# Wireles Low-cost 15-watt amplifier 

October 1969 Three Shillings



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C1149/1


C1150/1


C1166

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| Type |

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10 picohenrys - }10\mathrm{ henrys
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## Some notes on Bridge Measurement by WAYNE KERR

## Number 3

## Bridge Standards

This series of notes is intended to cover the principal aspects of design and application of the Transformer Ratio Arm Bridge. An important feature of this type of bridge is its ability to cover a wide range of impedances with a small number of resistive and reactive standards by using multiple tapping points on transformer windings. Furthermore it is possible, by an appropriate arrangement of these tappings, to achieve pure standards using conventional resistive and reactive components. Figure 1 illustrates transformer tappings which allow the ratio between the standard and the unknown to be varied by a factor of $10^{6}$ to 1 . This is achieved by varying the $1,10,100$ and 1000 tapping points for the unknown impedance on both transformers.


Fig. 1
The standard impedance can also be connected to any 10 turn tap between Neutral and 100 turns on the left hand transformer. This provides a decade ratio facility in addition to the range multiplication already described.

In a practical bridge network, the standard impedance may consist of a series of resistors and capacitors, each component being selected to be one tenth the value of its predecessor in the series. The unique advantage of using
decade taps in this way is that each standard reactance and resistance can be independently switched to any tap on the transformer from Neutral to 100 turns as described and therefore the effective value of each standard can be independently multiplied to give a complete decade range of values.

If solid dielectric capacitors are used as fixed value standards, small resistive losses associated with the power factor of the dielectric will cause errors in measurement to occur. However, the simple arrangement shown in Figure 2 can be made to balance these losses and effectively purify the standards.


Fig. 2
RA is the resistive term associated with the power factor of the standard capacitor. A fixed resistor Rb is connected to balance the current produced in the right hand transformer by RA and an exact balance can be made by means of the potentiometer connected across the left hand transformer winding forming a potential divider.

If the standard capacitor is connected to the 100 turn tap of this transformer, Rb can be substantially less than one hundredth of RA and therefore becomes a practical value in the order of megohms.

The measurement of network characteristics can be performed using a transformer ratio arm bridge. Figure 3 illustrates the use of the bridge for measuring the transfer admittance of a
network terminated with a resistor $\mathbf{R t}$. This resistor acts as the terminating resistor as, at balance, equal currents flowing in the right hand transformer effectively return Rt to Neutral. The various components of the standard arm of the bridge can be varied and made effectively negative by switching to windings of reverse sense on the right hand transformer as illustrated by the dotted line in Figure 3, and from this it follows that measurements can be performed in all four quadrants of the complex plane using one set of resistive and one set of capacitive standards.


Fig. 3
If the features of the transformer ratio arm bridge so far described are compared to those of other types of A.C. bridge it is apparent that the main advantages are high accuracy combined with versatility.

The principles which have been discussed may be applied to simple, low cost bridges and to more advanced designs up to the standard required for the precise comparison of standards to an accuracy of a part in a million.

The next issue of these notes will develop the use of the bridge neutral facility in order to achieve the design for a precise and stable standard of capacitance.

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| Calibrated Dispersion | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{~Hz} / \mathrm{cm} \text { to } \\ & 100 \mathrm{kHz} / \mathrm{cm} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \mathrm{kHz} / \mathrm{cm} \text { to } \\ 10 \mathrm{~Hz} / \mathrm{cm} \end{gathered}$ | $10 \mathrm{MHz} / \mathrm{cm}$ to $1 \mathrm{kHz} / \mathrm{cm}$ |  | $10 \mathrm{~Hz} / \mathrm{cm}$ to $100 \mathrm{kHz} / \mathrm{cm}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \mathrm{kHz} / \mathrm{div} \text { to } \\ & 10 \mathrm{~Hz} / \mathrm{div} \end{aligned}$ |
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Review of sound \& TV cquipment
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This month's cover shows the monochrome television receiver production line at the British Radio Corporation's factory at Gosport, Hants. In this issue we review the latest techniques in television and sound receivers.

## OUR NEXT ISSUE

A Design in Retrospect-the designer looks back at the comments, compliments and criticisms of the Dinsdale amplifier.
Living with $\mathrm{Hi}-\mathrm{Fi}$-a wife's definition of "tolerance" by Heather Dinsdale. Review of the German Radio Show in Stuttgart.

October 1969
Volume 75 Number 1408

## Contents

474 Quartz Chrystal Oscillator Circuit without Inductors by D. F. G. Dwyer, 7. Roberts and G. Haynes

Audio Fair Exhibitors
Circuit Ideas
Simple Wideband Amplifier by H. N. Griffiths
Wescon 1969 by Aubrey Harris
Operational Amplifiers- 9 by G.B. Clayton
High-performance Low-cost "Active Zener" Regulators by 7. Preis
Announcements
Test Your Knowledge questions and answers devised by L. Ibbotson

490 New Products

Al36 INDEX TO ADVERTISERS
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A few years ago, in our annual reviews of domestic equipment, we used to announce, with somewhat monotonous regularity, that everything was getting smaller. After a while it became obvious that size reduction was now a constant factor in the design of radio, television and audio equipment and there seemed little point in commenting on it. Nonetheless the trend continues. This year one of the most striking illustrations is that a colour television set, with all the extra circuitry we know it must contain, is now almost indistinguishable from a monochrome set. A sage remark of the older generation used to be "Ah, but you can't miniaturize the watt". The younger generation, with all that lack of principle that is supposed to be characteristic of it, has simply sidestepped this axiom by avoiding the use of components and systems that dissipate watts.

One naturally asks oneself, where is the curve of size reduction going to end? Is it asymptotic-in which case we shall not live long enough to know the answeror does it have a predictable final value? It seems pretty certain that still advancing semiconductor technology will allow electronic circuitry to continue shrinking. It is only a matter of time before the whole circuit of a receiver or audio amplifier will be available in a single i.c. package. The limiting factor in domestic equipment is, of course, the necessary or required size of the acoustic or optical transducer. What do the ear or the eye need for satisfaction? The distinction between "necessary" and "required" is important, because it is obvious that technology does not set a necessary limit on the size of picture displays or sound transducers. If loudspeakers have to be large to reproduce bass frequencies then you can go to headphones. Television pictures will sooner or later be displayed on solid-state panels. But what is required by human beings is a different matter.

Here one important influence is the size of our homes. In succeeding generations, for the majority of the population, the rooms of houses are likely to get smaller. The question then is: what proportion of their living space will people be prepared to devote to audio-visual equipment? With growing prosperity and materialism people are stuffing their homes with more and more manufactured goods, and inevitably they are beginning to get worried about lebrensraum. Perhaps they will grow less materialistic and the problem will solve itself; perhaps the species will adapt to its self-made environment and get physically smaller.

Another unanswerable question is whether people will continue to regard and want audio-visual entertainment as a social activity. If television and sound programmes are to continue to be shared by people in groups using common transducers then the sizes of screens and loudspeakers must remain much as they are now. If we no longer want the social element of viewing and listening then personal transducers will be sufficient-we are seeing this trend already in the growing enthusiasm for stereo headphones by audio aesthetes. Technology can then forge ahead once more to devise transducers that can be even more intimately connected to the human body, ending up possibly with direct electrical stimulation of the brain.

What actually happens will depend on us in electronics, for people do not really make these decisions for themselves. Always it is the availability of a particular product of technology which sets a fresh course for human behaviour.

# Domestic TV and Sound Equipment 

Some of the highlights of the London Shows

The recently held London radio and television trade shows afford us an opportunity to review some of the trends in receiver design. Having discussed these we then deal briefly with a few of the items which will be seen at the London Audio Fair (see p. 476 for list of exhibitors).

## Television

From 15th November the B.B.C. and I.T.A. will start to transmit all their television programmes (BBC-1, BBC-2 and those of the various commercial companies) on u.h.f., using the 625 -line standard. Total coverage of the country by these transmissions will take two or three years. A large proportion of the programmes will be in colour, and the transmissions will be the compatible PAL signal. This, of course, is identical to the ordinary monochrome 625 -line (present BBC-2) signal when no colour is being transmitted, is received and displayed as a monochrome picture on black-and-white sets, and as a colour or monochrome picture on colour sets. At the same time BBC-1 and commercial television programmes will continue to be transmitted on v.h.f. for the benefit of people with 405 -line, v.h.f.-only monochrome sets and 405/625-line v.h.f./u.h.f. colour or monochrome sets-and particularly for those living in areas where it will not be possible to receive the new u.h.f. 625 -line transmissions for some time.

This situation provides an immediate opportunity for the receiver manufacturers to produce and sell two new types of set -colour and monochrome, both for u.h.f.-only, single-standard (625-line) operation. Most of the set makers holding private trade shows in London at the end of August were in fact demonstrating receivers of this kind, in addition to new dual-standard v.h.f./u.h.f. types for areas where they will still be needed. It is an "opportunity" for the manufacturers because a single-standard set can be made simpler, smaller, more reliable and cheaper than a dual-standard one. This is because of the elimination of components required for v.h.f. 405 -line operation, the elimination of change-over switching (often a source of trouble) and the avoidance of circuit design compromises, for example in the i.f. and video responses, that are normally necessary for dual standard operation. Prices are in fact not much lower-about $10 \%$ less than those of dual-standard sets-but it is now possible to buy a colour television set (e.g. a 19 -inch table model) at a price nearer to $\{200$ than to the $\{300$ that was the rule last year. This reduction, plus the increase of colour broadcasting time, should provide a stimulus--much needed by the manufacturers-to the sale of colour receivers.

With the introduction of these new sets, and new types of cathode-ray tubes now becoming available, there is an almost embarrassing range of screen sizes (and shapes) for the public to choose from-19in, $20 \mathrm{in}, 22 \mathrm{in}, 23 \mathrm{in}, 24 \mathrm{in}$ and 25 in . This arises from the fact that we are in a transitional period when established colour and monochrome tube sizes, usually with $5: 4$ aspect ratios, are gradually being replaced or complemented by new sizes with

4:3 aspect ratios. In monochrome the 19 in and 23 in established sizes are being replaced by 20 in and 24 in tubes, respectively, with so-called "squared-up" (more rectangular and flatter) screens. All these have $110^{\circ}$ deflection angles, incidentally. In colour shadow-mask tubes, the established 19in type is likely to continue for some time and there is the familiar $2 \operatorname{Sin}$ tube, both with the $5: 4$ aspect ratio; but there is now also a 22 in "squaredup" type with a $4: 3$ aspect ratio. These colour tubes have $90^{\circ}$ deflection angles. Because the screen of the "squared-up" tube fits the raster of the transmitted picture more exactly it does not need a mask for framing purposes, and this enables the set makers to mount the tube with its face well out from the front surface of the cabinet ("push-through" presentation) and thereby make the cabinet less deep and more acceptable to a public, forced to live in smaller and smaller "boxes".

Technically the single-standard receivers now available fall into two classes: those that are virtually the manufacturers' earlier dual-standard sets with the v.hf. and 405 -line circuitry removed; and those that are completely new single-standard designs. In the first group, for example, are the receivers of Philips, Pye Group, KB and G.E.C. Some of these designs, without being radically new, do incorporate a number of changes. In the G.E.C. 19 -inch table colour receivers (G.E.C. C2040 and Sobell C1040), for example, the mechanical layout of the hybrid circuitry has been improved to give better accessibility for servicing, there is a cut-out for overload protection in the event of line drive failure, the booster diode is now a solid-state device and therefore cooler, and the colour "beacon" indicator has been omitted. The G.E.C. monochrome single-standard sets (models 2047 and 2048) exemplify an i.f. design technique which is now


Replaceable modules constituting the circuitry of the British Radio Corporation's new single-standard colour television receiver (chassis type 3000).
becoming common practice. To simplify alignment the first two i.f. stages are made broad-band amplifiers and the required i.f. response characteristic is provided by a separate filter unit in a screened can attached to the u.h.f. transistor tuner. Changing the tuner is apparently no problem. Also in these receivers, an integrated circuit is used for intercarrier sound i.f. amplification and f.m. detection; and the 18 V d.c. supply for the transistor stages is obtained by diode rectification and a smoothing network from the 15 kHz line scanning waveform (taken from a tap on the line out put transformer).

Completely new designs of single-standard receivers were introduced by the British Radio Corporation and by Rank Bush Murphy. The B.R.C. colour television chassis, type 3000, used in Ferguson, HMY, Ultra and Marconiphone receivers, has transistor circuitry throughout. This is mounted on nine modules (including the u.h.f. tuner) as shown in the photograph. If a fault develops in a module the dealer can un-plug it and send it back to the manufacturers who will replace it: alternatively the dealer can keep a stock of spare modules. The vision i.f. section is a four-stage broad-band amplifier with response shaping in the input circuit; a.g.c. is applied to the first two stages (not to the tuner) and has a range of 40 dB . In the video section the back porches of the colour output signals are stabilized at a fixed d.c. level and the effect of the brightness control is to set the black level only: R, G, B drive is applied to the cathodes of the cathoderay tube. The line output stage has two power transistors connected in series with their bases driven in parallel (from transformer secondaries). This stage drives two output transformers, one producing the line scan waveform and the other an 8 kV input pulse for the e.h.t. voltage tripler.

The most unusual part of the circuitry of this set, however, is the main power supply, which uses a chopper stabilizing system to provide the high-current 30 V stabilized supply required by the line, frame and sound (Class B) output stages. The idea is first to obtain good supply regulation--the source impedance is said to be less than one ohm-and as a result it has been possible to dispense with e.h.t. regulation; secondly to reduce power dissipation and heat; and thirdly to reduce the physical size of the power unit. In the chopper system a 240 V d.c. supply, obtained by half-wave rectification from a tapping on the set's main auto-transformer, is fed to a chopper transistor which is switched on and off repetitively at line scanning frequency. The on-period is normally about $20 \mu \mathrm{~s}$, but the mark-space ratio is continuously varied according to the load requirements by a feedback circuit which monitors the power supply output voltage. This feedback system stabilizes the output voltage and smooths out the 50 Hz mains ripple. During the on-period the chopper transistor passes current through a reservoir inductor; when the transistor is turned off the feed end of the inductor is clamped to chassis potential by a diode and the magnetically stored energy flows into the load.

Another unusual feature of the set is that the shadow-mask c.r.t. is mounted with the blue gun downwards (normally it is put uppermost). The purpose of this subterfuge is to minimize the effect of pin-cushion distortion on the eye, which it does when the picture is viewed from above the screen's horizontal centre-line. No electrical correction for pin-cushion distortion is included.
B.R.C's monochrome single-standard receiver is also a completely new design. This has hybrid circuitry, and the mechanical design is not modular. There is hardly any metalwork and almost all the electronic components are on a single printed-circuit board (measuring $13 \mathrm{in} \times 10 \mathrm{in}$ ) mounted parallel with the c.r.t. screen. The most unusual circuit design feature is that the i.f. section uses printed-circuit non-adjustable coils (see photo). This is part of a general i.f. design approach, aimed at simplifying manufacture and testing, in which circuit $L / C$ ratios and amplifier gain (four i.f. stages) are made high, but heavy resistive damping is applied to restore the bandwidth and to swamp out the effects of manufacturing variations.


Monochrome single-standerd receiver by B.R.C. with almost all electronic circuitry on a single printed-circuit board (chassis type 1500).


Printed-circuit coils used in the if section of the type 1500 B.R.C. single-standerd menochrome receiver.


Chassis of the Rank Bush Murphy single-standard colour receivers.

The single-standard colour receiver introduced by Rank Bush Murphy has wholly transistor circuitry and, like that of B.R.C., uses plug-in printed circuit panels to facilitate servicing. (In both receivers conventional plugs and sockets are used, not p.c. edge
connectors.) The circuit continues to incorporate the i.c. providing colour decoding functions that was introduced in the Bush and Murphy dual-standard sets last year*, but now has an additional i.c., in the intercarrier sound amplifier. A more significant design change is a departure from normal vision i.f. amplifier practice in that the set has been provided with a separate i.f. amplifier for the chrominance signal. This has been done in order to avoid an effect described as "cramping of the yellows". Because the yellows occurring in nature often have high values of both brightness and saturation, the transmitted signal for these yellows is a highly modulated luminance carrier with a largeamplitude chrominance signal superimposed on it. Under certain propagation conditions, such as aircraft flurter, the chrominance

[^4]

The Murphy V2015S, a 20-in single-standard monochrome table model.
signal is selectively enhanced and at these moments the carrier signal can be reduced to zero amplitude. Consequently there is distortion due to clipping (the so-called "cramping"). By the use of a separate chrominance i.f. amplifier R.B.M. have been able to shape the i.f. response characteristic in such a way that the vision carrier level can be raised, relative to the chrominance subcarrier level, so that it is prevented from being reduced to zero. A further benefit of this arrangement is that automatic chrominance control can be applied at i.f. rather than at chrominance frequencies; as a result the possibility of cross-talk between the subcarrier reference and the chrominance amplifier is reduced.

Yet another circuit development in these receivers is that the phase-locked oscillator for recovering the subcarrier reference has been dispensed with, partly because of a tendency to cause leakage of oscillation back into the chrominance section (producing a colour cast on the picture) and partly because of settingup difficulties. Instead R.B.M. have used what they call a subcarrier regeneration circuit. It is basically a very narrow-band crystal filter which is caused to "ring" by the colour synchronizing burst of 10 cycles of subcarrier frequency. Because of the high $Q$ of this filter it continues to "ring" with constant phase throughout the line period and so produces the required reference signal. Clearly the system is simpler than the phase locked oscillator as it is an open-loop rather than a closed-loop control system.

Apart from the home-produced ranges of receivers, there were also on show an imported 10 -inch monochrome single-standard portable set that could be operated from re-chargeable batteries or the mains (Sanyo), and a 13 -inch colour portable using a new type of picture tube with a single electron gun called a Trinitron (Sony), but the last-mentioned receiver is not available on the British market because of the PAL patent situation. The muchpublicized $£ 150$ Teleton 12 -inch portable colour receiver, to be made in Belgium by a company associated with Mitsubishi (Japan), is at the time of writing no more than a statement of intent. Teleton Electro (UK) Co. Ltd. were unable to show our reporter an actual set or to give satisfactory answers to his technical questions about its design.

## Radio receivers

The proposed extension of the use of Band II (for more local radio stations and other B.B.C. programmes) has undoubtedly stirred manufacturers to produce a wider variety of radio receivers covering this band. A significant move is the introduction of one or two sizeable receivers for v.h.f. only which attempt to do justice to the service provided. One such receiver is the Hacker Herald (RP37) which although portable has an $8 \times 5 \mathrm{in}$.


Bang and Olufsen Beovision 1400Kf monochrome dualstandard receiver with 24 in screen. It provides connections for external loudspeaker and tape recorder.


Hitachi portable, which covers the marine band (67-188 metres) and l.w., m.w. and s.w. bands, embodies a rotatable aerial.
loudspeaker. The principal features of the RP37, which covers the band $87.5-101 \mathrm{MHz}$, are automatic frequency correction ensuring accurate tuning; switchable muting device to cut out noise between stations when tuning; independent bass and treble controls and a tape recording socket.

Bush have introduced an a.m./f.m. receiver with what they have called "sealed sound". The mains table receiver (model VHF 102), which covers l.w. and m.w. as well as Band II, is acoustically sealed in its cabinet-even the push-button controls are in rubber grommets. The output (10W music power from a $6 \times 4 \mathrm{in}$. speaker) was certainly pleasing. (Price 39 gn )

A mains/battery portable (RL693) of unusual external design is announced by Philips. Its cabinet slides apart to reveal the controls and vertical scales for the l.w., m.w., s.w. and v.h.f. bands. It has switchable a.f.c. on the v.h.f. band and its two loudspeakers (one 7 in . and a 2 in . "tweeter") are housed in the extending case (one in each half) which when closed measures approx. 17 in . wide ( 21 in . extended) and $9 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{in}$. deep. (Price $£ 7816 \mathrm{~s}$.) Philips have also introduced a combined radio receiver and cassette recorder (RR290). The radio covers the l.w. and m.w. bands and the recorder can be used with the microphone provided, a pickup or another recorder. ( 31 10s.)

A four-stage audio amplifier, which includes a complementary push-pull output circuit separately stabilized against voltage and temperature changes and delivering $1 \frac{1}{2} W$ audio output on battery and 2.8 W output when using the built-in mains unit, is employed in the GEC (model 2541) and Sobell (model 1541) a.m./f.m. portable receiver introduced at the group's London show. It covers the l.w.., m.w. and v.h.f. bands plus short-waves ( $1.6-27.3 \mathrm{MHz}$ ) in three overlapping bands. Switched a.f.c. is included for v.h.f.

## Audio equipment

New audio components and systems displayed at the recent trade shows in London embodied no striking technical innovations. The manufacturer has to choose a style of presentation. The radiogram and the completely separate units are the extremes in this respect, but a few "audio units" combining radio tuner, record-playing deck, and amplifier have appeared. These are for use with separate speakers and are, acoustically, an improvement on the stereogram with its speakers fixed close together. Such audio units, with suitable speakers, showed various degrees of sophistication and very different prices (K.B., G.E.C., Hacker). Variously priced radiograms are still in production but several


Hacker Herald, v.h.f. portable which has a sensitivity better the $1 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ for $10 \mathrm{~dB} s / n$ ratio.


