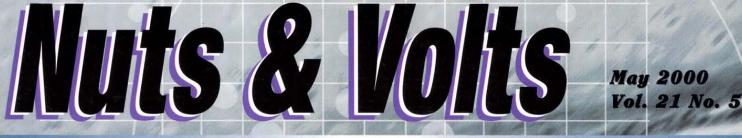
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In this issue

TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES FOR ROBOT BUILDERS

8 Karl Lunt

You can blue-sky all kinds of ideas for a robot to build, but sooner or later, you have to start making a frame, dealing with electronics, and writing code. This article will describe some simple tools and techniques to help you get your robot going sooner.

FET PRINCIPLES AND CIRCUITS 14 Ray Marston Part 1: Learn the basics of Field-Effect Transistors in this opening segment of a four-part series.

BUILD A WATCHDOG TIMER USING THE PC SPEAKER OUTPUT 43 Mike Keryan

How do you get a stand-alone system to automatically recover from a lock-up and continue running its programming? Check out this watchdog timer circuit you can build yourself. It monitors the PC speaker rather than an I/O address and only costs around \$10.00.

MAKE YOUR OWN PRINTER PORT LED ARRAY

SIGN FOR AROUND \$50.00 48 Robert Davis Got a message to flash? This article is about a programmable sign that connects to a computer's printer port. It is both useful and versatile.

BUILD AN INFRARED DETECTOR 71 Fred Blechman They are everywhere!!! What? Infrared (IR) remote controls. Build this simple circuit to test infrared remote controls. It uses only 10 common electronic parts. No PCB is required and a common nine-volt battery will last "forever."

DIGITAL ALARM CLOCK

82 Brian Beard

Alarm clocks have become so common and cheap, that it's hard to find a construction project for a complete alarm clock. This article is just that a complete alarm clock, from the power supply to the case.

MORE ON 121.5 MHz

87 Gordon West

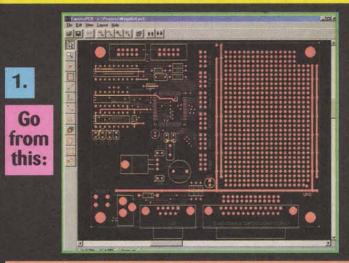
Last month, the importance of the emergency locator beacon service at 121.5 MHz and the relatively new 406.025 MHz datastream was described. This month, learn how rescue personnel can get activated and on-scene faster when GPS coordinates are also carried in the signal.

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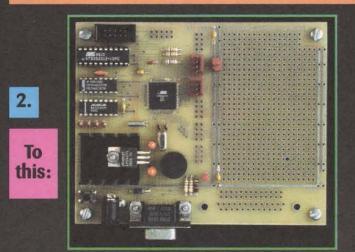
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Enter the Nuts & Volts and ExpressPCB **Electronics Design Contest**



This is a sample project for our design contest. The first step is to lay out a circuit board using the ExpressPCB editor. Your project could be robotic like this one, or related to telecommunications, ham radios, PC computer devices, microcontrollers, scientific equipment, data logging, or almost anything else using an electronic circuit.



This circuit board controls three RC-servos. The heart of the electronics is a surface-mount Atmel ATMega microcontroller.

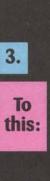
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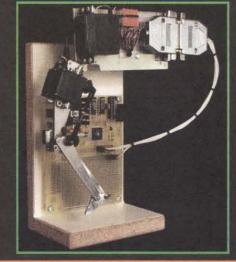
- Enter the contest by submitting a written description and photographs of a working electronic project that you have designed.
- Each project must be built using an ExpressPCB circuit board.
- The circuit board must have been designed by you using the ExpressPCB layout program.
- One grand prize and two second prizes will be awarded to the most interesting projects.
- The winning projects will be announced in the September 2000 issue of Nuts & Volts and on the ExpressPCB website. Project photographs and descriptions will be published for each of the winners.
- All entries must be received on or before July 19th, 2000.
- Please note: The materials submitted with each contest entry will become the property of *Nuts & Volts Magazine* and will not be returned.

How to enter:

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This robotic leg and foot was originally designed for movie special effects. It is a prototype mechanism used to animate small creatures.

1st Prize Tektronix TDS-210 Digital Oscilloscope

2nd Prize Palm Pilot V Organizer

3rd Prize Palm Pilot V Organizer

- · A written description of your project, about 250 to 500 words.

- A close-up photograph showing your assembled circuit board.
 One or two photographs of your completed project shown in use.
 The confirmation number given when your ExpressPCB circuit boards were ordered.

To enter by mail, send a hardcopy of your contest entry to:

Nuts & Volts Magazine Design Contest 430 Princeland Court Corona, CA 92879

To enter by E-Mail, send a single PKZip attachment to: designcontest@ nutsvolts.com. PLEASE DIRECT ANY QUESTIONS TO: support@expresspcb.com.

Note: Project descriptions must be Microsoft Word documents or text files and photographs must be high resolution .TIF or JPG files (.TIF preferred).



Dear Nuts & Volts:

Although most of the theory in *Nuts & Volts* remains way over my head, I do assimilate more and more information with each passing month. I attribute that to good and consistent writing. Yours is one of the few information sources that is virtually devoid of typographical errors. That alone makes it a pleasure to read!

I am in the midst of taking Heathkit's Master Course in Electronics. When combined with your quality magazine, it has really helped me understand ideas that I could not understand previously. Thank you for helping to make me feel more at home in the technological wilderness.

John Branco

On March 25th, JRL wrote to Steve Parkis:

Published Monthly By T & L Publications, Inc. 430 Princeland Court Corona, CA 92879-1300 (909) 371-8497 FAX (909) 371-3052

E-Mail — editor@nutsvolts.com URL — http://www.nutsvolts.com

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PUBLISHER Jack Lemieux N6ZTD

EDITOR Larry Lemieux KD6UWV

MANAGING EDITOR Robin Lemieux KD6UWS

ON-THE-ROAD EXHIBIT COORDINATOR Audrey Lemieux N6VXW

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Looks like two files are missing for part 2. The SX28.src interface file and the minmouse.bs2 file. Is this the case?

Thanks for the articles, we are hoping to get both a keyboard and a mouse connected to one stamp.

JRL

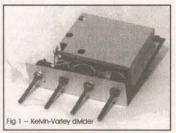
Looks like the files got mangled somehow. Am attaching zip'ed copies of MINMOUSE.BS2, MOUSEMSNU.BS2 and bs2mouse.src for your convenience. Glad to hear somebody is looking at this closely enough to notice the problem, and I hope this helps!

As a former customer of clark.net (I've since escaped out west to Nevada), may I offer my condolences on your residing in the DC area.

Regards, Steve

You can download these corrected files from the Nuts & Volts website at www.nutsvolts.com

Dear Nuts & Volts: I have some new information on sources of used voltage dividers to update my article that appeared in your Jan. 2000 issue. See below ...



Continued on page 70

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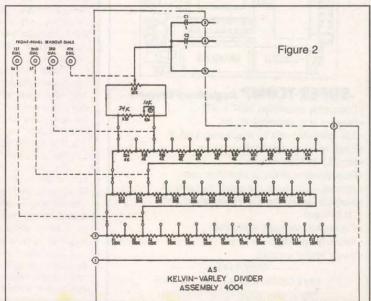


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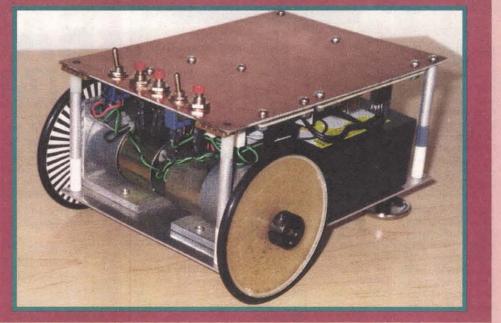


Tools and Techniques for Robot Builders

by Karl Lunt

You can blue-sky all kinds of ideas for a robot to build. It might be something simple, like a robopet, or a more challenging design, such as a six-legged walker. And it's great fun to daydream about all the different behaviors your robot will exhibit and the cool gadgets you can add to it.

But if you're truly serious about building your 'bot, you eventually have to start making a frame or electronics, or writing the code. Each of these elements has many pitfalls that can stall your progress, or make your robot more difficult to build than necessary. This article will describe some simple tools and techniques you can use to help get your robot going sooner.



Wheel mounts

The surplus outfits carry lots of DC gearhead or stepper motors that would be perfect for your next robot. Companies like Marlin P. Jones (www.mpja.com) or American Science and Surplus (www.sciplus.com) offer good deals on high-quality motors from makers such as Vexta, Pittman, Mabuchi, and others. It's pretty easy to find a gearhead motor with a rotation speed of 100-200 RPM and suitable torque, ideal for that line-follower or maze-runner. Let's assume you've found the perfect 12 VDC gearhead, and the ad tells you it comes with a 6mm diameter shaft. How do you mount a wheel onto your new motor?

I went through this same drill not long ago, designing my latest machine, MBot. This robot measures 7-1/2 inches long by 5 inches wide

by 4 inches high, a fairly typical size. I had some nifty 12 VDC gearhead motors laying around that I wanted to use, but I had to mount a wheel 3 inches in diameter by 1/4-inch wide to each 6mm shaft.

My first attempt involved drilling a 6mm hole down the center of a 1/2-inch bolt, then drilling and tapping a hole into the bolt's shoulder for a 4-40 set screw. I've used this technique before, and readers of my past Amateur Robotics column will remember how I used this method to put wheels on robots such as BYRD and Tacklebot.

These were big machines, sporting heavy lawn-mower wheels, and they needed a beefy wheel mounting system. But this mounting method is overkill for a robot as small as MBot. The large bolts and matching nuts looked inelegant and out of place on my little 'bot, and I didn't like the extra weight they added.

So I described what I was looking for in a wheel mount to the guys at a recent Seattle Robotics Society (SRS) meeting. Lance Keizer – a club stalwar – gave me a neat idea for such a mount, and I'll pass along what I did. Refer to the accompanying diagram (Figure 1).

This wheel mount consists of a steel or aluminum split-ring shaft collar of the appropriate diameter, modified so you can attach a wheel to the wall of the collar at one point. When you mount the wheel/collar assembly onto the motor's shaft and tighten down the collar, you have a non-slip mechanical connection that is light, small, and inexpensive.

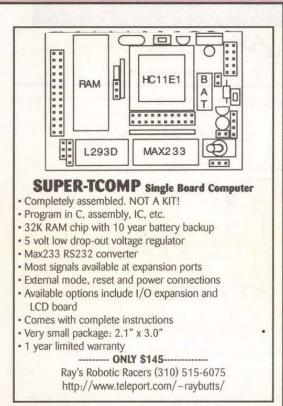
Since I needed a little help with the machining, I gathered up my parts and headed over to Dan Mauch's house. Dan — a long-time SRS member — has helped me many times with past projects; he is an experienced machinist with a garage full of tools and materials. As a rule, software people shouldn't operate heavy machinery, and I'm always grateful for Dan's help. (I know there are some software people who can use heavy machinery, but I'm not one of them.)

Dan had already told me which shaft collars to order from the extensive McMaster-Carr mail-order catalog, and at less than \$2.00 each, I consider my 6mm steel shaft collars a bargain. You can dig through the McMaster-Carr catalog by hitting their web site with a Java-enabled browser (www.mcmaster.com).

I had already stopped by the local TAP Plastics store and scooped up some machined three-inch Plexiglass discs, also for less than \$2.00 each. Each disc was made of 1/4-inch thick clear plastic, with protective peel-off paper, and with a smooth edge on the rim. If you have a TAP Plastics or similar store in your area, be sure to check them out. Besides stock items already machined for you, most such shops have a big bin of scraps, and you can find pieces of Sintra, ABS, Plexiglass, and other plastics at excellent prices.

My last stop took me to a local hardware store, where I picked up some 2-3/4 inch diameter by 1/4-inch thick black rubber O-rings. I had already decided to use these as the "tires" for my new wheels. They provide excellent traction, are fairly cheap and easy to get, and I figured they would look way cool on the new wheel design.

Dan began the wheel mount construction



8 MAY 2000

by drilling a centered 6mm hole in each of the plastic discs. Then he locked a disc and a steel shaft collar together by stacking them on a 6mm bolt and running a nut down on them. He clamped this assembly into a vise on his drill stand, then locked the vise into position on the drill's table. He drilled a hole into each steel shaft collar all the way through the plastic disc, sized to tap for a 4-40 screw. Then, he removed the shaft collar and drilled a hole in the plastic disc, sized to clear a 4-40 screw. Note that he drilled this second hole by running the bit into the smaller hole previously drilled for the 4-40 tap.

To make sure the O-ring would stay on the wheel's rim, Dan next took each disc, minus the shaft collar, and mounted it onto a 6mm bolt, then ran a nut down on it. He clamped this assembly into his metal lathe and spun it up, then used a cutting tool to cut a 3/8-inch groove into the center of the wheel's rim.

All that remained now was to put the assemblies together. I used a 3/8-inch 4-40 bolt through the hole in each disc to clamp it to a shaft collar, keeping the bores of the two units aligned. Then, I carefully stretched an O-ring onto the rim of each disc, seating the O-ring into the rim's groove. Finally, I applied a small drop of Super-Glue to the joint between the disc and the O-ring at one-inch intervals around the rim. When the glue set, my wheel was finished. I slipped the wheel assembly onto a motor shaft, with the shaft collar away from the motor's body, and used a hex wrench on the collar's set screw to clamp the collar to the shaft.

I really like the final product. The wheels have no side-to-side play as they rotate, which means the inner surface stays a fixed distance away from the frame. This is important for robots that need an optical encoder disc mounted to the wheel, for measuring distance traveled. I peeled the protective paper off of the outer surface of each wheel, but left the paper on the inner surface. Now I have a good mounting surface for my encoder discs, but the outer surface is shiny and polished.

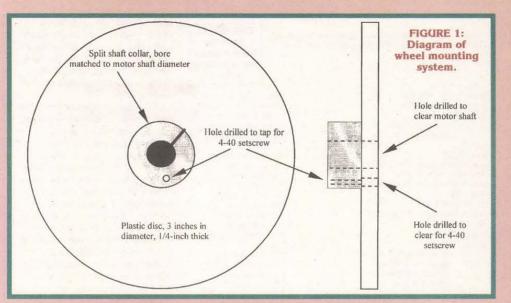
The above steps may seem complicated, but they really take just a few minutes when done by an experienced machinist. You end up with sleek, high-quality robot wheels for about \$5.00 each. If you don't own a garage full of machine tools, ask around at your next club meeting, or talk to people at the local vocational school or nearby machine shop. Wheels that look this good on your robot are worth a little trouble to make.

Cheap, efficient power

I use a pair of 12 VDC gel-cell batteries, wired in parallel, to power MBot. This gives me plenty of juice for the motors, but I have to convert this voltage to 5 VDC for the electronics. If you face a similar problem, resist the urge to grab a 7805 linear regulator. Sure, they work, but you will be losing a lot of operating time on your battery because the 7805 is so inefficient.

Linear regulators such as the 7805 generate 5 VDC from a higher voltage by wasting the difference between input and output voltages as heat; the more current you draw through the regulator, the hotter it gets. At 12 VDC input, it doesn't take a lot of current draw to get the reg-

To get details on Karl's book, including price and ordering information, contact the book's publisher, A. K. Peters, Ltd. Their web site is www.akpeters.com. You can also find it at other outlets, including Amazon.com.



ulator so hot that it thermally shuts down. A more efficient regulator, such as a switching power supply, lets you use more of that excess voltage to run your robot, instead of heating the room.

National Semiconductor has been offering the SimpleSwitcher® power supply chips for a few years now. I still have one of their free demo boards that they handed out through the mail some time ago. The LM2595 regulator built into this board can supply up to one amp of current at 5 VDC out, with an efficiency of nearly 85%. And National offers a whole range of package designs and current ratings, if you want to try rolling your own board. For details, stop by the National website at www.national.com.

While you're there, check out their LM2675 SimpleSwitcher demo board, available by mailorder for just \$8.00 each for a one-amp switcher. This tiny board contains the full power supply, ready to hook up to your battery (8-40 VDC input). As of now, you can order this board only from the web site, and you must supply a credit

card number to do so. Note that you will be giving your credit card info to a third party, contracted with National to handle web orders. I tried calling National's 800 phone number to place the order, and was told they aren't set up to handle this kind of business.

This little switcher board is the perfect addition to any robot design that uses a battery supply in the appropriate range. You can mount it on nearly any insulated surface using little more than double-sided foam tape or hot glue. And you'll really enjoy the longer running times that a switching supply gives you.

Line-following software

I built MBot as a multi-purpose robot. Among other tasks, MBot can carry a pod of phototransistors on its undercarriage, for use in a line-following contest. The line-following sensor array is pretty simple; just a set of five IR phototransistors and five bright red LEDs. Each LED is aimed so it illuminates the floor immediately underneath a matching, down-looking phototransistor. Each phototransistor's output is then fed into a separate analog input on my 68hc11 computer board.

I intentionally chose red LEDs,

rather than IR LEDs, to eliminate long-standing problems with IR emitters and detectors. We think of IR as "light you can't see," but IR behaves very differently from conventional light. For example, a sheet of white paper is translucent (at least) to IR, and a line-following pod that uses IR can get fooled by designs on the underlying floor. I have seen more than one robot veer off-course during a contest, following the design of a floor tile below the maze's paper.

By using red LEDs, I can be sure of where the light will appear, what pattern it makes on the maze surface, and what the photodetector will see. The phototransistors have plenty of sensitivity to the red light to give me a wide signal swing between a white surface and a black line.

But it isn't enough simply to turn on the robot and let it run. The signal returned by a phototransistor can vary, based on parameters such as the whiteness of the paper, the color of the line, and even the consistency of the line's width and darkness. And each phototransistor/



' Scan routine for determining light/dark thresholds ' for an array of phototransistors in a line-following ' pod.	FIGURE 2: Sample SBasic code for seanning
--	--

	a line.
scan: rpwm = RSCANSPD	I right motor duty quelo
Ipwm = LSCANSPD	' right motor duty cycle ' left motor duty cycle
for $n = 0$ to 4	' for all sensors
vmin(n) = \$fff	make min too high
vmax(n) = 0	and max too low
next n	and max too low
wait = 100	' set 1/2 sec delay
	turn in an arc
gosub setmotors, FWD, REV	
do loop until wait = 0	wait out delay
gosub setmotors, STOP, STOP	stop the motors
wait = 60	'set 1/4 sec delay
do loop until wait = 0	' wait out delay
gosub setmotors, REV, FWD	' turn other way
wait = 200	'set 1 sec delay
swait = 0	clear sample delay
do	'loop
do loop until swait = 0	' if time to sample
swait = LOOPDLY	' reset sample delay
gosub read_sensor	' read all sensors
for n = 0 to 4	' for all sensors
if $vmin(n) > eyes(n)$	' if new reading is low
vmin(n) = eyes(n)	' save new low reading
endif	
if $vmax(n) \le eyes(n)$	' if new reading is high
vmax(n) = eyes(n)	' save new high reading
endif	
next	
loop until wait = 0	' do until delay is done
compute the threshold for each eye as:	
threshold = (vmax - vmin) / 2 + vmin	

for n = 0 to 4 for each sensor... threshold(n) = rshft(vmax(n) + vmin(n))next

gosub setmotors, STOP, STOP

' stop the motors

GURE 2:

LED pair will give a different value when looking at the exact same line, owing to differences in physical alignment, height from the floor, overlap from nearby LEDs, and ambient light on the maze surface.

You can take a few measurements in your lab and come up with a reasonable guess for a threshold between white and black, but your guess will only work in your lab and under conditions similar to your test set-up. Move that robot out into the harsh light of a club venue or auditorium, and your threshold values may be so far off that your 'bot can't see the line at all.

A simple solution to this problem involves sweeping all five sensors over the line when the robot first powers up. Software takes continuous samples of all five sensors, recording the highest and lowest readings for each. After the sweep is over, your code can compute a threshold for each sensor, based on these extremes.

Now your program will have a threshold that is tuned to the ambient conditions. Even if one of your sensors is jarred accidently during handling, your robot will still correct for the new alignment and derive the proper threshold.

I've included a sample

SBasic routine that performs this scan operation, so you can see how the concept works (Figure 2). As usual, I've included a variable called WAIT, which acts as a down-counting timer. A piece of code, not shown here, services the computer's Real-Time Interrupt (RTI) every 4.1 msecs. In the service routine, code tests the value of WAIT and decrements it if WAIT is not zero. This means that anytime code writes a non-zero value to WAIT, WAIT "magically" begins counting down at the rate of about 250 counts per second, stopping when it hits zero. Thus, WAIT and a similar variable - SWAIT act as timers for various operations in my program.

This isn't a complete program, but it contains enough detail so you should be able to modify it for your own use. I run it on a custom 68hc11 board, but it should work fine on nearly any 68hc11 computer, such as a BOTBoard. As long-time readers of my past columns already know, you can download the latest version of my 68hc11 SBasic compiler from my web site at www.seanet.com/~karllunt.

In closing ...

Speaking of my past columns, I have recently published a book containing some 50 articles from my past Amateur Robotics column for Nuts & Volts magazine. Build Your Own Robot! is nearly 600 pages long, has an extensive index, and features many of my favorites. I included material for beginner and intermediate hobbyists alike, and I left the column format unchanged. Personally, I think this makes the book good "grazing" material, and I hope you'll spend time browsing through the various articles for ideas for your next machine. NV

TRADE



10 May 2000/Nuts & Volts Magazine

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SEVEN STUDENTS ARE FIRST AND SECOND PLACE WINNERS IN 18TH ANNUAL DURACELL/NSTA CHALLENGE

100 Student Inventors receive \$160,000 in Savings Bonds

US middle- school and high-school

students have demonstrated their innovative skills with an impressive array of practical and entertaining battery-operated devices addressing educational, health, sports, and safety needs in the 18th Annual Duracell/NSTA Invention Challenge.

The first and second place winners invented a portable communications tool, a device for hearingimpaired athletes, a useful home health aid, an important safety device for school buses, a handy home/office organizer, and a piano learning device.

Duracell and the National Science Teachers Association announced first through fifth place winners who are recipients of \$160,000 in savings bonds in the 18th annual challenge — the nation's largest and oldest competition for middle school and high-school inventors.

Over 1,900 students submitted photos and plans for 1,436 prototype entries — in two categories, 6th through 9th grade and 10th through 12th grade.

In judging at Duracell headquarters, 100 finalist entries were awarded savings bonds ranging from \$20,000.00 to \$500.00. The seven first and second place winners, with their parents and sponsoring teachers, were honored in Orlando on April 5th during the annual convention of the National Science Teachers Association (NSTA).

First Place Winners

First place winners of \$20,000.00 savings bonds are a New Jersey High School senior, Stephen Cosenza, and a team of New York state sixth graders, Michael Marsal and Margaret Winter.

Cosenza invented the One-Hand Mobile Keyboard, an alternative communications system, which is a wearable keyboard. The invention is a new idea for data input or which Cosenza has developed both the hardware and software. A user can enter text while walking down the street and either immediately transmit it using radio waves or store it for processing later. Cosenza says, "practical uses for my invention are to equip soldiers in the military for secret communications, or for disabled persons who have limited mobility." The language is a new chording system which Cosenza calls Orderly Character Expansion, or OCE. Cosenza lives in Ocean, NJ and attends Ocean Township High School. His sponsor is Gilbert Lloyd, an electronics teacher.

Marsal and Winter, first place winners in the middle school category, invented the S3: Sports Signaling System designed to let hearingimpaired persons play hockey. The S3 attaches to a helmet and signals a green light when the coach wants a player's attention, such as for a line change, or a red light when the referee blows the whistle to stop play. The Hackley School students said, "We got the idea from ice hockey camp last summer where one of the campers was hearing-impaired." Marsal lives in Rye, NY and Winter lives in Purchase. Their sponsor is science and geology teacher, Ed Zapson.

Second Place Winners

Four second place winners of \$10,000.00 savings bonds are Ana Lucia Ybarra Berry of The Woodlands, TX for the Asthmalyzer; Bari Spielfogel of Jericho, NY for Busguard; Gregory



12 May 2000/Nuts & Volts Magazine

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Eden of Columbia, MD for SNAP — The Sight-Reading Notation Acceleration Program; and Advay Mengle of Carmel, IN for SmartRack — a CD Locator.

Berry's Asthmalyzer is a practical self-monitoring device for people with asthma. It measures and reports peak exhaled breath flow, the total volume of air exhaled, and the average air flow rate. "It's vital to monitor the breathing patterns of asthmatics," Berry says. "I've had asthma for seven years and I thought of making this device when I was monitoring a new medication and needed to know if it was working." Berry is a junior at the Academy of Science and Technology in Conroe, TX. Her sponsor is Scott Rippetoe, a physics and electronics teacher.

Spielfogel developed Busguard, an important safety device to monitor children as they enter and exit school buses which ensures that no child is left on a bus at the end of a route. "I got the idea because of hearing about the problems of children who fell asleep and were left on school buses after they were parked for the night." Spielfogel says. She is in 10th grade at Jericho High School, Jericho, NY and her sponsor is Allen Sachs who teaches independent research.

Eden created SNAP — Sight-Reading Notation Acceleration Program, an educational tool to help musicians increase their sight-reading skills. "It is useful for pianists with varying skills because it offers six learning speeds and from one to five notes per screen," says Eden. "My device is entertaining and makes sight-reading a SNAP!" Eden is in 7th grade at Burleigh Manor Middle School in Ellicot City, MD. His sponsor is science teacher, Kathleen McLaughlin.

Mengle invented SmartRack to help organize his computer CDs.

SmartRack is a time-saving locator system that quickly identifies with a light where an individual CD is in a large rack. "This prototype locates CD-ROMs or audio CDs, but could easily be extended to identify other jacketed items such as audiotapes, videocassettes, and DVDs," Mengle says. He attends Carmel Junior High School in Carmel, IN where he is in 7th grade. His sponsor is general science teacher, Beth Lehner.

Every Entry is a Winner

The Duracell/NSTA Invention Challenge is awarding 10 third place \$3,000.00 savings bonds, 24 fourth place \$1,000.00 bonds, and 60 fifth place \$500.00 bonds. All 1,953 students who entered the 2000 Challenge will receive a gift and a certificate of participation. Sponsoring teachers of the 100 finalists also receive gifts.

The Challenge

The Duracell/NSTA Invention Challenge rewards 6th through 12th grade students for designing and creating battery-powered devices which are educational, useful, and entertaining. Judging is based on creativity, practicality, and energy efficiency of each invention, and clarity of an explanatory essay.

Sponsored by Duracell and administered by the National Science Teachers Association, the Duracell/NSTA Invention Challenge has awarded over one million dollars in scholarships, savings bonds, and cash awards to more than 1,000 students since 1983. Student inventors retain all rights to their devices.

The National Science Teachers Association has 53,000 members and is the largest organization in the world dedicated to promoting excellence in science teaching and learning.

The Internet Doesn't Do Security ... Building Linux and OpenBSD Firewalls

The Internet was originally designed to distribute research papers, getting information to as many people as possible, as quickly as possible. Preventing people from reading someone else's E-Mail, acquiring his or her credit card number, or altering a company's payroll information just wasn't the major consideration.

Clearly — say security experts Wes Sonenreich and Tom Yates — the design criteria of the past is inadequate for the modern Web. Security and IT professionals need to learn how to protect today's fastest growing, freelydistributed operating systems with simple, secure, and inexpensive firewalls.

Their new work, Building Linux and OpenBSD Firewalls (Wiley Computer Publishing; available now for \$44.99, paper; ISBN 0-471-35366-3) is the only book to focus exclusively on Linux and OpenBSD firewall security issues.

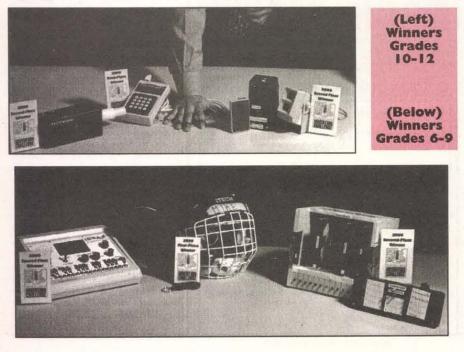
Highlighting the strengths of Linux and OpenBSD, the book shows: How to build both a Linux and OpenBSD solution; how to select the proper hardware; how to install and configure each system; how to deal with network services such as E-Mail: newsgroups, and Internet and Intranet access; and how to monitor and update the system. Building Linux and OpenBSD Firewalls also has a companion website

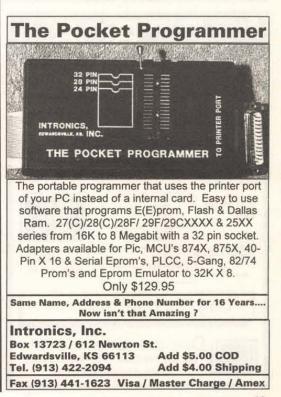
that includes links to scripts, online resources, technical support, and installa-



tion information.

Wiley books are available at your local bookstore or by calling 1-800-225-5945. In Canada, call 1-800-567-4797.





Nuts & Volts Magazine/May 2000 13

PRINCIPLES AND CIRCUITS

Field-Effect Transistors

by Ray Marston

ield-Effect Transistors (FETs) are unipolar devices, and have two big advantages over bipolar transistors: one is that they have a near-infinite input resistance and thus offer nearinfinite current and power gain; the other is that their switching action is not marred

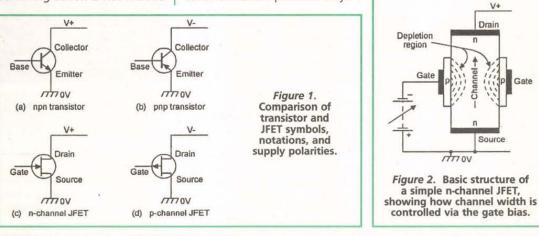
by charge-storage problems, and they thus outperform most bipolars in terms of digital switching speeds.

Several different basic types of FETs are available, and this opening episode looks at their basic operating principles. Parts 2 to 4 of the series will show practical ways of using FETs.

FET BASICS

An FET is a three-terminal amplifying device. Its terminals are known as the source, gate, and drain, and correspond respectively to the emitter, base, and collector of a normal

Gate



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14 MAY 2000/Nuts & Volts Magazine

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Part 1 Ray Marston explains FET (Field-Effect Transistor) basics in this opening

episode of this new four-part series.

transistor. Two distinct families of FETs are in general use. The first of these is known as 'junction-gate' types of FETs; this term generally being abbreviated to either JUGFET or (more usually) JFET.

The second family is known as either 'insulated-gate' FETs or Metal Oxide Semiconductor FETs, and these terms are generally abbreviated to IGFET or MOSFET, respectively. 'N-channel' and 'p-channel' versions of both types of FET are available, just as normal transistors are available in npn and pnp versions. Figure 1 shows the symbols and supply polarities of both types of bipolar transistor, and compares them with both JFET versions.

Figure 2 illustrates the basic construction and operating principles of a simple n-channel JFET. It consists of a bar of n-type semiconductor material with a drain terminal at one end and a source terminal at the other. A p-type control electrode or gate surrounds (and is joined to the surface of) the middle section of the n-type bar, thus forming a p-n junction.

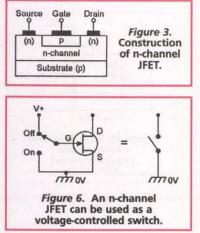
In normal use, the drain terminal is connected to a positive supply and the gate is biased at a value that is negative (or equal) to the source voltage, thus reverse-biasing the JFET's internal p-n junction, and accounting for its very high input impedance.

With zero gate bias applied, a current flow from drain to source via a conductive 'channel' in the n-type bar is formed. When negative gate bias is applied, a high resistance region is formed within the junction, and reduces the width of the n-type conduction channel and thus reduces the magnitude of the drainto-source current. As the gate bias is increased, the 'depletion' region spreads deeper into the n-type channel, until eventually, at some 'pinchoff' voltage value, the depletion layer becomes so deep that conduction ceases.

Thus, the basic JFET of Figure 2 passes maximum current when its gate bias is zero, and its current is reduced or 'depleted' when the gate bias is increased. It is thus known as a 'depletion-type' n-channel JFET. A p-channel version of the device can (in principle) be made by simply transposing the p and n materials.

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JFET DETAILS

Figure 3 shows the basic form of construction of a practical n-channel JFET; a p-channel JFET can be made by transposing the p and n materials. All JFETs operate in the depletion mode, as already described. Figure 4 shows the typical transfer characteristics of a low-power n-channel JFET, and illustrates some important features of this type of device. The most important characteristics of the JFET are as follows:

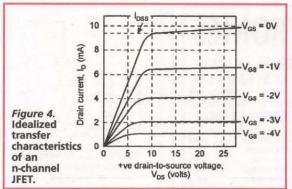
(1). When a JFET is connected to a supply with the polarity shown in Figure 1 (drain +ve for an n-channel FET, -ve for a p-channel FET), a drain current (I_D) flows and can be controlled via a gate-to-source bias voltage V_{GS} .

(2). I_D is greatest when V_{GS} = 0, and is reduced by applying a reverse bias to the gate (negative bias in an n-channel device, positive bias in a p-type). The magnitude of V_{GS} needed to reduce I_D to zero is called the 'pinch-off' voltage, V_P, and typically has a value between 2 and 10 volts. The magnitude of I_D when V_{GS} = 0 is denoted I_{DSS}, and typically has a value in the range 2 to 20mA.

(3). The JFET's gate-to-source junction has the characteristics of a silicon diode. When reverse-biased, gate leakage currents (I_{GSS}) are only a couple of nA ($1nA = .001\mu$ A) at room temperature. Actual gate signal currents are only a fraction of an nA, and the input impedance of the gate is typically thousands of megohms at low frequencies. The gate junction is shunted by a few pF, so the input impedance falls as frequency rises.

If the JFET's gate-to-source junction is forward-biased, it conducts like a normal silicon diode. If it is excessively reverse-biased, it avalanches like a zener diode. In either case, the JFET suffers no damage if gate currents are limited to a few mA.

(4). Note in Figure 4 that, for each V_{GS} value, drain current I_D rises linearly from zero as the drain-tosource voltage (V_{DS}) is increased from zero up to some value at which



a 'knee' occurs on each curve, and that I_D then remains virtually constant as V_{DS} is increased beyond the knee value. Thus, when V_{DS} is below the JFET's knee value, the drain-to-source terminals act as a resistor, R_{DS}, with a value dictated by V_{GS}, and can thus be used as a voltage-variable resistor, as in *Figure 5*.

Typically, Ros can be varied from a few hundred ohms (at $V_{GS} = 0$) to thousands of megohms (at $V_{GS} = V_P$), enabling the JFET to be used as a voltage-controlled switch (*Figure 6*) or as an efficient 'chopper' (*Figure 7*) that does not suffer from offset-voltage or saturation-voltage problems.

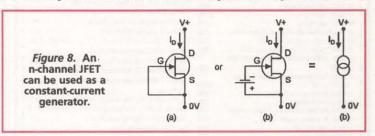
Also note in Figure 4 that when V_{DS} is above the knee value, the I_D value is controlled by the VGS value and is almost independent of V_{DS} , i.e., the JFET acts as a voltage-controlled current generator. The JFET can be used as a fixed-value current generator by either tying the gate to the source as in Figure 8(a), or by applying a fixed negative bias to the gate as in Figure 8(b). Alternatively, it can (when suitably biased) be used as a voltage-to-current signal amplifier.

(5). FET 'gain' is specified as

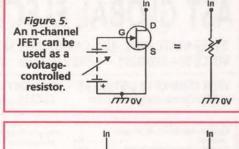
transconductance, g_m , and denotes the magnitude of change of drain current with gate voltage, i.e., a g_m of 5mA/V signifies that a V_{GS} variation of one

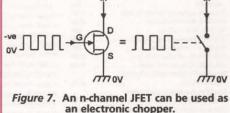
volt produces a 5mA change in I_D . Note that the form I/V is the inverse of the ohms formula, so g_m measurements are often expressed in 'mho' units. Usually, g_m is specified in FET data sheets in terms of mmhos (milli-mhos) or µmhos (micro-mhos). Thus, a g_m of 5mA/V = 5-mmho or 5000-µmho.

In most practical applications, the JFET is biased into the linear region and used as a voltage amplifier. Looking at the n-channel JFET, it









can be used as a common source amplifier (corresponding to the bipolar npn common emitter amplifier) by using the basic connections in *Figure 9.*

Alternatively, the common drain or source follower (similar to the bipolar emitter follower) configuration can be obtained by using the connections in *Figure 10*, or the common gate (similar to common base) configuration can be obtained by using the basic *Figure 11* circuit. In

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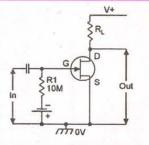
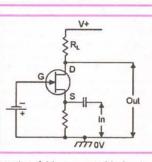


Figure 9. Basic n-channel common-source amplifier JFET circuit.



practice, fairly accurate biasing techniques (discussed in Part 2 of this series) must be used in these circuits.

THE IGFET/MOSFET

The second (and most important) family of FETs are those known under the general title of IGFET or MOSFET. In these FETs, the gate terminal is insulated from the semiconductor body by a very thin layer of silicon dioxide, hence the title 'Insulated Gate Field Effect Transistor,' or IGFET. Also, the devices generally use a 'Metal-Oxide Silicon' semiconductor material in their construction, hence the alternative title of MOSFET.

Figure 12 shows the basic construction and the standard symbol of the n-channel depletion-mode FET. It resembles the JFET, except that its gate is fully insulated from the body of the FET (as indicated by the Figure 12(b) symbol) but, in fact, operates on a slightly different principle to the JFET.

It has a normally-open n-type channel between drain and source, but the channel width is controlled by the electrostatic field of the gate bias. The channel can be closed by applying

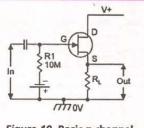


Figure 10. Basic n-channel common-drain (source-follower) JFET circuit.

Figure 11. Basic n-channel common-gate JFET circuit.

suitable negative bias, or can be increased by applying positive bias.

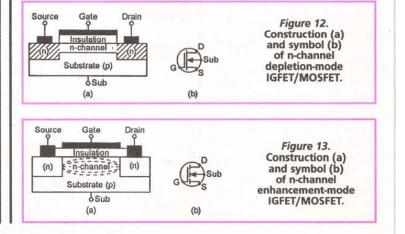
In practice, the FET substrate may be externally available, making a fourterminal device, or may be internally connected to the source, making a three-terminal device.

An important point about the IGFET/MOSFET is that it is also available as an enhancement-mode device, in which its conduction channel is normally closed but can be opened by applying forward bias to its gate.

Figure 13 shows the basic construction and the symbol of the nchannel version of such a device. Here, no n-channel drain-to-source conduction path exists through the ptype substrate, so with zero gate bias there is no conduction between drain and source; this feature is indicated in the symbol of Figure 13(b) by the gaps between source and drain.

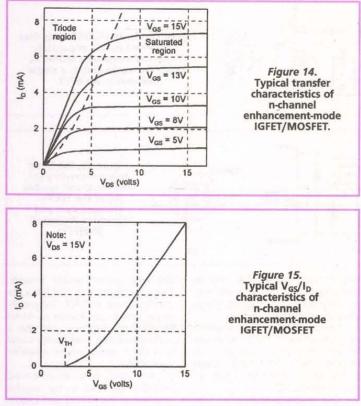
To turn the device on, significant positive gate bias is needed, and when this is of sufficient magnitude, it starts to convert the p-type substrate material under the gate into an nchannel, enabling conduction to take place.

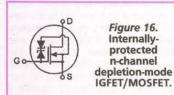
Figure 14 shows the typical transfer characteristics of an n-channel enhancement-mode IGFET/MOSFET,



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and Figure 15 shows the V_{GS}/I_D curves of the same device when powered from a 15V supply. Note that no lo current flows until the gate voltage reaches a 'threshold' (V_{TH}) value of a few volts, but that beyond this value, the drain current rises in a non-linear fashion.

Also note that the transfer graph is divided into two characteristic regions, as indicated (in *Figure 14*) by the dotted line, these being the 'triode' region and the 'saturated' region. In the triode region, the device acts like a voltage-controlled controlled constant-current generator.

The basic n-channel MOSFETs of *Figures 12* and *13* can — in principle — be converted to p-channel devices by simply transposing their p and n materials, in which case their symbols must be changed by reversing the directions of their substrate arrows.

A number of sub-variants of the MOSFET are in common use. The type known as 'DMOS' uses a double-diffused manufacturing technique to provide it with a very short conduction channel and a consequent ability to operate at very high switching speeds. Several other MOSFET variants are described in the remainder of this opening episode.

Note that the very high gate

impedance of MOSFET devices makes them liable to damage from electrostatic discharges and, for this reason, they are often provided with internal protection via integral diodes or zeners, as shown in the example in *Figure 16*.

