simulate an open flame.
Resistors R6, R11, R16, and R21 add the square waves to produce a pseudorandom flicker voltage. This flicker voltage is applied to incandescent bulb $I 1$ through driver transistor Q1 and calibration potentiometer $R 23$. The light from the lamp is optically coupled to photo-
cell PC1. Bias resistor R22 keeps the lamp voltage above the minimum to which the lamp filament will respond, thus increasing the useful dynamic range of the circuit.

The photocell, with its resistance modulated by the flicker voltage, is connected in parallel with the potentiometer of a conventional fullwave $117-\mathrm{V}$ ac dimmer. The dimmer pot provides control of the steady background light level, while the photocell adds the flicker effect. Switch $S 1$ turns off the flicker generator and opens the photocell circuit when the flicker is not desired. The dimmer switch serves as the master switch that can be used to turn off both dimmer and flicker generator.

Construction. Figure 3 shows the pc foil pattern for the Flicker Box and Fig. 4 shows the parts placement on the pc board. Other construction methods can be used since circuit layout is not critical. The optocoupler consisting of $I 1$ and $P C l$ can be constructed by mating an incandescent bulb to the face of a photocell using clear glue. (It can also be purchased as a single unit.) After the glue dries, wrap the assembly with black electrical tape to seal out ambient light.

The dimmer is the usual type that replaces a wall switch. To modify it for use here, first remove the plastic case that is held to the metal front panel by two fasteners in diagonally opposite corners. Remove these

Fig. 1. Components shown in this part of schematic are mounted off the board.


## Deciding Which Computer to Buy

Of the 1.9 million people who bought small computers last year, over 20,000 of them bought the wrong compuser for their needs. And no wonder. New products are introduced into the market at a breathtaking pace. The language question. The terminology problem -RAMs, ROMs bits, bytes, bauds, protocols and processors. What's impcrtant? What's standard and what's optional? Even the dealers are confused.

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The following steps will help you with your computer shopping -whether you're buying your first computer. or updating the one you have. COMPUTER GUIDE 1983 can help you make the right decision

1. What is the computer to be used for?

You may want to use it for entertainment, financial pla nning. learning, how to speak a foreign language, office wark, drawing and many other tasks a computer does well. The possible uses of a camputer are as varied as human act vities.

## 2. Which program will do the best job?

There are thousands of application programs on the market to consider. It is the program that gives you the poiver to contral the octians of the computer. You must choose the right application pragram.

The first sectian of COMPUTER GUIDE 1983 surveys each of the application programs available with computers today. Similar programs are grouped together and campared -one against another. COMPUTER GUIDE 1983 cantains over 2,000 application programs, grouped in over 100 catejories -including programs far accounting, management, professional uses, word processing, graphics, research. games, learning and special applications. Pragrams are described using comparison charts listing for each application program: the program name, computer(s) and system configuration(s) required, the documen:ation available and the price
COMPUTER GUIDE 1983 provides you with a quids and efficient way of deciding which application program and which computer and options far that computer can do the right job for you.

## 3. The language?

You cannot get a computer ta do anything useful unless you know how to talk to it. This is no easy task. But, COMPUTER GUIDE 1983 can help.
The second section of COMPUTER GUIDE 1983 guides you in selecting the right language. Different dialects of lancuages are grouped in their generic category. The BASIC lancuage. for example, is a generic name and has many dialects -including Microsoft Basic, Atari Basic, Basic Plus and Basic-80.

Each of these languages have their own machine requirements. COMPUTER GJIDE 1983 provides the name, machine and machire requirements, documentation and price of over 500 dialects, fo over 50 languages. COMPUTER GUIDE 1983 helps your solve the language problem.
4. Whet about the $r$ achine?

Depencing on your nieeds, there will protably be several computers still in the runnine. Now the decision is based on the guts of the machines (hardware). COMPUTER GUIDE 1983 compares machine characteristics in an easy to follow format. You don't have to b $\in$ an electrical engineer to make an intel igent decision.
The solution is to work top down and nor to go any further down thian is needed. Your uses for the computer determines which machine characteris ics are important. COMPUTER GUIDE 1983 divides the nachine into five areas the keyboa-d, video disp ay, printer, other peripherals and I/O. processior and memory and tirect access storage. These five areas correspond to your basic machine needs. For example, an accciuntant needs a kepboard with a numeric keypad; word p-ocessing requires a printer; games utilize a video display; a mathematician wants a very fast machine; lots of memarr is best when using ne LISP language; and so on, as the hardware combines with the applicatian program to develop a complete :ompurer system.

COMPUTER GUIDE 1083 covtains machine descriptions for over 250 computer systems, produced by over 150 manufacturers. Informatior is displayed in spreadsheets -allowing yau to get the irformation you need. You don't have to bother with extrareous details and cumbersome text. COMPUTER GUIDE 1983 can accommodate millions of people in making the right decision, as varied as those decisions will be.

## 5. Where ta buy the chosen computer system.

COMPUTER GUIDE - 983 lists hundreds of vendors, by geagraphical location. and כy the products they sell. It also provides additional consumer information. The first ship date, the ship rate, the number installed ta date. prices and what that includes, purchasing terms and warranties. COMPUTER GUIDE 1983 contairis the names, addresses and phone numbers of hundreds of manufacturers, dealers and stores throughout the Unitey States.

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## .. FLICKER BOX

fasteners (drill out rivets, pry out pins, or unscrew, as necessary) and the plastic case should come off. You'll see a pot with a switch on it, a thyristor using the front panel as a heatsink, and a few other small components. One of the two black wires emanating from the dimmer is connected to a terminal on the switch. This one is labeled A in the schematic; the other is labeled B.
The pot is usually wired, rheostat fashion, with the center lug shorted to one of the end lugs, or with one of the end lugs left disconnected. Don't use the shorted or open-end lug, and do not disturb the lug to which wire $B$ is attached. A length of insulated hookup wire should be soldered to the remaining lug, being careful not to damage or disconnect any dimmer components already soldered to it. The new wire goes to $S 1$ as wire C in the schematic. Wire D is connected to the dimmerswitch terminal not occupied by wire A.

The line cord and outlet for the controlled lamp come from a $9^{\prime}$ extension cord cut $3^{\prime}$ from the receptacle end. The 6 ' piece is used as the line cord and the $3^{\prime}$ section is wired for the load as shown in the schematic. Fuse $F 2$ is optional (it protects the dimmer) and should be rated at the maximum dimmer current as listed on the dimmer. A typical $600-\mathrm{W}$ dimmer requires a 5 A fuse.
The prototype unit was built into a $7.5^{\prime \prime} \times 4.3^{\prime \prime} \times 2.2^{\prime \prime}$ plastic case. A plastic case is used rather than a metal one to minimize the chance of shock. It should be big enough to provide adequate clearances. Drill a $3 / 8 "$ access hole in the box for $R 23$ adjustment, and mount the assembled board so that the R23 control is accessible through this hole. You can fasten the dimmer switch to the top of the case, using the two holes provided for securing the dimmer to a wall switch box. All of the components of the prototype unit, except $S l$, were glued to the top of the box with epoxy cement. This allows easy access to the circuitry while avoiding unsightly holes in the cover.

The line and load cords exit the box through notches filed in one end at the top. Doublecheck all wiring and close up the box before applying power. Remember that 117 V ac is present on the circuit board pc terminals as well as in the wiring inside the box.

Calibration and Use. Plug a 40-to-100-W lamp into the load receptacle. Now plug the Flicker Box line cord into an outlet and turn on the dimmer. With $S 1$ set to dim only, check the dimmer control for proper dimming operation. (Make sure the load lamp is turned on!) If


Fig. 2. Four square waves of different frequencies are generated in the four op amps and combined to produce the pseudo-random flicker voltage.

R1-470 ohms, $1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$
R2-4.7 kilohms
R3,R4,R8,R9,R13,R14,R18,R19-100 kilohms
R5,R10,R15,R20-10 kilohms
R6,R11,R16,R21-3.9 kilohms
R7-39 kilohms
R12-8.2 kilohms
R17-68 kilohms
R22- 1.8 kilohms
R23-50-kilohm, linear-taper, trimmer potentiometer
S1—Dpst switch rated for dimmer current rating or higher
T1-Stepdown transformer, 115 V ac to 12.6 V ac center-tapped, 300 mA min.

Misc.-Dimmer (see text), case, line cord, load receptacle (see text), pc board, mounting hardware, fuse holders, hookup wire, IC socket (optional), pc board standoffs, solder, etc.
C1-470- $\mu \mathrm{F}, 16-\mathrm{V}$ electrolytic (axial leads)
C2,C3,C4,C5-5- $\mu \mathrm{F}, 35-\mathrm{V}$ radial-lead electrolytic
D1,D2-1N4001 rectifier
D3-6.2-V, 1-W zener diode
F1-0.5-A regular-blow fuse
F2-See text
11-12-V, 25-mA incandescent lamp (Radio Shack 272-1141 or equivalent. See Note 1)
IC1-LM324 quad operational amplifier
PC1—Photocell (Radio Shack 276-116 or equivalent. See Note 1)
Q1-2N3904 npn transistor
The following are $1 / 4-\mathrm{W}, 5 \%$ carbon resis. tors unless otherwise noted:

Note 1: Suitable optocouplers to replace 11 and PC1 are Sigma 301T1$12 B 1$ and VacTec VTL3A26.
Note 2: The following are available from JRJ Engineering, 2271 Mecklenburg Rd., Ithaca, NY 14850: etched and drilled printed circuit board at $\$ 6.50$; optocoupler at $\$ 4.50$; both pc board and optocoupler at \$10.00. All prices postpaid in USA. New York state residents add local sales tax.

## FLICKER BOX



Fig. 3. Use this foil pattern for the printed circuit board.

Fig. 4. Layout of components on the printed circuit board.
operation is satisfactory, turn the dimmer knob all the way counterclockwise so that the lamp is dark but the switch remains on. Now switch $S 1$ to Flicker. If the lamp does not flicker, adjust $R 23$, using a screwdriver through the hole in the case. Turn $R 23$ until the lamp intensity varies from full brightness to darkness. Then increase the flicker level a little until the minimum lamp brightness reaches a very low intensity, but the lamp never entirely goes out. The Flicker Box is now adjusted for best operation.

To operate the Flicker Box, first plug in your lamp (do not exceed the dimmer rating). Then, with the dimmer on and $S 1$ in Flicker, adjust the dimmer pot for the desired appearance. The higher background level produced when the dimmer knob is turned up (clockwise) will give you less flicker. In general, larger lamps should 'use more flicker and smaller lamps less. For a grotesque spooky effect, the dimmer level can be set very low.

Here are a few suggestions for using the Flicker Box. For low-wattage candelabra lamps, use minimum flicker. Start with the dimmer fully on and back off until the flicker is just noticeable. For electric fireplace logs, more flicker is needed. To further increase realism, use

two or three Flicker Boxes connected to separate colored lamps hidden in the synthetic logs. This produces a "dancing flame" effect. To add flicker to Christmas-tree lights use a Flicker Box for each string of lights and intermingle lights from different sets to create a random display.
For a jack-o'lantern or other Halloween prop, a high flicker level will give the spookiest results. For an even scarier effect, try adjusting $R 23$ for darkness between flickers. Play with the dark/light ratio until you're satisfied with the results. In any application you can control the overall light intensity by your choice of lamp wattage.

Finally, to change from a flicker back to a steady glow, just flip $S 1$ to DIM and dial the desired brightness. Your lamp may look the way it used to but it will never be the same again.


KRAKIT $^{\text {'" }}$ is an adventure and a treasure hunt for the ZX81 and TS1000 computers. The bank account and prize money actually exist. Be the first to crack the puzzle and the prize is yours. Only one prize will be awarded.

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Where it all began. Where the torch was first tit. Where muscles and sinews strain. Where our heros win acclaim. Where the symbols hold the key.

KRAKIT $^{\text {M }}$ consists of 12 clues on a ready to-run ZX81 or TS1000 cassette tape (16k RAM). The answer to each clue is the name of a country, a city or town, and a number. If you are the first qualified entant to solve all 12 clues and declared the winner, you receive two tickets to the city of the secret KRAKIT ${ }^{\text {'4 }}$ vault location. When you arrive at that location, a check for a minimum amount of $\$ 20,000.00$ (U.S.) will be presented to you. The amount of the prize money is augmented weekly.

## TS1000-2X81

## RULES

1. The first qualified entrant to be confirmed by the judges to have completed all the clues correctly is the winner.
2. There will be one winner only.
3. No persons connected to International Publishing \& Software inc. or their families are eligible to enter KRAKIT'"
4. This offer is not valid where prohibited by law.
5. Due to the confidential nature of KRAKIT ${ }^{\text {'w }}$ we regret we are unable to enter into any individual correspondence. All the required information, including how to claim the prize. is on the computer tape.
6. The winner will be required to sign an affidavit of complance with these rules.



## A look at the many programs available for driving computer printers to produce a variety of statistical presentations

By Stan Veit, Technical Editor

THE graphic presentation of statistics is among the most effective ways to show such information, especially if the statistics represent complicated business or scientific material. Since so much of statistical analysis nowadays results from computer programs, it's natural to use a computer to generate them in the form of graphs and charts. Equipment requirements to accomplish this are simple enough: a computer, an output device, and a plotting software package such as those to be described here.

Some type of program is obviously necessary to drive an output device to desired X-Y plotting points and to cause it to print points at those locations. This may be done with a BASIC, Pascal, or other high-level language, or even with an assembly language program. Most personal computers with memorymapped video displays-Apple, Atari, Commodore, T.I. 99/4, TRS-80, and IBM-PC-have provisions in their operating systems to control placement of graphic symbols on the screen. Other computers, such as the North Star Advantage, use an extended form of CP/M that incorporates special graphic provisions.

Once the graphic image is completed on the screen, it can be sent to a printer through use of a screen graphics printing program. In the past, such plotting has been done with ordinary character printers.

Here, the printer placed plot points on the paper, but the user had to fill in the connecting lines. With the development of point-graphic printers, it's possible to print complete graphs, bar charts, and pie charts.

Pen plotters are commonly used as graphics output devices. This type of machine has a pen or other marker that is moved to an $\mathrm{X}-\mathrm{Y}$ point under control of the computer. The marking device is moved by a solenoid so that it either marks a point or draws a line. When the complete table of $\mathrm{X}-\mathrm{Y}$ points is plotted, the graph, bar chart, or pie chart is complete. The plotter can also print labels for the X or Y axis and for the titles. The more sophisticated plotters have an ability to change colored pens during the plotting operation, resulting in a multi-colored image.

Plotting Software. To accomplish these complicated operations demands complex programming that is likely beyond the ability of the user who needs the charts. The software publishing industry has responded to this by providing "user friendly" software to allow one to plot graphics from electronic spreadsheets, financial modeling programs, or other statistical programs. These plotting programs supply the $\mathrm{X}-\mathrm{Y}$ coordinates and the labels from a file obtained from an electronic spreadsheet or data base. They also can plot information sup-
plied directly from the keyboard. In this case, the user answers groups of questions resulting in the formation of a table of plot points and identification labels.

For someone who is considering the purchase of a computer and has an especially strong requirement for business or scientific plotting, it is suggested that the machine and software be selected from among the memory-mapped types on the market. Computers using memorymapped video are ideally suited for composing and displaying statistical graphics because their screen image represents a part of the computer's memory. Thus, what you see is what you get. Changing the contents of any location on the screen is therefore tantamount to changing the contents of the memory cell it represents. Combining this attribute with the color capability offered by many memory-mapped video computers makes for a very effective graphics tool.

The plotting-software packages to be discussed here are, with one exception, designed to run on computers with memory-mapped video, which includes the Apple II and III, the IBM-PC, the Atari 800, and TRS-80, among others. We'll lead off with the exception, which is designed to perform on terminal-operated CP/M systems.

Graftalk. This is an interactive "language" by Redding Group, Inc.
(distributed by Lifeboat Associates, 1651 Third Ave., New York, NY 10028) for statistical plotting that operates under CP/M. It therefore extends the capability of graphic plotting to a wide population of computers. To use Graftalk the microcomputer must be using either CP/M level 2, MP/M, or a compatible operating system such as SB80. The system must include a video terminal and a graphics printer or plotter. The plotting data is kept in data files that can be entered from the keyboard or derived from other programs such as Supercalc. Graftalk includes a powerful editor which the user can enter to compose plotting command files that can be saved on a disk and then run to plot graphs or charts. This is particularly important when the same set of graphs or charts is used with reports prepared each month or quarter.

With Graftalk, the user enters the editor and composes a file of tabular data from the keyboard or specifies a data file of tabular data previously set up. The user then specifies the output device which will produce the graph or chart. The CRT screen, the printer, or the plotter are the permitted output devices for this program.

Once the output device has been specified, the user can create a command file that describes parameters for the graph or chart. Normal X-Y axis line graphs can be plotted with one or more sets of data presented on the same graph. If the output device is equipped to operate in color, a full set of color selection commands are available for drawing the plot on a color screen, or selecting color pens for multi-color hard copy. The user can also select to plot a bar chart or a pie chart from similar input data. Graftalk permits the user to compose headings, axis labels, and floating labels anywhere in the drawing area. Where no color is available to differentiate between pie sections or bars, the user can select shadings or cross-hatch lines. Other commands permit the user to change the scale of the plot so it can fit into various documents.

The Redding Group has provided
every capability that a statistical plotter requires to produce graphs and charts from CP/M-based data. The same company provides a noninteractive graph package, called Graflib, which consists of subroutines that are called from your own programs. With Graflib, functions of the routines are carried out only when you run your own programs into which they are incorporated.

Though Graftalk provides people who have terminal-operated systems with the same graphic capability that memory-mapped systems have long enjoyed, computers using memory-mapped video are still superior for any type of video graphics.

The following plotting software packages are for memory-mapped video computers. Though not inclusive, they represent the major ones for machines that readers are likely to use.

Superplot (Visigraph). This package has been in development for almost two years by the author, Ed Bryman. Written for the Apple III and IBM-PC computers, it has been considered to be the ultimate plotting package by those who have had the chance to test it. The reason that there are two names for this software is that Visicorp has acquired the rights to the package. It will sell it in an IBM-PC version as well as the Apple III version. We'll refer to it as Visigraph from here on.

Visigraph can take its input from either Visicalc or from the keyboard. The program shows a preview of the graph as the data is entered. The graph is then scaled according to the format selected by the operator. If the scale of the graph is not what is wanted, it can be changed under program command and the graph will be rescaled automatically to one of six selected formats. The user can then add labels to the axis or to any "floating" point in the graph area. In addition, different colors can be selected to represent various plots or labels. The entire file with all characteristics can then be saved for later printing or reproduction by a pen-plotter. Another feature of Visigraph is its ability to change from the common graph to a bar chart or pie
chart using the same set of data. This is done at the command of the user in a completely interactive mode. The scale of the plot can also be changed at the same time that the graph is changed to another representational form.

There is another feature that exists in the development version of Superplot that may be deleted in the initial release of Visigraph. This is the formula mode of operation. In this mode, the user selects one of the plottable formulas and inserts the constants. The program can then plot the formula with the graph changing as the values are changed.

In all modes Visigraph is one of the new generation of "user friendly" software that will bring the advantages of programming to those who simply master operation of the machine.

Plotting with the IBM-PC. The advanced BASIC language used in the IBM-PC (BASICA) has many features that make defining plotting software much simpler than with other versions of BASIC. The CIRCLE command can be used for plotting points and to make pie charts. The color graphics capability enhances the graphs and statistical charts made possible with this computer. Several plotting programs for the IBM-PC are in the public domain and others have been published in various publications.

The IBM-PC Business and Technical Graphics Generator from Brady Software (Bowie, MD 20715) at $\$ 200$ is a typical interactive software system for producing statistical graphics on the IBM-PC. It allows the user to create line graphs, bar charts, and pie charts as color or monochrome displays. Moreover, it utilizes the computer's programmable function keys to provide singlestroke commands for running the programs.
The Plotrax from Omicron Software Div. of Engineering-Science (57 Executive Park, South N.E., Atlanta, GA 30329) is a $\$ 97$ machinelanguage program that provides screen plotting of line graphs and bar charts, and includes statistical analysis of mean, standard deviation, linear, and polynomial regression. It also includes matrix
functions and solution of simultaneous equations in N unknowns. In addition to all this, it has a program to dump the screen to the Epson printer supplied with an IBM-PC system. For those who have other plotting software, Omnicron has its Transplot program for only $\$ 27$. This program dumps the graphic image on the screen to an Epson printer equipped with Graftrax. The Omicron software even includes user-modifiable source code. These packages are a boon for the IBM-PC.

The foregoing are only a small portion of the programs that are either on the market or are soon to appear for the IBM-PC. In addition, graphic programs are included in several complete systems. For example, the Context MBA system includes a complete Business Graphic module that creates line, scatter, bar, or pie graphs from the spreadsheet data. Because of the unusual design of the Context MBA system, the graphs change automatically as the spreadsheet is updated.

Plotting for TRS-80 Computers. All of the TRS-80 computers have memory-mapped video and they are well equipped for plotting graphics. Radio Shack has provided Statistical Analysis and plotting software for the Models II, III, and 16 computers. In addition, it has both printers and pen plotters for use with its computers. Of particular interest are its new $\$ 250$ four-color printer, a $\$ 240$ smaller model that attaches to the TRS-80 Hand-Held Computer PC-2, and a $\$ 995$ plotter/printer.

The new Graphics Option for $\$ 499$ turns the Model II or 16 into a high-resolution graphics computer, which includes a special graphics BASIC with the option package. This version of BASIC incorporates commands to draw circles, arcs, or ellipses with one command. It can also draw the lines between plotting points with the line command, paint an area with a specified pattern or shading, and change the viewpoint of the image on the screen by using the view and viewport
commands. The graphics option provides a resolution of 640 by 240 , giving 153,600 picture elements.

At the other end of the spectrum is the Radio Shack TRS-80 PC-2 handheld with the printer-plotter/cassette interface. This combination comes with a powerful Extended BASIC that includes plotting commands that provide a simple method of producing complex graphs and charts in four colors (256 by $4096 \mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{Z}$-axis graphics). Though memory limitations preclude the development of interactive plotting programs for the hand-held computers, provisions in the Extended BASIC make them unnecessary.