Bush VHF 102 "Sealed Sound" mains receiver


Philips RL 693 mains/battery receiver with a.f.c. on v.h.f. and a fine tuner on the short-wave band.
manufacturers who have until recently made only television and radio sets and radiograms, have entered the audio component market with expensive items that must be judged more by their performance than by their appearance. Amplifiers of the 3 W -perchannel variety are disappearing as the wider and smoother frequency response desired is being obtained only with low efficiency speakers. The unwritten rule of "hemi-fidelity" seems to be that where the audio system is not itself seen as a piece of furniture and bought as such, it must be reduced to minimum size regardless of consequences. Everyone to his taste of course,
but it does seem rather strange that having paid to hear the singer we should enjoy him gagged.

ITT KB have combined a stereo v.h.f. tuner, a stereo amplifier and a record player in a single unit to sell for $£ 67$. There are two types of matching loudspeakers available. The novel speaker design offered is a cylindrical unit with a deflector cone spreading the sound out over $360^{\circ}$. Conventional rectangular enclosures are also offered at the same price of $\{31$ for each speaker enclosure.

The Bush Sound System offers "high fidelity sound at radiogram prices". The range comprises a record player, tuner, amplifier, tuner/amplifier and three alternative sets of speakers. Units can be bought separately or systems built up from 94 gn to just over 179 gn . The stereo amplifier A746 uses silicon transistors up to the drive stages and germanium output transistors. The driver transistor is capacitively coupled to the primary of a transformer the secondary windings of which drive the bases of the output transistors in push-pull. Frequency response is $40 \mathrm{~Hz}-20 \mathrm{kHz}$ $(-3 \mathrm{~dB})$ and output power 11 W per channel with both channels driven at 1 kHz .

From Bang \& Olufsen the Beomaster 3000 tuner amplifier has a stereo f.m. tuner incorporating f.e.ts, ceramic filters and i.cs. The aerial signal is fed via a tuned circuit to the r.f. stage consisting of two junction field effect transistors in a cascode arrangement. Tuning is by four capacitance diodes controlled by a $100 \mathrm{k} \cong$ potentiometer. There is also a bank of six miniature tuning potentiometers, each covering the $87.5-104 \mathrm{MHz}$ band and brought into action by push-buttons. Six stations can thus be "pre-tuned". The receiver's usable sensitivity is quoted as $2 / N$.

The amplifier can deliver 30 W (r.m.s. signal) per channel. The output stage is a quasi-complementary arrangement. Their new stereo tape recorder the Beocord 2400 employs hyperbolically ground tape heads giving better contact between head and tape and reducing noise.


## Bush stereo amplifier model A746

Driver and output stage of Bush A746 amplifier.

Two amplifiers from Grundig, the SV85 and the SV140, employ sliding potentiometers for the volume and "tone" controls. The SV140 is capable of delivering 50W per channel (sine wave drive) into $4 / 5(\Omega$ loads. It has five tone controls giving lift and cut about five frequency points the first being 40 Hz and the last 16 kHz . This same model has meters to monitor the channel at the outputs and electronic protection of each output stage. Grundig's tuner RT100 has five wavebands-long, medium and two short wave and v.h.f.-and five auxiliary v.h.f. scales for press-button selection. This feature has been mentioned with respect to the Beomaster 3000, and the Grundig "Tunoscope", showing the correct direction to turn the tuning knob by means of two lamps, also has its counterpart in the B \& O unit.

A new unit from G.E.C., model 2803, combines the stereo tuner model G989/1 with a stereo amplifier and Garrard record playing deck. The tuner employs an R.C.A. 40468 silicon m.o.s.f.e.t. in the tuned v.h.f. stage, and sensitivity is given as $2 \ell N$ for 20 dB signal-to-noise ratio. The amplifier can deliver 10 W (sine wave drive) from each channel simultaneously, at $1 \%$ t.h.d. A Garrard single play turntable unit (SP25 Mk II) is employed using an Acos GP104 ceramic cartridge with a diamond stylus in


The Beomaster 3000 tuner/amplifier.


Telefunken M202 tape recorder with automatic level control.


Brenell stereo tape-recorder model ST200.
the 1.p. section. Two types of matching loudspeaker are available: a floor-standing system (9001), and a shelf mounting system (9002).

Rank Audio Visual demonstrated a range of Japanese produced equipment. The new brand is Rotel made by Roland Electronic Co. Ltd., of Tokyo. Eight items are available: a stereo amplifier, a stereo tuner, and six tuner amplifiers. The f.m. tuning sections all employ f.e.ts.

Telefunken showed their automatic tape recorder Magnetophon 202. The tape speed is $3 \frac{3}{4}$ i.p.s. During record the machine is switched either to 'speech' or 'music' and an automatic level control operates. A plastic cover fits over the spools leaving the controls free. The recorder works in the upright position.

Hacker showed a gramophone audio/radio unit consisting of a record player, stereo audio amplifier and a radio tuner all combined in a single cabinet for shelf operation. This is available in two versions, one with an a.m./f.m. tuner marked GAR. 1000 and the other with an f.m. only tuner, marked GAR.1001. The audio amplifiers operating in class A can give 10W into a $15 \Omega$ speaker. With $8 \Omega$ speakers operation becomes class AB and the output increases to 15 W maximum. The output transistors are protected against overload. The f.m. section of the tuner has a sensitivity better than $1 \mu N$ for 10 dB signal to noise ratio with full limiting at 5 lN . The record player is Garrard model AP75 fitted with a Goldring 800 H magnetic pickup complete with diamond stylus. The LS. 1000 loudspeaker has three Goodmans units and is claimed to be the finest possible loudspeaker for its size and price $(£ 24)$. The GAR. 1001 with stereo decoder fitted costs $£ 147$.

## Audio Fair Preview

Brenell will be displaying the first of a new range of tape recorders. The ST200 (two-track stereo) and ST400 (four-track stereo) use three motor decks and have three speeds- $7 \frac{1}{2}, 3 \frac{3}{4}$ and $1 \frac{7}{8}$ i.p.s. Built-in amplifiers can deliver 6 W per channel. Wow and flutter is $0.08 \%, 0.1 \%$ and $0.12 \%$ for the three speeds and the signal-tonoise ratio is 56 dB . The bias frequency is 100 kHz . There are inputs for microphone and radio source and outputs for $15 \Omega$ loudspeakers, monitoring headphones, and external amplifiers. Interesting features include a lever operated lockable pause mechanism, and tone controls which operate on the signal being recorded.

Koss model ESP-9, self- or mains-energized binaural headphones with a response range of 10 octaves, will be shown in the U.K. for the first time. Almost linear response is claimed down to below 20 Hz . The push-pull electrostatic arrangement is claimed to cancel 2nd harmonic distortion. Operation is from a low-impedance source.

Model SL 95B, an automatic record turntable from Garrard, is the successor to model SL 95. Features include automatic play of single records, cue and pause facilities, and calibrated fine stylus force adjustment. The low-resonance wood and aluminium pickup arm incorporates a counter-balance weight and is fitted with gimbal-type pivots. A slide-in cartidge carrier is a further feature. On this model, as on several other new models to be shown, tab controls are employed.

Armstrong will be demonstrating for the first time two new stereo tuner-amplifiers, the $525 \mathrm{f} . \mathrm{m}$. and the $526 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m} . / \mathrm{f} . \mathrm{m}$., which supersede the 425 and 426. The 525 f.m. combines the 521 amplifier and 524 f.m. tuner and costs $£ 8716 \mathrm{~s} 9 \mathrm{~d}$. The 526 combines the 521 amplifier and the $523 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m} . / \mathrm{f} . \mathrm{m}$. tuner and costs $£^{9} 98 \mathrm{l}$ s 6d. An f.m. stereo decoder, type M8, is available for both these tuner amplifiers.

Two loudspeaker systems, the 215 and 315 , will be shown for the first time by E.M.I. The 315 system comprises a 15 in . round bass unit with a resonance of 20 Hz and capable of handling 35 W ; two Sin round mid-range speakers; two high-frequency units with


Armstrong 526 tuner amplifier.


Model 70 loudspeaker from Bowers and Wilkins.
low magnetic leakage, a switch plate and a crossover network. The 215 system comprises a 14 in by 9 in bass unit capable of handling 30 W ; two of the 5 in mid-range speakers and one of the high frequency units used in the 315 system, a switch plate and a crossover network.

From Sinclair comes the Z30, an amplifier module using silicon epitaxial transistors throughout. This amplifier, it is claimed, is "uniquely flexible and has a lower distortion than any other amplifier on the market". The power output is 15 W continuous sine wave into $8 \Omega$ using a 35 V supply. Frequency response is given as 20 Hz to $300 \mathrm{kHz} \pm$ IdB. Distortion is $0.02 \%$ (total harmonic) at full output into $8 \Omega$ and at all lower powers. Damping factor is given as 500 . Two such Z30 modules may be driven by a pre-amplifier, the Stereo 60 . Two new power supplies, one stabilized and the other unstabilized, will be part of the new range. The Q14 loudspeaker has changed its appearance and will be presented as the (16.

Bowers and Wilkins have developed a new loudspeaker, model 70, incorporating model 701 electrostatic unit covering all frequencies above 400 Hz (distortion is given as $0.5 \%$ for 30 W input, and dispersion aver $60^{\circ}$ arc shows variation of not more than $\pm 1.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ ) and a low distortion bass unit and enclosure. The complete speaker will be available in both horizontal and vertical styling.

## Low-cost 15-W Amplifier

## A directly coupled design with a symmetrical output stage and a differential amplifier input

by Ian Hardcastle* and Basil Lane

The transistors used in this amplifier are from the Silect range produced by Texas Instruments-devices with a plastic encapsulation. The complete circuit employs only five capacitors and can be built for about $\{5$.

## Circuit operation

Fig. 1 shows a diagram of the amplifier circuit. Transistors $\operatorname{Tr}_{1}$ and $T r_{2}$, arranged as a long-tailed pair, form the input stage. The use of this type of circuit brings a number of advantages over the more conventional arrangements. Assuming a temperature change in $T r_{1}$ is matched by a similar temperature change in $T r_{2}$, and that they are both the same type of transistor, then the $V_{B E}$ of each will be changed by a similar amount. Since an error signal can only be produced when there is a difference in the two potentials, this configuration is characteristically more stable than a single transistor.

The virtue of a differential signal at the two bases producing a suitable output also results in the possibility of feeding the source signal to $T_{r}$ base, and a feedback signal to $T r_{2}$ base, thus separating these two signal paths, and avoiding the dependence of a.c. closed loop gain on source impedance at the amplifier input.

* Texas Instruments Lid.

In a similar fashion, the d.c. stability of the quiescent voltage at the output stage is ensured by applying a large d.c. feedback to $T r_{2}$.

The potentiometer $R V_{1}$ has been included to allow for tolerances in the bias resistor chain.

The quiescent d.c. voltage at the collector of $T r_{1}$ is about 37.5V. Since the pre-driver stage $\left(\operatorname{Tr}_{3}\right)$ requires a base potential of around 45 V , a zener diode has been selected as the simplest method of giving a suitable d.c. voltage shift whilst minimizing the signal attenuation. There is, however, the slightly alarming side effect of producing a thump in the loudspeaker when the power supply is turned on. Bootstrap feedback is applied to the collector of $\mathrm{Tr}_{3}$. The output swings in phase with the collector of $\mathrm{Tr}_{3}$ but displaced from it by about $\frac{1}{2} V_{C C}$. This constant voltage applied across $R_{13}$ forms a constant current sink and ensures that the minimum collector current of $\mathrm{Tr}_{3}$ is only one third of its maximum, thus helping to stabilize stage gain.

Of considerable importance is the temperature stability of output quiescent current provided by transistor $\operatorname{Tr}_{4}$. Here, $R V_{2}$ is used to self bias the transistor, and set the ratio of $V_{C E}$ to $V_{B E}$ to approximately two. As mentioned earlier, the $V_{B E}$


Fig. 1 Amplifier circuit for driving resistive and inductive loads of $15 \Omega$ or $8 \Omega$


Fig. 2 Modified output stage required to drive an electrostatic loudspeaker (capacitive load)


Fig. 3 Printed circuit board layout (actual size) for all components except the output transistors and their emitter resistors, and the speaker series capacitor


Fig. 4 Curves of total harmonic distortion against frequency for different powers and loads
of a transistor is temperature dependent, and any change of $V_{B E}$ in $\operatorname{Tr}_{5}$ or $\operatorname{Tr}_{6}$ would result in a rise of the output stage current. If $\mathrm{Tr}_{4}$ is placed in thermal contact with $\mathrm{Tr}_{5}$ or $\boldsymbol{T r}_{6}$, a similar temperature change would result in the $V_{B E}$ of $T r_{4}$ changing and producing approximately double the change in $V_{C E}$. By this action, the potentials at the bases of the drivers would be moved in a direction to compensate for the variations in both transistors.

The a.c. closed loop gain and the d.c. quiescent voltage on the collectors of the output stage are set by two feedback loops. In the case of the former the loop gain, set at 48 , is determined by the divider action of $R_{10}$ and $R_{11}$ - one end of $R_{11}$ being at a.c. earth via $C_{4}$. The d.c. feedback used to define the quiescent d.c. output voltage is set by the combination of the load, $R_{10}$, $R_{11}$, and $R_{12}$, these resistors reducing the output d.c. voltage by a half at the base of $T r_{2}$. The base potential of $T r_{1}$ is set to a similar value by the bias chain $R V_{1}, R_{1}, R_{2}$ and $R_{3}$. Assume a possible rise in the d.c. output voltage. This is transmitted via the feedback loop to the base of $\mathrm{Tr}_{2}$ causing a similar rise of potential. The resulting increase of current in the tail resistor $R_{6}$, will cause a corresponding increase in the p.d. developed across it. This will cause a reduction in the difference of potential between the emitter and base of $T r_{1}$ and cause a rise in collector voltage. The current drive to $\mathrm{Tr}_{3}$ is reduced and this in turn reduces its collector voltage affecting the potentials at the bases of $\operatorname{Tr}_{5}$ and $\operatorname{Tr}_{6}$.

In this fashion compensation occurs for any shift in the d.c. level at the output.

The authors consider that a simple fuse is not an adequate form of output stage protection since the rise of collector current to destruction point can occur much before the fuse blows.

A suitable protection circuit for the amplifier is shown dotted. The collector current flowing in the output stage defines the base potentials of $\operatorname{Tr}_{9}$ and $\operatorname{Tr}_{10}$. If these voltages should rise, these transistors turn on and cut off the bases of $T_{5}$ and $T r_{6}$, thus preventing a further rise in the output current. Fig. 2 shows a circuit modification for use with electrostatic speakers.

## Construction and setting up

Although other layouts may work perfectly well, possible faults have been reduced to a minimum in the layout of Fig.3. The power supply is fed first to the output stage and then to the amplifier panel.

The size of the heat sink will depend upon the power output which the amplifier will be expected to develop under working conditions. In a domestic situation this will be low and only a small dissipation (approx. 1 watt) would be expected in the output stage. In this case about 4 in . sq. of aluminium would suffice. A finned aluminium heat sink is more suitable for long periods at high power.

Before turning the power supply on for the first time, terminate a suitable load at the output, and set $R V_{2}$ to minimum resistance between the collector and base of $\operatorname{Tr}_{4}$. Connect a low resistance meter ( 100 mA scale) in series with the emitter of $\operatorname{Tr}_{7}$ and a suitable 100 mA fuse. Switch on the power supply and after the initial surge adjust the quiescent current to 20 mA by means of $R V_{2}$. Turn off the supply and permanently reconnect the emitter of $\mathrm{Tr}_{7}$ to the power supply. With the power switched on and an oscilloscope connected at the load, inject a 1 kHz signal at the input at a level sufficient to cause clipping. Potentiometer $R V_{1}$ should now be adjusted to produce a symmetrical waveform. The amplifier is now set up and ready for use.

## Specifications

With a $15 \Omega$ load the maximum power output at clipping is 17.3 W . For 15 W into $15 \Omega$ frequency response is $20 \mathrm{~Hz}-100 \mathrm{kHz}$ requiring an input of 312 mV (into $20 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ). Signal-to-noise ratio is 73 dB , referred to 312 mV at 1 kHz . Intermodulation distortion is between $0.021 \%$ and $0.073 \%$. Total harmonic distortion for both $15 \Omega$ and $8 \Omega$ loads is shown in Fig. 4.

## News of the Month

## Broadcasting in the seventies

The recent publication "Broadcasting in the seventies" which outlined the B.B.C's proposals for the future of broadcasting during the next decade caused a good deal of criticism and discussion at all levels.

Following publication, at a meeting held on August 4th, the Prime Minister, the Postmaster General and the Chairman and Director General of the B.B.C. made the following decisions in relation to the future of broadcasting.

The B.B.C. will introduce a general local radio service. Eight stations are already in operation and a further 12 should be transmitting by September 1970. Twenty more should follow during the subsequent four years.

The combined television/radio licence fee will be increased to $£ 610$ s from April 1st 1971 and the sound only licence will be abolished.

In the light of public criticism and parliamentary debate it was decided not to proceed with the B.B.C's proposal of restricting radio- 3 to w .h.f.

Finally, because of the new licensing arrangement, the B.B.C. intend to revise their plans concerning the future of the various orchestras.

## Radio and television sales fall

Despite a slight increase in monochrome television receivers delivered to the home trade during the first six months of this year the overall radio and television position continues to show a falling trend indicated towards the end of last year, according to the Economic and Statistical Division of the British Radio Equipment Manufacturers' Association.

June figures for monochrome receivers show a fall of 23,000 compared with the previous month and 13,000 less than for the same month of last year. For the period from January to June, however, the overall total of 816,000 is 11,000 higher than for the first six months of 1968 .

Colour television estimates of deliveries for the six months of this year at 42,000 show a drop of 21,000 compared with the same period of last year.

Radio receivers are considerably lower for January to June this year at 356,000 com-
pared with 531,000 for 1968. Car radios were also lower than for the same period last year at 182,000 compared with 220,000 for the first six months of last year, and radiograms at 77,000 show a drop of 28,000 overall for the same period.

## 'VVoice with a smile"' system

An automatic telephone call intercept system, which informs callers when they have dialled an incorrect number or a number which has not been assigned, and advises them on the correct action to take, is to be installed in 25 major American cities.

The system, which has been called the "voice with a smile" system, was designed by

> Sophia, shown below, is a prototype learning machine developed by the University of Kent at Canterbury and is the forerunner of a much more powerful machine being developed and built at the University under a Science Research Council grant. Sophia learns to recognize simple patterns sensed by 36 photocells or a light pen. The stored logic adaptive elements used by Sophia are on 2 mm square silicon chips reducing the cost of the system by a factor of some thousands when compared to conventional methods.


Bell Telephone Laboratories and is being built by the Western Electric Company. A 96 -track magnetic drum store contains a number of recorded phrases, words and digits that can be assembled, under computer control, to form a sentence to fit a very large number of situations. In addition a large number of the messages have been recorded twice, once with a neutral voice inflection and once with a falling voice inflection, so that the last word in any composite message always has a falling voice inflection to make the message sound more natural.
A central exchange will have a disc memory which stores each unassigned number in the area together with its status - changed, disconnected etc.-and the number of calls made to that number for record purposes.

All this information, which is contained in a 46 -bit word, is used in a central processor to address the words and phrases in the drum store to form a sentence suitable for the occasion. Information in the disc stores can be quickly updated using a typewriter so that, in addition to routine changes, a caller could automatically be given his doctor's telephone number should he have dialled the surgery when the doctor is, in fact, at home or at the hospital. The system can also be used for giving weather forecasts, the time, sports event scores etc.

## Service to exporters

The B.B.C. External Services broadcast in 40 languages and the output totals 100 hours in the course of every day. In addition, the B.B.C. sends many recorded programmes to overseas radio stations for local rebroadcasting. These broadcasts are a means of reaching big audiences throughout the world.

A large part of the output is of interest to exporters since it deals with developments in British Industry. The primary aim of the broadcasts is to report Britain's achievements as an industrial and trading country and thus help to create a favourable climate for exports. It is not a service of advertising; but new products are featured regularly and the names of manufacturers are given. Many enquiries result from the broadcasts and are passed on to the firms concerned.

Research has shown that programmes on industrial subjects are well received by their audiences, provided only that they are well presented and interesting in their own right. Recent market surveys in four West European countries showed that B.B.C. listeners have a stronger tendency than the general population to buy British goods.

The B.B.C. maintains close contact with the Board of Trade and the British National Export Council, and makes every effort to encourage individual firms to provide the External Services with information about their new products and developments.

To speed the flow of information and get it to the right programmes the B.B.C. has an Export Liaison Officer, to whom all information should be sent (B.B.C., Bush House, London W.C.2. Tel. 01-240 3456, Extn. $2295 / 2039$ ). Exporters with an interest in a particular part of the world should telephone the Export Liaison Officer who will be
glad to put them in touch with the appropriate regional expert in the External Services.

## Intelsat failure review

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has appointed a failure committee to determine why the Intelsat-3 (F-5) communications satellite did not achieve its programmed orbit after launch from Cape Kennedy, Fla. on board a Delta rocket on July 25 th.

Intelsat-3 was launched by NASA on behalf of the International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium (INTELSAT). Everything appeared to be normal in the flight throughout the second stage engine burn. No signals were returned from the third stage as it was not designed to transmit telemetry.

Several hours after the third stage ignition, when the spacecraft was to have been placed into the correct transfer orbit, tracking stations in Australia, Italy and the U.S. failed to acquire the spacecraft at the proper time. Radar data later showed the satellite and third stage to be in a low orbit ranging about 175 to 3,400 miles instead of the intended orbit of 175 to 23,000 miles.

