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## SAFETY IN THE SHACK

Some of the constructional projects described in R\&EW refer to additions or modifications to equipment. Any alteration or addition to the circuit may invalidate the guarantee.

We prefer that each constructional project contains its own power supply or battery. A constructional project will occasionally describe how the power supplies of any equipment may be used to supply the circuit of that project. Ensure that the power unit in the equipment is adequate to provide the additional load current. In all cases, check that the equipment's mains fuse is correctly rated.

Safety in the shack please, at all times.


A look at Woburn

## COVER PHOTOGRAPHS

Top left - Test equipment (p55) Top right - DX-TV (p70) Centre left - Base mic (p22) Centre right - CAD program (p4)
Bottom - RSGB Woburn Rally (p20)
Whilst every care is taken when accepting advertisements we cannot accept responsibility for unsatisfactory transactions. We will, however, thoroughly investigate any complaints.
The views expressed by contributors are not necessarily those of the publishers.
Every care is also taken to ensure that the contents of Radio \& Electronics World are accurate, we assume no responsibility for any effect from errors or omissions.

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# PRODUCT NEWS 

# Featured on these pages are details of the latest products in communications, electronics and computers. Manufacturers, distributers and dealers are invited to supply information on new products for inclusion in Product News. <br> Readers, don't forget to mention Radio \& Electronics World when making enquiries 

## MICRO-COMPUIER CAD

Number One Systems, the Cambridgeshire based electronics design consultants have announced the launch of a Sinclair Spectrum version of their ac linear circuit analysis program for microcomputers.

The program was written originally for the BBC Model $B$ and Newbrain computers and has proved to be extremely popular with universities and industrial R \& D establishments.

The version for the Spectrum is in response to many requests, particularly from undergraduate students and school science teachers, and brings professional electronics CAD (computer-aided design) facilities within the reach of all.

Circuits of up to 16 nodes and 60 components can be analysed for input impedence, output impedence and gain (magnitude and phase)

at linearly or logarithmically spaced frequencies
Resistors, capacitors, inductors, transformers, operational amplifiers and bipolar and field effect transistors can be simulated by the program, and the ac performance of circuits con-
taining any combination of these components fully evaluated over a wide frequency range without the need for laborious breadboarding and bench testing.

Once a circuit has been entered into the computer it can be stored on tape for
further analysis.
Modifications can be made to the component values and circuit configuration during a simulation, thus enabling the designer to assess quickly the circuit's sensitivity to component tolerances, stray capacitances, temperature effects etc.
The program is ideally suited for frequency response analysis of filter circuits, audio amplifiers wideband amplifiers, tuned RF amplifiers, linear inter grated circuits etc, and has now been in use for over two years, within the consultancy for a whole variety of projects over frequency ranges between 0.01 Hz and 1.1 GHz .

The version for the Sinclair Spectrum is supplied on cassette and is fully documented.

Number One Systems, 9A Crown Street, St lves, Huntingdon, Cambs PE17 4EB. Tel: (0480) 61778.

## SSM 2013 VOLTAGE CONTROLLED AMPLIFIER

The SSM 2013 from Solid State Micro Technology is a low cost monolithic, high performance antilog voltage controlled amplifier with full class A performance. The device has a 97 dB signal to noise figure at $0.01 \%$ THD. The current inputs and outputs make possible a wide bandwidth of 100 KHz and easy signal summing, with minimal external components.

The VCA, which is housed in a 14 pin dual-in-line plastic package, exhibits mute and exponential control inputs, a 40dB gain capability and is specified for commercial temperatures only.

The many applications for the device, which requires $\pm 15$ volt supplies, include microprocessor controlled analog signal paths such as
audio mixers and compressor/limiter circuits etc

The SSM 2013 is available ex-stock and the one-off price is $£ 5.18$.

Coole Marketing Services Limited, 26 Pamber Heath Road, Pamber Heath, Basingstoke, Hants RG26 6TG. Tel: (0734) 700453.

## SIP REED RELAY FOR HIGH-DENSITY PCBS

New from Diamond $H$ is a family of SIP reed relays which have been designed for applications in which available PCB space is extremely limited.

Introduced as the Class 117 SIP reed relay, this new device is available with a maximum contact rating of 10 VA , for coil operation voltages of $5,6,12,15$ and 24 V dc. Each version may be supplied
with or without diode suppression.

Probably the most important feature of the Class 117 reed relay is its extremely compact dimensions. Mounted sideways on the host PCB, the relay occupies only 0.75 in $\times 0.2$ in, or $75 \%$ of the space occupied by the conventional dual-in-line reed relay. Accordingly, the series is ideally suited for applications in which board space is at a premium.

Diamond H Controls Ltd, Vulcan Road North, Norwich NR6 6AH. Tel: Norwich (0603) 45291/9.

## NEW TERMINATED ASSEMBLIES CATALOGUE Now available from

 Reliance Cords \& Cables is a 6 page leaflet detailing its range of terminated assemb-lies for data transmission and computer interface applications.

The range offered utilises BICC cables and is $100 \%$ tested to assure the highest quality.

It includes RS 232 C (V24) moulded assemblies, IEEE 488 moulded assemblies, Ethernet assemblies and terminated spiral cords.

Of special note is the wide range of RS 232 assemblies available which covers all permutations of 3,10 and 30 metre lengths; 6, 9, 15 and 25 lines; and male/male male/female and female/female configurations.

Also included in the leaflet are useful charts detailing connector contact circuit assignments.

Reliance Cords \& Cables Ltd, Staffa Road, Leyton, London. Tel: 015393620.

## PRODUCT NEWS

## 'EINSIEIN' COMPUTER

A new British designed and built micro computer has recently been announced by Tatung.

Called 'Einstein', it is an 8bit machine with a built-in 500K 3in compact floppy disc drive. It has 16 K of ROM expandable to 30 K , with 64 K user RAM (plus 16K reserved for the 16 colour high resolution graphics). The sound, from a larger than usual speaker, is very good and the BASIC for the machine is an advanced form especially written for Tatung by Crystal Research.
Thanks to its standard operating system, Einstein can also use languages such as C, FORTH, PASCAL and many others.
The optional monitor is positioned in a slot on top of the computer, which allows an adjustment of viewing position.

Design policy has been to build in all the connections likely to be necessary for future expansion, with interfaces for parallel printer, RS232, additional disk drive, joysticks, TV and monitor (both YUV and RGB), 8-bit I/O and a unique connection called the 'Tatung Pipe'. This brings all the signals from the Z80A processor to a 60 -way port.
A large, behind-the-scenes radio amateur involvement has meant development with consideration for the amateur, with care taken to ensure smooth interfacing for radio use (eg a fully screened/earthed power supply).
Of particular appeal to a great many people will be the price, £499, which includes carriage on mainland UK.

Tatung (UK) Ltd, Bridgnorth, Salop WV15 6BQ.

and compliments the existing $165-174 \mathrm{MHz}$ mobile.

Amongst the main features of the equipment is its ease of servicing, being of plug-in modular construction, and its compact case size $127 \mathrm{~mm} \times$ $210 \mathrm{~mm} \times 52 \mathrm{~mm}$.

Com-Tek (Mids) Limited, 506 Alum Rock Road, Birmingham

## MOBILE TRANSCEIVER

Com-Tek (Mids) Limited are pleased to announce that UK Type Approval to MPT1301 has been obtained for the company's British built CT210 VHF FM Mobile Transceiver operating in the $66-88 \mathrm{MHz}$ band.
The latest addition to the 200 series mobiles has a transmitter power of 20 watts

B8 3HX. Tel: 0213266343.

## models.

All units operate on 240 V ac input and the series offers single, twin and triple-output power supplies which have an output voltage accuracy of $\pm 2.0 \%$ maximum across the working temperature range

## LINEAR POWIR SUPPLIES

Coutant
Electronics Limited have just extended their range of CM Series Encapsulated Linear Power Supplies which now consists of 43 printed circuit board units and 25 chassis mounting


## SUPERKIT II

Cambridge Learning Limited have announced the publication of their new Superkit II.
Superkit II is the second in the practical digital electronics Superkit series. It consists of a dual instruction manual, written for use with both the Eurobreadboard and the GSC EXP300 breadboard,
of $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $71^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.
Single output units cover a range from 5 V to 28 V at currents between 40 mA and $2 A$. Twin output units are available from $\pm 12 \mathrm{~V}$ to $\pm 24 \mathrm{~V}$ with current ratings of $\pm 25 \mathrm{~mA}$ to 500 mA . The triple output units provide one 5 V supply between 300 mA and 1 A , and either $\pm 12 \mathrm{~V}$ or $\pm 15 \mathrm{~V}$, at currents between $\pm 100$ and $\pm 180 \mathrm{~mA}$.
The PCB and chassis mount power supplies all have an isolation voltage of 2.5 KV (RMS) and an isolation resistance of 50 M ohms. Over voltage protection is a standard feature on all 5 V rails, and a screw terminal barrier strip is used for the output connections on chassis mount versions. All units in the CM Series are UL recognised.

Coutant Electronics Limited, Kingsley Avenue, IIfracombe, Devon EX34 8ES. Tel: (0271) 63781
and a set of components in a plastic wallet. The components and breadboard from the first Superkit are also required to complete all the circuits.

The components in the kit include resistors, capacitors, a 7-segment LED display, integrated circuits, and wire. Superkit II explains how to design and use adders, subtractors, counters (ripple, up/down, synchronous, decade, and Gray code), registers, pattern recognisers, and 7 -segment displays.

This practical kit is backed up by Cambridge Learning's theory course, Digital Computer Design.

Superkit II costs $£ 16.00$ (inc VAT and p\&p) and Superkit, £22.00 (inc VAT and p\&p). Both kits together cost $£ 35.00$ (inc VAT and p\&p).

Cambridge Learning Limited, FREEPOST, Unit NR, Rivermill Site, St Ives, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire PE17 4BR. Telephone orders from credit card holders accepted on (0480) 67446.

## HICH POWER TRANSFORMERS

Avel-Lindberg
have developed a range of specialised toroidal power transformers for use in very high quality audio amplifiers. These toroidal transformers, with power requirements of


| NE556N | Dual version of the 555 | 61-05560 | 0.50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UA741CN | Dil low cost op amp | 61-07411 | 0.22 |
| uA747CN | Dual 741 op amp | 61.07470 | 0.70 |
| 4 A 748 CN | 741 with external frequency comp | 61.04780 | 0.40 |
| HA1388 | 18W PA from 14V | 61-01388 | 2.75 |
| TDA2002 | 8 W into 2 ohms power amp | 61-02002 | 1.25 |
| ULN2283 | 1 W max. 3-12V power amp | 61-02283 | 1.00 |
| MC3357 | Low power NBFM IF system and detector | 61-03357 | 2.85 |
| ULN3859 | Low current dual conversion NBFM IF and detector | 61-03859 | 2.95 |
| LM3900 | Quad norton amp | 61-39000 | 0.60 |
| LM3909N | 8-pin DIL LED flasher | 61-39090 | 0.68 |
| KB4445 | Radio control 4 channel encoder and RF | 61-04445 | 1.29 |
| KB4446 | Radio control 4 channel receiver and decoder | 61-04446 | 2.75 |
| ICM7555 | Low power CMOS version of timer | $61-75550$ | 0.98 |
| IC18038CC | Versatile AF signal generator with sine/square/triangle OPs | 61-08038 | 9.50 |
| TK10170 | 5 channel version of KB4445 | 61-10170 | 1.87 |
| HA12002 | Protection monitor system for amps, PSUx, TXs etc | 61-12002 | 1.22 |
| HA12017 | $83 \mathrm{dBS} / \mathrm{N}$ phono preamp $0.001 \%$ THD | 61-12017 | 0.80 |
| MC14412 | 300 baud MODEM controller (Eduro/US specs) | 61-14412 | 6.85 |



| Microprocessor \& Memories |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Z80A | Popular and powerful 8 bit CPU | 26-18400 | 3.40 |
| Z80AP10 | 2 port parallel input/output | 26-18420 | 2.95 |
| Z80A CTC | 4 channel counter/timer | 26-18430 | 2.90 |
| 28671 | Z8 Micro comp. and Basic | 26-08671 | 17.50 |
| 6116-3 | $16 \mathrm{~K}(2 \mathrm{kx} 8$ ) CMOS RAM 200 nS | 26-36116 | 6.68 |
| 26132-6 | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \mathrm{~K}(4 \mathrm{kx} 8) \text { ) quasi } \\ & \text { RAM } 350 \mathrm{nS} \end{aligned}$ | 26-06132 | 15.00 |
| 4116-2 | $16 \mathrm{~K}(16 \mathrm{kx} 1$ ) 150 nS | 26-24116 | 1.59 |
| 2764 | 64K (8kx 8 ) 450nS | 26-02764 | 9.50 |
| 2732 | 32K (4kx ${ }^{\text {) }} 450 \mathrm{nS}$ | 26-02732 | 5.70 |
| Voltage Regulators |  |  |  |
| 7805 | 5V 1A positive | 27-78052 | 0.40 |
| 7812 | 12 V IA positive | 27-78122 | 0.40 |
| 7815 | 15 V 1A positive | 27-78152 | 0.40 |
| 7905 | 5 V IA negative | 27-79052 | 0.49 |
| 7912 | 12 V 1A negative | 27.79122 | 0.49 |
| 7915 | 15 V IA negative | 27.79152 | 0.49 |
| Transitors |  |  |  |
| BC182 | General purpose | 58-00182 | 0.10 |
| BC212 | General purpose | 58.00212 | 0.10 |
| BC237 | Plastic BC107 | 58-00237 | 0.08 |
| BC238 | Plastic BC108 | 58-00238 | 0.08 |
| BC239 | Plastic BC109 | 58-00239 | 0.08 |
| BC307 | Complement to BC237 | 58-00307 | 0.08 |
| BC308 | Complement to BC238 | 58.00308 | 0.08 |

## PRODUGT NAWS

between 500 VA and 2 KVA and dual outputs of 60 to 70 V RMS, can be tailored to suit both the electrical and mechanical constraints imposed by designers - including the lowest possible radiated noise figure.

Although it is claimed that the best results are achieved with a separate transformer feeding each channel on a stereo amplifier, Avel will also supply toroids capable of feeding both channels.

The aim of the designer is to ensure that the musical performance is totally neutral and that the amplifier will not add any colouration to the integrity of the input source. The separate transformers help in achieving the greatest separation and lowest interaction of one channel with another and nothing is shared electrically with the adjacent channel.

Toroidal core and winding technology are at their most cost-effective in the 500VA to 2KVA range, and toroids can be produced in the relatively short runs required by very
high quality systems at a competitive price compared with the more normal laminated types.
The radiated magnetic field (which is the cause of most unwanted hum in audio amplifiers) is maintained at a very low figure of less than seven gauss ( $7 \times 10^{-4}$ Tesla) measured at a distance of only 5 cm (2in) approximately from any surface of the transformer.
A flash proof test of 4.5 KV peak is applied to each transformer, and primary to secondary insulation can be provided in accordance with BS415 Class 2; IEC 65 Class 2; and VDE 0550 Class 2, or better, as required by the customer.
Toroidal construction is highly efficient and as the weight and volume are smaller than conventionally constructed transformers, a larger and cooler running toroid can be fitted.

Avel-Lindberg Limited, South Ockendon, Essex RM15 5TD. Tel: 0708853444.

## NaW I5MHz OSCILIOSCOPE

A new dual-trace oscilloscope has been introduced by Philips Test and Measuring Instruments. The 15 MHz PM 3206 oscilloscope costs only £275, but the instrument has a high standard of construction and a performance not normally associated with instruments within this price range.

The PM 3206 offers all the facilities expected of a gene-ral-purpose instrument for
education, laboratory and field use, including a wide sensitivity range of 5 mV to 20 V . It has a bright CRT with excellent display quality. The 'scope provides simple and reliable triggering, including TV, selectable from either channel. X-Y presentation, via the input amplifiers, is included as well as the facility to $Z$ modulate the display.

The new instrument is modern and lightweight, yet of a robust construction enabling
it to withstand the rigours of today's testing environments. It has a clear, well designed and ergonomic front panel layout.
The low cost of the PM 3206 has been achieved by employing modern design concepts for simpler, faster production. Careful selection has also enabled component costs to be kept to a minimum.

Pye Unicam Limited, York Street, Cambridge, CB1 2PX.


## SSIV SOFIWARE

Scarab Systems have just announced a new development for the radio amateur using the Sinclair Spectrum 48 K computer

They are now marketing an SSTV program for the Spectrum that will require no additional hardware.

Once loaded, it will allow the inputting of audio SSTV tones from a radio receiver into the Spectrum's EAR socket, and the computer will then display the decoded picture on the screen.
The features include up/down scrolling, user adjustable grey scale and sync, save picture to tape, input analysis routine, recall last picture from memory, etc.

The price is $£ 15.00$ including VAT and $p \& p$, and includes a demonstration tape containing 'off air' SSTV pictures.

Scarab Systems, 39 Stafford Street, Gillingham, Kent. Tel: Medway (0634) 570441

İA, TOAST AND TELEVISION
The Ingersoll XK510 television and radio alarm clock solves the problem of waking up in the morning. What could be more comforting than waking up to your favourite breakfast television programme and then staying in bed a few minutes extra to watch the news?

The XK510 can be programmed to wake you with either television or radio. It features a $41 / 2$ in black and white television, a MW and FM waveband radio, a digital clock with 12 hour red LED display and indoor aerial. The XK510 is lightweight, compact and can be easily transferred from

## NZW OSCILOSCOPES

Levell Electronics have released details of two new dual channel oscilloscopes that they can supply. The $\mathrm{HM} 204-2$ is dc to $20 \mathrm{MHz}(-3 \mathrm{~dB})$ and the HM605 is dc to 60 MHz ( -3 dB ).

These multi-function oscilloscopes have sensitivities of $1 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{cm}$ to $50 \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{cm}$ with a signal delay line built in so that the trigger edge of a waveform can be viewed. A variable sweep delay from 100 nS to 1 S enables detailed signal analysis by expanding any section of a waveform The sweep range is variable from $10 \mathrm{~ns} / \mathrm{cm}$ (including $\times 10$
magnification) to $1.25 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{cm}$ for the HM204-2 and from $5 n S / \mathrm{cm}$ to $2.5 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{cm}$ for the HM605.
Both oscilloscopes have a built in component tester for checking electronic components individually or in circuit and a $1 \mathrm{kHz} / 1 \mathrm{MHz}$ square wave calibrator for probe compensation and system checks. A Z modulation input is also provided.

Levell offer free delivery in the UK and discounts based on mixed total order value

Levell Electronics Ltd, Moxon Street, Barnet, Herts EN5 5SD. Tel: 01-449 5028, 01-440 8686.

one room to another. This would also be ideal for the kitchen, playroom or even a caravan.
The XK510 also has a snooze and sleep facility. If you like watching late night films in bed but normally fall asleep half way through, the sleep button will switch the television off at a pre-prog-
rammed time.
The Ingersoll XK510 is now available from major department stores and mail order houses, priced at approximately £132. 95.

Heron Electronics Limited, Heron House, 19 Marylebone Road, London NW1 5JL. Tel: 01-486 4477.


## muTek TRANSVERTER

muTek now have available their new TVHF 230c 9 band HF transverter
Designed to operate with a 144 MHz SSB/CW or multimode transceiver, the TVHF 230c will give high performance receive and transmit facilities on all nine current HF amateur allocations with 10W PEP output.
In order to cope with the problems of more numerous signals on HF than VHF, and of generally greater signal levels, the TVHF 230c has extensive filtering and employs the technique of 'noise equalisation', in which the sensitivity of the transverter is tailored to be consistent with external noise. This is possibly the first time this technique has been used in amateur radio.

The unit will accept input drive of between 1W and 5W PEP without need for adjustment, and up to 20W PEP with the optional VFAT 206 power attenuator.

It requires 12.5 to 14.5 V at 4 A (ripple voltage less than 0.5 V $\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{p}$ ), and so with a suitable power supply is ideal for portable and mobile operation in addition to fixed use.

The TVHF 230c retails at £334.90 including VAT (plus £5.00 carriage).
muTek Limited, Bradworthy, Holsworthy, Devon EX22 7TU. Tel:-0409-24543.

## LOW COST FUNCTION GENERATOR

The new Jupiter 500 Function Generator is a rugged mains operated instrument offering features unique in its price range, such as full programmability of both amplitude and frequency by external voltage and exceptionally high output voltage of up to 30 V peak-to-peak.

The frequency range of the Jupiter 500 is 0.1 Hz to 500 KHz in 7 switched decade ranges with fine frequency control.

Sine, square, triangle and TTL (30 loads) waveforms are selectable and an adjustable dc offset up to 15 V can be applied to the output.

The Jupiter 500 sells in the UK at £110.00 (+ VAT) with a comprehensive manual.

Black Star Limited, 9A Crown Street, St lves, Huntingdon, Cambs PE17 4EB. Tel: (0480) 62440.

## PRODUCT NEWS

## PACKI SWITCHING TGRMI: NAL NODE CONIROLLER

ICS are introducing the first packet switching TNCs to be commercially available on the UK amateur radio market.
The PKT-1 is a fully assembled, tested and cased unit which sells at £499 inc VAT plus $£ 2.50$ p\&p.
Also available is the Tucson Amateur Packet Radio Group terminal unit in kit form at £295 inc VAT plus $£ 2.50 \mathrm{p} \& \mathrm{p}$.
Both units implement the TAPR AX25 protocol, include a modem, and are designed to be driven by a dumb terminal unit or a personal computer equipped with terminal emulation. They interface directly to a standard VHF FM transceiver.
These units are suitable for high speed terrestrial or satellite error correcting data communication and multiple QSOs are permitted on one frequency. Each TNC can act as a digital repeater with the ability to 'digipeat' via up to eight TNCs.
This means that VHF contacts will ultimately be possible from one end of England to the other under flat band conditions - given suitably equipped and attended stations.
Packet radio represents the leading edge of developing amateur radio technology in the United States.

ICS Electronics Ltd, PO Box 2 , Arundel, West Sussex BN18 ONX. Tel: (024 365) 590.


## NAW 20mm 6-CHIP LED

The new Taiwan Liton LTJ 811 series of large LED lamps is now available in the UK from Selectronic.


Available in a choice of four colours, these new PCB mounting lamps are $20 \mathrm{~mm}(0.8$ inch) diameter, low power dome-shaped lamps incorporating 6 chips per unit for high reliability and large area illumination. They are mounted on 15 mm ( 0.6 inch ) pitch DIP bases with separate anodes and cathodes for each chip. The four colour options are: high efficiency red, orange, green and yellow.
Absolute maximum ratings are 500 milliwatts power dissipation; 30 milliamps average forward current per LED; 200 milliamps pulse peak current per LED and 5 V reverse voltage. Storage and operating temperature range is $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, and luminous intensity - with all six LEDs lit - varies from 20 mcd for the yellow version to 35 mod for the green.

Selectronic Ltd, The Old Stables, 46 Market Square, Witney, Oxon OX8 6AL. Tel: (0993) 73888.

## NEW SATELITIE <br> TELEVISION RECEIVER

A new, compact satellite television receiver which is only 44.5 mm thick has been announced by Marconi Communication Systems Ltd of Chelmsford.

Designated the P3400, it has been designed for high quality, cost effective reception of the new European satellite television transmissions beamed from satellites such as the ECS and Intelsat series.

The main users are likely to be cable system operators and telecommmunication organisations who require high quality vision and sound signals for distribution within their terrestrial networks.

However, the receiver is also intended for other professional users such as troadcasting organisations, hotels and conference centres, language teaching institutes, military bases and offshore installations.
A complete satellite TV receive-only (TVRO) also includes the outdoor antenna (dish and feed) on which are mounted the low noise downconverters.

These convert the 11 or 12 GHz satellite signals to the $900-1700 \mathrm{MHz}$ range, so the signals can be taken to the indoor receiver units via coaxial cable.

For encrypted transmissions a further decryption unit or decoder is used after the receiver, to recover the separate vision and sound components from the composite signal.