In the middle, for Model IIIs, is a new Business Graphics Analysis package for pie, bar line, or scatter charts, with data manipulation and text editing, all for $\$ 175$.

In addition to the software provided by Radio Shack there is a huge library of TRS-80 software available from third-party vendors. Space precludes a complete listing here, but the TRS-80 Applications Software Sourcebook sold by Radio Shack stores and Computer Centers lists most of it. It should be noted that, in addition to the software available under the TRSDOS operating system, CP/M software is also available for TRS-80 computers using that DOS.

Plotting Software for Apple II. The Apple II was the most popular early computer with color graphic capabilities. As a result, the quantity of plotting software for this machine exceeds all other systems. The powerful graphic functions in Apple DOS make graphic and plotting very easy to do with the Apple II, and the application software is very simple. Here are major plotting software packages for this machine.

As can be seen from its name, VisiTrend/Plot is one of the family of programs that work in conjunction with the popular VisiCalc electronic spreadsheet. The plotting program requires an Apple II with 48 K and at least one disk drive (two are recommended). As with VisiCalc, the more RAM memory available, the more effective the system becomes. It supports the Apple

Silentype Printer and also the Epson MX-80/100 with Graftax printers, the Trendcomm 200, Centronics 739, NEC Spinwriter 5510, and the IDS $440,445,460 / 460 \mathrm{G}$, 550/550G with Dotplot option. It will also support the new IDS Prism in the future. The plotting section of this program uses data derived from VisiCalc or directly for the keyboard. It automatically plots line graphs, area graphs, bar charts, pie charts, high/low charts, and X-Y plots. The system automatically scales its graphs from the data without complex instructions. Graphs can be overlayed for more than one data series. In fact up to 16 data series with a total of 645 data points can be held in memory. A single chart can contain 150 data points. Bar graphs can be split for side-byside comparisons and a window command permits two graphs to be displayed at the same time.

The statistical section of the package performs linear multiple regression with up to five independent variables. It projects the data into the future and forecasts trends, using cumulative totals, lead, lag, and percent change. It also does curve smoothing and moving averages.

The VisiPlot plotting software package is also available without the VisiTrend capability. Both packages can also work with any data files prepared in the Data Interchange Format (DIF).

The Superplotter by Dickens Data Systems (478 Eagle Drive, Tucker, GA 30084) is a $\$ 70$ package for the Apple II requiring at least 48K RAM and one disk drive. The Superplotter package is designed to serve the needs of the business and scientific community for an inexpensive all-inclusive plotting package. It generates all of the standard type of graphs: line, pie, bar, and point. It also plots mathematical functions and fits polynominal curves and graphic shapes input from the Apple keyboard. It includes a complete data file editor and comes with a tutorial for instruction in how to use the program. Menu driven, it's simple to learn and use.

Other packages for the Apple II computer are available to the user.


The Hewlett-Packard pen plotter can be connected to a variety of computers to produce business and technical graphics on film or paper.

They all do more or less the same thing, with each having some unusual feature as a reason for existing. Apple Plot from Special Delivery Software, Apple Computer Co., is sold by Apple dealers for $\$ 70$. Ultra Plot from AvantGarde Creations (PO Box 30160, Eugene, OR 97403) sells for $\$ 70$. Graf-fit is $\$ 28$ from Micro-Ware Dist. (PO Box 113, Pompton Plains, NJ) and Scientific Plotter costs $\$ 25$ from Interactive Microware, State College, PA 18801. All of the above will do satisfactory statistical plotting.

Apple III Business Graphics. This package has been written by Business and Professional Software, Inc. (PO Box 11, Kendall Square Branch, Cambridge, MA 02142). It is distributed by Apple Computer as part of its Special Delivery Software program.

Apple III Business'Graphics is a general graphics program that can take data entered by the user, store it, and create black-and-white or color statistical graphics from that data. In use, the operator enters simple commands and the coordinates of each plottable point for the horizontal axis and the vertical axis. On a color monitor, Apple III Business Graphics program displays plots in 16 colors. It provides eight distinct plot marks that can be used to differentiate multiple sets of points for plotting different graphs. The programs can draw line graphs with either solid lines or dotted lines. It can fill in the space beneath the lines to provide area plots. The program can also draw vertical or horizontal bar graphs in either single bar, side-by-side bars, or vertical stacked bars. The package can handle as many as four bars for each label and it can also overlay combinations of line, bar, and area plots to create complex graphic images. Detailed information can be displayed and points of importance can be highlighted. Apple III Business Graphics can also draw multicolored pie charts.

In any of the plot modes the user can specify the horizontal and vertical ranges to be used on any of the
graphs or the software will automatically calculate the ranges from the data entered.

The data used by Apple III Business Graphics can be continuous or discrete as long as it is entered in the correct format, which is the value for the horizontal (X-axis) and then the value for the vertical ( Y -axis), with a space between. These values can be either numbers or labels (alphanumeric). Data can also be supplied from VisiCalc or any other program that uses the Data Interchange Format (DIF). Once the data is entered it can be stored on the disk and modified or manipulated in many ways. For example, a set of data points can be divided by a constant or a new set of points can be generated in which each point is the sum of the preceding set of points (or the difference between them).

Apple Business Graphics can also perform statistical analysis on the data entered, such as calculating the mean, minimum, maximum, or standard deviation, variance, and sum. It can also fit any set of data points to any of five curve functions (a constant, a straight line, a logarithm, a parabola, or a sine function) and report automatically the error that the fitted curve represents. This is of great value in business forecasting because it enables the user to extend the plots past the most current data entered and to fit additional points representing the future plots. Apple III Business Graphics can also project trends into the future on the basis of exponential smoothing, or moving averages.

The software package can use either the Apple Silentype Printer as an output device, a Hewlett Packard 7225A/B plotter, or a Houston Instruments Hiplot plotter. It can also use a Qume Sprint 5/45, 5/55 daisy-wheel printer.

## The North Star Advantage

 Graphics CP/M. The North Star Advantage computer has a memo-ry-mapped video screen and it is specially designed to produce graphic images. To this end, the Advantage is supplied with an extended version of the CP/M operating system called Graphics CP/M. Thisversion contains a Graphics Subsystem that inlcudes two sets of functions, geometric routines, and graphic support routines. The four geometric routines are called Polygon, Rectangle, Ellipse, and Special Line. They enable the user to draw points, lines, or special shapes. Additional commands provide for graphic support routines such as scrolling and screen clear. There are also provisions to produce patterns and shades of grey. North Star Advantage $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ is not a specific plotting program, but it enables the programmer to incorporate plotting routines into a program. The Graftalk package can run on the North Star Advantage, but it works just as it would on any other CP/Mbased system and does not interface with the special features of Graphic CP/M. The North Star Computer Co. is reported to be working on special graphics software that will use the special features in an interactive way.

Plotting with Hewlett-Packard Computers. The HP-80 series of computers is equipped to make use of the extensive line of pen-plotters manufactured by Hewlett-Packard. The HP BASIC used with these computers has built-in commands to make the generation of statistical plots very simple and to output them through the HP-IB (IEEE488) bus to the plotter or printer. Plots can be derived from VisiCalc or generated from HP BASIC programs. In addition, HP-86 and HP87 computers equipped to run CP/M can use Graftalk and other CP/M based plotting packages. The new HP-75 handheld computer also has graphing capabilities and can output to its own mini printer or be connected to a larger HP computer and from there to a plotter.

Plotting with Other Handhelds and Sinclair/Timex Computers. The Sharp- 1500 handheld computer is identical to the Radio Shack Model PC-2 previously described, and it also has the Extended BASIC with plotting functions. The manual supplied with this computer contains extensive instructions in plotting with this machine. In addition, an Applications Manual is supplied

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# THE ATARI 800 HOME COMPUTER. <br> We put more in it for you. 

# audio volume booster OVERCOMES OUTSIDE NOISE 

## Increases audio level when external noise is too high

By William Stamile

IF YOU live near a busy airport, highway, or railroad, you are very familiar with the problem of interrupted radio, TV, and audio system listening because external noise frequently overcomes the level of the program you want to hear.

The automatic audio augmenter described in this article constantly monitors external noise, and if that noise rises above a preset level, the augmenter raises the volume of the audio system to which it is connected. When the interfering noise subsides below a preset threshold, the augmenter returns the audio volume to normal.

Circuit Operation. As shown in Fig. 1, the external noise is picked
up by a speaker mounted at a window or other location external to the listening area. The speaker is transformer-coupled to SENSITIVITY control $R 1$ for application to audio amplifier IC1. The amplified noise signal is coupled via $C 2$ and step-up transformer $T 2$ to a voltage doubler consisting of C3, C4, D1, and $D 2$ that converts the audio signal into a dc voltage. This voltage is stored in C5, which is constantly being discharged by $R 2, R 4$, and $R 3$. delay control $R 3$ allows the discharge time to be adjusted. (The stored dc voltage can be measured at test point TP1.)

The dc voltage across $C 5$ is applied to the threshold and trigger (pins 6 and 2 respectively) of timer
$I C 2$. As a monostable, $I C 2$ is triggered by bringing the trigger input below a lower threshold (about 2 V). This makes pin 3 go high. When the trigger level rises above the upper TTL threshold, pin 3 goes low and remains low until the trigger level again drops below the $2-\mathrm{V}$ threshold.

When pin 3 on IC2 is high, transistor Q1 conducts and closes the contacts of relay $K 1$. This action applies a dc voltage, via $R 7$, to the center connector of phone jack $J 1$, whose outer shell is ground. When pin 3 goes low, Q1 cuts off, $K 1$ is released, and the voltage is removed from J1.

A second part of the deviceconsisting of $L E D 2$, photo-sensitive


PARTS LIST

C1-0.04- $\mu \mathrm{F}$ capacitor
C2, C6- $500-\mu \mathrm{F}$ electrolytic
C3-0.22- $\mu \mathrm{F}$ capacitor
C4-0.2- $\mu \mathrm{F}$ capacitor
C5-1- $\mu \mathrm{F}$ tantalum capacitor
C7-220- $\mu \mathrm{F}$ electrolytic D1,D2,D3-1N4148 diode IC1-LM380 audio amplifier IC2-555 timer IC3-7815 15-V regulator IC4-7805 5-V regulator J1,J2—Phono jack

K1-5-V relay (Radio Shack 275-216 or similar)
LED1,LED2—Red light-emitting diode
P1,P2-Phono plug
PC1—Photoresistor, 5 megohms dark/100 ohms light (Radio Shack 276-116 or similar)
Q1-2N2222 transistor
R1-5000-ohm audio-taper potentiometer
R2-2.2-megohm resistor
R3-1-megohm trimmer potentiometer
R4-4.3-megohm resistor

R5-10,000-ohm resistor
R6-100-ohm resistor
R7-330-ohm resistor
R8-10-megohm potentiometer
RECT1-Bridge rectifier, $50 \mathrm{~V}, 1 \mathrm{~A}$
SPKR-8-ohm speaker
T1,T2-Audio transformer, 1000 ohms CT/8 ohms (Radio Shack 273-1380 or similar)
T3-Transformer, $24 \mathrm{~V}, 10 \mathrm{VA}$
Misc.-Suitable enclosure (2), phono shielded cable, electrician's tape, mounting hardware, etc.
resistor $P C 1$, and level-set potentiometer $R 8$-is cable-connected via P1 to $J 1$. This part of the audio augmenter circuit is arranged so that when the LED is powered, its emitted light falls on the sensitive surface of PC1. When PC1 is illuminated, its resistance decreases, and when it is in the dark, its resistance increases. This resistor, in series with $R 8$, is connected across $J 2$.

As shown in Fig. 2, a shielded cable is connected to $J 2$, via $P 2$, to the system volume control. The illustration shows how connections should be made to two of the most common types of volume-control circuits. Experiment with shield-ed/center-conductor wiring polarity to minimize hum pickup.

Thus, when no external noise is detected, LED2 glows and a low-resistance shunt consisting of PC1 and $R 8$ is connected across the system volume control. This causes the system volume level to assume a relatively low level that is set by the system control and the adjustment of $R 8$.

But when an external noise is detected, K1 opens to remove power from LED2. When this LED extinguishes, PC1 reverts to its very high resistance state, thus removing the effect of the $P C 1-R 8$ shunt from the system volume control. As a result, the system volume increases.

When the external noise ceases,

the audio volume remains high until the dc voltage across $C 5$ is discharged. (This time period is determined by the setting of $R 3$.) Once $C 5$ has discharged, IC2's pin 3 goes high, causing $L E D 2$ to glow and place the $P C 1-R 8$ shunt back across the system volume control, reducing the audio to normal, preset levels. Note that when high volume (augmenting) is required, LED1 glows.

The power supply required is conventional, and uses a bridge rectifier and 15 - and $5-\mathrm{V}$ regulators (Fig. 3).

Construction. Since layout is not critical, either perf-board or wirewrap can be used, or a small pc board can be designed and fabricated. All components except the speaker, $L E D 2, P C 1$, and $R 8$ can be installed on the selected circuit board.

LED2 and PC1 are physically mounted so that the glowing face of the LED is adjacent to the sensitive surface of PC1. The two are then taped with dark electrician's tape to form an optoisolator in a light-tight package.

This optoisolator, together with $R 8$ and $J 2$, is mounted within a small enclosure that can be cableconnected via P1 to $J 1$ on the main electronics package. Everything else is mounted in an enclosure with the power supply. $L E D 1$ should be mounted so that it is visible through the cover, and a dial plate should be used for SENSITIVITY control R1. The power cord can exit via a grommetted hole on the rear apron.

To test the system, connect an ohmmeter between the center and ring of $J 2$. With the power off, there should be a very high resistance (many megohms) at this point. A few moments after the operating power has been turned on, this resistance should drop to a much lower value-which can be adjusted via

Fig. 2. Connect a shielded cable to the system volume control.

Fig. 3. Schematic of a suitable power supply.

R8. You may hear relay $K 1$ click as power is applied.

Now create a loud noise or tap the speaker and note that the resistance across $J 2$ goes up, and remains up for a brief interval after the noise ceases. The delay observed is determined by the setting of $R 3$.

Use a schematic of your radio, TV, or audio system to determine where to attach the leads coming from $J 2$, in accordance with Fig. 2. If you have a transformer-less "ac/dc" system, keep in mind that the system chassis may be "hot" with respect to the power line and ground. This can be a problem, since it could make the augment chassis potentially dangerous.

Measure for an ac voltage between the volume control and earth ground-it should be zero. If there is an ac voltage present, reverse the line cord plug at the wall socket and re-check for the ac voltage. It should be zero. If it is not, you cannot use the augmenter safely unless the audio system's power supply is modified to run off a transformer.

If reversing the wall plug results in a zero ac voltage between the system volume control and ground, make sure that, this plug orientation cannot be tampered with, in the interests of user safety. This is very important.

Adjustment. The augmenter's speaker (SPKR) should be mounted at a window, or outside if possible, so that it will pick up external noise easily. Conventional speaker leads can be used to make the connection to T1. Locate the optoisolator close to the audio system being controlled, and connect it to the main augmenter circuits via a cable to P1.

With the augmenter connected and no noise present, turn on the audio system and set its volume to normal listening level. (This volume will now be determined by both the regular volume control and the setting of $R 8$.) Now, when the augmenter detects noise, the system volume should automatically rise. Trial-and-error will determine the best location for the augmenter's speaker, the settings of the SENSITIVITY control and $R 8$ for increased volume, and the adjustment of R3 for providing time delay.


# MEMORY STORAGE THE MEGA BYTE WAY 

# How hard disks operate and what's needed for backup and interfacing with small computers 

By Stan Miastowski

THE Winchester hard disk drive is the most powerful data storage peripheral available for microcomputers. It may also be the most economical system if you're a serious computer user who handles large amounts of data and needs the kind of high-speed access to them that multiple floppy disk systems cannot provide.

What's a Winchester? At one time, hard disk systems were huge in size. In its evolution, IBM developed smaller rigid disk drives with one fixed and one removable disk pack. Each held about 30 megabytes of data, so the model was dubbed " 3030 's," which according to legend soon became "Winchester" (as in 30 cal. Winchester rifle). Although IBM abandoned the name, it's commonly used today to identify hard disk drives for small computer systems.

Most Winchester hard disks share the following characteristics: 1) the disk(s), read/write heads, and the mechanism for moving heads across the surface of the disk are enclosed in a sealed environment in which air is continuously filtered and circulated; 2) the disk(s) spin at high speed (normally 3600 rpm ) and the read/write heads do not actually touch the surface of the disks; 3) since the heads must rest on the surface of the disk when the drive is turned off, the disk surface is lubricated; 4) there is a very thin magnetic coating on the disk(s); and 5) the Color photo courtesy Shugart Associates.
media isn't removable (although this attribute is changing.)

Winchesters owe their large storage capacity to a number of factors, including the thin magnetic coating mentioned above. The thinner the coating, the more data that can be stored on it. In addition, the magnetic heads that read the data actually "fly" over the surface of a disk on a cushion of air created by the enormous speed at which the platter rotates. It's the same as the "ground effect" created when the wings of an aircraft come close to ground level. Continuing the aircraft analogy, when the disk stops turning, the head ends up on a special area of the disk known as the "landing zone." The usual flying height for today's typical Winchester is about 1.5 microns-a height considerably smaller than the diameter of a speck of dust or particle of smoke. This flying height is related to the bit density of the disc-the lower the height, the higher the density.

Owing to the microscopic tolerances involved, Winchesters require a climate-controlled environment. Any particle that gets in the way of the head can cause a "head crash"-a condition where the head actually touches the surface of the platter while it is moving. When this happens, the entire disk often becomes useless. To eliminate this problem, the platters and heads of a Winchester drive are enclosed in a sealed environment, with microscopic air filters that continually re-
circulate air (Fig. 1). The drives are also assembled in "clean rooms."

Positioning the head so that it's exactly over a track every time is crucial. There are primarily two ways of doing this: stepper motors and voice-coil positioners. The former is the most common method. The stepper motors are used in one of two ways. In the first the motor is attached to a lead screw. As the stepper motor moves back and forth, the screw turns and moves the read/write head from track to track. The more common method is to attach the read/write heads to metal bands, which move back and forth with the stepper motor as shown in Fig. 2. Bands are subject to less wear than a lead screw.

Unlike a stepper motor, a voicecoil head positioner is a closed-loop system that actually tells the system where the heads are positioned. A voice-coil positioner uses a linear motor which moves smoothly throughout its range, but can stop at any track. Each track contains magnetically coded information that tells the controller where the head is positioned. The controller uses the information to move the head until the right track is found.

Although a voice-coil head positioner is more accurate than a stepper moter, it's considerably more expensive to manufacture and requires a sophisticated (and more expensive) controller. Also, because the magnetic position information is permanently encoded on the disk,


Fig. 1. Air flow diagram of the Shugart SA1000 8" fixed disk system.


Fig. 2. Actuator assembly of the Shugart SA1000.
... MEMORY STORAGE


The Syquest SQ306 hard disk drive uses removable 3.9" cartridges.


Xebec disk controller features an industry standard (SASI) host interface.
it takes up storage space. You'll find voice-coil head positioners on some $8^{n}$ hard disks, but few $51 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ disks-at least at present.

Why a Hard Disk? No matter what you use your personal computer for, it doesn't take long for the limitations of even floppy disk storage to become evident. Although floppy drives are relatively fast and storage capacity on a double-sided, doubledensity, $51 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ disk has increased to nearly a megabyte (one million characters), any serious personal computer user soon collects a shelf full of the disks and has to keep swapping back and forth among them. If you're a professional and must use your computer for handling very large amounts of data (such as a list of accounts), you may have to purchase additional drives to have all the information you need "on line" at the same time. Not only is it expensive, but most personal computers can't handle more than four floppy disk drives. On the other hand, a single $5 \frac{1}{4}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ Winchester hard disk normally stores 5 megabytes, with 10 -megabyte units (using multiple platters) common.

Hard disks have another selling point-speed. Because the read/write head of a floppy disk actually touches the disk surface and because of the friction of the "envelope" all floppies are enclosed in, there's a speed limitation of about 300 rpm . Winchesters, however, spin at 3600 rpm . The speed of the disk dramatically decreases the speed required to find a specific point on the disk-known as seek time. While a floppy disk's seek time is between $1 / 10$ second and 1 second, most small Winchesters can find specific data between 25 and 75 ms . This speed, coupled with the increased bit packing density of the disk, means data is transferred ten to twenty times faster. Most Winchesters designed for personal computer applications can transfer data at 600,000 to 900,000 bytes per second resulting in greatly increased efficiency in disk-intensive operations.

Backing Up a Hard Disk. Nearly everyone who uses a personal computer keeps backup copies of their
important programs and data in storage-usually on floppy disks. But backing up data on a Winchester is more of a problem because of the huge amounts involved.

Obviously, the most logical and least expensive way to back up Winchester data is to use floppy disks. The problem is that backing up all the data on a 5-megabyte Winchester can require changing disks as many as 20 times-a time-consuming and inconvenient process.

Floppy disks can te useful
though, if you only back up part of the data, such as files you worked on that day. In that way, you can do a "rotating backup" where all the information on the Winchester is backed up every couple of weeks. One of the most popular backup devices, especially for Winchester users with large databases is the streaming tape drive. These drives use special tape cartridges and operate at relatively high speeds. They can copy a 10 -megabyte disk in less than a minute. They copy data from the Winchester in a continuous stream, with no starting and stopping as each file is copied. Although streaming drives come in both $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$

## WINCHESTER SOURCES


#### Abstract

If you're ready to buy a hard disk for your personal computer, the best place to start is with the company you purchased your computer from. Most companies including Apple, Commodore, Heath/Zenith, Radio Shack, and others offer some hard disk systems, although usually not for all models.

There are a number of companies that market ready-to-plug-in-and-run hard disk systems for most popular personal computers. Listed below are a few.


Corvus Systems, Inc.
2029 O'Toole Ave.
San Jose, CA 95131
408-946-7700
One of the largest integrators of hard disk systems for personal computers, Corvus offers 6-, 11-, and 20-megabyte systems for almost all popular computer systems. Prices start at about $\$ 3000$.

Data Peripherals
965 Stewart Dr.
Sunnyvale, CA 94086
408-745-6500
The Lynx 8", 10.6 megabytes, with removable media is $\$ 5300$ with Apple II interface.