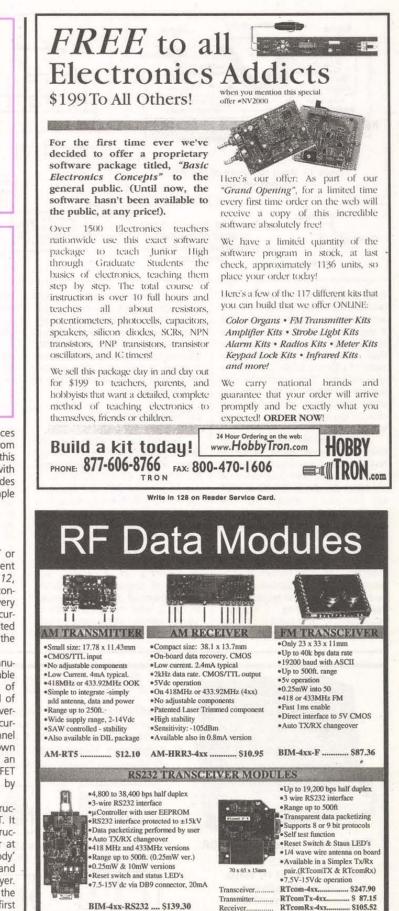
VFET DEVICES

In a normal small-signal JFET or MOSFET, the main signal current flows 'laterally' (see *Figures 3, 12,* and *13*) through the device's conductive channel. This channel is very thin, and maximum operating currents are consequently very limited (typically to maximum values in the range 2 to 40mA).

In post-1970 times, many manufacturers have tried to produce viable high-power/high-current versions of the FET, and the most successful of these have relied on the use of a 'vertical' (rather than lateral) flow of current through the conductive channel of the device. One of the best known of these devices is the 'VFET,' an enhancement-mode power MOSFET which was first introduced by Siliconix way back in 1976.

Figure 17 shows the basic structure of the original Siliconix VFET. It has an essentially four-layer structure, with an n-type source layer at the top, followed by a p-type 'body' layer, an epitaxial n-type layer, and (at the bottom) an n-type drain layer. Note that a 'V' groove (hence the 'VFET' title) passes through the first two layers and into the third layer of the device, and is electrostatically connected (via an insulating silicon dioxide film) to the gate terminal.

If the gate is shorted to the source, and the drain is made posi-



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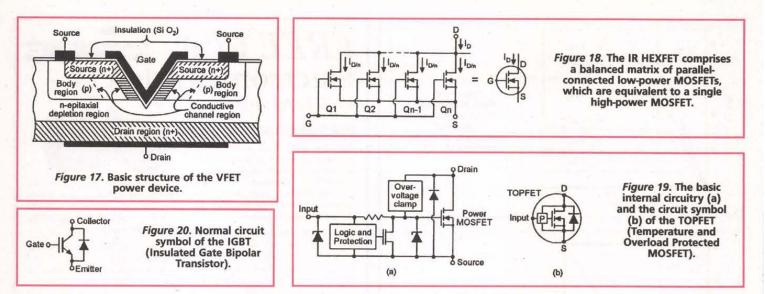
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tive, no drain-to-source current flows, because the diode formed by the p and n materials is reverse-biased. But if the gate is made positive to the source, the resulting electrostatic field converts the area of p-type material adjacent to the gate into ntype material, thus creating a conduction channel in the position shown in *Figure 17* and enabling current to flow vertically from the drain to the source.

As the gate becomes more positive, the channel width increases, enabling the drain-to-source current to increase as the drain-to-source resistance decreases. This basic VFET can thus pass reasonably high currents (typically up to 2A) without creating excessive current density within the channel regions.

The original Siliconix VFET design of Figure 17 was successful, but imperfect. The sharp bottom of its Vgroove caused an excessive electric field at this point and restricted the device's operating voltage. Subsequent to the original VFET introduction, Intersil introduced their own version of the 'VMOS' technique, with a U-shaped groove (plus other modifications) that improved device reliability and gave higher maximum operating currents and voltages. In 1980, Siliconix added these and other modifications to their own VFET devices, resulting in further improvements in performance.

OTHER POWER FETs

Several manufacturers have produced viable power FETs without using 'V'- or 'U'-groove techniques, but still relying on the vertical flow of current between drain and source. In the 1980s, Hitachi produced both pchannel and n-channel power MOS-FET devices with ratings up to 8A and 200V; these devices were intended for use mainly in audio and low-RF applications.

Supertex of California and Farranti of England pioneered the development of a range of power MOSFETS with the general title of 'vertical DMOS.' These featured high operating voltages (up to 650V), high current rating (up to 16A), low on resistance (down to 50 milliohms), and very fast operating speeds (up to 2GHz at 1A, 500MHz at 10A).

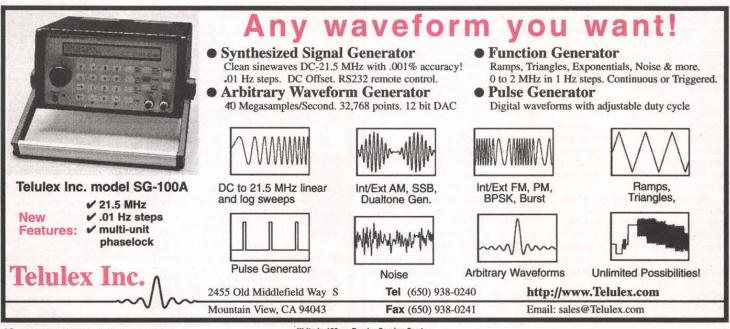
Siemens of West Germany used a modified version of DMOS, known as SIPMOS, to produce a range of nchannel devices with voltage ratings as high as 1kV and with current ratings as high as 30A.

One International Rectifier solution to the power MOSFET problem is a device which, in effect, houses a vast array of parallel-connected lowpower vertical MOSFETs or 'cells' which share the total current equally between them, and thus act like a single high-power MOSFET, as indicated in Figure 18. These devices are named HEXFET, after the hexagonal structure cells, of these which have a density of about 100,000 per square centimeter of semiconductor material.

Several manufacturers produce power MOSFETs that each comprise a large array of parallel-connected lowpower lateral (rather than horizontal) MOSFET cells that share the total operating current equally between them; the device thus acts like a single high-power MOSFET. These highpower devices are known as *lateral* MOSFETs or L-MOSFETs, and give a performance that is particularly useful in super-fi audio power amplifier applications.

Note that, in parallel-connected MOSFETs (as used in the internal structure of the HEXFET and L-MOS-FET devices described above), equal current sharing is ensured by the conduction channel's positive temperature coefficient; if the current in one MOSFET becomes excessive, the resultant heating of its channel raises its resistance, thus reducing its current flow and tending to equalize it with that of other parallel-connected MOSFETs. This feature makes such power MOSFETs almost immune to thermal runaway problems.

Today, a vast range of power MOSFET types are manufactured. 'Low voltage' n-channel types are readily available with voltage/current ratings as high as 100V/75A, and 'high voltage' ones with ratings as



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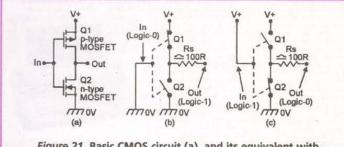


Figure 21. Basic CMOS circuit (a), and its equivalent with (b) a logic-0 input and (c) a logic-1 input.

high as 500V/25A.

One of the most important recent developments in the power-MOSFET field has been the introduction of a variety of so-called 'intelligent' or 'smart' MOSFETs with builtin overload protection circuitry; these MOSFETs usually carry a distinctive registered trade name. Philips devices of this type are known as TOPFETs (Temperature and Overload Protected MOSFETs); *Figure 19* shows (in simplified form) the basic internal circuitry and the circuit symbol of the TOPFET.

The Siemens version of the smart MOSFET is known as the PRO-FET. PROFET devices incorporate protection against damage from short circuits, over temperature, overload, and electrostatic discharge (ESD). International Rectifier produce a range of smart n-channel MOSFET known as SMARTFETs; these incorporate protection against damage from short circuits, over temperature, overvoltage, and ESD.

Finally, yet another recent and important development in the nchannel power MOSFET field, has been the production - by various manufacturers - of a range of high power devices known as IGBTs (Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistors), which have a MOSFET-type input and an internally protected high-voltage high-current bipolar transistor output. Figure 20 shows the normal circuit symbol of the IGBT. Devices of this type usually have voltage/current/power ratings ranging from as low as 600V/6A/33W (in the device known as the HGTD3N603), to as high as 1200V/520A/3000W (in the device known as the MG400Q1US51).

CMOS BASICS

One major FET application is in digital ICs. The best known range of such devices use the technology known as CMOS, and rely on the use of complementary pairs of MOSFETs. Figure 21 illustrates basic CMOS principles. The basic CMOS device comprises a p-type and n-type pair of enhancement-mode MOSFETs, wired in series, with their gates shorted together at the input and their drains tied together at the output, as shown in Figure 21(a). The pair are meant to use logic-0 or logic-1 digital input signals, and Figures 21(b) and 21(c), respectively, show the device's equivalent circuit under these conditions.

When the input is at logic-0, the upper (p-type) MOSFET is biased fully on and acts like a closed switch, and the lower (n-type) MOSFET is biased off and acts like an open switch; the output is thus effectively connected to the positive supply line (logic-1) via a series resistance of about 100R.

When the input is at logic-1, the MOSFET states are reversed, with Q1 acting like an open switch and Q2 acting like a closed switch, so the output is effectively connected to ground (logic-0) via 100R. Note in both cases that the entire signal current is fed to the load, and none is shunted off by the CMOS circuitry; this is a major feature of CMOS technology. **NV**



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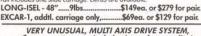


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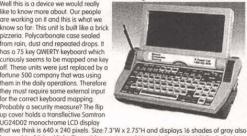
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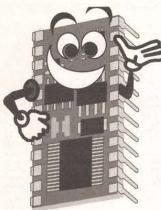


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It's hard to believe.

but the BASIC Stamp

has been around for

almost seven years

now. While this col-

umn isn't quite that

old, it's been around

awhile too, and the

three of us that have

written it have delved

into some reasonably

sophisticated projects.

way of getting Stamps

their "Stamps in Class"

means is a whole new

Stampers. This month,

we're going to take a

step back in sophisti-

cation and focus on

the process of pro-

gram development.

It's a simple project

and yet, might even

teach the "old dogs"

a few new tricks.

Parallax has made

terrific efforts in the

into the hands of

youngsters through

program. What this

crop of young



Stamping Myself Into Better Shape

ne of the best things about doing electronics as a hobby or profession is the ability to design something useful that doesn't currently exist. Case in point:

by Jon Williams

Some of you know that I'm a part-time actor. Yes, really, an actor - I have an agent, go on auditions, and even get hired from time-to-time. I was recently lamenting to a friend about some great auditions I'd had that didn't result in bookings. It is the worst part of being an actor: the unexplained rejections. My friend reminded me that - especially in commercials - most of the time it's about appearance, and that almost everyone being called in to audition can act. It made me think long and hard. I've spent the last two and a half years training with the best acting coaches in Dallas and, sad to say, have not dealt much with my appearance. I guess I could blame my advancing age for my advancing waistline, but the fact is I really should make an effort to drop a few pounds. I just saw myself on tape from my last stage appearance and was not happy.

I study with an actor named Tim who is in great physical shape. On a class break, I approached Tim about his exercise regimen, expecting to hear about how he spends a couple hours a day in the gym and eats next to nothing. Not so. Tim told me how he entered a 12-week contest and dropped an amazing amount of weight and completely transformed his physique. He even showed me his driver's license photo to prove it. He had made an amazing transformation and had spent less that three hours per week in the gym! Hey, I can live with that.

Well, I don't really want to enter a contest, I just want to drop 10 or 15 pounds and improve my physical appearance. As luck would have it, I found a book that detailed the diet and exercise regimen that Tim follows. To my very happy surprise, the diet and exercise plan is not difficult, yet it is regimented and needs to be followed with some discipline.

Stan

Specific to the exercise plan is the timing. While the aerobic part of the plan calls for only 20 minutes of exercise every other day, it must be done is a specific manner: four cycles of five minutes each, with each cycle divided into four stages (two minutes, one minute, one minute, then one minute).

I turned to my cool digital wristwatch. Darn! The timer has only three stages, and between the overhead TVs, the radio blaring, and the other treadmills, I can't hear the watch beeping in the noisy environment of the gym, anyway. Sounds like a good opportunity to build a custom circuit. Sounds like a great opportunity to use the BASIC Stampl

So, I want a little exercise timer that will time four cycles of five stages and give me both visual indicators for use in the noisy gym and an audible indicator for those days that I'm on the jogging trail and the unit is strapped to my arm.

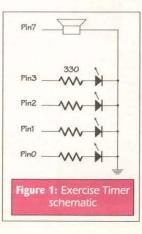
Before we jump in, let's talk a bit about the "process." What I mean by this are the steps that we will follow to develop our project. Don't make the mistake of thinking that you can just jump right into small projects without planning them - like dogs, small projects can bite you as badly as big ones.

Here's a good process to use for Stamp project development:

- 1. Define the project/product
- 2. Design the hardware
- 3. Write test code to verify hardware design
- 4. Write software
- 5. Test software to requirements
- 6. Field-test project
- 7. Refine software and re-test

Define the Project

The first step, "define the project," is the trickiest and causes the most amount of trouble because it is usually taken for granted. I'm sure you've heard the phrase "Plan your work, work your plan." That's what Step 1 is all about. You'll save a lot of time and especially if you enter the professional ranks - a lot of development money if you commit



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STAMP APPLICATIONS Stamping Myself Into Better Shape

to Step 1.

How do we do this? The answer is simple and yet, it's not always easy: We must fully understand our customer's wants and needs. So take the time to do this step well. Ask a lot of questions. Sometimes the customer will be you. That's okay and doesn't excuse you from the step. And if the customer is someone else especially if that someone will be paying you for the product you really need to be diligent. If you don't, you may find yourself delivering a product that is missing features or, worst of all, is nothing close to what your customer actually wants.

Okay, I've already described our little exercise timer, and we're just going to leave the definition as-is for the moment. Let's move on to the hardware (Step 2).

Hardware

Our timer needs four stages, so we'll use an LED for each. Since we have a little bit of Stamp experience, we'll connect the LEDs to the lower bits of the output and use positive logic (output high will light the LED). This will be fine since we're only going to turn on only one LED at a time. We can get a little more current out of the Stamp if we use inverted logic (output low turns on LED), but this makes the code a little more difficult to read. The last thing we need is something to make sound. A small piezo speaker will take care of that nicely. See Figure 1 for the schematic of the exercise timer.

Testing

' Stamp Applications - May 2000 ' Listing 1

With the hardware designed, we need to test it. This is especially important since there is a lot of hardware interacting with the Stamp. While that's not the case with this project, we still need to test it, and we'll use this opportunity to develop a little bit of the code for the final project.

Listing 1 is the test code. To some, this code may look a little more refined that what one would generally consider "test" code, but it's best to have neat code from the start. That way, we're not cleaning up our test code to put into production; it's usable as-is.

For you beginners, I can't stress enough the importance of using SYMBOLs. Using SYMBOLs will save you time by making your code somewhat self-documenting. This allows you to focus on the code instead of the comments. And don't forget that PBA-

LILOU LL	19 x	
•[Title]	
' Purpos	XTIMER1.BAS se Exercise Timer - Hardwa r Jon Williams	re test code
:[Program Description]	
' Hardwa	are test code for exercise ti	mer project
([1/0 Pins]	
SYMBOL	BprPin = 7	
![Constants]	
	BprTone = 75 BprLen = 16	' 0.192 secs
•1	Variables]	
	secs = B2 loops = B3	
•	[Initialization]	
Init:	Pins = %00000000	' LEDs off to start

SIC allows you to assign more than one SYMBOL to the same variable (this is called aliasing). You can do this when you're running out of variables and want to use the same one in different parts of the program. Just keep in mind that PBASIC variables are global and you'll want to make sure that using a variable in one part of a program under a given alias does not interfere with its operation in another part of the program. Here again, planning will keep you out of these sticky spots.

The test program is pretty basic. We want to make sure that the LEDs work and that the beeper sound is pleasing. To that end, we've decided to structure the code like a shortened exercise cycle. One thing that I know I'm going to need is some sort of delay routine. We can't get away with a simple PAUSE command because the first stage is two minutes long. Since the maximum PAUSE value is 65535 — just over a minute — it won't work.

We could choose to use PAUSE 60000 twice for the first stage, but this doesn't give me much flexibility or re-use in this project or others. A delay routine that works in seconds would be a little more flexible and easier to apply elsewhere. In the Subroutines section, you'll find "DlySec." This works by setting the variable "secs" to the value we want and calling the routine with GOSUB. By using byte-sized variables, this routine will give us a delay of four minutes, 15 seconds (255 seconds). If you want to modify this to run longer, you'll need to change both "secs" and "loops" to word-sized variables.

Software

- 9100011111

Okay, the LEDs work and the beeper sounds great, so let's start the production code (Step 4). Listing 2 is our first attempt. You see that it's really not too much of a change from the test code. In fact, the only thing necessary to get us from the test code to meeting the basic specification was to create a loop in the main body of code so that the program will run four cycles.

The code works — great! Now we could stop here, but what we've noticed is that there's a big chunk of code that has redundant sections that we may be able to refine. If we look at the operation of each stage, it goes like this: Turn on the stage LED, sound the beeper, time the stage. Yeah, we can clean this up a bit.

Take a look at Listing 3. What we've done is added an inner loop to handle the four stages of each cycle. We're able to deal with the discrete differences between each stage by using

I IEDs and Diono outs

	Dirs = %10001111	' LEDs and Piezo outs
[Main Code]	
Main:	Pins = %0001 SOUND BprPin, (BprTone, BprLen) secs = 120 GOSUB DlySec	' stage 1 LED on ' sound start of stage ' 2-minute stage
	Pins = %0010 SOUND BprPin,(BprTone, BprLen) secs = 60 GOSUB DlySec	' stage 2
	Pins = %0100 SOUND BprPin,(BprTone, BprLen) GOSUB DlySec	' stage 3
	Pins = %1000 SOUND BprPin,(BprTone, BprLen) GOSUB DlySec	' stage 4
	Pins = %0000 SOUND BprPin, (0,12,50,12,75,12	' LEDs off ,110,12) ' sound end
	END ' of program	
;t	Subroutines]	
DlySec:	FOR loops = 1 TO secs ' PAUSE 1000 PAUSE 10 NEXT RETURN	' pause 1 second ' guick pause for testing

STAMP APPLICATIONS

Stamping Myself Into Better Shape

LOOKUP to get the values we need for the LED output and for the stage timing. Notice that our stage loop is zero-based (goes from zero-to-three instead of one-to-four). This is necessary to conform to the requirements of LOOKUP. The first element in the LOOKUP table corresponds to the control variable value of zero.

Software Testing

All right, time for testing. Everything seems to be working fine and we even used less code space by adding the stage loop. That's good, it means there's more room for future features. Then something happened. I got up to get a drink of water and, while walking away, the beeper sounded. Cool, the next stage. But what stage? While I'm out on the jogging trail I don't want to think about where I am — I just want to be told what to do next.

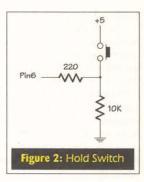
What we need to do is have a distinct audio indication for each stage, just as each stage has its own LED. Take a look at Listing 4. What we've done is replace the single SOUND command that's embedded in our loop with a call to a subroutine named appropriately enough — "Beep." Beep takes advantage of another great PBASIC command: BRANCH. We use BRANCH to route the routine to the appropriate sound commands. Stage 1 uses one low-frequency beep, Stage 2 uses two low-frequency beeps, Stage 3 uses one high-frequency beep, and Stage 4 uses two high-frequency beeps.

That's much better. Now it's time to move from the breadboard to a device that can be "field tested" (Step 6). It's one thing to conform to specifications in the lab, but it's in actual use where we really find out how well we've done our job.

Field Testing

Okay, I put on some gym shorts, laced up my favorite jogging shoes, and hit the trail. So far, so good. I'm thinking, "Yeah, baby, I can feel the pounds melting away." Then, just as I was so proud of myself, I tripped over an untied shoelace. To make matters worse, the lace breaks as I'm re-tying it, and then the beeper indicates it's time for the next stage. Shoot! This isn't working out — I need a Hold switch on the timer.

To be fair, we can't always foresee these problems in the design stage that's why we do field testing. That said, we would minimize the chances of major problems arising during field test by asking a lot of questions up front; especially questions on how the device will be used. Field testing, as we've just seen, will catch all the final "gotchas."



Refining

Adding the hardware for the Hold switch is the easy part (see Figure 2); the software to support it is going to require a little more work. The reason is that we've kept things very simplistic. I'm not criticizing what we've done so far because it does work. The simplicity, however, does not support much in the way of flexibility and now we have to take a step back and re-design our code. Now you see why it's so important to know — to the extent we can — all of your project requirements up front.

Our Hold switch will work by suspending the current stage until pressed again. The device will tell us it's on Hold by flashing the current stage LED. Finally, we'll start the program in Hold mode since it's just a bit easier to press the Hold button than to flip the power switch when we want to get started.

You may remember from last month that I suggested we could give our programs a lot of flexibility by breaking them up into small chunks and using a "task switcher" or "time slicing" approach. Since the concept as it applies to this project may not be immediately obvious, let's just jump into the final code and see how we got there. Once you understand the concept, you should find it reasonably easy to apply to your time-oriented programs.

What you'll immediately notice is that the delay routine is gone and we've added quite a few variables. The approach of this program takes advantage of the fact that most programs run in a loop. What we're going to do is keep the loop simple and somewhat constant, allowing us to use it as a time base.

Did you know that the first PCs didn't have real-time-clock

' Stamp ' Listin	Applications - May 2000 Ng 2			Dirs = %10001111	' LEDs and Piezo outs
•	Title]		;	Main Code]	
· File	XTIMER2a, BAS		Main:	FOR cycle = 1 TO 4	
' Purpos ' Author	se Exercise Timer - Version T Jon Williams			Pins = %0001 SOUND BprPin,(BprTone, BprLen) secs = 120 GOSUB DlySec	 stage 1 LED on sound start of stage 2-minute stage
' This p	program serves as a multi-sta cycles of four stages, with a	ge exercise timer. The program runs n LED and audio indication for each		Pins = %0010 SOUND BprPin,(BprTone, BprLen) secs = 60 GOSUB DlySec	' stage 2
	I/O Pins]			Pins = %0100 SOUND BprPin,(BprTone, BprLen) GOSUB DlySec	' stage 3
				Pins = %1000 SOUND BprPin,(BprTone, BprLen) GOSUB DlySec	' stage 4
SYMBOL SYMBOL	BprTone = 75 BprLen = 16	' 0.192 secs		NEXT ' cycle	
	Variables]		Done:	Pins = %0000 SOUND BprPin, (0,12,50,12,75,12,110,1	' LEDs off 12) ' sound end
	the state of the s			END ' of program	
SYMBOL	cycle = B2 secs= B3 loops = B4	' stage timing (minutes) ' counter for long delay	:)	Subroutines]	
			DlySec:	FOR loops = 1 TO secs PAUSE 1000 ' PAUSE 10	' pause 1 second ' quick pause for testing
Init:	Pins = %00000000	' LEDs off to start		NEXT RETURN	

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chips? They kept time, at their lowest level, by keeping a tic counter. Tics were then converted into the appropriate time format. That's what we're going to do. Our code will run in a continuous loop and each pass through the loop will cause the tic counter to be updated. Actual loop timing is a bit of a trade and some projects will require experimentation to get the best results. We have an additional requirement: to monitor and debounce the Hold switch. Yes, we could just use the PBASIC BUTTON command, but it's not my favorite and can be a little confusing. What we'll find is that loop-based architecture of our code will support monitoring and debouncing the switch with fairly simple code.

For the moment, we'll arbitrarily decide to run our loop at 20 times per second, or 50 milliseconds per loop iteration. Since our stage delay is in seconds, we'll want to count 20 tics (loops) and then update a seconds counter. When the seconds counter reaches the stage timing value, we'll move on to the next stage.

Take a look at the main body of code. The beginning of each stage is noted with the stage LED lit and an audio indication. This will only occur when our seconds timer (timing the current stage) and the tic counter (time base for seconds) are zero. We also need to load the stage timing when we start a new stage.

At the heart of our loop is the PAUSE command that pads it to 50 milliseconds. We need this because even the Stamp 1 can zip through its code pretty quickly. Now you'll notice that the SYM-BOL called "LoopTm" is not set at 50 (it's 46 in the final code). It did, indeed, start at 50 and was fine-tuned during testing. I'll explain how at the end.

Now we get to the switch monitoring and debouncing. The

' Stamp Applications - May 2000	SYMBOL loops = B5 ' counter for long delay
' Listing 3	
	'[Initialization]
'[Title]	Init: Pins = %00000000 ' LEDs off to start
 File XTIMER2b.BAS Purpose Exercise Timer - Version 2 (refined main loop) Author Jon Williams 	Dirs = %10001111 ' LEDs and Piezo outs
	[Main Code]
<pre>'[Program Description]</pre>	- Main: FOR cycle = 1 TO 4 FOR stage = 0 TO 3
 This program serves as a multi-stage exercise timer. The program runs four cycles of four stages, with an LED and audio indication for each stage. 	LOOKUP stage, (%0001,%0100,%1000), Pins SOUND BprPin, (BprTone, BprLen) LOOKUP stage, (120,60,60,60), secs GOSUB DlySec NEXT ' stage NEXT ' cycle
, .	NEAL CYCLE
SYMBOL BprPin = 7	Done: Pins = %0000 'LEDs off SOUND BprPin,(0,12,50,12,75,12,110,12) 'sound end
·[Constants]	END ' of program
SYMBOL BprTone = 75	
SYMBOL BprLen = 16 ' 0.192 secs	Subroutines][Subroutines]
	DlySec: FOR loops = 1 TO secs
' Variables	- PAUSE 1000 ' pause 1 second ' PAUSE 10 ' quick pause for testing
SYMBOL cycle = B2 ' cycles counter	NEXT QUICK pause for testing
SYMBOL stage = B3 ' stage counter SYMBOL secs= B4 ' stage timing (seconds)	RETURN
<pre>' Stamp Applications - May 2000 ' Listing 4 '[Title]</pre>	Init: Pins = \$00000000 'LEDs off to start Dirs = \$10001111 'LEDs and Piezo outs
,	,[Main Code]
 File XTIMER2c.BAS Purpose Exercise Timer - Version 2 - Final Author Jon Williams 	Main: FOR cycle = 1 TO 4 FOR stage = 0 TO 3 LOCKUP stage. (%0001,%0010,%1000),Pins GOSUB Beep
	LOOKUP stage, (120,60,60,60), secs
·[Program Description]	GOSUB DlySec NEXT ' stage
This program serves as a multi-stage exercise timer. The program runs four cycles of four stages, with an LED and audio indication for each	NEXT ' cycle
stage.	Done: Pins = %0000 'LEDs off SOUND BprPin,(0,12,50,12,75,12,110,12) 'sound end
/[I/O Pins]	END ' of program
SYMBOL BprPin = 7	[Subroutines]
'[Constants]	' Beep: BRANCH stage, (Beep1, Beep2, Beep3, Beep4)
	Beep1: SOUND BprPin, (50, 12)
SYMBOL BprTone = 75 SYMBOL BprLen = 16 '0.192 secs	GOTO BeepX Beep2: SOUND BprPin, (50, 12, 0, 8, 50, 12)
	GOTO BeepX
'[Variables]	Beep3: SOUND BprPin, (90,16) GOTO BeepX
	Beep4: SQUND BprPin, (100,16,0,8,100,16)
SYMBOL cycle = B2 ' cycles counter SYMBOL stage = B3 ' stage counter	BeepX: RETURN
SYMBOL secs= B4 ' stage timing (seconds) SYMBOL loops = B5 ' counter for long delay'	DlySec: FOR loops = 1 TO secs PAUSE 1000 ' pause 1 second ' PAUSE 10 ' quick pause for testing
[Initialization]	NEXT RETURN

STAMP APPLICATIONS

Stamping Myself Into Better Shape

way this will work is by incrementing a counter whenever the switch is pressed. If the switch is released, the counter is cleared. When the counter reaches the threshold that indicates a valid switch press, some action will be taken.

<pre>* Stamp Applications - May 2000 * Listing 5</pre>	and a state of the second s
[Title]	
1 pile warman pig	
' File XTIMER3.BAS	Clinews
' Purpose Exercise Timer - Version 3 - "Time ' Author Jon Williams	Slicer
Auchor boli willians	
·[Program Description]	
' This program serves as a multi-stage exercise	
' four cycles of four stages, with an LED and au	dio indication for each
stage.	
. The timer includes a pause switch so that a st	ade can be internucted and
' restarted. The timer begins in "Hold" mode.	
' starts the timer	
[I/O Pins]	
and the second	
SYMBOL BprPin = 7 SYMBOL SWin = Pin6	' beeper pin
SYMBOL SWIN = PIN6	' Hold switch input
'[Constants]	
SYMBOL LOOPTm = 46	' 1/20 second loop (tuned)
SYMBOL TixMax = 20	* 20 x 50 ms = 1 second
SYMBOL SwMax = 5	' switch debounce value
manor II. O	
SYMBOL Up = 0 SYMBOL Down = 1	' Hold switch released ' Hold switch pressed
STEEOLI LOWII = 1	Hold switch pressed
'[Variables]	
SYMBOL cycle = B2	' 4 cycles per workout
SYMBOL stage = B3	' 4 stages per cycle
SYMBOL tix = B4	' timing counter
SYMBOL secs = B5	stage seconds counter
SYMBOL SMax = B6 SYMBOL swtch = B7	' max time for stage ' switch debounce
SINDOL SWOOL = D/	Switch decourse
'[Initialization]	*********************
Init: Pins = %00000001	' light stage one at start
Dirs = %10001111	' LEDs and Piezo outs
	. Start and
cycle = 0	' first cycle
stage = 0 tix = 0	' first stage ' clear tix timer
secs = 0	' clear seconds
Surg a d	Calour Deoverdo

By taking advantage of the Stamp's architecture and the fact that pins can be treated like variables, the switch variable updating or clearing can be done with one line of code. This works because a pin is a bit-sized variable and can have a value of zero

1[Main Code]	
Main:	IF secs > 0 THEN Pad	' beep only when secs and
	IF tix > 0 THEN Pad	' tix are zero
	LOOKUP stage, (%0001,%0010,%0100,%1000), Pins	
	GOSUB Beep	
	LOOKUP stage, (120,60,60,60), sMax	' get stage timing (secs)
Pad:	PAUSE LoopTm	' pad the loop for timing
ChkSw:	swtch = swtch + SWin * SWin	' check pause switch
	IF swtch >= SwMax THEN OnHold	' debounce; call Hold if
		' held down
Test:	tix = tix + 1 // TixMax	' increment with rollover
	IF tix > 0 THEN Main	' still in same second
		' increment seconds
	IF secs > 0 THEN Main	' still in stage
	stage = stage + 1 $//$ 4	' increment stage
	IF stage > 0 THEN Main	' still in cycle
	cycle = cycle + 1 // 4	' increment cycle
	IF cycle > 0 THEN Main	' still running
Done:	Pins = %0000	' LEDs off
	SOUND BprPin, (0, 12, 50, 12, 75, 12, 110, 12)	' sound end
	the second s	
	END ' of program	
a survey	A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL	
	Subroutines]	
-	manual de la companya	
	BRANCH stage, (Beep1, Beep2, Beep3, Beep4)	
Beep1:	SOUND BprPin, (50,16)	
Dec. 2	GOTO BeepX	
Beebz:	SOUND BprPin, (50, 16, 0, 8, 50, 16)	
Deces 2	GOTO BeepX	
Beeba:	SOUND BprPin, (90,16)	
Description	GOTO BeepX	
Reeba:	SOUND BprPin, (90,16,0,8,90,16)	
DeenV	GOTO BeepX	
BeepX:	IVEST OLDA	
OnHold:	IF SWin = Down THEN OnHold	' wait for release
	swtch = 0	' clear switch check
Hold1:	Dirs = %00000000	' turn of LED
a search	PAUSE 65	
	Dirs = %10001111	' back on
	PAUSE 65	
	swtch = swtch + SWin * SWin	' check switch
	IF swtch < 2 THEN Hold1	' debounce
	swtch = 0	' reset timers/counters
	tix = 0	
	secs = 0	
	GOTO Main	



GOTO OnHold

Write in 49 on Reader Service Card.

' start in Hold mode

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or one. Our hardware design supports the code design by pulling the Hold pin low (value of zero) when the switch is released. Pressing the switch brings the pin up to five volts, which is read as one. So, when the switch is pressed, we will add one to our counter and then multiply by one (which has no effect on the counter). When the switch is released, we add zero (no change), but then multiply by zero, which immediately clears the counter. This trick saves a potentially tedious IF-THEN construct in the code.

The next line checks the switch value. If it reaches five (corresponding to 250-millisecond press; the reason our loop time is less than one second), the code will jump to the routine called "OnHold." This routine flashes the current stage LED by setting the Dirs register to inputs then back to outputs. The same switch monitoring and debouncing technique is used to release the timer from hold.

The final part of the loop is testing and updating the various timers and counters. Once again, we save code by taking advantage of Stamp math and by adopting zero-based counters. By using the Modulus (//) operator (remainder of a division) and counting from zero to our max value minus one, we considerably simplify the code. Any number MOD itself is zero. By using this technique, a value of zero indicates a rollover and the need to update our next level counter.

So you see that in the section called "Test," the counters are tested from the inside out. First, we check the tic counter. If it rolls over to zero, a second has elapsed; otherwise we go back to the main loop. The same process works for the seconds counter, the stage counter, and the cycles counter. When the cycle counter rolls over to zero, we've completed all four cycles and are done. I'm sure that you can see how easy it would be to synthesize a realtime clock using this technique to generate seconds, minutes, and hours.

The last step is testing and fine-tuning. We'll find that with a "LoopTm" value of 50, the timer will run long. That shouldn't come as a surprise since we know that the code itself will take some time to run. Here's how to determine the final value for "LoopTm." Start a stopwatch and time the first stage. We get a value of about 129 seconds - nine seconds too long. If we take 120 (the desired time) and divide by 129 (tested time) we get 0.93. Now we multiply 0.93 by 50 (loop pad) and get 46.5. We'll round down to 46 for our "LoopTm" value. We run the stopwatch test again and find that it's dead on. Perfect - time to hit the jogging trail.

Even if this timer project is of no value to you, the technique used in the final program can be when you apply it to your projects. This timing technique, especially when combined with taskswitching techniques, is terrific for Stamp-based robotics. Give it a try, because we will be using it more frequently in future articles. Until then, Happy Stamping. NV







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OSCILLOSCOPES	& ACCESSORIES
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OSCILLOSCOPES HP 54100D Dual Channel 1 GHz / 40 MS/s Digitizing Oscilloscope HP 542010 300 MHz Logic Träggering Digitizing Oscilloscope TEK 2445 150 MHz 4-channel Oscilloscope TEK 2445 150 MHz 4-channel Oscilloscope TEK 7104 1 GHz 2-Channel Oscilloscope wr7x29,7x29-04,7810,7815 \$875.00 \$675.00 \$950.00 \$1,500.00 \$2,000.00 TEK 7844 400 MHz Dual Beam Oscilloscope with 7A24,7A26,7B80,7B85 TEK 7904 500 MHz Oscilloscope, \$750.00 \$750.00 with 7A24, 7A26, 7B80, 7B85 PROBES HP 1122A Probe Power Supply \$150.00 \$175.00 \$150.00 \$500.00 \$400.00 \$50.00 \$400.00

CALIBRATION

TEK 067-0587-02 Signal Standardizer Calibration Fixture WAVEFORM GENERATORS

\$150.00 \$325.00

\$175.00

\$750.00

FUNCTION	
HP 3312A 13 MHz Function Generator	\$500.00
HP 3314A-001 Function Generator,	\$1,200.00
0.001 Hz-19.99 MHz, 30 Vp-p, HPIB	Value and Control
HP 3325A 21 MHz Synthesized Function Generator, HPIB	\$900.00
HP 3325A-002 21 MHz Synthesized Function Generator, HV output option	\$1,200.00
TEK AWG5102 Arb.Waveform Gen.,	\$650.00
20 MS/s.12 bits.50ppm synthesis <1MHz	
TEK AWG5105-opt.02 Arbitrary Waveform Generator, dual channel option	\$800.00
TEK DD501 Digital Delay & Burst Gen.,	\$200.00
for function & pulse gen's	
TEK FG5010 Programmable 20 MHz Function Generator,	\$950.00
TEK FG502 11 MHz Function Generator, TM500 series	\$275.00
TEK FG503 3 MHz Function Generator, TM500 series	\$250.00
TEK RG501 Ramp Generator, TM500 series	
WAVETEK 288 20 MHz Synthesized Function Generator, GPIB	\$650.00
PULSE	
BERKELEY NUCLEONICS 7085B Digital Delay Generator, 0-100 mS, 1 nS res.,5 Hz-5 MHz	
HP 8007B 100 MHz Pulse Generator	
HP 8012B 50 MHz Pulse Generator, variable transition time	\$500.00
HP 8013B Dual Output 50 MHz Pulse Generator, 3.5 nS Tr	\$500.00
HP 8080A/81A/83A/84A 300 MHz Word Generator	\$650.00
HP 8080A/91A/92A/93A	\$800.00
1 GHz Single Channel Pulse Generator	
HP 8082A 250 MHz Pulse Generator	\$1,250.00
HP 8111A 20 MHz Pulse/Function Generator	
TEK PG502 250 MHz Pulse Generator, Tr<1nS, TM500 series	\$600.00
TEK PG508 50 MHz Pulse Generator, TM500 series	
WAVETEK 802 50 MHz Pulse Generator	\$250.00

VOLTAGE & CURRENT

VOLTMETERS	
FLUKE 845AR High Impedance Voltmeter / Null Detector	\$400.00
HP 3456A 6-1/2 Digit Voltmeter, HPIB	
HP 3457A 7-1/2 digit Voltmeter, HPIB	
HP 3478A 5-1/2 digit Multimeter, HPIB	
KEITHLEY 181 6-1/2 digit Nanovoltmeter, 10 nV sensitivity, GPIB	\$800.00
SOLARTRON 7081 8-1/2 digit Voltmeter	\$3,000.00
TEK DM5010 4-1/2 digit Multimeter, TM5000 series plug-in	
TEK DM501A 4-1/2 digit Multimeter, TM500 series plug-in CALIBRATION	
FLUKE 510A AC Reference Standard, 10 VRMS, 0-10 mA	\$450.00
FLUKE 515A Portable Calibrator, DC/AC/Ohms, line & battery power	
FLUKE 5220A Transconductance Amplifier, DC-5 kHz, 0-20 A	\$2,500.00
VOLTAGE SOURCES	
HP 6115A Precision Dual Range Power Supply, 50V 0.8A / 100V 0.4A	\$750.00
KEITHLEY 228 Programmable Voltage/Current Source	\$1,900.00
TEK PS5004 Precision Programmable Power Supply, TM5000 series	
CURRENT METERS & SOURCES	
HP 41408 Picoammeter / DC Voltage Source,	\$1,500.00
HP 6181C DC Current Source, to 100 V, 250 mA	\$500.00
HP 6186C DC Current Source, to 300 V, 100 mA	

KEITHLEY 225 Current Source, 0.1 uA-100 mA,	\$450.00
10-100 V compliance TEK CT-5 High Current Transformer for P6021/A6302, to 1000A	\$375.00
TEK P6022 AC Current Probe w/termination, 935 Hz-120 MHz, 6 A pk	\$275.00
IMPEDANCE & COMPONENT	TEST
L.C.R.	
BOONTON 62AD 1 MHz Inductance Meter, 2-2000 uH	\$550.00
BOONTON 72BD 1 MHz Capacitance Meter, 3-1/2 digit display	\$650.00
BOONTON 72C 1 MHz Capacitance Meter, 1-3000 pF full scale	\$800.00
GR 1658 RLC Digibridge, 120 Hz/ 1 kHz	
GR 1659 RLC Digibridge, 120 Hz/ 1 kHz/ 10 kHz	
HP 4342A Q-Meter, 22 kHz-70 MHz	\$950.00
STANDARDS	
E.S.I. SR-1 Standard Resistor, various values	\$125.00
E.S.I. SR1010 Resistance Transfer Standards, 1 Ohm-100 K/step	\$550.00
E.S.I. SR1050-1M Resistance Transfer Standard, 1 Megohm/step	\$2,000.00
GR 1404-A 1000 pF Reference Standard Capacitor	\$700.00
GR 1406 Standard Air Capacitors, GR900 connector, 0.1% acc.	\$275.00
GR 1432-U 4-Decade Resistor, 0-111.10 Ohms, 0.01 Ohm resolution	
GR 1433-J 4-Decade Resistor, 0-11,110 Ohms, 1 Ohm resolution	
GR 1433-K 4-Decade Resistor, 0-1,110 Ohms, 0.1 Ohm resolution	
GR 1433-L 4-Decade Resistor, 0-111,100 Ohms, 10 Ohms resolution	
GR 1433-X 6-Decade Resistor, to 111,111.0 Ohms, 0.1 Ohm res.	
HP 4440B 4-Decade Capacitor, 40 pF-1.2 uF	\$750.00
T.D.R.	
TEK 1503B-03,04 T.D.R., 0-50,000 ft., chart recorder & battery power	
TEK 1503-opt.04 Time Domain Reflectometer,	\$1,400.00
0-50,000 feet,chart recorder	
POWER SUPPLIES	
SINGLE OUTPUT	