Because of the low orbit, it would not have been possible to inject the spacecraft into the intended synchronous orbit.

## Military TV system

A range of compact television equipment has been introduced by the Electro-Optical Systems Division of the Marconi Company. The new range, comprising a number of units which can be built up as required, caters for a wide variety of military applications, and camera tubes are available to cover light levels from the brightest sunlight to nighttime conditions (quarter moon).

The camera equipment (type V323) consists of two basic units, the camera and the camera control unit. The camera may be fitted with either a vidicon (normal) or the SEC Vidicon (dark conditions) tube. To ensure accurate alignment of the camera tube with the centre line of the optical system, the camera tube scanning and focus ing yoke is attached directly to the chosen optical system.

The camera control unit consists of two main sub-units, the power supply unit, which provides the d.c. operating potentials for the camera tube, and the control electronic equipment which consists of six plug-in boards.

The display unit is equipped with a rugged cathode-ray tube having electromagnetic deflection and electro-static focusing, producing high resolution at high brightness levels.

The display consists of two main subassemblies, the tube module and the power supply unit. These sub-units may be either combined to form a single unit or separated, by up to 12 feet, and interconnected by multi-way cable.

The V323 camera system is designed for operation in situations which are too exposed

for the safety of the operator. The remote control unit enables the operator to control the system from a protected position.

## Aircraft flight information display study

A computer-driven display system that will help determine the best methods of presenting a large variety of easily readable information to aircrews on civil supersonic transports has been delivered to the Boeing company by Sanders Associates, Inc., of America.

The Sanders Advanced Data Display System (ADDS $/ 900$ ) will be used in exploring new techniques for providing flight information not furnished by conventional aircraft instruments. The system will be installed at Boeing's supersonic transport simulator which consists of a compuler and a development aircraft cabin.

The ADDS /900 system accepts process data from the main simulator computers and presents it on an 8 -inch cockpit display and also on a 13 -inch monitor at the simulator computer.

The displays will provide graphics, alphanumerics and special symbols simultaneously to present current aircraft situation, past events, short- and long-term predictions, instrument symbology and can serve as back-up display for the flight director system to increase this system's reliability.

The studies will help determine what information to display and what is the best format to be used. For instance, when the on-board computer determines the best takeoff and cruise flight-path for a given fuel and passenger load, this data will be
displayed on the screen in graphic form. An aircraft symbol on the graph would indicate the immediate location of the airplane, a vector line would indicate its course and solid curved lines would present the desired safe flight profile.

Among the simulations studies to be investigated with the ADDS / 900 are noise abatement during initial climb, vertical navigation and fuel management, electronic altitude director indication, mach-altitude climb profiles, air traffic control during descent and airport approach, instrument landing aid, and centre of gravity limits.

## Wildlife tape recording contest

A Tandberg Model II battery-driven field recorder, value $£ 175$, is the major award in the Wildlife Sound Recording Competition organized for the second year by the 3 M Company in association with the Wildlife Sound Recording Society.

The recorder will be awarded, together with a Grampian 24 -in parabolic reflector, to the "Scotch Magnetic Tape Wildlife Sound Recordist of the Year", selected from the winner of three classes-for (1) individual species of birds, (2) mammals and insects, and (3) outdoor wildlife "atmosphere" recordings. Each of the class winners will receive a trophy given by 3 M and a supply of Scotch Dynarange magnetic tape.

This year a special class for junior recordists up to 17 years of age has been formed, for which any wildlife recording is eligible. The prize for the Junior Recordist of the Year is a Bush TP60 portable cassette
recorder, complete with microphone and carrying case.

Entry into the competition is free, and there is no limit on the number of recordings which may be submitted.

All recordings must be of wild and free creatures, recorded without provocation or disturbance, and made in the British Isles (including N. Ireland and Eire). Closing date for entries is November 30th, 1969. Copies of the rules and entry forms may be obtained from W. R. Bowles, 3M Company, 3M House, Wigmore Street, London W1A IET.

## Capital equipment output up

Figures released by the Ministry of Technology show increases in output of nearly all types of electronic capital equipment for the first quarter of this year. At $£ 125.5 \mathrm{M}$ the total figure is $14 \%$ higher than the same period last year. The most significant relative increase was in broadcasting equipment which jumped by $105 \%$ to $£ 3.7 \mathrm{M}$ but in terms of cash the biggest contribution was made by computers with a $£ 6.1 \mathrm{M}$ increase to $£ 29.5 \mathrm{M}$, a rise of $29.5 \%$. Another large contribution was made by radio communication equipment sales which rose by $45 \%$ to $£ 13.9 \mathrm{M}$.

Home consumption was $9 \%$ higher and exports were $25 \%$ higher than the same period last year. Of the total, exports accounted for $36 \%$ as against $33 \%$. In terms of cash the value of exports was $£ 42 \mathrm{M}$.

## British audio equipment in Japan

Five well known British makers of high-fidelity equipment are combining to show their latest models to the Japanese during British Week, which opens in Tokyo on September 26th. Top quality British equipment already has a foothold in the Japanese market, despite intense local competition. The five firms-Accoustical Manufacturing, Garrards, Goodmans, SME and Tannoy-are all represented in Japan by the Shriro Trading Company who have organized the joint exhibit through their London associates, Shriro (U.K.) Lid.

## Data transmission-opinion required

The views of interested parties on future developments in data transmission to and between computers are sought by the Advisory Group on Data Transmission of the Post Office Economic Development Council.

The advisory group has been set up to review these developments and to help the Post Office assess the implications, for their investment programmes, of the rapidly growing demand for services to transmit data to and between computers.

Users of data transmission facilities (large firms, scientific users, computer bureaux etc) and the telecommunications and com-
puter industries are not directly represented on the Group, but approaches are being made to leading organizations of this kind asking for their views on the subject being investigated by the Group. In addition the Group would welcome views from anyone with a particular interest in, and knowledge of, the subject. They should write to the Secretary of the Group. Mr. I. J. Blakey, at the National Economic Development Office, 21 /41 Millbank, London, S.W.1.

## Telephone for the deaf

A new telephone which will allow the deaf to "see" messages in coded flashes of light and the blind to "feel" them in the vibrations of a finger pad is being developed by Bell Telephone Laboratories in America. Called the Code-Com set, it will make calling possible for handicapped persons.

The Code-Com set is for people who are totally deaf, deaf and blind or deaf and mute.

The Code-Com set converts the transmitted signals into flashes of light and vibrations of the disc or sensor pad. Thus, a deaf or deaf and blind person can "read" simple messages by using a question and answer system, or more complex messages, by using a pre-arranged code such as Morse code. Using the sending key, a person without normal speech can send light or vibration signals to another Code-Com set or coded sound signals to a regular telephone.

The set may be used with a separate signal control unit, which is connected to the ringing circuitry of a conventional telephone. A telephone "ring" is indicated when the control unit switches a light, electric fan, or some other light-duty appliance, on or off.

Field trials of experimental models of the Code-Com set have been held in Indianapolis, New York City, and Columbus, with the assistance of handicapped persons and local telephone companies. After some practice with Morse code, users were able to attain speeds of ten words per minute.

## M-O Valve celebrates golden jubilee

The M-O Valve Company was formed in October 1919 from G.E.C.-Osram which set up operations manufacturing valves for military communications as early as February 1917. Much research was done into transmitting valves and resulted, in the 20s, in valves such as the CAT14 which was used in the Daventry transmitters (later Droitwich) and the CAT15 which was employed in the B.B.C's first television transmitter at Alexandra Palace.

The CAT15 was the prototype of the VT58, a valve which was extensively used throughout the Second World War. In 1940 a magnetron was produced which became the first efficient 10 cm copper block magnetron for airborne use which was used in the famous H 2 S equipment and the Mk. VIII enemy interception gear.

Many other firsts are attributable to the company which claims to be the largest producer of instrumentation and radar cathode-ray tubes in Europe.

## Colour trade test material

Trade test programmes are now radiated six days a week on B.B.C-2, as set out below, subject to programme commitments and engineering work. During test and colour bar transmissions the following sequence of sounds will be transmitted as far as is possible: 440 Hz tone-four minutes; silenceone minute; recorded music- 15 minutes. At the starting time for a sound sequence if less than five minutes are available music will be transmitted only.

## Monday to Friday

| 09.00-09.30 | Colour Bars |
| :---: | :---: |
| 09.30-09.55 | Test Card F |
| 09.55-10.00 | Service Information Caption |
| 10.00-10.05 | Service Information |
| 10.05-10.30 | Test Card F |
| 10.30-10.43 | Colour Receiver Installation Film |
| 10.43-10.55 | Colour Film |
| 10.55-11.00 | Test Card F |
| 11.00-11.25 | 'Play School' or Colour Film |
| 11.25-11.30 | Service Information Caption |
| 11.30-11.35 | Service Information |
| 11.35-11.55 | Colour Film |
| 11.55-12.00 | Colour Bars |
| 12.00-12.05 | Test Card F |
| 12.05-12.18 | Colour Receiver Installation Film |
| 12.18-12.23 | Colour Bars |
| 12.23-12.30 | Test Card F |
| 14.00-14.10 | Test Card F |
| 14.10-14.15 | Colour Bars |
| 14.15-14.25 | Test Card |
| 14.25-14.30 | Service Information Caption |
| 14.30-14.35 | Service Information |
| 14.35-15.00 | Colour Film |
| 15.00-15.10 | Test Card F |
| 15.10-15.23 | Colour Receiver Installation Film |
| 15.23-15.30 | Test Card |
| 15.30-15.55 | Colour Film |
| 15.55-16.10 | Test Card F |
| 16.10-16.15 | Colour Bars |
| 16.15-16.30 | Test Card F |
| 16.30-16.55 | Colour Film |
| 16.55-17.10 | Test Card F |
| 17.10-17.15 | Colour Bars |
| 17.15-17.30 | Test Card F |
| 17.30-17.55 | Colour Film |
| 17.55-18.00 | Colour Bars |
| 18.00-18-15 | Test Card F |
| 18.15-18-40 | Colour Film |
| 18.40-18.55 | Test Card F |

## Saturday

Test transmissions cease at 18.15 but follow the above sequence except between 14.00 and 14.25 when transmissions are as follows:
14.00-14.05 Test Card F
14.05-14.20 Colour Film
14.20-14.25 Test Card FF

On enquiry we learn that both B.B.C. 1 and I.T.A. hope to have started colour test transmissions by the end of September.

## Daventry transmitter maintenance

The 725 ft aerial mast for the main Radio- 3 medium-wave transmitter at Daventry, which operates on 464 metres ( 647 kHz ) will be out of service for approximately two months from August 5th, for maintenance work to be carried out. A reserve aerial will be used during this period. The main effect will be a reduction in the strength of signals received from Daventry which will be most noticeable towards the limit of the area served by this station, which extends to approximately 100 miles.

Radio- 3 can be received on v.h.f. throughout the whole of the area served from Daventry and on the service from the me-dium-wave relay stations at Bournemouth, Brighton, Fareham, Leeds, Liverpool and Preston.

## Likeus to place a small deposit on your nextorder?



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give long-life protection, up to 5 microns thick at points subject to wear.
Because we do all the metal preparation and plating in our own factories we control the quality and the time it takes. Neither we, nor ultimately you, are at the mercy of external suppliers, for vague, ever-extending delivery dates.
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be very time-consuming - except for the fact that our development boys have devised a little machine that does the necessary test completely automatically. In fact, we'd have a bit of trouble turning out over 25,000,000 parts a week if our development people hadn't invented quite a few machines (many
of them patented) to streamline production.
To recap: we form the parts, plate them, then go on and complete any processing necessary to make the part into a finished component ready to drop into your assembly-line.


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A complete range of communications equipment using s.s.b, i.s.b and all other modes of h.f and m.f transmissions, designed specifically for naval communications systems.

- Simple, precise and highly accurate continuous decade selection of frequencies in 100 Hz steps.
- Rigid stability controlled by a single high accuracy frequency standard.
- Extreme simplicity of operation combined
with versatility of service and high quality performance.
- Synthesizers and wideband amplifiers employed in these systems, which make maximum use of semiconductors.
- NATO codified.
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This new range of Marconi equipment has already been used in the modernization of the communications of 10 Navies.



## Marconi naval radio and radar systems

Member of G.E.C.-Marconi Electronics

## Active Filters

# 3. Properties of passive and non-feedback CR networks 

by F. E. J. Girling* and E. F. Good*

$C R$ networks can give transfer functions of the same form as those given by the $L C R$ networks discussed in Part 2, but are subject to a most important limitation-namely that the $Q$ factor cannot exceed one-half.

The addition of purely buffer amplifiers does not overcome this limitation, but can give greater freedom in choice of component values and facilitate variable control of frequency and $Q$ factor.

## Simple 2nd-order networks

## I. Low-Pass

Two simple lags in cascade clearly give a 2nd-order low-pass response. In Fig. I the two lags are isolated from each other by an ideal buffer (an ideal voltage amplifier of gain 1), and consequently

$$
\begin{align*}
\frac{V_{\text {out }}^{-}}{V_{\text {in }}} & =\frac{1}{1+p T_{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{1+p T_{1}}  \tag{1}\\
& =\frac{1}{1+p\left(T_{1}+T_{2}\right)+p^{2} T_{1} T_{2}} \tag{2}
\end{align*}
$$

Comparison with the standard form

$$
\frac{V_{\text {out }}}{V_{i n}}=\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{q} p T+p^{2} T^{2}}
$$

gives

$$
\begin{equation*}
T=\left(T_{1} T_{2}\right)^{4} \tag{3}
\end{equation*}
$$

and

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{1}{q}=\left(\frac{T_{1}}{T_{2}}\right)^{1}+\left(\frac{T_{2}}{T_{1}}\right)^{1} \tag{4}
\end{equation*}
$$

Now any expression of the form $(x+1 / x)$ has its minimum value when $x=1 / x$, i.e. when $x=\mathbf{1}$, and consequently has a minimum value of 2 . Hence the minimum value of $I / q$ is 2 , i.e.

$$
\begin{equation*}
q_{\max }=\frac{1}{2} \tag{5}
\end{equation*}
$$

and is obtained when $T_{1}=T_{2}$.
When the network does not contain a buffer amplifier as above, we have the familiar problem of interaction, and we cannot straightaway write down the voltage transfer ratio as a product of two simple lags. The voltage transfer ratio can, how-

[^5]ever, readily be found by standard methods of circuit analysis, and for the network shown in Fig. 2 is
$\frac{V_{\text {out }}}{V_{\text {in }}}=\frac{1}{1+p\left[C_{1} R+C_{2}(1-b) R\right]} \cdots$
\[

$$
\begin{equation*}
\overline{+p^{2} C_{1} b R C_{2}(1-b) R} \tag{11}
\end{equation*}
$$

\]

It will be noticed the two resistors have been


Fig. 1. 2nd-order CR network (low-pass connection) consisting of two simple lags separated by a buffer amplifier.


Fig. 2. Low-pass network of the two-lag type without buffer amplifier. The resistances are marked with values according with the idea of a single resistance $R$ divided into two parts.


Fig. 3. Two-lag CR networks in which: (a) the two resistances are equal; (b) are in the ratio $I: 2$.


Fig. 4. Showing source ( $V_{\text {in }}$ ) and output terminals connected to give band-pass response.
given values such that while they can have any ratio their sum is always $R$. Consequently if we re-express equn. (6) in terms of two time constants defined as: (1) the total resistance, i.e. the value of the two resistances in series, multiplied by $C_{1}$; (2) the value of the two resistances in parallel multiplied by $C_{2}$, i.e.

$$
\begin{equation*}
T_{1}=C_{1} R \text { and } T_{2}=b(1-b) C_{2} R, \tag{7}
\end{equation*}
$$

we obtain

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{V_{\text {out }}}{V_{i n}}=\frac{1}{1+p\left(T_{1}+T_{2} / b\right)+p^{2} T_{1} T_{2}} \tag{9}
\end{equation*}
$$

Whence, as before, by comparing with the standard form,

$$
\begin{equation*}
T=\dot{\sqrt{ }}\left(T_{1} T_{2}\right) \tag{10}
\end{equation*}
$$

and

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{1}{q}=\left(\frac{T_{1}}{T_{2}}\right)^{1}+\frac{1}{b}\left(\frac{T_{2}}{T_{1}}\right)^{\prime} \tag{6}
\end{equation*}
$$

The latter may be written

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{1}{q}=\left(\frac{1}{b}\right)^{1}\left\{\left(\frac{b T_{1}}{T_{2}}\right)^{k}+\left(\frac{T_{2}}{b T_{1}}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}\right\}, \tag{12}
\end{equation*}
$$

i.e. in the form $\mathrm{I} / q=y(x+1 / x)$, which has minimum value $2 y$ given when $x=1$. This shows that a maximum value of $q$ is obtained when

$$
\begin{equation*}
T_{1} / T_{2}=1 / b \tag{13}
\end{equation*}
$$

i.e. when

$$
\begin{equation*}
C_{1} / C_{2}=1-b \tag{14}
\end{equation*}
$$

and is

$$
\begin{equation*}
q_{\max }=\sqrt{ } b / 2 \tag{15}
\end{equation*}
$$

Hence since $b \ngtr 1$, the absolute maximum value of $q$ is $\frac{1}{2}$, obtained when $(1-b) \rightarrow 0$ and $C_{2} / C_{1} \rightarrow \infty$. Obviously in a practical situation, because it will be necessary to avoid having $(\mathrm{r}-b) R$ and $C_{1}$ unacceptably small, or $C_{2}$ unacceptably large, $b$ will be limited to a value < I .

Two cases which often turn up in practice are shown in Fig. 3. In (a), $b=(\mathrm{I}-b)=\frac{1}{2}$. Hence condition for maximum $q$ is $T_{1} / T_{2}=2$, i.e.
$C_{2}=2 C_{1}$,
and
$q_{\text {max }}=1 / 2 \sqrt{ } 2=1 / 2 \cdot 828$ approx.
If $T_{1} / T_{2}=4, \quad 1 / q=2+2 / 2=3$; i.e. when

$$
\left.\begin{array}{rl}
C_{2} & =C_{1},  \tag{17}\\
q & =\frac{1}{3}
\end{array}\right\}
$$

which is only slightly less than $q_{\text {max }}$, above.

In Fig. 3 (b) $b=\frac{2}{3}$ and $(1-b)=\frac{1}{3}$.
Hence for maximum $q$

$$
\left.\begin{array}{rl}
C_{2} & =3 C_{1} \\
\text { and }  \tag{18}\\
\quad q_{\text {max }} & =1 / \sqrt{ } 6=1 / 2.45 \text { approx. }
\end{array}\right\}
$$

## 2. Band-pass

With all voltage sources short-circuited, there is only one arrangement of two Cs and two $R \mathrm{~s}$-a parallel connection of a $C$ and an $R$ with a series $C R$ branch connected across it-if the network is not to degenerate into what is essentially one $C$ and one $R$. To obtain other types of response, therefore, the voltage source must be placed in a different branch, and/or a different pair of output terminals chosen. Thus Fig. 4 shows the two-lag network of Fig. 2 reordered into a lead-lag network to give a bandpass response
$\frac{V_{\text {out }}}{V_{\text {in }}}=\frac{\frac{p T_{2}}{b}}{1+p\left(T_{1}+\frac{T_{2}}{b}\right)+p^{2} T_{1} T_{2}}$
A reordering which results in a lag-lead network is shown in Fig. 5. This also gives bandpass response
$\frac{V_{\text {out }}}{V_{\text {in }}}=-\frac{p b T_{1}}{1+p\left(T_{1}+\frac{1}{b} T_{2}\right)+p^{2} T_{1} T_{2}}$
A third reordering, Fig. 6, gives the so-called Wien-bridge network (i.e. the frequencydependent half of a Wien bridge) and the voltage transfer ratio
$\frac{V_{\text {out }}}{V_{\text {in }}}=\frac{p(1-b) T_{1}}{.1+p\left(T_{1}+\frac{1}{b} T_{2}\right)+p^{2} T_{1} T_{2}}$
Many will be more familiar with the last three results in the form
$\frac{V_{\text {out }}}{V_{\text {in }}}=\frac{k p\left(C_{1} R_{1}+C_{1} R_{2}+C_{2} R_{2}\right)}{1+p\left(C_{1} R_{1}+C_{1} R_{2}+C_{2} R_{2}\right)} \cdots$

$$
\begin{equation*}
\overline{+p^{2} C_{1} R_{1} C_{2} R_{2}} \tag{22}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $R_{1}=b R, R_{2}=(\mathrm{I}-b) R$, and $C_{1}$ and $C_{2}$ are as above; or

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{V_{\text {out }}}{V_{\text {in }}}=\frac{\frac{k}{q}(p T)}{1+\frac{1}{q}(p T)+p^{2} T^{2}} \tag{23}
\end{equation*}
$$

The frequency of maximum transmission is always given by

$$
\begin{equation*}
\omega_{0}=1 / T=1 / \sqrt{ }\left(C_{1} R_{1} C_{2} R_{2}\right) \tag{24}
\end{equation*}
$$

and $k$ is equal to $V_{\text {out }} / V_{i n}$ at $\omega_{0}$. Expressions for $k$ for the different connections are given in Table 1. As is well known, when $C_{1}=C_{2}$, and $R_{1}=R_{2}$ (i.e. $b=\frac{1}{2}$ ) all three arrangements give the same voltage transfer ratio,

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{V_{\text {out }}}{V_{\text {in }}}=\frac{p T}{1+3 p T+p^{2} T^{2}} \tag{25}
\end{equation*}
$$

for which $k=\frac{1}{3}$, and $q=\frac{1}{3}$.