## Laredo Systems

2264 Calle deLuna
Santa Clara, CA 95050
800-538-5137 [orders]
408-980-1888 [technical help]
LS525 $5 \frac{1}{4}$ ", 5 megabyte is $\$ 1995$. TRS80 host adapter is $\$ 250$.

Percom Data Company, Inc.
11220 Pagemill Rd.
Dallas, TX 75243
214-340-7081
PHD 51/4" 5 and 10-megabyte systems start at $\$ 2495$. Direct interface to the TRS-80 Model III, Apple II, Heath/Zenith 89, and IBM Personal Computer.

SyQuest Technology 44160 Warm Springs Blvd. Fremont, CA 94538 415-490-7511
The SQ306 with $3.9^{\prime \prime}$ removable media, 5 megabytes is $\$ 2995$. Host adapters are available for most personal computers. Prices range from $\$ 99$ to $\$ 300$.

## United Peripherals

432 Lakeside Dr.
Sunnyvale, CA 94086
The UP-9800 is $5-1 / 4^{\prime \prime} 5$ megabytes for HP and IEEE-488 interface and UP9705 is $51 / 4^{\prime \prime} 5$ megabytes, both $\$ 2995$. Host adapter for Apple II \$99; S-100 \$149; IBM \$149; Q-bus \$299; Multibus $\$ 179$.

## Xebec

432 Lakeside Dr.
Sunnyvale, CA 94086
408-735-1340
Complete 5 megabyte semi-kit for most personal computers is $\$ 1299$.

Finally, if you're interested in designing your own system, the following "big three" companies are the largest manufacturers of hard disk drives and interfaces. Contact them for technical information.

Seagate Technology
360 El Pueblo Rd.
Scotts Valley, CA 95066
408-438-6550
Shugart Associates
475 Oakmead Parkway
Sunnyvale, CA
408-733-0100
Tandon Corp.
20320 Prairie St.
Chatsworth, CA 91311
213-993-6644
and $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ varieties, the $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ variety is often as expensive as low-priced Winchesters. The $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ variety is still expensive though, costing about $\$ 1200$. Individual tape cartridges cost only a couple of dollars, and hold over 20 megabytes of data.

Another backup method is to use a second Winchester drive. However, tying up several thousand dollars just to keep a backup of data isn't economical for most personal computer users. A developing trend is hard disk drives with removable media. SyQuest Technology (Fremont, CA) is offering a hard disk drive that has $3.9^{\prime \prime}$ removable cartridges. Each cartridge holds about seven megabytes and costs about $\$ 85$. At $\$ 2995$ (plus another $\$ 100$ to $\$ 250$ for a system adapter for your computer), the SyQuest SQ 306 isn't the lowest cost hard disk around. But it's attractive for those who absolutely need a convenient way to keep backup data.

Another manufacturer, DMA Systems Corp. (Santa Monica, CA) is also going the removable media route. The company has just started to ship the Micro Magnum 5, a $51 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ hard disk drive with removable cartridges. Although no final price has been set (the company is presently shipping to OEMs only), the drive is expected to cost $\$ 3000$ to $\$ 4000$, with each five-megabyte cartridge selling for about $\$ 200$. DMA is also offering the Micro-Magnum 5/5 disk drive. It contains two fivemegabyte disks, one fixed, the other removable. It's an excellent approach to backup, although a throwback to the first hard disks for large systems. The $5 / 5$ is expected to retail in the $\$ 3500$ to $\$ 4500$ range, and will use the same cartridges as the Micro Magnum 5.

There are some other rather novel approaches to backing up data on a Winchester. For instance, Corvus Systems Inc. (San Jose, CA), one of the largest marketers of hard disk systems for personal computers, has a system called the Mirror ${ }^{\text {mes }}$. It consists of an interface card that hooks up to any video cassette recorder. It's a relatively inexpensive way to back up your Winchesters, but there's some concern about the long-term reliability of data recorded on video tape.

## MEMORY STORAGE

Hooking Up a Hard Disk. In the past, hooking up a Winchester hard disk drive to your computer was a long and involved exercise that required intimate hardware and software knowledge and the patience of Job. Thankfully, most of today's Winchesters are specifically designed for a particular microcomputer system-plug in a board, turn on the power, and off you go. Interfacing has become simple because of standard controllers and host adapters.

As many of us tend to forget in the era of "plug-in-and-go" systems, moving data from your computer to the disk surface and back again is a sophisticated process. In today's most commonly used method, data flows from the computer through an interface, to the controller, and then to the disk.

The interface between the controller and the host computer is called a host adapter. It's specific to your computer system and plugs directly into the computer bus (for example, S-100, IBM-PC, TRS-80, etc.). Through the host adapter, the host computer "sees" the hard disk as just another logical device like a floppy disk. All that the host computer need do is send the interface a read or write address and the number of blocks to be read or written.

Host adapters are comparatively simple devices consisting of an 8-bit bi-directional data-bus and appropriate control signals adapted to your computer system's bus configuration. Because these adapters allow manufacturers to use identical controllers for different computer systems, they've become the most popular method of interfacing a computer and Winchester hard disk. A number of companies have entered the hard disk "sweepstakes" in the past couple of years and, consequently, there are several "standard" host/controller interfaces. Two of the most popular are the SASI (Shugart Associates System Interface) and Seagate Technology's ST506/406.

The heart of a hard disk system is the controller. It connects between the host adapter and the drive. To-
day's intelligent controllers, such as the Western Digital WD1000 and the Shugart SA 1400, make the disk completely transparent to the host computer and perform formatting, head positioning, data I/O, error checking and correction, and other necessary "housekeeping" tasks. The controller coupled with DMA (direct memory access), which allows data to be swapped from RAM to disk and back without any intervention from the host processor, vastly increases system throughput.

A "Typical" intelligent controller includes a microprocessor, line drivers and receivers, input/output buffers, and control software in ROM. Today's sophisticated intelligent controllers are versatile, too. For example, Shugart's SA1400 is based on an advanced bit-slice microprocessor and can control up to five devices, including any combination of hard disk drives ( $51 / 4^{\prime \prime}$, $8^{\prime \prime}$, or $14^{\prime \prime}$ ), floppy disk drives ( $51 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ or $8^{\prime \prime}$ ), and streaming tape drives.

Such versatility doesn't come cheap. In fact, the cost of the actual drives has become a small part of the cost of the plug-in hard disk controller. Controllers are sophisticated, and the many components needed to build one keep their price from falling as fast as other peripherals. (For example, Shugart's SA1400 contains some 150 ICs.) A typical controller costs the manufacturer $\$ 500$ to $\$ 1000$. But this may change very soon. Earlier this year, National Semiconduc-
tor announced a 4-chip hard disk controller. This breakthrough should result in less expensive controllers and, thus, Winchester systems in the future.

What Should You Buy? The largest manufacturers of Winchester drives sell most of their output on an OEM (original equipment manufacturer) basis, with the OEM adapting the controller to a particular system. Numerous companies offer complete systems that are ready to plug in and run. Although it may cost a bit more than "rolling your own," buying a Winchester with a controller specifically set up for your particular personal computer system is generally the best way to go.

Summary. Even though they've just recently become economical for personal computer users, Winchester hard disks are fast becoming popular peripherals. Besides their storage capability, speed, and convenience, one of their greatest drawing cards is cost. When looked at on a cost-per-byte basis, a Winchester can be as much as five times less expensive than multiple floppy disk drives. And prices are falling rapidly, too. As this was written, Xebec (Sunnyvale, CA) was offering a complete ready-to-plug-in-and-run 5-megabyte system for just $\$ 1299$. There is little doubt that we can expect to see more and more hard disk drives used with sophisticated microcomputer systems.


# Carpenter's De"Lighth" 

## An ultra-simple circuit replaces the handyman's level

## By Arthur Plevy

YOU'VE probably used a carpenter's level and know that when the "bubble" is between the appropriate lines the surface is level. But how often have you strained to "read" it when lighting was poor?

The electronic level presented here eliminates this problem by using two LED indicators instead of an air bubble. (It also makes a delightful paperweight conversation piece.) If the surface is tilted to the right, one LED lights; if it's tilted to the left, the other LED lights. When the surface is level, both LEDs light.

Circuit Operation. The heart of the unit consists of two unidirectional mercury switches $S 1$ and $S 2$. The unidirectional mercury switch has one long electrode and one short, angled electrode. The pool of mercury "rides" on the long electrode and makes contact between the two electrodes if the unit is held in a horizontal position.

Mercury switch $S 1$ turns LED1 on and off, while $S 2$ does the same for $L E D 2$. The long terminals of switches $S 1$ and $S 2$ are connected together, while the short terminals of each switch are connected to their respective LEDs. The anodes of each LED are connected together and to the negative terminal of the battery. An on/off switch is connected between the battery and the long electrodes.

To operate the unit, turn switch $S 3$ on. If the unit is tilted to the right (left side higher than the right side) the left LED will light and the right LED will be off. If the unit is tilted to the left (right side higher than the left), the right LED will light and the left will be off. If the surface is horizontal, both LEDs will light.

LEDs do not have to be used. They may be replaced by any other indicator devices.

Construction. Any type of housing can be used for the level. The prototype was assembled in a plas-


The heart of the circuit is the two mercury switches controlling two LEDs.

## PARTS LIST

B1-Two 1.5-V, AAA batteries LED1, LED2-Red light emitting diode (Motorola 4303F1 or similar)
S1,S2-Mercury switch (Comus
CH03-0 or similar)
S3-Spst miniature switch
Note: Mercury switches are available from New Ventures, P.O. Box 38 East Brunswick, NJ 08816 for $\$ 3.00$ each. New Jersey residents, add $5 \%$ sales tax.
tic housing. To align the unit, use a regular carpenter's level to determine that a surface is horizontal. Position the mercury switches in the housing by using a doublebacked tape so that they can be easily adjusted.

Connect the electrodes of the switches as shown in the schematic. The LEDs are the high-intensity type that will illuminate using a $3-\mathrm{V}$ battery (two $1.5-\mathrm{V}$ cells in series). With the housing on the horizontal surface, adjust the switches so that the mercury is just in contact with both electrodes. In this position both LEDs will light.

The mercury switches can now be permanently secured in place by means of a super glue or any other adhesive desired. In the prototype, the switches were embedded in silastic to protect them. The on/off switch can be any type of inexpensive switch.

The concept of the electronic level is extremely simple. If an accurate adjustment is made in positioning the mercury switches, one can measure deviations from the horizontal of less than 1 degree. If the housing is lengthened and the mercury switches placed further apart, greater accuracy can be achieved. In the unit shown, the housing is approximately 3.5 in . long. A printed circuit board was used to allow easy construction, but this is not necessary as the wiring is not critical.


## By Mark McWilliams

EXPERIMENTERS often need to generate square waves for test circuits and other applications. A simple way to do this is with a 555-timer IC operating in the astable mode. Most manufacturers' spec sheets include graphs to help you choose the resistor values needed to obtain a desired frequency with a given capacitance. The only drawback of this method is that you can't maintain control over the duty cycle of the square wave. This article presents simple formulas and plots for selecting resistor values to control both frequency and duty cycle.

Figure 1 shows the circuit commonly used to produce a 555

## Examples:

(1) Given: $f=1000 \mathrm{~Hz}, \quad C=0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, $D=0.7$
Solution: $\mathrm{C} \times \mathrm{f}=10^{2} \mu \mathrm{~F}-\mathrm{Hz}$; from equation (B) or Fig. 3, $R_{B}=4.3 \mathrm{k} \Omega ;$
from equation ( $A$ ) or Fig. 4, $R_{A} / R_{B}=1.333 ;$
therefore: $R_{A}=(1.333)(4.3 \mathrm{k} \Omega)$
$=5.73 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
(2) Given: $f=50,000 \mathrm{~Hz}, C=100 \mathrm{pF}$, $D=0.51$
Solution: $C \times f=5 \mu \mathrm{~F}-\mathrm{Hz}$; from equation (B) or Fig. 3, $R_{\mathrm{B}}=141 \mathrm{k} \Omega_{\text {; }}$
from equation (A) or Fig. 4, $R_{A} / R_{B}=0.041 ;$
therefore; $R_{A}=(0.041)(141 \mathrm{k} \Omega)$ $=5.78 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
astable waveform such as that shown in Fig. 2. In Fig. 1, the output voltage at pin 3 will be high or on during the charging of capacitor
$C$ through $R_{A}$ and $R_{B}$. The output will be low or off or near ground potential during the discharging cycle. The on time is designated as $\mathrm{T}_{1}$


Fig. 2. Output of the circuit in Fig. 1. with characteristics defined.

Fig. 1. Standard 555
square-wave generator.


Fig. 3. Plot of $C \times f$ vs. $R_{s}$, which can be used with Fig. 4 to determine circuit values.

12 Channels 16 Words


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Fig. 4. Duty cycle vs. resistance ratio $R_{A} / R_{B}$ based on Eq. (A)
in Fig. 2, and the off time as $\mathrm{T}_{2}$. The total period is thus $T=T_{1}+T_{2}$. The frequency of oscillation is $\mathrm{f}=1 / \mathrm{T}$.

The on time is given by

$$
\mathrm{T}_{1}=0.693\left(R_{A}+R_{B}\right) C
$$

The off time is

$$
\mathrm{T}_{2}=0.693 R_{B} C
$$

Thus

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{f} & =1 /\left(\mathrm{T}_{1}+\mathrm{T}_{2}\right) \\
& =1.443 /\left(R_{A}+2 R_{B}\right) C
\end{aligned}
$$

If we define duty cycle as the ratio of the on time to the total period, then $\mathrm{D}=\mathrm{T}_{1} / \mathrm{T}=\mathrm{T}_{1} /\left(\mathrm{T}_{1}+\mathrm{T}_{2}\right)$. Some algebraic manipulation results in two very simple formulas:


Fig. 5. Use this circuit for a duty cycle of 0.5000.
$R_{A} / R_{B}=(2 \mathrm{D}-1) /(1-\mathrm{D}) \quad(\mathrm{A})$ $R_{B}=1.443(1-\mathrm{D}) / C \mathrm{f}$
where f is in $\mathrm{Hz}, R_{B}$ and $R_{A}$ are in ohms, $C$ is in farads, and $0.5<\mathrm{D}<1$.

Note that, given a particular capacitor, one can quickly calculate the $R_{A}$ and $R_{B}$ values necessary to achieve a desired frequency and a desired duty cycle.

These two equations are presented graphically in Fig. 3 and Fig. 4. For convenience in plotting, $C$ and $f$ were combined to form one variable, $\mathrm{C} \times \mathrm{f}$. In the plots, the units of $\mathrm{C} \times \mathrm{f}$ are $(\mu \mathrm{F}-\mathrm{Hz})$ and $R_{B}$ is in ohms.

Of course, equations $A$ and $B$ give more accurate answers than the plots but the extra decimal places are meaningless if wide-tolerance capacitors are used.

If a duty cycle of exactly 0.5000 must be produced, it can be done by connecting the timer output at pin 3 to the clock input of a J-K flip-flop. The output of the flip-flop will be a perfectly symmetrical square wave at half the frequency of the timer output. This configuration is shown in Fig. 5 and is independent of the value of $R_{A}$ and $R_{B}$.

# The Optimized GRAPHIC EQUALIZER 

> Part. 1 -New design approach provides sharper frequency control in the all-important audio midband

## By Joe Gorin

GRAPHIC equalizers are popular audio accessories nowadays. They enable hi-fi buffs to adjust the frequency response of a stereo system to compensate for loudspeaker errors, room acoustic problems, and unsuitably balanced recordings and broadcasts. In essence, they are super tone controls that allow one to change small portions of the audio spectrum.

The 10-band graphic equalizer is the most popular type for home use. But a new design gives improved performance at low cost. It's called the Optimized Graphic Equalizer. Now, instead of equalizing one-octave bands, half-octave control is available for the ten important midrange bands. Although bass and treble suffer somewhat (there are just three controls for these), the overall design allows for better control of frequency response. Additionally, an optional real-time analyzer can be incorporated into the circuit for equalization setup.

Design of the Equalizer. Human hearing is relatively insensitive to frequency response errors of less than $1 / 3$ of an octave (called the "critical bandwidth"). This is why professional equalizers have 24 to 31 bands at approximately $1 / 3$-octave spacings. But the critical bandwidth is actually narrower in the midrange than in the bass or high treble. Also, because the vast amount of musical information occurs in the midrange, this is the most important area for high-resolution (close band spacing) equalization. Normally, equalizers designed for home use have 1-octave spacings. In order to create an economical, but very effective equalizer, the Optimized Equalizer uses $1 / 2$-octave spacing of bands in the midrange (for five octaves), a relatively wide band in the treble range, and two in the bass.

The most important function of an equalizer is the taming of two kinds of resonances-those with
gain and those with loss. But a giant "hole" in the frequency response of a system (for example, a $-20-\mathrm{dB}$ "suckout" in a typical second-order speaker crossover) is practically inaudible. This is because the information in a narrow notch is small and masked by nearby signals. Furthermore, it isn't feasible to equalize a narrow notch. Practically speaking, you can't set the frequency and bandwidth close enough, and the phase relationships of the notch are so poorly controlled that, even if the frequency response were right, the actual signal waveforms wouldn't sound right.

On the other hand, resonances that boost the frequency response are painfully obvious to the listener. $A+3-d B$ resonance adds more signal to a system than a $-20-\mathrm{dB}$ notch removes, and since it is an error of commission rather than omission, it "pops out" at you. Also, the sound from such a reso-

...EQUALIZER



Fig. 1. Block diagram of the Equalizer. Midband frequency selection is made by filter bank.
nance continues in the room long after the signal to the loudspeaker has stopped. An equalizer eliminates this problem, even if it isn't "right on" the frequency of the resonance, by reducing the energy that drives it.
Thus, it's more important for an equalizer to cut signals than to boost them. We chose to allow only +3 dB of boost in the midrange bands, but a full 12 dB of cut. This is enough range to tame the worst resonances.
The bottom bass band of the Optimized Equalizer is just the opposite in range. It goes from -3 dB to +12 dB , with the hinge frequency of the band moving higher with more boost. This band is thus optimized to improve the bottom useful octave of home loudspeaker response, usually stretching it from 45 to 65 Hz downward.

The mid-range band is placed at about 140 Hz in the Optimized Equalizer. This covers the space between the other bands and coincides with the typical midbass hump (the one that helps speakers sell so well in the hi-fi stores). Most persons will need to reduce the gain slightly at this frequency for improved accuracy, but a full $\pm 8 \mathrm{~dB}$ is allowed because boosting this band
can be fun, even if it is unrealistic.
The treble band covers the range above the last midrange band. Because of the large variations in loudspeakers and recorded materi$\mathrm{al}, \pm 10 \mathrm{~dB}$ is allowed on this band.

Circuit Operation. Figure 1 is a block diagram of the Optimized Equalizer. The midband frequency selection is done by the filter bank. Since the filters have gain, the signal is attenuated at the input. This prevents even the largest signals at the tape monitor terminals of your amplifier from causing clipping of the filters. By subtracting threequarters of the signal using the filter outputs, the result is a gain of -12 dB at the filter center frequency. Next, a variable amount of the filter output is added back to the signal. When the control is set to 0 dB , the added signal cancels the subtracted signal exactly for flat frequency response.

An important point about this block diagram is that the arrangement of the input attenuator and filter bank is exactly that required for a real-time analyzer (which will be discussed next month).
The signal from the adder (which has gain to make up for the input attenuator) goes to a three-band
circuit that is similar to those found in preamplifiers. The controls adjust the amount of feedback, and thus gain, in a particular frequency region.

Figure 2 is the complete schematic for the Optimized Equalizer. The power supply is a full-wave bridge rectifier (D201-D204) with a wall-plug transformer. The use of a remote transformer obviates the need for coaxial cables (without the penalty of hum pickup). Power to IC2-IC6 is unregulated because the power-supply noise rejection of these ICs is so good that hum pickup is trivial. However, power to IC1 and IC7 is passed through an RC filter to reduce hum by 18 dB because the circuits that use these two ICs are more sensitive to supply noise.

Resistors R202-R204 and capacitors C203 and C204 bias the ICs at 15 V . This double filter reduces the hum from the power supply to about $1 \mu \mathrm{~V}$. The circuit could not be any quieter even with dual, fully regulated, power supplies (which would be much more expensive than the single supply used here).

Resistors R1 and R2 form the input attenuator. Capacitor C1 reduces the attenuation at high frequencies where the filter bank


Photo of the author's prototype showing internal arrangement of the boards.
cannot clip because the filters have low gain. Reducing the attenuation here allows the reduction of the gain, and thus noise, later on. Ca pacitor $C 2$ couples the attenuated signal to $I C I A$, a gain-of-one stage that presents a high input impedance, but can drive the low impedance of the filter bank.

Op amps $I C 2 A$ through $I C 4 B$ are ten parallel filters. All have a bridged-T configuration. Let's examine $I C 2 A$ as an example. At low frequencies, the input signal from $R 22$ is blocked from $I C 2 A$ by the high impedance of $C 22$. At frequencies much higher than the filter's center frequency, the low impedance of $C 21$ bypasses the signal from $R 22$ into the low output impedance of $I C 2 A$, preventing its amplification. At the center frequency, though, the stage has a high gain. The signal from $R 22$ is coupled through C22 to be amplified and inverted by $I C 2 A$. The output of $I C 2 A$ is coupled back through $C 21$. Due to the phase shift of the capacitor circuits and the op amp's inversion, this feedback signal is in phase with the direct signal. Resistor $R 23$ controls the gain and positive feedback.

The signals from $R 55$ and the even-numbered resistors, R34 through $R 52$, are added at the input to ICID. The filter outputs are all inverted at their center frequencies,
which forms the subtractor in the block diagram. Controls $R 24$ through $R 33$ adjust the amount of signal added back in IClC, which implements the adder. The feedback around $I C I C$ rolls off the gain at high frequencies to make up for rolling off the attenuation with $C 1$. It thus allows better signal-to-noise ratio with flat response.