Marconi Communication Systems, Marconi House, New Street, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 1PL.

## NEW!

## The TVHF 230c HF Transverter

- all 9 hf bands from a 2 m multimode!



## Bradworthy, Holsworthy, Devon EX22 7TU Tel: 040924-543

from muTek limited

## ELECTRONICS C•A•D "ANALYSER"

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Department REW, 9A Crown Street, St Ives Huntingdon, Cambs UK, PE17 4EB

Tel: 048061778 Telex: 32339

## BARRETRONICS

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avid Fashioned Radio Engineering enables our Aerial Tuner Units to perform at an unsurpassed High Level. by virtue of being Infinitely Variable they will tune almost any Transceiver/Aerial combination to the Optimum.
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The Laws of Physics haven't changed over the years Get back to Basic Principles and enjoy complete Signal Readability and Full Strength - courtesy of Tau Trade enquiries from UK \& Overseas welcome
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## REGULATORS

LM317T Plastic TO220 variable
LM317 Metal
$\mathbf{\Sigma 1 . 0 0}$
7812 Metal 12v 1A
$\mathbf{8} 2.20$
L036 TO3 Metal 12 v L037 15 v ea
7805/12/15/24 Plastic.
7905/12/15/24 Plastic
CA3085 TO99 Variable regulator . 50 p

LM723 14 dil....

## EPROMS/MEMORIES

2764 INTEL/FUJITSU 300 ns E7450ns 2716 EX EQUIPMENT
2732A-3 NEW £3.50 EX EQUPT
2102 500ns AMD $80 p$
2102 500ns
MC6810P

## POWER TRANSISTORS

TIP141, 142, $147 £ 1$ ea TIP112, 125, 42B 2/£1.00 TIP35B £1.30 TIP35C
2N3055 Motorols 50p
$5 / E 2.00$
2N3055 Ex eqpt, tested ..................................... 4/E1.00
MJE3055. MJE2955 equiv ea

## DISPLAYS

Futaba 4 digit clock fluorescent display
FLT-02-8 also 5-LT 16
FLT-02-8 also
Futaba 8 digit calculator flourescent display 9CT-01-3L... $\mathbf{E 1 . 5 0}$ LCD Clock display 0.7" digits ............................... $\mathbf{~} 3.00$


## MISCELLANEOUS

STAINLESS STEEL HINGES $14.5^{\prime \prime}$ BY $1^{\prime \prime}$ OPEN $£ 1.00$ each

10/E7.00

## QUARTZ HALOGEN LAMPS

A1/216 24v 150w 22.25
$\varepsilon 1.25$

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## RM7 LA4245

RM7 LA4245
.3/81.00

MAINS TRANSIENT SUPPRESSORS $245 V$ 3/... £1.00 TOK KEY SWITCH 2 POLE 3 KEYS
ideat for car/home alarms $£ 3$ £ $100+$
E2.00
12 v 1.2 w small wire ended lamps fit AUDINW TR7 VOLVOSAAB.

10/\&1.00
14v 0.75w MES lamps
Heat shrink sleeving pack ................
PTFE sleeving pack asstd. Colours
250 mixed res. diodes, zeners
Mixed electrolytic caps
IT CASS RECORD/PLA
LAY AMP + cct
Stereo cassette deck
Stereo cass R/P head....
Mono head 11 Erase head.
Thermal cut-out $50^{\prime} \mathrm{C} .77^{\prime} \mathrm{c}$ or $85^{\prime} \mathrm{C}$
Thermal fuse $121^{\prime} \mathrm{C} 240 \mathrm{~V} 15 \mathrm{~A}$
Vero pins fit $0.1^{1 "}$ Vero.
Double sided PCB pins
TO220 Micas + bushes 10/50p
TO3 Micas + bushes .
RELAYS 240v AC coil PCB mounting
2 pole changeover £1 3 pole c/o..
Varley 24 v dc 4 p c/o relay.
Fig 8 mains cassette leads .................
KYNAR wire wrapping wire $20 z$ reel PTFE min. screened cable $10 \mathrm{~m} / .$. TOKIN MAINS RFI FILTER 250v 15A
TOKIN MAINS RFI FILTER 250 V 15 A IEC CHASSIS PLUG/RFI FILTER 3A Epoxy potting compound 500 g Mercury tilt switch small Min. rotary sw.4p c/o $1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ shaft Thorn 9000 TV audio o/p stage . 10 m 7 CERAMIC FILTER 50p

6 m CERAMIC FILTER
240 v AC FAN $4.6^{\prime \prime}$ SQUARE NEW
$240 / 115 v$ AC FAN $4.6^{\prime \prime}$ SQ NEW...
12v DC Brushless fan reversible
$2.5^{\prime \prime}$ sq. 2" deep QUIET
. 89.00
KLIPPON terminal block EKS $12 / 412$ way 20A term block...............................................................3/£1.00 BELLING-LEE 12 way block
L1469
ndle
POTENTIOMETERS short spindle
2k5 10k 2 m 5 Lin
. $4 / \& 1.00$
$500 k$ lin 500 k log long
$5 / \Sigma 1.00$
4/ 11.00
40KHZ ULTRASONIC TRANSDUCERS EX-EQPT NO DATAPAIR/ .. $£ 1.00$
 TO3 TRANSISTOR COVERS ..........................................10/1.00 TRANSISTOR MOUNTING PADS TO5/TO18 £3/1K

## RECTIFIERS

| $12$ | 30p |
| :---: | :---: |
| BY127 1200V 12 A |  |
|  |  |
| 1N5401 100v 3A | 10/£1.00 |
| BY254 800. 3 A | . $8 / \Sigma 1.00$ |
| BY255 1300v 3A | 6/E1.00 |
| 1 A 800 v bridge rectifier | 4/21.00 |
| 6 A 100v bridge | 50p |
| 10 A 600 v bridge | ¢1.50 |
| 15A 100 v bridge | ع1.50 |
| 25A 200v bridge $£ 2.00$ ea | . 10/£18.00 |
| 25 A 400 v bridge $£ 2.50$ | .. 10/£22.00 |
| ScRs |  |
| MCR72-6 400v | $\Sigma 1.00$ |
| BTX95 800v 15A | E1.50 |
| 35 A 800 v stud | $\underline{2100}$ |
| 70A 500v large stud | 83.00 |
| MCR106 equiv. 4A 400v 40p ea $\qquad$ | .. 100/£20.00 |
| 2N5061 800mA 60V TO92 | ......4/E1.00 |
| TICV106D 8A 400V TO92 3/E1 |  |
|  | 100/E15.00 |
|  |  |

TRIACS $\qquad$ diacs 25p
TXAL228 8A 400v isol tab
2/E1.00
25A 800v ex eqpt tested
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'D' 9 way $£ 1$; 15 way $£ 1.25$; 25 way $\mathrm{E2.00;}$
37 way $£ 2 ; 50$ way $£ 3.50$; covers $50 \rho$ ea

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$0.1^{\prime \prime}$ double sided edge connectors 32 way ideal
ZX81/SPECTRUM ...
$0.1^{1 "} \mathrm{~d} /$ sided pcb plug $24+25$ way .................................. $\mathbf{E} \mathbf{3 0}$
2 pole sub min. connectors ideal radio control RS 466/472/488/343 ....................................... 5 pairs/E2.00

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PLUG ea........................................................................ $\mathbf{\varepsilon 2}$
20 WAY SOCKET (BBC USER
PORT)
.. $£ 1.00$
26 WAY SOCKET (BBC
ع1.50
34 WAY SOCKET (BBC DISC
DRIVE)....................................................................... $\mathbf{2}$
40 WAY SOCKET ........................................................................ $\mathbf{\Sigma 2 . 0 0}$
IDC CARD EDGE CONNECTORS
D/S EX-EQPT
34 WAY (FITS DISC DRIVE PCB)......................... £3.00
40 WAY (FITS CENTRONICS
739 PCB)
$\mathbf{8} 3.00$
50 WAY.
ع3.50

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W21 or $\operatorname{sim} 2.5 \mathrm{w}$ 10 OF ONE VALUE FOR ........... $£ 1.00$
1R0 2R0 2R7 3R9 5R0 10R 12R 15R 18R 20R 27R 33R 36R 47R 120R 180R 200R 330R 390R 470R 560R 680R 820R 910R 1 K 1 K 15 1K2 1K3 1K5 1 K 82 K 73 K 310 K

W22 or sim 6 watt 7 OF ONE VALUE
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R22 1R5 9R1 10R 12R 20R 33R 51R 56R 62R 120R 180 270R 390R $560 \mathrm{R} 620 \mathrm{R} 1 \mathrm{~K} 1 \mathrm{~K} 22 \mathrm{~K} 2 \mathrm{3K3} 3 \mathrm{~K} 910 \mathrm{~K}$

W23 or $\operatorname{sim} 9$ watt 6 OF ONE
VALUE for
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R22 1R0 3R0 6R8 56R 62R 100R 220R 270R 390R 680R 1K 1K8 10K

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VALUE for
ع1.00
R50 2R0 10R 18R 47R 68R 75R 82R 150R 180R 200R 270R 400R 620R 820R 1 K
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OPI2252 Opto isolator ............................................... 50p
Photo diode 50p ..................................................6/E2.00
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DIODES


1 or 20R 100R 200R 500R.
40

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TRIMMER CAPACITORS small GREY 1.5-6.4pF GREEN 2-22pF ....................... 5 for50p GREY larger type 2-25pF ................................. 5 for50p
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zero voltage switching control
voltage 8 -28v DC
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100/£3.00
100 N 250 V radial 10 mm
100/E3 1000.
. 225.00
u 250v C280 5/£1 .................100/£10.00
1u5 P/carb 15 mm rad ..................................................100/Es.00
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GLASS BEAD NTC Res @ $20^{\prime} \mathrm{C}$............................. 250R 1K2 50K 220K 1M4

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 2u2 20V 8/£1 100/£8 100U 16V ....................................60p eaSMALL AXIAL CERMAIC CAPS SOV
15p 18p 22p 27p 33p 47p 68p 82p 470p 1n 10n (25V)
MONOLITHIC CERAMIC CAPS
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470N 50v 100/E7 1uF 50V 100/E8.00
STEPPER MOTOR 4 PHASE 2 9v WINDINGS

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# NEWS DESK 

## Marconi wins £3.3M nava telegraphy order

The Ministry of Defence has placed a $£ 3.3 \mathrm{M}$ contract with Marconi Secure Radio Systems Limited of Portsmouth, Hants, for the development and production of an advanced ship-to-shore automatic HF telegraphy system.

The equipment is required to satisfy a Royal Navy Staff Requirement and will consist of both ship-borne and shorebased elements. Development and production of the former will be undertaken by MSRSL at Portsmouth, and of the latter, by the principal sub-contractor Marconi Communication Systems Limited at Chelmsford. The contract follows a project definition study undertaken for ASWE by Marconi and other interested companies in 1980 and has been awarded to Marconi despite keen competition. The company has high hopes for follow-on contracts in due course.
Under the terms of the contract, two complete shore facilities will be provided. Each will consist of a receiving station with co-located interference monitoring equipment, a remote sounding transmitting station, and a control station. Ships of the Royal Navy that use Marconi ICS3 high frequency radio communications equipment, together with some submarines, will be fitted with onboard equipment developed under the contract. Deliveries are expected to begin in late 1987.
When the equipment enters service, it will provide an improved, fully-automatic method of determining and selecting noise-free channels in the HF maritime mobile bands.
It will largely do away with the laborious and time-consuming method currently employed, which relies on the ship's Communications Officer consulting HF prediction charts and manually switching to channels that are, hopefully, noise-free.
Through the use of the channel evaluation and monitoring facility being provided under this contract,

there will be a ship-to-shore frequency instantly available for use at most times in each of the maritime mobile bands.

## Zinc coating process beats an old headache

A new process to combat electrical interference created by radio waves is attracting widespread interest in the electronics industry.
A London-based company, Deccospray, has perfected a method of spraying a molten pure zinc metal coating onto a range of plastic components and enclosures without deforming or weakening the base materials.
The successful adoption of the Deccospray technique has led to a surge of orders for the Charlton firm, which has extended its premises to meet demand
One leading British micro manufacturer is referring users to Deccospray to cure interference problems in environments where transmitters and receivers are working in close proximity.
By applying the molten pure zinc coating to components' internal surfaces, the electromagnetic energy is absorbed, and external radio frequency interference - a factor which can seriously disrupt a computer's operation reflected.

Says John Stirling, chairman of Deccospray: 'Equipment that we have successfully processed includes
visual display unit housings, electronic mail equipment, radio and radar dish reflectors, computer consoles voice synthesizers, and a wide range of defence equipment'.
The process is to international UL and DIN standards for European and US markets Other applications include protection against interference from vehicle ignition systems, fluorescent lights and domestic appliances.
Mr TI Lundegard, President of the British Radio Teleprinter Group and a council member of the Radio Society of Great Britain, who channels enquiries to Deccospray, said: 'There is enormous potential for this company's process, which is a superb way of countering the increasing problem of elec-tro-magnetic interference.

It has a lot to recommend it not only as a curative method, but as a process that could be introduced by manufacturers at the design and build stage. I will be watching its progress with great interest'.

Further information from: Deccospray Ltd, Eastmoor Street, Woolwich Road. Charlton, SE7 8NA. Tel: 01858 5128

## New amateur radio licence schedule

A new schedule to the amateur radio licence is being introduced on 10 September 1984. This is the
result of joint discussions between the Department of Trade and Industry and the Radio Society of Great Britain.
The new single-format schedule (the technical supplement to the licence which lists the frequencies amateurs may use, etc) covers amateur radio operations of both Class A and Class B licensees.
It has been designed with the needs of the user in mind and also clears up areas of misunderstanding
Operators will in future be able to see at a glance the frequencies they may use and their status (ie, primary/secondary), the maximum power and the type of transmission permitted.
Two minor changes to the amateur licence are also being made. The first is to reflect the transfer of functions of the Radio Interference Service from British Telecom to the Department of Trade and Industry.
The second change removes the clause referring to Radio Teleprinter (RTTY) transmissions since this is now superseded by the new schedule.
The changes to the licence are as follows (the numbering relates to the licence as amended)
Clause 1 (1) (a) (iii): Reference to the 'General Manager of the British Telecom Telephone Area is deleted and replaced by 'Manager of the Radio Investigation Service District
Clause 1 (2) (e): This clause relating to a prohibition of offensive or indecent messages, (Clause 1 (2) (f) in the old licence) replaces the old Clause 1 (2) (e) (referring to RTTY transmissions) which is now deleted
Two forms of amateur radio licence are available. Those who have passed the Radio Amateur Examination (RAE) which tests technical and operational knowledge, may apply for the Class B; this gives access only to frequencies above 144 MHz . The Class A licence which gives access to all amateur bands is available to those who have pas-
sed both the RAE and a Morse test.

There are currently about 55,000 amateur licences in force.

## BARTG Autumn RTTY Contest

Duration; 1800 GMT Saturday 13th October until 1100 GMT Sunday 14th October 1984. A rest period of at least 4 hours must be taken during the contest period and be declared on the summary sheet.
Band; 144 MHz only. Contacts via a repeater or satellite will not be valid.
Operators; Licensed amateur radio stations within zones 14 and 15 who are permitted to use RTTY as a mode of operation. Portable operation is allowed but must be from one location or within one Km for the whole of the contest. Entries from SWLs will also be very welcome and will be scored separately.
Contacts; Stations may not be contacted more than once during the period of the contest.
Messages; Messages shall consist of the following a) Time of start of contact in GMT, to consist of a full figure group. This information must be passed in both directions and logged. The use of 'Same' or "Same as yours' are not permitted.
b) RST report, normal three figure group.
c) Message number. This will consist of a three figure group starting from 001 for the first contact made and numbers will continue in sequence throughout the duration of the contest.
d) QRA locator; normal five symbol locator is preferred, or QTH given either as a town or as a bearing and distance in Km from a town (max 25 Km ). The town must be identifiable on a 1:500,000 Tourist or Road Plan map. Logs; Logs shall be entered on A4 size log sheets and be accompanied by a cover sheet similar to the RSGB form 427, giving address for correspondence, site and equipment details, comments and signature(s) of responsible person etc.
The log entry shall contain: date/time of start of contact RST report sent - message number - time received - call sign of station worked - his RST and message number (these may be combined,eg 599001) - QRA and/or QTH
received - estimated distance and points claimed.

It will be helpful to include your own QRA locator at the top of every log sheet.
Scoring; All two-way RTTY contacts will score in accordance with the distance chart as shown. Proof of contact may be requested in certain cases where the station worked does not appear in any other contest log received.
Awards; Certificates will be awarded to the top scorers and runners up in each section;

1. Single operator stations UK and Europe.
2. Multiple operator stations UK and Europe.
3. Short wave listeners UK and Europe.
(See additional note.)
In addition, the Ealing Challenge Cups will be awarded to the winners of the Single and Multi Operator Sections (UK).

The judges' decision will be final and no correspondence can be entered into in respect of entries or logs received after the closing date for entries.

All logs must be postmarked no later than Saturday 17th October 1984 to qualify.

Send your logs to: BARTG Contest Manager, 464 Whippendell Road, Watford, Herts, WD1 7PT. England.

Additional note: Single operator stations may be fixed or portable but must be set up and operated by one operator only, otherwise entry must be made under the Multi Operator section.

## Exemption from licensing of low power radio devices <br> The Rt Hon Kenneth Baker

 MP, Minister for Information Technology,recently announced proposals for the exemption from licensing of four categories of low power radio devices.

The categories for exemption are:

Telemetry and telecontrol for general purposes - it is
proposed to exempt: induction telemetry and telecontrol equipment in the bands 0 185 KHz and $240-315 \mathrm{KHz}$; free radiating telemetry and telecontrol devices in the band $173.200-173.350 \mathrm{MHz}$ which use up to 1 mW ; equipment in the band 458.5-458.8 MHz using up to 500 mW and devices in the band 26.9627.28 MHz .

This category includes items such as garage door openers, alarms, sensing systems and animal identification tags.
Low power speech communications - it is proposed to exempt, in addition to the induction telemetry and telecontrol equipment mentioned above, wide band radio microphones using up to 2 mW , narrow band radio microphones using up to 5 mW and radio aids for the deaf using up to 2 mW on specified frequencies.
This category covers such devices as radio microphones for lecture and entertainment, translation facilities and radio aids for the deaf.
Low power doppler and field disturbance devices - as well as induction systems it is proposed to exempt devices using spot frequencies between 3 MHz and 33.4 GHz . This category includes production line controls, traffic light controls and anti-shoplifting tags.

Low power emergency alarms for the elderly and infirm - it is proposed to exempt alarms operating at 27.45 MHz with a power up to 0.5 mW .

Until an exemption order is made and comes into effect use of the devices concerned continues to require a licence from the Radio Regulatory Division of the Department of Trade and Industry. Installing or using one without a licence is an offence (maximum penalty $£ 2,000$ ).

Model control equipment and metal detectors were exempted from licensing in January 1981 and cordless

## telephones in January 1983.

## DTI takes over RIS

The Department of Trade and Industry formally took over direct control of the Radio Interference Service (RIS) from British Telecom (BT), on 7 August 1984. This change, a consequence of the imminent privatisation of BT, was first announced on 13 April by the Rt Hon Kenneth Baker MP, Minister for Information Technology.

It has also been agreed that the service will be renamed the Radio Investigation Service to reflect its activities more accurately.

The RIS has at present about 260 staff in the field. It investigates interference to authorised radio and television broadcasts, land mobile radio and emergency services, and where possible takes action to stop it.

The service traces illicit transmissions and prosecutes offenders, for example operators of pirate radio transmitters and illegal citizens' band users.

It also inspects licensed stations to ensure compliance with licence conditions, and tests controlled equipment.

This change brings the field staff under direct control of the responsible Department, whereas previously the service was run by $B T$ on an agency basis.

The Government and BT have agreed that the RIS work would not be compatible with' BT's commercial interests after privatisation.

The RIS will from now on be part of the DTI's Radio Regulatory Division.

BT staff who wish to stay with the RIS will be assimilated into DTI as civil servants.

The new RIS will operate in due course from 37 offices in 20 districts (made up of groups of counties), although meanwhile staff will continue to work from BT regional offices.

## Distance/Scoring Chart

$0-50 \mathrm{Km}$ scores 1 point $50-100 \mathrm{Km}$ scores 3 points 100-150 Km scores 5 points $150-200 \mathrm{Km}$ scores 7 points 200-250 Km scores 9 points
$250-300 \mathrm{Km}$ scores 11 points $300-350 \mathrm{Km}$ scores 13 points $350-400 \mathrm{Km}$ scores 15 points $400-450 \mathrm{Km}$ scores 17 points $450-500 \mathrm{Km}$ scores 19 points
and pro rata on 50 Km increments.


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SECONDHAND SUMMERTIME SPECIALS
We pay good prices for used Radios in good condition working or not.

Yaesu FT1 demo unit with FM fitted retail £1560, ...................... 11199 inc VAT
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\(\left.\begin{array}{l}Yaesu FT101Z with digital read out, as <br>

new.........................................................480.00\end{array}\right\}\)| YaesuFT102 <br> SP102............................... $£ 725.00$ <br> FC102 6 mth warranty |
| :--- |


| Icom | 1 C 210 | . 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IC210 | £149.00 |
| Icom IC21 with ext VFO ............. $£ 95.00$ |  |  |
| FRG 7700 with memory, |  |  |
| Yaesu $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { FT102 } \\ \text { SP102 three months old ..£745.00 }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |

Eddystone RE1 reserve receiver 19in rack mount.
$£ 299.00$ (new)

## EXTRA SPECIAL CLEARANCE ON THE FOLLOWING:-

FT101Z AM units, MMB2 FT707 Mobile Mounts, FT102 AM \& CW Filters, Various YAESU MICS, KENPRO KT200 Nicad Packs, KENPRO AC Wall Chargers. (Fits most H/Helds). G-whip-HF mobile aerials \& coils.

## RWC WHILE YOU WAIT SPECIALS - Subject to telephone confirmation/appointment

MUTEK Board fitted on 290R's @ £35.00 Also ICOM 211Es \& 251's from $\mathbf{8 8 9 . 0 0}$ LCL2740s modified while you wait (Subject to condition \& X'tal status) from £12.50.
AND - ARE YOU SURE YOUR RADIO IS WORKING CORRECTLY? - WHY NOT HAVE IT CHECKED? Everything - TX Power OUTPUT, Harmonic Content, Spectral Purity, Frequency, FM Deviation or AM Modulation! Receiver sensitivity (sinad), etc, \& etc. Written report included All for $£ 12.50$ ! We will also undertake to do simple jobs on the spot subject to time available, What more can you ask!

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[^1]

## A link between radio and computers

## by RJ Redding

In an article in Radio and Electonics World, June 1984, I discussed the possiblities of using high speed data, and in particular the use of telephone type modems on radio.

We now have enough experience to say that whilst both 300 baud and 1200 baud signals work well on VHF, the


Fig 1 Outline
higher speed gives error free copy for long files, whereas the occasional error at 300 baud seems the norm.

The reason for this rather surprising result appears to be that the frequency shift for 1200 baud is large, ie from 1300 to 2100 Hz . It may be that this wide shift suits the commercial modems we have tried. We are of course only using one-way transmission, so it could be because the 300 baud specification was intended for duplex transmission on telephone
lines and so two sets of tones suitably spaced are specified with a narrow shift of only 200 Hz .

There seems no reason why even faster speeds should not be used. However, commercially available equipment is not so easy to come by, and uses special modulation techniques more complex than the frequency shift keying which seems ideal for FM amateur transmitters.

As has been found in RTTY practice, FSK can be used directly into side band transmitters, resulting in efficient usage of the available power because only one pure signal tone is transmitted at a constant volume (although the actual frequency changes very rapidly), so unless carefully adjusted, it could overload a sideband transmitter designed for speech.

## Connecting a telephone modem to a

 transceiverTo use a modem designed for the telephone on a radio channel requires an understanding of modem and telephone practice in order to avoid pitfalls.