## 3. High-pass

As for the low-pass case, Fig. 2, there is only one arrangement of the two- $C$ two- $R$ network that gives 2 nd-order high-pass


Fig. 5. Alternative connection for band-pass response.


Fig. 6. Another band-pass connectionthe Wien-bridge network (i.e. a Wien bridge less the ratio arms).


Fig. 7. Here the basic 2nd-order CR network is connected to give high-pass response.


Fig. 8. The same connection as in Fig. 7 with the elements remarked to conform with the idea of a single capacitive reactance $C$ divided into two parts.


Fig. 9. Three connections of the basic znd-order $C R$ network which give attenuation at middle frequencies, $T_{1}=C_{1} R$, $T_{2}=C_{2} R$.


Fig. Io. Inverted Wien-bridge network showing relative component values for minimum bandwidth when maximum attenuation is $6 d B$.


Fig. II. Network of Figs. 9 (a) and (b) redrawn to show the two paths between input and output.


Fig. 12. Two-path network which gives a null (zero transmission) when $T_{2}{ }^{\prime}=T_{2}$.


Fig. 13. Showing the $90^{\circ}$ phase difference between the voltages at $A$ and $B$ when $T_{2}{ }^{\prime}=T_{2}=C R$.
(a)


Table I

$$
\frac{V_{\text {out }}}{V_{\text {in }}}=\frac{k \frac{p T}{Q}}{1+\frac{p T}{Q}+p^{2} T^{2}}
$$


response. This is shown in Fig. 7, and the voltage transfer ratio is

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{V_{\text {out }}}{V_{\text {in }}}=\frac{p^{2} T_{1} T_{2}}{1+p\left(T_{1}+T_{2} / b\right)+p^{2} T_{1} T_{2}} \tag{26}
\end{equation*}
$$

or

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\left.=\frac{p^{2} C_{1} R_{1} C_{2} R_{2}}{1+p\left(C_{1} R_{1}+\right.} C_{2} R_{1}+C_{2} R_{2}\right) \\
\cdots \overline{+p^{2} C_{1} R_{1} C_{2} R_{2}} \tag{27}
\end{array}
$$

The denominator is the same as for other arrangements of the network, as it must be, since it is characteristic of the network itself. Consequently with the same component values the $Q$ factor is the same, and the maximum value is $\frac{1}{2}$.

In this arrangement of the network the arbitrarily defined $T_{1}$ and $T_{2}$ are no longer particularly useful. Let us relabel the elements as in Fig. 8. This is consistent with the idea that the end-to-end capacitive reactance is $1 / p C$, and that this is divided into two parts $\left(\mathrm{I}-b^{\prime}\right) / p C$ and $b^{\prime} / p C$. By analogy with the previous analysis we now define

$$
\begin{equation*}
T_{1}^{\prime}=C R_{1} \text { and } T_{2}^{\prime}=\frac{C R_{2}}{b^{\prime}\left(1-b^{\prime}\right)} \tag{28}
\end{equation*}
$$

and obtain for the voltage transfer ratio

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{V_{\text {out }}}{V_{\text {in }}}=\frac{p^{2} T_{1}^{\prime} T_{2}^{\prime}}{1+p\left(T_{1}^{\prime} / b^{\prime}+T_{2}^{\prime}\right)+p^{2} T_{1}^{\prime} T_{2}^{\prime \prime}} \tag{30}
\end{equation*}
$$

which will be found useful in the analysis of $C R$ notch networks.
From equn. (30) we have

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{1}{q}=\left(\frac{T_{2}^{\prime}}{T_{1}^{\prime}}\right)^{1}+\frac{1}{h}\left(\frac{T_{1}^{\prime}}{T_{2}^{\prime}}\right)^{\prime} \tag{31}
\end{equation*}
$$

This is minimum when $T_{1}^{\prime} / T_{2}{ }^{\prime}=b$, i.e. when

$$
\begin{equation*}
R_{1} / R_{2}=1 /\left(1-b^{\prime}\right) \tag{32}
\end{equation*}
$$

and

$$
\begin{equation*}
q_{\max }=\sqrt{ } b^{\prime} / 2 \tag{33}
\end{equation*}
$$

Although expressed in terms of a different parameter, these results must be the same as those obtained before, equns. (14) and (15). So, the absolute maximum of $q$ is $\frac{1}{2}$, obtained when $b^{\prime} \rightarrow 1$, i.e. when the second mesh ( $C_{1}, R_{1}$ ) does not load the first mesh ( $C_{2}, R_{2}$ ) and $C_{1} R_{1}=C_{2} R_{2}$.

## 4. Imperfect notch (or dip in the middle)

If we take any of the three $C R$ band-pass networks and take for the outpur the voltage that was the difference between the input and the output, we obtain the three rearrangements shown in Fig. 9 and an amplitude response with a minimum at the frequency where formerly there was a maximum. For Fig. 9(a) we obtain by using equn. (19)

$$
\begin{align*}
V_{\text {out }}= & V_{i n}\left(1-\frac{p T_{2} / b}{1+p\left(T_{1}+T_{2} / b\right)} \cdots\right. \\
& \left.\cdots \overline{+p^{2} T_{1} T_{2}}\right) \\
= & V_{i n} \cdot \frac{1+p T_{1}+p^{2} T_{1} T_{2}}{1+p\left(T_{1}+T_{2} / b\right)+p^{2} T_{1} T_{2}} \tag{34}
\end{align*}
$$

from which it can be seen that at the centre frequency, $(1)=1 / \mathrm{M}\left(T_{1} T_{2}\right)$, the voltage transfer ratio is equal to $T_{1} /\left(T_{1}+T_{2} / b\right)$. Thus the depth of the notch or depression depends on the two independent parameters $T_{1} / T_{2}$ and $b$, and there is not a single family of curves but an infinite number of families.

A limiting case is $b=1$, i.e. when the impedance of the top two elements is infinitely greater than that of the bottom two. Then, if we normalise by putting $T_{1}=x$ and $T_{2}=1 / x$ (so that $T_{1} T_{2}=1$ ), the voltage transfer ratio becomes

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{1+p x+p^{2}}{1+p\left(x+\frac{1}{x}\right)+p^{2}} \tag{35}
\end{equation*}
$$

For $x=1$, the depth of the notch is 6 dB , $q=\frac{1}{2}$, the maximum possible value, and it is found that the width between -3 dB points is 1.414 . For $x<1$ the depth of the notch increases as $x$ decreases, but $q$ also
decreases and the notch broadens. Thus if the notch is deep it is also very broad.

In the arrangement just considered a $C R$ lead is connected on top of an $R C$ lag. In Fig. 9(b) the order of connection is reversed; and, as may be guessed, analysis shows the same relationship between width and depth of notch, though now the role of $T_{1}$ and $T_{2}$ is reversed, a deep notch being obtained for large $T_{1} / T_{2}$.

In Fig. 9 (c) we meet a different situation. Here for $b \rightarrow 1$, for which $q \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$, there is no attenuation at any frequency. To produce a useful dip or notch $b$ must be considerably less than I . Consequently $q$ must be considerably less than $\frac{1}{2}$, since $q_{\max }=\sqrt{ } b / 2$. It appears, therefore, that this connection is less efficient than the other two (see Fig. 10).
The redrawings of Fig. II reveal more clearly the (a) and (b) connections of Fig. 9 as two path networks which can feed into a virtual short circuit two currents $I_{1}$ and $I_{2}$ which in the limit $[1) \rightarrow 0$ for (a); $\omega \rightarrow \infty$ for (b)] have a phase difference of $180^{\circ}$. For zero output at a finite frequency $I_{1}$ and $I_{2}$ must show $180^{\circ}$ phase difference (and equal magnitude) at that frequency. To obtain this whilst keeping the network $C R$ and passive, a third $C$ and a third $R$ must be added.

## The balanced parallel-T network

## I. Symmetrical notch

The right-hand side of equn. (38) in Part 2 (September issue) may be looked at as an identity: notch response is the addition of low-pass and high-pass response. From this notion is derived Fig. 12. The two unity-gain buffer amplifiers isolate the three time constants, and so

$$
\begin{align*}
& \frac{V_{\text {out }}}{V_{\text {in }}}=\frac{1}{\left(1+p T_{2}\right)\left(1+p T_{1}\right)} \\
& \quad+\frac{p^{2} T_{2}^{\prime} T_{1}}{\left(1+p T_{2}^{\prime}\right)\left(1+p T_{1}\right)} \tag{36}
\end{align*}
$$

For this to be identically equal to a function of the form required it is necessary for

$$
\begin{equation*}
T_{2}^{\prime}=T_{2} \tag{37}
\end{equation*}
$$

so that
$\frac{V_{\text {out }}}{V_{\text {in }}}=\frac{1+p^{2} T_{1} T_{2}}{1+p\left(T_{1}+T_{2}\right)+p^{2} T_{1} T_{2}}$
This is, therefore, a straightforward method of obtaining a notch going down to zero. The $Q$-factor cannot, of course, be greater than $!$.
The physical reality behind the condition for a zero, equn. (37), is that when $T_{2}{ }^{\prime}=T_{2}$ the phase difference between the voltages at points $A$ and $B$ is at all frequencies $90^{\circ}$ (Fig. 13). The two output currents into a virtual short circuit then have $180^{\circ}$ phase difference, since the current through $R_{1}$ will be in phase with the voltage at $A$, while the current through $C_{1}$ will be $90^{\circ}$ leading on the voltage at $B$. Hence, when $I_{1}$ and $I_{2}$ are equal in magnitude, $I_{1}+I_{2}=0$, and so the output voltage is zero even after the short circuit is removed. It is interesting to
notice that equn. (37) is independent of $T_{1}$. Consequently the notch can be moved along the frequency scale by varying $T_{1}$ only, the frequency of the null or zero being given by $\omega_{0}=1 / \sqrt{ }\left(T_{1} T_{2}\right)$.

A zero can still be obtained when the upper buffer amplifier is removed (Fig. 14), the necessary equal-time-constant condition with short-circuited output being

$$
\begin{equation*}
T_{2}^{\prime}=T_{2}=b(1-b) C_{2} R \tag{39}
\end{equation*}
$$

We know also, from equn. (9), that the upper path makes a contribution to the output voltage


Fig. 14. For a null $T_{2}{ }^{\prime}=T_{2}=b(1-b)$ $C_{2} R$.


Fig. 15. For a null $T_{2}{ }^{\prime}=b^{\prime}\left(1-b^{\prime}\right)$
$R_{2}=T_{2}$. Then, if $T_{1}=C R_{1} \omega_{\infty}=$ $1 / \sqrt{ }\left(T_{1} T_{2}\right)$.


Fig. 16. For a null $T_{2}^{\prime}=\frac{C T_{2}}{b^{\prime}\left(I-b^{\prime}\right)}$
$=T_{2}=b(b-I) C_{2} R$. Then
$\omega_{\infty}=\omega_{0}=I / \sqrt{ }\left(T_{1} T_{2}\right)$, where $T_{1}=C R$.
Fig. 17. The general case and three particular cases of the balanced parallel-tee network with o-c output when $b^{\prime}=b=\frac{1}{2}$ (see texf).
$\frac{1}{1+p\left(T_{1}+T_{2} / b\right)+p^{2} T_{1} T_{2}} \cdot V_{i n}$.
Therefore, since the complete voltage transfer ratio is of the form

$$
\frac{1+p^{2} T^{2}}{1+\frac{1}{q} p T+p^{2} T^{2}}
$$

it must be

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{V_{\text {out }}}{V_{\text {in }}}=\frac{1+p^{2} T_{1} T_{2}}{1+p\left(T_{1}+T_{2} / b\right)+p^{2} T_{1} T_{2}} . \tag{40}
\end{equation*}
$$

As before, the condition for a zero, equn. (39), is independent of $T_{1}$, and consequently single-element control of the frequency of the zero is possible by varying $C_{1}$ ( $R_{1}$ is not now available as an independent element).

Similarly, by using equn. (30), the voltage transfer ratio for Fig. 15 can be found to be

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{V_{\text {out }}}{V_{\text {in }}}=\frac{1+p^{2} T_{1} T_{2}}{1+p\left(T_{1} / b^{n}+T_{2}\right)+p^{2} T_{1} T_{2}}, \tag{41}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $T_{1}=C R_{1}$, provided the condition for the existence of a null is met,

$$
\begin{equation*}
T_{2}^{\prime}=\frac{C R_{2}}{b^{\prime}\left(1-b^{\prime}\right)}=T_{2} \tag{42}
\end{equation*}
$$

Single-element control of the frequency of the null is possible by varying $R_{1}$.

Removing both buffer amplifiers leads to the familiar parallel-tee network, Fig. 16. The necessary condition that must be satisfied if there is to be a null is, as before, $T_{2}{ }^{\prime}=T_{2}$, where $T_{2}$ is defined by equa. (8) and $T_{2}{ }^{\prime}$ by equa. (29), i.e.
$T_{2}{ }^{\prime}=C R_{2} / b^{\prime}\left(1-b^{\prime}\right)$

$$
\begin{equation*}
=T_{2}=b(1-b) C_{2} R \tag{43}
\end{equation*}
$$

Then
$\frac{V_{\text {out }}}{V_{\text {in }}}=\frac{1+p^{2} T_{1} T_{2}}{1+p\left(T_{1} / b^{\prime}+T_{2} / b\right)+p^{2} T_{1} T_{2}}$,
as can be found by straightforward analysis.
Here $T_{1}=C R$.


The frequency of the null is found by equating the numerator of the frequencyresponse function to zero, I $-\omega^{2} T_{1} T_{2}=0$, which gives $\omega_{\infty}=1 / \sqrt{ }\left(T_{1} T_{2}\right)$; and it can be seen from the denominator that this is also the undamped natural frequency of the network, $\omega_{0}$. Hence
$\omega_{\infty}=\omega_{0}=1 / T=1 / \sqrt{ }\left(T_{1} T_{2}\right)$,
and

$$
\begin{align*}
\frac{1}{q} & =\frac{T_{1} / b^{\prime}+T_{2} / b}{\sqrt{ } T_{1} T_{2}} \\
& =\frac{1}{b^{\prime}}\left(\frac{T_{1}}{T_{2}}\right)^{\prime}+\frac{1}{b}\left(\frac{T_{2}}{T_{1}}\right)^{\prime} \\
& =\frac{1}{\left(b^{\prime} b\right)^{\prime}}\left\{\left(\frac{b T_{1}}{b^{\prime} T_{2}}\right)^{\prime}+\left(\frac{b^{\prime} T_{2}}{b T_{1}}\right)^{\prime}\right\} . \tag{46}
\end{align*}
$$

So

$$
\begin{equation*}
q_{\max }=\frac{1}{2}\left(b^{\prime} b\right)^{\prime} \tag{47}
\end{equation*}
$$

obtained when

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{b T_{1}}{b^{\prime} T_{2}}=1 \tag{48}
\end{equation*}
$$

By substitution from equns. (43) it is found that

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{b C R}{b^{\prime}} & =T_{2}=b(1-b) C_{2} R \\
& =T_{2}^{\prime}=\frac{C R_{2}}{b^{\prime}\left(1-b^{\prime}\right)}
\end{aligned}
$$

Hence if $C, R, b, b^{\prime}$, are given, the simultaneous conditions for a null and maximum $q$ are
and

$$
\left.\begin{array}{l}
C_{2}=\frac{C}{b^{\prime}(1-b)}  \tag{49}\\
R_{2}=b\left(1-b^{\prime}\right) R
\end{array}\right\}
$$

From equas. (45) and (48)

$$
\begin{equation*}
\omega_{\infty}=\omega_{0}=\left(\frac{b^{\prime}}{b}\right)^{\prime} \cdot \frac{1}{C R} \tag{51}
\end{equation*}
$$

In practice it is often convenient to make $b=b^{\prime}=\frac{1}{2}$. The condition for a zero, equn. (43), then becomes

$$
\begin{equation*}
4 C R_{2}=\frac{C_{2} R}{4} \tag{52}
\end{equation*}
$$

which is met if $R_{2}=x R / 4$ and $C_{2}=4 x C$ (Fig. 17). Then $T_{1}=C R$ and $T_{2}=x C R$. Consequently

$$
\begin{equation*}
\omega_{0}=1 /\left(T_{1} T_{2}\right)^{\prime}=1 / x^{\prime} C R \tag{53}
\end{equation*}
$$

and

$$
\begin{equation*}
q=\frac{1}{2\left(x^{3}+\frac{1}{x^{i}}\right)} \tag{54}
\end{equation*}
$$

Hence for the popular set of relative values shown in Fig. $17(\mathrm{~b})$, for which $x=1$, $\omega_{0}=1 / C R, q=\frac{1}{4}$. Also shown are the results for (c) $x=2$, three equal resistors; and (d) $x=\frac{1}{2}$, three equal capacitors.
For all these cases the notch is wide: e.g. for (b), if $\omega_{0}=1$, the -3 dB frequencies are 0.2361 and 4.2361 , i.e. there is considerable attenuation over more than four octaves. For this case, if $\omega_{0}=1 / C R=1 / T$,
the voltage transfer ratio may be written in a form easy to remember and often used,

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{V_{\text {out }}}{V_{i n}}=\frac{1+p^{2} T^{2}}{1+4 p T+p^{2} T^{2}} \tag{55}
\end{equation*}
$$

## 2. Unsymmetrical notch

Not only the network of Fig. 12 but all the parallel-tee networks so far considered directly reproduce the identity: notch response is the addition of low-pass and high-pass response-the upper path (as drawn here) contributing the fraction I/(denominator), and the lower path $p^{2} T^{2} /$ (denominator). It follows, therefore, that if attenuation is introduced in one or other path without otherwise altering transmission from input to output an unsymmetrical notch response is obtained corresponding to eqtin. (40) and Fig. 19(b), or to equn. (42) and Fig. 20(b) all in Part 2; and that in the extreme cases where no signal passes through one or other path the response becomes simple low-pass or high-pass.

Thus in Fig. 18 with $a^{\prime}=0$ and $a=1$ the response is low-pass, equn. (44) without the second term of the numerator; while with $a=0$ and $a^{\prime}=1$ the response is high-pass, equn. (44) without the first term of the numerator. With $a=1, a^{\prime}$ variable (and <1) low-pass asymmetrical notch response is obtained
$\frac{V_{\text {out }}}{V_{\text {in }}}=\frac{1+a^{\prime} p^{2} T_{\mathbf{1}} T_{2}}{1+p\left(T_{1} / b^{\prime}+T_{2} / b\right)+p^{2} T_{1} T_{2}}$

As before (see equn. (41) in Part 2) if $\mathrm{a}^{\prime}<\mathrm{I}$, $\omega_{\infty}>\omega_{0}$, since

$$
\omega_{\infty}=\mathbf{I} / \sqrt{ }\left(a^{\prime} T_{1} T_{2}\right)=\omega_{0} / \sqrt{ } a^{\prime}
$$

Fig. 19(b) Part 2. Similarly, with $a^{\circ}=\mathbf{I}$, $a$ variable (and $<1$ ), high-pass asymmetrical notch response is obtained, the numerator being $a+p^{2} T_{1} T_{2}$ (c.p. equn. (42) in Part 2). Of course, the denominator is that of a passive $C R$ network, and $q \neq \frac{1}{2}$ (equns. (46) and (47)). Consequently the notches are all broad, and there can be no peaking as shown in Part 2 in the figures mentioned above.

The same technique can, of course be applied to the networks of Figs. 12, 14 and 15. In these, however, it may not be necessary to add a buffer: the required effect can be obtained by varying the gain of the existing buffer amplifier. When the buffer amplifier is at the input it will usually be of the nature of an enhanced emitter follower (gain $=1$ very, very nearly) fed from a potentiometer. Where, however, the attenuation is required in the low-pass path, a potential divider may be used by itself, Fig. 19, provided its output resistance is absorbed into the following resistance.

In principle a capacitive potential divider could similarly be used at the input of the high-pass path. But in practice the capacitance thrown across the input terminals of the network would probably be an unacceptable load on the signal source, leading to instability or reduced signal handling capacity in higher frequency bands.


Fig. 18. Network for unsymmetrical notches: low-pass if $a>a^{\prime}$; high-pass if $a^{\prime}>a$.


Fig. 19. High-pass unsymmetrical notch network-reduced input to l.p. path obtained by potential divider.


Fig. 20. Balanced parallel-tee network with output taken for "tuned-circuit" or band-pass response with $\left|V_{o u t} / V_{i n}\right|$ (max) $=I$.


Fig. 2I. Three-terminal network: If $V_{2} / V_{1}=F_{1}$,
$F_{2}=\frac{V_{3}}{V_{1}}=\frac{V_{1}-V_{2}}{V_{1}}=1-F_{1}$.


Fig. 22. Parallel-T.networks connected to give "tuned-circuit" or band-pass response with peak gain $<r$.

## 3. Some other connections for a balanced

 parallel-T networkOf considerable interest is the response when the input is applied to the feet of the uprights of the tees as in Fig. 20.