Op amp $I C I B$ adds the last three bands to the equalizer. Consider first the bass band, controlled by R60. If it is set to full boost, then at low frequencies the input signal is applied to $I C I B$ through relatively low-valued resistor $R 59$, for little

## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONSOPTIMIZED EQUALIZER

Frequency Response: 10 to $80,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$ $+1 /-3 \mathrm{~dB}$
Gain: 0 dB nominal
Distortion: Less than 0.02\%, from 20 to $20,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$ at rated output
Rated Output: 0.5 V
S/N per IHF-A202: 82 dBA ret: 0.5 V
Maximum Input/Output: 9 Vrms
Input Impedance: Approx. 100
kilohms in parallel with 390 pF
Output Impedance: Less than 600 ohms
Total controls: 13 bands per channel Range:

Midrange: +3 to -12 dB nominal Bass: -2 to +10 dB nominal
Midbass: $\pm 8 \mathrm{~dB}$ nominal
Treble: $\pm 10 \mathrm{~dB}$ nominal
attenuation. Feedback comes from $R 62, R 61$, and $R 60$; very large values imply little feedback and thus a large gain. If $R 60$ is set to the other end, there is more attenuation and more feedback, for a net attenuation. At high frequencies, the bass control is bypassed by C26 and C27 and the midbass control is coupled in through C28. Above the midbass frequencies, C29 and C30 bypass the midbass control, and C31 couples the high-frequency control to IClB.

The output of $I C I B$ is coupled through C32 to eliminate the $15-\mathrm{V}$ dc bias from the output. Resistor R72 increases the output impedance to about 600 ohms and prevents possible oscillation of $I C 1 B$ due to highly capacitive connecting cables.

Construction. The Optimized Equalizer, except for the power supply input connectors and options, is built on two pc boards. The foil patterns for these boards are shown in Fig.3, and the parts placement diagrams are given in Fig. 4. By placing all the controls on one board (the vertical board) and most of the remainder of the unit on the horizontal board, front panel space requirements are minimized. This makes for an efficient, compact assembly. The boards are connected

(A)

## PARTS LIST

## Horizontal Board

## C1,C101-390-pF, 5\% capacitor

C2,C32,C102,C123,C24,C124,C132,
C 203 , $\mathrm{C} 204,-10-\mu \mathrm{F}, 25-\mathrm{V}$ aluminum electrolytic
C3 through C22,C103 through
C122-0.0022- $\mu \mathrm{F}, 5 \%$ polyester film capacitor
C25,C125-0.001- $\mu \mathrm{F}, 5 \%$ polyester film capacitor
C28,C128-0.22- $\mu \mathrm{F}, 10 \%$ polyester film capacitor
C31,C131-0.01- $\mathrm{HF}, 10 \%$ polyester film capacitor
C206,C207-0.1- $\mu \mathrm{F},+80 /-20 \%$ ceramic disc capacitor

IC1 through IC7-RC4136 quad op amp The following are $1 / 4-\mathrm{W}, 5 \%$ carbon-film resistors unless otherwise noted:
R1,R101,R202 through R204-100 kilohms
R2,R102-8.2 kilohms
R3,R5,R103,R105-82 kilohms
R4,R104-2.7 kilohms
R6,R106-3.9 kilohms R7,R107-120 kilohms R8,R108-5.1 kilohms R9,R109-160 kilohms R10,R110-7.5 kilohms R11,R111-240 kilohms R12,R112-11 kilohms R13,R113-330 kilohms R14,R114-15 kilohms

R15,R115-470 kilohms
R16,R116-20 kilohms R17,R117-620 kilohms R18,R118- 30 kilohms R19,R119-910 kilohms R20,R120-43 kilohms R21,R121- 1.3 megohms R22,R122- 56 kilohms R23,R123-1.8 megohms
R54,R154-16.2 kilohms, $1 \%$ metal film
R55,R155- 1.62 kilohms, $1 \%$ metal film
R56,R156-24.9 kilohms, $1 \%$ metal film
R57,R157-36 kilohms
R58,R158-3 kilohms
R64,R71,R164,R171-5.6 kilohms
R72,R172-560 ohms


## (B)

## Vertical Board

$\mathrm{C} 23-10-\mu \mathrm{F}, 25-\mathrm{V}$ aluminum electrolytic
$\mathrm{C} 26, \mathrm{C} 27, \mathrm{C} 126, \mathrm{C} 127-0.1-\mu \mathrm{F}, 5 \%$ polyester film capacitor
C29,C30,C129,C130-0.022- $\mu$ F, 5\% polyester film capacitor
The following are $1 / 4-\mathrm{W}, 5 \%$ carbon-film resistors unless otherwise noted
R24 through R33,R63,R66,R69,R124 through R133,R163,R166,R169-50kilohm slide potentiometer
R34 through R53,R134 through R153-33 kilohms
R59,R62,R65,R67,R159,R162,R165, R167-5.6 kilohms
R60,R160-22 kilohms
R61,R161-9.1 kilohms
R68,R70,R168,R170-1.5 kilohms
S1,S2-Dpdt nonshorting switch

## Power Supply

C201,C202- $1000-\mu \mathrm{F}, 35-\mathrm{V}$ aluminum electrolytic
C205-0.1- $\mu \mathrm{F},+80 /-20 \%$ ceramic disc capacitor
D201 through D204-iN4002 (or equivalent)
R201-10-ohm, $1 / 4-$ W, $5 \%$ resistor
J1 through J4, J101 through J104Phono jack
T201-24-V, 170-mA wall-plug transformer (Dormeyer PS14201 or equivalent)

Misc.-No. 20 AWG bus wire (6'), ribbon cable (14 conductor, $71 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ ), angle bracket (\#6-32 threaded, one side, 8), \# $6 \times 3 / 8^{n}$ sheet metal screw (11), \# 6$32 \times 1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ machine screw (8), chassis, 16-pin DIP socket, 14 -pin DIP socket.

Note: The following are available from Symmetric Sound Systems, 856 Lynn Rose Ct., Santa Rosa, CA 95404 (707-546-3895): complete Optimized Equalizer kit (EQ-4) with unfinished walnut end panels at \$100; complete Optimized Analyzer kit (AN-1) at $\$ 60$. Also available separately: horizontal and vertical pc boards for Equalizer (EQ-4PC) at \$17.; Analyzer and interconnect pc boards (AN-1PC) at \$13.; slide potentiometers \#EQ-4SP, \$. 95 each. Quad op-amp IC \#4136, \$1.75 each. Set of IC's for the analyzer \# AN-1IC, \$6.00. Wall plug transformer \#EQ-4PT, \$7.50. Minimum order \$10.00. All prices include shipping on prepaid orders in the U.S. Canadians add $\$ 4.00$ shipping and handling. California residents add sales tax.

## EQUALIZER



Fig. 3. Foil patterns for the Equalizer pc boards
together with \#20-AWG bus wire between adjacent pads. The bus wire is stiff enough to make a rigid assembly of the boards, with easy access to both sides of boards for testing and experimenting.

Components should be soldered to the horizontal board first, in order of resistors, capacitors, jumpers, and ICs. Be careful to observe the index marking on the ICs and the polarity of the electrolytic capacitors. Next solder components to the vertical board-slide potentiometers first, then resistors, capacitors, and switches (observe the polarity on C123).

To connect the boards, push \#20-AWG bus wire or solid uninsulated wire through the pads in the long line on the vertical board from the back side, and solder to the pads. Taper the length of these pieces of wire from $3 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ on one end to $3^{\prime \prime}$ on the other end. Starting on the long end, and with the copperclad sides of both boards facing each other, push the leads through the matching pads on the horizontal board, working your way to the short end. Bend the horizontal board, and thus all the wires, until it is perpendicular to the vertical board and flush against it. Solder all the wires.

Wire the switches, jacks, and boards together according to the schematic (wires A through E, M, and $V$ through $Z$ ). Wire the power supply on a terminal strip, and connect it to the horizontal board (wires J through L). A foil pattern for an interconnect board is given in Fig. 5. One 16- and one 14 -pin DIP socket are wired to this board. The sockets are used to connect to the real-time analyzer, which will be covered in Part 2.

Because of the compactness of the pc-board assembly, many mechanical configurations are possible. In the prototype, the vertical pc board was attached to two pieces of walnut. The rear of an inverted "U" chassis was also attached to the walnut. The chassis provides marking for all the controls, switches, and jacks. Grounding the chassis to circuit ground shields the circuit from radio-frequency interference and electrostatic pick-up of 60 Hz and its harmonics.

that includes graphic and plotting software.

The Panasonic (Quasar) HHC is also equipped to do graphical and plotting functions when equipped with the mini-plotter/printer. Software for these machines is supplied by the manufacturer through manuals and distributed through some of the information networks.

The Sinclair ZX-81 (Timex TS1000) computers have memorymapped video and special graphic characters that can be used to produce graphic plotting images. The Graphic Kit and Programmers Toolkit from Softsync Inc. (PO Box 480, Murray Hill Station, New York, NY 10156) at $\$ 14.95$ for each cassette provide the capability for using this computer for statistical plotting. Use of the mini-printers available for this computer and the additional mem ory capacity provided by the Memopak plug-ins from Memotech Corp. ( 7550 W. Yale Ave., Denver, CO) complete the peripherals needed to do plotting with the Sinclair/Timex computers.

## Plotting Graphics for Epson QX-

10. One of the features of the Valdocs Operating Systems for the QX-10 computer is the DRAW facility. It is entered by merely pressing the DRAW button. The system will ask if you want shapes, or lines, or business graphs. If business graphs is selected, the system next asks if you wish to make a (L)ine graph, (P)ie chart, or (B)ar graph. Upon selection, the system asks additional questions and the user is prompted to specify the parameters of the plot. Once the data is input into the computer, the system generates the graph and stores it on the disk. The plot can also be sent to the printer for reproduction. The user also has the ability to label the graph with the same selection of type available in the word-processing mode. This includes normal, italic, bold, or a combination of bold and italic types. It should be noted that this capability is built into the Epson Valdocs Operating System. No additional software package is needed.

# CaICULATING PARALLEL RESISTANCE PAIRS 

> Using a programmable calculator to find two resistance values to substitute for an unobtainable one

## By Kevin Quinn

EVEN in this age of the IC, experimenters are often faced with the simple problem of paralleling two resistors because a component with the exact value isn't available. For example, you may need a 15 -ohm resistor, but there's none in your box. Formulas are of little help, since you're looking for two unknowns. So what do you do? Here are a few ways to solve the problem.

If you need a 15 -ohm resistor, multiply 15 ohms by a number such as 4. You get 60 ohms-that's one resistor, R1. Then divide 60 by 3-that's 20 ohms for $R 2$. Resistors $R 1$ ( 60 ohms ) and $R 2$ ( 20 ohms ) in parallel give you 15 ohms.

Another way is to multiply 15 ohms by 3 , so that $R I$ equals 45 ohms. Then 45 divided by 2 gives 22.5 ohms for $R 2$. Another pair! You can do the calculations in your head. It's much easier than "the reciprocal of the sum of the reciprocals."
One other way to solve the problem is with a programmable calculator. You can set up a simple program that will give you 5 or 6 pairs in no time. The program for a TI machine is shown below.

Begin by entering the number of the desired resistance. Press R/S. Then enter the multiplier. The number that will be displayed is $R 1$. Press $\mathrm{R} / \mathrm{s}$. The next number displayed will be $R 2$. Press $\mathrm{R} / \mathrm{S}$ again to repeat the cycle.

Sometimes this method gives values that do not correspond to standard values such as 47 kilohms or 82 kilohms. But in the trials we made, using the closest standard values ( 47 kilohms for 49 kilohms, etc.) worked out to an accuracy of better than $5 \%$.

To find 3 or more resistors equivalent to the desired value, first find the first two values. Then use one of them as the new desired value and find two more. For example, if the desired value is 47 kilohms,

$$
\begin{align*}
& 47 \times 5=235  \tag{R1}\\
& 235 / 4=58 \\
& 58 \times 3=174  \tag{R2}\\
& 174 / 2=87 \tag{R3}
\end{align*}
$$

Using standard values of 240 kilohms, 180 kilohms, and 91 kilohms in parallel will give an equivalent resistance of 48 kilohms. Usually, this is close enough.

| $00 \times$ | $09=$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $01 \mathrm{R} / \mathrm{S}$ | $10 \div$ |
| 02 STO 1 | 11 RCL 2 |
| $03=$ | $12=$ |
| 04 STO 2 | $13 \mathrm{~F} / x$ |
| $05 \mathrm{R} / \mathrm{S}$ | $14 \mathrm{R} / \mathrm{S}$ |
| 06 RCL 1 | 15 RST |
| $07-$ | $16 \mathrm{R} / \mathrm{S}$ |
| 081 |  |

# Testing \& Comparing HEWLETT-PACKARD'S LATEST DESKTOP COMPUTERS 

Most costly and least costly HP desktop models-HP-86 and HP-87 are put through their paces here

Hewlett-Packard has been producing personal computers for several years-ever since it introduced the HP-83. The company's series 80 computers have evolved from the original smallscreen and tape-storage design used in the HP-83 to modern desktop computers with both $51 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ and $8^{\prime \prime}$ disk systems and a full range of peripherals.

The recently introduced HP-87 is the most powerful computer in the HP-80 Series, while the new HP-86 represents the first lower-cost machine built by Hewlett-Packard. Both are examined here in detail.

HP-87. This is a powerful desktop personal computer designed for the professional user. It is an extension of the HP-80 series of microcomputers and bears a similarity to the HP-85, examined here last year. The HP-87 offers a number of enhancement features, including: 1) An improved CRT display. It is $4^{\prime \prime}$ high by $9^{\prime \prime}$ wide, giving the overall effect of providing more horizontal viewing room. 2) Improved memory capability. The HP-87 supports up to 540 K bytes of RAM/ROM. 3) Graphics functions can be incorporated into alphanumeric displays. 4) Built-in HP Interface Bus (HPIB) for facilitating adding of peripherals. 5) Four expansion slots are included for additional memory or peripherals.

The configuration we tested was the System 10, which includes an HP-87 with 28 K bytes of RAM and built-in BASIC operating system, Model 82901M dual $51 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ flexible disk drive, and the necessary cables.

Basic suggested retail price for this package is $\$ 4695$.

To the foregoing, we added the Model 8290 80-cps dot-matrix printer (Epson MX-80), a Model 7470A Graphics Plotter, a Model 82936A ROM Drawer, with the HP-87 plotter ROM and HP-87 Input/Output ROM, a Model 82909A 128K-byte memory module, and a Model 82950A series 80 modem. Total cost of the system tested is $\$ 8430$.

The software tested consisted of HP-87 Visicalc Plus, the Data Communications package, and the Graphics Presentations package, totaling $\$ 700$.

Even though the HP-87 is designed to support a Z-80 microprocessor add-in and CP/M for an additional $\$ 495$, it was unavailable for testing. We were able, however, to observe its operation, which is similar to any $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ system. The implementation, though, doesn't utilize the full memory capability of the system, and is restricted to the standard 64 K boundary. On checking with Hewlett-Packard engineers, we were advised that this was done because of the method of communication between the Z 80 and
the rest of the system and the limitation imposed by the Basic Input Output System (BIOS) of CP/M. Expect in future enhancements, however, to see blocked memory and bank switching solve this problem.

The set-up of the HP-87 is very simple, and you are guided by a 60page booklet that describes in detail how to get the system up and running in either a basic configuration or with a number of peripherals.

Basically, all you do is connect everything together. One problem we encountered was that we didn't have all the cables required for use on the HP-IB for the various peripherials. At first we thought this might be an oversight since the system we were testing was a demo unit and, consequently, might not be packed as an off-the-shelf model. On checking with Hewlett-Packard however, we found this was not the case. Since the printer and plotter are designed to be used with a variety of interfaces, no cables are shipped with them unless specifically ordered for a given interface (RS232, parallel, or HP-IB).

The HP-IB cables have double AMP edgetype connectors with


Complete HP-87 system with plotter, disk drive and printer.
thumb-screw hold downs. One side is male and the other female, thus permitting stacking the connectors together.

The way we hooked up the system was with the HP-87 connected to the disk drive, which was cabled to the plotter, followed by the printer. Essentially, the peripherals are daisy-chained and, thus, require a special address on the "bus," a unique attribute of the HP-IB.

In order to appreciate how the HP-87 operates, you have to have a basic understanding of the HP-IB. This bus, also known as GeneralPurpose Interface Bus (GPIB) and IEEE-488, is a bit-parallel, byte-serial I/O scheme that is defined both electrically and mechanically, as well as by certain communication protocols.

Unlike other interfaces such as RS232C, the HP-IB isn't equipment specific; it can work with virtually any digital system as an extension of the main backplane bus. In addition, because of the byte-hand-shake-byte protocol, data reception is ensured. The above characteristics make it an ideal interface for use with instruments or other digital equipment.

The HP-IB bus uses a talker/listener type arrangement. This allows you to put equipment anywhere on the bus and to assign it a specific address by setting select codes on the printer or plotter with dip switches. For example, in operation each device "listens" to the bus and responds when specifically "talked" to. In addition, it responds by "talking" either with handshake messages or data, depending on the device.

Although the HP-IB interface arrangement is ideal in many respects, a problem exists as far as the HP-87 is concerned. Even though the optimum transfer rate for the HP-IB is $22,000 \mathrm{cps}$ the average on the HP-87 implementation is about $12,000 \mathrm{cps}$. Moreover, when dealing with the disk system this is reduced to approximately 1000 cps due to processor and disk system overhead. The overall result, therefore, is very slow disk access. A 1000 -line BASIC
program, for example, took almost 18 seconds to load.

The slowness of the disk system was the only disappointing part of the HP-87. We found that when printing or plotting, the devices operated at maximum levels and only slowed if disk access was required.

Further slowing the disk access is the format (the way data is laid out on the diskette) chosen by HP. Rather than interleave the sectors (staggering their arrangement), the sectors are numbered concurrently. This increases the time it takes for the data to come under the read/write head. Generally speaking, then, the disk system isn't overly efficient.

As with other Series- 80 computers, the HP-87 contains an internal timer that allows you to set and recall the current time and date both from the keyboard and within programs. The timer is specified to be accurate within 1 second/hr, which we found to be precisely met.

Although the timer is accurate, the methodology used for setting it is cumbersome. Using the SETTIME function, you enter the time in seconds and the date in a five-digit integer in the form YYDDD-July 10 , 1982 is $82191 ; 4: 05 \mathrm{pm}$ is 16 hours $=16 \times 60=960+05$ minutes $=965 \mathrm{~min} \times 60=57600$ sec . This is entered: SETTIME 57600, 82191.

A similar difficulty arises with the HP-IB interface system. As previously stated, each device is given a unique address. In addition, the CPU must be advised of the existence of each device by using what we term "Is" commands. To tell the 87 that the printer is on-line, for example, you enter PRINTER IS 701,80 . This tells what channel and the printer width. This same approach is used even with a serial or parallel interface because of the internal HP-IB system bus.

Even though the slowness of the bus and the necessity of learning new names for well-known functions was troublesome, we felt they could be easily overlooked in light of the powerful HP BASIC and other programs supplied or available.

The HP BASIC is one of the better implementations of this language and uses an unusual method
of interpreting the source code that the user enters. Most BASIC interpreters store the source code as ASCII characters; when the RUN command is given, they parse it and convert it into object code on a line-by-line basis. In HP BASIC, when a line of source code is completed and the END LINE key is pressed, BASIC parses each line and converts it into object code tokens. The tokenized object code is then stored in memory on a line-by-line basis. When the RUN command is given, BASIC executes the lines of code stored in memory. This system has the speed of a compiler and the ability of editing single lines like an interpreter. Because of this you get the best of both worlds in terms of code efficiency and editing capability.

In addition, with HP BASIC you have built-in intrinsics for screen, printer and plotter graphics, the ability to set up X and Y axes with hack marks, plus handling a variety of draw, fill and rotate functions for manipulating figures and corresponding data.

In our test we employed BASIC along with the HP plotter to create a variety of figures and nonsense outputs. The Model 7470 plotter gives you two pens to work with when plotting and allows you to change the pens under program control. The Graphics Presentation Pack takes advantage of this fact. This software allows you to create line, bar and pie charts by simply entering the data and defining how you want them presented in terms of color, size, font, and horizontal or vertical format. In addition, you have the capability to draw freehand to create unique CRT and plotter displays.

The graphics software is designed to work with the 7470A plotter and dot-matrix printer. With the software you have full control over the plotter functions, even including the ability to change pens (the 7470 supports two pens at a time). The printer is used to list tabular data so that you can create special reports that combine the tabular data along with the graphics representation.

The Graphics Presentation Pack does allow a great deal of functionality, but it has some short comings. First, it requires too many overlay


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files to be loaded in. This indicates inefficient use of the system memory. In addition, return to a given figure is not convenient and the drawing speed should be enhanced. For example, typical dual pie chart drawn on the CRT took approximately $41 / 2$ minutes. This indicated that each plot point was recalculated each time and the vectors drawn. A more efficient method is to calculate the vectors, then show the results in display memory.

The VisiCalc-Plus we tested was much more efficient. And except for the slowness of the disk system, we found that it calculated quickly and updated the display to compete with the fastest systems. We were also pleased to learn that, because of the superior HP keyboard, we could quickly perform Visicalc functions with the touch of a button.

The communications package and modem were excellent. This Bell 103A ( 300 baud) modem plugs into one of the expansion slots in the back of the machine and provides auto dialing and answer functions. The software package is written in BASIC with machine language I/O drivers like the Graphics Package. It allows for a ten-number phone directory that it dials by pressing a single key.

We dialed on to various network systems, including Compuserve, the Source, and a number of local bulletin boards. The only problem we encountered was that the software was incompatible with the protocol for file transfer that Compuserve expects. But we bypassed this by using the Filge command on Compuserve (Filge is the Compuserve Line Editor) to create a file and merely listed it.

With respect to the 7470A plotter. We could have devoted a single review to this device alone since it is so versatile and accurate. Basically we found that it had almost $100 \%$ repeatablity on plots that were removed and replotted on the same paper. We could instruct the plotter to work any way we liked and dynamically size paper and plots. In addition, it can use any type of paper because of the microgrips.

User Comment. Generally, we give the HP-87 high marks. But we do fault it on the implementation of the disk subsystem and memory techniques used for creating CRT plots.

Though we give it a top grade on the quality of the documentation, we would have liked in-depth technical detail on the hardware and software, as well as a full discussion of the internal operation of the machine, including timing considerations, and greater details on the HP-IB.

If you want a high-speed multiprocessing/multiuser system, skip the HP-87. But should you be doing design work in any discipline or solving business problems, then take a careful look at this machine. And for applications requiring sampling of data from a variety of test equipment, including DVMs, gas chronographs, and even spectrometers, you'll find that the series 80 machines with the HP-IB are wellsuited. In addition, over 1000 programs are available from a variety of sources, including the HP software library, to support the machine.