SINGLE OUTPUT	
HP 6110A 0-3000 V 0-6 mA CV/CL Power Supply	\$250.00
HP 6200B Dual Range Supply	\$200.00
0-20 V 0-1.5 A/ 0-40 V 0-750 mA CVCC	
HP 6207B 0-160 V 0-200 mA CV/CC Power Supply	\$200.00
HP 6215A 0-25 V 0-400 mA CV/CL Power Supply	\$100.00
HP 6256B 0-10 V 0-20 A CV/CC Power Supply	\$200.00
HP 6263B 0-20 V 0-10 A CV/CC Power Supply	\$400.00
HP 6266B 0-40 V 0-5 A CV/CC Power Supply	\$400.00
HP 6267B 0-40 V 0-10 A CV/CC Power Supply	
HP 6271B 0-60 V 0-3 A CV/CC Power Supply	
HP 6274B 0-60 V 0-15 A CV/CC Power Supply	\$650.00
HP 6282A 0-10 V 0-10 A CV/CC Power Supply	
HP 6289A 0-40 V 0-1.5 A CV/CC Power Supply	
HP 6299A 0-100 V 0-750 mA CV/CC Power Supply	\$200.00
HP 6384A 4.0-5.5 V at 8 A CV/CL Power Supply	\$125.00
HP 6443B 0-120 V 0-2.5 A CV/CC Power Supply	\$450.00
HP 6632A System DC Power Supply,	\$800.00
0-20 V, 0-5 A, 100 Watts, HPIB	
HP 6652A 0-20 V 0-25 A 500 Watt Programmable	1,875.00
Power Supply, HPIB	
KEPCO ATE 36-30M 0-36 V 0-30 A CV/CC Power Supply	\$900.00
KEPCO ATE 36-8M 0-36 V 0-8 A CV/CC Power Supply	
LAMBDA LK-352-FM 0-60 V 0-15 A CV/CC Power Supply	
SORENSON DCR 150-3B 0-150 V 0-3 A CV/CC Power Supply	\$500.00
SORENSON DCR 600-0.75B 0-600 V 0-750 mA	\$550.00
CV/CC Power Supply	
SORENSON DCS 40-25 0-40 V 0-25 A CV/CC Power Supply	\$650.00
SORENSON SRL 20-12 0-20 V 0-12 A CV/CC Power Supply	
SORENSON SRL 60-8 0-60 V 0-8 A CV/CC Power Supply	
TEK PS501-1 Power Supply, 0-20 V, 2 mV res., 400 mA,	\$175.00
TM500 series	
MULTIPLE OUTPUT	
HP 6205C Dual Power Supply,	\$300.00
0-40 V 300 mA & 0-20 V 600 mA, CV/CL	
HP 6228B Dual 0-50 V 0-1 A CV/CC Power Supply	\$375.00
HP 6236B Triple Output Power Supply, 0-20V 0.5A & 0-6V 2.5A	\$375.00
HP 6253A Dual 0-20 V 0-3 A CV/CC Power Supply	\$375.00
HP 6255A Dual 0-40 V 0-1.5 A CV/CC Power Supply	\$375.00
KEPCO MPS-620M Triple Output Supply,	\$200.00
dual 0-20V 1A tracking & 0-6V 5A	
LAMBDA LPT-7202-FM Triple Output Power Supply	\$450.00
TEK PS5010 Programmable Triple Power Supply,	\$450.00
TM5000 series	
TEK PS503A Dual Power Supply, TM500 series	\$200.00
MISCELLANEOUS	
ACME PS2L-500 Programmable Load,	\$350.00
0-75 V / 0-75 A / 500 Watts max.	
BEHLMAN 25-C-D/OSCD-1 AC Power Source,	\$850.00
250 VA, 0-130 VAC, 45-2000 Hz	
HP 59501B HPIB Isolated DAC/Power Supply Programmer	\$175.00
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HP 6060A 300 Watt Programmable Load, 0-60 A / 3-60 V, HPIB	\$950.00
KEPCO BOP 20-20M Bipolar Op Amp/Power Supply,	\$675.00
to 50 V 20 A KEPCO BOP 50-2M Bipolar Op Amp/Power Supply, to 50 V 2 A	\$400.00
TRANSISTOR DEVICES DAL-50-15-100 Programmable Load, 0-50 V, 0-15 A, 100 Watts max.	\$200.00
TIME & FREQUENCY	415
UNIVERSAL COUNTERS	
HP 5314A-001 100 MHz/100 nS Universal Counter; TCXO reference option	\$250.00
HP 5315A 100 MHz/100 nS Universal Counter	\$350.00
HP 5315A-001 100 MHz / 100 nS Universal Counter, TCXO reference	
HP 5315A-002,003 100 MHz/100 nS Univ. Counter;	\$550.00

HP 5315A-002,003 100 MHz/100 nS Univ. Counter; batt. power & 1 GHz C-ch.	\$550.00
HP 5315A-003 100 MHz/100 nS Univ. Counter,	\$450.00
1 GHz C-channel option	
HP 5315B 100 MHz/ 100 nS Universal Counter	\$375.00
HP 5316A 100 MHz/100 nS Universal Counter, HPIB	
HP 5316A-001,003 100 MHz/ 100 nS Univ. Counter, HPIB, TCXO, 1 GHz C-ch.	
HP 5316B 100 MHz/ 100 nS Universal Counter, HPIB	\$550.00
HP 5335A-10,30,40 200 MHz/2 nS Universal Counter, OCXO ref., 1.3 GHz C-ch	\$950.00
HP 5370B 100 MHz/ 20 pS Universal Counter, 11 digits	
PHILIPS PM6672/411 120 MHz/100 nS Universal Counter, C-channel 70-1000 MHz	
TEK DC5004 Programmable 100 MHz/100nS Counter/Timer, TM5000 series	\$200.00
TEK DC5009 Programmable 135 MHz Univ. Counter/Timer, TM5000 series	\$350.00
TEK DC5010 350 MHz / 3.125 nS Universal Counter, TM5000 series	
TEK DC503A 125 MHz/100 nS Universal Counter, TM500 series	\$275.00
TEK DC509 135 MHz/ 10 nS Universal Counter, TM500 series FREQUENCY COUNTERS	\$275.00
EIP 545A 18 GHz Frequency Counter	\$750.00
FLUKE 7220A-010,131,351 1.3 GHz Counter; battery power, OCXO, and res. mult.	\$500.00
HP 5342A 18 GHz Frequency Counter	\$1,000.00
HP 5343A-001 26.5 GHz Frequency Counter, OCXO reference	\$3,000.00
HP 5343A-001,011 26.5 GHz Frequency Counter, OCXO reference, HPIB	\$3,500.00
HP 5345A/5355A/5356B 26.5 GHz CW/Pulse Frequency Counter	\$3,500.00
HP 5364A Microwave Mixer / Detector, for modulation domain an.	\$2,000.00
MISCELLANEOUS	
HP 105B Quartz Oscillator, 0.1/ 1.0/ 5.0 MHz, battery power	
HP 5087A-opt.032 Distribution Amplifier, 12 outputs at 5 MHz	\$1,750.00

AUDIO & BASEBAND

SPECTRUM ANALYSIS	
HP 3586C Selective Level Meter,	\$1,200.00
50 Hz-32.5 MHz, 50 & 75 ohms	
DISTORTION ANALYZERS	
HP 8903A Audio Analyzer, 20 Hz-100 kHz	\$1,200.00
HP 8903B-001 Audio Analyzer,	\$1,650.00
20 Hz-100 kHz; rear input option	
RMS VOLTMETERS	
FLUKE 8922A True RMS Voltmeter,	\$450.00
180 uV-700 V, 2 Hz-11 MHz	
OSCILLATORS	
HP 3336C-004,005 21 MHz Synthesizer/ Level Gen.,	\$1,400.00
OCXO & hi accuracy att.	
TEK SG502 Sine/Square Osc.,	\$200.00
5 Hz-500 kHz, 70 dB step atten.,TM500	
MISCELLANEOUS	
HP 3575A Phase-Gain Meter, 1 Hz-13 MHz, single display	\$650.00
HP 3575A-001 Phase-Gain Meter, 1 Hz-13 MHz, dual display .	
HP 461A Amplifier, 20 dB or 40 dB gain, 1 kHz-150 MHz	\$125.00
HP 467A Power Amplifier,	\$375.00
X1/X2/X5/X10, DC-1 MHz, 10 W output	(410 TO 10 TO 10
KROHN-HITE 3103 High/Low Pass Filter,	\$350.00
10 Hz-3 MHz, 24 dB/octave	
KROHN-HITE 3200 High Pass / Low Pass Filter,	\$275.00
20 Hz-2 MHz, 24 dB/octave KROHN-HITE 3202 Dual HP/LP/BP/BR Filter,	\$450.00
20 Hz-2 MHz, 24 dB/octave	
KROHN-HITE 3342R Dual HP/LP Filter,	\$900.00
0.001 Hz-99.9 kHz. 48 dB/octave	
ROCKLAND 852 Dual Highpass/Lowpass Filter,	\$650.00
0.1 Hz-111 kHz	
TEK AM502 Differential Amplifier,	\$475.00
0.1 Hz-1 MHz, TM500 series	
WAVETEK 716 Brickwall Filter	\$1,500.00

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AMPLIFIERS, MISCELLANEOUS



RF & MICROWAVE

SPECTRUM ANALYZERS HP 11517A/18A/19A/20A Mixer Set,	\$500.00
12.4-40.0 GHz, for HP 8555A/8569A	
HP 11970A WR28 Harmonic Mixer, 26.5-40 GHz HP 11970K WR42 Harmonic Mixer, 18.0-26.5 GHz	\$1,100.00
HP 119700 WR22 Harmonic Miyer 33-50 GHz	\$1,400.00
HP 11971A WR28 Harmonic Mixer, for HP 85698 HP 11971K WR42 Harmonic Mixer, for HP 85698 HP 70620B Preampilifier, 1.0-26.5 GHz,	\$800.00
HP 11971K WR42 Harmonic Mixer, for HP 8569B	\$800.00
for 70000 series	
HP 8559A/853A-001 Spectrum An.,	\$3,750.00
0.01-21 GHz, 1 kHz res.,w/rackmount frame HP 85640A Tracking Generator,	\$5 000 00
300 kHz-2.9 GHz, for HP 8560 series	
300 kHz-2.9 GHz, for HP 8560 series HP 8568B Spectrum Analyzer,	\$8,500.00
100 Hz-1.5 GHz, 10 Hz min. res.	\$5 500 00
100 Hz-1.5 GHz, 10 Hz min. res. HP 8569B Spectrum Analyzer, 10 MHz-22 GHz, 100 Hz min.res.bw.	
TEK WM782V WH15 Harmonic Mixer, 50-75 GHz	\$1,500.00
NETWORK ANALYZERS	****
HP 11650A Network Analyzer Accessory Kit, APC7 HP 11665B Modulator, 0.15-18 GHz, for HP 8755/6/7	\$250.00
HP 85054A Type N Calibration Kit, for HP 8510 series	\$1,800.00
HP B85026A WB28 Detector	\$1,200.00
26.5-40 GHz, for HP 8757 series	
SIGNAL GENERATORS FLUKE 6060A Synthesized Signal Gen.,	\$1,650.00
0.1-1050 MHz, 10 Hz res., GPIB	
FLUKE 6060A/AN Synthesized Signal Generator,	\$950.00
10 kHz-520 MHz, 10 Hz res FLUKE 6060B/AK Synthesized Signal Gen.,	\$1 000 00
0.1-1050 MHz, 10 Hz res.	
GIGATRONICS 600/6-12 Synthesized Source,	\$2,500.00
6-12 GHz, 1 kHz res., GPIB GIGATRONICS 875/50 Levelled Multiplier,	
x4, 50.0-75.0 GHz output, -3 dBm	\$2,500.00
GIGATRONICS 900/2-8 Synthesized Signal/Sweep Gen.,	\$2,500.00
2-8 GHz, 1 MHz res. GPIB	
GIGATRONICS GT9000-opt.26A Synthesized Signal Gen., 0.01-20 GHz, 1 kHz res.	\$6,000.00
HP 11707A Test Pluo-in for HP 8660 series	\$500.00
HP 11707A Test Plug-in for HP 8660 series HP 11720A Pulse Modulator, 2-18 GHz, 80 dB on/off ratio	\$450.00
HP 3335A Synthesizer/ Level Gen.,	\$3,000.00
200 Hz-81 MHz, -87 to dBm HP 85100V Frequency Mult.,	\$3,750.00
10-15 GHz in / 50-75 GHz out >0 dBm	
HP 8640B Signal Generator, 0.5-512 MHz, AM, FM,	\$950.00
pulse modulation	61 000 00
HP 8656A-001 Signal Generator,	
PP 06004-001 Signal Generator, 0.1-990 MHz, 100 Hz res., HPIB, OCXO HP 8657A-002 Signal Generator, 0.1-1040 MHz, 10 Hz res., HPIB	\$2,750.00
0.1-1040 MHz, 10 Hz res., HPIB	
1,1300 MHz AM / EM	
HP 8660C/86603A/86633B Synthesizer,	\$3,250.00
1-2600 MHz, 1 Hz res., AM / FM HP 8672A Synthesized Signal Generator,	
PP 8672A Synthesized Signal Generator, 2-18 GHz, dBm output	\$5,000.00
HP 8684B Signal Generator,	\$3,000.00
5.4-12.5 GHz, AM/ WBFM/ Pulse	
SWEEP GENERATORS	****
HP 8340B Synthesized Sweep Generator, 10 MHz-26.5 GHz, AM, FM	\$20,000.00
HP 8350A/83540A-002,004 Sweep Oscillator,	\$4,000.00
2.0-8.4 GHz, 70 dB step attenuator	
HP 8350A/83545A-002 Sweep Oscillator,	\$4,000.00
5.9-12.4 GHz, 70 dB step attenuator HP 8350B/83522A Sweep Oscillator,	\$4,000.00
10-2400 MHz, dBm levelled	
HP 8601A Generator/Sweeper, 0.1-110 MHz, dBm levelled	\$400.00
HP 8620C Sweep Oscillator Frame	\$550.00
HP 86222A RF Plug-in, 10-2400 MHz, dBm levelled HP 86222A-E69/8620C Sweep Oscillator w/RF Plug-in,	\$1,500.00
10-4000 MHz, dBm out	
HP 86230B RF Plug-in, 1.8-4.2 GHz, dBm unlevelled	\$375.00
HP 86241A-001 RF Plug-in, 3.2-6.5 GHz, dBm levelled HP 86260A-H04 RF Plug-in, 10.0-15.0 GHz, dBm unlevelled	\$300.00
HP 86290A-004 RF Plug-in, 10.0-15.0 GHz, 0511 Unievelieu	
2.0-18.0 GHz, dBm levelled, rear output	
HP 86290B RF Plug-in, 2.0-18.6 GHz, dBm levelled output	\$1,750.00
WAVETEK 962 Sweep Generator, 1.0-4.0 GHz, markers, dBm univid.	\$1,250.00
POWER METERS	
BOONTON 42B/41-4E Analog Power Meter,	\$450.00
with 1 MHz-18 GHz sensor	
HP 432A/478A Power Meter, -30 to dBm, 10 MHz-10 GHz	
HP 435B/8481A Power Meter, -30 to dBm, 10 MHz-18 GHz HP 435B/8482B Power Meter, 0 to dBm, 100 kHz-4.2 GHz	\$1.500.00
HP 435B/8482H Power Meter, -10 to dBm, 100 kHz-4.2 GHz	\$900.00
HP 436A-022/8481A Power Meter, -30 to dBm,	\$1,200.00
10 MHz-18 GHz, HPIB	
HP 436A-022/8484A Power Meter,	
HP 8477A Power Meter Calibrator, for HP 432 series	\$500.0
HP Q8486A Power Sensor, 33.0-50.0 GHz, WR22,	\$1,500.00
for 435/6/7/8	64 200 01
for 435/6/7/8 HP R8486A WR28 Power Sensor, 26.5-40 GHz,	\$1,500.00
for 435/6/7/8 HP R8486A WR28 Power Sensor, 26.5-40 GHz, for HP 435/6/7/8	\$1,500.00
for 435/6/7/8 HP R8486A WR28 Power Sensor, 26.5-40 GHz,	

AMPLIFIER RESEARCH 4W1000 Amplifier, 40 dB gain,	\$950.00
4 Watts, 1-1000 MHz HP 11729B-003 Carrier Noise Test Set, 5 MHz-3.2 GHz	\$2,250.00
HP 415E SWR Meter HP 8406A Comb Generator,	\$200.00
1/10/100 MHz increments, to 5 GHz	
HP 8447A Amplifier, 20 dB, 0.1-400 MHz, 5 dB NF, dBm output	
HP 8447E Amplifier, 22 dB, 0.1-1300 MHz, dBm output HP 8901A Modulation Analyzer, 150 kHz-1300 MHz	\$1.750.00
HP 8901B-1,2,3 Modulation An,	\$2,250.00
HP 8970A Noise Floure Meter	
HUGHES 1177H10F000 TWT Amplifier, >30 dB gain, 1.4-2.4 GHz, 20 Watts	
HUGHES 8010H13F000 TWT Amplifier, >30 dB gain, 3-8 GHz, 10 Watts	
HUGHES 8020H01F000 TWT Amplifier, >30 dB gain, 2-4 GHz, 20 Watts	\$4,250.00
RF POWER LABS ML50 Amplifier, 2-30 MHz, 47 dB gain, 50 Watts, metered, 28V	\$350.00
ROHDE & SCHWARTZ ESH2 Test Receiver, 9 kHz-30 MH	z \$3,750.00
COAXIAL & WAVEGUI	DE
AEROWAVE 28-3000/10 WR28 Directional Coupler,	\$300.00
10 dB, 26.5-40 GHz AMERICAN NUCLEONICS AM-432 Cavity Backed Spiral Antenna,LHC, 2-18 GHz,TNC(f) *	\$95.00
Cavity Backed Spiral Antenna,LHC, 2-18 GHz,TNC(f) * AVANTEK AMT-400X2 WR28 Active Doubler,	NEW* \$450.00
dBm in/ dBm out 26-40 GHz BIRD 6735-300 1 kW Load, 25-1000 MHz, LC(f),	\$650.00
with wattmeter	
BIRD 8201 500 Watt Oil Dielectric Load, DC-2.5 GHz, N(f) BIRD 8251 1 kW Oil Dielectric Load, DC-2.4 GHz, N(f)	\$500.00
BIRD 8325-30 30 dB Attenuator, 500 Watts, DC-500 MHz FXR/MICROLAB S3-02N Triple Stub Tuner, 200-1000 MHz	\$400.00 \$125.00
100 Watts max., N(m/l) FXR/MICROLAB SL-03N Stub Stretcher,	
0.3-6.0 GHz, 100 Watts max., N(m/f) GR 874-LTL Constant Impedance Trombone Line,	
0-44 cm, DC-2 GHz	
HP 11590A-001 Bias Network, 1.0-18.0 GHz, APC7 HP 11636A 2-Way Power Divider, DC-18 GHz, N(m/l/l)	\$300.00
HP 11692D Dual Directional Coupler, 22 dB, 2-18 GHz HP 33321K Programmable Step Atten.	\$800.00 \$475.00
0-70 dB, DC-26.5 GHz, 3.5mm HP 33327L-006 Programmable Step Attenuator,	
0-70 dB, DC-40 GHz, 2.9mm HP 774D Dual Directional Coupler, 20 dB, 215-450 MHz	
HP 776D Dual Directional Coupler, 20 dB, 940-1900 MHz	\$275.00
HP 777D Dual Directional Coupler, 20 dB, 1.9-4.1 GHz HP 778D-011 Dual Dir. Coupler,	\$275.00
20 dB, 100-2000 MHz, APC7 test port HP 83017A Amplifier, 25 dB gain, 0.5-26.5 GHz, > dBm	
HP 8431A 2-4 GHz Band Pass Filter, N(m/l) HP 8472B Crystal Detector, 10 MHz-18 GHz,	\$150.00
negative polarity, SMA HP 8494G-002 Programmable Step Attenuator,	
0-11 dB, DC-4 GHz, SMA	
HP 8495H-001 Programmable Step Attenuator, 0-70 dB, DC-18 GHz, N	
HP 8496A-002 Step Attenuator, 0-110 dB, DC-4 GHz, SM HP 8497K-004 Programmable Step Attenuator,	
0-90 dB, DC-26.5 GHz HP K382A WR42 Direct Reading Attenuator,	\$2,750.00
0-50 dB, 18.0-26.5 GHz HP K422A WR42 Flat Broadband Detector, 18.0-26.5 GH:	
HP K532A WB42 Frequency Meter, 18.0-26.5 GHz	\$450.00
HP K752C WR42 Directional Coupler, 10 dB, 18.0-26.5 G HP K752D WR42 Directional Coupler, 20 dB, 18.0-26.5 G	Hz \$450.00
HP K870A WR42 Slide Screw Tuner, 18.0-26.5 GHz HP K914B WR42 Moving Load, 18.0-26.5 GHz	\$275.00
HP Q752D WR22 Directional Coupler, 20 dB, 33-50 GHz HP R382A WR28 Direct Reading Attenuator,	\$650.00
0-50 dB, 26.5-40 GHz HP R422A WR28 Crystal Detector, 26.5-40 GHz	
HP R752D WR28 Directional Coupler, 20 dB, 26.5-40 GH	z \$450.00
HP R914B WR28 Moving Load, 26.5-40 GHz HP V365A WR15 Isolator, 25 dB, 50-75 GHz	\$750.00
HP V752D WR15 Directional Coupler, 20 dB, 50-75 GHz HP X870A WR90 Slide Screw Tuner	
HUGHES 45712H-1000 WR22 Frequency Meter, 33-50 G HUGHES 45714H-1000 WR15 Frequency Meter, 50-75 G	Hz \$900.00
HUGHES 45721H-2000 WR28 Direct Reading Attenuator 0-50 dB, 26.5-40 GHz	\$1,000.00
HUGHES 45722H-1000 WR22 Direct Reading Attenuator	\$1,000.00
0-50 dB, 33-50 GHz HUGHES 45724H-1000 WR15 Direct Reading Attenuator	\$1,000.00
0-50 dB, 50-75 GHz HUGHES 45732H-1200 WR22 Level Set Attenuator,	
0-25 dB, 33-50 GHz HUGHES 45772H-1100 WR22 Thermistor Mount,	
-20 to dBm, 33-50 GHz	
HUGHES 45773H-1100 WR19 Thermistor Mount, -20 to dBm, 40-60 GHz	
HUGHES 45774H-1100 WR15 Thermistor Mount, -20 to dBm, 50-75 GHz	
HUGHES 45776H-1100 WR10 Thermistor Mount, -20 to dBm, 89-99 GHz	
HUGHES 47316H-1111 WR10 Tuneable Detector,	
to the one, posing polarity	

HUGHES 47741H-2310 WR28 Phase Locked Gunn Osc.,	\$2,000.00
32.000 GHz, dBm HUGHES 47742H-1210 WR22 Phase Locked Gunn Osc.,	\$2,750.00
42.000 GHz, dBm HUGHES 47974H-1000 WR15 SPST PIN Switch, 250 MHz speed, 60-62 GHz response	\$375.00
KRYTAR 201020010 Directional Detector, 1-20 GHz, SMA(I/I)/SMC	\$200.00
KRYTAR 2616S Directional Detector, 1.7-26.5 GHz, K(I/m)/SMC	\$200.00
M/A-COM 3-19-300/10 WR19 Directional Coupler,	\$450.00
10 dB, 40-60 GHz MICA C-121S06 Circulator, 17.5-24.5 GHz, SMA(I/m/m)	\$75.00
MINI-CIRCUITS ZFDC-20-4 Directional Coupler, 19.5 dB, 1-1000 MHz, SMA(f)	\$20.00
NARDA 3000-SERIES Directional Couplers	\$150.00
NARDA 3020A Bi-Directional Coupler, 50-1000 MHz, N	
NARDA 3024 Bi-Directional Coupler, 20 dB, 4-8 GHz	\$375.00
NARDA 3090-SERIES Precision High Directivity Couplers	\$225.00
NARDA 368BNM Coaxial High Power Load, 500 Watts,	
2.0-18 GHz, N(m)	
NARDA 3752 Coaxial Phase Shifter,	\$1,000,00
0-180 deg./GHz, 1-5 GHz NARDA 3753B Coaxial Phase Shifter,	\$1,000,00
0-55 deg./GHz, 3.5-12.4 GHz	
NARDA 4000-SERIES	\$75.00
SMA Miniature Directional Couplers	
NARDA 4226-10 Directional Coupler,	\$275.00
10 dB, 0.5-18.0 GHz, SMA(I)	
NARDA 4227-16 Directional Coupler,	\$325.00
16 dB 1 7-26 5 GHz 3 5mm(f)	
NARDA 4242-20 Directional Coupler,	\$100.00
20 dB, 0.5-2.0 GHz, SMA(f)	
NARDA 4247-20 Directional Coupler,	\$200.00
NARDA 4247B-10 Directional Coupler,	\$200.00
10 dB, 6.0-26.5 GHz, 3.5mm(f)	
NARDA 5070-SERIES Precision Reflectometer Couplers	\$300.00
NARDA 562 DC Block, 10 MHz-12.4 GHz, 100 V max., N(nvi)	\$65.00
NARDA 765-10 10 dB Attenuator, 50 Watts, DC-5 GHz, N(m/f) .	\$165.00
NARDA 791FM Variable Attenuator, 0-37 dB, 2.0-12.4 GHz	\$600.00
NARDA 792FF Variable Attenuator, 0-20 dB, 2.0-12.4 GHz NARDA 794FM Diract Reading Variable Attenuator,	\$375.00
0-40 dB, 4-8 GHz	
OMNI-SPECTRA 2085-6010-00 Crystal Detector,	\$50.00
1-18 GHz, negative polarity, SMA(m/f)	
PAMTECH KYG1014 WR42 Junction Circulator,	\$250.00
18.0-26.5 GHz	P7E 00
SONOMA SCIENTIFIC 21A3 WR42 Circulator, 20 dB, 20.6-24.8 GHz	
TEKTRONIX 2701 Step Attenuator,	\$175.00
0-79 dB, DC-1 GHz, AC or DC coupled	
TRG B510 WR22 Direct Reading Attenuator,	\$1,000.00
0-50 dB, 33-50 GHz TRG V551 WR15 Frequency Meter, 50-75 GHz	\$600.00
TRG W551 WR10 Frequency Meter, 75-110 GHz	\$750.00
WAVELINE 100080 WR28 Terminated Crossguide Coupler,	\$200.00
30 dB	
WEINSCHEL 150-110 Programmable Step Attenuator,	\$450.00
0-110 dB, DC-18 GHz, SMA	
WEINSCHEL DS109 Double Stub Tuner, 1-13 GHz, N(nvl)	\$150.00
WEINSCHEL DS109LL Double Stub Tuner, 0.2-2.0 GHz, N(m/f)	
	Concession in the
COMMUNICATIONS	2 20. AL
HP 3780A-001 Pattern Generator / Error Detector,	\$1,000.00
1 kb/s - 50 Mb/s HP 4935A Transmission Impairment Measuring Set	\$600.00
HP 59401A HPIB Bus Analyzer	\$375.00
MICRODYNE 1200MR 215-320 MHz Telemetry Receiver,	\$600.00
PSK demodulation	
TEK 1410R NTSC Gen., w/SPG2 sync. generator,	\$800.00
TSG7 color bars	

PSK demodulation	
TEK 1410R NTSC Gen., w/SPG2 sync. generator,	\$800.00
TSG7 color bars	
TEK 1411R PAL Gen.,	\$750.00
w/SPG12 sync;TSG11 color bars;TSG13 linearity	
TEK 1411R PAL Test Gen.,	.\$1,000.00
w/SPG12,TSG11,TSG13,TSG15,TSG16	
TEK 1411R PAL Test Gen.,	.\$1,100.00
w/SPG12,TSG11,TSG12,TSG13,TSG15,TSG16	
TEK 1411R-opt.04 PAL Test Gen.,	\$1,400.00
w/SPG12,TSG11,TSP11,TSG13,TSG15,TSG16	****
TEK 147A NTSC Test Signal Generator, with noise test signal	\$800.00
TEK 148 PAL Insertion Test Signal Generator	\$700.00
TEK 520A NTSC Vectorscope	\$750.00
TEK 521A PAL Vectorscope	
MISCELLANEOUS	
FLUKE 2180A RTD Digital Thermometer	\$500.00
HP 7090A Measurement Plotting System	.\$1,200.00
P.A.R. 5206-95,98 Two-Phase Lock-In Amp.,	\$1,500.00
TEK TM5003 5000-series 3-slot Programmable Power Module .	\$450.00
TEK TM5006 5000-series 6-slot Programmable Power Module .	
TEK TM504 500-series 4-slot Power Module	
TEK TM506 500-series 6-slot Power Module	\$250.00
TEK TM515 500-series 5-slot Traveller Power Module	\$250.00

MAY 2000

MAY 5-6

LA - BATON ROUGE - State Convention, Baker Civic Auditorium, 3325 Groom Rd. VE Testing. Baton Rouge ARC, Herb Ramey W5LSU, 225-654-6087. E-Mail: W5GIX@AOL.COM Web: http://www.brarc.org

MAY 6

AR - SILOAM SPRINGS - Hamfest. St. Mary's Catholic Church, 1996 Hwy. 412 E. 8am-3pm. Talk-in: 146.7. Siloam Springs ARC, Matt Hyde N5UYK, 501-524-4797. E-Mail: kengelke@cox-

AZ - SIERRA VISTA - Hamfest. Cochise ARA, Raymond Berger W1LYT, 520-378-4214 CANADA - ONTARIO - OTTAWA - Hamfest. Ottawa Valley Mobile Radio Club, John J. Barnhardt VE3ZOV, 613-521-8910. E-Mail: ve3zov@rac.ca Web: http://www.ovmrc.on.ca CO - MONUMENT - Hamfest. Lewis-Palmer High School, 1300 Higby Rd. 8am-2pm. Talk-in: 146.970 (100Hz) or 146.520 simplex. Pikes Peak RAA, Robert Ryals KI0GF, 719-265-9950. E-Mail: rryals@pcisys.net

Web: http://www.qsl.net/ppraa/swapfest.htm KY - LOUISA - Hamfest. Louisa Middle School. Talk-in: 147.390+ repeater. Big Sandy ARC, Fred Jones WA4SWF, 606-638-9049. E-Mail: wa4swf@arrl.net Web: http://qsl.net/wa4swf/ MD - GRASONVILLE - Hamfest. Kent Island δ Anne Arundel ARCs, Ray Allen W2KBR, 410-969-8042. E-Mail: w2kbr@arrl.net

MI - CADILLAC - Hamfest. Wexaukee ARC, Alton McConnell NU8L, 231-862-3774.

McConnell (1001, 271-02-714, E-Mail: amcconnell3@hotmail.com NY - OWEGO - Hamfest, Tioga County's Marvin Park Fairgrounds, Talk-in: 146.76. BARA, Bill Coleman N2BC, 607-748-5232.

E-Mail: rmess@binghamton.edu Web: http://www.wtsn.binghamton.edu/bara OR - EUGENE - Hamfest. Up The Crick Radio Club, Karl Fuller K7ARL, 541-942-1624 VIII - CEDARBURG - Hamfest. Ozaukee RC, Joe Holly AA9HR, 262-377-2137; E-Mail: aa9hr@execpc.com. Skip Douglas, 262-284-3271 WI - SUPERIOR - Hamfest. Arrowhead RAC, Jim

Nielson KB9RQD, 715-392-3697. E-Mail: jnielson@bresnanlink.net

MAY 6-7

AL - BIRMINGHAM - Hamfest. Glenn Glass KE4YZK, 205-681-5019.

E-Mail: ke4yzk@bellsouth.net Web: http://www.bro.net/barc/fest.html

NJ - EDISON - Trenton Computer Festival. NJ Convention & Exposition Center, Raritan Center.

KGP Productions, Inc., 1-800-631-0062. E-Mail: kgp@mail.com Web: http://pcshow.com Evhalt, aggregation, web, http://pesidow.com TX - ABLENE - Hamfest, Abilene Civic Center, Sat: Bam-5pm, Sun: 9am-2pm, VE Tesing, Talk-in: 146.160/760. The Key City ARC, Peg Richard KA4UPA, 915-672-8889. E-Mail: ka4upa@arI.net

MAY 7

FL - ST. PETERSBURG - Hamfest. St. Petersburg ARC, Gerald Dee Turner N2MNC, 727-548-7474. E-Mail: n2mnc@netzero.net IL - SANDWICH - Hamfest. Sandwich

Fairgrounds. 8am-2pm. Talk-in: 146.730- or 146.52 simplex. Kishwaukee ARC, Bob Yurs W9IC(I. 815-895-3219.

E-Mail: w9icu@tbcnet.com Web: http://www.tbc net.com/~jleonard/hamfest.htm MD - HAGERSTOWN - Hamfest. Hagerstown

Community College Recreation Center, VE Testing, Talk-in: 146.94 & 147.09. Antietam RA, Inc., Tina Jones KB8ZQM, 304-728-7769. E-Mail: kb8zqm@intrepid.net

Web: http://www.qsl.net/w3cwc NY - YONKERS - Flea Market. Lincoln High School, Kneeland Ave. Jam-Spin. VE Exams. Talkin: 440.425 PL 156.7, 223.760 PL 67.0, 146.910, 443.350 PL 156.7, Metro 70cm Network, Otto Supliski WB2SLQ, 914.969-1053. E-Mail: wb2slq@juno.com Web: http://www.metro70cmnetwork.com

PA - WRIGHTSTOWN - Hamfest. Middletown Grange Fairgrounds. Talk-in: 147.09 and 443.950. Warminster ARC, Roy Conners K3TEN, 215-974-9373, E-Mail: k3ten@arrl.net Web: http://www.voicenet.com/~k3dn

MAY 12-13

NH - ROCHESTER - Hamfest. Fairgrounds. Hoss Traders, Joe, 207-469-3492

MAY 13

CA - FONTANA - Inland Empire ARC Amateur Radio & Electronics Swapmeet. A B Miller High School. Bill 909-822-4138 eves WI - MANITOWOC - Hamfest. Mancorad RC,

30 May 2000/Nuts & Volts Magazine



he Events Calendar is a free service for publicizing electronic events such as amateur radio hamfests, flea markets, etc. If your organization is sponsoring an event and would like a free listing, contact us at least 60 days in advance. Include your flyer, estimated attendance, name of the person to contact, and phone number.

vents

Complimentary issues are available upon request for distribution to your attendees. A street address for UPS is required.

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Dick Swanson N9QFY, 920-682-9264. E-Mail: rswanson@lakefield.net

MAY 13-14

CA - FERNDALE - Hamfest, Humboldt ARC, Marcy Campbell KE6IAU, 707-442-3866. E-Mail: marcidon@quik.com Web: http://www.humboldt.com WA - YAKIMA - State Convention. Masonic Center, 510 N. Naches Ave. Sat: 9am-4pm, Sun: 9am-1pm. VE Testing. Yakima ARC, Jack Wrenn N7KNO, 509-249-0897. E-Mail: n7kno@arrl.net

Web: http://eagle.ykm.com/-w7aq/hamfest.html MAY 19-20-21 OH - DAYTON - ARRL National Convention.

Dayton ARA, Dave Coons WT8W, 937-849-0604. E-Mail: wt8w@arrl.org Web: http://www.hamvention.org

MAY 20 ID - CALDWELL - Hamfest. Snake River ARC, Don Ingram KK7VM, 208-459-2459. E-Mail: ingramde@cyberhighway.net

RI - FORESTDALE - Hamfest. RI Amateur FM Repeater Service, Rick Fairweather K1KYI, 401-725-7507. E-Mail: k1kyi@arrl.net MAY 20-21

IL - ELGIN - CoCoFEST. Elgin Plaza Hotel, 345 W. River Rd. Tony Podraza 847-428-3576. E-Mail: tonypodraza@juno.com MAY 21

CA - FAIR OAKS - Hamfest. Bella Vista High School, 8301 Madison Ave. 6am-12pm. North School, 6501 Mattison Ave. Sami-Lphin. Horidi Hills RC, Earl Mead KGESM, 916-331-1115. E-Mail: nhrc@k6is.org Web: http://www.K6IS.org MA - CAMBRIDGE - Flea at MIT. Albany and Main Sts. Spm-Zpm. Talki-hr: 146.52 6 449.725/444.725 W1XM/R PL 114.8 (2A). Nick Altenbernd KA1MQX, 617-253-3776 (9-5). Web: http://web.mit.edu/w1mx/www/swapfest.html NY - FARMINGVILLE - Hamfest. Radio Central ARC, Neil Heft KC2KY, 516-737-0019. E-Mail: nheft@ibm.net

MAY 26-27 MS · PASCAGOULA · Hamfest. Civic Center, Jackson County Fairgrounds. Fri: 5-9pm, Sat: 8am-2pm, VE testing, Talk-in: W5WA 145.110-. Jackson County ARC, Charles F. Kimmerly N5XGI, 228-826-5811. E-Mail: montehat@datasync.com

MAY 27

CT - VERNON - Hamfest, Natchaug ARC, Wayne Rychling N1GUS, 860-487-1921. E-Mail: warych@neca.com Web: http://users.neca.com/warych/narcfest.htm KY - DAWSON SPRINGS - Pennytile Area Tailgatefest 2000. Dawson Springs ARC, Princeton ARS, Hopkins County ARA, & Pennyroyal ARS, Curt Beshear KE4UZE, 270-797-9117. E-Mail: ke4uze@spis.net NC - DURHAM - Hamfest, South Square Mall. 8am-3pm. FCC Exams. Talk-in: 147.225+.

Durham FM Assn., Joseph Fields KF4QYY, 919-596-3738. Web: http://www.vramp.net/~dfma/ PA - WINFIELD - Hamfest. Milton ARC, Ray Grant K3COD, 570-568-1727. E-Mail: rgrant@csrlink.net MAY 27-28

WY - CASPER - State Convention. Radisson Inn. Casper ARC, Warren (Rev) Morton WS7W, 307-235-2799 or 307-237-9301. E-Mail: mortonwg@aol.com

Web: http://w3.trib.com/~carc/hamfest.html MAY 28

IL - CHICAGO - Hamfest. DeVry Institute of

COMPUTER SHOWS

AGI Shows, 317-299-8827. E-Mail: info@agishows.com http://www.agishows.com

Blue Star Productions 612-788-1901. http://www.supercomputersale.com

Computers And You, 734-283-1754. www.al-supercomputersales.com

Computer Central Shows 847-412-1900 & 1-888-296-6066. E-Mail: compcent@megsinet.net www.computercentralshows.com

Computer Country Expo 847-662-0811 Web: www.ccxpo.com

Five Star Productions 810-379-3333. E-Mail: jeff@fivestar www.fivestarshows.com

Georgia Mountain Productions 706-838-4827. E-Mail: gamtnpro@blrg.tds.net georgiamountain.com

Gibraltar Trade Center, Inc. 734-287-2000. Taylor, Ml. E-Mail: taylor@gibraltartrade.com w.gibraltartrade.com

Technology, 3300 N. Campbell. 8am-2pm. Chicago ARC, George 773-545-3622 or Dean 708-331-7764

MD - WEST FRIENDSHIP - Hamfest, Howard County Fairgrounds. 8am-2:30pm. Talk-in: 146.76, 224.76, 444.00. Maryland FM Assn., Mike WA3TID, 410-923-3829

JUNE 2000

JUNE 2-3

GA - MARIETTA - Convention. Jim Miller Park. Fri: 3pm-6:30pm, Sat: 8:30am-3pm. VEC testing. Talk-in: 148.82-. Atlanta RC, Ben Dasher KE4YZX, 404-869-6959

E-Mail: bendasher@mindspring.com Web: http://www.saf.com/arc.

NE - SOUTH SIOUX CITY - Midwest/Dakota Convention. 3900 Club & Sooland ARA, Leroy Baldwin WOOFY, 319-395-7183. E-Mail: lgbw0ofy@aol.com

JUNE 2-3-4 NY - ROCHESTER - Convention. Monroe County Fairgrounds, Rt. 15A. Fri: 12pm-5:30pm, Sat: 8:30am-5:30pm, Sun: 8:30am-1:30pm. Harold Smith K2HC, 716424-7184. E-Mail: rochfst@frontiernet.net Web: http://www.rochesterhamfest.org

JUNE 3

IL - SPRINGFIELD - Hamfest. State Fairgrounds, Gate 11. VE Testing, Talk-in: 146.685-. Sangamon Valley RC, Edmund Gaffney KA9ETP, 217-628-3697. E.-Mail: egaffney@family-net.net Web: http://www.w9dua.net ME - HERMON - Hamfest. Pine State ARC,

Edward Richardson K1DTW, 207-825-4417 E-Mail: edandolo@earthlink.net MI - GRAND RAPIDS - Hamfest. Hudsonville All listing information should be sent to: Nuts & Volts Magazine **Events Calendar** 430 Princeland Court Corona, CA 92879 Phone 909-371-8497 Fax 909-371-3052 E-mail events@nutsvolts.com

Gibraltar Trade Center, Inc. 810-465-6440. Mt. Clemens, Ml. E-Mail: mtclemens@gibraltartrade.com www.gibraltartrade.com

KGP Productions 1-800-631-0062, 732-297-2526. E-Mail: kgp@mail.com

MarketPro, Inc., 201-825-2229. http://www.marketpro.com

MarketPro, Inc., 301-984-0880. E-Mail: md@marketpro.com http://marketpro.com

Narisaam Computer Show 770-663-0983.