If a three-terminal network, Fig. 21, gives between terminals 1,0 (input) and 2,0 (output) the voltage transfer ratio $V_{2} / V_{1}$, then between terminals 1,0 (input) and $\mathbf{1 , 2}$ (output) the voltage transfer ratio

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{V_{3}}{V_{1}}=\frac{V_{1}-V_{2}}{V_{1}}=1-\frac{V_{2}}{V_{1}} \tag{57}
\end{equation*}
$$

and if $V_{2} / V_{1}=0$ at some particular frequency, at that frequency $V_{3} / V_{1}=\mathbf{I}$.

This is the situation in Fig. 20:

$$
V_{\text {out }} / V_{i n}=\mathrm{I}-F(p),
$$

where $F(p)$ is the voltage transfer ratio for Fig. 16. Hence
$\frac{V_{\text {out }}}{V_{\text {in }}}=1-\frac{1+p^{2} T_{1} T_{2}}{1+p\left(T_{1} / b^{\prime}+T_{2} / b\right)+p^{2} T_{1} T_{2}}$

$$
\begin{equation*}
=\frac{p\left(T_{1} / b^{\prime}+T_{2} / b\right)}{1+p\left(T_{1} / b^{\prime}+T_{2} / b\right)+p^{2} T_{1} T_{2}} \tag{58}
\end{equation*}
$$

Normally $V_{\text {in }}$ and $V_{\text {out }}$ will be reckoned with respect to the common rail; but as this is a reversal of sense for both, compared with $V_{1}$ and $V_{3}$ in Fig. 21, equn. (59) is unaffected. It is of the form of equi. (26) in Part 2, tuned-circuit or ist-order band-pass response, with a gain at "resonance", $\omega=1 / \sqrt{ }\left(T_{1} T_{2}\right)$, equal to unity for all values of $q$. This is a difference from the lag-lead and similar networks, Figs. 4 to 6 , which always give voltage gain <1. On the other hand there is still the restriction $q \ngtr \frac{1}{2}$. It should also be remembered that equn. (59) is valid only if the parallel- $T$ network is balanced, $T_{2}{ }^{\prime}=T_{2}$. If the network is not so balanced, the maximum voltage gain may be either greater or less than one.

Connections to the parallel- $T$ network which give voltage transfer ratios more nearly like those of lead-lag networks are shown in Fig. 22. The input voltage is fed to only one tee, and the voltage transfer ratios are:
for Fig. 22(a)
$\frac{V_{\text {out }}}{V_{\text {in }}}=\frac{p T_{2} / b}{1+p\left(T_{1} / b^{\prime}+T_{2} / b\right)+p^{2} T_{1} T_{2},}$
and for Fig. 22(b)

$$
\frac{V_{\text {out }}}{V_{\text {tn }}}=\frac{p T_{1} / b^{\prime}}{1+p\left(T_{1} / b^{\prime}+T_{2} / b\right)+p^{2} T_{1} T_{2}} .
$$

The sum of the two is, of course, equal to the expression given in equn. (59); and when $b^{\prime}=b=\frac{1}{2}$, and $T_{1}=T_{2}=T$, both equans. reduce to $\frac{V_{\text {out }}}{V_{i n}}=\frac{2 p T}{1+4 p T+p^{2} T^{2}}$.

Correction. In Part 2, September issue, Fig. 5 (page 404) was inadvertently printed upside down. The whole diagram should be rotated $180^{\circ}$ so that the common lines of the two networks appear at the bottom.

# Wireless World Logic Display Aid 

# 6: Complete logic diagrams of basic instrument. Some modifications and additions that increase the usefulness of the aid 

Designed by B. S. Crank*

Last month we completed the description of the basic instrument. Fig. 76 shows the interconnection diagram for all the sub-units; the reader should consult the figure number shown in the shaded areas for details of each particular sub-unit.

The time has come for the reader to decide exactly what he wants his instrument to do and this will of course depend on the use he has in mind for it. The various additions and modifications that can be made to greatly increase the use of the instrument are described this month.

Several of the modifications are compatible, that is they may be incorporated at the same time, resulting in a fairly large number of different versions of the instrument that may be built. It is impracticable to describe each version in complete detail as this would take up a great deal of space.

Each modification is given a number and a list is incorporated in this article showing which modifications are compatible and the facilities each particular combination gives. Because each reader's instrument may be different it is impracticable to give any more than guiding constructional details. However, readers who have built the instrument so far, will have no difficulty in planning a suitable layout.

The method to be adopted is to select the circuits one wishes to incorporate and redraw them to show the various interconnections and to show integrated circuit pin numbers using the information given earlier as to the available types. This is exactly what was done for all the circuits that have appeared in this series of articles so far.

## 1: Adding a $\overline{\mathrm{Z}}$ input

It is possible to have an instrument that will operate in the positive or negative logic convention if a $\overline{\mathrm{Z}}$ input is provided. All that is required is to assume that the complement of the output variables is in fact the variable itself. For example, on the input side of the external logic circuit the instruments output variable $A$ is called $\bar{A}$, and $\bar{A}$ becomes A. The output of the external logic circuit is fed to the $\overline{\mathrm{Z}}$ input of the instrument, which is the Z input preceded by a simple inverter stage. The external logic circuit will then be operating in the negative logic convention. If desired one could have a positive logic input and a negative logic output, or vice versa.

The extra circuitry required for the $\bar{Z}$ input is shown in Fig. 77. The extra transistor merely inverts the output of the external logic to form $\overline{\mathrm{Z}}$.

## 2: Switching between more than one external logic circuit

This is really so simple that it hardly warrants mention, however, it is included for the record. A second card socket is provided on the front panel and the output variables are wired to the pins in the same manner as the first


[^6]card. Pin 10 of each card socket is connected to the selector switch (Fig. 78). If this modification is incorporated with modification 1 it is necessary to provide an inverter stage for each input.

## 3: Comparison facility

Sometimes it is helpful to be able to compare two circuits and show the difference between them; this applies equally to teaching and to industrial testing. The difference will be shown as a Venn diagram, Karnaugh map or Truth table. The modification enables two external circuits to be connected to the instrument and the display can be selected from either of these or from the dif ference between the two circuits

The extra circuitry required is shown in Fig. 79. Two sets of true and complement $Z$ input terminals are provided on the front panel which are in turn connected to pins 10 and 11 on the appropriate card socket (for external logic circuits) on the front panel. $S_{1}$ and $S_{2}$ are minialure radio push button switches (two button, double-pole change-over, available from G.W.Smiths).

Two double transistor inverters enable Z and $\overline{\mathrm{Z}}$ inputs to be provided for each of the two external logic circuits. When $S_{1}$ is pressed $S_{1}$ (a) feeds $\bar{Z}_{1}$ to a NAND gate which

Fig. 76. The complete logic diagram for the basic instrument. Each shaded area corresponds to one of the drawings given earlier in the series. The various figure numbers appeared in the following issues: Figs.1-14 May; Figs.15-32 June; Figs.33-46 July; Figs. 47-64 Augusl; Figs:65-75 September


Left Fig. 78. Switching between more than one external logic circuit.
will then have the output $Z_{1}$. In other words the display will show the function external circuit one performs. $S_{1}(b)$ has no effect because it is in series with $S_{2}(b)$ which is open.

If $S_{2}$ only is pressed the same NAND gate will have the output $Z_{2}$, via $S_{2}(a)$, so that external circuit number two will be selected for display.

If both switches are pressed at the same time the two NAND gates are connected via $S_{1}\left(\right.$ b) and $S_{2}($ b) to perform the wired OR function. As the input to one gate is $\mathrm{Z}_{1}$ and



Fig.79. Circuit that enables the instrument to display the oulpul from one or other of two external logic circuits or to display the difference between the two circuits.


Fig. 80. Block diagram showing the additions required lo produce four display areas


Fig. 81. Details of the circuitry needed to provide four display areas
$\mathrm{Z}_{2}$ and the input to the other gate is $\overline{\mathrm{Z}}_{1}$ and $\overline{\mathrm{Z}}_{2}$ the output will be:

$$
\text { output }(\mathrm{Z})=\overline{\mathrm{Z}}_{1} \mathrm{Z}_{2}+\mathrm{Z}_{1} \overline{\mathrm{Z}}_{2}
$$

This is the familiar exclusive OR function the Truth table for which is

| $\mathrm{Z}_{1}$ | $\mathrm{Z}_{2}$ | Z |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |

showing that only when there is a difference between $\mathrm{Z}_{1}$ and $\mathrm{Z}_{2}$ is there an output at Z . The only point to bear in mind when ordering the parts for this circuit is that the push button unit should be capable of having both buttons pressed at the same time. The circuit of course will work with only one external circuit when required.

## 4: Providing four display areas

The photographs of the oscilloscope screen showing the Display Aid in operation, published in the first article in this series (May), contain four $16 \times 16$ matrices in each photograph. To obtain this type of display it is necessary to modify both dians and to add some extra circuitry. It is stressed that this is not a complete modification in itself as all that it achieves is to present the same display four times on the screen. However, it is a steppingstone to the modifications that follow.

In Fig. 80 the extra circuit blocks required are shown shaded. An extra bistable has been added to the $X$ and the Y counter which doubles the capacity of both counters. The extra bistables, called $Q$ and $W$, have their own constant current sources which are connected in parallel with the constant current sources in the dians.

A little thought will show that, because the capacity of the counters has been doubled, the matrix raster will have twice as many rows and twice as many columns as it did before. In other words the matrix will now consist of 32 rows and 32 columns giving 1024 dots in all.

Assume that at this point in time both counters hold zero. The next 15 pulses from the clock generator will set all the bistables in the original Y counter ( $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{D}$ ) and a vertical column of 16 dots will be traced on the screen (only 15 pulses because the zero starting position is one of the 16 possible siates of the counter). The next pulse will set $A, B, C$ and $D$ to zero and set $Q$ to 1 and, as the $Q$ constant current source is connected to the $Y$ dian, the spot will move another step down the screen face. More pulses from the clock generator will be counted up in $A, B, C$ and $D$ until these are full so that another vertical column of dots, below the first is traced out. The next pulse will reset all the bistables in the $Y$ counter and advance the X counter by one, and so on.

It was shown above how each of the original bistables A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H now repeat themselves twice in tracing out one $32 \times 32$ matrix. And if we considered that the $32 \times 32$ matrix consists of four of our standard $16 \times 16$ matrices, it follows that any pattern that was displayed on one $16 \times 16$ matrix would be repeated on the other three.

The following modifications have to be carried out to the main logic unit to enable the extra bistables to be added:
(1) disconnect link from P10/IC6/B3 to P2/IC3/B3
(2) connect P10/IC6/B3 to P15/B3
(3) connect P2/IC3/B3 to P16/B3

The constant current generators have to be modified to take only about half the current they do at present.

Proceed as follows:-
(1)
(5) Connect $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistors in series with $R V_{2,3,4,9,10}$ and 11
(6) Connect $470 \Omega$ resistors in series with $R V_{6}$ and 13

The extra circuitry required is shown in Fig. 81. This is built on a piece of board which can be seen in Fig. 73 bolted to the main logic assembly. All it consists of is two bistables, two buffer amplifiers and two constant current sources.

Now it is necessary to re-adjust the dians as per the instruction given below. As before component reference numbers in brackets refer to the X dian.
(1) Remove boards 1, 2, 3 and 4 to disable the X and Y counters.
(2) Connect voltmeter to $\mathrm{Y}(\mathrm{X})$ dian output.
(3) Adjust $R V_{1(8)}$ to give 25 V .
(4) Switch to Venn operation, or short circuit $R_{7(18)}$ to 0 V .
(5) Short circuit junction of $R V_{2(9)}$ and $D Z_{3(13)}$ to 0 V .
(6) Adjust $R V_{2(9)}$ to give 24.5 V . Remove short circuit of (5).
(7) Short circuit junction of $R V_{3(10)}$ and $D Z_{5(15)}$ to 0 V .
(8) Adjust $R V_{3(10)}$ to give 24 V . Remove short circuit of (7).
(9) Short circuit junction of $R V_{4(11)}$ to 0 V .
(10) Adjust $R V_{4(11)}$ to give 23 V .
(11) Select Karnaugh or remove short circuit of (4).
(12) Adjust $R V_{5(12)}$ to give 22.5 V . Remove short circuit of (9).
(13) Proceed as per (4).
(14) Short circuit junction of $R V_{6(13)}$ and $D Z_{9(19)}$ to 0 V .
(15) Adjust $R V_{6(13)}$ to give 21V.
(16) Proceed às for (11).
(17) Adjust $R V_{7(14)}$ to give 20 V . Remove short circuit of (14).
(18) Short circuit point A (B) of Fig. 81 to 0 V .
(19) Adjust $R V_{16(17)}$ to give 19 V .
(20) Remove all short circuits and replace boards removed at (1).

With the instrument switched on examine the display. If any of the $0 s$ in the Karnaugh or Truth modes are
slightly compressed it will be necessary to reduce the setting of the potentiometers in the appropriate dian. The actual current each constant current source supplies is not important as long as the ratios between the various sources are maintained. It is as well to make the final adjustments by observing the screen to produce four nicely symmetrical, and evenly spaced, $16 \times 16$ matrices.

## 5: Three-function no-switch version

This instrument will produce the Venn diagram, Karnaugh map and the Truth table simultaneously for any external circuit. The only control required is for switching the instrument on and off. The four display areas medification (4) must have been incorporated.

The two bistables Q and W provided four complete display areas and it is reasonable to assume that the four possible states of $Q$ and $W$ can be used to address each of the areas individually. That is, each of the states $\bar{Q} \bar{W}$, $Q \bar{W}, \bar{Q} W$ and $Q W$ only occur for a particular display area. Fig. 82 shows this.

In this modification display area addresses in terms of Q and W are gated out and used as the $\mathrm{V}, \mathrm{K}$ and T control signals and as a substitute for the Truth table $C$ and $\overline{\mathrm{C}}$ switch required in the basic instrument.

This means that the instrument is automatically switched to the correct mode for a particular display area. In this modification area one displays a Truth table with $\mathrm{C}=0$, area two is the second part of the Truth table with $\mathrm{C}=1$, area three is a Venn diagram and area four is a Karnaugh map. In fact it is the same format as in photograph B published in the first of this series of articles. Other arrangements are possible if the circuitry is modified accordingly.

To achieve this display it is necessary to use the $Q$ and W signals to provide the mode control signals ( $\mathrm{V}, \mathrm{K}$ and T ) for the main logic unit. As areas one and two have to contain a Truth table, and area three a Venn diagram and area four a Karnaugh map the Boolean expressions will be as follows:

$$
\begin{array}{lrl}
\mathrm{T}=\overline{\mathrm{Q}} \overline{\mathrm{~W}}+\mathrm{Q} \overline{\mathrm{~W}} \quad=\overline{\mathrm{W}} & \text { (areas 1 and 2) } \\
\mathrm{V}=\overline{\mathrm{Q} W} & \text { (area 3) } & \\
\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{Q} \mathrm{~W} & \text { (area 4) } &
\end{array}
$$

It is also necessary to provide gating to replace the switch which selects either all 0s or all 1 s and $\mathrm{C}_{T}$ or $\overline{\mathrm{C}}_{\mathrm{T}}$ in the Truth table mode. This gating must provide the $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{T}}=1, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{T}}=0$ and $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{C}}$ inputs to the main logic unit. The Boolean expressions are as follows:

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\bar{Q} \bar{W}$ | $\bar{Q} W$ |
| Display area 1 | Display area 3 |
|  |  |
| $Q \bar{W}$ | $Q W$ |
| Display area 2 | Display area 4 |

Fig. 82. The position and address of the four display areas


Fig. 83. Logic circuit needed to provide simultaneous display of a Venn diagram, Karnaugh map and Trulh lable


Fig. 84. Circuit which can be added to Fig. 83 to provide a six-variable Karnaugh map facility

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \left(T_{C}=0\right)=\overline{\bar{Q} \bar{W} G H} \\
& \left(T_{C}=1\right)=\bar{Q} \bar{W} G H \\
& C_{T}(\text { modified })=C_{T} Q \bar{W}
\end{aligned}
$$

Note that the main logic unit requires the inverse of the $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{c}}=0$ and $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{c}}=1$ signals. The circuit that will perform these functions is shown in Fig. 83. In this circuit an output is provided to change the law the dians operate in for character spacing purposes.

## 6: Six-variable Karnaugh map version

This modification switches all four display areas to the Karnaugh mode of operation. The entire display can then be considered to be a single six-variable Karnaugh map. Extra terminals are provided on the front panel for the additional variables $E$ and $F$. The particular circuit given here is for incorporation when modification 6 has been carried out.

A switch is incorporated in the output lines of Fig. 83 at the points A, B, C and D as shown in Fig. 84. In the position shown the $V$ and $T$ control signals are earthed so that the instrument will operate in the Karnaugh mode for all four display areas. The control signal to the two dians is open-circuited to obtain character separation. Four gates, acting as buffers provide the E and F output variables.

We end this month by presenting a table showing the various compatible modifications and the different facilities that they offer. It will be noticed that some of these modifications have not yet been mentioned; they will be the subject of next month's article.

Type Modifications Facilities Available

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J
$\mathrm{U} \quad 4,7,8$
$2,4,5,6$
$3,4,5,6$
$1,2,4,5,6$
4, 7

2,4,7
3, 4, 7
$1,2,4,7$

Basic instrument. Gives Venn diagram, Truth table or Karnaugh map for any external logic circuit.

Enables instrument to operate in the positive or negative logic convention.

Enables more than one external logic circuit to be connected for selection at will.

Combines all the facilities offered by A, B and C

Enables two external circuits to be connected and enables the output of either circuit, or the difference between them, to be displayed.

Has four display areas and shows, simultaneously, the Venn diagram and Karnaugh map for any external logic circuit.

Combines the facilities offered by $B$ and $F$.

Combines the facilities offered by C and F .

Combines the facilities offered by $E$ and $F$.

Combines the facilities offered by B, C and F

As $F$ with the capability of displaying a 6 -variable Karnaugh map.

Combines the facilities offered by $B$ and $K$.

Combines the facilities offered by C and K .
Combines the facilities offered by $E$ and $K$.
Combines the facilities offered by $B, C$ and $K$.
Enables any of the four display areas to be individually switched to Truth table, Karnaugh map or Venn diagram operation.
Combines the facilities offered by B and P .
Combines the facilities offered by $\mathbf{C}$ and P .
Combines the facilities offered by $E$ and $P$.

Combines the facilities offered by B, C and P.

As per the prototype instrument. Has four display areas each capable of showing a Venn diagram, Karnaugh map or Truth table. Up to two external circuits can be individually switched to show the output from either of the two circuits or the difference between them. Will operate in the positive or negative logic convention.


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## Letters to the Editor

The Editor does not necessarily endorse opinions expressed by his correspondents

## Linsley Hood class A amplifier

Recent measurements on this amplifier have indicated that the gain and power bandwidths of this design, using the component layout shown on page 152 of your April 1969 issue, are wider than indicated by the Figs. 4 and 5 of the article. The apparent fall-off in gain beyond about 100 kHz was, in fact, due to shortcomings in the measurement apparatus, and measurements made with better equipment suggest that the -3 dB points for voltage gain are above $\mathrm{I} \cdot 5 \mathrm{MHz}$ although power output falls beyond 200 kHz .

Since the output is in phase with the input, it is necessary to take care that the output leads and output capacitor are not close to the input. (A 2-inch separation will be adequate for normal lead lengths.) However, an additional point must also be noted. If a capacitive load is connected with short leads between the output and the earth line near the input connection, the potential developed along the earth line, due to its inductance, can inject an in-phase signal, and thereby cause instability, in the MHz region. To avoid this possibility, it is recommended that the earthy lead to the loudspeaker terminal be returned to the earth line at the same point as the emitter of $T r_{1}$. The inclusion of a small r.f. choke ( 25


Mr. Linsley Hood's amended circuit of his class A amplifier originally described in the April 1969 issue.
square wave input to the amplifier. It was found, in practice, with several different loudspeaker systems, that the output waveform was virtually identical to that obtained with an equivalent resistive load-photographs of which were reproduced in the April issue. It was, in fact, the discovery that a good square wave was reproduced up to the 1 MHz limit of the generator in use which prompted a reassessment of the r.f. response of the amplifier. The absence of any overshoot or significant ringing also provides confirmation of the stability of the amplifier under practical conditions.

A correspondent has reported that this design has been up-rated successfully to 15 watts into a 15 -ohm load, to give a direct power equivalent to the Williamson amplifier, using 2 N 3055 output transistors with a 43 -volt supply ( $1 \cdot 1 \mathrm{amp}$ per channel), and rather larger heat sinks. There would seem no good reason why this could not also be done using MJ48is.
J. L. Linsley Hood,

Taunton,
Som.

## Who's to blame?

Having read W. R. Seymour's letter (July issue), I wonder whether his findings should not be more carefully considered before apportioning any blame to the industry concerned, lest we lose sight of the most important priorities in obtaining faithful sound reproduction.

The nominal impedance of the loudspeaker in question (i.e. at 400 Hz ) is 8 ohms , rising to 32 ohms at 2 kHz ; this is most certainly not typical of the transducer itself, even if this is a modest commercial unit. It is not clear from Mr. Seymour's letter that the curve shown represents the terminal impedance of the loudspeaker itself, but it would seem that a very poorly matched cross over circuit of some kind is employed, making the system quite unsuitable as a monitoring loudspeaker, regardless of efficiency or power handling capacity.

In the majority of cases, such nonuniformities are overcome by careful attention to the design of the cross over circuitry, and the acoustical system of the enclosure in the region of the velocity resonance frequency of the loudspeaker. Mr. Seymour has chosen an unfortunate example, but it would not be a difficult matter to correct the faults he complains of, which are not typical.