HP-86. This is the lowest cost desktop computer in the HewlettPackard line, with a suggested price of $\$ 1795$. It represents HP's entry into a price range where they have never sold computer equipment before. Nevertheless, it is an attractive, well-built unit with the appearance of high quality that we have come to associate with HewlettPackard.

The HP-86 features an integrated video interface for connecting either
an HP-82912A Monitor ( $9^{\prime \prime}, \$ 295$ ), an HP-82913A Monitor (12", \$325), or any compatible video monitor. It is supplied with 60 K of user memory, expandable in increments of 32 K (at $\$ 295$ ), $64 \mathrm{~K}(\$ 450)$, and 128 K ( $\$ 795$ ) bytes to a maximum of 572 K bytes. The HP- 86 uses the HP-91030A Flexible Disk Drive, which can only be used with HP-86 because the drives derive their power from the computer. Though the drives are not interchangeable with those used on other HP computers, the diskettes used are the same as those in the HP82900 Series Disk Drives and they are interchangeable with other Hewlett-Packard units. The HP-86 uses the same HP BASIC and application programs that are supplied for the HP-87; so our previous comments concerning the excellent quality of the BASIC and the graphics capability are also applicable to the HP-86.

Hewlett-Packard BASIC contains such features as four variable types, simple numeric, simple string, numeric array, and string array. The arrays can be either one-or two-dimensional. There are three types of numeric precision: integer, short, and real (full). Multi-character labels enable the programmer to reference program lines by name in branching statements.

The HP-82913A Monitor supplied with the test unit was a $12^{\prime \prime}$ video monitor, with a green hue and clear character display.

When the HP-87 was tested, CP/M was not available. However, it became available for the HP-86 and it was tested with this unit. CP/M is the same for both HP-86


The HP-86 with a monitor, disk drive and printer.
and HP-87, so the results are applicable to both computers. Since $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ has been available for the HP-87/86 computers, a large body of application software from other sources has been converted to run with these machines. We tested both the HP version of $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ and Wordstar and dBase II. We also tested VisiCalc Plus for the HP86/87.

As in the HP-87, the HP-86 has slots in the rear panel for various plug-in modules to extend the capability of the computer. These include the HP-87 memory modules, the Modem Module, the ROM Drawer which holds the I/O ROMS, mass storage ROMS, and other peripheral driver ROMS. The HP-86 is also capable of running the $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ operating system when the CP/M plug-in module is installed.

The keyboard has an excellent "feel" and is equipped with 14 userdefined keys to provide program controls and typing aids. Eight large keys at the top of the keyboard contain the HP-86/87 default typing aids. These are identified by a removable label that can be replaced if the keys are redefined by the user. The system control keys,
such as PRINTER IS and CRT IS are described in the preceeding HP-87 review. There is also a full numeric key pad and six cursor-control keys located at the upper right of the keyboard.

VisiCalc Plus is a version of the familiar electronic spreadsheet program designed to run on the HP86/87 Series of desktop computers. While this is not a review of the software system, we found that the large memory capacity of the HP-86 (we were supplied with the 128 K memory extension) made an extra large VisiCalc matrix size possible. Having become accustomed to using this program on computers with limited user memory, we found that the large memory freed VisiCalc to handle much larger jobs. Although the software runs a little slower on the HP-86, it may be the answer to users who feel memory-bound while using VisiCalc.

The "Plus" portion of the software system consists of four separate programs that allow you to use information from VisiCalc to generate training aids, overhead projector slides, charts, and any other form of graphs and plots. The graphs can be clear, cross-hatched, or shaded. A choice of eight plotter pen colors makes the graphs colorful. Graphs can be created on either


Comparative analysis of the HP-86 and HP-87.


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## .HP COMPUTERS

a peripheral plotter such as the HP7470A or the video display screen.

The HP-82900A CP/M System is an implementation of the Digital Research operating system that has been configured for the HP-87/86 Computers. It consists of the CP/M Module, which contains a Z80 microprocessor, 64 K of RAM memory, a 2 K "Boot" ROM, and I/O circuits to interface the module with the HP-86 bus. When the $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ is installed and booted, it takes control of the computer and turns it into a $64 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ based Z 80 Computer. CP/M occupies approximately 8 K , leaving 56 K bytes of memory available to the user. If one of the HP-86 Memory Modules is installed (such as the 128 K module) it doesn't add anything to the systems; the maximum memory that is effective is the 64 K in the $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ module.

The software is contained on a $51 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ disk and although the system is compatible with $8^{\prime \prime}$ drives, none is supplied. The diskette is formatted in Logical Interchange Format (LIF), where the directory is only one sector long and includes three entries. The first entry is a large data file named "CP/MSYS', which includes the $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ operating system, the CP/M directory, and the CP/M user file space. The second directory entry is a BASIC autostart program used to bootstrap the CP/M system. The third directory entry is the binary program that runs the computer while the $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ system is running in the Module.

The CP/M system and the HP BASIC must be kept separate; no attempt must be made to save BASIC programs on a CP/M diskette or they will overwrite the $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ system and it will be lost. This places the burden of keeping the $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ diskettes and the BASIC diskettes separate on the user.

We have seen many versions of the $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ system running on many different computers, but this version is certainly the slowest we have ever come across. It takes four times longer to copy a system disk using the standard CP/M PIP program
than it does for , say, the Osborne 1 Computer. It took five times as long to place the $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ format on a diskette using the FORMAT program.

We also ran some of the application software that runs under $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ and observed the results. The dBase II data base program ran as well as it does on any other CP/M Computer, and it performed with the accuracy that this system is known for. However, the disk access is noticeably slow during the search and sort functions. Even if you had never used dBase II, you would notice how lethargic the selection and sort processes were.

We had a lot of trouble with the version of WordStar supplied with the HP-86 since it was set up for the HP-87 and a daisy-wheel printer. We used the Install program so we could run the system on our HP-86 sample with an Epson MX-100 Printer. We discovered that, while the word processor would run in video mode, it would not talk to our Epson printer. We asked the people at HP for help, but nothing they could suggest worked any better than our own efforts! Finally, we fooled the system by configuring the new WordStar set up with Install to think it was outputting to a teletype connected to the $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ List Device.

User Comment. Since the HP-86 and $\mathrm{H}-87$ are members of the same family, the evaluation of one machine should be like the other. In essence, the assessments are similar, though there are some basic differences. The HP-86 is also a fine machine, with a lot of desirable characteristics. But it runs painfully slow. We ran our standard benchmark in BASIC, for example. This is a version of the Sieve of Eratosthenes, which generates the prime numbers from 0 to 1000 . I/O is not a consideration in this version of the program. The Osborne 1, running Microsoft BASIC, took 24 seconds to run the program. The TRS-80 Model I, also running Microsoft (Level II) BASIC, took 26 seconds. The HP-86, running HP BASIC which should run faster because of its method of interpreting BASIC, took 58 seconds. Shame! While the

HP-86 is a good value considering the low basic price for a HewlettPackard Marque, HP should be able to improve the machine's performance. The method of disk access as well as the general speed of the $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ operation indicate that not enough thought was put into this offering by one of the world's leading computer manufacturers.

Conclusion. Both of the new Hewlett-Packard computers reviewed here make valid contributions to extending the breadth of the company's desktop computer product line-the Model HP-87 at the high end and the Model HP-86 at the lowest end.

We cannot escape the feeling in comparing the two that they are more than simply members of the same family, however. That's because the HP-86 can be brought up so close to what the HP-87 is by plugging in a variety of modules. There's not that much difference in overall performance when similarly equipped. In essence, then, the HP86 might be considered to be close to a stripped-down HP-87, though the lower-cost one uses a different video monitor.

So if you want a Hewlett-Packard desktop computer that resembles other desktoppers at a rock-bottom price, and don't really need all that extra computing power and functions right now but know you can get it later, you may well consider the HP-86. For the most that HP has in desktop computing power and built-in versatility, the laboratory/design-engineer oriented HP-87 might do well for you.

As with most products there are tradeoffs, some of which show up in the rating chart that accompanies this report, and others that crop up in our discussions. You'll have to weigh the pluses and the minuses cited against your needs, of course. In general, though, we feel that we cannot sing the praises for these two models quite as loudly as we had hoped we could. One doesn't expect to hear a clock tick in a Rolls Royce, you know. But you are getting highest quality in terms of construction and dependability.
-Carl Warren and Stan Veit CIRCLE NO. 103 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

## DXLISTENING

## Recommended Shortwave Programs, Part 2 Continued from November

## By Glenn Hauser

| GMT | Station | Program \& Frequencies |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TUESDAY |  |  |
| 0010-0028 | Kol Yisrael | Spectrum; 15585, 11640, 9815 (also 0210) |
| 0010-0035 | R. Japan | DX Corner; Crossroads; 17825, 21610 <br> (also 0155) |
| 0030-0059 | BBC | Comedy Series; 15260, 9410, 7325, $6175,6120,5975$ |
| 0100-0109 | BBC | Waveguide; (as above) |
| 0130-0150 | R. Australia | Arts News; 21740 |
| 0230-0300 | HCJB | DX Party Line; 15155, 9745 (also 0630) |
| 0430-0450 | R. Australia | Arts News; 17795, 15320 |
| 0630-0659 | BBC | Jazz for the Asking; 15070, 11955, 9510, 9410, 6175 |
| 0730-0750 | R. Australia | Arts News; 11775, 9570 |
| 1115-1124 | BBC | Letter from London; 21710, 21660, 15070, 11775, 9510, 6195 |
| 1210-1230 | R. Finland | Air Mail; 15400, 21475 (also 1310, 1410) |
| 1211-1226 | R. Moscow | Roundabout the Soviet Union; 9600 |
| 1215-1244 | BBC | Promenade Concerts; 21710, 21660 , 15070, 11775, 9510 |
| 1235-1245 | R. Australia | Industrial Design; 9580; 5995 |
| 1413-1427 | R. Sweden | Sweden Calling DXers; 21615 |
| 1430-1459 | BBC | Thirty Minute Theatre; 21710, 21660, 15070, 11750 |
| 2045-2114 | BBC | Thirty Minute Theatre; 15260, 15070, 12095, 11750 |
| 2115-2200 | BBC | Calling the Falklands; 15400,11820 |
| 2130-2145 | SPLAJOBS, Libya | The Eternal Jerusalem; 11815 |
| 2313-2327 | R. Sweden | Sweden Calling DXers; 11705; 9695 |
| 2330-2359 | BBC | Meridian; 15260, 9590, 9410, 7325, 6175, 6120, 5975 |
| WEDNESDAY |  |  |
| 0005-0035 | R. Japan | One in a Hundred Million; Our Heritage; 17825, 21610 (also 0150) |
| 0130-0158 | R. Budapest | Hungarian History; 11910, 9835, 9585 |
| 0145-0159 | BBC | Report on Religion; 15260, 7325, $6175,6120,5975$ |
| 0230-0259 | BBC | Thirty Minute Theatre; 15070, 9410 , $7325,6175,6120,5975$ |
| 0243-0258 | R. Sweden | Sweden Calling DXers; 11705, 9695 |
| 0330-0359 | BBC | Discovery; 9410, 6175, 5975, 6120 |
| 0400-0412 | R. Budapest | Calling DXers \& Radio Amateurs; $11910,9835,9585$ |
| 0430-0439 | BBC | Waveguide, 9510, 9410, 6175, 5975 |
| 0530-0559 | AFRTS | Science Editor; Meet the |
|  |  | Author/Newsmaker; 6030 (also 1030) |
| 0540-0554 | R. New Zealand | Letter from America; 17705, 15485 |
| 0605-0650 | R. Cook Islands | Superstars; 11760 |
| 0630-0659 | BBC | Prom Concerts; 11955, 9640, 9510, 6175 |
| 0730-0739 | BBC | Letter from London; 11955, 9640, 9510 |
| 0745-0759 | BBC | Report on Religion; (as above) |
| 0830-0859 | BBC | Quiz programs; (as above) |
| 1115-1129 | BBC | Listening Post; 21710, 21660, 11775, 11750, 9510, 6195 |
| 1130-1159 | BBC | Meridian; (as above) |
| 1215-1244 | BBC | Nature Notebook; Farming Worid; (as above) |
| 1245-1255 | R. Australia | Tale of the Open Road; 9580, 5995 |
| 1315-1340 | R. Japan | Science \& Industry Journal; Japan Today; 9505, 11815 |
| 1330-1414 | BBC | Radio Theatre; 21710, 21660, 15070, $11750$ |


| $1415-1429$ | $B B C$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $1430-1459$ | $B B C$ |
|  |  |
| $1629-1644$ | $B B C$ |
| $1734-1743$ | $B B C$ |
| $2030-2059$ | $B B C$ |
| $2130-2159$ | $B B C$ |


| $0020-0035$ | R. Japan |
| :--- | :--- |
| $0030-0044$ | BBC |
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| $0045-0114$ | BBC |
| $0130-0150$ | R. Australia |
| $0230-0259$ | HCJB |
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| $0230-0259$ | BBC |
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| $0430-0450$ | R. Australia |
| $0630-0659$ | BBC |
|  |  |
| $0730-0750$ | R. Australia |
| $1130-1159$ | BBC |
|  |  |
| $1225-1255$ | R. Peking |
| $1238-1244$ | R. Australia |
| $1303-1313$ | R. RSA |
| $1315-1325$ | R. Japan |
| $1430-1459$ | BBC |
|  | R. Moscow |
| $1831-1859$ | R. Nederland |
| $2049-2119$ | R. Ne |
| $2115-2159$ | BBC |
| $2119-2129$ | BBC |
| $2330-2359$ | BBC |
|  |  |

## thursday

Japan Today; 17825, 21610
\also 0205)
Listening Post; 15260, 9410, 7325,
6175, 6120, 5975
Pageant of the Past; (as above)
Jazz Australia; 21740
Program Notes; Música del Ecuador 15155, 9745
Assignment; 9410, 7325, 6175,
6120, 5975
Jazz Australia; 17795, 15320
Nature Notebook; Farming World;
15070, 9510, 9410, 6175
Jazz Australia; 11775, 9570
Assignment; 25650, 21710, 21660,
11775, 11750, 9510 (also 1615)
Culture in China; 9820
CSIRO Newstile; 9580, 5995
DX Corner; 25790, 21535
Japan Cyclopedia; 9505; 11815
Discovery; 21710, 21660, 11750, 15070
Folk Box; 11840
Media Network; 21685, 17695, 17605,
15220, 9715
Calling the Falklands; 15400,11820
Program Previews; 15260, 15070,
12095, 11750
Meridian; 15260, 9590, 9410, 7325 6175, 6120, 5975

## FRIDAY

Sellecciones Interamericanas; 11960 Japan Cyclopedia; 17825, 21610 (also 0155)

Studio Three; Frequency Schedule;
15585, 11640, 9815 (also 0210)
Science \& Engineering; 9600 (also 0215)

Culture in China; 17855, 17680, 15120
(also 0125, 0225, 0325, 0425)
Radio Theatre; 15260, 15070, 11835,
9410, 7325, 6175, 6120, 5975 DX program 11710 (also 0245, 0445) Bill Belcher's Band Bazaar; 21740 Program Previews; 15260, 7325, 6175, 6120, 5975
Features; 9410, 7325, 6175, 6120, 5975
Media Network; 9590, 6165 (also 0549)

Calling Antarctica; 17750
Business Matters; 9410, 7325, 6175,
6120, 5975
Letter from London; 9510, 9410, 6175, 5975
Bill Belcher's Band Bazaar; 17795, 15320
Capitol Cloakroom; Letters to CBS; 6030 (also 1034)
Letters to the Editor; 11775
Fiesta; 15070, 11955, 9510, 6175
Bill Belcher's Band Bazaar; 11775, 9570
Dateline Guam and the World; 11840
Comedy series; 9510, 9640, 11955, 15070
Program Previews; 21710, 21660, 11775, 11750, 9510, 6195

| 1130-1159 | BBC | Meridian; (as above) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1215-1245 | R. Peking | Profile; the Land and the People; 9820 |
| 1215-1244 | BBC | Jazz for the Asking; 21710, 21660, 11775, 11750, 9510 |
| 1240-1255 | R. Australia | Letters to the Editor; 9580, 5995 |
| 1330-1414 | BBC | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Features; } 25650,21710,21660 \\ & 11750 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1415-1429 | BBC | Letterbox; 21710, 21660, 15070, 11750 |
| 1615-1644 | BBC | Science in Action; 21710, 21660, 17830, 15260 |
| 2145-2154 | BBC | Letter from London; 15260, 15070, 12095, 11750 |
| 2030-2059 | BBC | Pageant of the Past; 15260, 15070, 12095 |
| 2145-2159 | HCJB | Música del Ecuador; 21477.5 |
| 2240-2257 | Kol Yisrael | Shabbat Shalom; 15585, 11640, 9815 |
| 2315-2329 | BBC | From the Weeklies; 15260, 15070, $9590,9410,7325,6175,6120,5975$ |
| 2330-2359 | BBC | Thirty Minute Theatre; (as above) |
| MULTI-DAY |  |  |
| 0012-0027 | R. Australia | Four Corners; 21740 Mon-Fri |
| 0015-0029 | BBC | Radio Newsreel; 15260, 9590, 9410, $7325,6175,6120,5975$ |
| 0030-0100 | VOA | Magazine Show; 17640, 9650, 6130, 5995 Tue-Sat |
| 0100-0200 | R. Zinica | Revolution Now; 6120 Tue-Sat |
| 0115-0144 | BBC | Outlook; 15260, 9410, 7325, 6175, 5975 Tue-Sat |
| 0125-0130 | HCJB | Latin American News; 15155, 9745 Tue-Sat |
| 0125-0135 | R. Moscow | Vladimir Pozner's Daily Talk; 9600 (also 0325) |
| 0130-0135 | AFRTS | The Rest of the Story; 21570, 6030 Tue-Sat |
| 0145-0159 | BBC | The World Today; 9410 Tue-Fri |
| 0145-0200 | Deutsche Welle | Musik; 15410, 11795, 9735, 6075 Tue-Sun |
| 0150-0213 | Swiss R. Int'l | Dateline; 15305, 11715, 9725, 6135 Tue-Sat (also 0435) |
| 0204-0259 | CBC No. Service | As It Happens; 9625, 6195 Tue-Sat |
| 0209-0215 | BBC | British Press Review; 15260, 9410, 7325, 6175, 6120, 5975 |
| 0212-0225 | R. Australia | Four Corners; 21740, 17795 Mon-Fri |
| 0215-0229 | BBC | Radio Newsreel; 9410 Tue-Sat |
| 0230-0245 | AFRTS | The World Tonight; 21570, 6030 Tue-Sat |
| 0300-0359 | CBC No.Service | Jazz; 9625, 6195 Tue-Sat |
| 0309-0329 | BBC | News About Britain; World Today; 9410, 7325, 6175, 6120, 5975 Tue-Sat |
| 0330-0345 | AFRTS | Commentaries; 6030 Tue-Sat |
| 0340-0400 | Deutsche Welle | Musik; 9735, 6145, 6085, 6075 Tue-Sat |
| 0345-0359 | $V$. of Yerevan | Music \& News; 17870 |
| 0358-0359 | R. Australia | Jacko; 17795 |
| 0400-0429 | BBC | Newsdesk; 9410, 6175, 6120, 5975 |
| 0403-0500 | R. New Zealand | Music for Pleasure; 17705, 15485 <br> Mon-Fri |
| 0435-0445 | AFRTS | Rather; Reasoner; 6030 Tue-Sat |
| 0445-0454 | BBC | Financial News; 9510, 9410, 6175, 5975 Tue-Sun |
| 0454-0459 | BBC | Reflections; (as above) |
| 0509-0529 | BBC | Twenty-four Hours; 9510, 9410, 6175, 6975 Mon-Fri |
| 0545-0559 | BBC | The World Today; 15070, 9510, 9410, 6175, 5975 Tue-Sat |
| 0555-0600 | HCJB | Latin American News; 11910, 6095, 9745 Tue-Sat |
| 0600-0630 | BBC | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Newsdesk; 15070, 9510, 9410, } 6175 \text {, } \\ & 5975 \end{aligned}$ |
| 0610-0630 | R. New Zealand | Checkpoint; 17705, 15485 Mon-Fri |
| 0635- | AFRTS | Program Notes; 6030 Tue-Sat |
| 0658-0659 | R. Australia | Jacko; 11775, 9570 |
| 0709-0729 | BBC | Twenty-four Hours; 15070, 11955, 9640, 9510, 6175 Mon-Fri |
| 0809-0814 | BBC | Reflections; 15070, 11955, 9640, 9510, 6175 |
| 0830-0840 | R. Australia | Australian News; 11775, 9570 |
| 0909-0915 | BBC | British Press Review; 15070, 11955, 9510, 6195 |