E-Mail: narisaam@aol.com Web: http://www.shownsale.com

Northern Computer Shows 978-744-8440. E-Mail: inquiries@ncshows.com Web: ncshows.com

Peter Trapp Computer Shows 603-272-5008 Web: www.petertrapp.com

Fairgrounds. VE Testing. Talk-in: 147.16. Independent Repeater Assn., Kathy KB8KZH, 616-698-6627 between 4-7pm Eastern. Web: http://www.iserv.net/-w8hvg NJ - TEANECK - Hamfest. Fairleigh Dickinson University. 8am-2pm. Talk-in: 146.19/79. Bergen ARA, James Joyce K2ZO, 201-664-6725. E-Mail: hamfest@bara.org Web: http://www/bara.org JUNE 3-4

NE - CHADRON - Hamfest. Pine Ridge ARC, Phil Cary WA0PZA, 308-432-3956. E-Mail: philcary@bbc.net

OR - SEASIDE - Northwestern Division ARRL Convention. Convention Center, VE testing. Talkin: 146.660 (-600). SEAPAC, Randy Stimson KZ.7T, 503-297-1175. Web: www.seapac.org JUNE 4

CT - NEWINGTON - Hamfest, Newington High School, Willard Ave. (Rt. 173). 9am-1pm, FCC exams. Talk-in: 145.45, 146.52 simplex, 224.84, 443.05. Newington Amateur Radio League, Inc., Thomas Ponte WB1CZX, 860-666-4539. E-Mail: wb1czx@arrl.net

IL - PRINCETON - Hamfest, Bureau County Fairgrounds. Talk-in: 146.955 -600 PL 103.5. Starved Rock Radio Club, Alan Erbrederis N9PIB, 815-498-9675. E-Mail: erb.n9pib@junol.com Web: http://www.gsl.net/w9mks/hamfest/htm NY - QUEENS - Hamfest, NY Hall of Science

parking lot, Flushing Meadow Corona Park, 47-01 111th St. VE exams. Talk-in: 444.200 repeat, PL 136.5, 146.52 simplex. The Hall of Science ARC, Stephen Greenbaum WB2KDG, 718-898-5599, eves only. E-Mail: WB2KDG@Bigfoot.com or Andy Borrok N2TZX, 718-291-2561. E-Mail: N2TZX@webspan.net

PA - BUTLER - Hamfest. Butler Farm Show Grounds. 8am-4pm. Talk-in: 147.96/36. Breezeshooters ARC, H. Rey Whanger W3BIS,

Mentes CALENDAR

412-826-8006 E-Mail: w3bis@breezeshooters.net Web: http://www.breezeshooters.net VA - MANASSAS - Hamfest, Prince William County Fairgrounds. Talk-in: 146.97-, 224.660-, 442.200+. Ole Virginia Hams ARC, Jack McDermott N4YIC, 703-335-9139. E-Mail: N4YIC@arrl.net or patnjack@erols.com Web: http://www.qsl.net/olevaharns/

JUNE 9-10

TX - ARLINGTON - State Convention, HAM-COM, Maury Guzick W5BGP, 214-804-0680. E-Mail: chairman@hamcom.org Web: http://www.hamcom.org

JUNE 9-10-11

WA - DRYDEN - Hamfest, Apple City ARC, Roger Eckhardt WB7SHL, 509-782-4977. E-Mail: dmeck hardt@juno.com Web: http://www.qsl.net/w7td JUNE 10

CA - FONTANA - Inland Empire ARC Amateur Radio & Electronics Swapmeet. A B Miller High School. Bill 909-822-4138 eves

MA - EAST FALMOUTH - Hamfest, Barnstable County Fairgrounds, Rt. 151. 9am-2pm. VE ses-sions. Falmouth ARA, Ralph K. Swenson 508-548-6405. E-Mail: DEPSHER911@AOL.COM MO - MACON - Hamfest, Macon Vo-Tech School 8am-12pm. FCC Exams. Talk-in: 146.805(-). Macon County ARC, Dale Bagley K0KY, 660-385-3629. E-Mail: n0pr@arrl.net Web http://www.cyberusa.com/~kfoster/hamfest.htm

NC - WINSTON-SALEM - Hamfest. Forsyth ARC, John Kippe N0KTY, 336-723-7388. Web: http://members.xoom.com/w4nc/hamfest.htm NY - CORTLAND - Hamfest. Skyline ARC,

Andrew Slaugh KB2LUV, 607-753-0597. E-Mail: kb2luv@clarityconnect.com

PA - BLOOMSBURG - Eastern PA Section Convention, Bloomsburg Fairgrounds, 8am-3pm VEC Testing. Talk-in: 147.225 (+600) and 146.52 simplex. Columbia-Montour ARC, George Law N3KYZ, 570-784-2299. E-Mail: n3kyz@epix.net Web: http://www.bafn.org/~cmarc

JUNE 11 IL - WHEATON - Hamfest, DuPage County Fairgrounds, 2015 Manchester Rd. VE testing. Six

Meter Club of Chicago, Joseph Gutwein WA9RIJ, 630-963-4922 or 708-442-4961. E-Mail: wa9rij@mc.net

Web: http://cyberconnect.com/orion/smcc.html KY - INDEPENDENCE - Hamfest. Northern KY ARC, Robert Blocher N8JMV, 513-797-7252. E-Mail: nkarc@iuno.com

NY - BETHPAGE - Hamfest. Briarcliffe College, 1055 Stewart Ave. 8:30am-1pm. VE testing. Talk-in: W2VL 146.85 repeater (136.5 PL). Long Island Mobile ARC, Ed Muro KC2AYC, 516-520-9311. E-Mail: hamfest@limarc.org

Web: http://www.limarc.org OH - CANFIELD - Hamfest. Twenty Over Nine ARC, Don Stoddard N8LNE.

E-Mail: n8lne@juno.com OH - SUFFIELD - Hamfest, Goodyear ARC, Fred Mealy KC8BQX, 330-665-4563.

E-Mail: fmealy@earthlink.net

TN - KNOXVILLE - Convention. National Guard Armory, 3330 Sutherland Ave. 9am-4pm. VE Exams. Talk-in: 147.30+, 224.50-, 444.575-. RAC of Knoxville, David Bower K4PZT, 423-670-1503. E-Mail: rack@korrnet.org

Web: http://www.kormet.org/rack

JUNE 17 CT - GOSHEN - Hamfest. Southern Berkshire ARC, Lee Collins K1LEE, 860-435-0051. E-Mail ecollins.com

MI - MIDLAND - Hamfest, Midland County Fairgrounds, Gerstacker Fair Center. 8am-1pm. Talk-in: 147.000+. Midland ARC, Del Lafevor WB8FYR, 517-689-3477.

E-Mail: lafevordel@aol.com

Web: http://www.qsl.net/w8kea/MARCSWAP.htm MO - HOUSTON - Hamfest, Ozark Mountain Repeater Group, Blanche White NOFLR, 417-967-3000

NJ - DUNELLEN - Hamfest, Columbia Park, 7am-2pm. Talk-in: 146.025/625, 447.250/442.250, PL 141.3, 146.520 simplex. Raritan Valley Radio Association, Fred Werner KB2HZO, 732-968-7789 before 8pm. E-Mail: wb2njh@aol.com or Doug Benner W2NJH, 732-469-9009. Web: http://www.w2qw.org

OH - MILFORD - Hamfest, Milford ARC, Chris Reinfelder KB8SNH, 513-753-5066 TN - NASHVILLE - Hamfest, Nashville ARC, Bob Malone WB5ZDS, 615-865-6225. E-Mail: bmalone5@iuno.com

JUNE 18

IN - CROWN POINT - Hamfest. Lake County Fairgrounds. VE testing. Talk-in: 147.00 repeater, 146.520 simplex. Lake County ARC, Jim Harney KF9EX, E-Mail: kf9ex@arrl.net MA - CAMBRIDGE - Flea at MIT. Albany and

Main Sts. 9am-2pm. Talk-in: 146.52 & 449.725/444.725 W1XM/R PL 114.8 (2A). Nick Altenbernd KA1MQX, 617-253-3776 (9-5). Web: http://web.mit.edu/w1mx/www/swapfest.html MI - MONROE - Hamfest, Monroe County Radio Communications Assn., Fred VanDaele KA8EBI, 734-587-2250 or 734-242-9487. E-Mail: ka8ebi@arrl.net Web: http://www.mcrca.org OH - MACEDONIA - Hamfest, Nordonia High School, 8am-1pm, Talk-in: 146,82(-) repeater. Cuyahoga ARS, Rich James N8FIL, 1-800-404-2282, E-Mail: n8fil@aol.com Web: http://www.cars.org

JUNE 24-25

Marcy Campbell KE6IAU, 707-442-3866. E-Mail: marcidon@quik.com Web: http://www.humboldt.com

JULY 2000

JULY 2

PA - WILKES-BARRE - Hamfest. Murgas ARC, Bob Michael N3FA, 570-288-3532. E-Mail: wb3faa@aol.com

JULY 7-8-9 UT - BRYCE CANYON - State Convention. UT Hamfest Committee, Kathy Rudnicki N7JSH, 801-

JULY 8 CA - FONTANA - Inland Empire ARC Amateur Radio & Electronics Swapmeet. A B Miller High School, Bill 909-822-4138 eves

GA - GAINESVILLE - State Convention. Georgia Mountains Center. 8:30am-3pm. VE Testing. Talk-in: 146.67(-). Lanierland ARC, Ken Johnson NZ4Q, 706-335-9658. E-Mail: nz4q@aol.com Web: http://www.mindspring.com/~w4tl/hamfest.htm IN - INDIANAPOLIS - Central Division

Convention. Indianapolis Hamfest Assn., Rick Ogan N9LRR, 317-257-4050. E-Mail: oganr@in.net Web: http://www.indyhamfest.com

MI - PETOSKEY - Hamfest. 4-H Bldg. Emmet County Fairgrounds. 8am-12pm. VE testing. Talk-

12.4



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in: 146.68-, Straits Area ARC, Tom W8IZS, 231-539-8459 or Dirk KG8JK, 231-348-5043, E-Mail: kg8jk@qsl.net

MO - KANSAS CITY - Hamfest. PHD ARA, Bob Roske WA0CLR, 816-436-0069.

E-Mail: wa0clr@worldnet.att.net Web: http://members.tripod.com/-PHDARA/ NC - SALISBURY - Hamfest. Salisbury Civic Center. VE Testing. Talk-in: 146.73 tone 94.8 and 146.52 simplex. Rowan ARS, Jim Morris KA4MPP, 704-278-4960 or Carol Maher W4CLM, 704-633-6603. E-Mail: rbrown@salisbury.net WI - OAK CREEK - Hamfest. The American

Legion Post 434, 9327 S. Shepard Ave. 6:30am-4pm. Talk-in: 146.52 simplex. South Milwaukee ARC, Bob Kastelic WB9TIK, 414-762-3235 days & early eves

JULY 9

CALENDAR

IL - PEOTONE - Hamfest. Will County Fairgrounds. Talk-in: 146.94 (-600). Kankakee Area Radio Society, Don Kerouac K9NR, 815-939-7548. E-Mail: k9nr@juno.com Web: http://www.w9az.com

PA - PITTSBURGH - Hamfest. North Hills ARC, Keith Ostrom KB3ANK, 412-821-4135. Web: http://www.nharc.pgh.pa.us

JULY 14-15-16 MT - EAST GLACIER - State Convention. Glacier/Waterton Int'l Hamfest Committee, Frank Phillips AC7AY, 406-273-2894. E-Mail: ac7ay@bigsky.net Web: http://www.tlatech.com/hamfest/

JULY 15 CO - LOVELAND - Hamfest. Larimer County Fairgrounds, 700 Railroad Ave. 9am-4pm. VE exams. Talk-in: 145.115 (- offset) or 146.52 sim-plex. NCARC, 970-352-5304 MD - BRUNSWICK - Hamfest. Mid-Atlantic DX & Repeater Assn., Roy Bates N2CSQ, 301-834-9351. E-Mail: 74163.200@compuserve.com OH - WELLINGTON - Hamfest, Lorain County Fairgrounds, 8am-2pm, VE Exams, Talk-in: 146.10/70, Northern Ohio ARS, John Shaaf KC8AOX, 216-696-5709, E-Mali kc8aox@q.l.net TX - SHERMAN/DENISON - Hamfest, Wilmer O. Kinsey WB5DCU, 903-893-5872.

E-Mail: wb5dcu@gte.net TX - TEXAS CITY - Hamfest. Tidelands ARS, Joe

Wileman AA5OP, 409-945-6794 E-Mail: aa5op@aol.com

JULY 16 MA - CAMBRIDGE - Flea at MIT. Albany and Main Sts. 9am-2pm. Talk-in: 146.52 & 449.725/444.725 W1XM/R PL 114.8 (2A). Nick Altenbernd KA1MQX, 617-253-3776 (9-5). Web: http://web.mit.edu/w1mx/www/swapfest.html MO - WASHINGTON - Hamfest. Zero Beaters ARC, Keith Wilson K0ZH, 636-629-2264. E-Mail: jwpubl@fidnet.com Web: http://zbarc.usmo.com/ NJ - AUGUSTA - Hamfest, Sussex County Fairgrounds, Plains Rd. Talk-in: 147.90/30. Sussex County ARC, Dan Carter N2ERH, 973-948-6999. E-Mail: n2erh@email.com Web: http://www.scarcnj.org

PA - KIMBERTON - Hamfest. Mid-Atlantic ARC, Bill Owen W3KRB, 610-325-3995. E-Mail: gem@op.net Web: http://www.marc.org/hamfest.html

JULY 21-22 FL - MILTON - Hamfest. Santa Rosa County Auditorium. Fri: 5pm-9pm, Sat: 8am-2pm. FCC

Exams. Talk-in: 146.70. Milton ARC, Bill Couch

NH - NASHUA - Hamfest. Res Ctr Church. NE

NY - FRANKFORT - Hamfest, Utica ARC, Bob

OH - CINCINNATI - Hamfest. Diamond Oaks Development Campus, 6375 Harrison Ave. 7am-2pm. VE Exams. Talk-in: 146.67 and 146.925. OH-KY-IN ARS, Gene McCoy N8KOJ, 513-541-

JULY 23

Exams. Talk-in: 147.210 (+600) PL 103.5/107.2.

Fox River Radio League, Maurice Schietecatte

Web: http://www.frrl.org/hamfest.html JULY 28-29

W9CEO, 815-786-2860. E-Mail: w9ceo@arrl.net

OK - OKLAHOMA CITY - State Convention. OK State Fair Park (Hobbies, Arts & Craft Bldg.). Fri:

5-8pm, Sat: 8am-5pm, Talk-in: 146.82. Central OK Radio Amateurs, Harold Miller KB1ZQ, 405-672-

7735 or 405-650-9963. E-Mail: n1lpn@swbell.net

Web: http://www.geocities.com/heartland/7332 TX - AUSTIN - Convention. Austin ARC, Austin Repeater Group, Texas VHF-FM Society, Joe Makeever W5HS, 512-345-0800

JULY 28-29-30

AZ - FLAGSTAFF - State Convention. Ft. Tuthill.

Fri: 12pm-5pm, Sat: 9am-5pm, Sun: 9am-2pm. VE Testing. Talk-in: 146.980 MHz with 100.0 Hz

PL Tone. ARCA, Norm Martin K7OLD, 520-297-9562. E-Mail: norm@hamsrus.com Web: http://www.hamsrus.com/tuthill.html CANADA - BC - VANCOUVER - Pacific Northwest DX Convention. BC DX Club & Fraser DX Club, Dave Johnson VE7VR, 604-438-8715. E-Mail: ve7vr@rac.ca Web: http://www.bcdxc.org JULY 29 OR - BANDON - Hamfest. Coos County RC, Brian Howard W7MLT, 541-572-5623.

JULY 30

MD - TIMONIUM - Hamfest. Timonium

Fairgrounds. Talk-in: 147.03+ and 224.96-. BRATS, Mayer Zimmerman W3GXK, 410-461-

ljsolak@apk.net Web: http://parc.portage.oh.us

AUGUST 2000

AUGUST 5

IL - SUGAR GROVE - Hamfest. Waubonsee Community College, Rt. 47 Harter Rd. VEC

W4VY, 850-623-0592. E-Mail: billcouch@sprintmail.com Web: http://home.att.net/~k4ozl/marc.htm JULY 22

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Web: http://www.smart.net/~brats OH - RANDOLPH - Hamfest. Portage ARC, Joanne Solak KJ3O, 330-274-8240. E-Mail:

Richard Spingarn AA2UP, 607-387-5251. E-Mail: richard@eagleprint.com Web: http://www.compcenter.com/~tcarc OH - COLUMBUS - Hamfest. Voice of Aladdin

ARC, James Morton KB8KPJ, 614-846-7790. E-Mail: kb8kpj@cs.com AUQUST 6

IN - ANGOLA - Hamfest. Land of Lakes, Bill

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MI - TAWAS - Hamfest. losco County AR Enthusiasts, John Hanley KA8AIP, 517-756-2845.

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VA - BERRYVILLE - Hamfest. Clarke County Ruritan Fairgrounds. VE Exams. Talk-in: 146.82-. Shenandoah Valley ARC, Irvin Barb W4DHU, 540-955-1745. E-Mail: ibarb@visuallink.com Web: http://www.vvalley.com/svarc/hamfest AUGUST 12

CA - FONTANA - Inland Empire ARC Amateur Radio & Electronics Swapmeet. A B Miller High School. Bill 909-822-4138 eves IL - QUINCY - Hamfest, Eagles Alps Grounds,

3737 N. 5th St. 8am-2pm. VEC Testing. Talk-in: 147.63/147.03. Western IL ARC, Jim Funk N9JF, 217-336-4191. E-Mail: jfunk@adams.net Web: http://www.gsl.net/w9awe NY - ROME - Hamfest. Rome RC, Russell Schorer

KB2MAS, 315-853-8739. E-Mail: w4bny@juno.com

WV - HUNTINGTON - Hamfest, Tri-State ARA, Dwight D. Smith, Sr. WB8JPJ, 304-522-7865 E-Mail: wb8ipi@home.com

AUGUST 13

IA - AMANA - Hamfest, Amana Outdoor Convention Center, VE Exams, Talk-in: 146.745/.145 and 146.520. Cedar Valley ARC, Chuck Bassett NOUTS, 319-378-0448. E-Mail: n0uts@rf.org Web: http://cvarc.rf.org IN - GREENTOWN - Hamfest. Greentown Lions Club Fairgrounds. Kokomo & Grant County ARCs, L.B. (Nick) Nickerson KA6NQW, 765-668-4814. E-Mail: ka6nqwnick@netusa1.net Web: http:// www.netusa1.net/~ka6nqwnick/hamfest.html MA - ORANGE - Hamfest. Mohawk ARC, John Dould AE1B, 978-249-5905, E-Mail: ae1b@gis.net MI - JACKSON - Hamfest. Cascade ARS, Dennis Byrne KC8IJZ, 517-522-4058 or 517-796-6966.

E-Mail: byrneda@voyager.net MN - ST. JOSEPH - Hamfest. St. Cloud ARC, Linden Scott Hall KA0DAQ, 320-252-4498. E-Mail: lscotth@aol.com

Web: http://www.w0sv.org/hamfest.html NJ - BAYVILLE - Hamfest, Bayville Fire House Rt. 9. VE Testing. Talk-in: 146.910 out, 146.310 in, PL 127.3. Jersey Shore ARS, Bob Murdock WX2NJ, 732-269-6379. E-Mail: jsarsfest@aol.com Web: http://members.aol.com/jsarsfest/jsa rsfest.html

NY - DEPEW - Hamfest Hearthstone Manor, 333

Dick Rd, VE Testing, Lancaster ARC, Luke Calianno N2GDU, 716-634-4667 or 716-683-8880. E-Mail: Icalianno@freewwweb.com Levali, Icalial Inserverse Scott Web: http://hamgate1.sunyerie.edu/~larc PA - YORK - Hamfest, VE testing, Talk-In: 146.700, York ARC, Southern PA Comm. Group, 6 Hilltop Transmitting Assn., Cecil Mundorff K3DCU, 717-927-6662

AUGUST 18-19-20 CANADA - BC - PRINCE GEORGE - Hamfest. Prince George ARC, Brent Lyons E-Mail: lyonsden@saintmail.net

Web: http://www.pghamfest.dhs.org/ AUGUST 19

KS - CHANUTE - Hamfest. Chanute Area ARC, Charlie Ward WD0AKU, 316-431-6402 WA - LONGVIEW - Hamfest. Cowlitz County Expo Center. 9am-1pm. Talk-in: 147.26+. Lower Columbia ARA, Bob Morehouse KB7ADO, 360-425-6076. E-Mail: kb7ado@aol.com Web: http://www.gsl.net/nc7p/swapmeet.htm AUGUST 20

IN - LAFAYETTE - Hamfest. Tippecanoe ARA, Bob Martin W9YE, 765-423-1035 KY - LEXINGTON - Hamfest. National Guard Armory, adjacent to Lexington airport. 8am-4pm. VE sessions. Talk-in 146.760-. Bluegrass ARS, John Barnes KS4GL, 606-253-1178. E-Mail: KS4GL@juno.com Web: http://www.qsl.net/k4kjg MA - CAMBRIDGE - Flea at MIT. Albany and Main Sts. 9am-2pm. Talk-in: 146.52 & 449.725/444.725 W1XM/R PL 114.8 (2A). Nick Altenbernd KA1MQX, 617-253-3776 (9-5). Web: http://web.mit.edu/w1mx/www/swapfest.html AUGUST 25-26-27

MA - BOXBOROUGH - Convention. Holiday Inn Conference Center. Tony Penta W1ABC, 617-248-6996 or 978-887-8887. E-Mail: w1abc@arrl.net Web: http://www.boxboro.org

AUGUST 27 IL - DANVILLE - Hamfest, Vermilion County ARA, Gary Denison KA9SKS, 217-759-7389. E-Mail: gdenison@danville.net KS - SALINA - State Convention. Central KS ARC, Ron Tremblay WA0PSF, 785-827-8149. E-Mail: tremblay@midusa.net Web: http://www.qsl.net/w0cy

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Questions & Answers



This is a READER TO READER Column. All questions AND answers will be provided by *Nuts & Volts readers* and are intended to promote the exchange of ideas and provide assistance for solving problems of a technical nature. All questions submitted are subject to editing and will be published on a space available basis if deemed suitable to the publisher. All answers are submitted by readers and *NO GUARANTEES WHATSOEVER* are made by the publisher. The implementation of any answer printed in this column may require varying degrees of technical experience and should only be attempted by qualified individuals. Always use common sense and good judgement!

QUESTIONS

Send all material to **Nuts & Volts Magazine**, 430 Princeland Court, Corona, CA 92879, OR fax to (909) 371-3052, OR E-Mail to **forum@nutsvolts.com**

I am looking for a schematic for a Motorola GP300 radio interface box. 5001 E. Herudl

I am looking for the "Common

Core" series of books on electricity,

electronics, servos, and radar. I

believe these were around the

1970s and were geared towards the

UK two years ago, having retired

from the Royal Navy (we used those

books for some of our electronics

I immigrated to the US from the

I've been trying to locate a very

I need to find information on the

Internet or how to do my own circuit

to display scrolling electronics mes-

sages on 4 x 12 characters. It has

two different colors on 5 x 7 matrix

display. I am using a PIC 12C74A

I need to add a time delay circuit

on my RF power amplifier so the

110-volt AC cooling fan will continue

to blow air on the final amplifer tubes

for about three minutes after the

amplifier is turned off. I would like to

avoid using an expensive thermal

I need to know the serial number

I recently bought a pair of 900

The manual indicates that the

MHz wireless headphones which are

meant to connect to an audio device

unit could be damaged if connected

and stats for the laser in the Sony CD

time delay relay, if possible.

controller for the project.

simple circuit for a pulse train trans-

mitter where I can vary the pulses

and that will operate at 230 MHz.

military (Navy).

theory).

5002

5003

5004

5005

5006

player CDP-C20.

through an RCA jack.

E. Herudl Germany

Michael Irving

Pendleton, OR

A. J. Anzevino

Student

Allan

via Internet

Ian Bruce

via Internet

EM5G@aol.com

Wappingers Falls, NY

5007 Jack Rebman Fairfax Station, VA

for an AGC amplifier with 1V P-P out-

put, so that I may use this with a

Has anyone got a simple design

because of level.

A friend of mine is a shoe maker that wants to test electrical safety shoes. He needs an 18KV, 1mA AC power supply with a voltmeter and ammeter on the output.

The ability to manually ramp up the voltage at about 1KV/sec and maintain at full voltage for one minute is required.

How can I make this, or is there a product like this already available? 5008 Anthony Tekatch Ontario, Canada

I want to use my Motorola TalkAbout walkie-talkies for motorcycle-to-motorcycle communications. The TalkAbout 250 has a VOX (voice activated transmission) feature, and so, one would think this would be ideal for my hands-free application.

The optional Motorola Earbud with Inline Mic, which is supposed to work with the VOX feature, doesn't. I either have to shout at the top of my lungs, or have to hold the Mic to my lips, in order to trip the VOX.

No, there is no Mic gain or VOX trip adjustment.

I am looking therefore, for a better Earbud-type microphone/speaker (that will fit under a helmet) that is or can be made to be compatible with the TalkAbout.

I think I saw Clint Eastwood with what I'm looking for in "In the Line of Fire" and I'm pretty sure Muldar and Scully used them in the episode where the veteran was able to sort of become invisible.

The stuff Jabra makes is close to what I'm looking for, but they don't offer anything that is compatible with the TalkAbout. Any Suggestions? 5009 Tom Tillander

via Internet

How would I go about retrieving an HTML document from the Internet on a DOS-based computer?

I want my DOS-based homeautomation controller to be able to access the National Weather Service forecast for my area, and automatically parse this report to schedule lawn watering.

I plan to get cable modem service to my house. I'm a programmer, but have limited experience with TCP/IP other than surfing. I have seen DOS- based TCP/IP stacks for sale, but don't know how to proceed. Any suggestions? 50010 Jeff Bowles

Jeff Bowles Columbus, OH

Does anyone know how to easily and inexpensively make your own PC boards? I have tried transferring laser printed layouts to copper, but can't get the whole circuit to stick. The sensitized copper clad available from Digi-Key requires a negative, but my layout program only prints black on white. 50011 Russell Kincaid

Russell Kincaid via Internet

I would like to set up a small network of one-five computers using a KVM [Keyboard Video Mouse] switch. I purchased an inexpensive two-way switch but often as not it loses the mouse and rebooting is necessary. I'm guessing that better switches involve some circuitry that maintains communication between the devices and the motherboard. Can anyone explain how this works? A design would be great. 50012 Carl Camper

Carl Camper Colstrip, MT

I need a schematic for a broadband UHF (50 MC to 500 MC approximately), one transistor, battery-operated impedance matching circuit that will match the high impedance of a random long-wire antennas to the low impedance whip antennas used on small radios, using an alligator clip to connect to the short whip on portable radios. 50013 Donald R. Smith

Donald R. Smith Palm Springs, CA

Is there a simple way to relocate or extend a 2.4 GHz antenna? It's the tiny antenna mounted on a digital, spread spectrum telephone base unit.

The best operating location of my base unit is the one that is terrible for communicating. The good

ANSWER INFO

 Include the question number that appears directly below the question you are responding to.

 Payment of \$25.00 will be sent if your answer is printed. Be sure to include your mailing address if responding by E-Mail.

 In most cases, only one answer per question will be printed.

 Your name, city, state, and E-Mail address, (if submitted by E-Mail), will be printed in the magazine, unless you notify us otherwise with your submission.

• The question number and a short summary of the original question will be printed above the answer.

• Unanswered questions from a past issue may still be responded to.

 Comments regarding answers printed in this column may be printed in the Reader Feedback section if space allows.

QUESTION INFO

TO BE CONSIDERED FOR PUBLICATION

All questions should relate to one or more of the following:

 1) Circuit Design
 3) Problem Solving

 2) Electronic Theory
 4) Other Similar Topics

INFORMATION/RESTRICTIONS

 No questions will be accepted that offer equipment for sale or equipment wanted to buy.

 Selected questions will be printed one time on a space available basis.

Questions may be subject to editing.

HELPFUL HINTS

Be brief but include all pertinent information. If no one knows what you're asking, you won't get any response (and we probably won't print it either).

• Write legibly (or type). If we can't read it, we'll throw it away.

 Include your Name, Address and Phone Number. Only your name will be published with the question, but we may need to contact you.

choice would be to have the antenna relocated about 10 feet vertically to a floor above. 50014 Don Fuller

Don Fuller West Chester, PA

There are several companies pushing 900 MHz and 2.4 GHz video/audio transmitter and receiver units commercially.

Isn't there a simple and legal transmitter circuit that can be purchased or constructed that would use an unoccupied UHF channel that

TECH FORUM

could be tuned by any TV or VCR without adding another box to the audio/video clutter. 50015 Dan Scheftner

Dan Scheftner via Internet

I'm a radio serviceman and I need manuals and service parts for two-way CB, ham, military aircraft, FM, public service, civilian avionics.

I am also looking for an OEM distributor that has OEM obsolete parts, such as coils, tubes, transistors, capacitors, inductors, etc. 50016 David N. Duerksen

David N. Duerksen Hesston, KS

I have several LED scrolling signs that were made by Innovative Signs (Color Cells). They use a nine-pin serial interface to program and what looks like a small IC board to control.

I am looking for any info on how to obtain a keypad or a schematic in order to program these signs. 50017 Jay Hughes

Hampden, MA

I am looking for a service manual for a LINK communications unit. The unit was made in the early 1940s. It is a type 250-UFS. The receiver is a type 12-UF (Ed.6) and the transmitter is a (250-UFS (Ed.6) covering the 30-50 MHz.

Any help with a person or place for this information would be great. By the way, this is a restoration project. 50018 Charlie Tipton

Charlie Tipton Ellicott City, MD

I'm trying to find a seven-segment LED display driver chip that shows hexadecimal, that is O-F. 50019 Mark Phillips via Internet

ANSWERS

ANSWER TO #1001 - JAN. 2000

I need any information available (hardware, software, programming) on HP 75D vintage laptop. Also accessories, printer, and mini-cassette.

I have the HP 75 manual including virtual FD/modern. Also HP 75s, HP printer for same, and other information. I can be contacted at: hilltop@webtv.com or call 760-726-6291.

> Don Waters via Internet

ANSWER TO #4007 - APRIL 2000

I need help with an Ultrasonic cleaner. Mostly, the oscillator to produce 40 to 60 KHz 1,000V sinewave to the piezoelectric transducers. I have a 1,000V transformer (1,500mA) with 110 VAC input.

Ultrasonic cleaners utilize circuits that look more like RF devices than audio. Most commercial circuits utilize either an oscillator with an output stage, or a multi-vibrator type power oscillator.

The 1000V 60 Hz transformer you have will be of no help to you, as it will not pass much of the 40-60 KHz signal you will be generating.

The output transformers of most cleaners are like RF transformers, usually air core, with litz wire. Most often, the commercial designs using the standard [about 1/8" thick] transducers develop 35-45 watts per transducer.

The trick will be to match the output impedance of your circuit to the impedance of your transducers when mounted to the tank.

By the way, the transducers do generate a bit of heat, which must be transferred to the tank or they will crack in use. Regular epoxy is not very heat conductive. I recommend Loctite 383, which is a heat-conductive bonding agent usually used for permanent mounting of heatsinks to semiconductor devices.

> Phil Shewmaker Louisville, KY

ANSWER TO #4008 - APRIL 2000

 I want to build a simple RF power amp. The approximate specs would be 12 VDC, a few hundred micro watts in, 3-5 watts out.

For years, I have looked for a simple schematic for a simple single or maybe two transistor amps that will amplify up to about five watts in the 30 MHz to 100 MHz range.

Is there a schematic that's simple to build, using only a transistor or two, a few caps and coils, no baluns or transformers?

Please provide values and transistor number.

A simple two transistor circuit without baluns and transformers probably does not exist. Minicircuits sells a ZHL-5W-1 amplifier with 40 dB of gain and 5W out, but it uses 24V power, consumes 75 watts (4% efficiency), and doesn't have enough gain. It also costs \$1,000.00.

All these numbers reflect on the difficulty of the design. Here's a closer look.

Your specifications are too demanding. One hundred microwatts in [-10 dBm] and five watts out [37 dBm] implies a gain of 47 dB. A single transistor stage will provide about 10 dB of gain, so you will need four or five stages.

Even low power MMICs only have about 13 dB of gain. If you want linear gain, then the power stages should use push-pull designs — but they require two transistors and a couple of transformers.

The alternative for linear gain is to burn lots of power. Power stages also require close attention to impedance matching. Narrowband designs can use reactive networks for the impedance match, but broadband designs (your specifications are for almost two octaves) use transformers and baluns.

There may be other things to fix. You may not be driving the LPA1 to its full output power (what is the input power and what is the gain of the LPA1?). Adding a MMIC in front of the LPA1 would help that problem.

Increasing a transmitter from 1W to 4W only doubles its range. A directional antenna can supply the same benefit with no power increase. Gerald Roylance Mountain View, CA

ANSWER TO #4009 - APRIL 2000

I want to run the feed from my satellite dish about 150 feet under the lawn, but I have been unable to identify the types of coax that are suitable for burial. Is there some marking (like the UF for power cables)?

None of the references I have on coax mention burying the cable. Why?

I'm not sure there is a requirement for direct burial coaxial cable. The satellite feed is less than 24V, so it does not have the stringent requirements for (lethal) 120V cables — for example 18 inch burial depth and rigid anchors at the ends. If you don't have rodents with perverse appetites, then you should be able to bury any low voltage plastic cable.

I would stay away from all aluminum shields because of galvanic corrosion. RG-6 usually has a foil shield, so you cannot get away from that aluminum, but some cables have an aluminum braid. Get a cable with a copper braid.

In spite of the above, I would put the cable in plastic electrical conduit. The big expense is digging the trench, and you only want to do that once.

Plastic conduit is less than 10 cents/foot. The primer and cement are a few dollars more. That cost is a small part of the installation. Thread the conduit with twine as you lay it – 150 foot fish tapes are uncommon. You may want to run two coax cables while you're at it. You should also check if you will need an inline amplifier somewhere in the run.

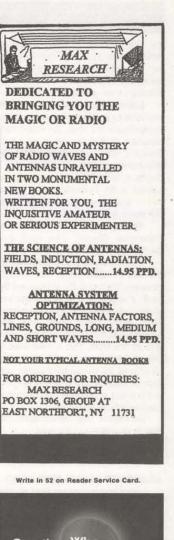
Gerald Roylance Mountain View, CA

ANSWER TO #4001 - APRIL 2000

I'm designing a device to provide some data while I'm bike riding. I think I've figured out speed, acceleration, and distance.

I'm looking for a way to measure grade — how steep a hill I'm going up. Is anyone aware of a sensor, or other way to measure this?

The simplest way to measure pitch is a pendulum bob. A weight on



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the end of a rod provides a vertical reference, and an angle sensor [such as a potentiometer or rotary encoder] measures the angle between that vertical and the bike.

Unfortunately, the sensor is also sensitive to acceleration, but you can compensate for that. An interesting variation of this sensor uses a high dielectric constant fluid between two 90-degree sector electrodes. At 0 degrees, the electrode capacitance match; a tilt increases one capacitance and decreases the other by the same amount.

The combination makes a linear capacitive divider. The fluid also damps the measurement.

A more involved technique would measure difference in height between the front of the bike and the back. You can do this with water and plastic tube. Imagine a U-tube almost filled with water with one end attached at the front, and the other end at the back. Put a ruler next to one end to measure the slope. You can measure the water heights optically or with pressure sensors. There is (or was) a commercial electronic level based on this idea.

Airplanes use gyroscopes, but that is probably too involved.

Gerald Roylance Mountain View, CA

ANSWER TO #4002 - APRIL 2000

How is the current held reasonably constant in MIG welders?

I've got everything I need to put one together, but I can't figure out what is needed to achieve the constant current requirement. Transistors, SCRs, or what? And with what circuitry?

There are several ways to control the current in a welder. Older welders that were made in the 50s used the carbon block method which was nothing more than a very large variable resistor, in line with the transformer. According to Ohm's Law, when you vary the voltage of any circuit, the current must follow, and vice versa.

Some welders use the "variac" method of a variable transformer where the current remains constant while the voltage output varies within the transformer, as you adjust the knob. A third method is the chopper method using a SCR circuit (or three) similar to a light dimmer circuit commonly used in household lighting.

The cost factor of a control circuit will vary greatly based upon several factors.

The most expensive method will probably be the variac transformer, then the carbon block method followed by the solid-state system which is by far the cheapest method. But there is a drawback to this order of cost and that is duty cycle, ripple, and starting current or surge.

If you chop the circuit using the SCR method, you then need to get out the ripple caused by the chopping action of the circuit, and that requires very large caps and chokes which can, in some instances, raise the price significantly back up.

Shopping around at a surplus store should control this added expense and still make the project a reasonable alternative.

You can also manufacture your own choke because they are crude and large consisting of nothing more than 10 or 20 feet of 1/2" copper bar stock formed around a 3" or 4" form. Testing them, however, requires some experimenting on your part and you can even place a variable tap on the choke for adjustable performance.

The next greatest cost of the control circuit depends upon your input or primary transformer. Is it single phase or three? If it's three phase, then triple all of your costs because you have to control each of the phase windings to a matched and balanced tolerance of 5% or less.

When you get into three-phase

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control, the circuit has to be precisely balanced at each output level because of overheating problems. If the adjacent phase windings are out of balance with each other, they tend to fight each other and produce excess heat instead of usable current.

Creating or purchasing a control circuit that keeps this balance through-out the power range can add significantly to the cost of any design. Because not only do you have to have the balance, each of the 10 steps also have to be balanced to the 5% requirement which requires setting up, testing, and calibrating each of the 10 stages for each of the threephase windings.

This requires one fixed resistor and two potentiometers at each stage, times 10.

You have to calibrate each step not only to the tolerance, but also to the preset voltage which translates into the amperage steps that you require. Depending on the size of your welder, the steps will control anywhere from 10 to 20 amps per stage but, if your welder is a large one, you may need a 15- or 20-step switch in order to cover a wider usable range.

Most 150 amp (or less) welders have at least a 10-step controller which gives you a 30 amp minimum, followed by a 10 or 12 amp increase between settings. However, you can add as many steps as you like.

On the single-phase welder, this multiple switch is replaced by a potentiometer which gives you a (almost) linear sweep which means that the current is infinitely adjustable between the low and highs. Overrate your SCRs by at least 50% of the maximum amperage used by the welder, and use "more than adequate" heatsinks and fans for a performance that won't vary in time, as things start to heat up.

You can purchase a full sweep three-phase controller (non-step) which consists of matched pairs of SCRs with complimentary matched and balanced potentiometers. These give you a linear and infinite variable, but these units usually cost upwards of several hundred dollars.

You can also purchase multiple variacs in pairs, triples, and quad configurations and they are matched and balanced to each other via a single shaft, but with the amperage requirements that you need to run a welder, this can easily exceed \$500.00.

The third method of the variable carbon block has been phased out mostly and I'm not even sure where to purchase such a large element of the size and wattage that you would need.

However, a single large element is all that is required because it is placed on the output lead going to the wire feeder cable [spool] and thus only one controller is required. I'm sure they still make them, but with their usage being mostly replaced by solid-state devices these days, the number of manufacturers have diminished over the years and so the price accordingly has gone up. Last time I saw one in a catalog was many years ago, and it was around \$200.00 for a 200 amp unit.

Bieber, CA

ANSWER TO #4005 - APRIL 2000

I need information on cable TV cable connectors. I am not sure how to tell the difference between various types of CATV cables and their connectors.

I have a 15 ft. cable (not sure what kind) running from a wall jack. I attempted to install a RadioShack CF-56 connector to one end so I could hook it up to my VCR. After crimping and screwing the cable to the back of my VCR, the signal was dirty.

There are only two common CATV cables used in homes, and they are RG-6 and RG-59.

The cable connectors are called 'F' connectors, and there is a different 'F' connector for each cable. You should find the cable type printed on the side of the cable. You can also tell from the cable dimensions, but the dimensions vary with manufacturers and materials.

RG-6 has an outside diameter of 0.266 inches and the inner dielectric diameter is about 0.180. RG-59 has an outside diameter of 0.242 and a dielectric diameter of 0.146.

The dielectric thickness is the quick way to tell. If you compare them side by side, the RG-6 dielectric looks much bigger.

The F connectors for the different cables must accommodate the different dielectric sizes, so the RG-6 connector has a bigger through-hole than the RG-59 connector. The inner dielectric should fit snugly. If it is loose or does not go in, then you have the wrong cable/connector.

RadioShack is good about providing assembly instructions on the blister pack, many vendors don't. The inner dielectric should be flush with the seating face of the connector.

The connector may or may not be responsible for your poor reception. If you can jiggle cable close to the connector and get good reception, then it is probably the cable and the connector — especially if the cable has been flexed a lot or has a sharp bend.

You might also notice a bubble on the cable jacket close to the connector. In that case, cut a few inches off the end of the cable and put a new connector on. If jiggling the connector does not improve reception, then there is a problem further up the cable

> Gerald Roylance Mountain View, CA

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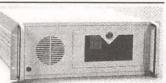
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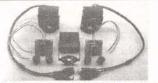
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Build a Watchdog Timer Using the PC Speaker Output

am in the process of configuring a stand-alone, dedicated PC that will monitor environmental conditions in various rooms in my house and control the heating/air-conditioning system.

The PC consists of a mixture of bargain-basement new parts, like a \$10.00 keyboard, \$14.00 ethernet board, and \$25.00 case/power supply, and some old, outdated parts that were replaced during upgrades (motherboard/CPU, 170 MB hard drive, a bunch of 4 MB SIMMs) that were either free or nearly free.

While this PC will never be able to run the new Windows 2000 OS, it will function fine as a dedicated controller. I have seen other people throwing together similar junk-part PCs for other purposes, such as firewalls between their cable modem and PCs, or as print servers on their home PC networks.

One requirement of a stand-alone system like this is that it should always be up and running, at least when the house has power. It is easy to have the PC automatically boot up and autostart a control program in case of a power failure.