I see that I. G. Abelson in his letter in the August issue suggests that a smooth acoustic output from a direct radiator loudspeaker is the result of a balance occurring between the increasing electrical impedance and the increasing electro-acoustic efficiency. This is surely incorrect. The increasing reactance of the voice-coil is balanced by the decreasing motional electrical impedance, so that the total impedance is more uniform, and much more so than in this case. The acoustic output will therefore be the same at the higher frequencies under any drive conditions (constant voltage, current or power).
To suggest that a loudspeaker such as the one considered be supplied from a power
amplifier with a much higher rated output than the system can accommodate is not merely paradoxical, it is absurd. If fidelity of reproduction is to be the highest priority, one would always do better to invest more in the loudspeaker, to solve the problem rather than mask it.

May I make one more point. There is constant reference in all branches of electronics to the term "r.m.s. power". R.M.S. values of voltage and current are defined as producing the same heating effect as a direct voltage or current of corresponding value. Hence a sinusoidal voltage, $V \cos \theta$ applied to a conductor produces a current, $I \cos \theta$; the instantaneous power is therefore:

$$
\begin{aligned}
V \cos \theta \cdot I \cos \theta & =V I \cos ^{2} \theta \\
& =\frac{V I}{2}(\mathrm{I}+\cos 2 \theta)
\end{aligned}
$$

This has an average value of $V I / 2$, i.e. $V$ r.m.s. $\times I$ r.m.s. Hence when we speak of "r.m.s. power" we in fact mean average power. The function $V I \cos ^{2} \theta$ has also an r.m.s. value, but this is not the same as its average value. In fact it is $\sqrt{\mathbf{3 / 2}} . V$ r.m.s. $\times I$ r.m.s. Perhaps this fact is already recognized, and is turned into useful account by amplifier manufacturers when quoting the rated output of their products! R. C. Driscoll

Northern Polytechnic,
London N. 7.

## Simplified op. amp. calculation

There are some instances where the finite voltage gain, Avol, of an integrated operational amplifier is not sufficiently high to be ignored in a calculation of closed loop gain, $A_{C L}$, and the "exact" expression for $A_{C L}$ is required.

A quick method, used by the writer many years ago for valve circuits, saves the bother of remembering the formula. It is instructive and involves the minimum of algebra.

Consider the inverting amplifier of Fig. I, in which $Y_{F}=\left(\mathbf{I} / Z_{F}\right)$. A postulated change of +IV in outpur ( $\Delta v_{0}$ ) produces the voltage and current changes shown on the diagram.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Clearly, } \Delta v_{I}=-\left(1 / A_{V O L}\right)-Z_{I} \Delta i \\
& =-\left(1 / A_{V O L}\right)-\left(Z_{1} / Z_{F}\right)\left\{1+\left(1 / A_{V O L}\right)\right\} \\
& \text { Hence, } A_{C L}=\Delta v_{o} / \Delta v_{I}= \\
& -1 /\left[\left(1 / A_{V O L}\right)+\left(Z_{I} / Z_{F}\right)\left\{1+\left(1 / A_{V O L}\right)\right\}\right]
\end{aligned}
$$



Multiplying numerator and denominator by $\left(Z_{F} / Z_{I}\right)$ gives the familiar standard expression. In a practical problem the numerical calculation of $A_{C L}$ involves arithmetic steps without the need for algebra as such.
The same basic approach is, of course, applicable to the non-inverting configuration.
B. L. Hart, London, E.I5.

## F.M. tuner radiation

Mr. Newnham's f.m. tuner (June issue) looks most interesting and all credit is certainly due to an approach aimed at simplifying the alignment and constructional problems normally associated with a large number of "tweakables", in this elegant way. The only puzzle, as no reference is made to it in the text, is the way in which local oscillator radiation is avoided. The circuit reveals little in the way of reassurance.

It seems reasonable to expect about 100 mV of local oscillator at the mixing point (pin I of i.c.1) for satisfactory conversion; let us settle for 80 mV to be on the low side. Because of the low i.f. and the absence of an r.f. amplifier all the available oscillator power at this point is imagematched to the aerial, any losses being due to aerial coupling inefficiencies. The voltage on the aerial feeder would therefore be about 60 mV . This level is more than 35 dB above the level permitted in B.S. 905 .
British Standard and Post Office requirements apart, it is interesting to consider the implications of this in practice. In a typical suburban housing estate, facing houses on opposite sides of the road are spaced by, say, 25 yards. If each of two such houses has a dipole aerial in its loft we can, according to Bullington* expect some 40 dB of attenuation between the aerials in band II. If both houses were to have receivers, one of this type and one of conventional design, the latter would receive $600 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ from the oscillator of the former which could easily exceed the wanted station in a mediocre reception area by 20 dB . This signal is only 160 kHz away: only 1.6 times the 3 dB half-bandwidth of the receiver (assuming a 200 kHz bandwidth) and could easily "capture" the limiter of the conventional receiver. Even if the receiver were not actually "captured" the presence of such a strong signal so close in frequency would lead to complex intermodulation products in the i.f. stages and one can imagine the effect it would have on an a.f.c. system with a good pull-in range. The mind boggles at the thought of a street full of such devices, especially when it is remembered that the problem is likely to be 15 dB worse between adjoining "semis". In this area one would need to be more than 200yd from the nearest radiating aerial before the wanted signal exceeded the interfering signal.

All this is, however, based on the ungenerous assumption that the radiation is substantial, a point which is not fully

- "Radio Propagation Fundamentals", Bullington. B.S.T.7. Vol. XXXVI No. 3; May 1957, p. 593.
established even though the circuit does appear to be radiation prone. Nevertheless there must be many would-be constructors who, like myself, need to be reassured on a point having such serious social and potential legal implications before undertaking the construction of such a unit, the first intimation of trouble in which will probably be from the G.P.O. man at the door. Satisfactory operation of two units in close proximity is not enough!
A. J. Henk,

Bingley,
Yorks.
The author replies:
Mr. Henk is correct in his calculations of the residual local oscillator signal at the aerial terminal of the tuner. How muich of this will be picked up by an adjacent receiver depends very much on the nature of the aerials used, their orientation and the nature of the path between them. However I am grateful to Mr. Henk for pointing out that particularly in areas of low field strength conditions of interference could occur.

It should have been pointed out in the original article that when used for its original purpose, i.e. sound distribution systems, an r.f. distributing amplifier would invariably be employed in order to supply say four tuners, one for each available programme. This amplifier had the additional function of isolating the tuners from the aerial by at least 40 dB . It is well worthwhile considering the use of an r.f. amplifier stage with this tuner if oscillator radiation does cause trouble and this applies particularly in areas of poor field strength since the additional gain provided would help to keep a good $\mathrm{s} / \mathrm{n}$ ratio.
The circuit and layout of a suitable r.f. amplifier stage using a 316 - 04 cascode amplifier are being prepared.*

For those interested in the historical aspects of this type of receiver the following issues of Wireless World contàin articles by M. G. Scroggie, April 1956, June 1956 and April 1958.
J. G. Newnham.
*We hope to publish these next month.-ED.

## Measuring

## Crossover distortion

It was an interesting point made by D. R. Ray in his letter in the August issue. Actually just how much distortion one can measure satisfactorily depends essentially on the amplifier's noise performance. Conventionally, a sinewave signal carrying distortion of not much more than about one-fifth of the total harmonic distortion likely to be introduced by the amplifier is applied to an unequalizedinput. The r.m.s. value of the total harmonic distortion is then compared in ratio with the r.m.s. output of real signal power to yield a decibel or percentage figure.

Overall noise relative to full power output is currently not much better than about 78 dB (this with the best of amplifiers using f.e.t. first stages). This figure takes into account the noise contribution of the pre-amplifier stages and is the value obtained with the volume control at maximum. Taking a $20-\mathrm{W}$ amplifier of such noise performance, the noise voltage
across, say 8 ohms works out to about 1.8 mV . (e.g., 78 dB below about 12.8 V ). Signal voltage at 10 mV across the same value load is thus about 290 mV , meaning that the maximum distortion measurable by the usual techniques to the noise threshold lies in the ratio of approximately $2900: 18$, which works out to about 44 dB or $0.65 \%$.

As so few amplifiers (overall) possess such a good noise figure it is thus seen to be impossible to measure low-level distortion at power around the 10 mW mark, as the distortion falls into noise.

Even so, I have discovered that the distortion is not uncommonly above $0.65 \%$ at spowers in the 10 mW region from about 1 kHz upwards, the distortion rising significantly with increasing frequency. Indeed, I have measured as much as $2.5 \%$ t.h.d. at 20 kHz at 10 mW ! There is a red herring in this sort of measurement, depending on the readout levice, for one is comparing the r.m.s. value of -a true sinewave (or pretty near true) with the reading given by an r.m.s.-calibrated instrument on a distortion wave which is singularly removed from true sinewave form! Very rarely is the form-factor of the distortion wave taken nto account in such readout comparisons. - Moreover, the nature of the distortion wave zhanges significantly with increasing frequency of the input sinewave signal. I have seen the distortion wave displayed almost as a true saw-tooth wave at 20 kHz , and such a wave gives more deflection on the type of readout Jevice usually employed than the more 'peaky' waves attributable to t.h.d. from lower frequency sinewave inputs. Hence the $2.5 \%$ ..h.d. just mentioned at 20 kHz and 10 mW .

This, of course, brings us neatly to the fact -that in the present stage of the art there is virtually no correlation between the subjective affect of crossover distortion and the effect as neasured.
3ORDON J. King,
Brixham,
Devon.

## Jrossover distortion in Bailey amplifiers

After studying a number of designs for audio sower amplifiers, I recently decided to conitruct, for domestic use, a stereo pair of -mplifiers using Dr. Bailey's single-rail 30watt circuit, as described in November 1968.

However, when I began construction, I 10ticed an inherent snag in the design. The eedback resistors $R_{7}$ and $R_{8}$ allow a d.c. -low of approximately 20 mA from the ampliier output to earth. As the quiescent current n the output stage, due to the bias from $-\mathrm{Fr}_{4}$, is only $25-30 \mathrm{~mA}$, the additional 20 mA -irain reduces the current through $\operatorname{Tr}_{10}$ to only $;-10 \mathrm{~mA}$. Running so close to cut-off in one salf of the output stage is, I feel, bound to ncrease crossover distortion, and it seems trange that Dr. Bailey should use this circuit after going to such lengths to explain the need or output stage symmetry in his original -irticle (Wireless World, May 1968).
In my own amplifiers, I have overcome he problem by using the popular 'floating :mitter' configuration for the input transistor ;hown below.
With this circuit, which is identical to Dr. -3ailey's original design for a.c. signals, the d.c.

flow through the feedback resistor $R_{\mathrm{s}}$, and thus the output stage unbalance, is only $1.5-2 \mathrm{~mA}$. Even this can be reduced by the addition of $R_{D}$, (shown dotted). In my own amplifiers, this has reduced the d.c. in $R_{\mathrm{g}}$ to $50 \mu \mathrm{~A}$. The values of $C_{A}$ and $C_{B}$ may seem excessively large, but this has been done deliberately to maintain the amplitude and phase of the a.c. feedback at the extreme low-frequency end of the audio spectrum.

There are two other minor advantages in the modification shown. First, the modified feedback circuit produces unity gain at d.c., therefore the bias stabilizer, $\operatorname{Tr}_{2}$ can be omitted. Secondly, the time constant formed by $R_{B}$, $R_{C}$, and $C_{A}$ produces a slow switch-on of the whole amplifier, thus removing the need for 'anti-thump' precautions in the power unit.

I do not claim that these modifications produce any audible or measurable improvements in performance, but having seen the snag, I feel that they are worth carrying out for 'peace of mind', if nothing else.
K. Clayson,

Redhill,
Surrey.

The author replies:
I entirely agree with Mr. Clayson that there is a small difference in the transistor emitter currents due to the d.c. in the feedback resistor. If the standing d.c. current in the $n-p-n$ transistor is say 80 mA , the distortion due to the d.c. bleed is negligible. I regret that I omitted to state in the original article that the quiescent current in the output stage should be between 60 and 120 mA . Values lower than 40 mA give crossover distortion and values over 120 mA give no lower distortion. In fact, pure Class A operation gives slightly worse distortion figures.

Nevertheless I agree with Mr. Clayson's comments and his revised circuit. This is the problem with modified circuits, deciding where to stop. The original circuit was for two power supplies, but a demand arose for simple modifications to enable it to run on one supply. Once one supply is settled on, then the input circuit biasing is definitely not ideal, and I can recommend Mr. Clayson's circuit to the purists and also those who suffer switching surges.
Arthur R. Bailey

## National studio for electronic music

Mainly as a result of the survey of Electronic Music Studios undertaken last year, the

British Society for Electronic Music was inaugurated in February with a committee consisting of Peter Maxwell Davies (Chairman), Peter Zinovieff, James Murdoch, Don Banks, Tristram Cary and Hugh Davies. Its main aim is the founding of a National Studio for Electronic Music but such a centre would also be expected to cover a wider field than this. Facilities would include:
(1) A first class electronic music studio, comprising central processing rooms with sound generation equipment, a tape room with comprehensive recording facilities, and a number of composers' rooms, each a selfcontained working unit but linked to the central system.
(2) An acoustic research laboratory.
(3) A lecture hall which would also be used for small concerts.
(4) A large recital hall specially designed for multi-track speaker reproduction with easily adaptable seating and staging. The recital and lecture halls would be linked to the studio.
(5) A library/archive containing a large collection of tapes and discs.

Further details can be obtained from the Society whose administrator at the moment is John Woolf, c/o Society for the Promotion of New Music, 29 Exhibition Road, London, S.W.7.

KEITH Winter,
Arts Council of Gt. Britain,
London, W.1.

## Ageing crystals

On p. 363 of the August issue D. R. Bowman, in the course of his description of his communications receiver advises us to buy new quartz crystals and not to attempt to use 25year old war surplus articles.

About three weeks ago I tried out all the miscellaneous quartz crystals with frequencies between 1,000 and $10,000 \mathrm{kHz}$ in my possession, plus various oddments found around in the labs. A simple Pierce oscillator (diagram) was coupled to a Marconi TF417/2 digital frequency meter. Rather to my surprise, no

less than 18 crystals duly showed life: there was one non-oscillator, an old regrind of an ex-service FT243 ( 8012 kHz ), presumably not etched. Most of these crystals were over 20 years old. The oscillation frequencies did not differ greatly from the marked values: they depend, of course, on the oscillator actually used.

Before doing this little exercise I would, I think, have been of the same opinion as Mr. Bowman.
P. Short,

University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

# Quartz Crystal Oscillator Circuit without Inductors 

by D. F. G. Dwyer*, J. Roberts* and G. Haynes*

Overtone crystals are used in precision frequency standards and also at high frequencies where fundamental mode plates become too thin and fragile.

Precision frequency standards usually employ 2.5 MHz or 5 MHz AT-cut fifth-overtone contoured units because of their very high $Q$ and exceptionally low aging rate.

The crystals exhibit activity on the unwanted overtones and, in order to operate these units on the desired overtone, the maintaining circuit must have frequency selective properties but, because the maintaining circuit must also possess a high degree of phase stability, these requirements can be in conflict.

The main sources of phase change and resulting frequency variation in oscillator circuits are the components giving rise to phase shift; the transistor junction capacitances, external inductors and capacitors. These variations could be minimized by using stable low temperature-coefficient components, but while capacitors are available to meet this requirement, small highly-stable inductors are difficult to realize. Therefore, if the inductor could be eliminated and some other form of frequency selectivity introduced, the design problem would be much simplified.

A widely used oscillator circuit for overtone crystals is shown in Fig. I(a). The crystal operates at or near series resonance and appears resistive, the combination of $L_{1}$ together with $C_{1}, C_{2}$ and $C_{3}$ providing the necessary frequency selectivity for the required overtone operation.

If $L_{1}$ is removed, the circuit becomes a parallel-resonant oscillator. This is because the elimination of $L_{1}$ reduces the phase shift and in order to maintain a loop phase shift of zero or $360^{\circ}$, which is the condition for oscillation, the crystal must become inductive. Under these conditions there is an apparent loss of frequency selectivity.

Fig. I(b) shows a transistor version of Pierce oscillator. The transistor provides $180^{\circ}$ of phase shift and the additional $180^{\circ}$ required for the maintenance of oscillation is provided by the feedback networks $Z_{1}, Z_{2}$ and $Z_{3}$.

If in making a small-signal analysis of the circuit, the resistive components in $Z_{1}$ and $Z_{2}$ are ignored, the circuit appears active over a wide frequency range. However, on analysis of the maintenance condition (see Appendix), a degree of selectivity becomes apparent. The analysis takes into account $g_{m}$ and the resistive and reactive components in which, to simplify calculation, $R_{1}=R_{3}=R$ and $C_{1}=C_{3}=C$ as indicated in Fig. $\mathrm{I}(\mathrm{c})$. Various values of $R$ and $C$ yield values of negative resistance for the maintaining circuit that vary with frequency as shown in Figs. 3(a) and (b). The maximum value of $\left(R_{N}\right)$ can be predicted and is dependent on the $g_{m}$ of the oscillator transistor and $R$ as illustrated in Fig. 2.

The greater the extent to which the negative resistance $\left(R_{N}\right)$ exceeds the equivalent series resistance [ $R_{X}$ in Fig. $\left.I(c)\right]$ of the crystal, the faster will be the build up of oscillation from "turn on". The circuit will not oscillate if $R_{N}$ is less than $R_{k}$.

When operated in a stable maintaining circuit, such as the one

[^7]described, with low crystal dissipation and at constant temperature, 2.5 MHz 5 th-overtone crystal units regularly achieve, after some months of continuous operation, aging rates of $1 \times 10^{-11}$ day and a short-term frequency stability of $9 \times 10^{-12}$ r.m.s. for 1 second averaging.


Fig. I. Common crystal oscillator circuit (a) and with $L_{1}$ removed (b). The equivalent circuit of (b) is given at (c).



## ?rocedure for oscillator design

Jonsider the maximum series resistance of the crystal; for reliable tarting, $R_{N}$ should be between two and three times the crystal eries resistance $R_{x}$. For a Marconi 2.5 MHz AT, fifth-overtone he manufacturers quote:

| Inductance | 18.5 H |
| :--- | :--- |
| $Q$ | $4 \times 10^{6}$ |

Therefore $R_{x}=\omega L / Q=72.5$ ohms
From considerations of frequency adjustment, to compensate for nanufacturing frequency tolerance, a variable input capacitance of rominal value 30 pF is required.
$R_{x}$ is the equivalent series resistance at series resonance and is nodified by operation between series and parallel resonance.

Modified $R_{x}$ is given by: $R_{x}\left(1+C_{0} / C_{L}\right)^{2}$
where $C_{J}$ is the circuit input capacitance and $C_{0}$ the crystal shunt zapacitance, which is typically 4.2 pF .
(From manufacturers' data)
The modified $R_{x}=72.5(\mathrm{I}+4.2 / 30)^{2}=94$ ohms


Fig. 4. $2 \cdot 5-\mathrm{MHz}$ oscillator incorporating calculated values.


A negative resistance of 2.5 times "modified $R_{x}$ " will ensure build up of oscillation within seconds for a crystal of this type and as will be shown, a small reduction in this value by reducing $g_{m}$ provides a suitable means of level control.

Substituting a $g_{m}$ of $20 \mathrm{~mA} / \mathrm{V}$ and $R_{N}$ of 250 ohms into equation (5) (Appendix) gives a value for $R$ of 416 ohms.

From Fig. 3 (b) it can be seen that the change in $R_{N}$ for change in frequency, is more rapid on the low-frequency side of $R_{N \max }$, therefore, to improve discrimination against the 7 th overtone, $R_{\text {Ninax }}$ should be arranged to occur slightly below the desired crystal frequency. In this case, let $R_{N \max }$ occur at 2.25 MHz ; substituting for $\omega, g_{m}$ and $R$ in equation (4) gives a value for $C$ of 356 pF .

Fig. 2 shows $R_{N}$ as a function of frequency for $g_{m}=15 \mathrm{~mA} / \mathrm{V}$ and $20 \mathrm{~mA} / \mathrm{V}$ for these values.

To realize the equivalent-circuit values the combination of $h_{i e}$ and the base-bias resistors should equal $R$. Similarly the resistive component in the collector should equal $R$, but $1 / h_{0 e}$ is large, therefore, the collector load resistor may simply be made equal to $R$. Since silicon planar transistors of high $f_{T}$ would normally be used, the transistor capacitances will be insignificant compared with the 356 pF of $C$.

Using Shockley's diode relation ${ }^{4}$ a close approximation to both $g_{m}$ and the transistor input resistance may be obtained:

$$
h_{i e}=26 h_{\text {fe }} / I_{e} \text { and } g_{m}=39 I_{e}
$$

For a $g_{m}$ of $20 \mathrm{~mA} / \mathrm{V} I_{e}=0.512 \mathrm{~mA}$ and taking 50 as a typical $h_{f e} h_{i e}=2539$ ohms.

Fig. 4 shows a circuit incorporating these results.
Output coupling to the oscillator is, because of the higher signal level, taken from the collector. To realize the best possible aging rate for a 2.5 MHz , 5 th-overtone crystal, the power dissipated within the crystal should be stabilized to approximately $0.5 \mu \mathrm{~W}$, this will result in a signal level of about $10 \mathrm{mV} \mathrm{r.m.s} .\mathrm{at} \mathrm{the} \mathrm{collector}$. Obviously most applications will require a higher output level than this and additionally a higher signal level will be required to derive a d.c. feedback voltage for output level control. Fig. 5 shows a circuit incorporating these requirements. Level control is obtained by varying the oscillator supply voltage, resulting in a lower collector current and reduced $g_{m}$, as shown in Fig. 2.