Figure 1 gives an outline of a modem, which comprises a receiving path which takes the tones and restores them into digits, and a transmit path which does the inverse.
In order that they should both work onto one line there is a unit known as a 'duplexer' which combines them. This is usually connected to the telephone line itself via a bridge rectifier whose ac input is the telephone line. The public telephone line has a voltage of 50 V dc across it and the main purpose of this 'rectifier' is to ensure that the unit will work whichever way round it is connected.

If we try to use the modem to drive a radio receiver, the output of the modem is likely to be zero because the rectifier acts as a backstop to any signals within

the modem. We need to apply a dc voltage across the rectifier in order to open its 'gates'.

## Circult

A suitable circuit is shown in Figure 2 where a do votage and a series resistance are applied to the line terminals. A transformer across the line terminals will then provide the tone signals, and if this has two secondaries, they can be separately used for the transmit and receive functions in a way that is readily adjusted to suit the transceiver system.
A capacitor, say 0.5 microfarad, in series with the primary stops the dc current from saturating the core, and a high resistance in series with the battery avoids the need for switching, particularly if the modem is connected by a plug-in jack.
A current of 2 mA is usually quite adequate except if the modem is of the line powered type, in which case the telephone line needs to be simulated with perhaps a 20 V supply at 15 mA .

A signal of approximately 200 millivolt ac is available from a modem, and since most transceivers require less than this the ratio of the transformer is not critical and virtually any small transformer will suffice. The Tandy 27313808 plus 8 to 1 K ohm has been used in a number of units with success; in fact a resistor network could be used instead.

One useful trick is to put a small jack across the microphone of the transceiver so that when the lead from the modem is plugged in, the signal appears across the microphone giving an aural check of the transmission, the microphone acting as a small reproducer.

Similarly if the modem input is connected via a suitable resistor across the loudspeaker of the transceiver, the

Table 1 Details of (RS232-C) connector interface

| Terminal number | Signal name | Code | $\begin{gathered} \text { EP_Connected } \\ \text { device } \end{gathered}$ | Function summary | Note |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Send Data | SD | $\cdots$ | Data line sent from this printer to connected terminal |  |
| 3 | Receive Data | RD | - - | Data line sent trom connected terminal to this printer |  |
| 4 | Request to Send | RS | - | Controis transmission carrier ON carrier output OFF carrer stop | Normally ON in the terminal mode |
| 5 | Clear to Send | CS | - | Controls datatransmission ON data transmission posstble OFF data transmission not possible |  |
| 6 | Data set Ready | OR | - | Indicates condition of connected device <br> ON transmission/reception possible at connected device OFF transmissionureception not possible at connected device | ONwhen cable is not connected |
| 7 | Signal Ground | SG | - | Provides basic ground potential |  |
| 8 | Carrier Detec: | CD | -- | Detects carrier ON receiving access signal OFF not recerving accesssignal | ON when cable is not connected |
| 20 | Externat Ready | ER | - | Indicates condition of this printer ON printer preparation completed OFF printer preparation not completed | Enables <br> on/off <br> setting <br> selection <br> ON unless <br> otherwise <br> specified |

modem can be left in position and operated by just switching it 'on line' when required. This enables one to be sure that the listening station is ready before switching over to data, and allows announcements of call signs in speech, as required by the licence regulations.
There are two more steps to the complete system. One is the connection of the computer to the modem, and this brings in the mysteries of the 'RS232'; the other is a programme for driving a computer as a terminal.
A number of the latter exist and several can be downloaded from a bulletin board. Some machines such as the Model 100 Tandy have a TELECOM programme already built in, and most word processor programmes can be modified to work as a terminal by extending the input and output facilities to cover 'data in' and 'data out'.

## Mystery

To the uninitiated the 'RS232 interface' is most confusing and frustrating. After hours attempting to assimulate the whys and wherefores, I think the subject as far as a modem is concerned boils down to a few simple connections and procedures.
The purpose of these notes is to help other people to avoid the waste of time, energy and money which seems to result from obsolescence and commercial sacred cows.
Telescoping history, the RS232 was developed in the 1960s for inter-connecting electro-mechanical units of the Telex machine type. These worked on signals of 50 or 80 volts and currents of 20
mA or so. The printers needed a considerable number of monitor signals to see that motors were running, paper inserted, and so on.

## Control

Before sending, we needed similar control signals to make sure that one was not talking into thin air.

With the passage of time we now have everything on 5 volts at a tew milliamps and if we leave out the motors and paper by going onto screens or straight into memory, these problems hardly arise. The trouble is the magic words 'Industry Standards' have been taken to mean a 25 pin ' $D$ ' type connector, and apparatus is no good unless this is fitted!

This in turn means that the cost of the cable with connectors is often commensurate with the apparatus which it connects, and in fact a unit which does little more than cross over the two transmit and receive wires, called a 'null modem', costs $£ 17$, even from Tandy.

The number of pins which are in use these days is rarely more than 8 as listed in Table 1. These are the ones provided on the majority of equipment, eg the Tandy Model 100 and printers, or a typewriter with an 'RS232'.
Theoretically the signals should be plus and minus 12 V but many will work down to $\pm 5 \mathrm{~V}$. However, this dual polaty is inconvenient in a micro with a single 5 V supply, and the later standards RS422/RS423 which use a single polarity with a minimum of 3 V and maximum of 5 V (as used on the BBC micro) are much to be preferred.

Table 2 Facilities of EP44 printer interface

| Baud rate (transmisston speed) | 75.110.300. 600.1200 (Baud) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Synchronous system | Asynchronous |
| Communication control process | Full duplex, no procedure |
| Bit length | 7 bit - parity, or 8 bit no parity |
| Parity |  |
| Data style | 10 bits/character <br> SPACE (0) <br> Start of character is the first shift (Start Bit) from MARK to SPACE. If without Line data, it is MARK mode. <br> ST. $\qquad$ start bit <br>  $\mathrm{B}_{\mathrm{B}} \ldots \ldots . . . . . . .$. . ................................. .... . . parity bit (MSB during 8 Dit data) SP $\qquad$ $\qquad$ stop bit |
| New line lcarrier return) |  |
| Code |  |
| Shake hand protocol | Enabies selection of $\mathrm{X}_{\text {ON }}(\mathrm{OC} 1), \mathrm{X}_{\text {OFF }}(\mathrm{DC} 3$ ) signala or ER signal line |

There are thus two problems to be faced in connecting a micro to a serial interface. One is handshaking, and the other is voltage levels.
A wealth of commercial equipment is available to get over these problems by means of indicator boards showing what connections to make, and even empty boxes in which to build your own circuitry; but one rarely solves the problem by adding something, since that usually creates other problems.

The clue is to consider the matter from the point of view of the electronic circuit, be it a micro, modem or a serialiser. Basically it will have three connections, one for data in, one for data out and a common wire. If the voltage on these wires isn't adequate, then increasing the voltage is not terribly difficult.

The trouble is what to do with all the other connections, for although the circuit might work initially, sooner or later one of the redundant circuits will make its presence felt. The trick seems to be to connect the RS232 pins together within the plug so that each gets the signal it is looking for.
Referring to Table 1, Pin 5 wants a 'Clear to Send' from the remote end in order to start, and such signal is available from the adjacent Pin 4. Thus we connect the two together so that it kicks its own backside.

Similarly, Pin 6 looks for a signal to say that the remote equipment is ready and, in the case of a modem, to say at Pin 8 that the carrier has been detected, and we may not have this facility.
Luckily at Pin 20 it is the convention to provide a signal which says 'External Ready' whose main purpose seems to be to tell others to 'forget it and get on with the job' so that if we connect together 6,8 and 20 we should be in business for 'data in' and 'data out' as shown in Figure 4.

## Memory

There could be a problem in that our machine may not be able to receive the data because, say, the memory is full, or the speed is too fast for it to cope with. However, there is a software convention known as ' $x$ on'/ ' $x$ off' which is implemented in many software programs and seems to adequately cope with the situation in two-way exchanges.

Having worked out the above with an old modem, I acquired an EP44 electronic battery operated typewriter with an RS232 interface and instructions.

The basic specification details of the RS232 are given in Table 2 and in fact Table 1 is taken from that instruction book as the best description I have found.

I had tended to think that 'parity' is more nuisance than it is worth only to discover that there are yet further variations, 'none', 'odd', 'even', and 'zero'. The wrong one produces quaint results if your micro has several character sets.

There comes with the EP44 a book of RS232 application circuits which shows


Fig 3 Null modem cable

the connection between the EP44 and the Model 100 as just three wires 2,3 and 7 , with 2 and 3 crossed to provide the nullmodem effect (Figure 3) because 'data out' of one is 'data in' to the other.

The EP44 works as a terminal and has a buffer of 4 K which can be prepared and edited in advance and down loaded, which is adequate for a news bulletin.

However, on reception of data, this buffer is not available and so the printer gives the ' $x$ off' signal once the small memory is full, which of course is useless on a one-way radio contact. No doubt Brother will improve this in due course but declined to provide details so that we could try to overcome the limitation.

Now that the feasibility of high speed data is demonstrated we need to think about new and fresh things we can do with the added facilities. My previous article discussed the advantages of a news bulletin in the form of searchable data, and there has been much interest in packet radio.

## Local news on radio as a service

Traffic bulletins and news flashes on Radio 2 are not the only services of assistance to the road user. In addition to the folklore of $C B$ radio, quite a lot of useful information is passed between mobiles and radio amateurs who have long used the facility of 'talk-in' to congregate at rallies and events.

The advent of repeaters on 144 MHz gave a boost to mobile operation, and to
be able to ask for local directions in a strange area can justify the fitting of a mobile radio in a car. Some years ago a retired taxi driver could be heard regularly guiding people through London streets via GB3LO, and few people knew that he was incapacitated by blindness.
Speech, however, has its disadvantages. One can lose the vital word or be distracted at the wrong time, as anyone who regularly listens to the RSGB news bulletins for amateurs will know. We can, of course, record the bulletin on tape but it still means listening to the whole of it in case there is something that we ought to know.

Speech is also pretty wasteful in terms of time if one must repeat addresses, etc, and then spell out critical nmonics in phonetic terms.

For an experiment, I took an RSGB news bulletin which took 15 minutes to read, and reduced the essentials to one A4 page of text which takes less than one minute to send over the air as 1200 baud data.

The point I would make is that this one minute of data would go into about 8 Kilobytes of computer memory from which it can be retrieved, displayed, printed, colated, etc, at will at any time. Better still, most small computers which could handle this duty have a search feature which means that instead of reading it all we can input 'FIND............?' and know whether we are missing

## MODAMS


anything!
The extension of this leads to an automatic receiver of continually updated news information for inspection when required, but before we go for a black box in the car that can answer our queries, let us look at this grass roots -
new departure - situation and make sure that our procedures and conventions or vested interests do not stop it happening.
It would be all too easy to get into arguments about added value services, licence regulations, third party traffic
and so on. Already Packet Radio is causing worries about apparent conflict with some amateur licensing regulations.

Instead, let us look at how we can extend current practice amongst enthusiasts on amateur radio, making the experiments which allow people without transmitting licences to take part, and make use of the storage capacity of a home computer rather than being limited by the mechanical performance of a printer.

The interest in this aspect is shown by the fact that the British Amateur Radio Teleprinter Group, BARTG, of the RSGB has doubled its membership in the last year since declaring that they were including computers as well as Telex type equipment.

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## THE 1984 RSGB NATIONAL MOBILE RALLY

Sunday 5 August saw the RSGB National Mobile Rally in the grounds of Woburn Abbey, a mere stone's throw from the world-famous wildlife park.
If we expected good weather that day, considering the time of year, the early morning found us rather apprehensive at the prospect of ten-tenths cloud and a chilling drizzle.

However, by the time of our arrival at Woburn we had not been rained on for a few hours, and spirits rose. From then on things got even better; the beer tent opened the sun broke through for a good while in the afternoon, and by the end of the day some 7000 people had visited the rally.

## Traders

The two large marquees housed around 100 exhibitors. There were a few new products, notably two new units from Microwave Modules and Mutek's TVHF transverter, but the overall impression was one of an Aladdin's cave of highly desirable 'junk'.

With the large amount of secondhand equipment and the many components on sale there were certainly many bargains to be had. It paid to shop around, though, with prices varying greatly for particular items from one end of a marquee to the other.

The pack-rats amongst us had a field day. It was the ideal place to find those rarities

which normally take hours of searching the shops for; it also provided a great opportunity to pick the brains of all the experts behind the stands, absolutely free of charge!
The RSGB had a large stand, of course, this being their show. It was located near the main entrance, and its staff were kept busy selling books and maps, and enrolling new members.
BARTG also had a stand, and they, too, did quite a trade in their books, kits and PCBs and just chatting about data communication.

## RAIBC

It was nice to see that the Radio Amateur Invalid and Blind Club had a stand, and the interest shown in this organisation by some amateurs was heartening.

Some of the editorial staff of Radio \& Electronics World and our sister publication, Amateur Radio, were present, and we spent an interesting day at our stand talking to those who came to catch up on back issues, or to buy the Amateurs Handbook. Unfortunately, too many of you already have the complete set, so we didn't get to do as much nattering as we might have liked! Certainly, it was very nice to meet all of you.

Apart from the trade stands, the back-up was good, with good service at the refreshment tent - OK, so they did run out of bitter late in the day, but if you lot will drink so much..
The location was ideal for such a rally. Quite apart from the choice of a well-drained spot, so that it was dry underfoot despite rain the
day before, the attractions of the impressive park and wildlife enclosure were enough to keep wives and children happy for the day.

Too few rally organisers allow for this factor, yet it must rate as fairly important for many family men. The RSGB definitely deserve a pat on the back here.

The one gripe I have about the event concerns the arrangement of stands. On several occasions the marquees seemed terribly overcrowded, with the only people free to move being those behind the stands.
The problem, I think, was not the number of people, but rather the unfortunate layout which caused bottlenecks, thus inhibiting free circulation. Possibly a minor point, and it certainly didn't detract too much from a very pleasant day.

## Delighted

Everyone seemed pleased, from the 7000 happy radio amateurs to the organisers. Even the traders, who apparently didn't break any records in turnover, looked tired but delighted at the end of the day.
The most striking factor with rallies such as these is the wide range of topics embraced by the hobby, all of which were more than adequately covered at Woburn.
If next year's rally is half as pleasant as this one, I would not want to miss it - so I will see you all next August!


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 specialised parts or tools.}

## Circuit options

The circuit has been designed to offer as many options as possible and the PCB designed to hold components required for most variations.
A look at the circuit diagram shows that there are four main functions catered for on the circuit board: processing, headphone amplification, relay switching and voltage control.
In its simplest form, the circuit need only consist of the processor, a push switch (push-to-make or SPCO depending on the transceiver), and an LED indicator. This latter item is essential, as in the receive state it activates the mute control.
When used in this configuration there is no reason why the unit should not be operated by a 9 V battery. Something that can be added is a lock-to-talk toggle switch.
Another option is the headphone foldback amplifier, which is useful for operators who like to be able to hear their own transmitted speech when using a headset (a facility often found on professional systems such as aircraft radio).
When this circuit is used it will be necessary to route the output via the relay so that foldback or receiver audio is automatically selected; attempts to mix both signals into the headphones will almost certainly lead to distortion.
A bonus for owners of FT290s who use this configuration, is that the annoying undemodulated SSB audio that appears at low level on the external speaker socket is switched out of the headphones.
If foldback is not included then the relay may be used for equipment that requires SPCO Rx/Tx switching.

## Processor requirements

For optimum transmission of speech, there are several requirements that need to be met. The human voice during normal speech produces sounds that cover a wide range of levels and frequencies and over noisy radio channels many softer sounds may be completely lost.

## BASE MIC

The way to overcome this is to level-off the voice's dynamic range, firstly by some form of AGC or compression and then by removing unnecessary peaks by clipping. Unfortunately Hitachi supply no details of the AGC range of the KB4417 but it appears to be over 50dB, which is adequate for our application.
The final refinement consists of limiting the frequency response to the range 300 Hz to 3 KHz as this is where most speech intelligibility is. The circuit around the KB4417 covers all these requirements, and although clipping and bandwidth limiting are not absolutely necessary on a base station microphone it is worth including them so as to increase the versatility of the unit.

## The working circuit

The IC consists of five main blocks; a bal anced input pre-amp, an AGC detector, two amplifiers, and a limiting amplifier incorporating a mute switch and overmodulation protector.

The pre-amp is connected for singleended input at pin 1 and the second input is de-coupled through C6. The output is further amplified between pins 14 and 13 and the resulting audio is fed to the AGC detector and the limiting amplifier through VR1, which sets the clipping level.

AGC time constants are determined by C11/R14 and the control voltage is internally applied to the input pre-amp. The limiting amplifier has a mute facility when not in transmit mode and this is activated by taking pin 5 high through a 150K resistor.
In order to keep Tx/Rx switching simple, the resistor, R5, is in fact connected to an LED transmit indicator; enough current flows through the LED (or the relay when fitted) to activate the mute, but when the transmit switch is


Electret and headshell assembly
pressed, the LED and resistor are grounded so disabling the mute.

The mute is necessary as many amateur and CB rigs use audio stages that are shared for both receive and transmit, and unless the mic is out of circuit during reception audio feedback between mic and speaker can occur. The mute also means that SPCO Tx/Rx switching on many rigs is no longer necessary and can be replaced by a simple push switch.

The remaining amplifier between pins $7 \& 9$ is used both as a low pass filter and output stage. The filter components comprise R7/R8/C14/C15 and they restrict the upper limit to around 3 KHz . They also remove any harmonics that may have been generated by clipping as these could cause RF splatter if fed to the transmitter. The lower frequency response is determined by the value of

Internal layout

coupling capacitors throughout the circuit.
The optional headphone amplifier is made up of the Darlington pair Tr1/Tr2, and this simple circuit provides more than enough output to drive a headset.
The value of the resistor RX will depend on whether or not the amplifier is included... 52 ohms if it is, 120 ohms if it is not. For battery use replace it with a wire link and omit the Zener and C13. R2 feeds current to the electret mic.

## Circuit construction

Layouts are not critical and the circuit can be built on either a PCB or stripboard. However, great care should be taken over de-coupling; a metal case is a must and all audio connections, no matter how short, must be made with coaxial cable, or watch out for RF feedback.
The problem is worse when transmitting AM and SSB, but be warned that even FM is not immune.
In addition to the capacitors shown on the main circuit diagram, additional 10 nF capacitors will be needed to de-couple power lines as they come into the unit and all non-AF PTT and special function lines as they both enter and leave the unit.
Microphone input points and sockets should have a 100 pF capacitor connected between live and chassis. It is impossible to be overcautious and effective de-coupling with short lead capacitors must take precedence over neatness or symmetry of layout.
The sloping fronted case used on my own version is of unknown origin but similar cabinets are widely available, and if you are contemplating a simple battery operated version there is no reason why you should not use a cheap die-cast case, painted and used lid-down with stick-on rubber feet. If external microphones are to be used then it will be necessary to fit appropriate sockets.
Many CB and amateur rigs now use the round locking types and these should be

available from equipment dealers. In case of difficulty a full range is stocked by Cirkit (formerly Ambit).

## Microphone assembly

And now the bit that will save you money. All you need are two television aerial plugs, one matching recessed socket, an electret mic insert and a small section of 8 mm bore copper piping.

The version shown in the photograph used only 8 inches of the pipe, which is generally available from suppliers of central heating equipment. You will also need a piece of scrap foam rubber and a small section of wire mesh or similar material - the grill off an old radio or speaker is ideal.

Construction will be obvious from the diagrams and photographs. Note the unusual method of connecting both audio output and ground together and wiring them to the copper tube for ground. This allows a two-wire connection with audio-power being fed along a single wire to the centre pin of the plug fitted to the case end.

Do not try and bend the pipe too tightly or it will crimp. One way of reducing this risk is to thread a piece of thick, wet coaxial cable down the pipe, bend it and then pull the co-ax out.
Paint the tube or plate it in PCB tinning solution and fit the plugs. A dab of glue will hold the mic end and the normal cable clamp the case end.


Resistor RY is chosen to balance the output of the electret mic against any external mics. It is wired directly across the back of the input socket and in the case of the Archer insert should be about 4K7.
Setting up will be made a lot easier if a second transceiver or receiver is available feeding into headphones. Failing this, the only option is to get another operator to monitor the quality of the transmitted audio.
Start by setting VR2 to about 50 percent
of its track and then speak at normal level about two inches away from the stem microphone. Adjust VR1 to the point just before noticeable distortion sets in. Then increase VR2 in the same way.
The system should now be optimised and capable of providing a fairly constant output when speaking between an inch or two feet away from the microphone, although obviously the 'presence' will alter depending on the distance.
Finally, check that external mics do not cause any distortion.


The settings as such are something of a compromise as far as the stem mic is concerned.
Normally a base mic is used for local contact rather than serious DX work and as such heavy compression and clipping can sound a little tedious and harsh on the receiving end, particularly during long overs.
If the unit is to be used only as a base mic then it may be an idea to back-off VR1 and compensate by increasing VR2 accordingly. VR3 is set for a comfortable
level in the headphones.
Set properly, the unit provides a clear well-rounded sound with the stem mic and a punchy audio that will cut through a lot of QRM on closer mics. Set badly it will distort horribly.
One word of caution concerns the distance between the operator and the stem mic.
Although the AGC will compensate for speech well over two feet away, the greater the distance the more the background noise will be amplified, as

## PARTS LIST

## Resistors

| R1 | 680 R |
| :--- | :--- |
| R2 | 15 K |
| R3 | 10 K |
| R4 | 150 K |
| R5 | 150 K |
| R6 | 150 K |
| R7 | 15 K |
| R8 | 15 K |
| R9 | R9 1 M |
| R10 | 220 R |
| RX | 120 R without amp |
|  | $52 R$ with amp |
| RY | 4 K 7 or see text |
| VR1 | 10 K |
| VR2 | 1 K |
| VR3 | 10 K |

$1 / 2 \mathrm{~W}$
$1 / 2 W$

All resistors $1 / 4 W$ unless otherwise stated.

## Capacitors

| C1 | On1 F Ceramic plate |
| :---: | :---: |
| C2 | $2 \mu 2 \mathrm{~F}$ Eelctrolytic |
| C3 | 10nF Ceramic disc |
| C4 | $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ Electrolytic |
| C5 | 10 nF Ceramic disc |
| C6 | $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ Electrolytic |
| C7 | $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ Electrolytic |
| C8 | 4 n 7 F Ceramic disc |
| C9 | 10 nF Ceramic disc |
| C10 | $2 \mu 2 \mathrm{~F}$ Electrolytic |
| C11 | $10 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ Electrolytic |
| C12 | $2 \mu 2 \mathrm{~F}$ Electrolytic |
| C13 | $50 \mu$ Electroytic |
| C14 | On1F Ceramic plate |
| C15 | 3 n 3 F Ceramic disc |
| C16 | 100 nF mini Ceramic disc |
| C17 | $2 \mu 2 \mathrm{~F}$ Electrolytic |
| C18 | $50 \mu \mathrm{~F} / 30 \mathrm{~V}$ Electrolytic |
| C19 | $50 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ Electrolytic | In addition, 10 nF Disc Ceramic and 1nF Ceramic plate for de-coupling see text. All electrolytics 16 V unless otherwise stated

Semiconductors

TR2 BC109
ZD1 9V1/400mW

## Miscellaneous

Electret mic insert, 8 mm bore copper tube, metal case, $2 \times$ TV coax plugs $1 \times$ TV coax socket (flush mount). Relay KAM LING KUIT-A (Cirkit). Sockets, switches, etc.
well as any resonance within the room; the result can be a rather dull, hollow sound mixed with the roar of passing traffic, screaming children, nagging XYLs etc.
Finally, we must point out that constructors must work out their connecting details from the information and examples given.
Under no circumstances can we enter into correspondence on how to wire the unit for any particular rig (see diagrams above).