For most uses, it really isn't necessary to have a battery-backup (UPS system) on the PC because it is controlling something that needs power anyway, like the HVAC system or the PC network. But it is important that when power is restored, the PC always by Mike Keryan

starts up and continues to do whatever it was doing.

Momentary glitches in the powerline can cause your PC program to crash, even when the power doesn't drop out enough to cause a PC reboot. As a PC user, you know that many other things can cause your PC to crash.

When a crash happens, the PC just sits there, doing nothing until someone reboots it. For your desktop PC, this is merely an annoyance, and may cause some data loss, but it gets rebooted quickly because staring at a screen on a locked-up PC isn't a whole lot of fun.

However, you won't be sitting at the dedicated control PC. There must be some way for the PC to recover from a locked-up condition all by itself.

To automatically recover from lock-up, the PC must first know that it is locked-up, and then it must do something about it. There exists softwareonly watchdog programs that attempt to do this, but many times when a PC locks up, the entire system is dead, and the only way to recover is by external means, by pushing the reset switch.

The only foolproof way to reboot the PC is by way of some external system that is not dependent on the PC itself detecting the lockup and triggering the reboot.

You can buy watchdog timer PC cards that do just that. They continuously monitor a certain I/O address, usually set by jumpers, and trigger a reboot if nothing has written to that address within a preset time, also set by jumpers.

However, these cards cost about \$100.00 - more than any other single part in my stand-alone PC - and I just couldn't justify one. So I decided to build one using some inexpensive parts. In addition to low-cost, an additional design goal was being easy to program. I didn't want to mess around with I/O addresses.

What I came up with was a watchdog timer circuit that costs about \$10.00 to build. It monitors the PC speaker output, rather than an I/O address. If no output to the speaker has been made in five minutes, it generates a reset signal, which reboots the computer.

Programming is easy. Your program merely has to output a beep every couple minutes so that the watchdog circuit knows everything is okay and the PC isn't locked up. If the PC does happen to lock up, no beeps will be output, and five minutes later, the PC will reboot.

What I came up with was a watchdog timer circuit that costs about \$10.00 to build. It monitors the PC speaker output, rather than an I/O address.

The circuit is shown in Figure 1. It consists of two inexpensive CMOS ICs, four diodes, and a few resistors and capacitors. IC1-E and IC1-D, C4, R4, and R5 function as a squarewave oscillator whose period is about five seconds (actually about 4.7 sec for the prototype).

This 0.21-Hz squarewave is fed to



5 - 244 - 3464 - 44144 - 144 - 144 - 144 - 144 - 144 - 146 - 166 - 166 - 166 - 166 - 166 - 146 -



the clock input of IC2, a seven-stage binary counter. The output (Q7) of this IC is thus 0.21 Hz divided by two to the seventh power (128), for a 0.00166-Hz squarewave. The period of this squarewave signal is about 600 sec

For the first half (300 sec), this signal is at zero volts, while the last half is at five volts. The change in state from low to high is detected by C5 and R6, which produce a five-sec positive pulse, which is inverted by IC1-F producing a five-sec negative pulse. This causes the reset pin of the PC to be set to near ground through D4, which reboots

the PC.

IC1-C, R2, and C2 form a power-on reset. When power to the PC is initially turned on, the voltage across C2 is zero volts, so the output of the inverter is high, five volts. The time constant of R2/C2 is such that it takes about five seconds to charge C2 to the point that the inverter will switch so that the output is at zero volts.

This five-sec reset pulse is passed to the reset pin of IC2 through D2. The power-on

reset ensures that all the counter states in IC2 are initially set to zero, so a full five minutes is required to trigger a reboot.

The speaker output pins on the PC motherboard consist of two pins: one of these is always at the +5-volt level, while the other pin outputs a negative-going pulse at a few hundred Hz when a beep signal is sent to the speaker. This negative-going pulse train is inverted by IC1-B to form positive pulses.

The positive pulses pass through diode D1 and are smoothed somewhat by R3/C3. These pulses reset IC2 sim-

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ilarly to the power-on reset, so that any signal sent to the speaker resets the timer. As long as the speaker output is not dead for as long as five minutes, this circuit will never send a reboot signal to the PC.

The pulses from the speaker output are inverted once more by IC1-A, producing negative pulses again. These are passed through R7 and then to the real speaker in the PC. R7 is used to reduce the volume of the PC speaker so that you can just barely hear it. Since it will be beeping every minute or so, full volume could get very annoying. Of course, you could just not connect the speaker, but I wanted to be able to hear the beeps to make sure it was working okay.

The reset switch to the front panel is fed through D3 to the reset pin on the motherboard. This allows the real switch to function normally. The +5 volt and ground signals to power the watchdog timer circuit are stolen from the motherboard pins, so there was no need to connect a four-pin power cable like you do with your fan and drives. The +5-volt signal is taken from the motherboard output to the speaker; the ground is taken from the motherboard pins that normally connect to the reset

switch.

Something I added recently to the circuit is SW1, an SPST switch that is normally 'on,' but allows you to disable the watchdog circuit from resetting the PC. When would you switch this 'off?' When you are doing some work on the PC, such as installing software or hardware, or at any other time when your program generating the beep/minute output is not running.

I built the prototype on a 1.75x1.75 inch RadioShack PC board, as shown in Photo 1. I used IC sockets for both ICs. I wired everything using point-to-point wiring with wire-wrapping wire cut to 1.5-inch lengths. I soldered all connections. J1 and J2 are 1x4 pin and 1x2 pin, 0.1 inch male headers. However, I used 2x4 and 2x2 headers on the prototype because I didn't have the smaller ones.

I used a spare CD-ROM audio cable for both P1 and P2 and their cables. I cut the audio cable in two. One end has a four-pin connector, which goes to the speaker connector on the motherboard. The other end may be four-pin also, but depending on the CD-ROM drive, it may be two or three pins. If it has more than two pins, only use the two adjacent pins.

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6110A (Harrison), Pwr Sup, 3KV @ 6mA	GenRad 1404-B, 100pF Standard Capacitor,
6253A, Dual Pwr. Sup. 0-20V@3A\$250	Heise 711B, Digital Pressure Gauge, 0 to 30
6255A, Dual Pwr Sup, 0-40V@1.5A\$300	Heise CC (18inch), Pressure Gage, 0.1%, 0-1
6267B, Pwr Sup, 0-40V@10A	Heise CC (18inch), Pressure Gage, 0.1%, 0-2
6271B, Pwr Sup, 0-60V@3A	Hughes 1177H04F000, TWT Amp, 12.4-180
6271B, Pwr Sup, 0-60V@3A	Interface 553, Mil-Std-1553 Anaylzer
6284A, Pwr Sup, 0-20V@3A \$100	Krohn-Hite 3550, Filter, Hi/Lo Pass, Band Pa Lambda LQ522, Digital Pwr Sup, 0-40V@1.
6289A, Pwr Sup, 0-40V@1.5A	Lambda LQ522, Digital Pwr Sup, 0-40V@1.
6294A, Pwr Sup, 0-60V@1A	Lambda LQ530, Digital Pwr Sup, 0-10V@1- Lambda LQ531, Digital Pwr Sup, 0-20V@8.
6515A, Pwr Sup, 0-1.6KV@5mA	
7550A, Graphics Plotter, HPIB	Lambda LQD421, Dual Dig Pwr Sup, 0-20v
	L&N 4223B, Standard Shunt, 0.001 ohm, 20
8447A, RF Amp, 0.1-400MHz, 20dB gain, +6dBm out\$300	L&N 4385, Shunt Box, 8 ranges (.075A to 12
8496H, Prog Attenuator, DC-18GHz, 0-110dB, SMA type \$300 8498A, High Pwr Atten, 25W, DC-18GHz, 30dB\$500	L&N 4398-M, 7-Decade Double Ratio Set, 2
8501A, Storage Normalizer w/cable (use w/8505A)	PAR 128, Lock-in Amplifier, 0.5Hz-100KHz
	RF Power Labs M102L, RF Amp, 30Hz-100 Readland \$52 Detail Hild a Para Ether
85041A, Transistor Test Fixture Kit	Rockland 852, Dual Hi/Lo Pass Filter
8569B, Spectrun Analyzer, 100Hz-22GHz, HP1B	Specral Dynamics SD131L, Tracking Filter .
	Wavetek 178, 50MHz Programmable Wavefc
8640B, Signal Generator, 0.5-512 MHz, AM/FM/Pulse\$700	Wavetek 2001, Sweep Generator, 1-1400MH
8660C/86633B/86603A, 2.6GHz Synth Sig Gen\$1800	Wavetek 271-02, 12MHz Pulse/Func Gen, G
8903B-001, Audio Analyzer, 20 Hz-100 KHz, rear input\$1500	Wavetek 859, 50 MHz Prog Pulse Generator,
	w.testequipmentplus.com
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44

E1499A, VXI V/382 Controller \$550 **TEKTRONIX** 1241, Color Logic Analyzer w/ (4) P6460 probes \$850 1502-04, TDR w/chart recorder \$1000 AM503, Current Probe Amplifier \$250 CFG280, 11MHz Function Gen/100MHz Counter (new)\$600 P6452, Data Aquision Probe (use w/ DAS9100)\$150 P6460, Data Aquisition Probe (for 1240/1241 Analyzer) ...\$125 PS503A, Triple Pwr Sup, 0 to +/-20V@1A, 5V@1A ... SG504, Leveled Sine Wave Generator \$150 \$1850 TDS460-1M, 350 MHz Digital O'Scope, 4-Channel, extra memory, includes 2 new P6138A probes & manuals\$3500 TM501, 500-series Power Module TM503, 500-series Power Module \$100 \$125 MISCELLANEOUS AstroMed ASC902, Medium Gain Amplifier Plug-in Cablescan 256, Programmable Cable Assembly Tester \$100 \$475 Cablescan 512, Programmable Cable Assembly Tester .. \$750 EIP 548A, Microwave Counter, 10 Hz-26.5 GHz ... \$1800 EMI TCR160T30, Pwr Sup, 0-160V@30A \$650 Fluke 5200A, AC Voltage Calibrator \$1000 Fluke 5440B, DC Calibrator, calibration verified \$2800 Fluke 6080A/AN, Synth Signal Gen, 0.5-1024MHz, AM-FM-, Phase-, and Pulse-Mod, High Spectral Purity ... Fluke 845AB, High Impedance Null Detector \$3200 \$300 Fluke 87, 4.5-digit RMS Handheld DMM Fluke 8922A, Digital RMS Voltmeter, 2 Hz-11 MHz \$225 \$400 GenRad 1404-B, 100pF Standard Capacitor, 20ppm/yr Heise 711B, Digital Pressure Gauge, 0 to 30 PSI, 05% \$400 \$250 Heise CC (18inch), Pressure Gage, 0.1%, 0-1500psi. \$250 Heise CC (18inch), Pressure Gage, 0.1%, 0-2000psi, \$250 Krohn-Hite 3550, Filter, Hi/Lo Pass, Band Pass & Reject ...\$275 Lambda LQ522, Digital Pwr Sup, 0-40V@1.8A. Lambda LQ530, Digital Pwr Sup, 0-10V@14A Lambda LQ531, Digital Pwr Sup, 0-20V@8.6A \$125 \$125 Lambda LQD421, Dual Dig Pwr Sup, 0-20v@1.7A \$125 L&N 4223B, Standard Shunt, 0.001 ohm, 20ppm/year \$1800 L&N 4385, Shunt Box, 8 ranges (.075A to 15A), 0.02%\$350 L&N 4398-M, 7-Decade Double Ratio Set, 20ppm ohms....\$275 PAR 128, Lock-in Amplifier, 0.5Hz-100KHz \$500 RF Power Labs M102L, RF Amp, 30Hz-100MHz, 2W \$400 Rockland 852, Dual Hi/Lo Pass Filter \$450 Specral Dynamics SD131L, Tracking Filter \$600 Wavetek 178, 50MHz Programmable Waveform Synth \$900 Wavetek 2001, Sweep Generator, 1-1400MHz \$37 Wavetek 271-02, 12MHz Pulse/Func Gen, GPIB ... Wavetek 859, 50 MHz Prog Pulse Generator, GPIB \$400 \$575 .testequipmentplus.com TEST EQUIPMENT PLUS

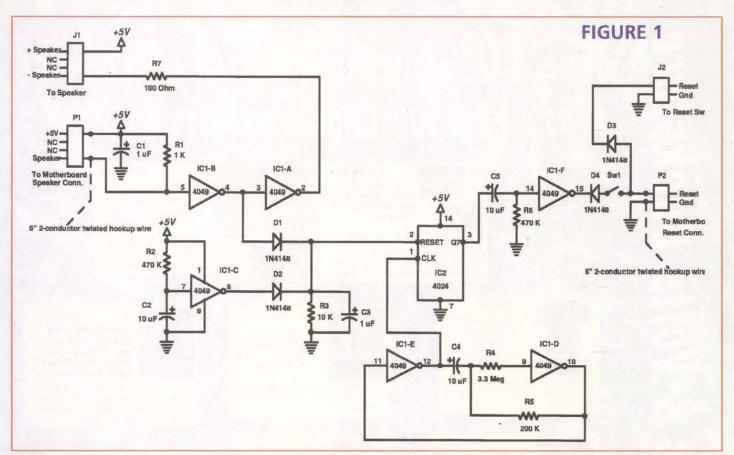
MasterCaro

Write in 152 on Reader Service Card.

VISA



Write in 153 on Reader Service Card



After you build the board, it is wise to test it first before hooking it up to the PC. Connect a nine-volt battery (+ to +5V pin on P1, - to the Gnd pin on P2). With a voltmeter, monitor pin 1 (Clk) of IC2. It should go from OV to 5V with each state lasting about two to three seconds. Then monitor pin 3 (Q7) of IC2. It should stay at 0V for about five minutes, then jump to 5V for five minutes. When Q7 is high, momentarily grounding the 'Speaker' pin of P1 should result in Q7 jumping back to OV as a result of the reset.

When installing it in the PC, mount it somewhere midway between the speaker, the reset switch, and the motherboard headers. Unplug the PC from the powerline. Use the motherboard manual to make sure you fiddle with the correct wires. Unplug the twoconductor plug that comes from the

SEMICONDUCTORS

IC1 - CD4049 hex inverter CMOS integrated circuit

IC2 - CD4024 (or CD4404) seven-stage binary counter CMOS integrated circuit D1, D2, D3, D4 - 1N4148 (or 1N914) silicon switching diode 75-PRV 10 mA

RESISTORS

(All resistors are 1/4 watt, 5% units)

- R1 1000 ohm R2, R6 470,000 ohm
- R3 10,000 ohm
- R4 3.3 megohm
- R5 200,000 ohm
- R7 100 ohm

CAPACITORS

C1, C3 - 1.0 uF, 25 WVDC, electrolytic C4, C5 - 10 uF, 25 WVDC, electrolytic

ADDITIONAL PARTS AND MATERIALS

J1 - 0.100" male header four conductor (1x4) or (2x4) J2 - 0.100" male header two conductor (1x2) or (2x2)

- 0.100" female socket four conductor (1x4) with 6" two-conductor twisted hook-up wire (red/black) P2 - 0.100" female socket two conductor (1x2) with 6" two-conductor twisted

hook-up wire (red/black) SW1 - SPST switch

IC sockets (1 14-pin, 1 16-pin), 1.75" square PC board: one-half of RadioShack 276-148A, wire, mounting hardware.

Note: The two plugs (P1 and P2) with their connecting wires that plug onto the motherboard can be made by cutting in half a general-purpose CD-ROM audio cable. One end will be have the four-pin plug for the speaker connector. The other end may be two-pin, three-pin, or four-pin, of which only the first two are used

front-panel reset switch. Note where this cable was plugged in.

Plug the cable onto J2 (orient it either way). Then determine which of the two pins on the motherboard is really the ground. If you don't have the manual, use an ohmmeter to see which pin has very low resistance to the metal chassis. Then plug your P2 onto these two pins so that your ground wire connects to the ground pin.

Unplug the four-pin speaker connector from the motherboard. Again, note the location from which you just unplugged the speaker cable. Plug the speaker cable onto J1, the red wire to +5V end. Then plug P1 onto the same four pins that the speaker was plugged into

Make sure the +5V end of the cable is connected to the pin that really has +5V. If you are unsure, use the voltmeter to find the correct pin (you must power up the PC and turn it on) prior to plugging in P1.

Mount SW1 somewhere on the front panel. The most convenient place is on one of the plastic covers that are removed when installing disk drives. Pop off one of these panels and drill a hole to hold the switch. It is probably a good idea to stick on labels (made with a labelmaker) that indicate something like 'Watchdog off,' 'Watchdog on.' Then push the plastic panel back on.

That's it for the hardware. For the software end, your programs must generate a beep every minute or so to keep it from rebooting. Details of how to do this vary for each OS and language. Most of the time, your program can send a control-G character to the console to get it to beep.

If you are running Linux, you can easily set up a cron job that generates

the beep. As root, create a file called crontab as below:

> SHELL=/bin/sh PATH=/home/root MAILTO=' # beep every minute * * * * * echo -e -n "\a" >/dev/console

The MAILTO line as above is required to keep cron from sending you mail every minute. Then, install the file by entering this line:

crontab crontab

Of course, it is preferred to have your custom program generate the beep rather than the operating system itself generate the beep. However, the PC may possibly be used as some sort of server or firewall and it may be running no custom software, whatsoever. In this case, the crontab method is just as effective as custom software.

I have found this watchdog circuit to function reliably. I have it working on two PCs that are left on 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Both of these have AT-style motherboards with ATstyle power supplies.

It is possible that this circuit is incompatible with some of the newer ATX-style systems. However, I've reviewed the manuals of a number of AT systems and am convinced that the circuit should work on most, if not all of them.

You can test it in your PC by killing the software that generates the beep and waiting five minutes. The only potential failure would be if the PC would fail and lock up when sending out a continuous 'beep.' This is rather unlikely. NV



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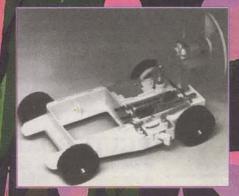
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loin

Make Your Own Printer Port

For Around \$50.00

by Robert Davis

have always wanted to play with some LED arrays. So, when Electronics Goldmine advertised them at 10 for only \$18.00, 1 quickly bought some. Their part number G7295 gets you 40 bright red LEDs arranged as five columns by eight rows. These displays are over two inches tall by 1-1/2 inches wide. They can be used for all kinds of fun

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C12345

FRONT

R3 00000

R1

R2

R4

R5

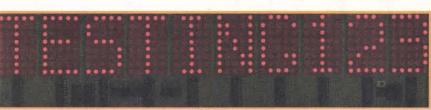
R6

R7

R8

LED ARRAY

LTP2058AHR-01



projects and fun devices.

There were two things that I planned to make using the LED arrays. One was an "ON THE AIR" sign, and the other a multiple channel LED VU meter. The VU meter had already been made using a computer as

the Printer Port VU meter. The

problems with it were that the monitor was taking up too much room in the sound control booth and that the computer seemed like overkill for a 16-channel VU meter.

Somehow the sign idea grew into two versions: a fixed one and a programmable one using a computer. The VU meter also grew into two versions: one that uses four of the five columns in each display and the other uses all five columns.

This article is about the programmable sign that connects to a computer's printer port. It is the neatest, most versatile, and most useful of the LED array projects.

Initially, the easiest method of lighting up the arrays that comes to mind would be to arrange them as one giant matrix and pass a rather large current through them. To see the problems that would arise, con-

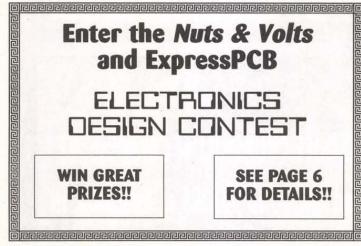
This article is about a programmable sign that connects to a computer's printer port. It is one of the neatest, most versatile, and most useful LED array projects you'll come across.

sider 10 of the eight by five arrays arranged as an eight row by 50 column matrix. A counter and decoder could rapidly select the 50 columns to make it appear like they are all lit. Since each is only lit 1/50 of the time, it would need 50 times the normal current during that time to reach normal brightness. Considering 10 mA per LED as sufficient, then we would need eight (LEDs in the column) times 10 milliamp times 50 or a total of four amps!

The current-limiting resistors would need to be large and, if the counter stopped, any lit LED would likely smoke. If it was instead broken down into 10 separate LED arrays, the same current would be 1/5 of four amps or a much more manageable 8/10 of an amp.

Even 8/10 of an amp exceeds the maximum rating of ordinary transistors like the 2N2222. I have tried using 2N2222s, but they get very hot. For the columns, my preference is to use a more powerful driver like the TIP120 or TIP125. These Darlington power transistors can easily drive 10 or more LED array columns with all LEDs lit and only get warm to the touch. If they do get too hot, a small heatsink can easily be attached, but none proved necessary in any of my designs.

Some designers will use individual drivers for



BACK



Write in 162 on Reader Service Card.

both the rows and columns for every LED array. Neither is required. On the rows, something like the ULN2803 driver would be used. But is that powerful of a driver really necessary? For instance, a 74LS373 can easily deliver 30 mA per output. If that is divided between five LEDs in the row, it gives 6 mA of current per LED. This will generally provide sufficient brightness with no high current driver.

My conclusion is that it is practical to share column drivers between multiple arrays, but not practical to share row drivers between multiple arrays. That means that a separate 74LS373 will be required for each LED array that is used. These drivers only deliver 30 mA, so there is little chance of damage to the LEDs if something goes wrong. The column drivers can be controlled by a counter that counts to 10 and then resets. A 4017 will work fine for this purpose. The 4017 delivers only about 1 mA, so a TIP120 driver transistor will be used to supply the needed current. The Darlington transistor reduces the load on the 4017 to where it can easily handle it.

Another problem is finding a circuit board big enough to hold 10 of the LED arrays.

Jameco has one that is 4-1/2 inches by 17 inches. That is enough room to fit 10 displays with about 2/10 of an inch between each of them. If you are into graphics, the space between them can be omitted, but the software to produce the graphics would be much more complicated than what I have provided.

This is the software listing for a sign that will display four lines of text.

CLS : PRINT "Printer port sign, Copyright 1999 BY Robert J Davis" 'INPUT "Use Printer Port Number: " 'INPUT "Use Printer Port Number: ", Ipt 'Hardcoded to Ipt2 for higher speed - needed for a 486. Make these changes for using other printer ports; IF lpt = 2 THEN dout = \mathcal{E} H378: cout = \mathcal{E} H374: cin = \mathcal{E} H379 IF lpt = 1 THEN dout = \mathcal{E} H38C: cout = \mathcal{E} H38E: cin = \mathcal{E} H38D IF lpt = 3 THEN dout = \mathcal{E} H278: cout = \mathcal{E} H27A: cin = \mathcal{E} H279 PRINT "Press q to quit displaying sign -INPUT "What do you want line 1 to say? ", line1\$ INPUT "What do you want line 2 to say? ", line2\$ INPUT "What do you want line 3 to say? ", line3\$ INPUT "What do you want line 4 to say? ", line4\$ new = 1getline: IF new > 300 THEN new = 1 IF new = 1 THEN message\$ = line1\$ IF new = 100 THEN message\$ = line2\$ IF new = 200 THEN message\$ = line3\$ IF new = 300 THEN message\$ = line4\$ DJM array, byte(50) FOR I = 1 TO 10 letter\$ = MID\$(message\$, I, 1) letter\$ = UCASE\$(letter\$) SELECT CASE letter\$) SELECT CASE letter\$ CASE IS = "A": RESTORE a CASE IS = "B": RESTORE b CASE IS = "C": RESTORE c CASE IS = "B": RESTORE b CASE IS = "C": RESTORE d CASE IS = "C": RESTORE d CASE IS = "F": RESTORE d CASE IS = "F": RESTORE f CASE IS = "I": RESTORE f CASE IS = "C": RESTORE f CASE IS = "C": RESTORE f CASE IS = "O": RESTORE f CASE IS = "C": RESTORE f CASE IS = "S": RESTORE f CASE IS = "S": RESTORE f CASE IS = "S": RESTORE f CASE IS = "V": RESTORE f CASE IS = "Z": RESTOR CASE IS = "2": RESTORE 1 CASE IS = "2": RESTORE 3 CASE IS = "3": RESTORE 3 CASE IS = "4": RESTORE 4 CASE IS = "5": RESTORE 5

The printer port sign is relatively simple to make. Most designs that I have seen use a latch to hold the next byte to display, then a latch for the currently displayed byte, and a current driver for each LED array. With some simple tricks, I was able to do all three of these things with just one IC – a 74LS373. I have tested 74F373, 74S373, 74HCT373, and the 74LS373, and did not notice any difference in brightness or performance. The 74XX374 eight-bit latches do create a timing difference that can be corrected in software.

The trick to doing all of these things with one

latch is to turn the display off while the latches are being loaded. This prevents a dim echo of the next or previous byte from appearing. A 4017 is used, but only every other output is connected to turn on the columns. This way the 10 latches can be loaded, then the columns turned on, then turned back off, and then load the latches with the next 10 bytes.

The current-limiting resistors for the printer port sign need to be smaller because there is only five volts to light up the LEDs instead of 10 or 12. This will prevent frying the 74LS373's output transistors. A value of 47 ohms works best,

Qty	Part	Number	/Price	Total	Source	
-				-		
10	LED arrays	G7295	10/\$18	\$18.00	Electronic Goldmine 1-800-445-0697	
1	Board 4x17	37604	10.95	10.95	Jameco 1-800-831-4242	
10	74LS373	47600	.39	3.90	Jameco 🗾	
2	CD4017	12749	.35	.70	Jameco Parts	
1	LM7805	51262	.29	.29	Jameco	
5	TIP120	32993	.65	3.25	Jameco Lis	1
1	1.5A bridge	145429	.59	.59	Jameco La La	-
1	1000uF/16V	30015	.19	.19	Jameco	
1	470uF/16V	93817	.19	.19	Jameco For the	
1	9 VAC	119204	4.95	4.95	Jameco	and a
80	47 ohm 1/4W	29946	100/.89	.89	Jameco 📪 🖌	
3	2.2K 1/4W	29946	100/.89	.89	Jameco Prince	2
10	20 pin sockets	112248	.12	1.20	Jameco	
2	16 pin sockets	112221	.12	.24	Jameco Dimente Stan	-
1	26 pin header	53495	.35	.35	Jameco Port Sign	
1			tet cable (from pa			
	Total	ost of pa	rts purchased	\$46.58		

CASE IS = "6": RESTORE 6

CASE IS = "7": RESTORE 7 CASE IS = "8": RESTORE 8 CASE IS = "9": RESTORE 9 CASE IS = "0": RESTORE 0 CASE IS = ".": RESTORE minus CASE IS = "+": RESTORE minus	
CASE IS = """: RESTORE equal CASE IS = "<": RESTORE less CASE IS = ">": RESTORE great CASE IS = "#": RESTORE num CASE IS = "/": RESTORE up	
CASE IS = "-": RESTORE down CASE IS = "?": RESTORE ques CASE IS = "*": RESTORE star CASE IS = "!": RESTORE excl CASE IS = ".": RESTORE blank CASE IS = ".": RESTORE colon	
CASE ELSE: RESTORE blank END SELECT READ byte(0 + I) READ byte(10 + I) READ byte(20 + I) READ byte(30 + I)	
READ byte(40 + 1) NEXT I	
start: IF INKEY\$ = "q" THEN END OUT &H37A, 7: OUT &H37A, 3 'rese FOR a = 1 TO 50 OUT &H378, byte(a) IF a MOD 10 = 0 THEN	:t
OUT 6H37A, 2: OUT 6H37A, 0 'next FOR t = 1 TO 50: NEXT t 'delay to OUT 6H37A, 2: OUT 6H37A, 0 'next END IF	dis t co
OUT &H37A, 3: OUT &H37A, 2 'next NEXT a new = new + 1 IF new MOD 100 = 0 THEN GOTO getline	t by
GOTO start END	
a: DATA 003,237,238,237,003 b: DATA 000,118,118,118,137 c: DATA 129,126,126,126,189 d: DATA 000,126,126,126,129 e: DATA 000,126,126,126,129 e: DATA 000,246,246,246,254 g: DATA 129,126,126,094,157 h: DATA 000,247,247,247,000 i: DATA 025,126,000,126,255 j: DATA 159,127,127,127,128 k: DATA 000,231,219,189,126	
l: DATA 000,127,127,127,127 m: DATA 000,253,251,253,000	

Continued

lumn play (50 = 486) lumn te

n: DATA 000.249,231,159,000 O: DATA 129, 126, 126, 126, 129 p: DATA 000,246,246,246,249 p: DATA 000,246,246,246,249 q: DATA 129,126,126,062,001 r: DATA 000,230,214,182,121 s: DATA 121,118,118,118,142 t: DATA 254,254,000,254,254 u: DATA 128,127,127,127,128 v: DATA 128,127,127,127,128 v: DATA 128,07,063,207,240 w: DATA 192,063,207,063,192 x: DATA 192,063,207,063,192 x: DATA 126,145,231,145,126 y: DATA 252,243,015,243,252 z: DATA 030,078,102,114,120 1: DATA 255,125,000,127,255 DATA 255,125,000,127,255 DATA 030,110,110,110,113 DATA 118,118,118,118,137 DATA 240,247,247,000,247 2 3 4 DATA 112,118,118,118,142 DATA 129,118,118,118,142 6 7 : DATA 254,254,254,254,014,240 8 : DATA 137,118,118,118,137 9 : DATA 249,246,246,054,193 star: DATA 213,227,128,227,213 excl: DATA 255,064,064,255,255 excl: DATA 255,064,064,255,255 blank: DATA 255,255,255,255,255 great: DATA 255,190,221,235,247 less: DATA 255,247,235,221,190 equal: DATA 255,235,235,235,255 up: DATA 247,251,253,251,247 down: DATA 247,247,247,247,247 plus: DATA 247,247,247,247,247 plus: DATA 247,247,193,247,247 num: DATA 247,078,238,235,193,235 upes: DATA 254,078,238,248,235 ques: DATA 254,078,238,238,241 colon: DATA 255,153,153,255,255

This is the software listing for a sign that displays a countdown to midnight. This version was written for and tested on New Years eve December 31 1999. Note that much of the code is the same as the previous version.

CLS : PRINT "Printer port sign, Copyright 1999 BY Robert J Davis" PRINT "printer port sign, Copyright 1999 BY Robert 3 L PRINT "press q to quit" "INPUT "Use Printer Port Number: ", lpt 'Hardcoded to lpt2 for higher speed - needed for a 486. 'Make these changes for using other printer ports; IF lpt = 2 THEN dout = &H378: cout = &H37A: cin = &H379 IF lpt = 1 THEN dout = &H38D: cout = &H38E: cin = &H38D IF lpt = 3 THEN dout = &H278: cout = &H27A: cin = &H279 neutrine: newtime: new = 1 hours\$ = STR\$(23 - VAL(MID\$(TIME\$, 1, 2))) hours\$ = MID\$(hours\$, 2, 2) IF VAL(hours\$) < 10 THEN hours\$ = "0" + hours\$ minutes\$ = STR\$(59 - VAL(MID\$(TIME\$, 4, 2))) minutes\$ = MID\$(minutes\$, 2, 2) IF VAL(minutes\$) < 10 THEN minutes\$ = "0" + minutes\$ seconds\$ = STR\$(59 - VAL(MID\$(TIME\$, 7, 2))) seconds\$ = MID\$(seconds\$, 2, 2) IF VAL(seconds\$) < 10 THEN seconds\$ = "0" + seconds\$ message\$ = " " + hours\$ + "." + minutes\$ + "." + seconds\$ IF hours\$ = "00" AND minutes\$ = "00" THEN IF seconds\$ = "59" OR seconds\$ = "58" THEN message\$ = "* HAPPY *" IF seconds\$ = "57" OR seconds\$ = "56" THEN message\$ = " NEW YEAR" END IF new = 1END IF LOCATE 3, 2: PRINT "TIME: " + TIME\$ PRINT "COUNT:" + message\$ seconds\$ = MID\$(TIME\$, 7, 2) DIM array, byte(50) FOR I = 1 TO 10 letter\$ = MID\$(message\$, I, 1) letter\$ = UCASE\$(letter\$) SELECT CASE letter\$ CASE IS = "A": RESTORE a CASE IS = "B": RESTORE b CASE IS = "D": RESTORE c CASE IS = "D": RESTORE c CASE IS = "C": RESTORE c CASE IS = "C": RESTORE f CASE IS = "G": RESTORE f CASE IS = "G": RESTORE f CASE IS = "G": RESTORE f CASE IS = "I": RESTORE f CASE IS = "N": RESTORE f CASE IS = "O": RESTORE f CASE IS = "O": RESTORE f CASE IS = "C": RESTORE f CASE seconds\$ = MID\$(TIME\$, 7, 2) CASE IS = "U": RESTORE u CASE IS = "V": RESTORE v CASE IS = "W": RESTORE w CASE IS = "X": RESTORE x

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CASE IS = "Y": RESTORE y CASE IS = "2": RESTORE z CASE IS = "1": RESTORE 1 CASE IS = "1": RESTORE 1 CASE IS = "3": RESTORE 2 CASE IS = "3": RESTORE 3 CASE IS = "6": RESTORE 4 CASE IS = "6": RESTORE 6 CASE IS = "6": RESTORE 6 CASE IS = "6": RESTORE 7 CASE IS = "0": RESTORE 7 CASE IS = "0": RESTORE 9 CASE IS = "0": RESTORE 0 CASE IS = "0": RESTORE 0 CASE IS = "-+": RESTORE plus CASE IS = "++": RESTORE plus CASE IS = "++": RESTORE plus CASE IS = "-*": RESTORE plus CASE IS = ">": RESTORE great CASE IS = "A": RESTORE num CASE IS = "A": RESTORE up CASE IS = "-": RESTORE down CASE IS = "?": RESTORE ques CASE IS = "*": RESTORE star CASE IS = "!": RESTORE excl CASE IS = " ": RESTORE blank CASE IS = ":": RESTORE colon CASE ELSE: RESTORE blank END SELECT READ byte(0 + I) READ byte(10 + I) READ byte(20 + I) READ byte(30 + I) READ byte(40 + I) NEXT I start: OUT &H37A, 7: OUT &H37A, 3 FOR a = 1 TO 50 OUT &H378, byte(a) IF a MOD 10 = 0 THEN OUT &H37A, 2: OUT &H37A, 0 FOR t = 1 TO 300: NEXT t OUT &H37A, 2: OUT &H37A, 0 END IF OUT &H37A, 3: OUT &H37A, 2 NEXT a

IF seconds\$ ↔ MID\$(TIME\$, 7, 2) THEN GOTO newtime GOTO start END

a: DATA 003,237,238,237,003 b: DATA 000,118,118,118,137 c: DATA 129,126,126,126,129 e: DATA 000,246,246,246,254 g: DATA 129,126,126,024,157 h: DATA 000,247,247,247,000 i: DATA 129,126,126,024,157 h: DATA 000,247,247,247,000 i: DATA 159,127,127,127,128 k: DATA 000,231,219,189,126 i: DATA 000,231,219,189,126 i: DATA 000,231,219,189,126 i: DATA 000,233,251,253,000 n: DATA 000,249,231,159,000 O: DATA 129,126,126,126,129 p: DATA 000,240,241,482,121 s: DATA 000,240,244,824,249 q: DATA 129,126,126,062,001 r: DATA 000,240,244,182,121 s: DATA 129,126,126,062,001 r: DATA 000,230,214,182,121 s: DATA 121,118,118,118,1142 t: DATA 128,127,127,127,128 v: DATA 129,126,126,023,001 w: DATA 129,126,126,023,001 r: DATA 000,240,244,824,2121 s: DATA 128,127,127,127,128 v: DATA 128,127,127,127,128 v: DATA 128,127,127,127,128 v: DATA 128,127,127,127,128 v: DATA 126,145,231,145,126 y: DATA 126,145,231,145,126 y: DATA 1255,125,000,127,255 z: DATA 030,078,102,114,120 1: DATA 255,125,000,127,255 z: DATA 030,078,102,114,120 1: DATA 254,244,047,247,000,247 5: DATA 118,118,118,118,137 4: DATA 240,247,247,000,247 5: DATA 112,118,118,118,118,137 4: DATA 249,246,246,054,193 star: DATA 249,246,246,054,193 star: DATA 249,247,247,000,247 biank: DATA 2455,235,235,235,255 biank: DATA 245,247,233,231,130 equal: DATA 245,247,247,247,247,247 less: DATA 247,247,247,247,247,247 lus: DATA 247,247,247,247,247,247 plus: DATA 247,247,247,247,247,247 plus: DATA 247,247,247,247,247,247 plus: DATA 247,247,247,247,247,247 plus: DATA 245,193,235,193,235 ques: DATA 255,153,153,255,255 'reset

'next column 'delay to display (50 = 486) 'next column

'next byte

but a smaller value might be used for more brightness. That is a limitation resulting from using the 74LS373; a higher voltage would damage the ICs. The 10-volt source does get connected to the TIP120s because the base of the transistors only rises to five volts and the transistor will not deliver any higher voltage in the emitter follower configuration. If the five-volt source is used instead, then the voltage regulator will get very hot due to the current that will be needed.

Assembly Hints

1. Mount electrolytic capacitors under the board laying flat against it.

2. Mount the TIP120's flat on the board and fasten them down with a copper wire or screws and nuts through their tabs.

3. The 47-ohm resistors fit best under the board soldered directly to LED arrays.

4. Pull-up resistors on the printer port control lines are not critical, they can be 1k to 10k.

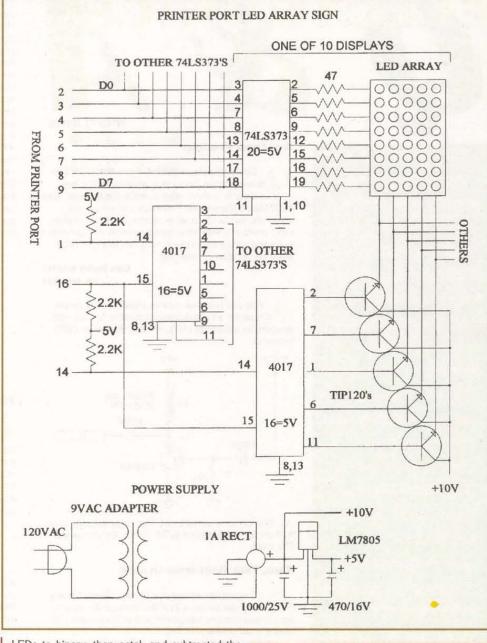
The frame for the sign is made out of a one by three inch board with a 3/8-inch groove cut into it. I did not miter the corners, but that might have helped the appearance. I had to chisel a notch into the back side of the frame for the header that is used to connect to a ribbon cable that has a 25-pin male connector on its other end. A 25-pin printer type extension cord then goes to the computer's printer port.

The software was used on an old 486 laptop at first. The problem is that the 486 takes too long to load the 10 latches and lacks display time afterwards. This results in a dimmer display or one that blinks in a well-lit room. The software works best on a 100 MHz or faster Pentium computer. On such a computer, the delay for display setting can be set to 500 or even 1,000 on a faster computer.

The program has many "case" statements that seem like they could be replaced with a loop. The problem is that line titles must be identified for the restore statements. It is all right to use letters of the alphabet for line titles, but you cannot use punctuation for line titles. Hence, the punctuation lines have to be spelled out to work properly.

Another long part of the code is the data statements. They define what LEDs to light in order to produce the desired character. The confusing thing about the bytes used is that they are actually inverted. To light an LED, you need a zero or a low on the row drivers. Hence, a zero is a lit LED and a one does not light the LED.

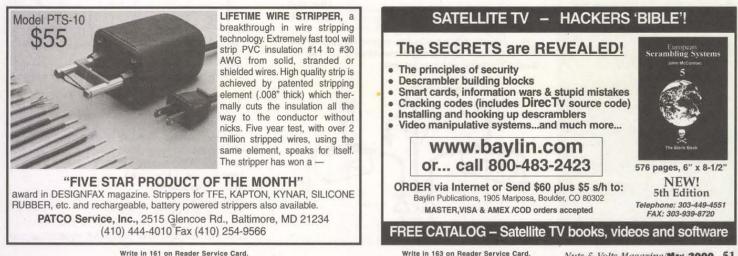
To create the data statements, I drew out the pattern on graph paper then converted the lit



LEDs to binary, then octal, and subtracted the value from 255.

After a while, you might be able to do it in your head, or remember that the same bit pattern is used elsewhere and just copy it. NV

If you would like to download the software listing, go to www.nutsvolts.com.



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In this column, I answer questions about all aspects of electronics, including computer hardware, software, circuits, electronic theory, troubleshooting, and anything else of interest to the hobbyist. Feel free to participate with your questions, as well as comments and suggestions. You can reach me al: **TJBYERS@aol.com** or by snail mail at Nuts & Volts Magazine, 430 Princeland Ct.

What's Up:

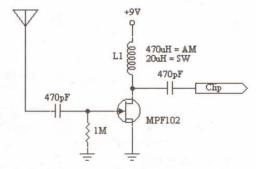
Two really useful preamps for your turntable and receiver, adding a utility battery to RV, and more on the magneto tach. Recycling old power transformer cores, PC software questions, some cool Web sites, and reader feedback on 70-volt audio.

Antenna Preamp

Could you please publish a one-transistor, battery-operated circuit that would match a long wire antenna to a short whip antenna like the kind used on FM/aircraft/scanners? Preferably, something you could clip on the short whip antennas with an alligator clip. I envision a very small box clipped to the portable radio and a long wire strung out a window of a room while on vacation or traveling.