Because the circuit does not initially have a high $R_{N}$ the level control range can be small and the severe limiting that would be required to control the level is not present.

It often occurs that an oscillator circuit is required to be suitable for a wide range of fundamental mode crystals. An inspection of Fig. 2 shows that at frequencies higher than the occurrence of $R_{N \max }, R_{N}$ reduces towards zero at a varying rate dependent on circuit values and the frequency displacement away from $R_{\text {Naxa }}$. Circuit values can be arranged so that $R_{N}$ remains fairly constant at
a specific value over a wide frequency range and $R_{N}$ can be designed to be only slightly higher than the crystal resistance. The oscillator waveform will be sinusoidal and this low distortion will result in improved stability.

The analysis has enabled maintenance circuits to be designed for 3 rd-overtone crystals in the range 20 to 60 MHz . By the use of a high $g_{m}$, sufficient selectivity can be obtained to ensure oscillation on only the third overtone. The small size of the crystal at these frequencies and the simplicity of the circuit enable the complete oscillator to be built on the header of a JEDEC TO-5 can.

The authors wish to thank Mr. C. Herbert for providing the data on the crystal used, Mr. E. Cook for his assistance in the presentation of the information and the Director of Engineering, The Marconi Company Limited, for permission to publish this paper.

## Appendix

The conditions of unity loop gain for the circuit shown in Fig. I(c) is:

$$
\begin{equation*}
Z_{2}=-\left(g_{m} Z_{1} Z_{3}+Z_{1}+Z_{3}\right) \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

Since

$$
\begin{gather*}
Z_{1}=\frac{R_{1}}{1+\mathrm{j} \omega C R} \text { and } Z_{3}=\frac{R_{3}}{1+\mathrm{j} \omega C_{3} R_{3}} \\
Z_{2}=-\left[\frac{g_{m} R_{1} R_{3}\left(1-\mathrm{j} \omega C_{1} R_{1}\right)\left(1-\mathrm{j} \omega C_{3} R_{3}\right)}{\left(1+\omega^{2} R^{2} C_{1}^{2}\right)\left(1+\omega^{2} R_{3}^{2} C_{3}^{2}\right)}+\right. \\
\left.\quad+\frac{R_{1}\left(1-\mathrm{j} \omega C_{1} R_{1}\right)}{1+\omega^{2} C_{1}^{2} R_{1}^{2}}+\frac{R_{3}\left(1-\mathrm{j} \omega C_{3} R_{3}\right)}{1+\omega^{2} C_{3}^{2} R_{3}^{2}}\right] \tag{2}
\end{gather*}
$$

The real part of the impedance $Z_{2}$ is the equivalent series resistance of the crystal given by equation (1). The resistance $R_{s}$ must be smaller than the negative resistance $R_{N}$ provided by the right-hand side of equation (2) above. For the condition where $R_{1}=R_{3}=R$ and $C_{1}=C_{3}=C$ the real part of (2) may be written:

$$
\begin{equation*}
R_{N}=\frac{g_{i n} R^{2}\left(\omega^{2} C^{2} R^{2}-1\right)-2 R\left(1+\omega^{2} C^{2} R^{2}\right)}{\left(1+\omega^{2} C^{2} R^{2}\right)^{2}} \tag{3}
\end{equation*}
$$

The variation of $R_{N}$ with frequency and terminating capacitance is shown in Figs. 3 and 2.

The frequency at which $R_{N}$ is a maximum for given values of $C$, $R$ and $g_{m}$ can be found by differentiating equation (3) with respect to $\omega$ and equating to zero. This maximum negative resistance $R_{\text {Nmax }}$ occurs when

$$
\begin{equation*}
\omega^{2} C^{2} R^{2}=\frac{\left(3 g_{m} R+2\right)}{\left(g_{m} R-2\right)} \tag{4}
\end{equation*}
$$

Substituting this back into equation (3) and simplifying gives

$$
\begin{equation*}
R_{N \max }=\frac{\left(g_{m} R-2\right)^{2}}{8 g_{m}} \tag{5}
\end{equation*}
$$

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## Audio Fair

# This year's exhibitors 

For the first time the London Audio Fair is being held in an exhibition hall instead of an hotel. It opens at Olympia op October 16th for six days. The majority of the 85 exhibitors will be demonstrating their equipment in the sound absorbent "studios" which are being specially erected.

Admission to the Fair, which will be open from 10.00 to 21.00 daily (except Sunday) will cost 4 s .

Below we list the exhibitors at the time of going to press.
Elsewhere in this issue we have included a preview of some of the products to be seen and heard, and in our December issue we plan to include a more considered review of the Fair.
A.D.C.

AEG (GB)
Acoustical Manufacturing Co.
Agfa-Gevaert
Aiwa Co.
Akai Electric Co.
Arena Hede-Neilson Fabriker
Armstrong Audio
Audio Technica Corp.
B \& W Electronics
BASF (UK)
BSR
Bang \& Olufsen (UK)
Billboard Publications
Bosch
Brenell Engineering Co.
British Radio Corp.
Colton \& Co.
Dansette Products
Daystrom
Decca Record Co.
Diamond Stylus Co.
Dual Electronics
EMI Electronics
Elstone Electronics
Fed. Brit. Tape Recording Clubs
Ferranti
Ferrograph Co.
Field. N. \& S. B. \& Co.
Garrard Engineering
General Gramophone
Publications
Goldring Manufacturing Co.
Goodmans Loudspeakers
Grundig (GB)
Hacker Radio
Hammond. C. E.. \& Co.
Hanimex (UK)
Hansom Books
Haymarket Press
Helme, P. F. \& A. R.
Hi-Fi Dealers' Association Highgate Optical \& Industrial Howland-West

IPC Electrical-Electronic Press IPC Magazines

Jordan-Watts
KEF Electronics
Leak. H. J., \& Co.
Link House Publications Lowther Manufacturing Co. Lustraphone
Lux
Luxitone
Marubeni-Lida Co.
Metrosound Sales
Minnesota Mining \& Mftg. Co.
Monks. Keith. (Audio)
Mordaunt-Short
Mullard
Multicore Solders
Ortofon
Philips Electrical
Philips Records
Rank Bush Murphy
Rank Wharfedale
Richard Allan Radio
Rola Celestion
Rotel

## Sansui

Shure Electronics
Sinclair Radionics
S.M.E.

Sony
Sugden. A. R.. \& Co.
Swisstone
Tape Music Distributors
Tape Recorder Spares
Tape Recording Magazine
Teac Corporation
Teleton Electro (UK)
Thorens AS
Transcriptors
Trio Corporation
Whiteley Electrical
Wireless World
Yamaha

## Circuit Ideas

## Balanced f.e.t. R-C escillator

The field-effect transistor $R-C$ oscillator shown is characterized by a symmetrical, balanced circuit and is especially suitable for the generation of sinewaves of low frequency, high stability and extremely low distortion. The balanced push-pull configuration reduces all even harmonics of the oscillation frequency, whereas the double frequency selective networks attenuate the odd harmonics to a negligible value. The oscillator is essentially a spot frequency oscillator, as four elements will have to be changed to use the arrangement for variable frequency operation.

The circuit is basically a balanced (pushpull) version of the well known wien bridge oscillator, in which the $R-C$ coupling between the first and second f.e.t. is replaced by a second frequency selective network. The frequency selective networks are identical, and the overall gain of the balanced oscillator is adjusted by varying $R_{F}$, and hence the effective dynamic load resistance of the f.e.ts. Complete symmetry of all resistors and capacitors (and identical f.e.ts) is assumed.

It can be shown that the attenuation of the frequency selective networks will have a minimum value of $\frac{1}{3}$ at only one frequency,

$$
f=\frac{\mathrm{I}}{2 \pi R C}
$$

which is the oscillation frequency for the oscillator. The gain of each amplifier must, therefore, be slightly more than three for


Push-pull low-frequency sinewave oscillator.
sustained oscillations to occur. The correct value of $R_{F}$ and $R_{L}$ can now be obtained from the formula

$$
\mid \text { voltage gain } \mid=g_{m} R_{\dot{L}} \geq 3
$$

where $R^{\prime}{ }_{L}=R_{L}\left(\frac{1}{2} R_{F}\right) /\left(R_{L}+\frac{1}{2} R_{F}\right)$ is the effective dynamic load resistance of the f.e.t. (i.e., $R_{L}$ and $\frac{1}{2} R_{F}$ connected in parallel). (It is assumed that the dynamic drain resistance $r_{d}$ of the f.e.ts is much larger than $R_{L}^{\prime}$ and can be ignored).
Solving for $R_{F}$ we obtain:

$$
R_{F} \geq \frac{6 R_{L}}{g_{m} R_{L}-6}
$$

To ensure that $R_{F}$ is neither negative nor excessively large, $R_{L}$ must be chosen so that

$$
R_{L}>\frac{6}{g_{m}}
$$

An oscillator using type MPFio4 f.e.ts $\left(g_{m}=2 \cdot 2 \mathrm{~mA} / \mathrm{V}\right.$ at $\left.V_{D S}={ }_{5} \mathrm{~V}, I_{D}=1 \mathrm{~mA}\right)$ and with $R_{L}=4.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega, R_{F}=10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ (potentiometer), $R_{E}=820 \Omega$ and $R=200 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ and $C=0.5 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, and a regulated supply of 12 V , was tested and found to have excellent stability and low distortion at a frequency of 10 radians $/ \mathrm{sec}$. ( $f=5 / \pi \mathrm{Hz}$ ).
The adjustment of $R_{F}$ at these low frequencies is somewhat tedious as the effect of any small maladjustment takes a substantial time to reach its final steady state. With a stabilized d.c. supply, no automatic amplitude control is necessary.
H. C. Viljoen

University of Stellenbosch,
South Africa

## Metering a low-current supply

The circuit uses a microammeter to measure either voltage or current without interruption of the supply. In the "voltage" position, diode $D_{1}$ conducts current to the load, and the meter reads supply voltage. In the "current" position, $D_{1}$ is nonconducting because the voltage across the microammeter is less than diode forwardvoltage; hence the meter now registers load current. This circuit is very similar to the conventional switched meter circuit, where $D_{1}$ is replaced by a meter shunt resistor. This is impracticable, however, where the load current is of the same otder as the greatest, readily-available meter sensitivity.


In situ current and voltage metering circuit.
$D_{2}$, matched with $D_{1}$, should be added in low-voltage applications where the forward voltage drop across $D_{1}$ is not negligible. Note that $D_{1}$ also provides overload current protection for the meter. With a positive supply of 250 V and a load current of $500 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ max. the voltmeter shunt was about IM $\Omega$.
C. J. Doran

University of Notringham

## Johnson counter decoder

The Johnson counter, sometimes known as the switch-tail ring counter, consists of a standard shift register with feedback. Connections are the same as a recirculating register except that the feedback leads from input to output are crossed. If five bistables are used the counter will count to ten and the outputs may be decoded using two input AND gates as follows: $0=\overline{\mathrm{A}} \overline{\mathrm{E}}$, $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{A} \overline{\mathrm{B}}, 2=\mathbf{B} \overline{\mathrm{C}} \ldots 9=\overline{\mathrm{D}} \mathrm{E}$. The two input gates can be replaced by single high-voltage transistors that will drive a


Counter decoder.
Nixie readout tube directly. The bases and emitters of these transistors are driven by pairs of complementary adjacent outputs as follows: $0=\mathrm{EA}, \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{AB}, 2=\mathrm{BC}, 3=$ $\mathrm{CD}, 4=\mathrm{DE}, 5=\overline{\mathrm{E} A}, 6=\overline{\mathrm{AB}}, 7=\overline{\mathrm{BC}}$, $8=\overline{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{D}$ and $9=\overline{\mathrm{D}} \overline{\mathrm{E}}$.
R. Little

Poole,
Dorset

# Simple Wideband Amplifier 

by H. N. Griffiths,* B.Sc.

The amplifier is a general purpose design which has a power gain of 20 dB and a flat response from 30 Hz to 3.5 MHz with the 3 dB point at about 5 MHz . It requires a high impedance source (typically $20 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) and drives a low impedance load (typically $50 \Omega$ ). Cheaply available general purpose high $f_{T} \mathrm{n}-\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{n}$ transistors are used in conjunction with the minimum of other components. Perhaps the most important criterion is the high stability of the amplifier. (The writer, although claiming to be a "dab hand" at getting almost any amplifier to burst into glorious oscillation in almost any circumstances, has failed, so far, to obtain any signs of instability from the prototype whatsoever.) The gain stability is also high due to negative feedback.

## Circuit description

The amplifier consists of two directly coupled stages. The input stage is a shunt-series feedback pair whose a.c. current gain, $A_{i}$, is approximately given by the ratio $R_{f} / R_{e}$, providing the input is from a high impedance source $\left(R_{\varepsilon}\right)$. The output stage is an emitter follower which drives the low impedance load $R_{L}$. The overall power gain, $A_{p}$, at midband is given approximately by:-

$$
\begin{aligned}
A_{p} & =\left(A_{i}\right)^{2} \frac{R_{c}}{R_{s} R_{L}} \\
& =\left(\frac{R_{f}}{R_{e}}\right)^{2} \frac{R_{c}}{R_{s} R_{L}}
\end{aligned}
$$

which, for $R_{c}=1 \mathrm{k} \Omega, R_{s}=20 \mathrm{k} \Omega, \mathrm{R}_{L}=50 \Omega, R_{f} / R_{e}=10$ gives the power gain $A_{p}=100$; so $A_{p}$ in $\mathrm{dB}=20$. For the component values used, the low frequency cut-off is determined by the time constant $C . R_{L}$ of the output circuit and this occurs at a frequency of approximately 30 Hz . High $f_{T}$ transistors ( 2 N 706 , 2N 2926) are used to ensure that the h.f. cut off occurs higher than 3.5 MHz .

## Construction

The prototype amplifier was built on a piece of $0 \cdot 1$-in matrix "Veroboard" of size 3 in $\times$ I $\frac{1}{2}$ in. No special precautions were taken to prevent instability. The layout of components shown may have to be modified slightly to accommodate the components available. Good quality components should be used throughout, but any high gain $(\beta>100)$ high $f_{T}(>50 \mathrm{MHz}) \mathrm{n}-\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{n}$ transistors should be suitable. The total cost of the amplifier to the home constructor is estimated to be in the region of 25 s .

## Testing

The frequency response of the completed amplifier can be obtained using a $0-5 \mathrm{MHz}$ signal generator and an oscilloscope. A 2 -volt peak-to-peak output from the signal generator is coupled to the
amplifier via a $20 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ resistor and the preset gain control of the amplifier is adjusted to obtain a I-volt peak-to-peak signal across ${ }^{5}$ $50 \Omega$ load resistor. The frequency response should be flat from approximately 30 Hz to 3.5 MHz .


Circuit diagram of direct-coupled wideband amplifier


Suggested layout of components on Veroboard


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Monitoring via headphones or speaker. VU meter + three digit tape counter. Tape stop-start remote control, collectorless motor controlled by $\varepsilon$ transistors. Power supply from $6 \mathrm{~V}, 12 \mathrm{~V}, 24 \mathrm{~V}$ car battery, from rechargeable acsumulator or 5 type L.P. U2 batteries or mains unit. 17 transistors. Inputs : Micr Jphone :1 mv at 200 ohms. Radio :- 2 mv at 47 K ohms. Pick up :-30mv at 1 megohm. Weight 6 lbs (approx). 125 gns. $+10 \%$ tax surcharge
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# WESCON, 1969 

# Some highlights of the San Francisco convention 

by Aubrey Harris, m.I.E.E.

There are two very large electronic shows every year in the U.S.A., the I.E.E.E. International Exposition held every March in New York and the Western Electronic Show and Convention (WESCON) located in California in August of each year. In recent years, the New York show has been losing popularity, with large drop-outs among both exhibitors and patrons. It must be considered somewhat of a tribute to the organizers of WESCON in that they have been asked to take over the management operation of the I.E.E.E. Show commencing 1970.

The WESCON show held this year, August 19th-22nd in San Francisco, drew an estimated 45,000 visitors to the exhibits of over 600 companies (including 22 from the U.K., and five from Germany), displayed at 1192 stands. However, the biggest main event, as always, was the technical programme concentrating on current electronics technology.

As in the case with every large technical conference nowadays there is the problem of attempting to compress the presentation of a very large number of papers into the space of three or four days. $f$ bout the only solution seems to be the running of parallel meetings; in this case, it worked quite well and although often there were three simultaneous sessions, an effort had been made to see that there was as little overlap as possible between areas of interest in competing sessions. All the 107 papers presented were specially invited and were arranged into related sessions so that the papers complemented one another.

## Systems applications of communications satellites

When considering satellite communications systems, conceived originally by Arthur C. Clarke (W.W. October 1945, p. 305), one very often associates them nowadays with television or telephone transmission over long terrestrial paths.

That there are many further applications for satellite transmission was brought out most forcibly in a series of interesting papers. The range of suggested uses includes transmission over long distances of photographic data, collection of information from earth orbiting scientific research vehicles, pick-up of various data from fixed ground observation stations and also domestic (national) long-distance telecommunications services.

A system for the transmission of aerial reconnaissance photographs (which could have future uses in "wire-photo" and facsimile fields) was described by Walter J. Gill (PhilcoFord). This equipment, known picturesquely as "Quick Look", at one ground station comprises a vidicon scanner system, an analogue to digital converter and data modulator. The signal is transmitted by satellite using multiple fre-quency-shift keying techniques at rates of $0.5,1$ or 2 mega bits per second. At the receiving end the signals are demodulated, converted from digital back to analogue, displayed on a c.r.t. monitor and recorded on film.

Opaque or transparency type originals are slow-scanned by the vidicon camera, which has a variable focal length lens; the
bandwidth of the resulting analogue signal is approximately 68 kHz . Picture resolution is 1200 lines in both directions, frame scan one per 16 seconds, Kell factor is 0.7 and the scan efficiency 0.95 . The A-to-D conversion is accomplished by a two-bit delta modulation technique requiring as few as 5.6 bits per cycle for performance comparable to five-bit p.c.m. requiring 14 bits per cycle.

This technique codes the quantized change in analogue signal as opposed to the actual quantized level in conventional p.c.m. Two-bit delta modulation codes large and small positive changes and large and small negative changes of the waveform into two-bit words. Fig. 1 shows a photograph of the image received at Washington, D. C., of a transmission from Hawaii at a data rate of $0.5 \mathrm{M} . \mathrm{b} . / \mathrm{s}$. with other parameters indicated above. The $2: 1$ magnification (zoom ratio) used on the input scanner provides a modulation transfer function (m.t.f.) of 8.8 line pairs per mm .

It is envisaged that by 1975 there will be the need for, and technological availability of satellite collection of a large amount of data from many in situ sensors on and around the earth. These sensors might be of various types, for example, temperature and wind sensing buoys and balloons; volcanic and seismic detectors; agriculture sensors including soil, moisture and temperature and air temperature measurement; smoke detectors; river, stream, estuary and ocean level and flow gauges. These are collectively known as data collection platforms (d.c.ps) and many are already in use connected by physical conductors to observing stations.

In many cases it is the high cost of physically connecting a d.c.p. to a monitoring point that inhibits the installation of such a sensing device. Land line costs to a d.c.p. in a remote, inaccessible area might be in the region of $£ 2,000$ to $£ 4,000$ per mile. S. D. Dorfman (Hughes Aircraft) in his paper discussing some considerations associated with this type of data collection gave an approximate estimate of 20,000 d.c.ps, being in use throughout the world in five to six years' time.

Most weather and climatic-type measurements would be collected at regular intervals, for example, every six hours. However, there are other requirements where data must be collected on an emergency basis (seismic activity) or on an irregular schedule (research expedition transmissions to fixed-base monitoring points and computers).

Repetitive six-hour data collection could be accommodated fairly well by low altitude orbiting satellites, but for emergency or "on-demand" data pick-up a geostationary orbit would be


Fig. 1. A photograph of an actual received image, using the "Quick-Look" satellite transmission system. The total transmission path was between Hawaii and Washington, D.C.
needed to insure a transmission path always being available. The geostationary orbit is of course also satisfactory for the regularly scheduled data collection. An equatorial geostationary satellite would be in view of d.c.ps using high gain, directional aerials at latitutudes of up to $70^{\circ}$ with elevation angles as low as 5 degrees.

It was suggested that an r.f. bandwidth of 50 kHz could be used divided into twenty $2,500 \mathrm{~Hz}$ channels. The radiated power from a d.c.p. to the satellite would be 5 watts nominal at 149 MHz and the interrogating signal from the satellite to the d.c.p. would be 1 watt at 137 MHz , which with an aerial gain of 15 dB gives an e.r.p. of 31 watts. The carrier-to-noise ( $\mathrm{s} / \mathrm{n}$ ) ratio of these signals at a bandwidth of $2,500 \mathrm{~Hz}$ is estimated to be approximately $15-16 \mathrm{~dB}$; or at $250 \mathrm{~Hz}, 26 \mathrm{~dB}$.