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# Non-linear elements: Multipliers <br> by Dr. C J D Catto 



The majority of computers nowadays are digital, and so there is not much call for analogue multipliers in computers as such.
However, there are many areas of signal processing where the analogue multiplier is an invaluable circuit element. Also, from a purely electronic point of view, the multiplier in its various forms is an interesting device - from the 'difference of squares' method (rarely employed now) right through to the 'transconductance' cell (much refined over the years).

## Origins

Starting with the fact that diodes follow a 'non-linear' law (as exploited in 'cat's whisker' AM detectors), an early technique of obtaining the desired product of $x$ and $y$ was to apply the signals $x+y$ and $x-y$ to 'squaring' diodes and then subtract the results, making use of the algebraic expression $(x+y)^{2}-(x-y)^{2}=4 x y$, as illustrated in Figure 1. Rather cumbersome, but it worked - and played a vital role in analogue computers twenty years ago.
A method offering better accuracy, though limited frequency response, is to control the mark-space ratio and amplitude of a rectangular waveform, and filter the result (see Figure 2). However, virtually all serious multiplier designs today stem from the 'transconductance' cell, or rather its 'linearised' form as originally devised by Gilbert ${ }^{1}$, and outlined in Figure 3.


Fig 2 'Pulse modulation' multiplier



Fig 4 Trimming multiplier for offsets and gain


Fig 5 Multiplier connected as a divider


Fig 6 Multiplier connected as RMS converter


Fig 7 'Pin-cushion' connection for CRT

## Practical multipliers

In fact, the 'Gilbert Multiplier' has passed into the language of electronics the same way as has the 'Schmitt trigger' and the 'Darlington transistor'.
It is generally known that the gain, $g_{m}$, of a transistor is proportional to its collector current, and this is exploited in the cell, where the 'tail' current of a pair of NPN transistors is made dependent on $y$. The extra diodes on the bases ensure that the $x$ signal has a linear, rather than exponential, effect, and we can see already that the cell is basically a differential element, as is an op-amp. This is exploited in some circuit hookups, and in any case is important for trimming out various offsets.
For full four-quadrant operation, the multiplier cell is somewhat more complex: its operation is described in detail in the interesting book edited by Sheingold ${ }^{2}$.
Although much ingenuity has gone into the design of these multipliers over the years, in precision applications it is necessary to trim out the so-called feedthrough terms and adjust the scale factor, as shown in Figure 4.
An alternative is to use a premium grade of laser-trimmed multiplier, such as Analog Devices' AD534L. A rival range of devices is made by Burr-Brown.
Squares can obviously be obtained by connecting the x and y inputs together. Division is possible using a multiplier and an op-amp in an 'inverse' connection, as shown in Figure 5. The square root can be extracted by connecting $x_{1}$ to $y_{2}$ and including a series diode from the output. For accuracy and convenience, it is probably better to use a dedicated divider such as AD535.

Some examples of the use of a multiplier as a modulator, or as a demodulator, or as a frequency-doubler for sinewaves have been published by Renschler and Weiss ${ }^{3}$, employing the Motorola MC1595. Similar circuits can be found in Exar application notes.

## Other applications

A good way of computing the RMS value of a signal is to use the 'implicit' method shown in Figure 6, since this way the signal levels presented to the multiplier are kept within its working range; hence signals with higher crest factors can be handled. Remember that for a signal with a dynamic range of 10:1, its square has a dynamic range of 100:1.
A more recent alternative is to use a dedicated RMS to dc converter such as the AD536 or 636: these additionally give a 'dB' output, a most useful feature.

An interesting application of multipliers is in the correction of distortion in CRTs. For instance, with a flat-screened tube, the image on the face-plate would normally suffer from 'pin-cushion' distortion, but this can be corrected by dividing the scanning signals by vector sums, as illustrated in Figure 7.
Scanning yokes can introduce extra errors of their own, complicating things further. Various complete modules, giv-
ing raster and focus correction, are manufactured by Intech.
For those with an interest in video and TV, a relatively new addition to the multiplier stable is the AD539, which is a dual-channel device with at least 25 MHz bandwidth, depending on the output opamps. It can be used in many handy circuits, such as remote fading and automatic gain control ${ }^{4}$.

## Conclusion

It is enlightening to see just what can be done, and with a respectable degree of accuracy, using modern non-linear analogue techniques. Analogue designers do exist, despite the current fashion for an all-digital approach!

## References

1 Gilbert, B : A precise four-quadrant multiplier with sub-nanosecond response, IEEE Journal of Solid-State Circuits, December 1968.
2 Sheingold, D H: Non-linear Circuits Handbook, published by Analog Devices, Norwood, Massachusetts 02062, USA, 1974.

3 Renschler, $E$ and Weiss, $D$ : The monolithic multiplier as a versatile ac design tool, Design Electronics, March 1971, 41-50.
4 Catto, C J D : Video AGC reacts at TV field rate, Electronic Engineering, February 1984, 32.


Fig 8 Wideband dual-channel multiplier

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# Ken Williams asks: Do you really use <br> your micro? 

## And describes the development of a simple program

Some time ago, a friend presented me with a box containing upwards of a couple of dozen crystals, some of which he believed were suitable for two metres.
I thanked him and later that evening, as the sexploits in 'Dallas' were reaching new depths of inanity, I reached for the box and my pocket calculator to check out the possibilities of the contents.
I switched on the calculator. The display glowed dimly for a few seconds and faded. After a moments reflection, it occured to me that it was about time my expensive number-cruncher, the microcomputer, started earning its keep. I dusted it off, brushing aside games cassettes, and keyed in:
10 REM - CRYSTAL FREQUENCY CHECK PROGRAM
That's a start! Now for the calculation. First input the crystal frequency, so:
20 PRINT 'INPUT CRYSTAL FREQUENCY'

30 INPUT F
Now for two metres you can use X3, X8, $\mathrm{X} 9, \mathrm{X} 12, \mathrm{X} 18$ or X 24 , so the next few lines must read:
40 PRINT ' $3 \mathrm{~F}=$ ', 3 * F
50 PRINT ' $8 \mathrm{~F}=$ ', $9{ }^{\text {* }} \mathrm{F}$
60 PRINT ' $9 \mathrm{FF}=$ ', $9{ }^{*} \mathrm{~F}$
70 PRINT '12F = ', 12*F
80 PRINT ' $18 \mathrm{~F}=$ =, $18^{*} \mathrm{~F}$
90 PRINT ' $24 \mathrm{~F}={ }^{\prime}$ ', $24^{*} \mathrm{~F}$
These lines take care of the transmitter frequencies; however, suppose the crystal is for a receiver? Luckily, all my equipment uses a $10.7 \mathrm{MHz} \mid \mathrm{F}$, so the next part of the program must read:
100 PRINT '3F+10.7 = ',(3*F)+10.7

## etc.

Having taken care of the mathematics, it now only remained to make the computer set itself up to calculate the possibilities of the next crystal. This required:
160 PRINT 'INPUT NEXT CRYSTAL FREQUENCY'
170 GOTO 30
and we are back to the beginning of the program again.
I took a deep breath and typed 'RUN'.
To my surprise, on the screen appeared the words:
INPUT CRYSTAL FREQUENCY
'Better make it a simple one to start with', I thought.

I pressed the ' 8 ' key.
On the screen appeared:

| $3 \mathrm{~F}=$ | 24 |
| ---: | :---: |
| $8 \mathrm{~F}=$ | 64 |
| $9 \mathrm{~F}=$ | 72 |
| $12 \mathrm{~F}=$ | 96 |
| $18 \mathrm{~F}=$ | 144 |
| $24 \mathrm{~F}=$ | 192 |
| $3 \mathrm{~F}+10.7=$ | 34.7 |
| $8 \mathrm{~F}+10.7=$ | 74.7 |
| $9 \mathrm{~F}+10.7=$ | 82.7 |
| $12 \mathrm{~F}+10.7$ | $=106.7$ |
| $18 \mathrm{~F}+10.7$ | $=154.7$ |
| $24 \mathrm{~F}+10.7=$ | 202.7 |

## INPUT NEXT CRYSTAL FREQUENCY

Success!! I grabbed my box of crystals, enabled the printer, and fed in the first crystal frequency.
Inside five minutes I had a printout of every possibility for each crystal. Even allowing for the time spent writing the program, the task had still taken less time than if I had used the calculator.
Later I realised that, with a few additions, this could become a very useful little program. The first point was that not all receivers use a 10.7 MHzIF . To allow for this we need a line:
PRINT 'WHAT IS THE INTERMEDIATE FREQUENCY OF YOUR RECEIVER?' followed by:
INPUT I
The later lines must then be modified to:

PRINT ' $3 F+$ IF = ',$\left(3^{*} F\right)+1$
etc.
Flushed with success, it then occurred to me that another program working in the opposite direction would also be useful.
I saved the previous program on tape and started from scratch:
PRINT 'WHAT IS THE INTERMEDIATE
FREQUENCY OF YOUR RECEIVER?'
INPUT A
PRINT 'WHAT IS THE REQUIRED FREQUENCY?'
INPUT F
PRINT ‘TRANSMIT CRYSTAL’
PRINT ' $X 3=$ =,$F / 3$
etc.
PRINT 'RECEIVER CRYSTAL
PRINT 'X3 = ',(F-A)/3
etc.

This program proved just as successful as the first, and I realised that if the two could be combined it could prove to be a very useful piece of software. However, I will not describe the combining of the programs as the method varies from computer to computer, and consequently it will be necessary to look up 'merging programs' in your instruction book.
Having completed the merging, you will be left with a program in which only the first half will run, for having completed the first calculation, the program returns to the beginning! It is therefore necessary to commence with a 'menu' in order to allow the appropriate section of the program to be selected.
As anything inserted at the beginning of the program will overwrite that already written, the lines of the existing program must be renumbered, say from 500 upwards, to leave some working space.
We can then write the menu:
PRINT 'THIS PROGRAM CALCULATES'
PRINT '1. FREQUENCIES AVAILABLE FROM GIVEN CRYSTALS'

PRINT '2. CRYSTALS REQUIRED FOR GIVEN FREQUENCIES'

PRINT‘ INPUT 1 OR 2'
This must be followed by an instruction to the computer to accept a 1 or a 2 but reject any other number, thus:

INPUT N
IF N=1 GOTO (start of the first section)
IF N=2 GOTO (start of second section) GOTO (back to the beginning)
Finally, we must provide a means by which it is possible to return to the menu after each calculation if we so wish. For this it is only necessary to put five lines at the end of each section:

PRINT 'PRESS 0 FOR MENU OR 1 TO CONTINUE

INPUT M
IF M=0 GOTO (beginning of menu)
IF M=1 GOTO ('INPUTNEXT CRYSTAL FREQUENCY')

GOTO ('PRESS 0 FOR MENU
etc.)

## 'Cleaning up' the program

Although this program will run perfectly well, when presented on the screen or printer it will look rather messy. For example, when the menu is

```
10 PRINT
20 FRINT
30 CLS
40 FRINT
50 FRINT"THIS PFOMRAM EFLCULATES"
6 0 ~ F F R I M T ~ T
TG FRINT
GO FRINT"1. FEESUENLIES FWAILFBLE FFOM GI'WEH GF'TSTALS'
90 FRINT
```



```
116 FRINT
120 FRINT" INFIIT 1 DFE E'
130 IFFUT N
140 IF N=1 GOTTJ.EO
150 IF N=2 GOTG 50G
106 GOTG 10
17G REM GR'YGTAL FFEDUEHO'Y CHECK FEGOGFAM
ISQ FRINT"WHAT IS THE IHTEPNEOIFITE FFEGUEWU'Y DF YOUR REGEIVEF?"
190 IHF'\TI
20G CLS 心
216 FESIHT.
2zG FRINT"INFUT CR'STAL FREDUEPGO"'
230 INPUT F
240 FRINT " "
250 FRINT"SF=",3*F
266 FRINT"EF=",B*F
2TG FRIHT"gF=",g涼
20@ PRIHT"1こF=",12$F
2S日 FRINT"18F=",15*F
300 FRIHT"こ4F=",こ4*F
31G FRIHT"36F=",36*F
320 PRINT"3F+IF=", #.fF+1
330 FRINT"EF+IF=", S*F?+I
340 FRINT"SF+IF=",<S种F+I
350 PRINT"1ZF+IF=", C1ご末Fう+I
360 FRINT"18F+IF=")(18*F)+I
370 PRIMT"24F+IF=",(24:*F)+I
300 FRIHT"36F+IF\approx", 636*F)+I
390 FRIHT
400 FRIHT"FFESS G TGI RETINRH TG TUEHUS OR 1 TG CONTIHUE"
41D INFLIT M
420 IF M=0 GOT! 20
430 IF M=1 GOTO 45%
440 [0T0.406
450 ELS
460 FFIHT
470 FRINT"INFUT HES'T CRYGTFL FEEEQLENC'Y'
460 GOTG ESG
4gG REM CRYSTAL REGUIFEMEHT DHECK FROIGRAM
500 FRIMT"WHFT IS THE INTEFMELIFTE FREDUENCY DF YTUF' RECEIVER?"
510 IHFUT F
520 ClS
5:30 FRINT *
540 IHFUT "WHHT IS THE RENIIRED FRERUENOY " F
550 FRINT
56G FRINT"TRFMSMIT CRYGTFL"
579 FRIHT"M3=",F/3
5g9 FRIHT"יאE=",FNG
590 PRINT"NB=",FNE
600 F'RINT"%9=",F/g
610 FRINT"%12=",F<12
620 PRIMT"%1E=",F/1S
630 PRINT"XS4=",FMC4
6 4 0 ~ F R I M T " X 3 6 = " , F \% 3 G ~
650 FRIHT " "FELEIVEF CRYSTAL"
660 FRIHT"X3=",(F-A),S
670 PRIMT"MG=",(F-F")E
680 PRINU"N'S=":F-RNE
690 FRINT"XG=", (F-F)S
706 FRINT"N12=":&F-H)N12
710 FRINT"\times18=", (F-F)<16
720 FRINT"X24=",CF-F), 24
730 FRINT"XGG=", (F-F)%36
740 FFINT
750 INPUT"FRESS G FGR MENU OR 1 TO COHTIMUE " M
760 IF M=0 TOTOE0
770 IF M=1 m0T0%90
780 GOTOF50
790 CLS
800 FRINT .,
B10 IHPUT "WHAT FREGUENCY' IS RESUIIREO NEXT " F
820 GOTO 550
```

displayed it will appear on consecutive lines in the upper part of the screen and， furthermore，some of the words may appear with part on one line and the remainder on the next．
＇Opening up＇the statements is quite simple；merely by inserting an extra line saying PRINT without giving any state－ ment to print will cause the computer to leave a blank line．Thus，if two PRINT statements are made before the first line and then two more between each of the next two lines，the printing will be spaced neatly down the screen．This can be repeated throughout the program wherever the printing needs spacing out or bringing to a convenient place on the screen．

The method of dealing with split words is equally simple．Count the number of letters of the divided word remaining on the top line and then rewrite the line with that many spaces after the previous word．

The display of each calculation takes most of the available screen space，so if anything from the previous calculation remains it will look untidy．To remove this residue from the screen only requires a CLS（clear screen）command at suitable points in the program，the most conve－ nient being after selecting whether to return to the menu or continue．

Finally，on some computers the state－ ment：

INPUT＇INPUT 1 OR 2＇A
means exactly the same as：
PRINT＇INPUT 1 OR 2＇
INPUT A
If this is available on your computer， the number of lines on the program can be reduced．In my final listing both methods have been used．Should you have any difficulties with this statement， change it to the alternative version．

If you wish to add this program to your library，there is no need to go through the process which I have described，just key in the final listing．

I do not claim that the program which I have described is difficult or in any way special．

However，the fact remains that a recent survey showed that over $80 \%$ of micro－ computer owners never write programs， relying instead on purchased cassettes， discs and program listings published in the amateur radio and computer press． Yet，as I have shown，the writing of simple programs is not difficult，is frequently enjoyable and can often save hours of subsequent work．

So the next time you need to do a long or repetitive calculation，don＇t reach for a calculator or a piece of paper，sit at the keyboard and let the micro take the aggro＇．After all，that is what it was designed for！

Note：The computer used in the development of this program was a BBC $B$ which uses Microsoft BASIC．Conse－ quently the program should run on almost all home computers，except possibly the Sinclair ZX81 or Spectrum for which minor alterations may be necessary．

# AMATEUR RADIO WORLD 

## Compiled by Arthur C Gee G2UK



Talking books: can you help?
Radio amateurs, by and large, are reasonably responsible members of society, and as such are often to be found engaging in activities of value to the community. Of such activities, providing hospital audio broadcast services and help for the blind through the Talking Book Service are popular with them.
The Talking Book Service has recently appealed to radio amateurs and others with electronic exerience for help in servicing and installing their equipment. There are now over three thousand technical helpers looking after 'Talking Books' throughout Britain, but there are over fifty thousand blind 'readers' needing help $-4,300$ of them are over ninety years of age and there are as many as 150 who are over 100 years old!

The technical helpers come from a wide range of electrical or electronic engineers and each one looks after up to ten or so blind people, visiting them when required and assisting in repairing minor defects to their equipment, installing equipment and so on.
In a letter to your scribe, the Hon Organiser of this service, which is run by the Royal Institute for the Blind, Dr Finlay-Maxwell, says: 'Incidentally, the whole movement originally started from a note I read in the RSGB Bulletin over thirty years ago when I was resident in Scotland, and originally my area in cluded Glasgow, Dundee, Edinburgh and the Borders! The situation was so desperate that we set up a base at our company HQ in Galashiels and this was the first organisation for recruiting and
looking after helpers - following on this some 3,200 have joined, but there are still a fair number of areas where we are desperately short'.

Those readers who might like to help in this service should write to Dr Finlay--Maxwell, PhD, FTI, Hon Organiser Voluntary Helpers, c/o John Gladstone \& Co Ltd, Wellington Mills, Huddersfield HD3 3HJ.

## Future amateur radio astronauts

It looks as though there will be no shortage of radio amateur applicants for future Shuttle flights. Huber Occolls from the Netherlands may become the first European radio amateur to fly in space.

He is a European Space Agency astronaut, and whilst he does not yet have his radio amateur's licence he intends getting it before his flight, which is scheduled for a Shuttle mission in 1985. The Dutch National Society, VERON, is to make an official request to NASA for him to use equipment similar to that used by Dr Owen Garrett, W5LFL.

The next radio amateur in space, due to

fly in March 1985 on the 51F Shuttle mission, will be Tony England, W0ORE, a NASA astronaut. At the moment it is suggested he may use both 144 MHz and 28 MHz during his flight.
He may well visit England in the near future and it is hoped he may attend the Welsh Amateur Radio Convention in September. Astronaut Owen Garrett is due to fly again in November 1985 on the 51 H mission.

## FAST

The professional producers of microcomputer software reckon they are losing millions of pounds from the copying of programs by the non-professionals. In the USA, the copyright laws have been amended to cover software, but so far no such action has been taken in European countries.

Some concern has recently been

## AMATEUR RADIO WORLD

shown by one commercial company over the transmission over the air by radio amateurs of their software programs, and they threatened to take legal action against those concerned.
A new organisation, FAST - 'Federation Against Software Theft' - has recently been formed to try and get protection against this copying of professionally produced software. There is, of course, no illegality in the transmission over the air of programs written by individuals for their own use.

## Further news

The British Amateur Radio Teleprinter Group reports a dramatic increase in membership recently. They have had a $54 \%$ increase in the last five months.
This is thought to be due to the widening of their interests to cover computer originated RTTY, AMTOR and Packet Radio. Readers interested in joining BARTG should contact John Beedie, G6MOK, 161 Tudor Rd, Hayes, Middlesex UB3 2QG.
Italy has now joined those countries permitting use of the 'new frequencies'. The assignments are as follows:
The band 18068 to 18168 KHz on a secondary basis, until reallocation of the present services occupying the band, when it will become a primary amateur radio allocation. 24890 to 24990 KHz also on the same terms.

Allocation of the 10 MHz band is still under consideration.
It is likely that only 10 KHz will be allocated in the 10100 to 10150 KHz band, and the Italian Radio Society is to investigate which 10 KHz would be best, bearing in mind the likely contin uance of powerful SW broadcasting stations in this band.
The frequency band 1830 to 1850 KHz has been allocated with a maximum output power of one hundred watts. On 433.5 to 433.6 MHz they can use 300 watts PEP, all modes.
1267 to 1270 MHz is reserved for the Amateur Satellite Service and will be assigned on a personal basis only on request. 1296 to 1298 MHz can be used on all modes with 50 watts PEP.
If one's experiences of the amount of activity generated by Italian stations on other modes on the air - RTTY for instance - is anything to go by, the authorisation of the Italians to use the new frequency bands should produce a welcome increase in activity on these bands.

## Raynet operating changes

The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry made changes to the terms of the Amateur Radio Licence in June last, which enabled Raynet to extend its activities in a very satisfactory manner.
These changes enabled any Raynet
exercises relating to 'disaster relief operations' conducted by one of the 'user services', viz, the British Red Cross, the St John Ambulance Brigade, the County Emergency Planning Officer or any Police Force in the United Kingdom, to be conducted 'without limit' - as they put it.
Other operations conducted by a 'User Service', were, however, restricted to a maximum of four exercises in any one calendar month, with an overriding limit of twelve in any calendar year. Furthermore, changes were made so that the amateur radio station can now be directly operated, in such circumstances as outlined above, by a representative of the 'user service', provided that the station is under the supervision of the station licensee.
What all this means is that Raynet can exercise disaster relief procedures as often as they like, but other types of activity such as participating in marathons, charity walks, county shows and so on, are restricted to the number of occasions indicated.
The permission for non-licenced persons to operate the station will enable such persons as doctors, first aid workers, police, etc, to use the equipment directly, not through the interme tiary of the station licensee. This should help considerably in ensuring the correct transmission of messages.

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# Ray Marston continues his survey of home-security system principles and practice by looking at alarm-call generator circuits, and at various types of 'fault-indicator' alarm system. 

In last month's edition of Data File we looked at the basic operating theory and installation principles of modern homesecurity systems, and showed a number of practical security-alarm circuits that can be used to give a high degree of protection against fire, thuggery, and burglary in the home. All of these circuits are provided with a relay output which can activate an external 'alarm-call generator' via one pair of relay contacts.
In practice, the above 'alarm-call generator' can take the form of either an electro-mechanical bell or siren, or it can take the form of an electronic siren or sound-generator.

In the first half of the present edition of the file we describe ways of interconnecting alarms and alarm-call generators, and go on to describe some practical 'electronic siren' circuits.

In the second half of the article we describe various types of 'fault-indicator' home-security alarm system.

## Alarm-generator connections

An alarm-call generator may use the same battery supply as the actual burglar alarm with which it is used, or it may have to be separately powered from its own supply battery, depending on the specific details of the individual alarm system and alarm-call generator.

If the burglar alarm and the alarm-call generator operate from similar supply voltages, and the burglar alarm is of the type that self-latches via a set of relay contacts, the two units can safely be powered from the same supply battery as shown in Figure 1.

If on the other hand, the burglar alarm and the alarm-call generator operate from different supply voltages, or if the burglar alarm is not self-latching via a pair of relay contacts, it is vital to use separate supplies for the two units, as shown in Figure 2; an operating alarmcall generator impresses a great deal of 'noise' on its battery supply, and this noise may cause malfunctioning of a non relay-latching burglar alarm if the two units are powered from the same supply.

## Auto-łurn-off alarm action

Once a self-latching alarm has been activated, it automatically sounds the alarm-call generator until the system is either reset manually, or until the generator's supply battery runs flat.

The main purpose of a burglar alarm sound generator is that of scaring off the intruder (attracting the attention of the owner and/or neighbours is merely a secondary function), and if this result has not been achieved within a few minutes of generator activation, there is clearly no value in allowing the alarm generator


Fig 1 Method of connecting an alarm-call generator to a relay-output burglar alarm, using a single supply battery


Fig 2 Method of connecting an alarm-call generator to a burglar alarm, using individual supply batteries


Fig 3 Method of connecting an alarm-call generator to a burglar alarm via an auto turn off unit, using a single supply battery
to continue to sound. Thus, the abovedescribed simple self-latching type of alarm action is rather inefficient.
A far more efficient type of alarmgenerator action can be obtained by interposing an automatic-turn-off 'timer' circuit between the burglar alarm and the alarm-call generator, as shown in Figures 3 and 4.