| 0915-0929 | BBC | The World Today; |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1035-1059 | Far East Network | Oldtime Radio; 15260, 11750, 6155, 3910 Mon-Fri |
| 1058-1059 | R. Australia | Jacko; 9580 |
| 1100-1159 | AFRTS | Morning Edition; 15430, 15330, 11805, 9700, 6030 Mon-Fri |
| 1109-1115 | BBC | News About Britain; 21710, 21660 $11775,11750,9510,6195$ |
| 1110-1125 | R. Australia | Australian Insight; 9580 Mon-Fri |
| 1200-1214 | BBC | Radio Newsreel; 21710, 21660, 11775, 11750, 9510 Mon-Sat |
| 1200-1259 | AFRTS | Morning Edition; 15430, 15330, 11805, 9700 Mon-Fri |
| 1212-1227 | R. Australia | Four Corners; 9580, 5995 Mon-Fri |
| 1230-1240 | R. Australia | Australian News; 9580, 5995 |
| 1258-1259 | R. Australia | Jacko; 17795 |
| 1300-1320 | R. Canada Int'I | World at Eight; 17820, 15440, 11955 Mon-Fri |
| 1309-1329 | BBC | Twenty-four Hours; 21710, 21660, 11775, 11750, 9510 Mon-Fri |
| 1320-1343 | Swiss R. Int'l | Dateline; 25780, 21570 Mon-Fri (also 1535) |
| 1330-1345 | AFRTS | World News This Morning; 15430, 15330, 11805, 9700 Mon-Fri |
| 1345-1400 | Deutsche Welle | Musik; 21560, 17845, 17715 Mon-Sat |
| 1413-1459 | CBC No. Service | Morningside; 11720, 9625 Mon-Fri |
| 1449-1459 | AFRTS | First Line Report; Newsbreak; 15430, 15330, 11805, 9700 (also 1749) Mon-Fri |
| 1500-1514 | BBC | Radio Newsreel; 21710, 21660, 15070 (Sat \& Sun also 17830, 15260) |
| 1515-1559 | BBC | Outlook; (as above) Mon-Fri |
| 1530-1545 | AFRTS | World News Roundup; 15430, 11805, 9700, 15330 Mon-Fri |
| 1540-1600 | Deutsche Welle | Musik; 21560 Mon-Fri |
| 1615-1630 | BBC | Focus on Africa; 21470 Mon-Fri |
| 1630-1645 | AFRTS | Spectrum; Jack Anderson; 15430, 15330, 11805 Mon-Sat |
| 1645-1659 | BBC | The World Today; 21710, 21660, 17830, 15260 Mon-Fri |
| 1709-1723 | BBC | Focus on Africa; 21470 Mon-Fri |
| 1745-1800 | Deutsche Welle | Musik; 21560 Mon-Sat |
| 1800-1900 | HCJB | En la Sala de Conciertos; 15160 |
| 1835- | AFRTS | Program Notes; 15430, 15345, 15330 <br> Mon-Fri |
| 1915-1930 | HCJB | Música Latinoamericana; 15160 Mon-Fri |
| 1917-1929 | AFRTS | Paul Harvey; 21570, 15430, 15345, 15330 Mon-Sat (also 2117) |
| 1940-2000 | Deutsche Welle | Musik; 21600, 21500 Mon-Fri |
| 2009-2029 | BBC | Twenty-four Hours; 15260, 15070, 12095, 11750 Mon-Fri |
| 2030-2035 | AFRTS | Rest of the Story; 21570, 15430, 15345, 15330 Mon-Fri |
| 2130-2145 | AFRTS | Commentaries; (as above) |
| 2145-2200 | Deutsche Welle | Musik; 17810, 17795, 15275 Mon-Sat |
| 2200-2229 | R. Canada Int'। | The World at Six; 15325, 17875 Mon-Fri |
| 2200-2329 | AFRTS | All Things Considered; 21570, 15430, 15330 Mon-Fri (Sat \& Sun 2200-2259) |
| 2205-2230 | Austrian R. | Musik; 11665, 15200 |
| 2209-2223 | BBC | The World Today; 15260, 15070, 12095, 11750, 9410 Mon-Fri |
| 2230-2257 | R. Canada Int'I | As It Happens; 15325, 17875 Mon-Fri |
| 2239-2244 | BBC | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Reflections; 15260, 15070, } 12095 \text {. } \\ & 11750,9410 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2255- | RAI, Italy | Musica; 11800, 9575 (length varies) |
| 2300-2329 | R. Canada Int'। | The World at Six; 11850, 5960 Mon-Fri |
| 2309-2315 | BBC | Commentary; 15260, 15070, 9590, 9410, 7325, 6175, 6120, 5975 |
| 2325-2335 | R. Moscow | Vladimir Pozner's Daily Talk; 9610 |
| 2330-2350 | AFRTS | The World Today; 21570, 15430, 15330 Mon-Fri |
| 2330-2459 | R. Canada Int'I | As It Happens; 11850, 5960 Mon-Fri |
| 2340-2400 | Deutsche Welle | Musik; 17860, 15410, 9735, 6075 Mon-Fri |

Note: This listing deliberately omits regular newscasts, which almost always are on the hour or at opening of transmissions, as listed in our January and July columns. During the period of standard time, you may convert these times to local times by subtracting as follows: Newfoundland, $31 / 2$ hours; Atlantic, 4h; Eastern, 5h; Central, 6h; Mountain, 7h; Pacific, 8h; Yukon, 9h; Alaska \& Hawaii, 10h; Bering, 11h.


## By Joe Desposito

## ANOTHER TTL TRIGGER

In the March issue, we gave a circuit for obtaining a $60-\mathrm{Hz}$, TTL compatible signal. Reader John Wettroth sends the following comments:

Your circuit was fine, but there is an easier way to do it as shown below.
$\mathrm{R}^{*}$ must be chosen to give the required current through the LED for reliable operation. For example, using a typical power-supply transformer delivering 7.5 V ac and a 15 mA diode current (sufficient for most optocouplers), $\mathrm{R}^{*}$ is approximately equal to 0.5 kilohms


Some other nice features of the circuit are: 1) by connecting two of the above circuits to the same ac input with their diodes reversed, two signals $180^{\circ}$ out of phase can be obtained; 2) if you use a neon-input optocoupler (Clairex makes many or a hobbyist could build one), the idea would work directly from the line and is isolated! It might be necessary to also insert a diode in series with the neon lamp or you'll get a $120-\mathrm{Hz}$ output (desirable for some designs).

One thing to watch is the maximum reverse voltage on the LED in
the isolator (many are about 5 V ). This is easily remedied with a series conventional diode or a parallel re-verse-biased diode.

Thanks for the contribution.

## MICROWA VE SHUTOFF

Q. I have several microwave detectors outside to let me know when someone approaches the front or back doors of the house. However, they will give a "false" alarm when it rains. I need a circuit that can turn off power to the detectors when it is raining hard enough to make them false. When the rain stops, the power would be restored.-R.J., Clayton, MO.
A. A simple way to detect rainfall is with the transistor circuit shown be-

low. Connect the two wires to a pc board that has an interleaved pattern. Mount the board on an angle. When it rains, the wires will conduct, turn the transistor on, and energize the relay.

## CAPACITOR RATINGS

Q. I am building a project and need a capacitor that can carry 3 A at 125 V. I cart find capacitors rated for 125 V but how can I find one that will carry 3 A?-Jerry R. Lane, New York, N. Y.
A. Don't knock yourself out looking for current ratings on capac-itors-they don't exist. If you can find a capacitor with the correct voltage rating, use it.

Have a problem or question in circuitry, components, parts availability, etc.? Send it to the Hobby Scene Editor, Computers \& Electronics, One Park Ave, New York, NY 10016. Though all letters can't be answered individually, those with wide interest will be published.


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## COMPUTER BITS

## About that Card File.

## By Carl Warren

"TUFFED in shoe boxes and stacked on shelves, or sometimes just lying around," was the way my friend Jack described his in-dex-card file of model railroad vendors and hobbyists. Jack has, I guess, been fooling around with model trains for at least the 15 years that I've known him. And he always complained that he could never find the right company or address when he wanted it. Well, I've always sympathized with Jack and through the years have tried a number of ways to help him solve the problem.

Before personal computers came on the scene, we worked out a filing
method using punched paper tape and a Teletype reader. It was quite slow but it was the best we could do at the time. We stuck with paper tape until late 1977, when we heard about an audio-tape controller that we could use with our home-brew S100 bus system. We put all the information on inexpensive audio tape and used BASIC to write some unique programs that gave search capability and a better way of entering and storing data.

Our next step was to purchase a high-speed tape system and use a more sophisticated BASIC. I was able to write a BASIC databasemanagement system that used multiple indexes and provided rapid search functions. We eventually switched to floppies, which, of course, greatly increased the speed of operations. Most recently we dramatically improved the software
end of the system. We implemented Ashton-Tate's database system dBase II.

This is the relational database that I reviewed in this column several months ago. The latest, version 2.03 , has a number of enhancements, such as allowing the use of as many as seven index files, memory functions similar to peek and poke, and a function to call machine language subroutines.

Because dBase II's command structure is very straightforward, we were able to translate the bulk of our database management system from BASIC to dBase, and at the same time reduce its size. We also found that we could be extremely elegant in the design.

One problem we had using BASIC, even after switching to a disk system, was queing up a list of names. Typically, what Jack likes to


## COMPUTER BITS

do after a model $R R$ convention is enter the names of fellow hobbyists or manufacturers into the database. What happens is that the database ends up with a number of duplicates.

At first we tried to solve the problem by making a copy of the existing database and comparing it with the original, looking for matches on company and contact names. Each time a match was found, we were given the chance to delete it or save it (the desired record was written to a new file). With a clean database, we re-indexed by company name, contact, and zip code, making three separate index files.

But what we finally did was write a new command file in dBase II that would count the number of occurrences of a company name, contact, or zip code and display them as a list. For example:
(1) A BIG TRAIN CO. JOE MONEYBAGS
(2) HI-HO TRAINS, INC. SALLY WHISTLESTOP
(3) ETC.

WHICH RECORD DO YOU WISH?
Basically, the dBase structure for this was to use the database and indexes desired, ask for a company, contact, or zip code to search for, count how many times it showed up, set up a loop, display the list, ask for which one you want, find it, skip a record, end the process, and display the information. The way this looks in general form is:

USE Mail INDEX Mail, Name, Zip Code ACCEPT ‘Enter Company, Contact, Zip Code You Want' TO What

## WAIT

COUNT FOR Company $=\& W$ hat . OR Contact $=\&$ What . OR Zip $=\&$ What
*Store the count to variable count and make a loop
*Display the data
ACCEPT 'Which Item Do You Want' TO Where

## GET Where

FIND \& What
*The above moves the pointer to the top record of the list
*Now you move to it,
DO WHILE Where < > 0
STORE Where- 1 TO Where
SKIP *This puts the pointer at the desired record
ENDDO *End the process of location
*Display the record
DISP ON \#
DISP ON Company
DISP ON Contact

## DISP Phone

Using dBase, we now have a pretty sophisticated database management system. Recently, both Jack and I implemented our databases on the Otrona Attache personal computer. I use mine when visiting companies and have expanded the system to enter product information.

As for Jack, he seems happy with the system now but I'm sure he'll come up with something else that he wants to do with it before too long. $\diamond$


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## PROGRAMMER'S NOTEBOOK

## Rolling the Dice Subroutines for a Board Game Program

## By Jim Keogh

WOULD you like to design a game for your microcomputer that would simulate the kind of games played on a board? It would be interesting to have all the fun and excitement of playing the cardboard version but on your computer. Before you start to create such a program, you must be prepared to include subroutines for a random "roll" of the dice. After all, most board games involve the
roll of a pair of dice to determine the moves.

The subroutines given here each contain a different, but variable, function that can be easily combined with your own routines to give your program that extra punch. The subroutines are designed to have your microcomputer "draw" a pair of dice on the screen. With some slight modifications you will be able to roll the dice.

First, the subroutine draws two dice on the screen, one next to the other. You will notice that they are only two squares without any dots on their faces. Since we want the dots (the values of the dice) to change with every roll, the coding for the dots is listed separately from the outline of the dice. They are added to the program listing after you enter the dice routine.

Two random number generators are used to roll the dice-one for each die. The generators are set to select a number from one to six. When these numbers are selected by the computer, the program instructs the computer to move to the line(s) containing the coding to display the number on the die.

Each time the subroutine is activated, a different pair of numbers will appear on the screen in the dice. You can activate this subroutine as part of your own board game by having the computer follow the coding in the subroutine every time it is a player's turn to play the game.

To test these routines, add the "END" command to your code. Don't forget to remove it when you incorporate the routines into your game program.

TRS-80

| OUTLINE OF DICE <br> 1 CLS |
| :---: |
| 10 FOR A $=15498$ TO 15518 |
| 20 POKEA, 131 |
| 30 NEXT A |
| 40 FOR A $=15523$ TO 15543 |
| 50 POKEA, 131 |
| 60 NEXT A |
| 70 POKE 15498,151 |
| 80 FOR A $=15562$ TO 15818 STEP 64 |
| 90 POKE A, 149 |
| 100 NEXT A |
| 110 POKE 15518,171 |
| 120 FOR A = 15582 TO 15838 STEP 64 |
| 130 POKE A, 170 |
| 140 NEXT A |
| 150 POKE 15818,181 |
| 170 FOR $\mathrm{A}=15819$ TO 15838 |
| 180 POKE A, 176 |
| 190 NEXT A |
| 200 POKE 15838,186 |
| 210 FOR A $=15523$ TO 15843 STEP 64 |
| 220 POKE A, 149 |
| 230 NEXT A |
| 240 FOR A = 15543 TO 15863 STEP 64 |
| 250 POKE A, 170 |
| 260 NEXT A |
| 270 FOR A $=15843$ TO 15863 |
| 280 POKE A, 176 |
| 290 NEXT A |
| 300 POKE 15863,186 |
| 310 POKE 15543,171 |
| 320 POKE 15523,151 |
| 330 POKE 15843,181 |
| VALUES FOR LEFT DIE |
| 1 = POKE 15700,131 |
| 2 = POKE 15565,140 |
| POKE 15771,140 |
| 3 = POKE 15565,140 |
| POKE 15771,140 |

> POKE 15700,131
> 4 = POKE 15565,140 POKE 15771,140 POKE 15757,140 POKE 15579, 140
> $5=$ POKE 15565,140 POKE 15771,140 POKE 15757,140 POKE 15579,140 POKE 15700,131
> $6=$ POKE 15565,140 POKE 15771,140 POKE 15757,140 POKE 15579,140 POKE 15693,131 POKE 15707,131

## VALUES FOR RIGHT DIE

1 = POKE 15725,13
$2=$ POKE 15590,176 POKE 15796,140
3 = POKE 15590,176 POKE 15725,131 POKE 15796,140
4 = POKE 15590,176 POKE 15796,140 POKE 15782,140 POKE 15604,176
$5=$ POKE 15590,176 POKE 15725,131 POKE 15796,140 POKE 15782,140 POKE 15604,176
$6=$ POKE 15590,140 POKE 15796,140 POKE 15782,140 POKE 15604,176 POKE 15718,131 POKE 15732,131


APPLE II

## OUTLINE OF DICE

10 HLIN 4, 18 AT 5
20 HLIN 4, 18 AT 19
30 VLIN 5, 19 AT 4 40 VLIN 5, 19 AT 18
50 HLIN 23, 37 AT 5
60 HLIN 23, 37 AT 19
70 VLIN 5, 19 AT 23
80 VLIN 5, 19 AT 37
VALUES FOR LEFT DIE
1 = PLOT 11, 12,
$2=$ PLOT 6, 7
PLOT 16, 17
$3=$ PLOT 11, 12
PLOT 6. 7
PLOT 16, 17
4 = PLOT 6, 7
PLOT 16, 17
PLOT 16,7
PLOT 6, 17
$5=$ PLOT 11, 12
PLOT 6, 7
PLOT 16,17
PLOT 16,7
PLOT 6, 17
$6=$ PLOT 6,12

PLOT 16, 12
PLOT 6, 7
PLOT 16, 17
PLOT 16, 7
PLOT 6, 17

VALUES FOR RIGHT DIE
1 = PLOT 30, 12
$2=$ PLOT 25,7
PLOT 35, 17
$3=$ PLOT 30,12
PLOT 25, 7
PLOT 35, 17
4 = PLOT 25, 17
PLOT 35, 7
PLOT 25, 7
PLOT 35, 17
$5=$ PLOT 30, 12
PLOT 25, 17
PLOT 35, 7
PLOT 25,7
PLOT 35, 17
$6=$ PLOT 25, 12
PLOT 35, 12
PLOT 25, 17
PLOT 35, 7
PLOT 25,7
PLOT 35, 17

> Answering your questions on computers and their use

## By Stan Veit

IN THIS column, we select questions from readers that we feel will be most useful and answer them as best we can. We cannot, of course, answer all of the questions we receive on an individual basis, but here are some recent queries sent to the magazine. If you have a question, address it to the "Computer Hotline."

## STRANGE HAPPENINGS IN APPLE

Q: Strange things are happening to my Apple computer. I have the Language Card, Serial I/O Card and 80-Column Card installed-in addition to the disk controller. I use the computer a lot and it always works like a charm. However, every once in a while, something just stops running. I turn off the machine and pull the offending card, look at it, and put it back. Nine out of ten times it works after that! My dealer says this is common and he just cleans off the plug-in contacts on the board. Sometimes just pulling the board and replacing it is enough. My friends with TRS-80 Mod I tell me that they have card edge contacts that are not gold-plated and it is even worse. Can you explain what is happening?-Bob Paul, Orlando, FL.

A: There are several explanations for this problem, but the most reasonable is "There is a Fungus Among Us." There are airborne spores such as yeast that can land on electrical contacts-and they grow there. Possibly they are attracted by the potential on the contacts. These fungi flourish in humid climates and they can form an insulating but invisible coating on the contacts. In this they can even push the contacts apart! Removing the boards and cleaning them usually works. Don't
forget to turn off the computer before you pull any boards.

## OSBORNE MODEM

Q: I am tired of waiting for the Osborne Computer Co. to come out with the long-awaited modem. I want to get on the Compuserve net. How can I do this?-Jack Depler, Kansas City, MO.

A: You can use any acoustic-coupler modem and connect an RS232 cable from the serial I/O port to the modem. You will also need communications software. The Micro Link by Wordcraft is distributed by Osborne for its computer. It is priced at $\$ 89$.

## WHAT KIND OF DISPLAY?

Q: I am considering purchase of an IBM-PC Computer. However, I am confused as to what kind of video display to order. Can you solve my problem? Can I use an r-f modulator and my TV set? Should I get either their color interface and monitor or a monochrome interface and monitor? I will mainly use my computer for business and word processing-Robert Simmons, Westwood, NJ

A: To start with, forget about the r-f modulator and use your TV set for watching TV. The modulator/TV works OK for games, but is not intended for serious computer work. If you are going to do a lot of graphics and little text, then you can go with a color interface and monitor. It has the complete character set on it and you can use it for alphanumerics. However, characters on a color monitor are not real sharp, and I have looked at several rather expensive ones.

If you are going to use IBM boards, and you eliminate the monochrome display/printer adapter in favor of the color graphics adapter board, you are going to add a separate printer adapter board. This is because the printer interface is on the monochrome board. If you are going to use the computer for text and numbers, get the monochrome display/printer

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## Fluke Model 8080A Digital Multimeter



THE Model 8060A Digital Multimeter from John Fluke Mfg. Co., is a handheld, microcom-puter-controlled $41 / 2$-digit test instrument for general-purpose use.

Besides the usual DMM functions of dc voltage, ac voltage, ac and dc current, and a wide range of resistance measurements, the Model 8060A breaks away from the pack with its ability to measure frequency to 200 kHz , and relative and dB measurements with almost any impedance.

The CPU uses a 4-bit bidirectional bus and four control lines to communicate with a custom CMOS LSI chip (called MAC for Measurement Acquisition Chip) that includes a dual-slope A/D converter and control logic. The latter includes a buffer, decoder, read/write logic, status and control registers, and logic control for the system. This chip also generates the drive for a piezoelectric transducer used for "eye-off" continuity measurements. The CPU also controls the measurement cy-
cles, performs all calculations, and drives the LCD readout.

The Model 8060A fits within a shock-resistant plastic case 7.1" long, $3.4^{\prime \prime}$ wide, and $1.8^{\prime \prime}$ deep. It weighs 14.5 ounces. Four nonskid bumpers and a tilt bail are provided. Suggested retail price is $\$ 349$.

General Description. When the 8060 A is powered up, the internal microcomputer runs a 1.6 -second diagnostic that checks everything from the LCD elements to the correct operation of the eight function and four pushbutton switches.

Dc voltage is measured in five ranges from 200 mV to 1 kV full scale at an input resistance of 10 megohms. By pushbutton control, this input resistance can be increased to 10,000 megohms on the two lower ranges ( 200 mV and 2 V ).

Ac voltage is measured in five ranges from 200 mV to 750 V true rms. Input impedance is 10 meg ohms shunted by less than 100 pF . The internal true rms converter provides measurement of nonsinusoidal waveforms to 100 kHz . Ac indications can be in volts, relative dB , or dB referenced to 600 ohms.

Both ac and dc currents can be measured from $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ to 2 A in five ranges.

Resistance is measured by a ratiometric method that compares the external unknown to an internal reference. Between 0.01 and 200,000 ohms, low power ( 250 mV ) is used for in-circuit measurements. This ensures that no semiconductor junction will be turned on during measurements. In addition to the four selectable ranges, the 8060 A autoranges between $100,000 \mathrm{ohms}$ and 300 megohms.

As a frequency counter, the 8060A covers the range from 12 Hz to 200 kHz in four autoranges (with appropriate LCD annunciator change from Hz to kHz ). Frequency resolution varies from 0.01 Hz in the $200-\mathrm{Hz}$ range to $100-\mathrm{Hz}$ resolution on the $200-\mathrm{kHz}$ range. Updates are one per second. Since the
multimeter front end is used in frequency measurements, signals up to 750 volts can be measured safely. Accuracy is $0.05 \%$ of reading.

Any reading on the 8060A can be stored as an "offset" for relative measurements. When the desired reference is selected (depressing the REL pushbutton), all subsequent readings are displayed as deviations from that reference. This simplifies alignment procedures as the display only shows any positive/negative deviation from the selected reference. Thus stage gain/loss is easily noted (in dB if desired). The 8060A also produces direct display over a 508-dB range that can be referenced to any of 16 impedances from 8 to 1200 ohms.

Another interesting feature is the instrument's visual/audible continuity tester. Either an LCD bar display or the tone from an internal piezoelectric transducer can be used to indicate continuity without having to watch the meter. To check semiconductor junctions, a con-stant-current diode test function is provided.

The conductance function of up to 2000 nanoseimens is basically an inverse resistance range from 500,000 ohms to 10,000 megohms. This makes it ideal for leakage or conductivity measurements.

Available accessories include a carrying case, high-voltage probes, high-frequency probes, temperature probes, current transformers, special test leads, and a variety of cables and adapters. The instrument

comes with a pair of color-coded (red/black) safety test leads.

User Comments. The Model 8060A Digital Multimeter was checked by the Lockheed Electronics Instrumentation Measurement Lab. (Plainfield, NJ) against stan-
dards traceable to the National Bureau of Standards and was found to meet or exceed specifications.