Don Smith K6CHS via Internet

Ask and you shall receive. Here's a very simple circuit for an active antenna suitable for use with inexpensive broadcast (AM), FM, and shortwave (SW) receivers.



The circuit is tuned by L1. The range extends from 470 uH for the AM band to 20 uH for the shortwave SW band.

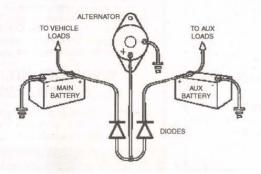
Two, Two Batteries In One

I would like to install a second 12-volt battery in my van to run a 115 VAC inverter for operating communications equipment, computer, printer, and maybe a cell phone with fax.

It should be able to operate independently of the van's battery — even to the point of running it to death, but not the starter battery. The circuit I am interested in is how to charge this second battery without burning out the alternator or interfering with the normal operation of the van. I'm surprised nobody wants an item like this.

> Tom Reel Milan, OH

Actually, this is a popular request. Isolation of the batteries is fairly straightforward using just two diodes. The hook-up looks like this



This places the diodes back-to-back, which prevents current from flowing from one battery to the other. When the batteries are being charged, both diodes conduct in a forward manner, and both receive a charge proportional to their needs. The appliance, on the other hand, can only draw power from the utility battery, not the van's battery - and the van can only draw current from the starter battery, not the utility battery. For this application, the diodes have to be heavy-duty alternator diodes that can handle the charging current of the battery, like the 8AF2R from International Rectifier, which is available from Arrow Electronics (1-800-524-4735; www.arrow.com) for a couple of bucks. Be aware that these diodes have to be mounted on a heavy-duty extrusion heatsink made by Avvid and Wakefield, among others (also available from Arrow Electronics). If this sounds like more than you want to tackle, you can buy battery isolators from most RV supply houses, like Camping World (www.campingworld.com), and all marine supply outlets.



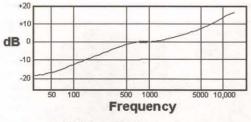
Sure Power Multi-Battery Isolator

Phono Preamp

I have over 600 vinyl discs and would like to record them to CD. However, the sound card in my computer requires line input and the turntable output will not drive the sound card. What I require is a stereo phono preamp, like the kind RadioShack used to stock but no longer sells. I was wondering if you could supply a nifty circuit, or perhaps know of a dealer that may have such a device ready-assembled?

Marshal D. Landers via Internet

Velleman Kits (817-284-7785; www.velle man.be/) sells an RIAA stereo phono preamp K2572 kit for \$13.82. Velleman Kits are stocked by many electronic supply stores, including Jameco (1-800-831-4242; www.jameco.com) and Tech America (www.radioshack.com), and several hobby shops. Unlike a universal microphone preamp, the kind often used for karaoke mikes, the K2572 has frequency compensation to match the frequency response of a phono pick-up cartridge, which needs the lower frequencies attenuated and the upper frequencies emphasized, as shown below.



RIAA Phono Equalization Curve

The technical specifications of the RIAA curve are specified at the following conditions.

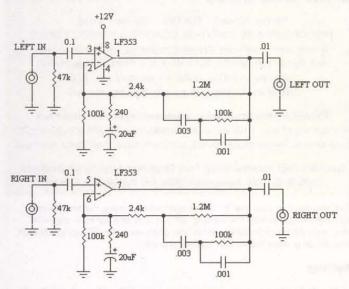
· Amplification (1 kHz): 0 dB

- · Input impedance: 47k
- · RIAA curve

· Input signal: 5 mV to 10 mV

You can also build your own RIAA equalized phono

preamplifier using this circuit.



Basically, it's an active filter with a ladder-T feedback loop. While any opamp should work in this circuit, I chose an FET op-amp over a BiCMOS or biploar op-amp because it has characteristics similar to those found in vacuum tube amplifiers — traits that many audiophiles find desirable. The gain of the amplifier is about 35 dB, which is plenty enough to drive your sound card. For best operation, the 12-volt power source should be stabilized using an LM7812 voltage regulator.

Notebook Contacts

I have a GRiD Model 2050 GridPad SLI that has a 17.5 VDC, 1.5 A charger with a four-pin connector. Do you have any information or can you lead me to a Web site that can give me the information to the pinout of this product? I'd like to build a power supply capable of recharging its battery. I've put a surface charge on the battery, installed it, and then used my DDM to probe the four-pin connector for the presence of voltage. What I found were two pins that had some DC presence, but I wasn't sure if it would be safe to just hit them with a charging current without knowing what the other two pins idd.

Larry Fostano via Internet

Two pins connect to the battery terminals (plus and minus) and the other two connect to a thermistor that's in physical contact with the battery. To make a long story short, you can determine the charge in a battery simply by monitoring the battery's temperature. Call it a battery thermometer. When the battery's temperature is low, it's safe to apply full charge to it — typically C/2 or C/4, depending on the battery's chemistry. As the charge accumulates in the battery, its temperature rises and the charge current has to be reduced to C/10 or less. Unfortunately, I can't find a pinout for this connector, but I can tell you that it has a twin — the Tandy 2050, and you may be able to wrangle a pinout from their RadioShack repair services. A good Web site for notebook repairs and parts is **National Computer Support (281-734-1348; http://www.laptop-notebook.com/index.html)**.

Motorbike Tachometer Revisited



I have two questions regarding the Motorbike Tachometer article in the Jan. 2000 issue.

 What kind of transformer (ratings, part number, etc.) would you use to pre-test the tach circuit before hooking up the sensor coil? The article doesn't say.

2) Instead of an analog (i.e., needle) current meter for the RPM display, can a digital voltage or current meter be connected to the circuit to get a digital RPM display instead?

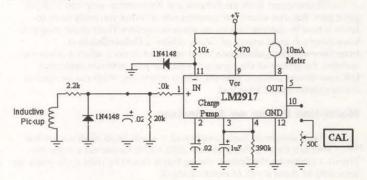
> Bruce Morgenstern via Internet

I haven't been able to find this SMD. Any thoughts as to a source?

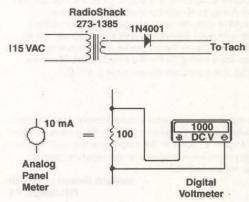
Tony Serra via Internet A The Jan. 2000 answer wasn't intended to be a full-blown tachometer solution, but it seems to have gone that direction. So let me fledge it out the best I can in this limited space. For those readers who missed that installment, here's a brief recap of the question.

• I have a motorized bicycle powered by a small two-stroke gasoline engine that I'm having a problem with. It keeps cutting in and out. Is there a circuit (or a commercial product) to tell whether or not the spark is still there when the engine cuts out, thereby indicating a fuel problem?

How about a tachometer? Not only will it tell you if there's a spark or not, but it'll display the RPM speed of the engine. Here's a simple 12-volt (actually, 8 to 16 volts) circuit built around an LM2917 frequency-to-voltage converter chip.



Okay, now that we're up-to-date, let me fill in the blanks. The transformer used to test and calibrate the circuit is nothing more than a small 12-volt transformer, like the RadioShack 273-1385 (12.6 volts at 300 mA). For this test, you simply rectify the output of the transformer using a 1N4001 diode and input the signal to the tachometer. The output frequency is equal to 60 (Hz) \times 60 sec = 3600 RPM (revolutions per minute).



The original design specifically called for an analog meter, but you're welcome to substitute a DMM or DVM as you like using the following modification.

As for the inductor, it's a J.W. Miller PM40-101K, which is stocked by Digi-Key (1-800-344-4539: www.digikey.com) and Mouser Electronics (1-800-346-6873; www.mouser.com).

When I6MB RAM was King

I have an AT Memory Expansion card that plugs into the computer expansion slots.

On the board, I read "8 meg AT RAM." There are 36 memory chips on the board with 18-pin chip sockets to add 18 more chips. Most chips are numbered AAA1M200P-08H, but two are numbered KM41C1000AP-8.1 find no FCC ID number and no manufacturer ID on the board, but there's an IC labeled "M60030-1009]"

BOCA RESEARCH PN 1945 038100

I installed the board in my NEC PowerMate Portable SX, but my computer doesn't recognize the board. I suspect that I need a driver or other software to implement this expansion. I called BOCA, but they weren't able to tell me anything. Can you tell me what I need and where to find it?

Oliver Curtis Powell wb4waa@coastalnet.com

- Boy, this question takes me back to the days of old when 16 MB of RAM was the absolute limit. Fortunately, I now have 128 MB of RAM and yearn for more, but back to your problem. Yes, you're right: you need a soft-

ware driver. Specifically, it's an extended memory manager (EMM) from Boca Research to access the BIOS chip on this card. Unfortunately, I don't have a copy of that driver anymore, but maybe one of our readers has one they'd like to share. It can be found bundled with most Zeos systems sporting an 80286 CPU.

No Joy without Pinout

Do you know the pinouts for the Gravis GamePad, Gravis Phoenix, and the Gravis XTerminator?

via Internet

Corv

Sure, the GamePad pinout is either a 15-pin game plug or a four-pin USB connector. Both the Phoenix and Xterminator plug into a 15-pin game port. But that wasn't the question, was it? What you really want to know is how to use the buttons on these controllers. That's done using software drivers. A good source of Gravis drivers is **DriverGuide** at **http://www.driverguide.com**. What you need to do is select a driver that matches the actions of the game controller to your software application. Different drivers produce different button responses, which can be used to create custom games. Have fun!

Multi-line Phone on Single Line

I was wondering how complicated it would be to modify a five-line Western Electric phone (model 2565 HKM) for use on a single line. There's a sticker on the bottom stating that it should be used on business systems only, or there is risk of electrical shock.

> Peter Stratigos via Internet

A the Western Electric 2565 and its kin, the ITT 2568M, are high-quality desk telephones that plug into a standard 50-pin "telephone" connector or are hard-wired into a phone wire closet. Phone cable generally contains two wire pairs, which are color-coded. The first pair is green and red, and the second is black and yellow. A way to remember this is by the holidays Christmas and Halloween. After that, the wires are generally color-striped. What does this have to do with you? Everything, in that your 50-pin connector has more than just phone signals — there's power there, too, which is why Western Electric posts the warning. As for the modification, I'd sell the phone to someone who can use it (current market price is \$49.00).

Magnetic "E"

I'm an electronic repair technician who is quite literally up to my ears in old switching power supplies. I've been trying for many years to figure out how to separate the double "E" cores in the output transformers without success. Is there any magic potion/Voodoo spell that can separate them so that I can rewind them for my own needs?

Stephen Varmecky W3IOD Pittsburgh, PA

A They are held together with varnish, which you can dissolve using any of the acute solvents. Back in the days of old, I would use MEK (methylethyl keytone), but I doubt you can buy it over the counter today. Try a paint or varnish stripper. Simply soak the "E"s overnight and they will slip apart.



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BTW, you need to coat the "E" leaves again when putting the transformer back together, otherwise the winding will see it as one big iron-ring with about zero efficiency. In other words, you don't want the "E"s to touch each other, which is what the varnish coating prevents.

Mailbag

Thanks for the response to my question ("Two, Two Batteries in One," above). I purchased the isolator from Camping World, and I'm in the process of installing the second battery system. However, I now find that since I have a 1998 Ford Van, the alternator needs an isolator with "excitation" to operate, which I should obtain shortly. There are other considerations that I discovered while doing this conversion that I'd like to share with the readers. Such as vapors from the battery, battery tie downs (it would be no fun having battery acid flying around inside the van), proper wire size, and circuit breakers in case the wires become frayed or exposed. See **www.surepower.com/pdfs/ 180012.pdf** for more details on various installation options.

Tom Reel Milan, OH

Dear TJ:

I read your Q & A response to 70-volt line audio today and need to point out a potentially serious error. At the end of the answer, you suggest that reversing a 70-volt speaker transformer will make a suitable "output" transformer for converting a conventional amp to 70 volts. The problem is that the eight-ohm winding's impedance is actually lower than eight ohms — more on the order of one ohm. This is because it "sources" the eight-ohm speaker. I have seen amps "burn up" from doing just this.

If you add a series eight- or four-ohm resistor (depending on the amp) with the secondary winding of the 70-volt transformer, it will protect the amp from overload. Yes, it is inefficient, but it's a lot cheaper than a new amp.

On occasion, I have driven both 25- and 70-volt lines with a standard eight-ohm output amp (of sufficient power) with no transformer. A 100-watt, 70-volt load is only a 50-ohm load in the eyes of the amp, while a 75-watt, 25-volt load is six ohms.

I've been installing and servicing sound systems for over 20 years, and other than this one issue, you gave a very good explanation of the subject. Chris Snyder KD40GD

Dear TI:

I suppose I'm not the first to point out the glaring mis-calculation on page 25 of the Mar. 2000 issue concerning the 70-volt audio question. In the example cited, you said that a 100-watt amplifier would only deliver 50 watts to an eight-ohm speaker through eight ohms of cable. But, if you do the math, you'll find that a 100-watt amplifier will only deliver 25 watts to an eight-ohm speaker through eight ohms of cable. While it's true that the voltage in the scenario is halved, the current is also halved, thus 1/2 the voltage times 1/2 the current equals 1/4 the power. I caught this immediately because I design and work with these systems on a daily basis.

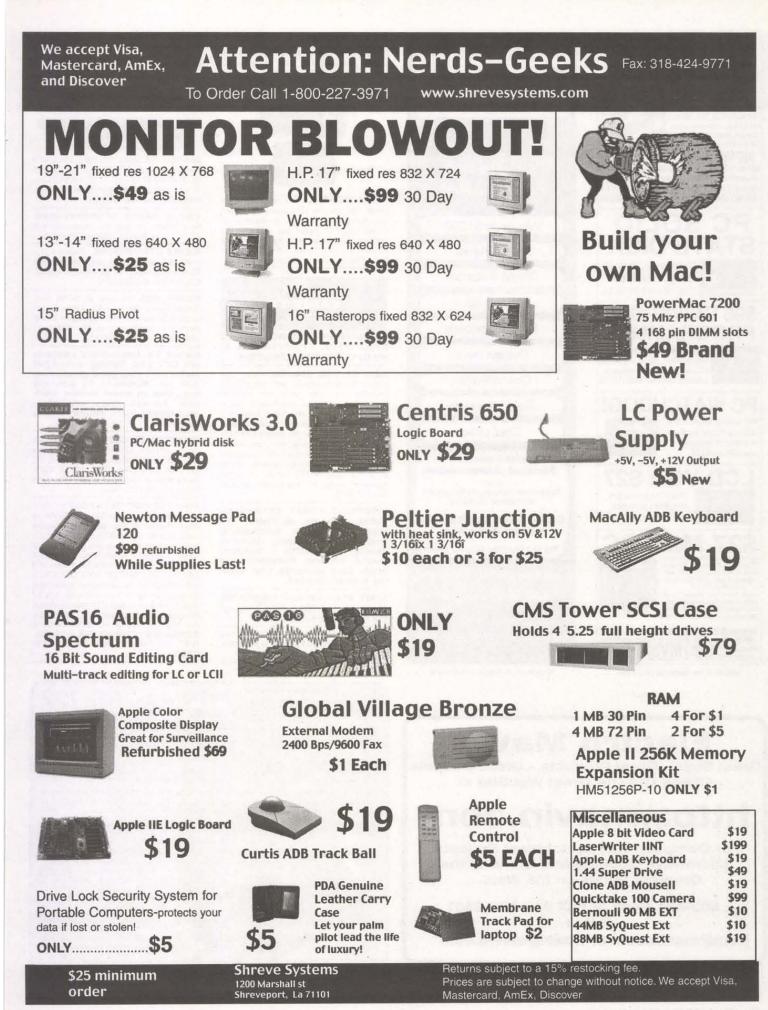
Dan Lash Expanets of IN

Cosby, TN

Response:

Obviously, the result of another long session of burning the midnight oil. Yes, you're absolutely right. Power is the product of both current and voltage (P = EI), so the correct answer is 25 watts, not 50 watts. Thanks for setting the record straight.

TJ Byers Q & A Editor





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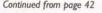
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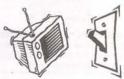
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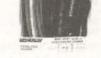
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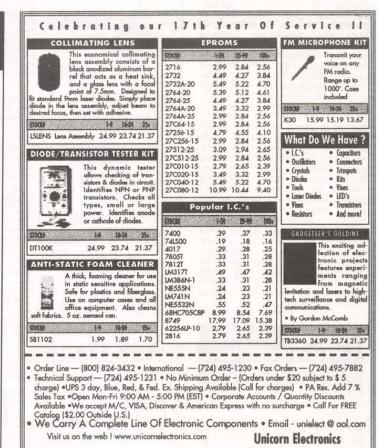


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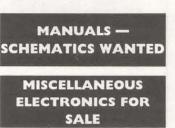
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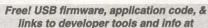


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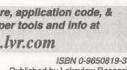


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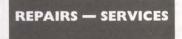
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AMATEUR ROBOTICS

by Robert Nansel

can't believe it's spring already and I still don't have my robotics shop unpacked here at the new Robot Ranch. I mean, good grief, man, there's robots to be built, transistors to be fried, and neighbors to be mystified.

I do have my tool boxes and office stuff unpacked (that you are reading this column is witness to that), but all my test gear and development tools - oscilloscope, signal generator, breadboards, power supplies, device programmers, I2C monitor - are still in boxes. These boxes are underneath other boxes which, in turn, can't be unpacked until we get shelves up, but the shelves can't be put up because the power tools are also still packed, and, guess what, there's no room to unpack those tools without swimming in packing peanuts.

Gradually, Shoshana and I are finding space to put the domestic necessities and, as we do, the boxes on top of boxes slowly disappear. It's remarkably like an archeological dig, except the artifacts get higher tech the lower we excavate, and we do have an inventory of what's in the lower layers — we just can't get to them, yet.

Then, too, there are mysteries we haven't solved yet, such as where the heck my stapler is and exactly where Igor (my 386 PC) has got to. The stapler I can live without for a while longer, but Igor has me worried. Maybe Igor accidentally got sold at our moving sale, or maybe he's stuck in a lower layer in an un-inventoried box ... I just don't know. The romantic in me fancies that maybe Igor just slipped away in the night once I undid his chains. Whatever has become of him, it just won't be the same using Shoshana's laptop to perform his duties

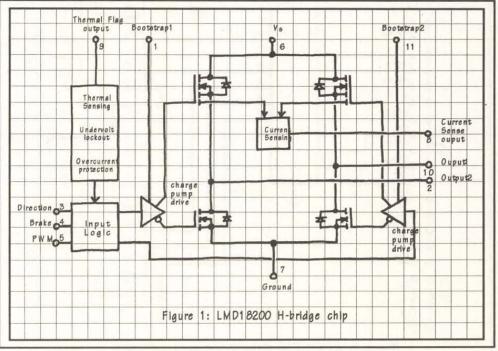
As if to counterbalance the disappearance of Igor and my stapler, I can't seem to turn around without tripping over some component or another of Spanky, my Linux system. Spanky (the name comes from the way I refer to working with Linux: Spanking the Penguin) is the main exception to the hightech-on-the-bottom rule around here, though it does me no good because there's no room to set up another computer, not one with a 19-inch monitor. In fact, Spanky is actively impeding the unpacking process; the monitor is big enough, but the box it comes in is monstrous. Makes me entertain thoughts of selling all my worldly possessions and finding out if it really is possible to sail to Fiji and make everything you need with nothing but a Leatherman tool and the right attitude.

Left to My Own Devices

Shoshana brings me sharply back to reality, though, when she points out that we still need a few more years worth of Huggies diapers (try whittling some of those from a coconut husk some time).

I may still buy the Leatherman tool; I've been hoping for years to receive one as a Hannukah present, but for some reason all I ever get are things like socks and ties. The idea of a tool that can do practical-

PWM	DIR	BRK	Active Output Drivers	
Н	H	L	Source1 Sink2	TABLE
Н	L	L	Sink1 Source2	1
L	X	L	Source1 Source2	
Н	H	Н	Source1 Source2	
Н	L	H	Sink1 Sink2	
L	X	H	NONE	





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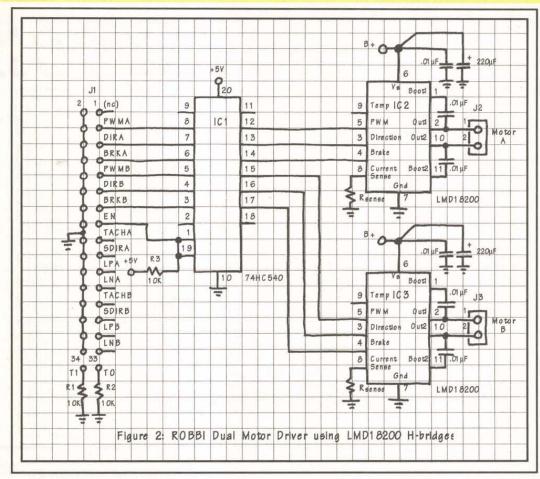
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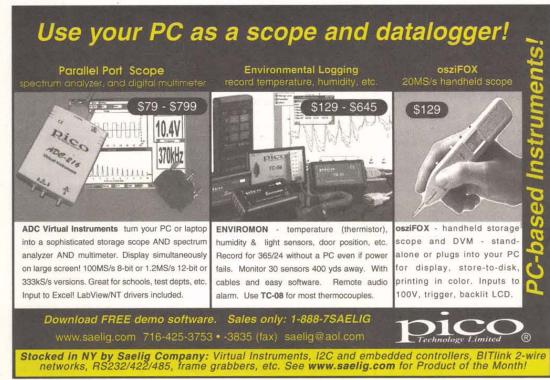
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ly everything intrigues me, and, to get back on the topic of robotics, I think it would be way cool to design a robot that could be built with nothing but a Leatherman tool and, say, scrap floppy drives and tuna cans ... Ah, spring is indeed a time for daydreaming.

Fortunately, I have done more than daydream this month. I have in front of me some Robot Builder



Interface (ROBBI) Dual Motor Driver boards I built several years ago. These boards nicely illustrate the device independence of the ROBBI interface specification I talked about last month.

One board uses four SPDT relays and a couple power MOSFETs to make two H-bridges, and the other two both use decidedly more high-tech IC H-bridges the LMD18200 from National Semiconductor and the L6203 from SGS Thompson. As it turns out, these two chips have quite similar capabilities, and they are a good place to begin exploring the topic of integrated H-bridges.

The LMD18200

Looking at Figures 1 and 2, National's chip seems tailor-made for the ROBBI motor interface. Actually, it's the other way around. Back eight years ago in the Seattle Robotics Society, when we were going through the exercise of defining what signals belonged in the ROBBI spec, I had just got my hands on some samples of the then-new IR8200, International Rectifier's version of the LMD18200. I kept its elegant interface in mind as we defined the motor driver signal set.

See, most H-bridge chips merely provide separate control pins for each half of the H-bridge, in effect treating it as two independent half H-bridges or so-called "push-pull" drivers.

This can be advantageous when you want to control separate single-ended devices (i.e., devices that have one terminal tied either to ground or B+ and the other terminal tied to the push-pull driver output). Each half H-bridge then acts as an independent current source or sink.

When you are driving a motor, though, it just adds complexity, since you need to be able to manipulate both control pins in order to optimally control a motor in all four quadrants (four-quadrant control is just a fancy way of saying your H-bridge can accelerate or decelerate the motor in either direction).

Moreover, Sign & Magnitude (S&M) control requires different manipulations of those control pins than Locked Anti-Phase (LAP) control requires.

All of the solid-state H-bridge circuits I've presented so far in this series have used simple two-pin control, not because that's the best way to build an H-bridge, but because it makes understanding the H-bridge circuitry easier. The LMD18200, however, provides the extra interface circuitry that makes controlling a motor easy.

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NOFESOOK

Pumping Charge

The LMD18200 provides a great deal more, too, to make the robot-builder's life easier: it handles 6A peak current and 3A continuous and supply voltages up to 55V. Its switching elements have a low Rds ON resistance of about 0.3 ohms per switch - not as low as the power MOSFET H-bridges I've already presented, but respectable.

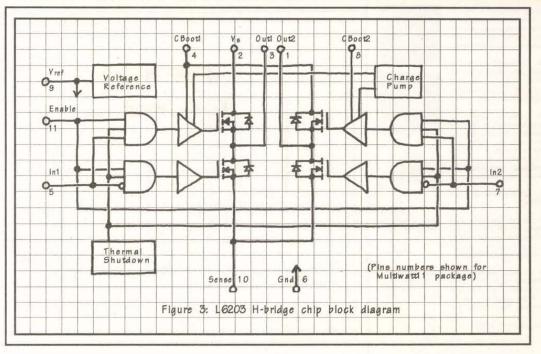
It uses an internal 300kHz charge pump to provide a constant high-side drive voltage, but it can also use external bootstrap capacitors. These are needed when you switch the bridge at frequencies higher than 1kHz because the onchip charge pump can provide only enough current to give a high-side drive voltage rise time of 20 microseconds.

External bootstrap capacitors use the H-bridge switches themselves to generate a high-side voltage boost in exactly the same manner as the bootstrapped Hbridge I presented in my Jan. 2000 column.

To review, the bootstrap principle is, in essence, a charge pump where a large value capacitance provides enough energy to quickly charge the gate capacitance of the high-side switches, making much higher H-bridge switching frequencies possible.

The charge-pump action is accomplished by the power switching elements themselves so that, with 10 nF bootstrap capacitors connected from the outputs to the bootstrap pins of each high-side switch, rise times less than 100 ns are possible, allowing switching frequencies up to 500kHz. Tired of your PWM circuit whining? You won't have that worry with these babies.

The chip provides such niceties as internal fast recovery protection diodes (shown in Figure 1) and



undervoltage lockout. Builders of robots powered by less than 12V won't like this nicety, but there it is. It also provides short circuit protection, a thermal warning output pin that trips at 145°C, and thermal shutdown at 170°C.

It also includes logic to produce a "deadband" delay between high-side and low-side switching transitions, thus eliminating shootthrough current - the current spike that would otherwise occur during the brief time when both upper and lower switches were conducting as one shut off and the other turned on

One of the more intriguing features of the chip is its current sense output pin. The high-side switches dedicate a small number of their source gate cells to the current sense function. Rather than sense current by measuring the voltage across a precision low-resistance

current shunt that carries the whole H-bridge current, these current sense cells siphon off a miniscule amount of current directly from the high-side switches.

This current is directly proportional to the current flowing through the high-side switches, with a ratio of about 377µA:1A. All it takes is a resistor from the current sense output to ground to turn the sense current into a voltage proportional to the motor current

The LMD18200 comes in an 11-pin package that looks something like a double-wide TO220. The mounting tab is common with the ground pin, so you can heatsink to a grounded chassis with no problem. The chip goes for less than \$20.00 through most distributors (\$23.55 from Digi-Key). Here's a hint: If you ever need to find price and availability for a chip and

who carries it, try this website: www.findchips.com.

The L6203

Figures 3 and 4 show what SGS-Thomson's L6203 is all about. The similarities with the LMD18200 are striking. The L6203 can handle similar currents (5A peak, 4A cruise), has an Rds ON of 0.3 ohms, has thermal shutdown and shoot-through protection, and operates between 12V and 48V.

It also has an on-chip charge pump and pins for optional external bootstrap caps to improve highside switching speed, and it comes in an 11-pin super-duper TO220 package (they call it the "Multiwatt11" package).

Its maximum operating frequency is 100kHz - 1/5 that possible with the LMD18200 - but this won't affect most motor drive



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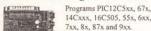
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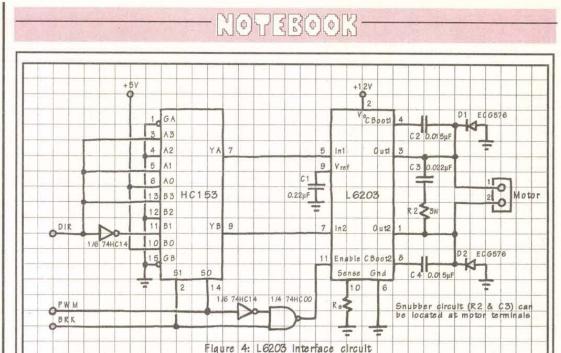
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designs. The larger differences are that it uses the two-wire control approach and that current sensing must be done the old fashioned way. It's also about half the cost of the LMD18200.

The two-wire control causes the most headaches when it comes to interfacing to the ROBBI signals. Figure 4 shows a low-tech, but quite usable design using simple HC glue logic.

You could replace everything to the right of IC1 in figure two with two copies of the circuit in figure four to get a full ROBBI Dual Motor Driver (that schematic is left as an exercise for someone less sleepdeprived than me).

The HC logic implements the truth table shown in Table 1, which allows an L6203 to behave the same as an LMD18200 with full S&M and LAP modes.

The heart of the design is a dual 4-to-1 logic multiplexer. Multiplexer logic design is as easy as writing down a truth table. In this circuit, two logic inputs - PWM and BRK - drive the multiplexer select lines SO and S1.

The logic level at the outputs then corresponds with the logic level present at the multiplexer input selected. Notice that some of the MUX inputs are permanently tied either high or low; the outputs are functions of PWM and BRK alone, corresponding to the "X" (don't-care) states of DIR.

For instance, when both PWM and BRK are low, you want to turn ON the high-side switches of both halves of the bridge, regardless of the state of DIR, so the A0 and the B0 MUX inputs are tied high. When PWM is low and BRK is high, on

the other hand, you want all switches -high-side and low-side to be turned OFF, again regardless of the state of DIR. Tying B2 and A2 to ground accomplishes this.

The rest of the multiplexer logic uses either true or inverted versions of the DIR input to determine the states of the outputs. Inspecting the truth table reveals that the A1, A3, and B3 inputs all must use the non-inverted DIR signal because the required logic outputs YA and YB are the same level as DIR for those combinations of PWM and BRK. The B1 input, however, must use DIR inverted because YA and YB need to be the opposite logic level as DIR for that state.

The rest of the logic, the second invertor and the NAND, takes care of the last line in the truth table. When PWM is low and BRK is high, all of the H-bridge switches must be turned OFF, and a low level on the L6203's Enable pin does the trick.

If the above explanations about multiplexer logic have left your head spinning, take a look at Don Lancaster's TTL Cookbook or CMOS Cookbook; in these classic books, he gives the complete rundown on multiplexer logic design with lots of examples to help you reach the "Ah-hah!" stage.

And, for those of you who really do want to implement this interface as individual gates - maybe to program them into a PLD, say here are the corresponding logic equations in C notation:

> In1 = (!PWM && !BRK) || (PWM && !BRK && DIR) | | (PWM && BRK && DIR)

In2 = (!PWM && !BRK) || (PWM && !BRK && !DIR) [] (PWM && BRK && DIR) Enable = !(!PWM && BRK)

(I've made no attempt to tease out the common terms and minimize these equations; this is also left to the reader as an exercise.)

Build Your Own Robot!

Few books on Amateur Robotics have been as avidly anticipated as Karl Lunt's book, Build Your Own Robot! (paperback, published by A. K. Peters, 2000, ISBN 1-56881-102-0). I know I was looking forward to it, and I may well have been the first person in the country to receive a copy of it: a hefty sheaf of laser-printed galley sheets. For those of you who have only recently begun reading Nuts & Volts, Karl preceded me with his own column, "Amateur Robotics," before I began writing the Amateur Robotics Notebook column. Amateur Robotics ran 70 issues straight from October '92 to

Please note that my contact information is now different. If you have suggestions, questions, or comments about amateur robotics topics, you can now reach me at:

> **Robert Nansel** Box 228 Ambridge, PA 15003

The E-Mail address is the same: E-Mail: bnansel@nauticom.net

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NOT BOOK.

May '98. When I slipped into Karl's shoes (metaphorically speaking) in June '98, I knew I'd have a long way to go before I could claim 70 straight columns in a row, and an even longer way to go before I could say I'd come close to filling those shoes.

Now he's gone off and put together a book, a collection of his favorite Nuts & Volts columns - a big book, 574 pages - and I despair of ever even catching up to him, forget about the shoes.

I subscribed to Nuts & Volts during most of Karl's tenure specifically to read his column even though we saw each other at least once a month at Seattle Robotics Society meetings.

In those years, we talked endlessly about robots over the phone or at dinners at each other's homes, or on the beach during the SRS annual G.E.A.R. campouts.

I subscribed because, even with all this obsessive communication. I still couldn't otherwise keep up with everything Karl was up to in robotics. Reading his column helped me and many, many others get consistently good information, new ideas, and new projects.

When I first met Karl in 1990, the position of Joe Gearhead in the world of Amateur Robotics was pretty grim: amateur robotics was just starting to recover from the debacles of the 1980s, but even so, there was no BOTBoard, no TinyForth, and no SBasic.

Interactive C was barely a gleam in Randy Sargent's eye, and Flynn and Jones' Mobile Robotics: From Inspiration to Implementation had not even been written. A lot has changed in 10 years.

Leafing through this book, I'm struck by how much influence Karl has had. The ubiquitous BOTBoard, for instance, came about in part because Marvin Green was trying to find ways to beat Karl in the

Line Following contest.

There were several years there where Karl's 'bots would beat Marvin's by margins of just a fraction of a second. I remember escorting Marvin to a local hobby shop one Sunday morning an hour before one of these competitions so he could put larger wheels on his 'bot to gain a little more speed.

Anyway, Karl has arranged the best of his columns into related categories (Getting Started, Software, Electronics, Mechanics, Robotics Projects, Adventures in Hacking, Way Cool Robots, and Sidelights), adding background and historical where-are-they-now blurbs at the beginning of each. He's finished it off with three superb appendices: Contacts, Hobby Servo Mods, and Web Pages.

There are some slight negatives. Karl warns that some of the material in his book is dated, and it's true. In particular, certain surplus deals and toys he hacked over the years are no longer readily available.

Then, too, there is a certain Seattle-centrism that's hard to overcome (I know, I never could overcome it when I lived in Seattle). But his enthusiasm and expertise are infectious, and the way he approaches any project, new or old, is worth the \$34.00 price.

Next Time

Next time, I'll take a break from H-bridges and motors (mostly) and talk instead about the results of this year's Trinity Home Robot Fire Fighting Contest.

Going to Hartford for this, the largest Amateur Robotics competition in America, always gets me jazzed up. Also, I've got a whole new robot design in progress, the beginnings of which you'll see, too. NV



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The TX2 and RX2 radio transmitter and receiver pair



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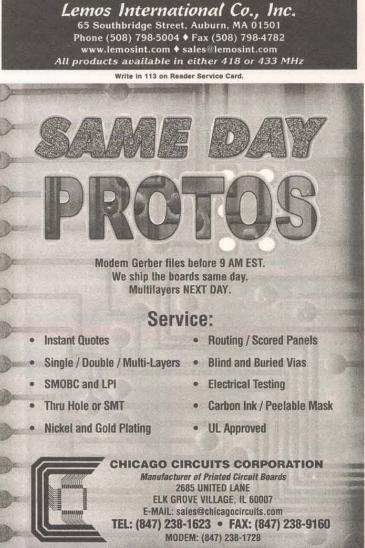
The BiM module integrates a low-power UHF FM transmitter and matching superhet receiver together with data recovery and TX/RX change over circuits to provide a low-cost

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divider assembly as it looks when removed from the model 891A. The rotary switches and pot are easily removed from their aluminum mounting bracket. The resistors are all precision wire wound units mounted on the circuit board that is hidden by the removable shield. This meter was

designed to measure voltages up to 1,000 volts so the divider has a 1 megohm input resistance - see Figure 2. This isn't a problem except good shielding is

retaining the shield shown in the photograph and also putting the divider assembly into an aluminum enclosure. A SESCOM model MC-14A* looks like a good choice. It measures 8.5 inches wide by 10 inches deep by 3.5 inches high. I've included a suggested circuit as Figure 3. The SESCOM enclosure is deep enough to put the opamp power supply behind the divider assembly with a shield plate between them.

Since the input resistance is high, the output resistance is

La Paz Electronics International PO Box 261095 San Diego, CA 92196 Order 1-(800) 586-4199 Fax (858) 586-1482 also high so I suggest an output voltage follower using a low-noise chopper stabilized opamp. This could be built on a small circuit board mounted very near the output binding posts. Another suggestion is to replace the single-turn 10K pot (R37) with a 10turn pot. This adds another digit to the resolution, but does

require recalibration by adjusting R36 (in Figure 2).

Of course, you may not find a Fluke 891A, but ALL differential voltmeters contain a divider which is bound to be useful. Look around and see what you can find. It's helpful (but not essential) to get an Instruction Manual. A good source is Manuals Plus, 130 N. Cutler Dr., N. Salt Lake, UT 84054, 801-936-7000. www.manualsplus.com.

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Dear Nuts & Volts:

On the earthquake prediction device article, here is an interesting note. According to my search of the Internet both, Japan and Russia are working on it.

In the Readers Digest book "How in the World" on page 204 it says that there are four possible indicators that may be methods of predicting earthquakes.

"And the fourth is any change in the electrical and magnetic behavior of rocks in the moments when they come close to their breaking point before an earthquake.

It goes on to say that that and other methods worked in 1974 to predict a magnitude 5 earthquake in Hollister, CA an entire day in advance! This is evidence that my invention will work! **Bob Davis**

FeedBack Continued from page 7 **OTHER SOURCES OF**

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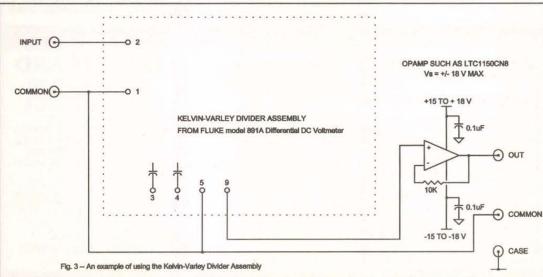
A differential voltmeter nulls the voltage to be measured against an equal amplitude internal reference. This was a way to get multi-digit measurement resolution in the days before digital voltmeters (DVMs) became common. To achieve a null, the internal reference voltage must be adjustable in steps equal to the measurement resolution. This adjustment is done with a Kelvin-Varley divider. Since DVMs are now so com-

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mon and inexpensive, differential voltmeters are no longer in much demand so they can often be bought rather inexpensively. For example, I recently got a Fluke model 891A for \$40.00. It contains a lovely four-digit Kelvin-Varley divider. The divider assembly is easy to remove for stand-



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by Fred Blechman

Build An Infrared Detector

Build this simple circuit to test infrared remote controls. It uses only 10 common electronic parts you can get at any RadioShack store or order on-line. No printed circuit board is required and a common nine-volt battery will last "forever."

They are everywhere!

ou'll find them in living rooms, family rooms, breakfast rooms, dining rooms, and bedrooms. They may even be found in some bathrooms! What? Infrared (IR) remote controls.

IR remote controls are used to perform various functions for television sets, cable boxes, video cassette recorders, hi-fi audio sets, lights, ceiling fans, and a growing number of other electronic devices.

Increasingly, pressing various buttons on these remote controls are the ONLY way to perform some functions on these devices. Manufacturers, in order to save the cost and installation of switches and potentiometers, simply program a chip in the device to respond to infrared commands. For example, try to find a CONTRAST or BRIGHTNESS control on your modern TV set. Or clock controls on a VCR. These, and many other settings, have been relegated to the IR remote control designed for the specific device.

For the most common functions - ON/OFF, Channel, Volume, Play, Record, Fast Forward, Rewind, and others - a "universal" remote control can operate several different devices.

But what do you do when the control doesn't seem to work? Is there a battery problem? Is a button making contact when pressed? Is the control defective? Since you cannot see the infrared beam produced by these controls, how can you tell if it is working properly?

This dilemma is solved with the "IR Detector" which you can build from only 10 common parts.

The entire IR Detector is smaller than the standard nine-volt battery that powers it.

Older Remote Control Methods

Probably the first use for remote control in the home came with changing television channels. At first there were mechanical methods, using a cable connected to the TV tuner. You physically pushed a button or turned a knob to change channels. Various means were devised to turn off the sound ("commercial killers"), some as simple as a flashlight beam shining on a photocell in the speaker circuit. However, daylight and sunlight could also trigger the sound off.

Pretty soon ultrasound sound waves above human hearing - were used. This drove some animals wild, and was subject to interference from other sound sources.

But some years ago, infrared signals came into use. To prevent interference with other light sources, the infrared light was

pulsed at around 38,000 cycles per second (KHz), with different pulse codes for each function. Therefore, infrared receivers could be "tuned" to about 38 KHz and decode the specific pulse train for each function. Infrared emitters and detectors coupled with programmed integrated circuits made all this practical.

All wiring underneath the

board, and is

point-to-point

using

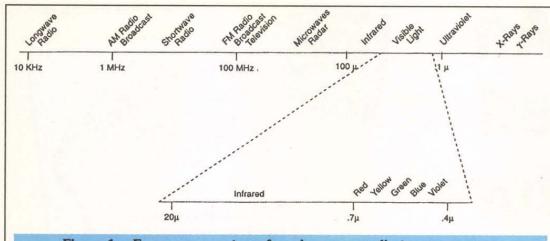
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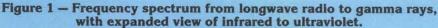
Infrared Energy

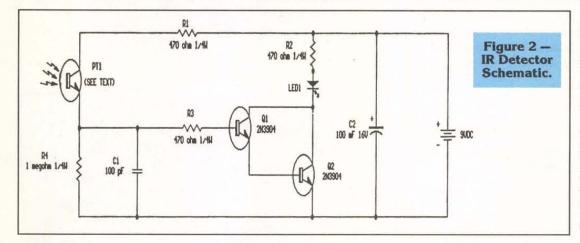
Infrared energy consists of light rays that are below the Only 10 electronic parts, a small piece of perforated board, and a battery snap connector are used to build the IR Detector.