This unit incorporates a relay that closes and completes the generator circuit as soon as the burglar alarm
activates, but then automatically turns off and disables the generator after some pre-set period (typically 5 to 15 minutes maximum) if the system has not already been manually reset. Figure 3 shows how to interconnect the three units when a single supply battery is used, and Figure 4 shows the connections to use with dual supply batteries.

Figure 5 shows the practical circuit of an auto-turn-off unit that gives a basic timing period of about 8 minutes: the

## DATA FILE



Fig 4 Method of connecting an alarm-call generator to a burglar alarm via an auto turn-off unit, using individual supply batteries


Fig 5 An auto turn-off unit giving a delay of about 8 minutes


Fig 6 High-power pulsed-tone alarm-call generator
period is proportional to the C1 value, and can be doubled (for example) by giving C 1 a value of 200 nF .
The operating principle of the Figure 5 circuit is fairly simple. IC1 is a freerunning 555 astable or 'clock' generator, and operates at a basic frequency (with the component values shown) of about 17 Hz (about 1000 cycles per minute), and feeds output 'clock' pulses to the input of IC2. IC2 is a 14 -stage binary counter, which changes state on the arrival of
each 8192nd clock pulse.
When power is first applied to the Figure 5 circuit, the output of IC2 is set to the 'low' state via C2. As the output goes low the relay is driven on via Tr1, and contacts RLA/1 close and complete the supply connections to the IC1 clock generator, which then starts operating and feeding pulses to the input of IC2.
On the arrival of the 8192 nd clock pulse (after roughly eight minutes, with the component values shown) the output of

IC2 flips high and turns the relay off via Tr1, thereby opening contacts RLA/1 and breaking the supply connections of the clock generator. The operating sequence is then complete.
The Figure 5 circuit provides a relatively long timing period (roughly eight minutes), but does so without resorting to the use of high-value electrolytic capacitors or resistors: the timing period is determined primarily by the values of R2 and by Mylar capacitor C 1 , and the timing thus has excellent thermal stability and repeatability.
Note in the above circuit that LED1 illuminates so long as a voltage supply is connected to the output of the selflatching burglar alarm. This LED thus acts as a visual 'Intrusion Recorder' which continues to glow even when the alarm-call generator has switched off at the end of the 8 -minute timing period.

## Electronic siren circuits

An alarm-call generator can take the form of an electro-mechanical bell or siren, or of an electronic siren or sound generator.
In some cases it may be an advantage to use two types of generator, either operating directly in parallel or operating simultaneously via a multi-contact relay. An electronic siren may, for example, be used to sound inside a house while an alarm bell sounds outside.

Electronic 'sirens' can take a number of different forms and may be designed to generate very distinctive and easily recognizable sounds. Figures 6 to 11 show half a dozen useful designs that can eassily be built by the electronics hobbyist or engineer.

The Figure 6 circuit generates a'bleep-pause-bleep-pause' pulsed-tone signal. IC1 is an inexpensive CMOS chip. IC1aIC1b form a simple 1 Hz astable multivibrator, which alternately gates the IC1CIC1d 1 KHz astable oscillator on and off via pin-8. The resulting pulsed-tone signal is amplified by transistors Tr1 and Tr2 and reproduced at a level of several watts in the 8RO speaker. The available

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output power of the above circuit can be greatly increased by modifying the design so that the supply to IC1 is limited to a 'safe' value of 12 volts (by a resistor and zener diode), while limiting the speaker-supply voltage to 30 volts maximum, as shown in Figure 7.
This particular circuit generates a 'dee-dah' warble-tone alarm signal, similar to that of a British police car siren, but is otherwise very similar to that of Figure 6 , except for the use of R4 and ZD1, and for the fact that the IC1a-IC1b 1 Hz astable is used to frequency-shift the IC1c-IC1d tone generator.

This circuit can generate a maximum output power (into an 8R0 load) of 18 watts when used with a 24 volt power supply.

The frequency-shift 'symmetry' of the above circuit depends somewhat on the characteristics of the individual chip that is used in the IC1 position.

Figure 8 shows an alternative warbletone generator that does not suffer from this defect. The modulation frequency of this circuit can be varied via R2, and the 'tone' frequency can be varied via R5.
Note that this design is based on the use of a pair of 555 'timer' chips, rather than on the use of a single CMOS chip, and that IC1 is wired as a low-frequency ( 1 KHz ) astable, and IC2 functions as a high-frequency (a couple of KHz ) astable. IC1 frequency-shifts IC2 by feeding a square-wave signal to the pin-5 'modulation' terminal.
Figure 9 shows a variation of the above circuit. This particular design generates a 'wailing' or alternately rising and falling tone, similar to that of an American police car siren. This action is obtained by using emitter-follower Tr1 to buffer the 'sawtooth' 1 Hz signal of IC1 and feed it to the pin-5 'modulation' terminal of the IC2 high-frequency astable oscillator.
The Figure 10 circuit generates a 'zeep-zeep' sound that is similar to the 'Red Alert' alarm signal used in the 'Star Trek' programme. The period or interval of this signal can be varied via R2 and the tone can be varied via R6. This circuit is an ideal project for the experimenter.
Finally, Figure 11 shows how the warble-tone alarm-call generator of Figure 7 can be modified for use with an inexpensive VN67AF VMOS output stage, which feeds 6 watts into the 8R0 speaker when the unit is powered from a 12 volt supply.
D1 and C2 are used in this circuit to ensure that the astable actions are not adversely influenced by voltage transients induced into the battery supply leads via the (inductive) speaker.

## Touch/proximity alarms

A commonly-used home-security technique is that of arranging baited 'traps' (such as door handles, clocks, metal trays, etc) in such a way that they activate an alarm whenever they are touched.
If the bait is a relatively small metal object, one possible way of achieving this action is to use a 'hum-detecting' touch alarm of the type in Figure 12.


Fig 7 High-power warble-tone alarm call generator


Fig 8 Alternative warble-tone alarm-call generator simulates a British police car siren


Fig 9 'Wailing' alarm-call generator simulates an American police siren


Fig 10 'Red Alert' alarm-call generator simulates 'Star Trek' alarm signal


Fig 116 watt warble-tone alarm-call generator with VMOS output stage


Fig 12 'Hum-detecting' touch alarm

The Figure 12 circuit detects the ac hum that is picked up by an electrical contact when it is touched by a human finger (when the person is in the proximity of ac powerlines). Here, one of the gates of the CD4001B CMOS chip is wired as a simple pulse-inverting amplifier, and has its input terminal connected to the external metal object via R1. This gate is powered from a 5 volt supply derived from the 12 volt line via R2 and R3, and is biased via RV1 so that its output is normally low.
When a pick-up signal with a peak amplitude greater than a couple of volts appears at the input point, the gate output takes the form of a 5 V square wave of line frequency, and this signal is used to activate the relay via $\operatorname{Tr} 1-\mathrm{Tr} 2$ and the D1-C1-R4 network.

## Sensifivity control

In use, sensitivity control RV1 is adjusted so that the relay turns on (and activates an external alarm) when the metal object is touched, and turns off when the object is released.
Note when using the above circuit that the low side of the 12 volt supply must be correctly grounded. The circuit draws a quiescent current of about 1 mA . If the external metal object is placed more than 10 cm from the input of the unit, the connections to it must be made via screened leads (to prevent pick-up of unwanted signals).

Figure 13 shows another circuit that can be used to activate an alarm whenever a metal object is touched.

In this case, the metal object forms part of the 'antenna' of an RF oscillator. The circuit works on the capacitive-loading principle, in which the gain of the RF oscillator is criticaly adjusted to a point at which oscillation is barely sustained, and in which the antenna forms part of the tank circuit. One of the supply lines of the circuit is correctly grounded.

Consequently, any increase in the antenna-to-ground capacitance, such as is caused by touching or nearing the antenna, causes enough damping of the tank circuit to bring the oscillator gain below the critical level, and the oscillator ceases to operate. This cessation of oscillation is then used to make the alarm generator activate.

In Figure 13, $\operatorname{Tr} 1$ is wired as a 300 KHz (approx) Colpitts oscillator, with its gain adjustable via RV1, and the antenna coupled into the 'tank' via C5. The output of the oscillator is buffered via Tr2 and converted to dc via D1-D2, etc, to produce a positive bias that is fed to the base of common emitter amplifier Tr3.

Thus, when Tr1 is operating normally, Tr 3 is driven to saturation and Tr 4 is cut off, so relay RLA is off. When the antenna (or external metal object) is touched or additionally loaded, however, the Tr1 oscillator ceases to operate, causing Tr3 to cut off.

Under this condition, the base of Tr4 is positively biased via R8, causing the relay to switch on and activate the external alarm.

## DATA FILE

Note that the Tr1-Tr2 section of the Figure 13 circuit is fed from a 6 V supply via ZD1, to ensure good oscillator stability.

Figure 14 shows an alternative output stage that can be used with the above circuit, to give direct activation of a selfinterrupting 12 volt bell or buzzer (with a current rating of 2A or less) via an SCR.
The Figure 13 (or 14 ) circuit is very simple to set up. First connect a suitable antenna, then turn RV1 towards the ground rail until the alarm (relay) just activates. Next, turn RV1 back a fraction so that the relay just turns off, then check that the alarm goes on when the antenna is touched or closely approached, and goes off again when the touch is removed. If necessary, adjust RV1 again for maximum sensitivity.

## Sound \& vibration alarms

Sound-activated alarms can be made to activate when an intruder enters a protected area and creates noise. Vibra-tion-activated alarms can be made to activate when an unauthorised person opens the drawer of a cabinet or the door of a cupboard, etc, and thus creates a small amount of vibration in a protected object.
Both types of circuit can use the same principle of operation, as illustrated in the block diagram of Figure 15.
Here, a microphone or similar transducer is used to pick up the basic noise or vibration, and the resulting signal is selectively amplified and then converted to dc, which is then used to activate the alarm-call generator.

Figure 16 shows the circuit of a simple but useful signal detector and alarm activator, which needs an input of about 1 volt RMS to turn on relay RLA. The circuit action is such that the relay turns on rapidly when a suitable input signal is connected, but turns off slowly when the signal is removed. The turn-off time is determined by the R1-C2 time constant, and can be changed to suit specific requirements by altering the C 2 value.
The Figure 16 circuit can be made selflatching by wiring a spare set of relay contacts across Tr2, as shown in the diagram. It can be used as a sound - or vibration - activated alarm by feeding an ac input to it from a pick-up transducer via a suitable amplifier stage.
In vibration-alarm applications, the amplifier should be designed to pass low-frequency signals only, and in sound-alarm applications it should be designed to pass only the selected audio band.

Figure 17 shows a practical speechamplifier circuit that can be used in conjuction with Figure 16 to make a sensitive sound-activated alarm. The CA3035 IC (manufactured by RCA) is an ultra-high-gain wide-band amplifier array, and gives a voltage gain of about 120 dB between input pin-1 and output pin-7. In the diagram, R1 and C1 are biasing components, RV1 gain control, and most other components determine the bandwidth of the amplifier.


Fig 13 Relay output 'proximity' alarm


Fig 14 Alternative 'direct' (2 amp) output stage for the Figure 13 circuit


Fig 15 Block diagram of a typical sound- or vibration-alarm circuit


Fig 16 Simple relay-output signal-detecting alarm activator


Fig 18 Simple water-activated 'flood alarm' with relay output


Fig 19 Sensitive water-activated 'flood' alarm with relay output


Fig 20 Sensitive 'flood' alarm with pulsed-tone output

## 'Flood' alarms

One of the many dangers facing the house holder is that of 'flooding', such as occurs when a water cistern develops a fault and overflows, or when a water-pipe bursts, or when heavy rain causes flooding in a cellar, etc.

Fortunately, these dangers can be greatly reduced with the aid of a simple 'flood' or water-activated alarm, and Figures 18 to 20 show three practical circuits of this type.

Each of the Figure 18 to 20 circuits uses the same basic principle of operation, and uses a pair of metal probes to resistively detect the presence or absence of the liquid.

In the absence of the liquid the probes 'see' a near-infinite resistance, but in the presence of the liquid (directly across both probes) the probe resistance falls to a relatively low value, causing the alarm to activate. The value of probe resistance depends on the type of 'medium' being detected. In the case of rain or tap water, the resistance may be less than a few kilohms, but in the case of steam or oil may be several megohms.

The operation of the Figure 18 circuit is very simple. In the absence of a liquid, Tr1 is held cut-off via R1-R2, so Tr2 and RLA are also cut off. In the presence of a liquid (between the two probes), however, $\operatorname{Tr} 1$ is biased on via the probe resistance, thereby biasing Tr2 on via R3 and causing the relay to turn on. An external alarm-call generator can be activated via the relay contacts.

The Figure 18 circuit can be activated by any probe resistance less than 500 K or so. Figure 19 shows how the above circuit can be modified to give a sensitivity of about 10M, by simply using a Darlingtonconnected pair of transistors in the 'Tr1' position.

Finally, Figure 20 shows a flood alarm that generates a pulsed-tone alarm signal in a small speaker when activated. This circuit has a sensitivity of about 20 M , consumes a quiescent current of about 1 $\mu \mathrm{A}$, and when activated generates an 800 Hz tone that is pulsed on and off at a 6 Hz rate.

## Power-fallure alarms

Electrical power-failure alarms can be made to activate when power is removed from a deep-freeze unit, or when a power line is cut, or when a machine overloads and blows its fuses. Three practical power-failure alarms are described in this final section of this month's Data File.

Figure 21 shows a simple relay-output power-failure alarm which can be used to activate any external alarm device via the relay contacts. The power line input is applied to a step-down transformer which gives an output of 12 V . This output is half-wave rectified by D 1 , smoothed by C1 and fed directly to the relay coil. The normally-closed ( $n-c$ ) contacts of the relay can be used to apply power to any external alarm device.
Thus, when power is applied, the relay is driven on, its contacts are open, and the alarm is off. When power is removed, the relay turns off, its contacts close, and the external alarm is activated. The relay can be any 12 V type with a coil resistance of 120 R or greater and with one or more sets of $n$-o contacts: T1 needs a current rating of 100 mA or greater.
An alternative type of power-failure alarm is shown in Figure 22. Here, the output of $T 1$ is rectified and smoothed via D1-C1 to give roughly 12 V dc at the D1-D2 and D2-D3 junctions. The actual alarm device, which is a self-interrupting bell or buzzer with a current rating less than $2 A$, is used as the anode load of the SCR and is powered from a 9 V battery.
Normally, when 12 V dc is developed at the D1-D2 and D2-D3 junctions, Tr1 is driven to saturation via R1, and the R2-R3 junction is pulled down to zero volts. Under this condition no drive is applied to the SCR gate, so the alarm is off and D3 is reverse biased, and no current is drawn for B1.

When the ac input power is removed, the D1-D2 junction falls to zero volts and Tr1 turns off. Under this condition, current feeds to the SCR gate from the 9V (B1) battery via D3-R2-R3, so the SCR and alarm turn on.

Finally, to complete this edition of Data File, Figure 23 shows a medium-power power-failure alarm (about 10W) that generates a pulsed-tone signal in the loudspeaker under the 'failure' condition. Here, the CD4001B is wired as a gated pulsed-tone generator (like Figures 6 and 20 ), and feeds a simple power-booster stage.
In this circuit the power line signal is again stepped down, rectified and smoothed by T1-D1-C1. When power is applied, the voltage across C 1 is greater than the battery supply voltage, so IC1 is gated off.
Under this condition, the circuit consumes only a small leakage current from the battery. When the input power is removed, however, the C 1 voltage falls to zero, and under this condition the IC is gated on and an alarm signal is generated in the speaker. This signal has a basic frequency of about 800 Hz , and is gated on and off at a 6 Hz rate.


Fig 21 Simple power-failure alarm with relay output


Fig 22 Simple power-failure alarm with bellibuzzer output


Fig 23 Power-failure alarm with pulsed-tone output


## FOR THEFSMI...

## [C-RTO, 565.

The R70 covers all modes (when the FM option is included), and uses 2CPU-driven VFOs for spit trequency working, and has 3 IF trequencies. 70 MHz .9 MHz and 455 KHz , and a 100 dB dynamic range. It has a built-in mans supply. Other features include input switchability through a pre-amplifier, direct or via an attenuator, selectable tuning steps of $1 \mathrm{KHz}, 100 \mathrm{~Hz}$ or 10 Hz , adjustable IF bandwidth in 3 steps ( 455 KHz ). Noise limiter, switchable AGC, tunable notch filter, squelch on all modes, RIT, tone control. Tuning LED for FM (discriminator centre indicator) Recorder output. dimmer control.


The R-70 also has separate antenna sockets for LW-MW with automatic switching, and a large, front-mounted loudspeaker with 58 W output. The frequency stablity for the 1 st hour is $\pm 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$. sensitivity - SSB/CW/RTTY better than 032 uv for $12 \mathrm{~dB}(\mathrm{~S}+\mathrm{N}) \div \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{Am}-0.5 \mathrm{uv}$. FM better than 0.32 for 12 dB Sinad. DC is optıonal.

Ever since its introduction the IC-R70 has proved to be a popular and reliable HF receiver making your listening hours a pleasure. Please contact us for further details on this excellent set.

## [CRT1E, 5649.



For those who like the easy life. the R71E has the option of an infra-red remote control unit, making it a very sophisticated rig indeed, here are some details. $100 \mathrm{KHz}-30 \mathrm{MHz}$ all mode (with FM option) Quadruple conversion superhet. If trequencies $70 \mathrm{MHz}, 9 \mathrm{MHz}$ and 455 KHz wth continuous bandpass tuning and notch filter Virtually immune from adjacent channel interference with 100 db dynamic range Adjustable AGC. norse blanker and switchable pre-amplifier. Direct keyboard into twin VFO's with 32 programmable memories. 5 year lithium memory backup cell. Memory and band scan with auto-stop. Tuning rates $10 \mathrm{~Hz}, 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$ and 1 KHz with 6 digit readout. AC mains operation Auto squelch tape record function.

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# SLOW-SCAN TV <br> FOR THE BBC MICRO 

## by Terry Weatherley



A normal fast scan television picture occupies about 10 MHz of bandwidth, while an SSB signal occupies about 3 KHz . His experiments centred on reducing the amount of picture information sent and increasing the time taken to send each frame of the picture.
His experiments showed that the normal picture, at that time consisting of 525 lines, could be reduced to around 120 lines without degrading the picture too much. To achieve the desired bandwidth the picture information was to be built up on the tube over as long a period as possible. At that time storage scopes were very expensive, but surplus radar tubes with P7 phosphors were cheap and easily obtained.
Further experiments showed that a persistence of over 8 seconds could be expected from the P7 tube.
It was thought an advantage to link the horizontal line frequency to mains frequency band and thus $15 \mathrm{~Hz}(60 \mathrm{~Hz} / 4)$ was chosen. This gave a 120 line picture over 8 seconds and was adopted as an SSTV standard.

Cop's original system used an AM subcarrier with the picture information transmitted as amplitude variations of a continuous tone of fixed frequency. Using a special licence he transmitted 'blind' on ten metres over a period of thirty days and was successful in sending pictures to G3AST in England. The tests and pictures received were reported in QST in March 1960.
Reception of a slow scan signal is quite

With the increasing popularity of home computers, some of the more esoteric modes of transmission used by radio amateurs worldwide are enjoying an upsurge in popularity. RTTY programs are available from many sources and now G3LIV and G8UEE have devised an addon for the BBC computer which enables the user to receive slow-scan television transmissions that can be found on the HF and VHF bands. The pictures are displayed in fast scan on the computer monitor.

## Origins of SSTV

Slow-scan television was devised in 1958 by Copthorne Macdonald, a young engineering undergraduate at the University of Kentucky. He was investigating the possibility of reducing the bandwidth of a wideband TV signal to be compatable with the narrow band voice signals that were at that time used for amateur communication.


The interface PCB



simple using conventional amateur receiving equipment. Tuning around 14.235 MHz will usually locate an SSTV signal.

It is the display of the slow scan picture that has always been the difficult part. In the old days ex-radar CRTs with a long persistence phosphor were reasonably easy to obtain. Ex-TV scan coils driven by 741 s completed the home-brew equipment.
SSTV is transmitted by modulating an SSB transmitter with an audio frequency corresponding to the light intensity at a particular point in the picture. Tones of frequencies of between 1500 Hz and 2300 Hz are used to represent the shades of grey used to build up the picture, 1500 Hz being black with 2300 Hz being white. Sync pulses are transmitted at 1200 Hz .
The diagram above shows the waveform of two lines of SSTV picture. To the ear the SSTV picture sounds like a 'dialing tone' with 7 second 'pips'.
I remember building up a set of printed circuit boards from MK electronics to complete my first home-brew monitor. I was delighted to receive pictures from G3WW when it was completed. SSTV was certainly a mode for the experimenter.


Comparison of normal 120 line mode (above \& left) and 'fill' mode (right)

More recently there have been some designs for SSTV receivers using modern memory chips. These digitise the received picture, store it in RAM and display it on a fast scan monitor or TV set.

G3LIV's interface turns the BBC model B computer into a quite sophisticated SSTV receiver. The interface consists of a single PCB which plugs into the BBC Micro's user port. Power to run the interface is taken from the computer's own supply.

## Signal processing

Audio from a suitable receiver is fed into the interface and using the software provided the SSTV picture is displayed on the monitor screen.
The interface can be considered as a

## SSTV


either as a built unit or as a bare PCB with the software cassette from G3LIV. On the reverse of the software cassette are some SSTV signals for setting up the unit including circles, checks and grey scale. The pictures overleaf come from this tape. The software makes provision for the newer 256 line mode which has a frame time of 32 seconds.
As can be appreciated this 'standard' gives excellent definition and may well
become more common as modern digital receiving equipment becomes more cheaply available. This interface should encourage more people to receive SSTV and should help to popularise the mode. SSTV has come a long way since the days of a smeary image on a surplus radar tube.
The photographs accompanying this article are taken from the TV screen and show the results obtained with the
interface. The pictures overleaf illustrate the difference between the normal 120 line mode and the 'fill' mode. The pictures above are 'off-air' and show captions from OH5ZJ generated by a VIC 20.

G3LIV's address is: Mr J Melvin, 2 Salters Court, Gosforth, Newcastle, Tyne and Wear NE3 5BH. All enquiries should be accompanied by a stamped selfaddressed envelope.

## HAVE YOU THOUGHT OF BECOMING AN AUTHOR?

We are always interested in receiving articles to be considered for publication and are particularly keen to hear from anyone who has something to say related to the amateur radio field. As mentioned before, projects for fellow readers to build are most welcome.

You don't need to be an expert writer. If you can get your ideas down on paper, preferably typed, with drawings that we can follow and photographs where relevant, we will sort out the style, grammar, spelling etc.

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new books; catalogues, data sheets, etc for inclusion on this page

## RADIO REPAIR <br> Second edition, by Les

 Lawry-JohnsAvailable since April of this year, this 106 page paperback forms part of the Newnes Question and Answer series.
It has been extended over the first edition, published in 1979, with more information in the chapter on valved radios and the addition of a final revision chapter on faultfinding procedure.
Although only a small book, it contains much useful information on the more common faults occurring in radio equipment.
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The very first page of chapter one has a list of basic equipment needed, with the assumption that the reader does not have access to a signal generator, an oscilloscope, or the other more expensive test instruments.

Also very useful is the appendix, a spare parts list detailing a few components to be kept on hand to allow repairs to be made immediately without carrying a large expensive stock.

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## SERVICING DIEITAL CIR CUIS IN TV RECEIVERS

## By R Fisher

This technical book, published in July, was written primarily for the qualified TV engineer and the student studying for the City and Guilds course 'Digital Information and Reception'.
This should not deter the interested amateur, since it is intended to give a solid grounding to those who have a certain knowledge of ana-
logue techniques but no experience at all of digital circuits.