Although at first glance, the $\$ 349$ price seemed a little steep for a

## FLUKE MODEL 8080A MULTIMETER TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

## DC Voltage:

Ranges: $200 \mathrm{mV}, 2,20,200,1000 \mathrm{~V}$.
Resolution: $0.01 \mathrm{mV}, 0.1 \mathrm{mV}, 1 \mathrm{mV}, 10 \mathrm{mV}, 100 \mathrm{mV}$, depending on range.
Accuracy: $0.04-0.05 \%$ of rdg. +2 dig. depending on range.
Response Time: 1 second max. to rated accuracy within range.
Input Impedance: 10 megohms shunted by less than 100 pF .
Normal Mode Noise Rejection: Over 60 dB at $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$.
Common Mode Noise Rejection: Over 120 dB at dc. 90 dB at $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ( 1 kilohm imbalance).
Overload Protection: 1 kV dc or peak ac continuous, except 20 s max on $200-\mathrm{mV}$ and $2-\mathrm{V}$ ranges above 300 V dc or rms.

DC Voltage, High-Impedance Mode: All specifications same as for dc voltage. Only $200-\mathrm{mV}$ and $2-\mathrm{V}$ ranges available. Accuracy is $0.05 \%$ rdg. +2 dig.
Input Impedance: Over 1000 megohms, typically over 10,000 megohms.
Overioad Protection: 300 V dc or rms continuous 20 s max, 300 to 1 kV dc or peak ac.

DC Voltage, dB Mode: Measurements are made in dBm referenced to 600 ohms or relative dB. All specifications same as for dc voltage except:
Dynamic Range: With full $0.01-\mathrm{dB}$ resolution, 99.79 dB . Total specified dynamic range is $136.22 \mathrm{~dB}(160 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ to 1 kV$)$.
Resolution: 0.01 dB for 19,999 to 1024 linear counts; 0.1 dB for 1023 to $128 ; 1 \mathrm{~dB}$ for 127 to 16 linear counts.
Accuracy: $\pm 0.04 \mathrm{~dB}$ for 19,999 to 1024 linear counts; $\pm 0.2 \mathrm{~dB}$ for 1023 to $128 ; \pm 1 \mathrm{~dB}$ for 127 to 16 linear counts.

AC Voltage: (true rms, ac coupled):
Ranges: $200 \mathrm{mV}, 2 \mathrm{~V}, 20 \mathrm{~V}, 200 \mathrm{~V}, 750 \mathrm{~V}$
Accuracy: $0.2 \%$ of rdg. +10 dig. to $3 \%+200$ dig., depending on range, input voltage, and frequency.
Resolution: 0.01 mV to 100 mV , depending on range.
Input Impedance: 10 megohms shunted by less than 100 pF .
Common Mode Noise Rejection: over 60 dB at $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}(10$ kilohm imbalance).
Response Time: 5 s max., 12 s from overload.
Overload Protection: 750 V rms, 1 kV peak continuous except 20 s max on 200 mV above 300 V rms or 300 V dc . Input not to exceed volts $/ \mathrm{Hz}$ product of $10^{7}$.

AC Voltage, dB Mode (true rms, ac coupled): Measurements are made in dBm referenced to 600 ohms or relative dB . All specifications same as ac voltage except the following:
Dynamic Range: With full $0.01-\mathrm{dB}$ resolution, 97.30 dBm . Total specified dynamic range is $109.72 \mathrm{dBm}(2.45 \mathrm{mV}$ to 750 V ac rms).
Resolution: 0.01 dB to 1 dB depending on linear counts.
Accuracy: 0.1 to 2.2 dB depending on range and frequency.
Frequency: Range fully autoranging.
Ranges: 200 and $2000 \mathrm{~Hz} ; 20$ and 200 kHz .
Resolution: 0.01 to 10 Hz depending on range.
Accuracy: $\pm 0.05 \%$ of rdg. +1 dig.
Sensitivity: 20 mV or $10 \%$ of voltage range to 150 mV or $75 \%$ of voltage range depending on frequency range and whichever is greater.

## Extended Frequency:

Range: 12 Hz to 700 kHz , typically

Resolution: 100 Hz above 200 kHz
Accuracy: $\pm 0.05 \%$ of rdg. +2 dig.
Sensitivity: Typically 100 mV at 200 kHz increasing to 4.5 V at 700 kHz in $200-\mathrm{mV}$ range. Will measure a TTL signal ( $50 \%$ duty cycle) to 420 Hz (typical).

## Resistance:

Ranges: 200 ohms, $2 \mathrm{k}, 20 \mathrm{k}, 200 \mathrm{k}$, autoranging megohms (extends from 0.0001 to 300 megohms in 3 autoranges).
Response Time: Two seconds max for all ranges but megohms where it is 8 seconds max.
Overload Protection: 500 V dc or rms ac on all ranges.
Accuracy: $0.07 \%+2+0.02$ ohm to $0.2 \%+2$, depending on range.
Resolution: 0.01 ohms to 1 kilohm depending on range.

## Conductance:

Range: 200 nanoseimens (equivalent to resistance range
from 500 kilohms to 10,000 megohms)
Resolution: 0.1 nanoseimen
Accuracy: $\pm 0.5 \%$ of rdg. +20 dig.
Open Circuit Voltage: Less than 1.5 V .
Overload Protection: 500 V dc or rms ac.
Continuity:
Ranges: All resistance ranges.
Threshold: Nominally $10 \%$ of range.
Response Time: 50 microseconds max. ( $10 \mu$ s typical)
Overload Protection: 500 Vdc or rms ac

## Diode Test:

Range: 2 V
Test Current: $1 \mathrm{~mA} \pm 10 \%$
Accuracy: $\pm 0.05 \%$ of rdg. +2 dig.
Response Time: 2 s max.
Overload Protection: 500 V dc or rms ac

## DC Current:

Ranges: $200 \mu \mathrm{~A}, 2,20,200,2000 \mathrm{~mA}$.
Resolution: 0.01 to $100 \mu \mathrm{~A}$, depending on range.
Accuracy: $0.2 \%$ of rdg. +2 dig. to $0.3 \%$ of rdg. +2 dig.
Overload Protection: 2A/250V fuse.
AC Current (true rms responding, ac coupled)
Ranges: $200 \mu \mathrm{~A}, 2,20,200,2000 \mathrm{~mA}$.
Resolution: 0.01 to $100 \mu \mathrm{~A}$, depending on range.
Accuracy: $1 \%$ of rdg. +10 dig. to $2 \%$ of rdg. +40 dig., depending on range.
Overioad Protection: 2A/250V fuse

## General:

Max. Common Mode Voltage: 500 Vdc or ac rms
Display Update Rate: 2.5 readings/second. For frequency, 1 reading/second. For $\mathrm{dB}, 1.4$ readings/second.
A/D Converter: Dual Slope.

## Environmental:

Operating Temperature: 0 to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
Storage Temperature: -35 to $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
Accuracy Temperature Coefficient: 0.1 times applicable accuracy per ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (plus initial $23^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ specification) for 0 to $18^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and 28 to $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
Relative Humidity: 0 to $80 \%$ from 0 to $+35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. 0 to $70 \%$ RH for M range above 20 megohms.
Shock and Vibration: MIL-T-28800B.
...FLUKE
DMM, after a week or so of use, we found it to be well worth the money. The conventional DMM functions ( $\mathrm{ac} / \mathrm{dc}$ volts and current, and resistance) are excellent and easy to set up using the interlocking pushbutton range/function switches. The visual/audible continuity tester was similar to the one on our older DMM, so there were no surprises here.

However, we were highly impressed with the other functions that are not available on other DMMS. We found the frequencycounter mode (although limited to 200 kHz ) to be just as good as our relatively expensive bench instrument. Since we do a lot of work within the audio range, this was no problem.

With the 8060A, we simply attach the test leads to the circuit, measure the signal voltage level (in dB if desired); and, by merely touching a pushbutton, observe the frequency. This is something that cannot be done with a conventional frequency counter. The LCD display automatically changes from Hz to kHz (or vice-versa) as required by the signal. Because the 8060A is portable, it does not tie up valuable bench space to make measurements. And, since it is battery powered, we are looking forward to using it in the field.

The relative function was really put to use since this was something we had not seen before. In this mode, you can measure a signal and, when you reach some desired level, simply touch the rel pushbutton and this level becomes the reference. The display drops to all zeros and displays only positive or negative changes from the selected reference. We found this mode to be the best way to keep an eye on stagegain changes during alignments. No longer did we have to watch an LCD full of changing digits-only the relatively slight positive or negative changes that took place during the alignment. We could even do this with dB .

Although not covered on the front panel, the 8080A can be made to have a (typically) $10,000-\mathrm{meg}$ ohm input impedance to reduce
loading on high-impedance (CMOS) circuits. This also allows the instrument to be used as an electrometer for making extremely low current measurements.

The conductance portion is very useful for making leakage measurements to 10,000 megohms. Also not indicated on the front panel is the fact that the 8060A can be made to autorange between 2000 ohms and 300 kilohms.

The manual that accompanies the 8060A is excellent. It covers all operating instructions, maintenance, etc., and includes a wide variety of applications for this special DMM.
If you are looking for an excellent, state-of-the-art multimeter that wears several hats, and gives the "multi" prefix real meaning, check out the Fluke 8060A-a remarkable DMM. -Les Solomon CIRCLENO. 104 ON FREE INFORMATION CARD

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New Developments in
Fiber Optics
By Forrest M. Mims

EVERY new technology must endure a growth and maturation period during which prices are high, reliability is questionable, and availability is uncertain. For fiber optics, that unsettling time is rapidly approaching its end. Although major problems remain concerning standardization of components, couplers, termination devices, and fibers; the design, assembly, and installation of a fiber-optic-data and telecommunications link has become virtually routine.

The eventual impact of this new technology was nicely summed up in a recent Toshiba advertisement for its optical transmission devices. The headline read: "Exit the copper age. Enter the light years." Let's examine some recent developments in fiber-optic communications technology to see just how advanced it has become.

Low-Loss Fibers. A dozen years ago, Corning achieved an historic breakthrough by making the first glass fiber with a loss of 20 dB per kilometer. This accomplishment provided a major stimulus to the infant fiber-optic communications industry. Today several companies are making silica fibers having a loss of only $0.2 \mathrm{~dB} / \mathrm{km}$. In everyday terms, such ultra-low-loss fiber loses only half its initial optical
power over a distance of 15 kilometers! This makes possible repeaterless fiber-optic links over distances exceeding 100 kilometers (or more than 62 miles).
Scientists at British Telecom's research laboratories and at Bell Laboratories in the United States have demonstrated repeaterless transmission over ultra-low-loss fibers more than 100 kilometers in length. The Bell Labs researchers, for example, transmitted with error a 274-megabit-per-second signal over a 101 -kilometer length of fiber having a total loss of only $0.38 \mathrm{~dB} / \mathrm{km}$ at 1.3 micrometers ( $\mu \mathrm{m}$ ).

The fiber used in the Bell Labs demonstration was assembled from four separate fibers spliced together using a flame fusion process (also known as heat welding). The transmitter was an InGaAsP buried heterostructure laser diode. Since the attenuation of the fiber at 1.5 $\mu \mathrm{m}$ is only $0.29 \mathrm{~dB} / \mathrm{km}$, work is underway to perfect emitters and detectors that operate well at this longer wavelength.

Non-Glass Fibers. Experimenters and budget-conscious industrial users who cannot afford glass fibers often turn to plastic fibers for shortrange optical links. Such fibers are made from a core of polystyrene or polymethyl methacrylate clad with a polymer of lower refractive index. They have an attenuation of hundreds or thousands of $\mathrm{dB} / \mathrm{km}$.

The DuPont Company (Plastic

Products and Resins Dept., Wilmington, DE 19898) is the leading manufacturer of plastic fiber in the United States. Some of DuPont's plastic fiber products can be conveniently purchased from Edmund Scientific (101 E. Gloucester Pike, Barrington, NJ 08007). Another domestic supplier of plastic fiber is General Fiber Optics (P.O. Box 82, Caldwell, NJ 07006).

Recently, Japan's Mitsubishi Rayon Co., Ltd. developed plastic fibers with an attenuation of about $200 \mathrm{~dB} / \mathrm{km}$ at 590 nanometers. While this may seem very high when compared to low-loss silica fibers, it's a breakthrough for plastic.

Unfortunately, the semiconductor emitters which produce $590-\mathrm{nm}$ radiation are not very efficient. In the $650-670-\mathrm{nm}$ region where relatively efficient GaAsP red lightemitting diodes are available, the new fiber has an attenuation of about $300 \mathrm{~dB} / \mathrm{km}$. This is still fairly low for plastic and acceptable for data links of a few tens of meters.

The Mitsubishi fiber is sold under the ESKA trademark and the lowest loss variety is designated SH4001 and SH4002. The U.S. representative is the Nissho Iwai American Corporation (Broadway Plaza, Suite 1900, 700 South Flower St., Los Angeles, CA 90017).

While silica fibers hold the lead in performance at present, considerable research is underway to develop exotic new materials with even lower attenuation. For example,


Fig. 1. This AMP metal bulkhead fiber-optic connector interfaces with Motorola emitters and detectors. (Motorola photo)

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zinc-chloride glass has an attenuation of only about 1 dB per $10^{3} \mathrm{~km}$ in the $3.5-4.0 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ region. This is hundreds of times better than the best silica fibers. Even more spectacular are fibers made from halide compounds such as thallium bromide and KRS-5 having estimated losses as low as $10^{-5} \mathrm{~dB} / \mathrm{km}$ in the $4.0-5.5-\mu \mathrm{m}$ region. So far none of these super-low-loss fibers is available commercially.

The long wavelengths at which these exotic new fibers provide optimum results will require the development of new sources and sensors. If the new fibers, sources, and sensors can be developed, they may provide the potential for repeaterless fiber-optic links hundreds of miles in length.

Connecting Fibers. As with wire, optical fibers can be connected by permanent splices or by removable connectors. Notable advances have occurred in both areas.

Several companies sell fusion splicers that provide relatively quick joints in silica fibers. In some of these devices the heat required to melt the ends of the fiber to be joined is provided by an electric arc; in others a flame is utilized. In both cases, the requirement for precision manipulation of the fiber keeps the cost of fusion splicers high, typically several thousands of dollars or more.

A recent development which may eventually provide low-cost splicing for experimenters and hobbyists as


Fig. 2. General Electric emitters and detectors, DuPont Crofon fiber, and AMP Optimate connectors combine in lightwave links. (GE photo)
well as industrial users is the Amox fiber-optics splice kit (American Fi ber Optics Corporation, 1196 East Willow St., Signal Hill, CA 90806). Amox claims that in only eight minutes the ends of two fibers can be stripped of their coating, cleaved, and inserted into an epoxy-filled sleeve, which is then hardened with ultraviolet radiation from a lamp supplied with the kit. The average loss of such splices is said to be only 0.1 dB , about the same as for splices made with heat fusion.

The Amox splice kit sells for \$1995, a lofty price that will likely stimulate competition. It may ultimately provide a much more reasonably priced approach to cold splices.

Many new termination and splicing connectors for optical fibers have been developed in recent years. Since fiber-optic connectors must precisely align the cores of adjacent fibers to within a few microns, they usually cost more than comparable connectors designed to interconnect metallic conductors. There are some other constraints imposed upon fiber connectors. One is that although high coupling efficiency demands that the two opposing fiber faces be brought into close proximity, they must not make physical contact lest one face be scratched by the other. Another, is that the connector must be immune to contaminants such as dust and moisture which might otherwise obstruct the thin air gap betwen the two opposing fibers.

Even though prices for fiber connectors remain high, they are lower than those of a year ago. For example, Amphenol North America (2122 York Rd., Oak Brook, IL 60521) has introduced a line of mass-produced aluminum fiber-optic connector bodies that will cut metal-connector prices more than $50 \%$. The new bodies are designed for use with existing Amphenol sin-gle-fiber connectors. Plastic connector prices are also falling.

Figure 1 shows a metal bulkhead connector made by AMP Inc. (Eisenhower Blvd., Harrisburg, PA 17105). This connector is designed to interface with a line of compatible emitters and detectors made by Motorola (P.O. Box 20912, Phoe-
nix, AZ 85036). The resilient plastic in the connector's ferrule and the emitter's (or detector's) outer package provides excellent coupling between the fiber and the termination component's optical port.

Figure 2 shows several AMP plastic connectors designed to interface with a new line of General Electric emitters and detectors, the GFOE and GFOD series. The price of the connectors and components in Fig. 2 is remarkably low considering the prices for similar items just a few years ago. For example, General Electric offers for only $\$ 9.95$ a design kit consisting of a GFOE1A GaAs emitter, a GFOD1A or 1 B silicon detector, a one-meter length of DuPont Crofon ${ }^{\text {TM }} 1040$ fiber-optic cable terminated with AMP Optimate ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ plastic connectors, and a complete assortment of specification sheets and application notes. The Optimate ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ connectors attach within seconds to the threaded ports on the GFOD and GFOE terminal components. The kit can be ordered directly from General Electric (Semiconductor Products Dept., Optoelectronics, W. Genesee St., Auburn, NY 13021).

A designer kit similar to General Electric's cost $\$ 100$ several years ago. And it did not include detectors and emitters housed in a selfcontained threaded coupler. Instead, it used standard emitters and detectors cemented to fiber-optic bulkhead connectors.

You may wish to consider experimenting with such a kit. Many suitable transmitter and receiver circuits have been published in this magazine over the past several years (see the annual index for specific article and column topics). Also, I've included in "Engineer's Notebook II" (Radio Shack, 1982) an assortment of simple transmitter and receiver circuits, all of which have been built and tested.

Transmitter and Receiver Mod-
ules. If you're in a hurry and can afford the added expense, a wide range of preassembled fiber-optic transmitter and receiver modules is available. Figure 3, for example, shows the Augat ${ }^{\circ}$ CL10 Fiberoptic Data Link. The CL10 is actually a

## SOLID-STATE

group of modular components that can be selected for a variety of specific needs. This permits the selection of a one-piece integral transmitter or separate driver and emitter assemblies. Similarly, the CL10 provides a one-piece integral receiver or separate detector and preamplifier assemblies. For more information about the CL10 and various other fiber-optic modules, contact Augat (40 Perry Avenue, P.O. Box 1037, Attleboro, MA 02703).

Many other companies make preassembled fiber-optic modules. They include: Burr-Brown Research Corp. (6730 S. Tucson Blvd., Tucson, AZ 85706); General Optronics (3005 Hadley Rd., S. Plainfield, NJ 07080); Hewlett-Packard (Optoelectronics Div., 640 Page Mill Rd., Palo Alto, CA 94304); Math Associates (6 Manhasset Ave., Port Washington, NY 11050); and Meret (1815 24th St., Santa Monica, CA 90404).

For a complete listing of manufacturers of fiber-optic modules as well as related accessories (fibers, connectors, detectors, emitters, etc.), see the "Laser Focus Buyers' Guide" (1001 Watertown St., Newton, MA 02165). The price for the 1982 edition is $\$ 25$, but you can find a copy in some technical libraries. Another excellent source, which also contains many articles about fiber optics, is the International Fiber Optics and Communications "Handbook and Buyers Guide" (Information Gatekeepers, 167

Corey Rd., Brookline, MA 02146). The price for the 1981-82 edition is a rather steep $\$ 45$. But as with the other volume, you might be able to find it in some technical libraries.

Future Developments. Recently while writing an article about the current status of the fiber-optics industry, I was able to interview by telephone Dr. Charles Kao of ITT. It was Dr. Kao who, in 1965, first demonstrated the potential of practical communications by means of modulated light beams transmitted through optical fibers.

Dr. Kao told me there are three cornerstones to the new information age: computer technology, VLSI (very large scale integration) semiconductor technology, and fiber. optics. "Fiber optics," he said, "depends on the other two. The other two, in a way, depend upon fiber optics for their growth."

If Dr. Kao is correct, we can expect to see many more exciting developments in fiber optics in coming months and years. Of course it's important to keep the role of fiber optics in perspective. Why, for instance, trip over cables, fiber or otherwise, that connect computers to nearby desktop terminals? Instead, simply bounce an infrared beam to and from the computer and its terminals. Ceilings and walls will provide suitable reflection points for the invisible beams. In short, while fiber optics is definitely a technological wave of the future, direct transmission through air will remain suitable for short-range optical links.


Fig. 3. This Augat CL10 Fiberoptic Data Link uses interchangeable modules with either integral or separate emitters and detectors.


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Murphy Radio Type B71. Need any information available. Harold C. Gray, 1130 Woodward Avenue, Akron, OH 44310.

General Instruments Model AY-3-8900 TV interface chip. Need data manual. Ralph Johnson, 1837 Aglen St., Roseville, MN 55113.

Precision Model 120 VOM. Need schematic. J. Fuchs, 505 S. Oakwood Avenue, Brandon, FL 33511.

Sony Model TC-330 tape recorder. Need schematic, service manual and operating instructions. Enrique. M. Senra, 740 East 11 th Place, Hialeah, FL 33010.

Weston Models 676, 682 and 785 fube testers. Need service data. Frank Krantz, 100 Osage Avenue, Somerdale, NJ 08083.

Hallicrafters Model SX32 receiver. Need schematic. parts list and service manual. Chris Reinhold, 110 Bottino Dr., Vicksburg. MS 39180.

Hickok Model 600A tube tester and Javelln Model MC 930 TV camera. Need schematics and service manuals. Dennis Lackey, Box 311 , Winton, CA 95388.


Akal Model M-10 tape recorder. Need instruction manual. Stuaft Vogelmann, 130 Indian Church Road, Buffa10, NY 14210.

Knight Model KG-375 analyzer and Lafayette Model $99-5015$ signal generator. Need schematics and manuals. Adolf Naegeli, 9416-120th Ave., Kenoska, WI 53142.

Craig Model 6407 video tape recorder. Need video heads and service manual. DeWayne Fleming, Rt. 4, Box 202, Moberly, MI 65270.

Stewart-Warner Model R-181.A shortwave radio. Need schematic, parts list, tube source and service information. Bob Morris, 344 Elm Street, Syracuse, NY 13203.

Mercury Model 201 tube tester. Need all available tube charts. Ronald Pence, Rt. 3, Box 617. Grant, AL 35747.

Heathkit Model IM-1212 multimeter. Need manual and schematic. Larry Cook, 362 E. South St., Richland Center, WI 5358I.

Dumont Type 901 engine scope. Need schematic, paits list, operation and service manuals. Joseph J. Calicchio, 226 Hutton Street. Jersey City, NJ 07307.

Titano Model 900 2-channel amplifier. Need schematic. Harry Pierce, R1. 1, Box 232, Lamar, AK 72846.