CT FOR OUR ENVIRONMENT

Nuts & Volts Magazine/May 2000 71







red end of the visible spectrum. The wavelength of these rays is longer than that of visible light, so they are invisible to the human eye. Infrared rays, however, can be detected by means of special photodetector semiconductors that have been designed to be sensitive to radiation in the infrared spectrum.

Light wavelengths are much shorter than typical broadcast and microwaves, and longer than x-rays. The higher the frequency, the shorter the wavelength.

Figure 1 shows the frequency spectrum from longwave radio to gamma rays, with an expanded view of the infrared to ultraviolet wavelengths. Note that infrared wavelengths are approximately from 0.7 micrometers to 20 micrometers. (A micrometer is a millionth of a meter.)

Circuit Description

The schematic of the IR Detector is shown in Figure 2. Powered by a simple, standard nine-

volt battery, essentially no current flows through this circuit unless PT1, an infrared phototransistor, "sees" light. Since visible light also contains invisible infrared light, daylight and even artificial light will cause some current to flow in the circuit.

Basically, the circuit consists of the phototransistor, when responding to light, biasing a pair of transistors in a Darlington amplifier circuit so that current can flow through the light-emitting diode, making it glow.

PT1 has no base lead, since infrared light is intended to provide base bias. When there is no infrared light, little or no current flows from the collector to the emitter (the arrowhead symbol) of PT1. This means there is no bias voltage to the base of transistor Q1, so it does not conduct, also depriving transistor Q2 of bias, so Q2 does not conduct. Therefore, essentially no current flows through resistor R2 or light-emitting diode LED1. The circuit is dormant.

However, as soon as any light especially infrared light - is allowed to fall on the transparent shell of PT1, the current from collector to emitter increases; the brighter the light, the greater the current. Resistor R1 limits the current through PT1, as well as providing a voltage-divider with resistor R4.

As current flows through PT1, a positive voltage is created at the intersection of resistors R3, R4, and capacitor C1. This voltage biases Q1 into conduction, which allows Q2 to conduct, thus providing a path for current to flow through current-limiting resistor R2 and LED1, which then glows.

Since the infrared signals this detector is expected to receive are operating in a pulse mode with a basic signal frequency of about 38 KHz, capacitor C1 acts to filter out the signal and pulses, and electrolytic capacitor C2 stabilizes the power.

Construction

Before you can build the IR Detector you need to get the parts, some of which are so common you probably already have them. Nothing is critical in the layout or components of this circuit except for the infrared phototransistor, PT1.

Q1 and Q2 may be just about any NPN general-purpose silicon transistor, such as the 2N2222. The resistors, capacitors, and LED can be slightly different sizes or values. You might even find other phototransistors would work in this cir-

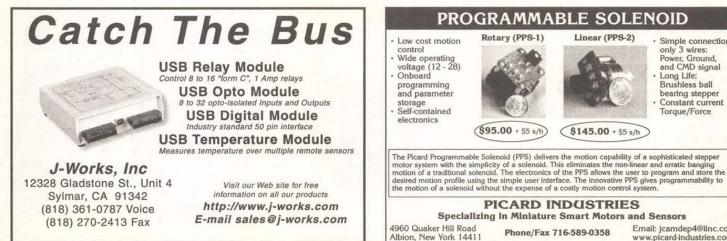
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cuit, but I've found that RadioShack carries an acceptable unit, as well as all the other parts, as identified in the Parts List.

This simple circuit can be built on a perforated board, using point-to-point wiring. If a perforated board with holes spaced 0.1inch apart is used, Figure 3 (enlarged view for readability) shows the perforated board holes and the parts layout I used for the IR Detector. Although the computer drawing program has distorted the shape of some of the components, the locations are accurate. Figure 3A shows the actual size.

Figure 4 (enlarged view for readability) shows the parts on the top of the board and the wiring paths UNDERNEATH the board. This wiring is accomplished by bending the component leads under the board and connecting them as shown. The only place it is necessary to jump one wire over another is, as shown, between the emitter of Q1 and the base of Q2.

Use care in soldering and orienting the parts properly. If you use the 2N3904 or 2N2222 transistors, when looking at the flat face of the transistor with the leads at the bottom, the leads are emitter, base, and collector (EBC) from left to right.

Note, however, that many types of general-purpose transistors will work in this circuit, and some have pinouts that are CBE. As a matter of fact, the unit shown in the photos - for you eagle-eyed readers - has such transistors, and they face in the OPPOSITE direction than the 2N3904 or 2N2222 would face. See Figure 3 for the correct orientation.

As for the phototransistor, the collector, which connects to R1, is the lead closest to the flat side of the clear plastic dome. The LED cathode, which connects to the collectors of both Q1 and Q2, is closest to the flat spot on the clear plastic dome. Most electrolytic capacitors identify the negative lead. The disc capacitor and resistors have no polarity.

Testing

Testing the unit is simple. All you really need is an infrared remote control and a nine-volt battery. It is not necessary to use an alkaline battery - zinc-carbon will do nicely. But only leave the battery connected when you will be using the IR Detector, since there is current flowing when any light (which usually contains some infrared) falls on the phototransistor.

It is necessary to test the unit in very dim light. This unit is VERY sensitive, and the LED will glow with any appreciable ambient light once the battery is connected. You can place a black tubular "hood"

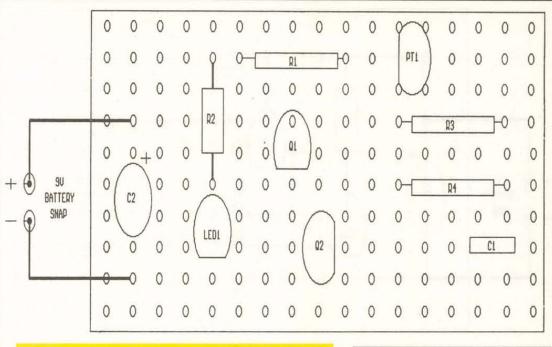
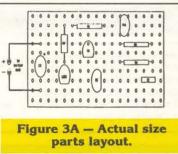


Figure 3 - Enlarged view of parts layout on 0.1-inch spaced perforated board.

(such as can be made from a large soda straw wrapped with black tape to make it opaque) over the phototransistor to block light from the sides of the Detector. Or, you could mount the entire unit in a black box with just a small hole for access to the phototransistor.

With the battery connected, and the IR Detector in dim light, LED1 should not be glowing - or glowing dimly. Now, from six inches to a foot away, point the active end of the IR remote control directly at the photodetector, press ANY button, and LED1 should either flash once, or glow with a pulsing light. Some remote buttons only put out a single short burst, others continue to pulse.

Test all the buttons on the remote to see if the Detector picks up their signal. Some buttons, especially on older units, have developed high contact resistance internally, and some buttons may have to be



pushed hard to make enough contact to emit a signal.

Also be aware that the selection of the device on universal

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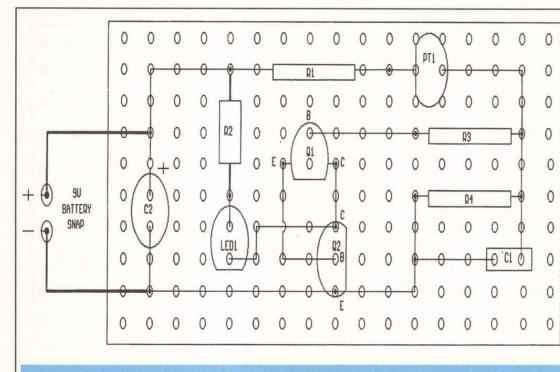


Figure 4 - Enlarged view showing wiring on the board underside.

remotes may affect the strength of the emitted infrared signal. I found selecting CABLE on one remote greatly reduced the signal strength, and I had to hold the remote closer to the Detector to light LED1.

Troubleshooting

What do you do if nothing happens during testing? Well, first you check the Detector battery and its



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Using a digital voltmeter with the battery connected to the snap, and the IR Detector in relative darkness, you should read about nine volts at the collector of PT1, at the positive side of C1, and at the intersection of R1 and R2. There should be little or no voltage at the base of Q1. The voltage at the cathode of LED1 should be about 7.5 volts.

When an infrared signal is aimed at the phototransistor, the voltage at the base of Q1 should jump to over one volt, and LED1 should light. If LED1 does not light, be sure it was not installed backwards.

Using an ohmmeter and Figure 4, check continuity between components to verify path and

Parts List RadioShack (RS) or equivalent parts

R1, R2, R3 - 470-ohm 1/4-watt resistors (RS #271-1317) R4 - 1-megohm 1/4 watt resistor (RS #271-1356) C1 - 100pF 50V disc capacitor (RS #272-123) C2 - 100mF 16V electrolytic capacitor (RS #RSU 11935210) PT1 - Infrared NPN silicon phototransistor (RS #276-145) See text. Q1, Q2 - 2N3904 NPN silicon transistor (RS #RSU 11328564) See text LED1 - Red light-emitting diode (RS #276-041) Perforated board - 0.1-inch spaced holes (RS #276-149) Nine-volt battery - Alkaline (RS #23-875). Carbon-zinc okay. Nine-volt battery snap connector - RS #270-325

soldering.

Using

Use the IR Detector to verify the operation of any IR remote control that does not seem to be working. It may need batteries, or one or more of the keys may not be making contact when pressed.

When testing a UNIVERSAL remote — one that controls more than one type of device — be aware that it must be producing the proper codes to operate your specific equipment.

Even if the IR Detector indicates that the remote is producing infrared signals, the signals might not be the right pulse code for the particular device you are trying to control. In that case, you'll need to refer to the remote's instructions to set the proper codes for each device. **NV**

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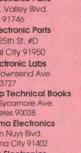
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Dealing With AC Power Line EMI

Radio reception is many things to na many people, but all forms bed of radio the as activity boil the down to one thing: the signal-to-noise

ratio (SNR) game.

There is always some basic noise level caused by a o combination of no natural and ren ina man-made

P- Figure 1 shows the fundamental situation in all radio reception problems. There is always some basic noise level caused by a combination of natural and man-made sources. As society becomes more and more

electrical, the man-made component becomes huge. But the actual amplitude of the noise signal is not nearly as important as the SNR, i.e., the relative strengths of the desired signal and the noise.

You will find that listening to weak signals on some frequencies, especially in the AM band or the "tropical" MW/SW bands, is made difficult or impossible by hash from the AC power lines.

 Figure 1 shows four situations.
 is There is a basic RMS noise level, which is labeled 0 dB. Four signals are
 e present (A, B, C, and D). Signal A is clearly below the average noise level, so will not be heard. Some very skilled operators might be able to hear signal B because it sticks up just above the 0 dB noise level, but for most people it will remain a "... was that a signal or my imagination?" situation.

nan-made When the signal gets a little higher, say 3 dB above the noise floor, it becomes sources. readable with a bit of discomfort and annoyance. For most situations, "comfortable" listening requires an SNR of 10 dB, i.e., a signal that is considerably above the 0 dB noise floor.

Keep in mind that the absolute amplitudes of the noise and signals are not as important as the signal-tonoise ratio. Of course, as you start digging for weaker and weaker signals, the ampli-

tude of the noise signal must be suppressed in order to get a usable SNR.

AC Power Line Noise

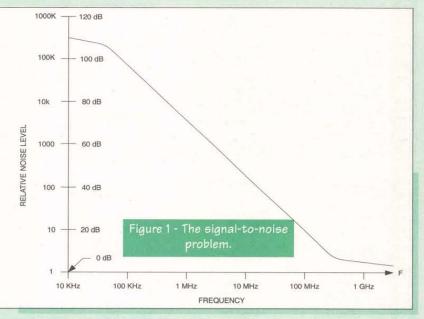
Perhaps the most common form of man-made noise afflicting radio and televi-

sion reception is from the AC power lines. When I first moved into my present home, my HF shortwave receivers were all but useless because of the high "hash" level of noise present.

The problem turned out to be a collection of "dimmer" switches that replaced the ordinary light switches. Those devices use a duty-cycle SCR circuit to lower the power level of incandescent lights, and the truncated waveform they produce is rich in harmonics (well into the HF bands!).

I replaced all six dimmers with conventional switches, and the noise level dropped enough decibels to be really impressive.

Over the years, I have found a large number of non-radio sources of interference to AM broadcast band (BCB), FM BCB, high fidelity audio, and television equipment in addition to shortwave and scanner receivers.



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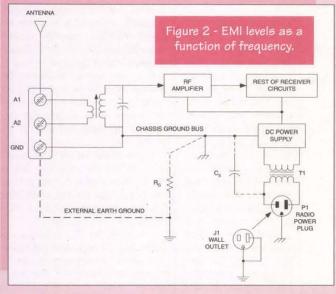
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Many different forms of appliances were indicted, including (oddly enough) a dishwasher that has an SCR controller inside to turn it on and off, a garbage disposal unit under the complainant's sink, a garage door opener, and the most raucous door bell-chime I've ever heard.

Two forms of noise seem to be present. First, the harmonics of the 60 Hz power line waveform are present throughout the spectrum. If the power line produced a pure sinewave, then this would not occur. But the power line waveform is distorted, so has harmonics. Because the power levels are so high, the significant harmonics form a "comb" spectrum every 60 Hz high into the radio frequency spectrum. Second, any item that sparks (e.g., electric motors) will produce static signals much like lightning does.

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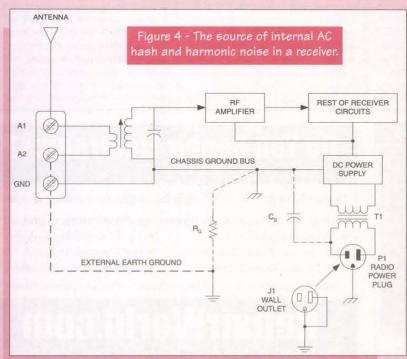


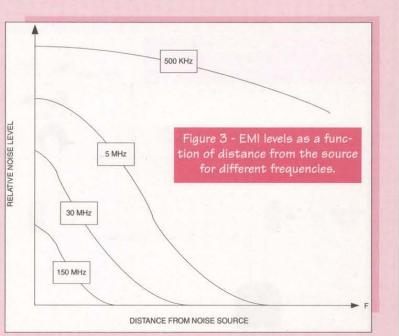
Figures 2 and 3 characterize this noise emission in two different ways. Figure 2 shows the relative level in arbitrary units versus frequency. Typical intensity levels might run from a fraction of a microvolt per meter (μ V/m) to nearly 500,000 μ V/m, depending on the source (which is why Figure 2 is in "arbitrary voltage units").

Note in Figure 2 that the distribution of signal intensity is uneven throughout the spectrum. The levels will be extremely high in the VLF portion of the spectrum, and fall off almost evenly up into the UHF spectrum. If you tune into the AM BCB or medium wave bands (up to about 7 MHz or so), then you will note a high hash level. It is more intense on the lower frequencies, but annoying well into the shortwave bands.

Figure 3 characterizes the 60 Hz power line EMI problem as a function of distance from the noise source. Again, because the actual values of the distance and signal strength vary with your particular situation, relative units are used in Figure 3. Note that the 500 KHz (bottom of AM BCB) strength does not fall off nearly as fast as the higher frequency components.

This fact leads us to a strategy for finding the source. Start at the lowest frequency, and tune to higher frequencies until the noise just begins to disappear. You want it





audible, but barely so. Walk, drive, or turn your antenna in first one direction and then the other to see in which direction an increase is noted. Go in that direction until the signal is again strong.

At that point, pick another higher frequency at which the noise is just barely audible and repeat the process. This process is repeated at successively higher frequencies until you are very, very close to the source. At that time, start looking for likely culprits.

Once the source is located, it can be dealt with by one or more methods. If it is the power line (loose con-

> nections raise hob with reception!), then contact the power company and ask them to fix it ... demand it if they balk. If it turns out to be an appliance, then either the appliance needs repair or some sort of filtering is needed.

Unless it is your appliance, I recommend having a professional technician actually do the work. If you do the necessary work on your neighbor's appliance, then you will be "married to it" if anything at all goes wrong even in the distant future (some people will use any excuse to get someone else to pick up their tab).

Things To Do At Your Receiver

You may or may not be able to do something about the noise source (which is always the best solution!), but there are some things that you can do about the problem at your receiver. Let's take a look at some of those problems.

First, let's look at one of the sources of the problem. Let's assume



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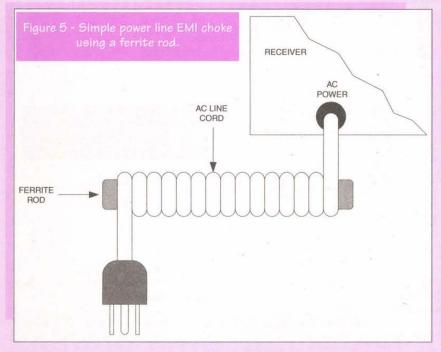


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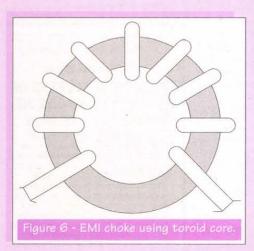
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a generic shortwave or scanner receiver with a three terminal antenna connector (Figure 4).

The antenna terminals include A1 and A2, which lead to the antenna input circuitry, and GND which is



the chassis ground (and zero-signal common). There is normally coupling path a between the AC power wiring and the chassis of the receiver.

The capacitance between the AC power wiring and the chassis forms a path, represented by capacitor CS in Figure 4. This means that noise-laden AC is passed onto the receiver chassis, where it can be coupled into the RF amplifier and the rest of the circuit due to

common ground impedances (RG).

Assume first that the external antenna is attached to A1, and that both A2 and GND are not connected. In this circumstance, the ground loop voltage developed across RG is seen as a valid signal by the receiver. The radio chassis is eventually grounded to earth, but through the power connectors (P1 and J1), to the power line ground at the service entrance to the building. Because of wire resistance, connector blade resistance, and the fact that your service entrance ground might be poor for RF, the value of RG can get quite high.

The solution: add an external ground connection to the receiver the way the instruction manual told you to do - strap A2 to GND, and then through a heavy conductor to a proper ground rod buried in the earth. That may eliminate a large part of the power line hash without further work.

AC Power Cord Chokes

Now let's assume that the receiver is properly grounded, but that a high noise level still exists. It may be that the RF components are riding into the receiver via the power lines, and then radiated into the sensitive circuitry. The way to deal with this problem is to eliminate them before they enter the receiver cabinet.

It is often hard to diagnose this

problem, but if the receiver is battery powered, the problem is easier. My favorite general coverage receiver has a DC connector on the rear panel to allow it to be operated from a 12volt battery source. Disconnect the receiver from the AC power line and operate it from the battery. If the noise level drops appreciably, then suspect the entrance path is the power cord.

One of the easiest ways to deal with the problem is to use only as much power cord as needed to reach the outlet. Coil the rest of the cord into a six-inch diameter loop as close to the chassis as possible.

A species of "RF choke" can be built using the approaches of Figures 5, 6, and 7. The simplest approach is to wrap the receiver's AC power cord around a ferrite rod (Figure 5) as close as possible to the power entrance on the rear panel of the receiver.

Any of several ferrite rods can be used, but the Amidon Associates R61-050-750 is appropriate. Wrap as many turns as will fit onto the 7.5inch rod, and then secure them with tape (they have a tendency to come unwrapped). There should be enough cord left to plug into the outlet, but even if you have to use an extension cord, wrap as many turns as will fit onto the rod.

A superior approach to the same idea is to use a toroid core as shown in Figure 6. Use one of the larger toroid cores (the kind used for making kilowatt and up BALUN transformers) so that the relatively thick coaxial cable can be accommodated. Wrap as many turns of the power cord as possible onto the toroid core. Note one thing well, however, with the power plug connected this might be impossible to do. If you don't want to modify the power cord, then



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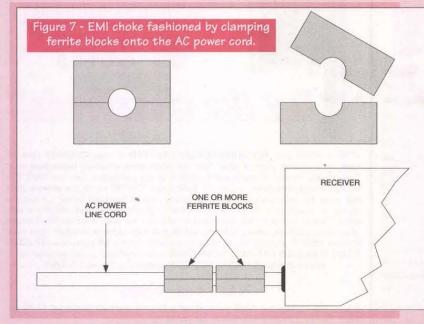
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you might want to either use the ferrite rod approach, or a ferrite block as shown in Figure 7.

Two views of a ferrite split block are shown in Figure 7A. These blocks come in two halves, each of which is notched such that when put together they form a hole. The application of these blocks is shown in Figure 7B. The blocks are clamped onto the receiver's AC power cord as close as possible to the rear panel of the receiver. Once the blocks are clamped together, they can be secured with tape. In some cases, only a single split block is needed but, in severe cases, two or more split blocks may be added in series. These blocks act like RF chokes, so will snub the higher frequency components while not affecting the 60 Hz AC power.

Ferrite split blocks are available in a number of sizes and shapes to accommodate a number of different forms of cord. Some are flat to allow clamping onto computer ribbon cable, in case a digital device such as a computer is the noise culprit.

AC Power Line Filters

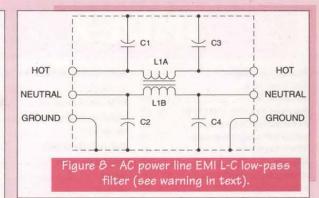
Another way to deal with the

problem of EMI carried into the receiver on the AC power line is shown in Figure 8. The idea here is to use a low-pass filter in series with the AC power line so that the RF components are snubbed out, leaving the 60 Hz to pass unimpeded.

Several filter designs are popular. Some of them use separate pi-section filters in both the hot and neutral lines, while the other uses a pair of coupled coils in a common mode arrangement such as Figure 8.

This design uses a ferrite rod such as the Amidon Associates R61-050-750 to form L1A and L1B. The turns are wrapped onto the cord with a size of AC power wire appropriate to the size. For the maximum power levels, use #12 AWG solid wire intended for AC power wiring applications. The turns for L1A and L1B are wound in the bifilar manner (Figure 9).

The capacitors used in the filter of Figures 8 and 9 should be rated for 125 volt AC service. Ordinary 600 volt or 1,000 volt capacitors are not suitable because they are not rated for constant application of 125 volts AC power line voltage. A typical rating for C1 through C4 is 0.0047 μ F to 0.05 μ F (0.01 μ F typical) at a volt-



age rating of 125 volts AC, and 1,400 volts DC (tested to at least 2,800 volts DC). Electronic parts catalogs are a good guide to suitable types of capacitor.

SAFETY NOTE: Working with AC power

lines is dangerous. Accidental contact with the line can kill you. Improper wiring or a bad selection of components, or improper construction methods can create both electric shock and fire hazards. It is highly recommended by the author, editor, and publisher that you select a commercially made, UL approved AC line RF filter made for this purpose rather than homebrew your own. If your receiver uses the same kind of square AC power receptacle that IS found on computers, then you can find a replacement for the chassis receptacle that has an EMI filter built in.

Special Case

About five years ago, I had a problem at my house that created AC power line hash in great quantities, and also affected my AC power service. For several years, I listened to an evening shortwave broadcast in the 5-6 MHz band, and on Saturday night to WSM in Nashville (650 KHz AM) ... good country music is where you find it (There! I'm out of the closet ... a Carr's a hillbilly music fan!).

The hash started one summer, and continued into the fall, ruining many evenings of listening. It had an

> average signal strength of S7 to S8 on my Drake R-8 receiver S-meter. I suspected that the problem was on the power pole,

but the local power company could not find any problem.

That winter, a strange thing started happening with the lights in my home. Whenever any heavy current drain (refrigerator, freezer, furnace) would turn on, the lights would nearly double in brightness. Notice anything odd? Lights should dim, not get brighter, when a heavy load is turned on.

This time, the power company did find a problem. The technician came to the Carr house about 10 o'clock one evening, when the effect was nearly constant, and found that the neutral line connection to my AC power line service was loose.

The fellow raised his "cherry picker" basket up to the power pole, at the point where my service tap was located, and used the largest crimping tool I've ever seen to repair the connection. The lights went back to normal, which was a blessing.

But the next evening, I noticed that the S-8 noise level was down somewhere near decimal dust ... the hash was gone. I suspect that the loose connection was causing the hash all along. Indeed, the power company could have fixed the service problem earlier if they had taken the EMI problem seriously. The hash was merely a prodomal symptom of the service problem!

Conclusion

AC power line harmonics and spark hash can create havoc with radio reception. But with the methods discussed in this article, you will be able to overcome many of these problems. **NV**

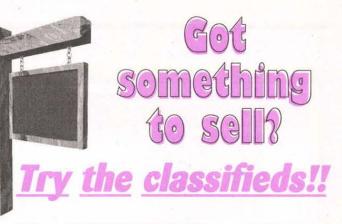
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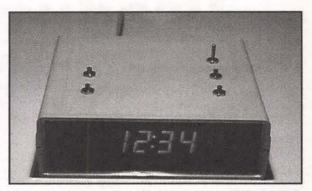
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Roger's Systems Specialist The RF Connection

12

by Brian Beard

DIGITAL ALARM CLOCK



larm clocks have become so common and cheap that it's hard to find a

construction project for a complete alarm clock. This article is just that, a complete alarm clock, from the power supply to the case. While it's probably no cheaper than one from K-Mart, unlike most construction projects, at least when it's built, your spouse won't need to ask, "What is it?"

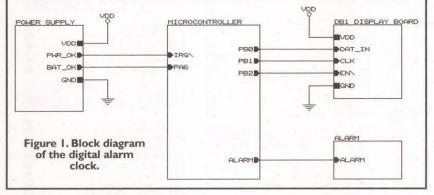
Hardware

The alarm clock has all the basic features found in most commercial digital alarm clocks. The block diagram shown in Figure I breaks the alarm clock into four parts: power supply, alarm, microcontroller, and display. There are actually two circuit boards that make up the alarm clock: the DBI display board and the CK2 circuit board which includes the power supply, alarm, and microcontroller.

Display Board

Display Controller

The DBI is based on the MCI4489, UI in Figure 2. Motorola calls this chip a "Multi-Character LED Display/Lamp Driver." It's quite a versatile device, capable of driving a five-



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Order directly from our website at www.electronickits.com We also have over 200 Electronic Plans, Kits and Spy Products Carl's Electronics Inc. sales@electronickits.com digit common-cathode display plus decimals, 25 discrete LEDs, or just about any combination in between. In the DBI circuit, it drives four sevensegment digits plus colon while the fifth digit is used to drive four annunciator LEDs. It does this by multiplexing segments "a" through "h" among the five digits, or five banks as they are called on the IC's data sheet. The MC14489's internal oscillator guaran-

tees a minimum refresh rate of 700 Hz, more than fast enough to insure a flicker-free display. Other than the LED display, the only external component required is a single resistor (RI) to set the maximum segment drive current. Drive currents can go as high as 30 mA per segment, but thermal considerations become critical at high drive currents. The DB1 is designed for a peak segment drive current of

approximately 12 mA.

The MC14489 has an eight-bit configuration register and a 24-bit data register. The configuration register controls blanking and how each digit's data is decoded.

Communication with the MC14489 is via a synchronous serial interface. For details on the serial interface or programming the MC14489, consult the part's data sheet which can be downloaded from the Motorola web site, http://www.mot-sps.com/.

LED Display

The actual display is a CC56-21EWA multiplexed LED module. This is a high efficiency red, four digit, common cathode, seven-segment display with 0.56" high digits.

The four discrete LEDs on the DBI are annunciators. Their functions are shown in Figure 3. The upper-left

LED is lit whenever the alarm is enabled. This will tell you at a glance whether you have the alarm turned on.

Main Circuit Board

Power Supply Circuitry

Now we return to the main circuit board, the CK2. Figure 4 shows the power supply. The alarm clock can be powered by a 9VDC wall transformer or a 9V backup battery. DI and D2 isolate the 9VDC wall transformer and backup battery from each other. All the alarm clock circuitry runs on +5V, which is provided by UI, a 78S40 universal switching regulator subsystem. This high-efficiency stepdown regulator keeps heat build-up at a minimum and extends the battery life when main power is off.

The regulator is designed to deliver +5V at up to 100mA of current. For normal operating conditions, the alarm clock draws between 30 and 50 mA, depending on the number of active segments in the display. When running off the battery in low power mode, the current drain drops to 5 mA. For an excellent tutorial on designing with the 78S40, see Motorola application note AN920.

Two comparators from the LM339 (U2) quad-comparator comprise the voltage monitoring portion of the power supply circuitry. U2A monitors the battery voltage and U2B monitors the 9VDC input at J2. Both comparators use a resistive divider to drop the monitored voltage close to the 1.2V reference from the 78S40. The total resistance of the divider for the battery (R4+R7) is high so the current drain on the battery is low.

In fact, as long as external voltage is applied at J2, reverse leakage current through D2 keeps the net drain on the battery near zero. Because the battery voltage drops slowly, hysteresis is required to prevent erratic switching. The output of U2A (BAT_OK) switches from high to low as the battery voltage falls below 6.5V. and back high as battery voltage rises above 7.4V. Hysteresis is also required on U2B because most DC wall transformers have large filter capacitors that cause the 9VDC to decay slowly when the main AC supply fails. The output of U2B (PWR_OK) switches from high to low as the voltage at J2 falls below 8.2V, and back high as the voltage rises above 8.6V.

Microcontroller

The MC68HC705JIA microcontroller, or IIA for short, is shown as U3 in Figure 5. The JIA has 1240 bytes of one-time-programmable (OTP) EPROM, 64 bytes of RAM, a 15-stage multifunction timer with prescaler, and 14 bidirectional I/O lines. For complete data on the MC68HC705IIA, see the technical data manual available from Motorola. The crystal frequency is 4.1943MHz which is 2^22. The 11A operates at half the crystal frequency or 2.097152MHz. Since the operating frequency is an exact binary number, the multifunction timer can produce real-time interrupts at integer Hertz rates. The alarm clock software sets the multifunction timer for 16 realtime interrupts per second.

The IIA's I/O lines are divided among two ports, port-A has eight lines (PA0-PA7) and port-B has six (PB0-PB5). On the CK2, PA0-PA5 are all used as inputs with pullup resistors. PA6 is an input for the BAT_OK signal. PA7 is an output and controls the alarm. PB0-PB2 are outputs to the display board.

Controls

PA5 connects to a jumper used to select a 12- or 24-hour display format. Grounding PA5 (closing jumper JP24) will give you the 24-hour display. The function is controlled by a jumper, because most people have a definite preference, but a switch can be con-

(yellow-violet-yellow-gold)

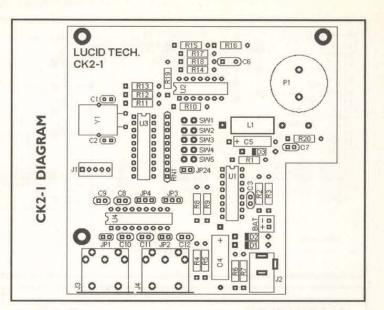
nected if you want to switch between display modes. If you hardwire the 24hour display, the AM/PM indicators on the display board will never come on, so you need not even install them.

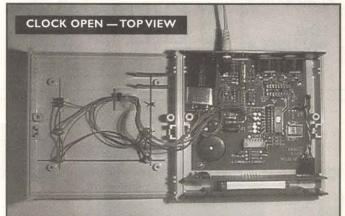
PA0-PA4 connect to user operated switches. Each switch connects to a pair of pads on the CK2 circuit board. The five pairs are marked SWI-SW5. TIME_SET, The ALARM SET, HOURS_SET, and MINUTES_SET switches are all normally-open push buttons. The TIME_SET button allows you to set the time of day. Pressing it together with the HOURS_SET button will increment the hours digit until one of the buttons is released. Similarly, the TIME_SET and MIN-UTES_SET buttons will increment the minutes digit. When you press and hold the ALARM SET button, the display will show the alarm time. While the alarm time is displayed, it can be changed with the HOURS_SET and MINUTES_SET buttons.

The ALARM ENABLE switch can be an SPST toggle, or an SPST toggle in parallel with a normally-open push button. The ALARM_ENABLE switch connects to PA4 via SW5. When the switch is open, PA4 is high and the alarm enabled LED will be lit. At the first second when the time of day equals the alarm time, the JIA will turn on the alarm circuit if PA4 is high.

To turn off the alarm, PA4 only needs to be grounded for 1/16 of a second. A momentary push button works fine to turn the alarm off, but as soon as you release the button, the alarm is enabled for the next day. On if the other hand, the ALARM_ENABLE switch is a toggle, the alarm will turn off as soon as the switch is toggled closed, but you have to remember to toggle it back open to re-enable the alarm. However, the toggle will allow you to turn the alarm off for the weekend whereas the push button will not.

PI





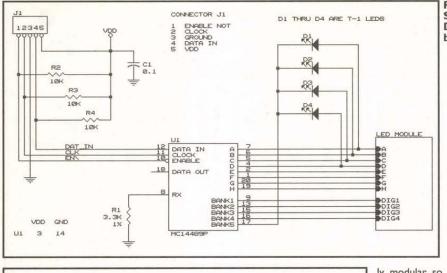
Alarm Circuitry

The alarm circuitry is shown in Figure 6. Comparator U2C is configured as a gated oscillator. The gate signal (ALARM) is the PA7 I/O line from the JIA. When PA7 is high, the output of U2C is a 1300 Hz squarewave.

When PA7 is low, the output of U2C is low. R18 and C6 set the oscillator's frequency according to the equation F =1/(1.388*R18*C6) where R18 >= 10*R19. U2D functions as an inverting speaker driver. When U2C is low, U2D is high and both terminals of the

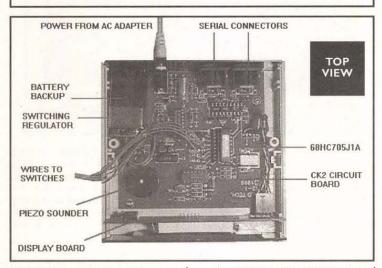
		DBI PARTS LIST		8,	330K.0.25W. 5%	1	IP24	Two pin header
0	D-64	P	K	11-816		1	BAT	Battery connector (red +, black -)
Qty.	Ref#	Part		-	(orange-orange-yellow-gold)	i	UI	16-pin low profile socket
Resist		the second second second second second	1 R	9	1K, 0.25W, 5%	1	U2	14-pin low profile socket
1	RI	3.3K, 0.25W, 1%			(brown-black-red-gold)	1 1 1 1	U3	20-pin low profile socket
		(orange-orange-black-brown)	I R	.10	10M, 0.25W, 5%	1	CK2	Circuit board
3	R2-R4	10K, 0.25VV, 5%			(brown-black-blue-gold)		CRZ	Circuit board
		(brown-black-orange-gold)	1 R	17	150K, 0.25W, 5%			
Capac	itors				(brown-green-yellow-gold)			
1	CI	0.1uFd	1 R	18	560K. 0.25W. 5%			
Semic	onductors	ottura			(green-blue-yellow-gold)	The follo	owing are	available from:
A	DI-D4	Red T-1 LED	1 0	19	15K, 0.25W, 5%			Lucid Technologies
7			I K	17			1290	7 Crookston Lane, Unit 22
f.	DISP	CC56-21EWA, four-digit			(brown-green-orange-gold)			Rockville, MD 20851
		multiplexed display module	I R	.20	1.2K, 0.25W, 5%			http:/www.cs.net/lucid/
1	UI	MC14489P			(brown-red-red-gold)			incipa in in income di della
Other	componer		I R	21	33K, 0.25W, 5%	D The h	in his for t	220.00 Exempting needed to build the alarm
1	DBI	Circuit board			(orange-orange-orange-gold)	i) the b	ig kit ior .	\$39.00. Everything needed to build the alarm
			I R	NI	10-pin, 10K, pin-1 common	CIOCK DE	scribed i	n the article except the case, switches, and
			Capacitor		and have a start a second s	wall tran		and have an and and and an an and the
		CK2 PARTS LIST		CI.C2	20pFd,25V			for \$31.00. This includes only the circuit
		UNA TRACTO LIGIT	ĩ		680pFd, 10%	boards, i	integrated	circuits, four-digit LED display module, dis-
Ote	Ref#	Part		4	47uFd, 35V axial electrolytic	crete LE	Ds, red P	lexiglass window, and one capacitor.
Qty. Resist		rart	1 0			3) ICs a	nd display	-only kit for \$20.00. This is the kit for you if
Resist					22uFd, 25V axial electrolytic	you don	't intend	to use the case or circuit boards shown in
1	RI	1.0 ohm, 0.25W, 5%		6	0.001uFd			ides only the following parts:
		(brown-black-gold-gold)		.7,C8,	222			and any and to the train of particular
1	R2	30K, 0.25W, 5%		CI3	0.1uFd	79540	universal	switching regulator
		(orange-black-orange-gold)	Semiconde	uctors				
1	R3	10K, 0.25W, 5%	3 D)1.D2,			quad cor	
		(brown-black-orange-gold)	D	3	IN5818, 30V Schottky rectifier			programmed microcontroller
Ĩ	R4	2.2M. 0.25W. 5%	I Ū		78S40, switching regulator			character LED display driver
		(red-red-green-gold)	i ŭ		LM339, guad comparator	CC56-	21EWA f	our-digit LED display
1	R5	6.8K, 0.25W, 5%	i ŭ		MC68HC705[1A, microcontroller			
	n.s							
2	D/ 020	(blue-gray-red-gold)	Other con	nponen		NOTE:	Schemat	cs, source code, assembly instructions and
2	R6,R20	1.2K, 0.25W, 5%	Y Y	1	4.1943MHz crystal, HC-49	lisers ma	anual are	supplied on disk. Include \$3.20 for shipping
		(brown-red-red-gold)	I L		100uH coil	in the l	IS and C	anada, \$6.00 elsewhere. Maryland residents
1	R7	470K, 0.25W, 5%	1 12	2	DC power jack, 2.1mm center pin	in alude l	5% sales t	inada, poto elsewnere. Fiaryiano residents
		(vellow-violet-vellow-gold)	1 P	1	Piezoelectric speaker AT-20K or equal	include 3	o /o sales t	dX.

Piezoelectric speaker, AT-20K or equal









piezoelectric speaker are at the same potential so there is no audio output. When U2C oscillates, U2D applies a 5V squarewave to the piezoelectric speaker. In addition to the circuitry mentioned above, the CK2 also includes an RS-232 serial communications link. Since this feature is not used with the digital alarm clock, the components

Mr. NiCd		May 20	100 SU	IPER SPECIALS		THE BEST E	
Packs & Charger for	YAESU F	T-50R / 40R	/ 10R:	For ICOM IC-2SAT / W	2A/3S	AT/4SATe	tc:
FNB-40xh sim-NiMH	7.2v	650mAh	\$41.95	BP-83 pack	7.2v	600mAh	\$23.95
FNB-47xh (NAMH)	7.2v	1800mAh	\$49.95	For ICOM 02AT etc & R	adio S	hack HTX-20	2/404:
FNB-41xh (5w NIMH)	9.6v	1000mAh	\$49.95	BP-8h pack	8.4v	1400mAh	\$32.95
For YAESU FT-51R /	41R/11	R:		BP-2025 pack (HTX-202)	7.2v	1400mAh	\$29.95
FNB-38 pack (5W)	9.6v	700mAh	\$39.95	For KENWOOD TH-79	A/42A	/22A:	
For YAESU FT-530 /	416/816	/76/26:		PB-32xh pack (NaMH)	6.0v	1000mAh	\$29.95
FNB-26 pack (NiMH)	7.2v	1500mAh	\$32.95	PB-34xh pack (5w NMH)	9.6v	1000mAh	\$39.95
FNB-27s (5w NAMH)	12.0v	1000mAh	\$45.95	For KENWOOD TH-78			
For YAESU FT-411/	470/73/	/ 33 / 23:		PB-13 (original size!)	7.2v	700mAh	\$26.95
FNB-11 pack (5w)	12.0v	600mAh	\$24.95	For KENWOOD TH-77			
FBA-10 6-Ce	I AA ca	se	\$14.95	PB-6x (NIMH, w/chg plug!)	7.2v	1200mAh	\$34.95
Packs for ALINCO D. EBP-20ns pack		2 / 180 radio 1500mAh	\$29.95	Mail, phone, & Fax o Mastercard / VISA / DIS			
EBP-22nh pk.(5w)	12.0v	1000mAh	\$36.95	Call 608-831-34	4431	Fax 608-8	31-1082
EDH-11 6-Ce	II AA ca	se	\$14.95				
For ICOM IC-Z1A / T	22-42A/1	W31-32A/7	7A:	Mr. NiCd - E. J			
BP-180xh pk. (NaMH)	7.2v	1000mAh	\$39.95	2211-D Parview Ro			
BP-173 pack (5w)	9.6v	700mAh	\$49.95	CALL OR WRITE FO			
For ICOM IC-W21A /	2GXAT/	V21AT:(Black	or Gray)	Cellular / Laptop / Videocam			packs too!
BP-132s (Sw NiMH)	12.0v	1500mAh	\$49.95	E-mail: ehyos	. Winia	plains.net	

Figure 2. Schematic of the DBI display circuit board.

associated with it are not installed on the CK2.

Software

There isn't enough space to print the entire assembly language source code in this article. Direa Di Direa Di Direa Direa Direa Direa Direa Direa Dire

understand. The code begins with several blocks of comments. These explain the memory map, functioning of all the ports, and the display interface. Mixed in with the comments are a large number of equate (EQU) statements. Equates associate understandable names with the numeric values used to reference various registers and memory locations. These equates make the difference between readable code and undecipherable hieroglyphics. The next section of code is the RAM definition area.