The first half of the book covers basic digital techniques which are widely used throughout logic systems, with the later chapters covering specialist applications.
It is a clearly-written, wellillustrated theoretical textbook rather than a guide to the practical side of TV servicing and, even with the more generally applicable digital theory, is probably only a worthwhile investment for the keenest ATVer.

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## STGNAL PROCESSOR CHIPS

Edited by David Quarmby
Published in August, this is another technical book for engineers and students in their later years of study.
It covers three programmable signal processors, the Intel 2920, the Texas Instruments TMS320, and the Nippon Electric Company NEC7720.
The chapters on each chip are written by an expert in a senior position with the relevant company, with the editor contributing chapters giving background and applications, the commonly used algorithms, and a summary of future trends.
The style is unusual for such a textbook; mathematics have been avoided totally, although references are given, and it reads easily and clearly, assuming the reader has a sound knowledge of basic theory.
The outlook is a predominantly practical one, giving detailed examples of uses for each device. However, for all its clarity and good style, it is a textbook intended for use by professionals and aspiring professionals.

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# The opening remarks made by Centre Tap in 1951 were in the days when the BBC had a broadcasting monopoly and regular TV transmissions were in their infancy. The workshop tip is of interest and the comments on patenting are just as relevant today. 

Once or twice this column has had a few words to say on the question of wired, or relay, radio.

It gives, of course, freedom from interference as well as other advantages. The disadvantage that it might also further strengthen the BBC monopoly was also considered. It is bad enough to have only one employer of broadcast talent, without the poor listener having the only door of escape slammed in his face.

Not that I have ever yet found anybody who listens to foreign broadcast propaganda - even to the Russian transmissions which, despite good reception over here, are deadly dull and pyschologically feeble.

I cannot imagine the audience for BBC Russian transmissions is much bigger. Those who should know tell me that in the towns, at least, radio diffusion is installed in every block of workers' tenements. No doubt the local Commissar sees that any foreign propaganda is excluded.

According to recently published intimate close-ups of Hitler, he is quoted as having been anxious to introduce wired radio in Germany so that the State would be better able to control what the people should hear - and what they should be prevented from hearing! Apparently it was too big a job for the Propaganda Ministry to push through in time.

## The bright side

During recent months I have had quite a number of visitors to the Shack who have commented on the brightness of all exposed aluminium and steel parts. Not that I have kept everything as spick and span as I should have liked. In fact, this year I missed out the annual Spring clean. Frankly I admit to being unhygienic enough to prefer a good oldfashioned warm fug as a Shack atmosphere in the winter months - I like to put a real finish on a job of construction as it is completed. Preferably one that will last until the next Spring clean at least. This one is guaranteed to withstand the thickest tobacco smoke haze. I have used it for some years and proved it not only durable, but finger-mark proof, although it is probably far from being original.

Dissolve a few strips of clear celluloid in amyl acetate - the stuff with the pear
drop odour - and keep dissolving it until you get a varnish like, syrupy consistency. (Yes, old timer, the same dope we used to paint on our stretched linen diaphragm speakers way back in 1926 before moving coils were thought of). And don't forget to keep it stoppered while dissolving. That is not a quick process either.
I could justsay, then spread it on plated parts, aluminium dials, etc, and leave it at that, but the last time I discussed metal treatments (that time it was matt and satin finishes) quite a number of readers wrote in for more details to be sure of getting the best results. So here's the full story.
A single application will last for a very long time providing the surface is clean and that it is not put on when the metal is very cold.

Plated parts just need wiping, but plain surfaces should be polished with a nonabrasive preparation. Most proprietary polishes will do, but $\mid$ prefer finely powdered whiting and ammonia applied with cotton wool, and finished with a soft cloth, especially with 'soft' metals.
Before you put the lacquer on, warm the object slightly to assist the mixture spreading smoothly. There is no need to heat it. Normal summer room temperatures are just about right. In the winter months no other warming is necessary if the metal has been in a warmed room for a few hours.

## German TV

Regular TV transmissions have begun in Western Germany, from Hamburg. At least, at regular intervals of two-hourprogrammes three times a week - the same basis as used in Holland for some time past. The definition is rather higher than that used by the BBC although from what I have seen earlier this year of European higher definition systems, one cannot detect much difference between theirs and ours. In fact, whatever difference there was, the BBC transmissions at their best leave a slight balance in our favour.

The Germans expect to have nightly programmes laid on this month, and three other stations-Hannover, Langenburg and Cologne - are scheduled for early operation.

Soon, maybe, some keen listener will report reception in England. It will be
quite a feat as the wavelength used is only $11 / 4$ metres, and this, incidentally, as far as I know, is the first serious attempt in the world to exploit so high a frequency for TV. No doubt other national systems are watching with close interest. TV, when it really gets into its stride, is going to cause many a headache in the matter of wavelength congestion if everybody wants to stick around five or six metres.

## Does it pay?

I have been asked about the patenting and marketing of a reader's invention. The only advice I can give is for him to put the matter in the hands of a reputable Patents Agent. It is a very tricky business, and an idea has to be something out of the ordinary not to be covered in some way by existing patents.
As to the marketing, that nowadays can be a disheartening job, whether you try to do it yourself or get someone else interested in it.

It is not generally realised what a big difference there is between the actual cost of the manufactured article and the price charged for it in the shops. Just after the War I took up the question of the possible marketing of an article designed by a friend and myself, primarily for our own use, but apparently of considerable interest to others.
To make it to a reasonably high standard of finish the cost came out to rather less than $£ 4$, disregarding the cost of tools which would have run into several hundreds. The selling price after allowing for tools, advertising retailers' profits, etc, (plus a little for us) was very little short of fiteen pounds! Even comparatively large scale production would not have brought it down to a price which would have assured a wide sale, and a capital of many thousands would have been required to take a chance on that.

Without being discouraging, I can only give him my view. It is easier to invent things th an to make a profit out of them! The tax authorities (who stand to lose nothing) get by far the largest whack. The man who passes it over the counter gets the next. The chap who makes it gets a modest sum, but the poor fellow who invented it is often lucky if he is not actually out of pocket after he has paid the patenting expenses.


# TESTING! TESTING: 

Get the most out of your test gear with a little help from...

## Frank Ogden G4JST

This month - multimeters

There are several truisms about test gear. The first is that you shouldn't believe everything that it tells you; secondly, the greater the reliance placed upon its readings, the greater is the tendency to misinterpret the results; thirdly, the more competent the engineer the less test gear he needs to fulfill a given task.
In short, using test equipment effectively is all about looking at the results obtained in context.

## Accuracy vs cost

Up-market test equipment tends to carry price tags resembling telephone numbers. Some of it goes towards the purchase of the big-name logo but, in fairness, the larger proportion goes towards versatility and measurement accuracy. Provided that it is used in the correct way, it offers a very direct route to evaluating the ins and outs of your latest circuit module.
However, most of us will never need the accuracy of a synthesised Marconi signal generator for our applications; indeed, the majority would be happy to trade a couple of decimal places on the price for a slightly more roundabout route to achieving the sucessful debugging of the latest project.

For instance, an absorption wavemeter costing around $£ 20$ (less if you build it yourself) can be used to align a transmitter multiplier chain. The same instrument will also indicate the presence of unwanted harmonics in the output provided that it covers a wide enough range.
An engineer working for a big electronics company could do the same job with an $£ 8000 \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{P}$ spectrum analyser in a fraction of the time. However, the end
result would be no different. He might be able to say that harmonic output was 63 dB down on the fundamental, whereas the chap with the wavemeter could say that there wasn't anything nasty in the output.

Since the value accuracy of electronic components is usually around 10 per cent - dc characteristics for a given transistor type may spread by 500 per cent - all the equipment really needs to give the operator is a ball park figure for a given parameter. What it should be able to do with guaranteed accuracy is to make comparisons between values. This often holds far more useful information than knowledge of an absolute value.

It goes almost without saying that a sensitive multimeter is the most useful of all pieces of equipment.
It measures volts, amps and ohms and can easily be persuaded additionally to act as a transistor, JFET and MOSFET tester.
Fitted with an RF probe it provides invaluable information about the tuning of RF power circuits, parasitic oscillations in both AF and RF amplifiers, and can act as a guide to many other equally useful observations.
The author's own preference is for the traditional moving coil type of iristrument. For a start, the brain assimilates the positon of a needle much quicker

True voltage $=3.2 \mathrm{~V}$ On 25 V range reading is $2 \cdot 2 \mathrm{~V}$ On 10 V range reading is 1.5 V


Fig 1 Circuit showing induced inaccuracy due to meter loading
than a string of numbers. Secondly, small fluctuations in the course of a reading are easily spotted and are not masked by the quantitisation time of a digital meter. Thirdly, because the instrument is essentially simple, the readings are more reliable. Using a digital instrument in a strong RF field is asking for trouble.

## Volts, amps and ohms

The sensitivity of an instrument is quoted in ohms/volt and is tied up with the current required to produce full scale deflection. 20K ohms/volt, typical for a moving coil instrument, requires that a current of 50 microamps passes through the instrument at FSD. Thus the 10 V range presents a resistance of 200 K ohms and the 100 V range, 2 M ohms, etc.
When taking voltage readings off high impedance circuitry, the resistive loading of the multimeter should always be taken into account. As a rule it is best to use the highest voltage range possible since the reading inaccuracy inherent in the low level of deflection tends to be more than offset by the reduced loading on the external circuitry.

Figure 1 illustrates the degree of inaccuracy that meter loading can induce.
The measurement of ac voltages using a simple multimeter is full of inaccuracies. For a start the instrument sensitivity is much lower, with the implication that external circuit loading will be higher.
Useful results are only obtained where the circuitry under test is known to be of low impedance.

Because the semiconductors used in the meter rectifier are insensitive to signals below a few hundred millivolts, readings at the bottom end of the scale tend to be cramped and inaccurate. This, of course, is an area where electronic and digital multimeters score heavily over the traditional type.
With all types of instrument, the calibration holds true for sine waves only. Any other type - square waves (reading higher) voice and music waveforms (generally reading lower) - will require some correction to interpret the reading as RMS.
RMS, incidently, stands for root mean square and is an indication of power contained in an ac waveform. Essentially it relates to the square root of the area contained by the waveform.
Thus an ac voltage of 240 V RMS has the same heating potential as a dc voltage of 240 V applied across the same resistor. If the 240 V RMS is quoted in terms of a sine wave, then the peak voltage will be $240 \sqrt{2}=325 \mathrm{~V}$ (approx). A 240 V RMS square wave would have a peak voltage of 240 V . Think about it.
Using a multimeter on the amps and ohms ranges generally speaks for itself. There are a few caveats though.
An instrument set to a current range, particularly in the low milliamp or microamp region, will have appreciable resistance. This resistance, when


Fig 2 Circuit showing protection against switch-on power surge
inserted in series with the power lead to certain types of circuitry, notably audio preamplifiers and certain types of TTL logic, can lead to instabilty or data corruption. Planting a large electrolytic capacitor across the multimeter terminals drastically reduces the ac resistance introduced by the meter. Watch the polarity though.
This type of connection, shown in Figure 2, also has the benefit of protecting the delicate meter movement against switch-on surges.
When attempting to measure resistance of a component in an assembled circuit, watch out for the effect of transistor junctions brought into conduction by the measurement current. The EMF across an ohmmeter is typically
1.5 V (red lead negative, black plositive) and a conducting transistor junction, essentially a diode, will upset the reading completely. Figure 3 illustrates this.

## Measurement of RF voltages

The rectifier circuitry of general purpose testmeters is far too slow to detect, never mind measure, RF voltages. Some sort of a diode probe must be used.
This type of probe rectifies the RF right at the tip of the prod, feeding back.pure dc for indication on the test meter.
Unless the RF probe carries some sort of correction circuitry the simple diode probe of Figure 4 will read rather high. This is because the diode charges the decoupling capacitor to a value


Fig 3 Circuit showing effect of transistor junction in parallel with resistor


Fig 4 A simple diode probe


Fig 5 RF probe with dc isolation

approaching the peak voltage of the RF waveform - in actual fact the peak voltage minus the barrier potential of the diode.

Adding a resistor between the decoupling capacitor and the test meter with a value approximately 30 per cent of the test meter resistance will correct the basic diode probe to an equivalent RMS reading. Thus a 20 KV meter will require an additional 68 K ohm resistor to correct a diode probe for the 10 V range.

Many RF circuits also carry a standing dc potential. This of course would completely upset the reading obtained by a simple diode probe.
A series dc isolating capacitor cannot be used because the meter circuit requires a dc return. Similarly, an RF choke connected as in Figure 5 may prove unsatisfactory because its reactance and, possibly, spurious resonance at the measurement frequency may generate wildly inaccurate readings.
The answer is the arrangement shown in Figure 6. The voltage doubler diode arrangement requires only an RF ground return. Even this is unnecessary at VHF and UHF because RF current in the test leads themselves constitute a ground return.
Note that the basic rectified voltage of the Figure 6 arrangement is approximately equal to the peak-to-peak value of the RF waveform. Thus the correction resistor to be placed in series with one of the tests leads needs to take this fact into account. It should be roughly 1.6 times the value of the effective test meter resistance.

The hypothetical 20 K ohm/volt instrument would require a 330 K series resistor for the Figure 6 arrangement.

## Use as a transistor tester

A multimeter set to its ohms range can be made to work very effectively as a go/no-go transistor tester.

Inside the instrument the ohms function is effected by connecting a 1.5 V battery in series with a resistor of a value such that when the terminal leads are shorted together, the current flowing through the meter and the internal resistor from the 1.5 V battery is equal to the FSD current of the meter movement.
If the black lead, which actually has a positive voltage on it, is connected to the collector of an NPN transistor and the red lead to the emitter, then initially no reading should be shown on the meter.
If the base and collector leads are then touched with a lightly damped finger, the transistor will start conducting, causing a sizeable deflection on the meter as in Figure 7. If the transistor is misconnected to the test meter, then an open circuit or high steady state reading will result.

PNP transistors can be tested in the same way with, of course, the polarity of the test prods reversed.

## Field effect devices

MOSFETs and JFETs can be tested in much the same way. For N channel

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## TESTINGI IESTING:



Fig 7 Ohmmeter doubling as a transistor tester


Fig 8 Test meter used as go/no-go indicator for FETs
devices, the black lead is connected to the drain and the red lead to the source. The initial reading on the meter may be high or low depending on the polarity of residual charge on the base lead.

Momentarily touching the gate lead of a JFET - without touching any other connection - should produce a very sizeable change in meter deflection due to the ac mains field switching the device on and off with 50 Hz hum. Dc static voltages which are nearly always left on
the gate after such a test will cause a slow change in meter movement after the finger is removed as the charge leaks away.

## More care

MOSFETs require a little more care since a gate voltage much in excess of around 15 V may cause the gate oxide to rupture.

It is best to connect up the transistor as for a JFET (black to drain, red to source)
and use a separate PP3 battery to provide the gate test switching voltage through a high value resistor as in Figure 8.

Note that electronic multimeters may operate with such a low test current that the results stated in the 'transistor tester' section may not be obtainable. This is another very good reason for not throwing out your old moving coil multimeter!

Next month - oscilloscopes.

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## CROSSWORD

## By T R Mowbray G3VUE and D V Pritchard G4GVO

## Clues across

1. Could be MacNamara's lot on AM sometimes. $(3,4)$
2. Note the Russian mountains certainly heard. (5)
3. Pam goes up in cartography. (3)
4. Could be cheek as well. (3)
5. Collector too of a Source of moisture. (5)
6. East Canadian station goes north for a flat response. (4)
7. Ease away from the margin. (4)
8. Artist and Royal Engineer both after that sort of DX. (4) 21. Revolves around the tone and strength of central vessel - possibly Greek. (5)
9. Certainly questions in higher aerial problems. (1.1.1) 23. What's left of the wine - if
you get the connection. (4) 24. Activity after a program of salts? (3)
10. Direction zero for Royal Marine. It's customary. (4) 26. Large mass in that morse again. (3)
11. Note Norwegian station I'm calling my own. (5)
12. For for-next loops, dipoles - or strictly for the birds. (4) 31. Good earth in parts - and a lot of it... (4)
13. I 0? Thanks! Not that I give a jot. (4)
14. Instruments of tintinabulation. (5)
15. Home sweet home, usually. (1.1,1)
16. Ah!, we hear the report at the top of the street. $(1,1,1)$
17. The OM's, not the XYL.s. (3)
18. Mood for an instrument? (5)
19. Does he or it go with the good eggs? (4.3)

## Clues down

1. Could be an old one. Tick if correct. (5)
2. Father stands by Latin to read it. (5)
3. Jack probably in a cab leaving for home. (4)
4. Gate, grid, or just lucky. (3)
5. At this conjunction Dan gets confused. (3)
6. Note the revolutionary takes for computer command. (4)
7. Hot perhaps... or just for washing. (4)
8. Pause in travel? QRX one... (8)
9. That Royal Engineer's on a little aerial - but good if it's this. (8)
10. Make it mixed gin and minerals but still take no notice. (7)
11. Confused Stan meets resistance with German - but might have QSO. (8)
12. Nodes I note in a covering. (7)
13. The artist's confused, but comes to ground. (5)
14. Drop of rum little Emma took for the pole. (5)
15. A wager you'll need aid to go with this. (4)
16. '..and all the... the flesh is heir to...' (4)
17. Law observed on official covers. (4)
18. Little Michael often this at first. (3)
19. Bravo! Queenie takes some sugar before fading. $(1,1,1)$


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## ONE NIGHT'S WORK



> Ivor Nathan presents a simple design for a wide-band, high-gain UHF television aerial

In locations where an outside television aerial is impracticable, or where a second receiver is used but cannot conveniently share an existing aerial, the following type of indoor aerial can easily be contructed.
It is made from heavy-gauge selfsupporting wire, and readily-available 'cut off' plastic terminal blocks. Consequently, it can be mounted unobtrusively at the top of a window frame, at ceiling level"(which also ensures maximum signal pickup) and out of the way of any drawable curtains.

## Basic aerial

Figure 1 shows the basic aerial, which is a modified folded dipole that includes an integral director; the aerial is terminated into 750 hm low-loss cable, which can be kept as short as possible to reduce signal losses and to keep the installation tidy.
The folded dipole is cut from heavygauge wire to a total length of 20 inches, and then folded to the dimensions shown so that the aerial is 9 inches across to make it a resonant half-wavelength.
The integral director consists of two separate 4 inch pieces of the same type of wire as used for the dipole; connections are made between the 750 hm coaxial feeder cable, the folded dipole and the integral director by using a ' 4 hole' piece of plastic terminal block as shown.
If difficulty is experienced in fitting the dipole end-connections and the integral director halves into the same holes (ie two heavy-gauge wires into one hole) the problem can be overcome by first soldering each half of the director to its respective dipole-end, at a distance such

## ONE NIGHIS WORK



Fig 2 Adding the drectors and reflector
that only one piece of wire actually enters each hole.
Ensure that the integral director is bent into a slight ' $V$ ' so that its only electrical connection with the dipole is at the feeder termination.
Once this part of the assembly has been completed the best position for mounting the aerial can easily be found, with the aerial connected to the receiver and the receiver is switched on.

## Important

It is essential to avoid the possibility of electric shock by using a mains-isolating type of aerial plug, because otherwise the metal portions of the aerial will be 'live' if the television has a live chassis.
Remember to check all local UHF channels for optimum placing of the aerial; it is well worth spending sufficient time to find a position that provides uniform reception before fixing the terminal block (using a woodscrew through its fixing hole) to either the ceiling or the window frame.
The feeder cable can be either stapled or adhesive-taped along the window frame, preferably out of sight behind any curtain rail.

## Directors

The next step consists of adding directors, one at a time, to the basic aerial, until an 'offset' Yagi array is formed as shown in Figure 2.
The first director is cut to 7 inches, and each director is cut progressively shorter than the previous one - working away from the dipole and towards the transmitters - by one inch, being cut from the same heavy-gauge wire (but each one a continuous piece) as the dipole.
Each director is mounted on its own plastic terminal block, again cut from a strip, so that each block has four holes plus its fixing hole. Terminal blocks are spaced $1 / 4$-wavelength apart.
As shown in Figure 2, each terminal block not only suppports its director element but also helps to secure adjacent directors to each other (but electrically insulated from each other) to form a neat, rigid assembly.

It was also found advantageous to add

a) Usual Yagi array


The development of the offset Yagi for indoor use
a reflector-made in the same way as the directors - of length 10 inches and placed at an optimum distance behind the folded dipole, this optimum distance being found by trial and error with the television switched on, while the spacing between dipole and reflector is varied until maximum gain (on the weakest channel) and minimum ghosting are achieved.
If this offset Yagi array is mounted within the confines of a curved baywindow, as shown on page 63, it will be necessary to correspondingly bend each element of the array to suit the contours of the room; ensure that each element still retains its electrical insulation from adjacent elements.
In the author's case, used in a ground-
floor room, the finished aerial consisted of 5 elements, including the basic folded dipole with its integral director, and was found to give an indoor window top gain equal to that afforded by a commerciallyavailable 7 element log-periodic aerial which could only be stood on the indoor window-sill. Used in an upstairs room, performance would be even further improved.

Readers may wish to construct a more rugged version of this aerial, using smallbore copper or aluminium tubing rather than heavy-gauge wire, for installation in a loft-space that might be too confined to take a larger, conventional array.

In this case, the aerial couid be 'prebuilt' onto a suitable insulated boom prior to installation.

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# SHORT WAVE NEWS FOR DX LISTENERS 

## By Frank A Baldwin

All times in GMT, bold figures indicate the frequency in KHz

The reception of clandestine stations has been mentioned many times in this feature. They are of great interest to DXers, some of whom specialise in seeking and logging them.
The term 'clandestine' does not apply to the so-called pirate stations operating either on or offshore and usually featuring endless pop music programmes. It does include those stations broadcasting political propaganda directed against a particular regime.
Most clandestine stations are 'white', ie they radiate programmes which, in content, are stridently and unreservedly in opposition to the governments of their respective target areas. A few are 'black' in that they purport to be based in, and in support of, a particular country, cause and government.
The latter type is, of course, far more subtle in its propaganda but is rare these days. At one time it was possible, on odd occasions, to log stations claiming to be located in China, whereas they were sited in neighbouring territories.
Details of the following clandestines were correct at time of writing but frequencies and transmission times may change.

## National Voice of Iran

Operates on 5915 and in parallel on 6025 from 1730 to 1815 and from 1930 to 2000 in 15 minute periods of Persian and Azeri. The policy is proSoviet and pro-Iranian Tudeh Party (anti-Khomeyni). The transmitter is USSR based. I have logged this one several times, the station identification in Persian being 'Seda-ye Melli-ye Iran'.

## Radio 15th September

Is hostile towards the Nicaraguan government and was operating when I last logged it on 6905 at 0053. The main language used is Spanish with a few items in local vernaculars and English at odd times. The station iden-
tification in Spanish is 'Radio Quince de Septiembre'. The transmitter is thought to be located in Honduras and now reportedly operating on 6510.

## Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel

Supports the UNITA organisation which is hostile towards the present Angolan government and may be logged on 4950 around 1900(I logged it at 1905). Portuguese and local vernaculars are used and it operates from 1730 to 1930 on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

## Voice of the Iraqi People

Was on $\mathbf{7 8 6 0}$ where I logged it somewhile ago at 1655, OM with the Kurdish programme from 1630 to 1700 then a marching chorus, OM with announcements, slogans and off at 1703 after some military music. Now on 6952 signing off at 1430 .

## Radio Bardal

Operates on 6009 at which point on the dial 1 heard it at 1915, a few bars of pipe music then OM in a local vernacular. It uses French from 1800 to 1830, Arabic from 1830 to 1900 and vernaculars from 1900 to 2000.

The policy is hostile to the government of Chad and claims to be located in Bardai in north Chad just south of the Libyan border, but more than likely sited to the north of that boundary.