Hygain Model 655 VHF. Need schematic and service manual. Mark Alan, Box 2923, Greenville, NC 27834.

Atari Model CX-2600. Need schematic diagram of circuit No. C010433. Guarionex A. Berrido, Corporacion Dom. Electricidad, Centro de Operaciones, Dpto. Sub. Estaciones, Calle Isabel Aguiar, Herrera, Santo Domingo, Republica Dominicana.

Sansui Model AU-111 amplifier. Need MC input transformer. G. Mileon, 14 Border St., Lynn, MA 01905.
Hallicrafters Model HT-37 transmitter. Need operation manual and service manual. Ken Bernard, Box 1304. Mount Dora, FL 32757.

Hlckock Model 1805A oscilloscope. Need manual. Elichi Takarada, 1423 Vassar Road, Rockford, IL. 61103.
Precise Development Corp., Model 308 oscilloscope. Need manual and schematics. Ambrose Jacob, Enterprise Terrace, Kingston, RI 02881.

Akal Model GX4000D tape recorder. Need schematic and service manual. James O. Mosher, 3031 E. Dunham Dr., Wichita, KS 67216.

Barber Colman Model B door control. Need schematic and manual. Need receiver and transmitter. Bruce Myers, 9915 Oleander Ave., Vienna, VA 22180.

General Electric Modei 35300B700AO Term Net 300 terminal. Need schematics and service data. Brad DePriest, 736 First Place S.E., Salem, OR 07306.

Jenning Research 400 watt transistor amplifier. Need schematics and technical information. Horace Cambell, Electronic \& Woodwork Center, 5311 Church Ave., Brooklyn, NY 11203.
Breting Model 14 shortwave receiver. Need schematic and service information. Harry J. Lookabill, 504 W. 86th Terrace, Kansas City, MO 64114.

Crescent Communications Corp., Model ZM-30/U bridge and AEL Products, Inc., Model AN/USM-206 test set. Need schematics, and service/owner's manuals. Thomas Sahara, P.O. Box 23283, Honolulu, HI 96822.

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Telequipment Model S51B oscilloscope. Need schematic and owner's manual. Elmer Josephs, 7611 Oakland Ave., Minneapolis, MN 55423.
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Fordata Model 1210 telephone modem. Need schematic and operating manual. B. Hansen, 3073 Lower Mountain Road, Furlong, PA 18925.

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## Experimenting with

Kodak's Disc Camera Part 2. Controlling
the Camera Remotely

## By Forrest M. Mims

LAST MONTH we examined the operation of Kodak's new line of disc cameras. We also described how the disc 4000 camera can be opened and modified for external triggering by means of three wires soldered to the camera's shutter switch connections.

We are now prepared to connect a variety of external control circuits to the camera. If you haven't yet modified your disc 4000 camera, it is essential that you do so in accordance with the instructions given in Part 1. The instructions provide important precautions concerning the camera's warranty and the potential shock hazard posed by the camera's flash capacitor. If you don't happen to have the November 1982 issue of this magazine, try your local library.

About the Circuits. I used a 9-V battery to power test versions of the various circuits described below. For special-purpose applications or when space and weight requirements are critical, you may wish to consider powering your circuit with the camera's internal $6-\mathrm{V}$ lithium battery. I'll describe how this can be accomplished in the next installment of this three-part series.

Many of the trigger circuits with which we'll be experimenting are coupled to the disc camera by a LEDphototransistor optoisolator. The phototransistor's collector is connected to the blue and white leads from the modified camera. Its emitter is connected to the red lead.

As was noted in Part 1, the camera's shutter-release switch has three contacts. Pressing the shutter button lightly activates the strobe-capacitor charging circuit (blue plus white). Pressing the shutter button with a little more pressure begins the exposure/flash/film-advance sequence (blue plus white plus red).

Even though the current drain is low, you should connect a switch between the white lead and the junction of the blue lead and the optoisolator (or whatever component is used in its place). I prefer to use a dpst switch for this purpose, the second set of terminals serving as a power switch between the positive battery terminal and the circuit.

Finally, if you spend a lot of time bench testing any or all of the following circuits, you can save money by recycling the first film disc you expose during initial testing. Simply pop off the back side of the plastic holder and rotate the disc so frame number one shows in the window. Since the camera will not work without a disc installed, this procedure will save you the expense of using fresh film discs.

Adjustable Self Timer. The circuit in Fig. 1 will trigger the camera a specified time after $S 1$ is pressed and released (the time is adjustable). This will allow you to make special-purpose photographs or permit you to be a part of your own pictures.

The circuit consists of two monostable multivibrators connected so that the output from the first triggers the second following a time delay controlled by RI and C1. After the delay interval, which can be varied from a few seconds to a minute or so by means of potentiometer $R 1$, the second monostable generates a fixed-duration pulse that triggers the camera.

The monostables are designed around the two timers in a 556 dual-timer chip. Although switch $S 1$ can be connected directly to the trigger input (pin 6) of the first timer, I've included capacitor $C 2$ so that the first


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monostable will time out even if $S I$ remains closed.
When the circuit is at rest, $R 2$ pulls the trigger input high to prevent inadvertent false triggering from extraneous electrical noise. Resistor $R 3$ acts as a bleeder across C2. Without $R 3$ to discharge $C 2$ following the closing and opening of $S 1$, the charge on $C 2$ would have to be shorted to ground or drained away through natural leakage paths.

The output from the first timer (pin 5) is coupled to
the trigger input of the second timer (pin 8) via C5. Resistor $R 4$ pulls the second input high to prevent false triggering.

The first timer's output is also coupled via $R 6$, to LED1. This LED glows when $S 1$ is closed and remains glowing for the duration of the first timer's cycle. It therefore serves as a "ready" light to indicate that the self timer has been actuated.

The fixed-duration pulse from the second timer must be long enough to trigger the camera ( 100 ms or more). This time interval is controlled by $R 5$ and $C 6$.

The trigger pulse (pin 9) is coupled to the camera by

Fig. 1. Self timer for disc camera.
The circuit triggers an adjustable
time after S1 is pressed and released.


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means of a LED-phototransistor optoisolator. Resistor $R 7$ limits current to the LED in the optoisolator. You can use any standard optoisolator in this and any of the following circuits that use them.

You can adjust RI to provide a time delay of up to a minute or so. For longer delays, increase C1 to $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}$. You should be able to obtain delays of at least several minutes or more.

Interval Timer. The circuit in Fig. 2 will convert a modified disc 4000 into an elapsed-time camera. By adjusting $R 1$, you can take pictures at intervals ranging from a few seconds to several minutes. In this mode, the camera can record on a single film disc fifteen sequential images of such time-dependent subjects as an opening flower, a busy intersection, passing clouds, children at play, sports events, and many others.

Like the previous circuit, the interval timer requires both timers in a 556 chip. The first is connected as an astable multivibrator whose period of oscillation is controlled by RI and C1. The output from the oscillator triggers a monostable whose fixed-duration output pulse is controlled by $R 3$ and $C 4$. For each cycle of the


Fig. 2. Internal timer for disc camera
astable, the monostable provides a pulse having sufficient duration to trigger the disc camera via the optoisolator.

You'll find many interesting applications for this interval timer. For example, when $R I$ is set to provide a trigger pulse about every 1.3 seconds (you may need to reduce $C l$ to a few microfarads), you can record about 20 seconds or so of an athletic event, experiment, or other fast moving occurrence on a single film disc. Longer delays are well suited for recording slower events such as those mentioned earlier. Note that a 1.3second delay is the minimum recycle time for the disc 4000.

Triggering the Disc Camera with Light. Many simple circuits can be devised which will permit a modified disc 4000 to be triggered by light. A light-triggered camera can be used to photograph lightning, people or objects breaking a light beam, or even intruders. Of course, such a camera can be triggered from a distance of tens or even hundreds of feet by pointing a visible or infrared source at its sensor.

A Light-Activated SCR Trigger Circuit. The lightactivated SCR (LASCR) has long been used as a light sensor in slave flash units. In this role, one or more LAŚCR-controlled slave flashes are placed around an area to be photographed. The flash from the camera's strobe then triggers the LASCR equipped strobes to provide additional illumination.

Figure 3 shows a simple LASCR circuit for trigger-

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ing a modified disc 4000. Most strobes provide too brief a flash to allow the output from this circuit to trigger the camera. The circuit does, however, work well when triggered by flash bulbs, the beam from a flashlight, or a visible or infrared laser.

The LASCR I used is a Motorola MRD920. It's available from Motorola suppliers or Radio Shack (catalog number 276-1095A). It's necessary to open normally closed pushbutton switch $S l$ after each operation since the current through the camera's switch leads is sufficient to keep the LASCR turned on after it has been illuminated. This means the camera will respond to an initial flash of light while ignoring subsequent flashes-at least until $S 1$ is pressed.

A Phototransistor Trigger. The simplest light-activated trigger for a modified disc 4000 is a single phototransistor connected across the shutter switch contacts as shown in Fig. 4. Many different silicon phototransistors (Fairchild FPT-100, Motorola MRD-310, Texas Instruments TIL-414, etc.) can be used in this application.


Fig. 4. Light-sensitive trigger for modified camera.
For best results, the phototransistor's active surface should be shielded from direct external light. A length of black, heat-shrinkable tubing works well. Black electrical tape can also be used, but the sticky inner surface of the tube formed by the tape will collect dust particles.

Light flashes having a duration under about 100 ms will not trigger the disc camera. Sweeping across the sensitive surface of the phototransistor with the beam from a flashlight, helium-neon laser, infrared-emitting diode, or diode laser works well. In all cases, the range can be increased substantially by collimating the light source to provide a very narrow beam. Of course it's more difficult to point a narrow beam at a small target over a range of a few hundred feet. But it can be done if you're patient. A tripod helps if your light source is invisible infrared.

An Improved Phototransistor Trigger. Figure 5 shows how to isolate the phototransistor in Fig. 4 from the disc camera. In operation, when Q1 is not illuminated, the LED in the optoisolator receives no forward bias. When Q1 is turned on by an external light source, the LED in the optoisolator is biased through $R 1$, the phototransistor in the optoisolator switches on, and the camera is triggered.

Like the preceeding phetotransistor circuit, this trigger circuit will fire the camera every time you sweep a light beam across the phototransistor. The only restriction is that the phototransistor must be illuminated for 100 ms or so. Of course, the camera cannot be triggered during the 1.3 -second recycle time following the making of an exposure.

A Break-Beam Phototransistor Trigger. Revising the circuit in Fig. 5 permits the modified disc 4000 to be triggered when a continuous beam illuminating $Q I$ 's active surface is broken. In operation, when Q1 is turned on by a continuous light source, the anode of the LED in the optoisolator is pulled low. When the beam is interrupted, Q1 switches off, thereby allowing the optoisolator's LED to be forward biased through R1. This switches on the phototransistor in the optoisolator and triggers the camera.

Incidentally, very brief interruptions in the beam (less than about 100 ms ) will not trigger the camera. This provides good protection from false triggering caused by falling leaves when used outdoors.

Xenon Strobe Activated Trigger. For applications where it's necessary to trigger the modified disc 4000


Fig. 5. Improved light-sensitive trigger.
with a very brief flash of light, the incoming pulse must be stretched. Figure 7 shows one way this can be accomplished.

In operation, a 555 timer is configured as a monostable multivibrator which outputs a pulse of 100 ms or more when it has been triggered. A phototransistor connected to the trigger input of the 555 initiates the timing sequence when a brief light flash occurs. The output from the 555 is coupled to the modified disc 4000 via an optoisolator.

This pulse-stretching method can be used in other circuits designed to trigger the camera with a very brief event. For example, very intense pulses are produced by SH (single-heterostructured) diode lasers driven with high-current pulses. Substituting a fast-risetime PIN photodiode (TIL413 or similar) for the phototransistor would allow such a laser to trigger the camera from a considerable distance. The PIN diode should be con-

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nected in the reverse biased mode (anode to ground). The beam from the laser should be collimated with a small f/1 lens for best results.

Going Further. The circuits presented in this column are merely representative of methods for triggering a modified disc camera. You may wish to utilize one or more of the circuits in conjunction with other circuits to provide special-purpose triggering circuits. For exam-
ple, a sound-triggered camera can be achieved by coupling the output from an audio amplifier into the 555 pulse stretcher shown in Fig. 7. Another possibility is a disc camera triggered by a tone-modulated light beam.

Perhaps the most interesting method of triggering the camera remotely is by means of radio control. This will be the subject of the third and final installment of this series. We will explore several radio control systems. And I'll describe how you can make fascinating aerial photographs by flying a radio-controlled disc camera from a kite or a helium-filled balloon.


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Fig. 6. Break-beam trigger circuit.
Fig. 7. Trigger activated by a xenon strobe.

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## A 000-to-999 <br> Event Counter

## By Forrest M. Mims

THE CIRCUIT in Fig. 1 functions as a simple 000-to-999 event counter. It can be used to count such events as rotations of a wheel or shaft, objects passing by a point, and even flashes of lightning. It can also be configured to count events whose amplitude exceeds a programmable threshold.
The key to the simplicity of this circuit is an MC14553B (or 4553) threedigit BCD counter, a CMOS LSI chip that typically consumes only about 0.02 $\mu \mathrm{A}\left(25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ between counts. The 4553 includes a quad latch at the output of each of its three counters to provide storage of the current BCD count status. The outputs from the quad latches are steered to the chip's four BCD output pins by a time-division multiplexing arrangement.

Three digit-select outputs indicate which of the outputs of the counter latches has been steered to the BCD outputs. This provides a means for driving a three-digit multiplexed readout.

A high-to-low transition at the clock input (pin 12) of the 4553 advances the circuit one count. The BCD status of the count is converted into a seven-segment format by an MC14511B (or 4511) BCD-to-seven segment latch/decoder/driver. The 4511 can directly drive the segments of a common-cathode LED display at a maximum current of 25 mA . Like the 4553 , it is a CMOS device with a very low quiescent current (about $0.01 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ).

Digits of the three-digit LED readout are sequentially strobed by the three digit-select outputs (pins 2, 1 and 15 ) and transistors Q1 through Q3. The strobe rate is controlled by an internal scan oscillator whose frequency is determined by C1. For special-purpose applications, the internal scan oscillator can be overridden by omitting $C l$ and applying an external clock signal directly to pin 4.

Triggering the Counter. The counter circuit can be triggered by external logic signals or by a relay or magnetic reed switch. Buffering is generally not required since the 4553 provides an internal pulse-shaping stage at its clock input.

Figure 2A shows a simple phototransistor input stage you can connect to the counter to provide an optically trig.
gered input. A light pulse of sufficient magnitude turns on Q1, which forces the clock input of the 4553 low and advances the count. With this input, the counter can be triggered by a flashlight, an infrared LED, a xenon strobe, or lightning.

To trigger the circuit by interrupting a continuous light source, as when counting objects such as people or cars, you can use Fig. 2B. Here the phototransistor is normally illuminated, thus keeping the clock input high. When the illuminator is interrupted, the phototransistor is turned off and the input to the 4553 is brought low, thus causing a count to occur.
In both modes of operation, lasers and collimated infrared-emitting diodes make excellent light sources. A low-power (e.g. $1-\mathrm{mW}$ ) helium-neon laser, for example, easily actuates the circuit over a range of tens of feet. Since their near-infrared emission more closely matches the peak spectral re-
sponse of silicon phototransistors, collimated beams from GaAs, $\mathrm{GaAs}: \mathrm{Si}$, and AlGaAs LEDs and diode lasers can activate the circuit over longer ranges.
For more sensitivity, hence longer ranges, an op-amp gain stage can be inserted between the phototransistor and the 4553 clock input. In the count-when-interrupted mode, the circuit will register a count immediately when a continuous light falling on the phototransistor is blocked. In the count-when-flashed mode, the circuit will indicate a count at the trailing edge of a light flash.

Be sure direct sunlight does not strike the phototransistor or it may not work properly. If sunlight or bright ambient light is a problem, try a filter and a light shield. Reverse-biased PIN photodiodes such as the TIL413 (Radio Shack catalog number 276-144) are more immune to sunlight and can be used in place of the phototransistor. $\diamond$


Fig. 1. Simplified block diagram of a 000-to-999 event counter.


Fig. 2. Phototransistor inputs for 3-digit event counter.


Fig. 3. Phototransistor gain stage for 3-digit event counter.

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.9 .95
[B] Adapts high -2 mikes to XLR
input. 274-017

NEW!


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19
"Soft-Fee!" SPST Push-On/ Push-Off. 3A at 125VAC
$1 \times 3 / 4 \times 9 / 16^{\prime \prime} .3 / 8^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{mtg}$. hole
275-1565 . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1.29
Momentary. 275-1566 . 1.19

## Computer Communication



Single-Supply UART. AY-3-1015. Full-duplex universal transceiver accepts asynchronous serial binary characters and converts to a parallel format, and vice versa. Selectable baud rate, number of data bits per character, stop bits and parity mode. Fully buffered outputs. Low power. 4.75-5.25VDC. 40-pin with specs and data. 276-1794
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1.79

RS232 Quad Line Receiver. 1489. Use with above. Will perform logic level translation. Sections can be paralleled to obtain multiple outputs. input signal range $\pm 30 \mathrm{~V}$. Built-in input threshold hysteresis. Single supply, 10VDC maximum. 14 pin with data. 276-2521
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$99^{c}$
[A] 455 kHz Ceramic Filters. SFU $455-\mathrm{A} .10 \mathrm{kHz}$ bandwidth. 272-1302 ............... . Pkg. 2/99¢
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. Pkg. 2/1.59

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## Radio Shaek




## (RI담재NN800-346-5144



[^3]
## 



[^4]|  | Timer | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Capacity } \\ & \text { Chip } \end{aligned}$ | (Intensity |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PE-14 |  | 6 | 5,200 | 83.00 |
| PE-14T | X | 6 | 5,200 | 119.00 |
| PE-24T | X | 9 | 6,700 | 175.00 |
| PL-265T | X | 20 | 6,700 | 255.00 |
| PR-125T | X | 16 | 15,000 | 349.00 |
| PR-320 | X | 32 | 15,000 | 595.00 |



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AY3-8910
MC3340
CRTCONTROLLERS 6845
$68 \mathrm{B45}$

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| :--- | :--- |
| 6847 | 12.95 |
| 68047 | 24.95 |
| 8275 |  | 68047

8275
7220
TMS4027
MK4108
MM5298
$4116-300$
$4116-250$
$4116-200$
$4116-150$
$4116-120$
2118
MK4816
$4164-200$
$4164-150$

|  | EPROMS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| 2708 | $1024 \times 8$ (450ns) | 3.95 |
| 2758 | $1024 \times 8$ ( 450 ns ) (5v) | 5.95 |
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| 2732-250 | $4096 \times 8$ (250ns) (5v) | 12.95 |
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| 2764-200 | $8192 \times 8$ (200ns) (5v) | 19.95 |
| TMS2564 | $8192 \times 8$ (450ns) (5v) | 24.95 |
| MC68764 | $8192 \times 8$ (450ns) (5v)(24 pin) | call |
|  | $5 v$ = Single 5 volt Supply |  |

## TMS4027 MK4108 MM5298 4116-300 $4116-250$ $4116-200$ 4116-150 4116-120 MK4816 4164-200 4164-150

$\begin{array}{ll}4096 \times 1 & (250 \mathrm{~ns}) \\ 8192 \times 1 & (200 \mathrm{~ns})\end{array}$ $8192 \times 1$ (200ns)
$8192 \times 1$ (250ns) $16384 \times 1$ (250ns) $16384 \times 1$ (300ns) $16384 \times 1$ (250ns) $16384 \times 1$ (200ns) $16384 \times 1$ (150ns) $16384 \times 1$ (120ns) $16384 \times 1$ (150ns) (5v $65536 \times 1$ (200ns) (5v) $65536 \times 1$ ( 150 ns ) ( 5 v ) $5 \mathrm{~V}=$ single 5 volt supply

## EPROMS

1702 2758 2716
2716.1 TMS2532 2732
$2732-250$ 2732-200 2764 2764-200 TMS2564 MC68764
$256 \times 8$ (1us) $1024 \times 8$ (450ns) (5v) $048 \times 8$ (450ns) (5v $2048 \times 8$ (450ns) $006 \times 8(450 \mathrm{~ns})(5 \mathrm{v})$ $4096 \times 8$ (250ns) (5v) $109 \times 8$ (200ns) (5v) $192 \times 8$ (450ns) (5v) $8192 \times 8(200 \mathrm{~ns})(5 v)$ $8192 \times 8$ (450ns) (5v) 5v 5 (ngle 5 voli Supply

Single 5 volt Suppl $\begin{array}{ll}7220 & 99.95 \\ \text { CRT5027 } & 39.95 \\ \text { CRT5037 } & 49.95 \\ \text { DP8350 } & 49.95\end{array}$

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$\begin{array}{ll}\text { COM5016 } & 16.95 \\ \text { COM8116 } & 10.95 \\ \text { MM5307 } & 10.95\end{array}$
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| :--- | ---: |
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11.95 AY5-3600 11.95 74 C 923 Serles Prices

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| 2.5 Mhz |  |
| :--- | ---: |
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| Z80-CTC | 5.9 |
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 1.0 m1.843

### 1.0 2.097152

2.4576
3.2768
3.579535
3.5
4.0
5.0

### 5.0 5.068 <br> 5.068 5.185 5.7143

6800

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34.95
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6809
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8087
$\begin{array}{lll} & \text { CALL } & 6820 \\ 8088 & 39.95 & 6821 \\ 8089 & 89.95 & 682 \\ 8155\end{array}$

| 8200 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 8202 | 29.95 |  |
| 8880 |  |  |
| 88804 |  |  |
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$6800=1 \mathrm{MH}$

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ICL7106
ICL7107 $\begin{array}{lr}9.9 \\ \text { ICL8038 } & 12.95 \\ & 5.59\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lr}\text { ICM7107A } & 5.59 \\ \text { ICM7208 } & 15.95\end{array}$
FUNCTION

MC402
LM566
8038

5.71436.0
6.14
6.5536
10.7836
14.31818
14.318
15.0
15.0
16.0
18.0
18.0
10.0
22.1184
DATA
ACQUISITION
ADC0800
ADC0804
ADC0809
ADC0817
DAC0800
DAC0806
DAC0808
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