This section doesn't actually generate any code, but it does assign variable names to addresses in RAM. The subroutines come next in the program. One of the subroutines converts binary values to BCD, another converts 24-hour time to a 12-hour format, and another serializes the data before sending it to the display board. Internally, all times are kept in a 24hour format, so the alarm will go off only once a day, even if you select the 12-hour display format.

Setting the time

Two other subroutines are responsible for setting the time of day and alarm time. Both of these subroutines call a delay subroutine that monitors how long you hold the "set" push buttons depressed. For example, if you press the TIME_SET and MINUTES_SET push buttons, the minutes will increase by one immediately.

If you keep both buttons depressed, the next increment will occur after 0.8 seconds; the interval between increments will then get smaller and smaller until it reaches a rate of five per second. This way, you can rapidly change a value by holding both buttons. Note that when the TIME_SET button is released, the seconds counter is cleared so that timekeeping resumes from the start of the displayed minute.

Program flow

At power-up, control is transferred to the address stored in the reset vector. In this case, it is the label "RESET." This portion of code configures all the JIA I/O lines, and sets the multifunction timer for 16 real-time interrupts per second.All variables are initialized and the memory holding the current time is set to 0000, midnight in the 24-hour format. It then starts flashing the display on for one second, then off for one second until the TIME_SET button is depressed. Once the correct time is set, the program enters the main loop.

The main program loop (at the label LOOP) begins by putting the JIA in the WAIT-mode. The JIA must be brought out of WAIT-mode by an interrupt. When a real-time interrupt occurs, execution jumps to the real-time interrupt service routine, TICK. In the TICK routine, the memory loca-tions holding the current time are incremented by 1/16 of a second. Execution then returns to the instruction following the WAIT instruction. After a real-time interrupt tick, the program checks the status of PWR OK.

Assuming PWR_OK is true, the program branches to the normal power mode at label ML100.The program checks the TIME_SET and ALARM_SET switches and calls the appropriate subroutines as required. The program clears the alarm condition flag if the ALARM_ENABLE input (PA4) is false.

Next, the program checks to see if it is the first tick of a new second. If it is, the display is updated. If it is the start of a new second and ALARM_ENABLE is true, the program compares the alarm time to the time of day.

If the times are equal, the alarm condition flag is set. While the alarm condition flag is true, the program will pulse the alarm on for one second, then off for one second for up to 30 minutes. Note that, in normal operation, switches are monitored every 1/16 of a second and the display is updated once a second. Finally, execution branches back to the LOOP label.

If PWR_OK is false, and has been for 32 consecutive real-time interrupt ticks, the program branches to low power (battery backup) mode at label LP100.When first entering low power operation, the alarm clock will turn off all LED displays to conserve battery power. After the first real-time interrupt tick of every second, the program compares the alarm time to the time of day.

If the times are equal and ALARM_ENABLE is true, the alarm condition flag is set. While the alarm condition flag is true, the alarm will sound continuously for up to 59 seconds or until the ALARM_ENABLE input goes false.

Note that there is no visible indication of operation in low power mode and none of the SET switches will work. But as long as the battery lasts, the alarm will sound at the alarm time set before main power failed. This could keep you from missing work if a thunderstorm knocks the power out during the night. Finally, execution branches back to the LOOP label.

Interrupts

Following the main program loop, we come to the interrupt service routines. The first is TICK, the real-time interrupt service routine. TICK uses indexed addressing to access two tables: the time-of-day table (label TODAY) in RAM, and the rollover table (label RLOVR) in EPROM. Each time the real-time interrupt causes TICK to run. the TICKS variable is incremented. If TICKS is >= its rollover value, it is cleared and the next higher variable in the time-of-day table is incremented. This process continues until there is no rollover or the entire time-of-day table is cleared, which happens every midnight. Finally, TICK clears the real-time interrupt flag, which enables the next real-time interrupt.

The second interrupt service routine is HICK, the external interrupt (IRQ) service routine. This routine consists of a single return from interrupt (RTI) instruction. The IRQ pin is tied to the PWR_OK signal monitoring the external 9V power supply. Thus, a falling edge on PWR_OK can trigger an IRQ interrupt. The IRQ input is monitored in the normal course of the program, so at first glance, it would seem that an interrupt service routine is not needed. Normally, one could simply disable the IRQ interrupt, but, to help keep power consumption low, the alarm clock program uses the WAIT instruction. WAIT automatically enables the IRQ interrupt so a minimal interrupt service routine must be provided.

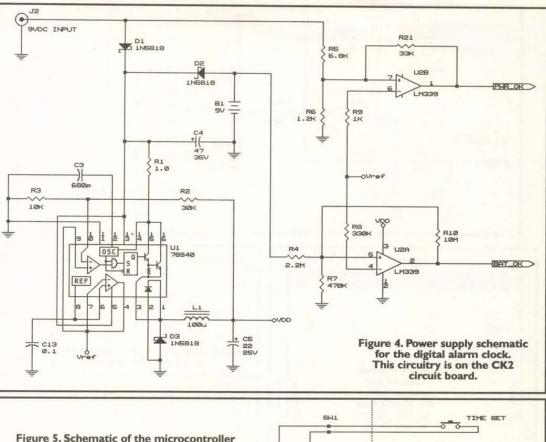
Special registers

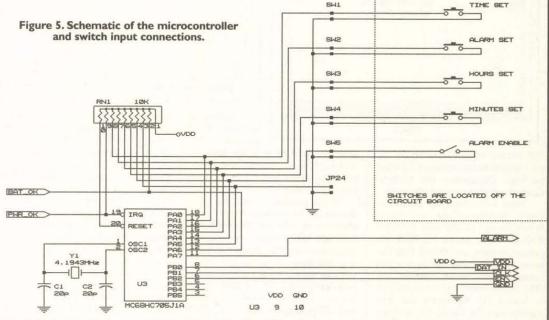
A special byte in EPROM — at address 07F1 — is called the mask option register (MOR). It controls several J1A hardware options. For the alarm clock, the MOR is programmed for: a 2M resistor across the oscillator pins, EPROM access allowed, no port-A interrupts, IRQ edge triggered, and watchdog timer disabled.

The JIA has four 16-bit interrupt vectors. Each vector contains the address for an interrupt service routine. When an interrupt occurs, the appropriate vector is fetched and execution branches to that address. The vectors are: 07F8/9 = Timer interrupt. This is the real-time-interrupt. The vector points to TICK. 07FA/B = External interrupt. This is the IRQ pin. The vector points to HICK. 07Fe/D = Software interrupt. This is not used. The vector points to RESET. 07FE/F = Reset. The vector points to RESET.

Circuit Construction

The DB1 and CK2 circuit boards were designed to fit in a plastic case sold at RadioShack stores; you can, of course, put the clock in any case you like. If you don't purchase the circuit boards, you can put all the circuitry on one board instead of two. You can include a transformer and full-wave bridge in the clock case so you don't need a wall transformer. You can use a different LED display, but if you do, consult the MC14489 spec about set-





ting the maximum segment drive current for your display.

For now, though, we'll assume you are building the alarm clock using the DB1, CK2, and RadioShack case. Detailed assembly instructions are included with the circuit boards. The only unusual thing about assembling the boards is that the DB1 has components on both sides. The LED module and discrete LEDs are on the front side, while all the other components are on the back or inside.

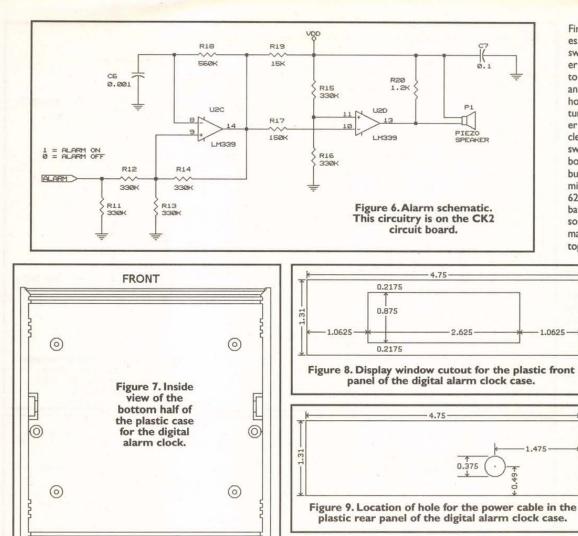
Circuit Board Checkout

Once the boards are assembled, you will need a multimeter or oscilloscope to check out the circuitry.You'll also need the wall transformer at this time.You can use any wall transformer with a 9VDC output — 100 mA or more — and a coaxial power plug with 5.5mm O.D. and 2.1mm I.D.

Place the CK2 circuit board on an insulating surface. DO NOT install the ICs in their sockets or attach a battery yet. Attach the negative lead of your voltmeter to ground, such as the negative side of C4 or C5. Plug in the wall transformer and connect it to J2 on the CK2. The supply voltage should measure at least 9VDC at pins 5 and I3 of socket U1. Disconnect the wall transformer at J2, then insert the 78S40 in socket U1. Reconnect the wall transformer, then measure the voltage on the positive side of C5 (Vdd). The voltage should be between

4.8 and 5.1 volts.

Disconnect the wall transformer again, then insert the LM339 in socket U2. Reconnect the wall transformer, then measure the voltage at pin 4 of the 78S40. The voltage should be between 1.1 and 1.3 volts. This is the reference voltage (Vref) for the comparators. Next, we'll check the power monitoring comparators. With the wall transformer connected, measure the voltage at pin I of U2; it should be high. Measure the voltage at pin 2 of U2; it should be low. Now connect a fresh battery (Vbat >= 8V) to the CK2 battery connector. U2 pins I and 2 should both be high. Disconnect the wall transformer at J2 while leaving the battery connected. Confirm that



Vdd remains at approximately 5V. U2 pin I should be low while pin 2 should be high. Disconnect the battery. Correct any errors and check again.

REAR

Now we'll check the alarm circuitry. Reconnect the wall transformer. Using a jumper wire, short pin 9 to pin 11 on socket U3. With this jumper in place, you should hear the alarm. With the wall transformer and battery disconnected, connect the DB1 display board and insert the JIA in socket U3. Reconnect the wall transformer. The display should begin flashing on for one second then off for one second. If this is not the case, the problem is either the JIA or the display board.

To see whether the JIA is functioning correctly, we'll look at the control lines going to the display. Observe pin 6 of the JIA with an oscilloscope or logic probe. This is the display select line which should pulse low, for about 360 microseconds, once a second. Next, look at pin 7 of the JIA. This is the synchronous data clock, which should exhibit a series of high pulses once a second. Finally, check pin 8 - the serial data to the display board. The serial data should exhibit a series of pulses once a second. If these three pins are functioning normally, we can be confident the JIA is good, and any problem is with the DB1. If the JIA is the problem, be sure it is not installed

backwards in the socket, and check the value of CI and C2 to be sure they are correct.

If the problem is with the DBI, disconnect the wall transformer. First, check to be sure the MC14489 and four-digit LED module are oriented properly on the DB1. If either of these is upside-down, of course, the display will not work. Check for zero ohms between ground on the CK2 board and pin 14 of the MC14489. Check for zero ohms between Vdd on the CK2 and pin 3 of the MC14489. Check for zero ohms between pin 6 of the JIA and pin 10 of the MC14489. Check for zero ohms between pin 7 of the JIA and pin 11 of the MC14489. Finally, check for zero ohms between pin 8 of the JIA and pin 12 of the MC14489. Correct any errors and check again.

This completes the electrical checkout of the circuit boards. Final checkout can only be done after the clock is completely assembled and all the switches are connected.

Putting It All Together

Prepare the case

Now we turn our attention to the case (RadioShack 270-0214) and getting it ready to install the circuit boards. Begin by identifying the bottom half of the case. The two screw holes, for holding the case together, go all the way through the bottom half.

The posts that these screws pass through are toward the rear of the case, as shown in Figure 7. There are four short posts for mounting a circuit board inside the case. The CK2 uses only three of these. The fourth post located under the battery — must be removed so the battery will lie flat on the bottom of the case.

The next step is to add the red window to the front panel. Make a rectangular cutout 2-5/8 (2.625) by 7/8 (0.875) inches centered in the front panel; see Figure 8. Smooth the edges of the cutout and remove any plastic burrs. Place the front panel textured side down on a work surface. Position the red Plexiglass window (included with the circuit boards) on top of the panel, centered on the cutout. Place a drop of Super-Glue at the left and right edges of the window. This will bond the red Plexiglass window to the inside of the front panel. Don't touch the front panel until the glue has dried.

A hole must be drilled in the rear panel for the power plug that connects to J2. Figure 9 shows the position of the hole's center. Check your wall transformer's power plug to see how big a hole you must drill. Now we can start working on the top half of the case.

First, we'll drill the holes for the switches. There is no specific location for switches - you can put them wherever is best for you - but pay attention to two things. First, identify the front and rear of the top half. If you drill the holes in the wrong place, you can't just turn it around, the case only fits together one way! Second, watch the vertical clearance between the bottom of your switches and parts on the CK2 circuit board. I used submini momentary push buttons (RadioShack 275-1571) and a micro toggle switch (RadioShack 275-624). Temporarily place the CK2 and a battery in the bottom half of the case so you can measure clearances. After marking the switch locations on the top, drill the required mounting holes and securely mount the switch-

es in the top half of the case.

Wire the switches

The switches must now be wired to the CK2 circuit board. Remove the IIA from its socket and store it in a safe place while soldering to the CK2. Figure 5 shows which switch goes to which SW connection on the CK2. One side of each switch is grounded and this ground can be daisychained around the switches, reducing the total number of wires going to the CK2. Allow enough slack in the wires so that the case can be opened and the battery replaced after the CK2 is attached to the bottom half of the case.

Finishing up

To keep the battery in place when the clock is moved, some sort of support is required. The simplest way to do this is to glue a piece of foam rubber to the inside top half of the case, just above the battery.

Attach the CK2 circuit board to the bottom half of the case using the three self-tapping screws that came with the CK2 circuit board. Insert the front panel into the most forward slot such that the red Plexiglass window is on the inside. Insert the DB1 circuit board into the slot behind the front panel. Insert the rear panel into the rear slot so that the hole lines up with connector J2. Put the J1A back in its socket. Plug in the wall transformer and connect it to the alarm clock via the hole in the rear panel. The display should now be flashing.

Try setting the time-of-day and alarm-time. Check that the alarm enabled LED follows the ALARM_ENABLE switch. If switches don't perform the anticipated function, you may have wired them to the wrong SW pad on the CK2.

Attach a 9V battery to the battery connector and place the battery in the case. Place the top on the case being sure not to pinch any wires in the seam. Use the long self-tapping screws that came with the case to securely close the case. Your alarm clock is now finished. Replace the battery whenever the low battery LED comes on. **NV**

MORE ON 121.5 MHz

In the April issue of *Nuts* & *Volts*, we described the importance of the emergency locator beacon service at 121.5 MHz and the relatively new 406.025 MHz datastream. When the 406.025 MHz signal also carries GPS coordinates, rescue personnel can get activated and on-scene much faster than conventional COSPAS-SARSAT Doppler shift positioning solely on 121.5 MHz.

But once rescuers arrive at the 406.025 MHz GPS-derived position, they won't necessarily be right on top of the activated emergency beacon. You may be assured that the GPS system is accurate within the radius of a 300-foot circle, but the uploaded 406.025 MHz GPS datastream may be rounded off. This occurs in order to minimize the frequency of updates of the position data.

The 406 MHz encoded position signal is encoded initially to be as close as possible to the actual position. The initial offset encoded is selected so that it may be summed with the course position to produce a finer position that is as close as possible to the actual position. Subsequent position updates (if applicable) are then encoded by retaining the course position and changing only the offset, provided that the required value is within the range of the offset. If the position update cannot be encoded by



changing the offset alone, there is a reset according to procedure for the initial position encoding.

Another problem might creep in where the position is in hours, minutes, and fractions of a minute, yet navigation to the EPIRB GPS-derived position is in hours, minutes, and seconds. The difference between fractions of a minute calculations and seconds within a minute calculations may affect how close rescue agencies are able to arrive on-scene to the indicated 406.025 MHz GPS-derived EPIRB position.

And what really happens out there with search and rescue agencies clearly illustrates the need for local homing in on the ever-present, half-watt, 121.5 MHz "localizer" signal. It is *this* signal that also transmits along with the now-and-then 406 MHz signal that allows rescuers to zero in on the activated ELT or EPIRB.

"We use the 406 MHz GPS position to get us in close, and then direction-find right down to the activated EPIRB on 121.5 MHz," comments William Alber, a reserve aero squadron sheriff. "Some of the equipment I own personally allows me to walk right up to an activated beacon, even though it might be totally hidden from the air," adds Alber.

Aboard the Coast Guard search and rescue boats and aircraft, direction finding to the 121.5 MHz signal employs an ADCOCK array antenna system which electronically spins the incoming signal heterodyned with an internal signal to calculate phase relationships among the multi-element antenna. These phase relationships are computed within the ADF to a visual readout of the signal source. As they fly in a direct path to the signal source, the ADF reads the bearing dead ahead. When they fly over the signal source, the ADF immediately shows the bearing behind the aircraft, and the signal strength begins to fall off, indicating the position has indeed been flown over.

But ADF systems are mighty expensive for rescue squad personnel who may only receive funding from donations. And this is where the ACR VECTA handheld direction-finder really pays off.

The ACR VECTA is a small, two-element beam antenna with an integral boom super-het-





erodyne receiver tuned to 121.5 MHz in Channel 1, and test frequency 121.775 MHz in Channel 2. The receiver outputs to a built-in weatherproof speaker, and the bright red LED signal strength indicator shows 255 step resolution of full scale in the zoom mode, and 16 steps of resolution on a full-scale mode. The LED signal meter will scroll in an upward fashion indicating an increase in signal strength as you approach the beacon and rotate the directional antenna in the direction of the beacon. During our trials on both the water, as well as in dense foliage, the LED bar becomes quite active showing our operators visually that they were getting closer to the rescue position as the LEDs began to climb up the signal meter. We would swing the beam back and forth, and easily see the general direction of the transmitting beacon.

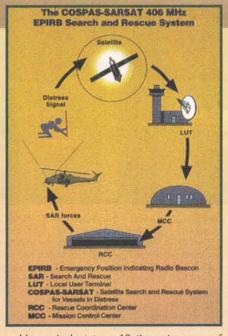
In the macro mode, with the macro scale LED illuminated, the bottom light-emitting diode represents a value of zero, or no incoming signal. The next LED represents a value of 16, the third LED a value of 32, and so on. Each LED step represents a value jump of 16 units until you reach the top LED that has a value of 240 units in macro mode.

In the zoom mode, the bottom LED represents a value of 1, the second a value of 2, and so on. Each LED represents a value jump of 1 unit giving the top LED a value of 16, which is



(Above) Red Cross radio volunteers attend a briefing before an ELT transmitter hunt. (Right) Author West turning on the ACR test beacon during a search and rescue drill.





roughly equivalent to a 10 times increase of signal strength, 10 dB. The 16 LED units displayed in the zoom mode are equal to 1 LED unit of signal strength displayed in the macro mode, so it allowed us to switch between different modes as we began to get closer to the activated ELT.

It is important to slowly rotate the two-element beam antenna from horizontal to vertical when searching for the signal. This is because the activated transmitter could be in either the vertical or the horizontal plane, and you will receive best signal strength when the two planes are aligned.

When in the immediate vicinity of the beacon, signal reflections may cause you to receive numerous false direction indications. We wanted to reduce the sensitivity of the VECTA, so we closed the antennas and then wrapped our hands around the VECTA to detune the antennas. We next held the unit close to our body, using the body as a shield by holding the base of the VECTA next to our belt line. By doing a couple of body twirls, we were finally able to figure out the general direction of the incoming signal in the direction of our belt buckle. The buckle actually has nothing to do with DFing, but the signal is dramatically less when coming in and needing to pass through our body back side.

Amateur radio operators who take part in VHF "fox hunting" are expert in tracking down hidden low-power transmitters, and anyone wishing to increase their fox hunting skills should buy the well-illustrated book by Joe Moell KOOV, at most ham radio dealers.

ACR is so committed to emergency locator beacon tracking, they offer a complete training package with the VECTA handheld portable direction-finder, along with a low-power test beacon operating on FCC-authorized EPIRB/ELT training frequency 121.775 MHz. The test beacon is an O-ring-sealed, batteryoperated unit with an external antenna. It is submersible and carries a flotation collar for on-the-water training exercises. Although the unit only transmits 75 milliwatts, this is plenty of power at 121.775 MHz for open field or open water testing with the handheld VECTA direction finder.

Emergency groups working near an airport may also use the ACR emergency transmitter direction finder on the supplied external antenna as an initial alert device to an activated ELT that sometimes may occur with a hard landing. Many older aeronautical ELTs have no audible alert that the equipment is activated. The emergency group, or airport manager, or the airport Unicom station would have the VECTA running on AC power connected to the omnidirectional antenna. There is no mistaking the sound of an activated ELT. The emergency group would then respond by taking the VECTA off of the omnidirectional antenna and power supply, going outside and unfolding the directional antennas, and beginning the initial search of the airport grounds to identify the source of the emergency signal.

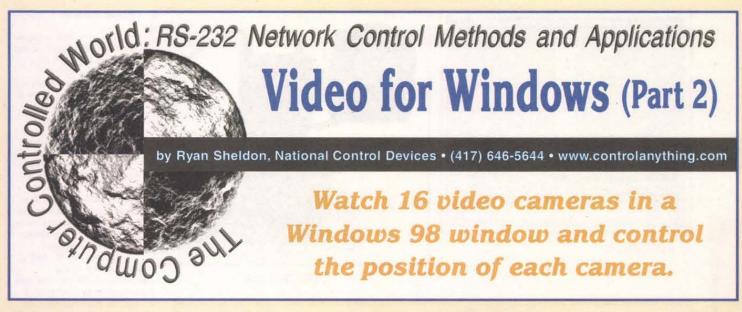
If this can be done within a few minutes after activation, it very well could save a local Civil Air Patrol or United States Coast Guard unit from beginning an all-out search when notified by a mission control station that satellites are picking up an activated EPIRB somewhere in their area (as we described last month in *Nuts & Volts*).

"It is much easier to track down an activated EPIRB on the water than it is an activated ELT at an airport," claims Bill Alber. "On the water, there are little reflections of the signal, and the ACR handheld direction finder can easily spot the transmitting beacon. But at an airport, the VHF signals are easily reflected and scattered by metal hangars, and this is where the ACR equipment really pays off with its capability of attenuating the incoming signal," adds Alber. He points out that on-the-water signals can sometimes be traced in as little as 20 minutes, but down at the airport, it might take up to 40 minutes.

"Even though there is tremendous emphasis on boaters choosing a new 406 MHz EPIRB, this does not mean that 121.5 MHz is going away," comments Paul Hardin of ACR.

"121.5 MHz is still the frequency of choice for radio direction finding, or homing purposes — the 406 MHz side of the EPIRB is only on the air for less than a half a second duration at 50second broadcast intervals — it is much easier to home in on 121.5 MHz, almost ignoring the 406 MHz signal when in close during directionfinding procedures," adds Hardin.

But when the 406 MHz signal is activated, along with the unique ACR interfaced GPS position datastream, rescue efforts start immediately, and ultimately end up with local rescue units homing in on the activated EPIRB with the 121.5 MHz local signal. If you have any type of VHF equipment that can listen in on 121.5 MHz, give it a try and see if you can pick up the sounds of an activated ELT or EPIRB. **NV**



ast year, I showed you how to watch 16 different video cameras in a Windows 95 window. This article serves as an update to the original article published in May '99. This article shows how the same job can be accomplished using a lowcost video control module. We also add the ability to control the position of each camera using our new SCAM chip. And, for the first time, the video window can be adjusted to fit any size monitor.

To complete this project, you will need a few low-cost items. The capabilities of the system are simply a function of how much money you want to spend. Chances are, you already have some of these items. If not, Table 1 shows a simple list of items and sources I recommend.

Figure 1 shows the video window for all 16 cameras. The program tells the ASEL video switcher to go to camera 1, grab a frame, and display it in the video window. It then switches to camera 2, grabs a frame, and displays it next to the first image. It cycles through all 16 cameras, grabbing images, and updating the respective video window.

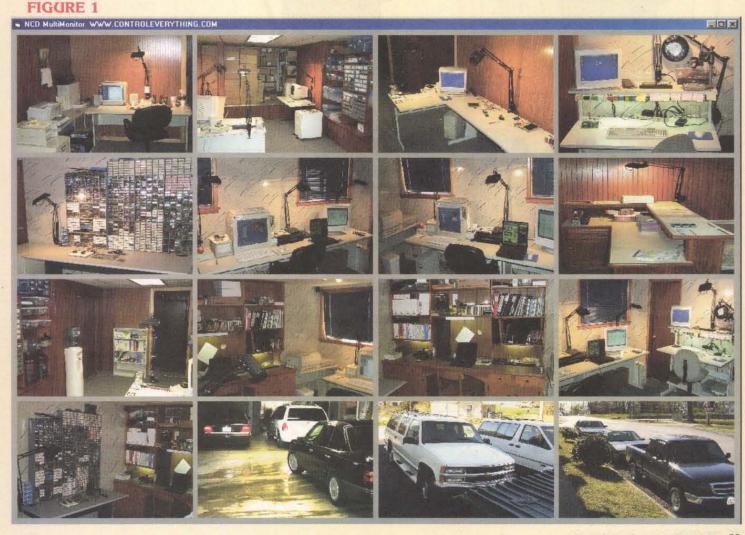




FIGURE 2

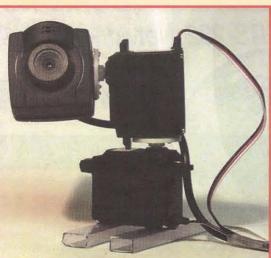


FIGURE 3A





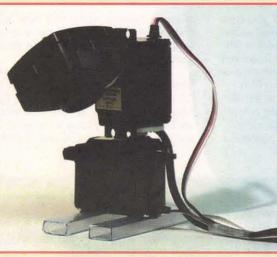
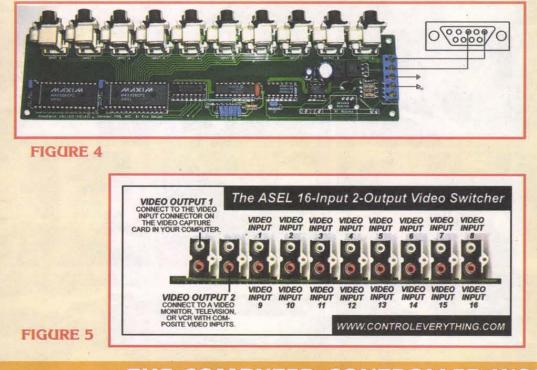


FIGURE 3C



Performance

This program is capable of updating each video window every 2.14 seconds using a STB TV Tuner card on a Pentium II 400 system. If you have a faster computer, and an AGP All in Wonder Pro (with integrated TV Tuner), you will probably get faster frame rates.

Figure 2 shows sliders that can be used to position the video cameras. Use the slider on the bottom to select a camera to control, then use the horizontal and vertical sliders to move the camera.

Figures 3A, B, and C show how a small Panasonic CCD camera can be mounted to a couple of servos for pan and tilt. Use hot glue to attach the servos together. Make sure the servos are centered prior to gluing. The camera shown in this article is available from www.digikey.com, part number P9506-ND. The servos shown are System 2000 Standard Servo TS-51 from www.towerhobbies.com. These were purchased a few years ago and don't seem to be available. I believe the TS53J servo will work as a replacement, but have not tried it.

Hardware Installation

Figure 4 shows the ASEL video switcher connected to the solder side of a DB-9 female connector. Connect the DB-9 female to COM1 on your computer. A 12-volt DC power supply is required to power the video switcher board. Power can be tapped from the yellow and black wires used to power the hard drive inside your computer.

Figure 5 shows the video connections on the ASEL video switcher. Connect a camera to each of the video inputs. Connect Video Output 1 to the video input of your video capture card. Connect Video Output 2 to an external monitor.

Figure 6 shows a simple diagram for connecting your computer to several SCAM chips for camera positioning. The DB-9 female should be connected to COM3 on your computer. If COM3 is not available, it will be necessary to change the COM port in the software.

It is possible to connect the ASEL video switcher with version 2.0 firmware on

THE COMPUTER-CONTROLLED WORLD

Form	Load	1
Private Sub Form Load()		
actiVideoX1.ConnectVideo D	'Initialize ActiVideo Hodule	
ServoCon.Visible = True	'Show Camera Position Sliders	
Monitor.Visible = True	'Show 16 Monitors	
MSComm1.PortOpen = True	'Open COHI for Video Switching	
MSComm2.PortOpen = True	Open COH3 for Camera Hotion Control	
Do	Continuous Loop	
WasTimer = ti	Store old timer settings	
ti = Timer	'Get new timer settings	
Debug.Print ti - WasTimer	Display Frame Rate	
For n = 0 To 15	'Cycle through all 16 cameras	
ASEL.ASEL n + 1, 1	Switch to the next current camera	
	Get image from the Video Card	
has a stand on the second	'and put it in its own picture box	
Video(n).Picture = act	iVideoX1.GrabFrame	
DoEvents	'Give the system time to do other things	5
Next n		
Loop		
End Sub		

(General)	ASEL]	×	
Monitor.HSComm If O = 1 Then Honitor.HSC Else Monitor.HSC End If	m 1 to 16	'Enter Command Mode 'If Output is 1 'Route Output 1 'Otherwise 'Route Output 2	

IServo 🗾 Ch	ange
Private Sub HServo Change() HServo.ZOrder 0 SetServos End Sub	'Bring Horizontal Servo to Front 'Set Servo Positions
Private Sub HServo_Scroll() HServo.ZOrder 0 SetServos End Sub	'Bring Horizontal Servo to Front 'Set Servo Positions
Private Sub VServo Change() VServo.20cder 0 SetServos End Sub	'Bring Vertical Servo to Front 'Set Servo Positions
Private Sub VServo_Scroll() VServo_ZOrder 0 SetServos End Sub	'Bring Vertical Servo to Front 'Set Servo Positions
Public Sub SetServos() HSComm1.Output = Chr\$(254) HSComm1.Output = Chr\$(0) HSComm1.Output = Chr\$(HServo.Value) HSComm1.Output = Chr\$(VServo.Value) HSComm1.Output = Chr\$(85) End Sub	

the same serial port as the SCAM chips. We chose not to do this in this application because of the high bandwidth requirements of this application. It is much better to devote COM1 to video switching and COM3 to motion control.

Software Installation

Step 1

Begin by installing Visual Basic 6 Professional or Enterprise on your computer.

Step 2

Go to www.controleverything.com, select ASEL 16x2 RS-232 Controlled Video Switcher from the main page. From this page, select "Watch 16 Video Cameras in a Windows 98 Window." Now select "Download ActiVideo Control Module."

FIGURE 7

Step 3

Select "Download MultiMonitor Source Code" and unzip the contents into its own folder on the desktop.

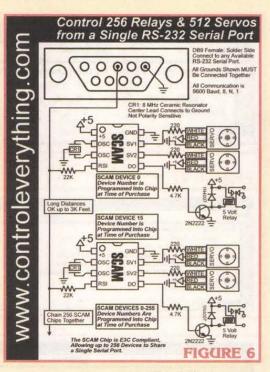
URE 9

Step 4

Install and register the ActiVideo control module with the manufacturer.

Step 5

Double click "MultiMonitor.vbp" to load the program in Visual Basic 6. Run the program. If you get any errors, they are probably related to the COM port. Remember, this program expects COM1 and COM3 to be available.



Using the Visual Basic Software

When the program is run, you will see 16 boxes, each with a video frame from each of the 16 cameras. Click on one of the video boxes to select a video source that will be displayed at full speed on the external monitor connected to Video Output 2 on the ASEL video switcher.

Next, use the sliders on the Servo Controller window to position a camera. You can control which camera is positioned by adjusting the slider on the bottom of this window.

Programming Details

When the program is run, the code shown in Figure 7 begins to execute. The program starts by connecting the ActiVideo control module to your video capture card. It then displays the MultiMonitor video window and opens COM1 and COM3. You can change which COM ports are in use by changing the 'Properties" window for the MSComm1 and MSComm2 control modules. These modules are shown as telephone icons in the lower right corner of the program (when it is not running). These telephone icons represent COM1 (left) and COM3 (right).

Once the COM ports are open, the program goes into a continuous loop. The first three lines inside the loop are used to display the rate at which frames update. The number given in the immediate window represents the elapsed time between frame grabs.

The program then counts from 0 to 15, representing each of 16 video sources. The ASEL video switcher is routed to the first camera using the

THE COMPUTER-CONTROLLED WORLD

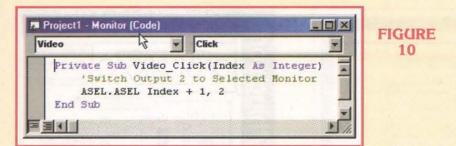


FIGURE 11

HScroll2	* Change		*
Frivate Sub HScroll2_Change() Label2.Caption = HScroll2.Value For Repeat = 1 To 4 Monitor.HSComm2.Output = Ch Monitor.HSComm2.Output = Ch Monitor.HSComm2.Output = Ch Next Repeat End Sub	r\$(254) r\$(252)	'Update Interface Caption 'Do 4 Times, Ensures Reception 'Enter Command Boo 'Command to Select a Device 'Set Device Number to Control	

m	Monitor (Code)	
	ate Sub Form_Resize()	
	Set Limits	
	If Monitor.Width < 3000 Then Monitor.Width = 3000 If Monitor.Height < 2500 Then Monitor.Height = 2500	
	Set Padding Size	
	Pad = 120	
	Set Width and Height based on Overall Width and Height	
	Wide = ((Monitor.Width - (Pad * 5)) / 4) - (Pad / 4)	
	Whigh = ((Monitor.Height - (Pad * 5)) / 4) - (Pad / 1.2)	
	Set Horizontal Positions	
	Video(0).Left = Pad	
	Video(4).Left = Pad	
	Video(8).Left = Pad	
	Video(12).Left = Pad	
	Video(1).Left = Pad + Pad + VWide	
	Video(5).Left = Pad + Pad + VWide	
	Video(9).Left = Pad + Pad + VWide	
	Video(13).Left = Pad + Pad + VWide	
	Video(2).Left = Pad + Pad + VWide + Pad + VWide	
	Video(6).Left = Pad + Pad + VWide + Pad + VWide	
	Video(10).Left = Pad + Pad + VWide + Pad + VWide	
	Video(14).Left = Pad + Pad + VWide + Pad + VWide	
	Video(3).Left = Pad + Pad + VWide + Pad + VWide + Pad + VWide	
	Video(7).Left = Pad + Pad + VWide + Pad + VWide + Pad + VWide	
	Video(11).Left = Pad + Pad + VWide + Pad + VWide + Pad + VWide	
	Video(15).Left = Pad + Pad + VWide + Pad + VWide + Pad + VWide	
	Set Vertical Positions	
	Video(0).Top = Pad	
	Video(1).Top = Pad Video(2).Top = Pad	
	Video(3).Top = Pad	
	Video(4).Top = Pad + Pad + VHigh	
	Video(5).Top = Pad + Pad + VHigh	
	Video (6) . Top = Pad + Pad + VHigh	
	Video (7). Top = Pad + Pad + VHigh	
	Video(8).Top = Pad + Pad + VHigh + Pad + VHigh	
	Video(9).Top = Pad + Pad + VHigh + Pad + VHigh	
	Video(10).Top = Pad + Pad + VHigh + Pad + VHigh	
	Video(11).Top = Pad + Pad + VHigh + Pad + VHigh	
	Video(12).Top = Pad + Pad + VHigh + Pad + VHigh + Pad + VHigh	
1	Video(13).Top = Pad + Pad + VHigh + Pad + VHigh + Pad + VHigh	
1	Video(14).Top = Pad + Pad + VHigh + Pad + VHigh + Pad + VHigh	
1	Video(15).Top = Pad + Pad + VHigh + Pad + VHigh + Pad + VHigh	
	Set Width and Height of All Videos	
	For n = 0 To 15	
	Video(n).Width = VWide	
	Video(n).Height = VHigh	
	Next n	

System Requirements Visual Basic 6 Professional ActiVideo Control Module SCAM Servo Camera Controller Chips ASEL Video Switcher All in Wonder Pro with TV Tuner CCD Cameras P9506-ND Tower Hobbies LXJB61 TS53J Servo Television with Composite Video Input

Cost varies \$100.00 Registration \$10.00/each \$149.00 \$100.00 (approx.) \$125.00/each \$9.99/each varies

www.ebay.com www.controleverything.com www.controleverything.com www.controleverything.com www.buy.com www.digikey.com www.towerhobbies.com

FIGURE

12

TABLE 1

ASEL routine shown in Figure 8. Figure 8 shows the actual RS-232 commands used to control the ASEL video switcher. Note that your ASEL video switcher MUST have version 2.0 firmware for this to work.

Once the video is routed, the ActiVideo module is used to grab an image from the TV tuner card and display it in the appropriate video box. The DoEvents command is used to allow Windows to service other tasks. This command is very important for proper operation.

Figure 9 shows the routine used to control the servos. When a servo slider is moved, the SetServos subroutine is called. Note that this routine sends the position of BOTH sliders to the SCAM chip.

When one of the video boxes is clicked, the selected video is routed to the monitor connected to Video Output 2 of the ASEL video switcher. The routine that manages the "click" and "switch" operation is shown in Figure 10.

The SCAM chips support the E3C command set, allowing 256 different devices to share a single serial port. The SCAM chip that is to be controlled is selected using the slider shown at the bottom of Figure 2. When this slider is moved, the subroutine shown in Figure 11 is executed. This routine is responsible for controlling which SCAM chip responds to your horizontal/vertical slider movement. These commands are sent four times to ensure the receipt by all SCAM chips.

Scaling the Video Window

One of the big changes for the new program is the ability to dynamically scale the video window to fit the size of monitor you are using. For the first time, it is possible to use any size monitor, from 14" to 24". Thanks to the routine shown in Figure 12, you can resize the video window to fit your particular monitor. The code shown in Figure 12 resizes all 16 video windows by dynamically adjusting the horizontal and vertical scales.

Applications

The project shown in this article was designed to give you an introduction to the endless possibilities of computer control. This program can be modified for security applications, time lapse photography, and has endless possibilities for distributing video over the internet. Using a few simple tools, you can do just about anything.

I hope you have enjoyed my update to "Video for Windows." As usual, please feel free to E-Mail or call if you have any questions. **NV**

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THE COMPUTER-CONTROLLED WORLD

Sources

3

New Product News



NIGHTVISION VIDEO CAMERAS

A pplications such as drug interdiction and bor-der security require the ability to operate in total darkness without the luxary of external infrared illuminators.

This new nightvision video camera is built around an enhanced generation-one intensifier tube

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with 3X magnification.

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continuous operations. The video camera operates on12-volts DC. The intensifier tube has automatic brightness control and light overload protection.

The video camera features auto exposure control and standard RCA video connectors for use with any standard VCR, monitor, or transmitter. Widely used for monitoring of illegal toxic waste dumping, drug interdiction, vandalism, and more.

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AM-780 AM **RADIO KIT**

elenco Electronics AM-780 AM Radio Kit. The AM-780 is a tuned radio frequency receiver of the



modulation (AM) frequencies (550 KHz 1660 KHz) that you asemble.

The AM-780's manual has easy-to-follow, step-bystep assembly instructions. The instructions include many drawings to clearly illustrate the assembly. All components are clearly identified.

The radio measures 5.3" x 3.5" and requires a ninebattery volt

The AM-780 is designed to be a learning experience in electronics. It teaches proper soldering explaining output teaches proper soldering techniques using easy-to-understand pictures. It has a theory of operation section and block diagrams explaining how it works, along with schematics and other technical information. There is also an explanation of the resistor color code and a glossary. The AM-780 is available at a list price of only \$13.25.

For more information, contact:

ELENCO ELECTRONICS, INC. 150 W. CARPENTER AVE., DEPT. NV WHEELING, IL 60090 847-541-3800 FAX: 847-520-0085 E-MAIL: elenco@elenco.com WEB: http://www.elenco.com

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Nuts & Volts Magazine **New Product News** 430 Princeland Court, Corona, CA 92879 or E-Mail to newproducts@nutsvolts.com

RCC7K RADIO-**CONTROLLED CAR KIT**

Elenco Electronics announces the newest addition to its broad line of quality electronic kits: The RCC7K Radio-Controlled Car Kit. The RCC7K is a complete seven-function R/C car that you assemble.

The RCC7K is designed to

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The RCC7K is available at a list price of only \$33.25. For more information, contact:

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TLR-6960 TIME LAPSE RECORDERS

atco releases TLR-6960 Time Lapse Recorders. They are manufactured by JVC and distributed by Matco, Inc.

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For more information, contact:

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WIRELESS COMMUNICATION



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Mode	Requires
Single-direction communication	(a) Transmitter and Receiver; (b) Transmitter and Transceiver; or (c) Transceiver and Receiver
Bi-directional communication	(a) Two Transceivers.

Cermetek Modem AppKit (#27947 · \$89.00) Cermetek Modem (#603-00011 · \$69.00)

IM

ШП

Okay, this modem isn't wireless, but sometimes only a wire will do! This AppKit consists of a Cermetek modem, components, and PBASIC source code required to let your BASIC Stamp dial a PC running a terminal program and transmit serial data. Includes a DS1620 Digital Thermometer as an example of monitoring remote temperature. Bi-directional communication between two BASIC Stamps requires two modems.





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