## Radio Salvation of Iran

Is on 11660 from 1900 to 2000 in Persian. 1 logged it at 1850, YL with a long harangue in Persian before the jamming transmitter caught up with them. This one is promonarchist and against the present Persian regime. The station identification in Persian is 'Radyo Nejat-e Iran'.

## Radio Free Surinam

Last logged here on 6850 at 0102, OM with a marching song interspersed with exhortations by OM and YL alternately in a local vernacular. Off at 0110 and no further
details from the computer on this one.

Voice of the United Muslim Fighters of Afghanistan
Heard here at 1552 on 15305, OM in Pashto then recitations
from the Holy Quran prior to obliteration by the almost inevitable jammer at 1554. This one is hostile to the government and Soviets in Afghanistan.

> More next month.

Here are some transmis sions recently logged, the times, the frequencies, some target areas and programme content.

## AFRICA

## Central African Republic

Bangui on 5035 at 1853 , OM with announcements in French during a programme of local folk music. This channel is a difficult one owing to the co-occupant Alma Ata in the USSR. It is possible to pick up signals from Bangui but it requires a very selective receiver. Bangui is the capital city and is a port situated on the River Ubangi.
Bangui is on the air from 0430 to 0700 and from 1630 to 2300 with a power of 100 KW but the frequency is likely to vary from 5033 to 5038 on occasions.

## Djibouti Republic

Djibouti on 4780 at 1909, OM with a talk in vernacular, presumably Somali, the signal being predominant over that of Petrozavodsk in the USSR. Formerly 4KW, Djibouti now has a 20KW transmitter and reportedly operates from 0300 to 0800 (Friday from 0500 to 0900) and from 0900 to 2000 (until 2200 during Ramadan). The programme languages are Somali, Afar and Arabic.

## Egypt

Cairo on 21465 at 1212 with a programme of local-style music until 1215, when there was a newscast in the Thai transmission to South East Asia, scheduled from 1130 to 1215.

## Gabon

Africa No 1, Moyabi on 4810 at 1840 , OM with a talk in

French then into a pop session. This is an easy to log African for beginner listeners - the power is 250 KW and it is on the air from 0500 to 0800 and from 1700 to 2300 in French.

Moyabi Relay on 21575 at 0747 with a Radio Japan programme consisting of a Japanese/English language lesson in an English programme of the General Service directed to the Americas, the Far East, Europe and the Middle East and timed from 0700 to 0800 . OM with the station identification at 0750 as 'Radio Japan, Tokyo'.

## Kenya

Nairobi on 4915 at 1815, OM with announcements in Swahili followed by some military marches.
The National Service on this frequency is operated from 0255 (Sunday from 0330) to 0630 and from 1330 to 2005 (Saturday until 2115). The power is 100 KW .

## Liberia

ELWA Monrovia on 3230 at 1945, OM with a talk in vernacular, the signal rising over that of Johannesburg in Portuguese to Africa. ELWA (Eternal Love Winning Africa) is on the air from 0600 to 0800 and from 1805 to 2230 , this being the Home Service in vernaculars. The power is 10KW.

LBS (Liberia Broadcasting System) Monrovia on 3255 at 1947, OMs with a discussion in vernacular and then some hymns during a religious programme. LBS Monrovia is on channel from 0500 to 0900 and from 1900 and 2400 with a power of 25 KW .

[^6]

programme of Voice of the Greater Arab Homeland, now on this frequency from 1900 to 2200, all in Arabic of course.

## Namibia

Windhoek on 3270 at 0127 , pop records in the All Night Service which can be logged on this channel from 2200 to 0400 . The 100 KW transmitter is also on channel from 0400 to 0630 and from 1445 to 2200.

## Niger

Niamey on 3260 at 1950, African drums and music in the local style during a Home Service 1 programme. Niamey is scheduled on this frequency from 0530 to 0700 (Sunday until 0900) and from 1700 (Saturday and Sunday from 1630) to 2200 (Saturday until 2300). The power is 4 KW . Niamey is the capital of the Republic of Niger and is one of the termini of the transSahara motor routes.

## Nigeria

Radio Nigeria, Lagos on 4932 at 0518, OM with a talk in English about water-borne diseases, prevention and cure. This was a programme in the Educational Service which operates on this channel from 0400 to 2300 .

## South Africa

RSA (Radio South Africa) Johannesburg on 17780 at 0650, OM with a talk about local trade unions, their traditions and achievements, all in an English transmission for Europe, South, East and West Africa, timed from 0630 to 0730.

RSA Johannesburg on 25790 at 1146 , OM with a talk about medical research in South Africa. This was during an English programme directed to Europe, the Middle East and Central, East and West Africa, being scheduled from 1100 to 1200.

## Swaziland

TWR (Trans World Radio) Mpangela on 4760 at 1820, OM with a ballad in English complete with guitar backing then OM with announcements in vernacular during a programme for local consumption and timed from 1800 to 1845. The power is 25 KW .

## Tanzania

Dar-es-Salaam on 5050 at 0230, chimes time-check, OM with station identification in Swahili, the National Anthem
and news at the opening of the National Service which is scheduled on this frequency from 0300 to 0700 (the Commercial Service is timed here from 1300 to 2015). The power is 10 KW .

## Togo

Radio Diffusion de Kara on 3222 at 1940, OM with a newscast in French. This one is on the air from 0525 to 0835, from 1200 to 1435 and from 1630 to 2305 (Saturday and Sunday from 0530 through to 2305). The power is 10 KW .

## ZBS (Zambia Broadcasting Service)

Lusaka on 4910 at 1808, YL with a newscast in English. The Home Service in English and vernaculars is on this channel from 0350 to 0530 and from 1530 to 2105 (Friday and Saturday until 2205). The power is 50 KW .

## THE AMERICAS

## Brazil

Radio A Voz do Oeste, Cuiaba on 4775 at 0411, OM with a local pop song, OM with announcements and station identification in Portuguese. The schedule is listed as around-the-clock although it has recently been reported signing on at times varying between 0900 and 0930. The power is 1.5 KW .
Radio Cultura da Bahia, Salvador on 4895 at 0235, OM with a football commentary in Portuguese. Sign-off without the National Anthem at close of play at 0237.
The schedule is listed as being from 0900 to 0100 at 10 KW so this was obviously an extended schedule for this particular game.

## Colombia

Radio Super, Medellin on 4875 at 0503, OM with promos in Spanish, YL with a local pop song. This one works on a 24hour schedule, the power being 2 KW .

Radio Santa Fe, Bogota on 4965 at 0219, OM with a football commentary in Spanish during its 24-schedule at 2.5 KW .

## Haiti

Radio 4 VEH, Cap Haitien on 4930 at 0120, OM with a talk in French just audible amid the QRM from the co-channel USSR transmitter at Ashkabad. Radio 4VEH operates from 1100 to 1500 and from

1900 to 0400. The power is 2 KW .

## Netherlands Antilles

Radio Nederlands Relay, Bonaire on 9715 at 0736, OM with the news during an English transmission for Australia and New Zealand, timed from 0830 to 0825.

## Ecuador

Sistema de Emisora Atalaya, Guayaquil on 4792 at 0320, YL with a local pop song in Spanish. This one operates irregularly from 0900 to 1330 and from 0100 to 0455 with a power of 5 KW .

My experience is that the best chance of hearing signals on this channel is at weekends.

## Peru

Radio Chanchamayo, La Merced on a measured 4896 at 0342, OM with a talk in Spanish about La Merced - it was mentioned several times. The schedule is from 1030 to 0500 (Sunday from 1130 to 0300) and the power is 0.4 KW .

## Venezuela

Radio Mundial, Bolivar on 4770 at 0008 , OM with pop songs, OM with promos for a local bank. Radio Mundial is on the air from 1000 to 0400 in Spanish and the power is 1 KW .
La Voz de Carabobo, Valencia on 4780 at 0259 , OM with the station identification, promos (one featured a trumpet fanfare) and then some local-style dance music. LV de Carabobo is on channel from 0855 to 0400 (Sunday from 1000 to 0300) with a power of 1KW.

## whenat ASIA

Iran
Teheran on 4980 at 1906, OM with a marching song in Persian also heard in parallel on 9022. Originally on 4990, Teheran is on the former channel from 1615 to 1830 and from 1900 to 2030, although these details may have changed by the time this appears in print.

## Syria

Damascus on 12085 at 1913, OM with a talk in Arabic in a relay of the Domestic Service, timed on this channel from 0900 to 2200 . OM with station identification at 1915 then Arabic songs and music.

## CLANDESTINE

'Radio Camilo Cienfuegos on 10040 at 2314, YL with an anti-Castro talk in Spanish, OM with identification at 2316, chimes, slogans in a CID programme. Schedule not known but it was still on channel at an 0415 retune, OM identification, 'Musica Libre' programme and anti-Castro slogans.

## NOW HIJAR THIS

Radio Santa Ana, Yacuma, Bolivia on a measured 4803.6 at 0013, YL with a talk in Spanish, musical interlude then YL again. Schedule is 1000 to 0400 and the power is just 0.25 KW .

## WHML RU:LCAIONS

Jonathan Marks of Media Network (Radio Nederland Wereldomroep) has forwarded two recent publications which should prove of interest to active SWLs and DXers.
The first is Receiver Shopping List (7th Edition), a 24page booklet with information on many of the short wave receivers currently available, listed in price order with an assessment of performance. Home-base units, portables and in-car receivers are all featured.
Anyone interested in purchasing a short wave receiver should read this publication.

The second is entitled The Booklist, and also has 24 pages, with advice on where to obtain further information about short wave listening and DXing.

The seven sections are:
Listening Guides: it informs where these may be obtained, the price and methods of payment.

Mass Market Periodicals: presents details of publications worldwide or in specific areas on news-stands.

Yet again, Radio \& Electronics World is recommended for SWLs, the only English language magazine to be given this accolade.

Books and Pamphlets for the SWL: Tape Recordings for SWLs and DXers:Miscellaneous Titles and Reviews: Technically Oriented Books and Further Addresses.
Both publications are free and post free, on application to English Section, Radio Nederlands, PO Box 222, 1200 JG Hilversum, The Netherlands.

## DX-TV RECEPTION REPORTS <br> Compiled by Keith Hamer and Garry Smith

Looking back, June wasn't a bad month for Sporadic-E DX reception. Although not as active as previous years there were several days when intense openings produced signals from very lowpower relays in Band 1 .

These conditions, coupled with extremely high MUFs, meant a few new transmitters for many enthusiasts, especially for those equipped with receiving facilities for out-of-band channels such as R3, IC and R4 located between 77 and 84 MHz .

Settled weather conditions produced tropospheric DX in Band III and UHF on the 8th and 9th with evidence of tropospheric ducting from distant West German stations at UHF. As one enthusiast commented, it was difficult to decide which band to concentrate on especially when Band I was jammed with Sporadic-E signals!

## More exotics

Greece is now officially listed as having a transmitter in operation on channel E3 (see this month's Service Information).

It has been well received several times already this season. On June 17th shortly after breakfast, Ray Davies at Happisburgh on the Norfolk coast telephoned to say that the Greek PM5534 test card was present on E3 carrying the 'EPT' identification at the top and digital clock two hours ahead of BST
A check on this channel here in Derby confirmed the presence of a very weak PM5534. Reception lasted for almost an hour but it was only just above the noise level.
The transmission changed to colour bars at 1015, only to be swamped by strong signals from Yugoslavia on the same channel.
An Arabic transmission appeared on E3 at Derby on June 7th from 1647 until 1730 with programmes and captions.


Fig 1 New Swedish PM5534 test card with enlarged digital clock insert

Meanwhile, over in Norfolk the 'exotics' were only just beginning. Clive Athowe noted ZTV from Zimbabwe between 1750 and 1805 on channel E2, which was accompanied by Italy on channels IA and IB.
At 1754 the new Rumanian FuBK test card appeared with the identification 'TVR BUCURESTI' on channel R2. At the same time Greek cordless telephones were monitored at 49 MHz .
On channel E3 at 1824 a news programme was resolved with a male reader on the left and a female on the right. Monitoring on a scanner revealed Greek sound.
Prior to the Greek reception, colour bars were noted on channel E2 from the south-east at 1822, but their origin remains a mystery. A concert from RTSAlbania on IC was in progress at the time.
An intense Sporadic-E opening which lasted all day on the 30th meant a jammed band at times.
Despite this, several low-power relays were received by Kevin Jackson in Leeds. Reception included Portugal (RTP) on E4 from the 35W relay at Valenca Do Douro, and Austria (ORF) on E3 from the 100W outlet at Birkfeld. The latter signal is Kevin's star performer this season.
Very high MUFs were present during the day, and a radio ham colleague situated about five miles north of Leeds made contact with another amateur located in the Canary Islands on 2 metres via Sporadic-E.
The highest MUF noted at Derby was at 103 MHz with several strong Spanish FM transmissions heard throughout the band. Even one of the local radio stations went flamenco for a while!

## New test cards

The FuBK test pattern, radiated by Ceskoslovenska Televize for a few minutes prior to the programme opening


Fig 2 Test pattern from Andalucia in Spain (regional service)
sequence, has gained a large digital clock in the lower right-hand corner of the display. This was noted by Kevin Jackson on June 8th.

An unusual version of the Norwegian test card has been seen recently, again just prior to the start of programmes.
The test card was carrying the identification 'NORGE' and 'NRK', but minus the digital clock insert and the vertical centre bar of the pattern.
Another odd feature was the greyscale. There were ten steps instead of the more usual six. This was noted at 1703 on June 24th.

Televiziunea Româná are radiating a colour bar pattern from time to time. This has been seen prior to the FuBK test card, which is normally transmitted from 1745 until the start of programmes.

## DX Log for June

This month we are including details of reception noted here in Derby. The log is as follows:-
4/6/84: DDR:F1 E4 (East Germany) on test patern: ORF (Austria) E2a radiating the monochrome test card (Telefunken type) with 'ORF FS1' identification; DR (Denmark) E3 from the Fyn transmitter on PM5544 test pattern.
5/6/84: TVE (Spain) E3 showing the GTE colour test card.
7/6/84: JTV (Jordan) E3 between 1647 and 1730 with programmes and Arabic captions; RAI (Italy) IA on tennis programme.
8/6/84 RAI IA and IB on PM5544; TVE using a variety of regional test patterns, ie 'GAMONITEIRO 3' on E3; 'AITANA 3' on E3; TVE colour bars with tve ARAGON' identification on E3 from the La Muela transmitter; 'TVE ANDALUCIA' colour bars E4 from Guadaicanal; ORF E2a on telefunken test card; TSS (Russia) R1, 2 and 3 on programmes with good SECAM colour at times; DR (Denmark) E3 with clock and news; JRT (Yugoslavia) E4 with 'JRT ZGRB1' FuBK test pattern; RTS (Albania) IC with news/current affairs programme during the late afternoon.
9/6/84: TSS R1 and 2 on programmes; RAl IA on test pattern; West Germany E10 on 'SWF HGR1' FuBK pattern from Hornisgrinde via trops.
11/6/84: CST (Czechoslovakia) R1 on 'RS-KH' test pattern in SECAM colour; TSS R2 on 'HOBOCTN' current affairs programme.
12/6/84: RAI IA and IB on lunchtime news programme.


Fig 3 Telefunken To5 monoscope test card radiated by ORF Austria

## DXGIV



Fig 4 Swiss FuBK test card Note 'rts' ident in the corner

16/6/84: Unidentified SpE on E2 and R1. 17/6/84: RAI IA and IB on religious service: TSS R1 on programme: EPT (Greece) E3 on PM5534 test pattern between 0920 and 1015; RTS IC on programmes; JRT E3 showing feature film; ORF E2a on 'ORF FS1' PM5544 at 1254: MTV (Hungary) R2 on frequency gratings pattern; ZTV (Zimbabwe) E2 at 1826 on programmes for 5 mins; TSS R1 and 2 with 'HOBOCTN' in colour; TVE E2, 3 and 4 with football; RAI IA and IB on programmes from 1950
18/6/84: CST R1 and R2 on 'RS-KH' test pattern; CST R2 with 'SR1TV BRATISLAVA PM5544: ORF E2a on PM5544; JRT E3 on programmes; TSS R2 on 'UT 0167' electronic test pattern.
19/6/84: MTV R1 on frequency gratings pattern: CST R2 on 'SR1TV BRATISLAVA' PM5544: RTP (Portugal) on 'RTP PORTO' FuBK pattern on E2, 3 and 4 ; TVE E2 and E4 on regional programmes; JRT E3 with identification caption - also seen at 1825 with adverts, TVB1 caption and DNEVNIK news from the Beograd network: JRT E4 with 'RTZ' clock and identification caption at 1829 from the Zagreb network; TVR (Rumania) R2 and R3 with station opening sequence and news.
20/6/84: TVE E2, 3 and 4 on programmes; MTV R1 with cartoons and identification caption: JRT E3 with subtitled film; TSS R2 at 1953 with female announcer and digital clock in the lower left-hand corner of the screen.
21/6/84: NRK (Norway) on PM5534 test pattern from the following transmitters:Steigen E2, Melhus E2, Hemnes E3. Gamlemsveten E3 and Bremanger E4; SR (Sweden) E3 with 'TV1 SVERIGE' PM5544. 22/6/84: ORF E2a on Telefunken monoscopic test card; SR1 E2 on 'TV1 SVERIGE' PM5544.
23/6/84: Feature film-Spanish sound but German subtitles from the south of E2; RAI IA on PM5544.
24/6/84: NRK E3 with 'NORGE NRK' PM5544 pattern at 1705 without the central vertical bar - see New Test Cards; TSS R1 with 'ВPEMタ' at 1800; Unidentified feature film on E4 at 2330. 25/6/84: TVE E3 and 4 with bullfighting: TSS R1 and 2 on programmes.
26/6/84: TSS R1 and 2 on programmes. 27/6/84: TSS R1 on programmes at 0735; TSS R2 on 'UT 0167' colour test pattern at 0735.

28/6/84: TSS R2 with 'EESTI TV' test pattern (blockboard type) at 0800; TVP


Fig 5 Clock caption used by Switzerland Courtesy of Alessandro Müng
(Poland) R1 and 2 on PM5544 followed by clock and announcer at 0830; TSS R1 on 'UT 0167' test pattern at 0830; TSS R1 at 1800 with clock followed by 'ВРЕМЯ
29/6/84: RAI IA on PM5544 at 0735; TVE R2 and R3 at 1740 with colour bars and FuBK test pattern followed by opening sequence and programmes at 1800; TSS R1 and 2 on 'BPEMя
30/6//84: All day SpE opening with Band I jammed with signals most of the day. Spanish FM heard on frequencies as high as 103 MHz during the early evening

## Reception reports

Simon Hamer of Powys has been taking advantage of the high MUFs encountered during the month, and has successfully resolved Russian signals on channels R3 and R4 which are on 77.25 MHz and 84.25 MHz respectively. This occurred during an intense opening on the 8th.
The Italian channel $C$ has also been received twice, thus confirming that the 16 KW transmitter at Torino is still operational. Reports suggest that this channel is to eventually close
Simon lives in a sheltered valley and reception from the west is very difficult but he has found a solution.

Armed with a Hitachi K2300 VHF/UHF ( 5.5 MHz and 6.00 MHz sound) portable television, he drove up to the Radnorshire Hills where he received RTE (Eire) for the first time. Reception was from the second network on the recently opened channel J.

Granada ITV on channel E59 was crystal clear' at over 100 miles, even when using the receiver's own telescopic aerial trained towards the Winter Hill transmitter. 'Wait until I take the Yagis up there!' comments Simon.

Several FM stations were also noted back at his farm via Sporadic-E, the most notable being Yugoslavia on 96.1 MHz on June 17th at 1330.

Our Sheffiled correspondent Graham Angel noted Band III trop signals in colour from Scandinavia on the 8 th These consisted of the PM5534 test card from Norway on E5 (from Stord), E6 (Bjerkreim) and E9 (Bergen).

The PM5544 pattern was noted from Denmark on channel E7 (Soenderjylland) and E10 (Vestjylland)

A caption in colour with the word 'PAUZE' positioned diagonally, followed by a large ' 1 ' symbol, confirmed reception of NOS-1 (Netherlands) in Band III.


Fig 6 Identification caption form Italy's teletext service 'Televideo'

Most European countries have been logged by Graham during active Spor-adic-E conditions in Band I, and despite having a local channel B2 transmitter, DX came through from time to time on E2 and R1.
A mystery signal in the form of a news programme appeared briefly on E2 with identification 'YENE $\triangle$ ' (YENED) at 1705 on June 10th. YENED used to be the Greek Armed Forces TV Service until being recently disbanded. Did anyone else see this?
Colour reception of the 'ORF FS 1' PM5544 from Austria appeared on the 18th on channels E2a and E3 - the latter being a 100W outlet located at Birkfeld.
Kevin Jackson (Leeds) has received a reply from the Belgian TV service regarding the RTBF 2 programmes radiated on channel E49, which have been seen by several enthusiasts during recent trops.

The transmitter (so far unlisted) is a new installation at Profondeville and operates with 50KW ERP
Kevin also queries a Belgian satellite TV caption recently received on channel E56. Apparently the transmitter responsible for this is situated in Brussels and radiates the TV 5 service with 800W ERP. This relays the ECS5 satellite broadcasts.
Snow-free pictures from distant West German UHF outlets were seen by Kevin on the 8th, indicating tropospheric ducting since nearer stations were either absent or only just detectable. At closedown the FuB'K test card was radiated by Bayerischer Rundfunk with the identification ' $\mathrm{BR}-\mathrm{MCHN}$ ' from the outlet at Rhoen near the Czechoslovakian border.
The morning of the 9th was outstanding for high signal levels from distant transmitters.

The first station noted by Kevin was La Dôle (Switzerland) on channel E34, radiating the '+PTT TSI 1' FuBK test card with snow-free quality. A floater from the Säntis outlet was also seen beaming the same test card.
The E32 Rigi transmitter (central Switzerland) was noted with extremely strong signals, so strong that Channel 4 from Belmont was wiped out. The Rigi E6 outlet was resolved in Band III, together with the Swiss FuBK from La-Choux-De Fonds on E9.
This was the first time that Kevin had seen Swiss signals in Band III.

## DXGTV

Also of note was a new French test card on channel F3 ( 192 MHz ) but we do not have any details regarding the originating transmitter.

A few Band I outlets which are classed as rare by Kevin were logged during June via Sporadic-E propagation. These included Yugoslavia on E4 from Pelister (listed as having an ERP of 10KW) which is situated close to the Greek border, and JRT on E3 from Pisvir (25W) radiating the FuBK with the identification 'JRT-SA 1 from the Sarajevo relay.

Also of interest were West Germany on E3 from the Bayerischer Rundfunk outlet at Kreuzberg, NRK (Norway) from Hadsel on E4 and the Canary Islands (RTVE) on E3 from the Izana transmitter.

Bob Brooks of South Wirral has sent in a full log this month. Within an hour of installing his newly acquired D-100 DXTV Converter he received RAI from Italy and CST from Czechoslovakia radiating the 'RS-KH' test card.

Bob reckons that the D-100 is ideal for newcomers to $D X$, as it can be used on almost any domestic UHF set. During June he received no less than 14 countries on most channels within Band I. From Norway he noted the PM5534 test card with various transmitter identifications including Gamlem, Melhus, Steigen, Hemnes, Hadsel and Bremanger

## DX-TV for beginners

Newcomers to the hobby of longdistance television reception often write to us with numerous questions concerning the techniques involved with reception of good quality signals.

Well, many of these queries are covered by a new 8-page pamphlet called 'TV-DXing For Beginners'. Written by DXTX enthusiast Simon Hamer of Powys (no relation, incidentally) it deals with the main aspects of the hobby.

European transmission standards are discussed with a table showing the various parameters. There is also a chart indicating Band I vision frequency allocations.

The main modes of propagation are covered, with notes on Sporadic-E, Tropospherics, the F2-layer, Meteor Scatter, Trans-Equatorial Skip and

Auroral Reflection. There are several photographs showing examples of offscreen reception to illustrate reception via different forms of propagation.

A section on suitable receivers and equipment for DX-TV work will be of particular interest to the novice. Useful suggestions are given to help enthusiasts select the correct type of receiving equipment.
When signals from distant countries do finally appear on the screen it's always a good idea to have some method of capturing the event in order to show other enthusiasts. Until quite recently the only way was to take an off-screen photograph. Today, video recorders have mainly taken over this task. Both methods are briefly described by Simon.

The final section deals with equipment suppliers and publications suitable for further reading on the subject of DX-TV. We're pleased to report that Radio \& Electronics World is mentioned here!
'TV-DXing For Beginners' is published by North of England Radio Club International and is available from them at 4, Bryn Bank, Wallasey, Merseyside L44 1AU. An sae should be enclosed with any enquiries

## Service information

Faeroe Islands: A private TV service began on April 3rd. Sjonvarp Foroya broadcasts Friday to Sunday only between 2000 and 2330 local time, from the main transmitters at Torshavn (channel E6 with 145KW ERP), Suduroy (E9,5.6KW) and Eysturoy (E10 with 0.75 kW ).

Czechoslovakia: Two new transmitters have recently been taken into service by Ceskoslovenska Televize (CST). They are located at Stara Lubovna (channel R27) and Sturovo (channel R31). both outlets operate with 100 KW ERP.

Poland: A new transmitter at Krakow is expected to come into service later this year. It will radiate with an ERP of 1000 KW on channel R33 and will be used for the TVP-2 service.

United Kingdom: Following the successful transmission of an all-digital stereo TV sound broadcast from the Crystal Palace outlet, BBC engineers are confident that a digital system will best fulfil
the requirements for stereo TV sound from terrestrial transmitters.

Stereo TV tests first began in October 1983 from the Wenvoe transmitter in South Wales. The ruggedness of digital stereo TV in areas of difficult reception was confirmed. The tests on May 24th from Crystal Palace proved that no significant interference is caused to sound or vision reception on existing receivers.

Eastern Europe: There are a number of Eastern-bloc countries which radiate programmes from TSS (Russia). Originally it was thought that the Russian repeaters were purely for armed forces personnel stationed in the various satellite states. However, it now appears that TSS are planning to broadcast nationwide throughout some of the Eastern-bloc countries.

Russid: There is a new transmitter operating on channel R33 in Moscow beaming programmes from TSS-1. Information regarding the ERP is not available at the moment.

Greece: Following reception of EPT (Elliniki Radiophonia Tileorassis) in the UK recently via Sporadic-E, we have details about the channel E3 outlet. The 1.58 KW transmitter is located at Akarnaika about 430 metres above sea-level. This is just to the south of Albania. It opened on September 10th 1983 and broadcasts the first network of EPT.

Service Information this month was kindly supplied by Alexander Wiese (West Germany), Kevin Jackson (Leeds) and the BBC.

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## Presented by Andy Emmerson, G8PTH

I have remarked previously about the timewarp which affects this column: although it is intended to appear in September, I am in fact writing it on a boiling hot Sunday in July. Let's just hope there is still some decent weather to be had in the autumn.
The theme of this month's article is practical TV operating, with the emphasis on the outdoor side. Holiday time is a bit of a paradox; every penny is spoken for, yet thoughts turn to outdoor operation and that may mean a portable video outfit.
I am not saying that this is the time to go out and buy a portable video recorder and camera, but there is no harm in planning ahead and doing a bit of window shopping at the same time.
Summer and early autumn is a time when money for non-essentials is traditionally a bit short, and many dealers have special offers to liven up what is a pretty slack sales period. Beyond this they must clear stocks of existing models to make way for the new season's ranges.
In any case, the present is quite an exciting time for portable video, both on the camera and recorder side. There are also combined camcorders, just to confuse things!
Monochrome cameras for domestic users are all but a thing of the past and you are unlikely to find any in the shops now. Colour cameras, however, have become (somewhat) more affordable and they certainly do marvellous things now.

Virtually all modern cameras work in low light levels previously considered unusable without a kilowatt of lighting, and some models now feature solid-state CCD pickup devices instead of tubes. Even the 'old technology' cameras, which use vidicon derivatives, tend to be extremely compact and lightweight.
Most cameras feature zoom lenses with power operation, and some of the pricier examples have built-in ch aracter generators intended for movie titling but useful also for callsign idents!

Video recording formats tend to be a rather partisan thing, and few users would admit to the superiority of another format.
Let's dispose of the Funai/Technicolor and Video 2000 formats first: although virtually obsolete, they feature in extremely cheap portable outfits which some shops are dumping in 'close-out' sales.If, however, you desire tape compatibility with another Beta or VHS machine, you will be better advised to leave these well alone!

## Camcorders rule?

On the Beta side, the Sony F1 is probably the favourite portable machine. It's not exactly a lightweight but most users find it very satisfactory and there are plenty of accessories for it.
Newer than this is the clever Sony Betamovie, a combined camera/recorder. This is truly a miracle of engineering.
It lacks only one feature, playback through the camera viewfinder, so you will have to take the tape home to check whether a scene 'took' properly.
This problem has been avoided in the VHS group's camcorders, which use the VHS 'C' format. A camcorder taking a fullsize VHS cassette would be too large, so instead they use the 30 minute ' $C$ ' (compact) tapes, which can be replayed by means of an adaptor in a normal VHS machine.
The VHS camcorder replaces or at least complements the separate compact recorder/camera combinations and these can now be had at incredibly low prices. I have never quite seen the point of camcorders, unless it is to tempt home movie addicts. Unlike a film camera, there is no light path which must be kept intact and there is no need to combine camera and recorder in one unit.
A single unit of th is kind may be smaller than two separate items, but it does increase the total weight that has to be held up at eye level. For ATV use it is in fact an advantage to have a separate
camera and recorder; the camera can be used on its own in the shack and the recorder can be kept handy for playing out what our USA friends call 'brag tapes' (in English: boring 45 minute demos of the shack/endless DX I have worked/ highlights of what my new effects generator can do/etc).

## Perfection at last!

Folk who might be suspicious as to the recording quality of tiny tapes in tiny machines - don't be! The quality is in fact superb, enough to make you wonder why more 'living room' machines do not achieve this standard. For all this I can understand why people might prefer not to diversify into VHS 'C' format, and it must have been these same people whom Panasonic had in mind when they designed their new portable.

Launched this summer, it is known as the NV-180 and represents a major achievement in miniaturisation. Retaining a diecast aluminium one-piece chassis for rigidity, space has been saved by mounting components on both sides of the PCB. A redesigned video head cylinder employs an innovative oil film bearing (instead of ball bearings), and four ultra-flat lightweight directdrive motors for the take-up and supply reels.

A new two double-head video system gives super-clear pictures in all modes (manufacturer's claim-I have not played with one yet). Picture search, back-space assembly edit and insert edit are all featured.
There are also two types of remote control and a companion tuner-timer, but I don't think we need these for ATV.

Weight of the recorder, including 1 hour battery, is just 2.7 kilos and size is $215 \times 69 \times 263 \mathrm{~mm}$. The snag of course is the price, $£ 600$.

Panasonic NV-180B new compact lightweight portable video system

## AIV ON IHE AR

In theory this is below the list price of a VHS 'C' machine, but we all know what list prices are and you can in fact get a 'C' recorder and old-style camera for $£ 599$. Substitute the proper compact camera and the bill is £699.
Ah well, I think my plans to get a portable outfit will have to wait for the next quantum leap in technology, though I am not aware if Sir Clive intends to get into video.
Just think, I used to have a HR-4100, which was as portable as a 12 in television set. It was recently stolen, and I wish the burglars many hours of fun with it since 1 am sure they will be unable to unload it on anyone else!

## Sale bargains

If all this talk of heavy spending has put you off let's return to smaller figures.

Several Sony dealers are having a bit of a sale at the moment, and if you are into 'creative' accessories you might find a bargain. The Nega-Posi converter is not some kind of arcane voltage generator but a means of displaying slides on TV. It is beautifully made and works fine, the only snag being that it really only fits their HVC-4000 camera.

Still, if you want one at about 25 per cent off try a Sony dealer. Sony also make a handy titling stand, which holds a caption card firmly in front of the camera.

At a sale price it could be a bargain,

although true amateurs will make their own with additional lighting
What is worth seeking out is the HVS2000P special effects amplifier. Now familiar to many ATVers it still represents a superb piece of engineering apart from being a useful power supply for two cameras.
It allows you to select between two cameras and superimpose captions and backgrounds. A black and white camera can be trained on a caption which the HVS-2000P 'slices' or digitises and then converts to a selected colour

This caption can then be inlaid in your main picture, faded in or superimposed. See Sony's free literature at a dealer for further details.

Initially users were put off by the nonstandard pulses used to synchronise the slave caption camera, but an article by John Hammond in the June 1984 issue of Television explained how to get round this. A full technical description was given in the February 1981 issue of the same magazine.
This piece of equipment is highly prized by many ATVers and should be snapped up if it appears in a sale.
That's all for this month and next time l'll try and avoid talking about spending money. If you have taken any photographs of outdoor ATV activity, why not send them in for publication? (NB: G4MDU and G6LTZ need not apply!) 73s until next time.

# CORRECTIONS AND MODS 

Whilst every effort is made to minimise errors in diagrams we will correct these as they come to our knowledge and we also appreciate the co-operation of our readers in notifying us of these.
We occasionally receive suggested modifications from readers who have constructed projects form Radio \& Electronics World and we will publish those that would interest other readers.
For example, it may be possible to extend the use of a particular item by minor circuit changes or re-arrangement only. If
this can be done for minimal cost and the idea has been proved in practice, others may benefit from the information. Write to Corrections and Mods, Radio \& Electronics World, Sovereign House, Brentwood, Essex, CM14 4SE

## Modification to the EP44 (August 1984)

Since we published the trickle charge circuit for the Brother EP44 portable typewriter and printer, A M Tucker has experienced a risk of discharging the batteries when completing a series of large listings.
To overcome these problems he suggests the following modification.
The addition of a high charge position by the use of a three position switch and an extra resistor, to avoid a risk of overcharging a comparator, which lights a red LED when the battery voltage rises on full charge.

Prevention of feedback from the battery is achieved by the insertion of a diode in series.

## ONEXT ISSUEONEXTISSUEONEXT ISSUEO

## Radioe Electronics 

## SMALL AERIALS

Allan Brice G4PJQ on coping with restricted space

## COMPUTING ATTENUATORS

Brian Kendal G3GDU and Jeff Howell G4BXZ with a program to calculate the necessary resistances for impedance matching ' T ' or ' Pl ' networks

## DATA FILE

Ray Marston concludes his series on security systems

## 10m CONVERSIONS

Bill Sparks G8FBX and Colin Horrabin G3SBI on modifying CB rigs to cover the amateur allocation

THE FIELD EFFECT TRANSISTOR
James Dick describes the background theory and some of the uses of this often neglected device

## AIDS FOR THE CONSTRUCTOR

Paul Warren gives some hints for the home brew enthusiast
PLUS all the usual features!
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# POINT OF CONTACT 

The general interests of some of our readers and of club networks are shown below. If you have similar interests why not establish a contact at the time and on the band indicated.
If you or your club wish to be included in this scheme, would you please complete and return the form below and send to: Radio \& Electronics World, Sovereign House, Brentwood, Essex CM14 4SE.

MOST IMPORTANT - include a telephone number - if you have a particularly interesting contact so that we can contact you for details for publication.


#### Abstract

\section*{RAE COURSES $84 / 85$}

\section*{Brighton}

The course commences at Brighton College of Technology, Pelham St, Brighton, on Mondays with enrolments on September 10th and 11th from 4.00 pm .

Further details are available from RA Bravery c/o the college. Tel: 0273685971

\section*{Derby}

The course commences on the 19th September at the Derby College of Further Education, Wilmorton, Derby Further details from the course tutor, F Whithead G4MLL at the college.

\section*{Hemel Hempstead}

The classes start on Wednesday 26th Setpember at 6.30 pm . If there is sufficient demand Tuesday evenings will also be used. Mr C B Burke, G3VOZ. Further details from Dacorum College, Marlowes, Hemel Hempstead. Tel 044263771.


## Kirkcaldy

Enrolment for the course at the Balwearie High School, Balwearie Road, Kirkcaldy, is on Monday Setpember 17th, between 7.30 and 9.30 pm . Further details from the course tutor. $K$ Horne, GM3YBQ. Tel 265789.

## London (Brixton)

The course commences on Wednesday 12th September, at 6.30 pm . Further details available from Brixton College, Ferndale Road, London SW4. Tel 01-737 2323.

## London (Dalsion)

The course commences on the 24th September at the De Beauvoir Evening Institute, Tottenham Road, Dalston, London N1. Further information from the course tutor G4BZW, QTHr. Tel 01-249 1843.

## Princes Risborough

The course starts at 7.30 pm at the Adult Education Centre, Merton Road, Princes Risborough, Bucks, on the

26th September. Further details from the Head of Centre, Mrs S Wallace. Tel 08444-4977.

## Slough

The theory class is on Wednesdays at 7.00 pm , and operating techniques on Thursdays at 7.00 pm . Enrolments take place on the 11th and 12th September. Further details from A J Parcell G8BIX, c/o the college.

Rayleigh Adult Education Centre
The course will be run on Tuesday evenings starting at 7.30 pm . Further information available from the centre, at Fitzwimarc School, Hockley Road, Rayleigh

## Canvey Adult Education

The course will be run on Wednesday evenings starting at 7.30 pm . Further information is available from the centre, at Furtherwick School, Furtherwick Road, Canvey Island.

## SPECIAL EVENI STAIION

## Manchester University Amateur Radio Society

The society will be running a special event station during the Universities Introductory Week, at the University. Further details are available from the secretary Khee Chan G5MUR either by writing to: Manchester University Amateur Radio Society, The Students Union, Oxford Road, Manchester, or QTHr. The societies callsigns are G3VUM and G8FUM.

## Wacral

The World Association Of Christian Radio Amateurs and Listeners have a net Sunday mornings at 0715 GMT on approximately 3777 KHz . This net has now been running for about 20 years. Controllers include G3AGX, G4 OTP, G3 TWS and G4 NPM. All amateurs are welcome
They also have a CW net Mondays at 1930 GMT on approximately 3560 KHz .

## POINT OF CONTACT

Name/Club
Address
Postcode
Telephone No................... Call Sign ...................... Date licenced
Type of licence A $\square$ B
Bands usually preferred
Operating days M TWTFSS Times
Equipment
Phone/CW
Special interests eg DX,AMSAT etc

## Most interesting contact made to date

# DATES FOR <br> YOUR DIARY 

Dates for your diary is updated every month.
Club secretaries and organisers are requested to send information of forthcoming events as early as possible
to Radio \& Electronics World, Dates for your diary, Sovereign House, Brentwood, Essex CM14 4SE

| Date <br> 16Sept | Function AGM | Location Glenrothes \& District AR Club | Contact GM4 LYQ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16 Sept | Mobile Rally | Vange AR Society, St Nicholas School, Basildon | G4IFD QTHr |
| 19-23 Sept | The Personal Computer World Show | Olympia 2 |  |
| 20 Sept | I an Wade on Amtor, Packet Radio \& RTTY | Cray Valley Radio Society Christchurch Centre, Eltham High Street | Brian G4LYU or <br> Graeme G6CSY |
| 20 ept | Junksale | Shefford \& District Radio Society Church Hall, Ampthill Road, Shefford | Alan G4PSO QTHr |
| 21 Sept | Surplus equipmentsale | South Manchester Radio Club, Sale Moor Community Centre | David Holland G3WFT 0619731837 |
| 23 Sept | National car boot sale | Dunstable Downs Radio Club, Old Warden, Beds | Phill Morris G6EES Dunstable 607623 |
| 28 Sept | Junk sale | Radio Society of Harrow, <br> The Harrow Arts Centre | Dave Atkins G8XBZ <br> Rickmansworth 779942 |
| 30 Sept | Welsh Amateur Radio Convention | Oakdale Community College Blackwood, Gwent | GW3KYA QTHr |
| 4 Oct | Grand surplus sale | Cray Valley Radio Society Christchurch Centre, Eltham High Street | Brian G4LYu <br> Graeme G6CSY |
| 7 Oct | Annual rally | Gt Lumley Community Centre | Gt Lumley AR Society G4OCQ |
| 13 Oct | Midlands VHF Convention | BT Training College, Stone, Staffs | Peter Burdem G3UBX |
| 14 Oct | QRP Convention | Preston School, Monks Dale, Yeovil | G3GC QTHr |
| 18 Oct | Ian Wade on Amtor \& Packet Radio | Shefford \& District Radio Society Church Hall, Ampthill Road, Shefford | Alan G4PSO QTHr |
| 31 Oct | Bring \& buy night | South Bristol AR Club | Len Baker G4RZY 0272834282 |
| 2 Nov | AGM | Axe Vale AR Society 'The Cavalier', West Street, Axminster | Roger G3YMK <br> Upottery (040486) 468 |
| 5 Nov | $23 \mathrm{~cm} \& 13 \mathrm{~cm}$ - How to getstarted | Stowmarket District AR Society | G3ZQU <br> Stowmarket 676288 |
| 21 Nov | Junk sale | Braintree \& District AR Club, <br> St Peter's Church Hall | $\begin{aligned} & \text { G6OIX } \\ & \text { QTHr } \end{aligned}$ |
| 2 Dec | Coulsdon Club Flea Market | St Swithuns Church Hall, Grovelands Rd, Purley | $\begin{aligned} & \text { G4BOX } \\ & \text { QTHr } \end{aligned}$ |

I moved house last week, and while wading through the chaos which had been left behind by the removal men, I stepped on something soft (thankfully recalling that the cat had been sent on sabbatical to a relation) which, when reconstituted from its now crumpled parts, turned out to be an old Dictionary of Electronics.

Chaos forgotten, I sat down on the nearest packing case to browse through this relic. The pages were definitely no longer in order. I flicked aimlessly through them. The first word to catch my eye was 'spaghetti'- defined as flexible tubing. Logical, I suppose. But what of a 'wobbulator'? Apparently, this is a signal generator whose output is periodically varied over a defined range and used for aligning IF transformers (no doubt now blandly described as a sweeping signal generator). How about 'leakance' or even 'leapfrog test'? The former is (obviously?) a measure of an insulator's effectiveness; the latter is a test carried out on a computer, so called because (very obviously) an oscilloscope trace will jump when code relocation takes place into the part of address-space that the 'scope is monitoring.

## Janet

'Janet' appears to be an alternative name for meteor-scatter techniques. 'Ceraunograph', tentatively pronounced with a hard ' $c$ ' at the beginning, is an instrument to record lightning strikes. I wonder how that works? Perhaps that is the trouble with small dictionaries - they provide you with information but not really any form of explanation.

The next word to draw my attention sounded distinctly spiritual: 'phantastron'. A ghost measuring device, perhaps, I thought. In fact, it is defined as a circuit which can exist in astable, bistable, and monostable configurations. Somewhere a brain cell stirred. Had I not come across this before? A climb over two tea-chests and a rummage in a cardboard box marked 'old books' revealed a rather dusty Handbook of Electronic Circuits which had been purchased, a few years back, from a secondhand book dealer in Edinburgh. Skimming through it, I suddenly stopped with the circuit of a solid-state phantastron facing me.
I read through the textual description eagerly. After all, a circuit with a name like that and ten semiconductors must do something of interest. A pulse at the input...causes a linear ramp at one output. . .and, as the ramp terminates, a pulse at another output...? Sounds rather like a sweep generator for an oscilloscope! Pity: the phantastron had such promise.
The last cluster of pages revealed 'hodoscope' - not for examining brickholders (Germanic roots) but, rather, for determining the path (Greek origin) of cosmic rays; I also found the 'additron'a valve device for adding two electron beams under the control of electrostatic deflection plates. Would this now be replaced by an AND-gate?
I put the old dictionary down and wondered what would have happened in


## 'The Phantastron'

the (presumably long past) re-write. Surely the emergence of the computer must cause the greatest impact. But what had interested me was the number of odd-sounding words. Yes, I mused, what of the words themselves - will jargon have replaced jargon? Or will the amount of jargon have gone up or down? I thought over as many computer terms as came into my mind.

## Sideways

It struck me that there is a trend. Not up or down - but sideways. The hoards of obscure proper nouns have been replaced by armies of acronyms. For example: ROM - the omnipresent read-only-memory. Jargon has gone: killed off by the acronym. Clarity is here because everyone can understand what the causal words of an acronym mean.
Rubbish! True, jargon may have gone but obscurity remains. This is because although an acronym is understandable once you know what the letters represent, without that knowledge the meaning is still hidden, so that some people will mutter 'j-a-r-g-o-n'. But why should
we, the electronics and computing contingent, be ashamed of our obscurities? Obscurity is with us in every part of our lives - especially if you travel to a foreign country and do not speak the language used by the inhabitants. Even at home, I am regularly baffled by friends in economics (Keynesian?), music (counter-fugue?), and astronomy (syzygy?).
So why can we not accept the present level of obscurity that we display? The reason is that mankind has to use and, preferably, understand the technology that we present to it and, as technology spreads into every area of life, the task of lowering the level of obscurity becomes more important. Half the battle is realising the problem is there - then the solution may easily be found. The next time the wife's aunt comes round, tell her how your home computer helps you solve everyday problems and expound on how easy it is to use - do keep off your treatise on multitasking architectures. After all, as one of my friends said, we just have to make our words more EXOTERIC!


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JUNE 1984
Microprocessor Controlled Dot Matrix Printer: One Nights Work - Replacement Plug-in Module for 2532 EPROM. A low-cost Frequency Standard. Radio Frequency Bridge: Modifying the RGB Interface for the Ferguson TX90 Transmission; Trio-Kenwood TS-430S Transceiver; ZX Spectrum Data Transmission Program; Data File National Semiconductors LM Range of Dual Audio-Preamplifier ICs, Data Controlled Oscillator; HP41CX Caiculator Review


MARCH 1984
Designs - Modifying the Pye PF1 Pocketfone Receiver; Communi-
cations Building Blocks (IF Amplifiers): One Night's Work (Audio-Amp); 200W PEP Transmatch. Features - Sony ICF 7600D Receiver;
Data File on Op-Amps: UOSAT-B, AKD Absorption Wavemeter, Data Brief - Hitachi HA 1197 AM Tuner, Oscar 10 and its Orbit Parameters: Programmable Sound Generator (the Computer Program; ICOM World Clock.


APRHL 1984
Designs - One Night's Work (IF Oscillator); HF Linear Amplifier, The Morse; Peak-Reading LED RF Wattmeter: Speech and the Computer - Make the Beeb Micr Features - Hall Effect Devices Exploiting Magnetisms Effect on Conductors: Data File - CMOS Bilateral Switches and Multiplexe Demultiplexer ICs, Data Brief-TD 2002A Linear IC


MaY 1984
Projects -One Week's Work (VHF/UHF requency Meter); Spectrum Analyser Jpdate; Assembling a Logic Probe Signal Generator; 2 Metre J-Stick Aerial; SX-200 Relative S-Meter Features - Data File - 4046B Phase Locked Loop CMOS IC: Hame Beginners Guide to Meteor Scatte Propagation: High \& Low Outside the Conventional Ranges


## SEPTEMBER 198

rojects - Low Power Transmitter, an experimental signal generator Spectrum Analyser, further update on his project: Five Station Scanner, an add on unit for the 720 channel airban eceiver.
Features - Computing Inductances, program for winding coils; Data File, look at alarm systems; Satellit Update, more information abou weather satellites; Noise, a look at this electronic phenomenon; Distance and Bearing Program, an aid for station of Tau Systems ATU kit.

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## TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Input impedance
Max. power input
Forward gain
F:B ratio
Max.boomlength 4 m
Max. element length $\quad 2.3 \mathrm{~m}$
Boom diameter $\quad 40 \mathrm{~mm}$
Turning circle 3 m
Net weight
Max. wind survival velocity
$50 \Omega$ (unbalanced)
2 kW ( $100 \%$ duty cycle) 5kW peak (reduced duty)
Better than 4.5 dBd
Better than 43dBd

8 kg
100 mph



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