## Integrated circuits in communications

The trend noted last year in the development of linear integrated circuits in communications equipment was seen to be continuing, albeit somewhat conservatively. Consumer electronics designers are taking the logical approach of selecting monolithic replacements for existing component circuitry. S. B. Marshall (Sprague Electric) stated that generally the move to i.cs has provided performance improvements rather than lower costs. Better performance has been realized in i.f. amplifiers for a.m. and f.m., f.m. discriminators, colour demodulators and video processing circuits. It was pointed out, however, that progress in the movement towards greater use of i.cs is slower than might have been expected. This was suggested as being due to the dominant role of the electronic valve in television sets for the past 20 years or so; it is easier to replace valves by transistors than by an integrated circuit.

One portion of the TV set which has been almost completely replaced by an i.c. is the sound channel. Mr. Marshall described a device which included three direct coupled, differential, non-saturating limiting amplifiers providing 60 dB of gain, an audio pre-amplifier and an analogue multiplier used as a


Fig. 2. An integrated circuit phase-locked loop can be employed in f.m. receivers to eliminate $L-C$ networks and conventional detector circuitry.


Fig.' 3. Tektronix's new generation of plug-in oscilloscopes (the 7000 -series) consisting of two mainframes and thirteen plug-in units, including siz amplifiers, four timebase units, and three sampling units.
quadrature discriminator. There is a significant trend amongst many manufacturers towards using this latter technique for intercarrier television sound and also for f.m. receivers.

It has certainly been no secret that in the whole field of integrated circuitry engineering the digital i.c. has enjoyed a far wider range of application and success than the linear device. In part the reason for this is because the monolithic planar process can produce ideally transistors, diodes and low value resistors -the very components used in traditional logic design. However, linear circuitry needs inductors, transformers and large value resistors and capacitors. Further, linear electronics is normally a collection of separate and non-repetitive functions unlike the digital systems where there are large numbers of similarly functioning circuits.

The task of overcoming these problems has been approached, according to H. R. Camenzind (Signetics Corp.), by involving the circuit designer in contiguous disciplines to his own systems design and processing technology.

An example of re-thinking in the systems area was illustrated by the use of a phase-locked loop to eliminate $L-C$ networks (Fig. 2). The voltage controlled oscillator (v.c.o.) produces a frequency $f_{2}$ proportional to an applied d.c. voltage. This is mixed with $f_{1}$ (the input signal) in an analogue multiplier (phase comparator). The sum and difference frequencies are fed to the low-pass filter and an amplifier, the output of which is the control voltage for the v.c.o. If $f_{1}$ alone is present, the difference in $f_{1}$ and $f_{2}$ is large and the entire output is filtered out, there is no control voltage, and the v.c.o. runs at a preset frequency. If $f_{1}=f_{2}$ then the filtered output is a d.c. voltage, its polarity dependent on the phase difference between $f_{1}$ and $f_{2}$. This d.c. voltage controls the v.c.o. in such a way that if $f_{2}$ tends to move away from $f_{1}$ the error voltage drives the v.c.o. back to the point where $f_{2}$ matches $f_{1}$. Where $f_{2}$ approaches $f_{1}$ then the error voltage pulls the v.c.o. frequency towards that of the input, $f_{1}$, rather like the a.f.c. in an f.m. receiver.

Thus, once locked to the input frequency, the v.c.o. follows variations of the input signal; in the case of an f.m. input, the v.c.o. follows the input modulation and as the v.c.o. variations are created by the error voltage this latter represents the demodulated output.

This unique application of a well-used circuit has many advantages: no ratio detector, discriminator, or other detector is required; as the v.c.o. determines received frequency only a single external tuning element is needed; the circuit has high selectivity as, where other frequencies are present at the input, their frequency differences and sums are outside the passband of the low-pass filter.

In the field of processing technology a technique has been evolved providing great flexibility in producing devices needing extreme requirements: high frequency, high voltage, high current, low noise, low power. The process uses anisotropic etching to produce isolation grooves. The advantages are that grooves of precise width and depth can be made economically, components may be placed closer together than with junction isolation, and performance is greatly improved.

This dielectric isolation has application in such circuits as audio amplifiers, c.r.t. drivers, electroluminescent display drivers and video amplifiers. These devices combine high voltage and low voltage needs. By using a field plate over base-collector junctions devices with breakdown in excess of 300 V can be made with high yield. For low voltage operation, resistivity can be lowered in some devices by an added diffusion and for fast recovery from saturation gold can be selectively introduced.

## Developments in display techniques

The need for displaying large amounts of information on a screen format seems to be increasing rapidly, particularly with the present trend for visual-type displays at computer terminals and also in such situations as aircraft cockpits. In this latter
application, the attempt is to do away with the present great mass of indicating instruments and display their readings in numerical or pictorial form on one or two screens.
W. H. Tew (General Electric) described such a device which uses a shadow-mask colour cathode-ray tube. At any one time the screen can display 90 discrete measurands indicating GO, NO-GO or CAUTION for each, 30 analogue measurands, alphanumeric information or a combination of all three. The colour property of the tube is used by the operator as a quick means of determining safe (green), danger (red), or marginal (yellow) conditions. For example, if all the information on the display were green, no immediate action by an operator would be called for; however, the occurrence of a marginal or danger situation would be indicated by the data for that measurand being updated and also its displayed colour changing to yellow or red, drawing attention to the new condition.

It is possible on this device to display trends or past-history plots of data giving a graphical display of the functions; a number of related bar-charts can be displayed adjacent to each other and their relevancy to each other used as criteria for action; digitally produced characters can be used to form legends and the status of the related function indicated by an associated colour spot having the property of appearing in a wide range of colours.

A method developed by Hartman Systems to improve the contrast of a c.r.t. under high ambient illumination levels provides an elegant, if somewhat expensive, solution. The c.r.t. face contains four layers. The electron beam first impinges on a layer of P-16 type phosphor emitting short wavelength energy. This is transmitted through a shortwave optical bandpass filter into a layer of transparent fluorescent glass. Here it is converted to longer wavelength emission. This energy in turn passes through a long-wave bandpass optical filter to the observer. This final filter absorbs those wavelengths which could stimulate the fluorescent layer. Since the two filters have no common bandpass region, no energy can reach the phosphor to be reflected from it.

The tube face appears jet black except where imagery is displayed. It was claimed that with the c.r.t. image at a level of $100 \mathrm{~cd} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ a useful display is obtained even in the presence of direct sunlight at $34,000 \mathrm{~cd} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$.

## Some of the exhibits

Tektronix showed two new oscilloscopes in the 7000 -series. The 7504 (d.c. to 90 MHz ) and the 7704 (d.c. to 150 MHz ) are a new generation of plug-in frames. The main frames are different from the existing types in that they accept up to four plug-in units (Fig. 3). Two each of vertical and horizontal deflection units can be accommodated, and the dual trace switching between channels is accomplished within the frame rather than on the plug-in units.

The screen on the 7000-series frames can show, apart from its regular sweep traces, an automatic scale factor readout. This shows on the screen an alphanumeric display of the time per division, and volts per division settings (Fig. 4). The alphanumeric characters are produced by a built-in character generator and displayed on the screen with the regular traces using a simple time-sharing technique.

Teledyne Corporation showed how far miniaturization can go by combining a s.p.d.t. relay, a relay-driyer transistor and an operational amplifier integrated circuit all within a TO-5 transistor can. The op. amp. has a $3 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ input impedance, maximum bias of 60 nA and an offset of 20 nA . The device can be used for timers and delay generators by utilizing a small external capacitor; for example, a 30 -second delay could be obtained with a $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor.

A new type of phosphor screen for use in multicolour, single gun cathode-ray tubes for display applications has been developed by the ITT Electron Tube Division. This phosphor screen changes colour as the current density is changed, thus


Fig. 4. A polaroid photograph of the screen of the Tektronix 77004 oscilloscope showing the automatic scale factor readout produced by a built-in character generator.


Fig. 5. Current density versus intensity plot of a single gun, dual-phosphor c.r.t. for producing multicoloured displays.
avoiding the need for colour masks, multiple electron guns, or beam velocity modulation (previous methods of generating colour displays in cathode-ray tubes).

The colour shift is obtained by combining a phosphor having superlinear intensity versus current density behaviour with a phosphor having linear or sublinear behaviour and a different emission colour. This effect is illustrated in Fig. 5 where curve $A$ represents a superlinear phosphor. At low current density the emission colour will be that of phosphor $B$, but as the current density is increased, phosphor $A$ will contribute more and the colour will shift toward that of $A$. The brightness will increase along with the colour shift, and since $B$ continues to contribute, the colour at the higher current density will not be that of $A$ but will be intermediate between $A$ and $B$. For example: if phosphor $A$ is red and phosphor $B$ is green, the colour will shift from green to yellow to orange. Similarly, other colour combinations will give other colour shifts.
Current sensitive phosphor screens have been prepared from many different phosphor combinations. The colour shifts obtained include reddish-orange to yellowish-white, reddishorange to greenish-yellow, and green to orange.

The major advantage of a current-sensitive cathode-ray tube is its relative simplicity in comparison with conventional colour cathode-ray tubes. A display tube of the current-sensitive type can be substituted for a monochrome type to add colour capability. This substitution can be made in existing display systems with little or no modification of the electronic circuitry in order to operate the tube. The main system requirement is that provision must be made for changing current density whenever a colour shift is desired, at a sacrifice in brigheness modulation.

# High-performance Low-cost "Active Zener" Regulators 

by Joachim Preis

Conventional zener diodes, being rather expensive devices, may be replaced by lowcost silicon transistors by making use of the excellent voltage/current characteristic of the base-emitter junction when reversebiased. The differential zener resistance $R_{Z T}$ of the base-emitter junction of a lowpower transistor is at least as low as, or even lower than, the $R_{Z D}$ of a zener diode with the same power rating. Also, $V_{Z}$ remains essentially constant over a wide current range down to very low current levels which is not necessarily true with $V_{Z}$ of an ordinary zener ${ }^{1}$. The price ratio, zener diode ( 200 mW ) to $\mathrm{n}-\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{n}$ silicon transistor (TO-I8, or similar case, plasticencapsulated), is of the order of $1: 5$ to $1: 7$. With the transistor type $\mathrm{BC}_{207}$ (TO-I8, plastic) $-V_{b e}$ has been found to be within $8 \cdot 5-9 \cdot 5 \mathrm{~V}(9 \mathrm{~V} \pm 5 \%)$ for a current of I mA . Circuit symbols are shown in Fig. 1.

Now, unfortunately, $-V_{b e}$ exhibits a small positive temperature coefficient, but

(a)
this may be compensated for by connecting a silicon diode (or a forward biased baseemitter junction) in series with the "zener transistor".
A more elegant method is to add an extra transistor connected to operate as an active


Fig. i. (a) Ordinary zener diode, and (b) a "zener transistor".


Fig. 2. Circuit configuration of an active zener (a) and its equivalent circuit (b).


Fig. 3. Active zener with multiplied $V_{Z}$ and the equivalent circuit (b).
device with heavy negative feedback, at the same time making use of its negative-temperature-coefficient base-emitter forward voltage to compensate for the positive t.c. of the "zener transistor" ${ }^{2}$. I shall refer to this configuration as the "active zener". Fig. 2, shows the circuit configuration (a) and its equivalent circuit (b).

As can be seen from the equivalent circuit $T r_{2}$ acts as a differential amplifier where $T r_{1}$ is connected between the output and the inverted input terminal, thus forming a negative-feedback path. With an ideal differential amplifier the external voltage gain is unity and the current through $T r_{1}$ is zero. With the real amplifier the external voltage gain is close to unity and $\operatorname{Tr}_{1}$ current equals $I_{z} / \beta_{2}$. So $\operatorname{Tr}_{2}$ acts as a voltage-follower or as a current-multiplier with unity voltage gain. A further advantage of the "active zener" over the conventional zener diode lies in the fact that the small current-induced rise of - $V_{b e_{1}}$ (with increasing $I_{z}$ ) is largely cancelled out by the decrease of $V_{b e 2}$ due to $T r_{2}$ heating up. So $V_{Z}$ remains essentially constant even at high levels of $I z$. Allowing 180 mW to be dissipated in $\mathrm{Tr}_{2}$ results in a maximum permissible $I_{Z}$ of 20 mA at $V_{Z}=9 \mathrm{~V}$.
If the "active zener" is to replace a 1 watt ordinary zener, $\operatorname{Tr}_{2}$ must be substituted by a transistor in a TO-5 case, the case-air thermal resistance being reduced by a "delta-cooler" heat sink.
Now, a serious drawback inherent to both types of zeners, so far, is the spread of $V z$. This can be easily overcome with the "active zener" by making $V_{Z}$ variable which is achieved by two resistors, $R_{1}$ and $R_{2}$ connected as shown in Fig. 3(a). The equivalent circuit in Fig. 3 (b) shows that the original value of $V_{Z}$ is multiplied by a factor of $1+R_{1} / R_{2}$. Since $-V_{b e 1}$ is just below ro V , a precision $10-\mathrm{V}$ active zener may be set up. When determining the values of $R_{1}$ and $R_{2}$ it should be kept in mind that the equation $V_{z}=\left(V_{b e_{1}}+V_{b e_{2}}\right) \cdot\left(1+R_{1} / R_{2}\right)$ is true only at $I_{b_{2}}=0$, otherwise there will be extra current through $R_{1}$ tending to increase $V_{Z}$. So $R_{1}$ should be kept as low as possible. For a tolerated increase in $V_{Z}$ of, say, $0.5 \%$ at $I_{Z}=20 \mathrm{~mA}$ and $\beta=200, R_{1}$ must be made about 500 ohms resulting in a by-pass current of about 2 mA which is just $10 \%$ of the maximum $I_{z}, R_{2}$ may be found by dividing $V_{b e_{1}}+V_{b e_{2}}$ by $\left[V_{z}-\left(V_{b e_{1}}+\right.\right.$ $\left.\left.V_{\text {be }}\right)\right] / R_{1}$.


Fig. $4(a$ and $b)$. Possible alternatives for current boosting without an undue increase in stand-by current.


Fig. 5. Circuit of a 20-V precision zener using two reverse-biased base-emitter juncrions.


Fig. 6. (a) Zener diode shunt regulator, (b) "zener transistor" shunt regularor, (c) "acrive zener" shunt regulator, (d) "active variable zener" shunt regulator, (e and $f$ ) alternative "active zener" shunt regulators with boosted output current, ( $g$ and $h$ ) "active variable zener" shuint regulators with boosted output current.

This results in values for $R_{2}$ of $4.58 \mathrm{k} \Omega\left(V_{b e_{1}}+V_{b c_{2}}=9 \mathrm{~V}\right), 2.88 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ $\left(V_{b e_{1}}+V_{b c_{2}}=8.5 \mathrm{~V}\right)$ and $9.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ $\left(V_{b e_{1}}+V_{b e_{2}}=9.5 \mathrm{~V}\right)$. For practical reasons $R_{2}$ is made partly variable by connecting a ro-k $\Omega$ trimpot in series with $2.7 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ choosing a fixed value of $510 \Omega$ for $R_{1}$. For less stringent requirements of changes in $V_{2}$ due to $I_{2}$, say $1 \%, R_{1}$ may be made I $\mathrm{k} \Omega$, thus halving the by-pass current of the "variable active zener". The larger the current gain of $T r_{2}$ the smaller $d V_{Z}$ for a given value of $R_{1}$. If further current-boosting or greater values of $V_{2}$ without sacrificing too much of the useful currentrange by stand-by current is required, an extra transistor may be added. Two possible ways are shown in Fig. 4. Vbe3 does not, of course, deteriorate the virtually zero tem-perature-coefficient of $V Z$.

For a $20-\mathrm{V}$ precision zener, two reversebiased base-emitter junctions may be connected in series, where the increased positive t.c. is compensated for by an extra silicon diode as shown in Fig. 5. However, the author considers the circuit of Fig. 4(b)

(b)

Fig. 7. (a) A simple "zener transistor" ( $\operatorname{Tr}_{1}$ ) series regulator, and (b) with boosted output current.
more attractive for a $20-\mathrm{V}$ precision zener.
Various examples of shunt and series regulators using "zener transistors", "active zeners" and "variable active zeners" are given in Figs. 6 and 7.

Fig. 6 (f) allows an economic power shunt regulator to be built, with an $I_{Z}$ of about 2 A, if a 2 N 3055 (or equivalent plastic version) is used for $\operatorname{Tr}_{3}$ and a 2 N 2905 (with "delta-cooler") for $\mathrm{Tr}_{2}$.

## Comparative zener and "active zener" characteristics




$\Delta V_{z}$ as a step-function of $\Delta I_{z}$


Performance characteristics of a 200 mW "active zener" (top) and its ordinary zener counterpart (bottom).


Performance characteristics of $a_{I} W^{\text {"active zener" (top) and its ordinary }}$
zener counterpart (bottom). In both cases $\Delta V_{z}$ has been allowed sufficient time to settle down to a steady state.

In the case of the series regulators (Fig. 7), the simple "zener transistor" will do, because the zener current requirements are low and the compensation of the positive t.c. of $-V_{b e_{1}}$ is performed by the negative t.c. of $V_{b e_{2}}$.

In all circuits shown the lowest possible output voltage is given by $-V_{b e_{1}}$ or $V_{b e_{1}}+V_{b e_{2}}$. In Fig. $7 R_{3}$ serves to fix the current through the "zener transistor" $\mathrm{Tr}_{1}$.

## References

I. "Ring-Of-Two Reference", by P. Williams, Wireless World, July 1967.
2. "Constant-Voltage D.C. Supplies", by T. D. Towers, Wireless World, Sept. 1968.

## Announcements

The following special lectures have been arranged by the Hendon College of Technology, The Burroughs, Hendon, London N.W.4, for the coming session starting in October: Thyristor applications; Logic algebra and its application to systems design; and Electronics for non-electrical engineers.
Among the courses being offered during the Autumn term at the Riversdale Technical ColIege, Liverpool, are full-time, part-time and evening classes covering the new syllabuses for radio, television and electronic technicians and mechanics; full-time marine radar; and evening courses in colour television, industrial electronics and another for radio amateurs
International Computers Lid, are to hold a series of evening courses in computer programming beginning October 14th in London. Details are available from ICL Training Centre (evening classes), Newlands House, 37 Berners Street, London W'1P 4AY.
A newly formed electronics company, Revenue Systems Ltd, of Luton, Bedfordshire, has announced that it is to receive a substantial development investment from the National Research Development Corporation and Technical Development Capital Ltd. Under the terms of the agreement N.R.D.C. and T.D.C. will jointly finance a two-year research and development programme in exchange for a significant shareholding in the company.
Dynasciences Corporation, of Chatsworth, California, U.S.A., a subsidiary of the Whittaker Corporation, have affcinted Datametrics Ltd, Trout Road, West Drayton, Middlesex, as their exclusive U.K. agents. Dynasciences range of products include pressure transducers, thermocouple reference junctions, acoustic measuring systems, semiconductor strain gauges and temperature sensors.
The AIM Associates Cambridge Group, which includes Cambridge Consultants, the research and development company, has established itself in new headquarters at St . Ives, Huntingdonshire. The company was previously based in Bar Hill, Cambridge.
AEI Scientific Apparatus Division, Harlow, has received orders valued at over $£ 40,000$ from the U.S.S.R. for two of the new EM8 series of electren microscopes. Both instruments will be installed in Moscow, one will be used for medical and the other for geological research.
STC's Radio Products Group have been awarded a contract by Aviaexport, Moscow, for the supply and installation of two instrument landing systems.

# Test Your Knowledge 

Series devised by L. Ibbotson* B.Sc., A.Inst.P., M.I.E.E., M.I.E.R.E.

## 17. Quantum electronics

1. An atom or molecule isolated from all others will emit a photon (quantum of electromagnetic radiation):
(a) only if it is at a high temperature
(b) only if it is struck by another photon of the same frequency
(c) only as a result of one of its electrons falling to an orbital of lower energy
(d) under any circumstance in which its internal energy is reduced.
2. An isolated atom or molecule may absorb a photon by which it is struck:
(a) in all circumstances-with a probability which depends on the conditions
(b) only if the photon is at a frequency in the visible region
(c) only if the temperature is low
(d) only if the photon energy corresponds to a difference in internal energy states.
3. "Stimulated emission" occurs when an atom or molecule emits a photon as a result of:
(a) its being struck by another photon of the same frequency
(b) the application of an electric field
(c) the application of a magnetic field
(d) a sudden rise in temperature.
4. Maser or laser action can only occur if the atoms, molecules or ions concerned:
(a) are all in the lower appropriate energy state
(b) have more of their number in the lower than in the higher of the two appropriate energy states
(c) have more of their number in the higher than in the lower of the two appropriate energy states
(d) are all in the higher appropriate energy state.
5. In the ammonia maser "population inversion" is achieved:
(a) by "pumping" the gas with infra-red light
(b) by passing the gas through a non-linear electric field
(c) by raising the gas to a high temperature
(d) by a sudden adiabatic expansion.
6. The ammonia maser is not used as a microwave amplifier because:
(a) it can only operate over a very narrow band of frequencies

[^8](b) it requires a very large magnetic field to tune it
(c) it can only operate in pulses, not c.w.
(d) it can only oscillate, not amplify.
7. The material known as ruby consists of aluminium oxide with a small amount of chromium as impurity. It can be used in either a maser or a laser. Pure aluminium oxide without the chromium:
(a) would not operate in either capacity
(b) would operate as maser or laser, but much less efficiently
(c) would work in a maser but not a laser
(d) would work in a laser but not a maser.
8. The operating (centre) frequency of a travelling-wave ruby maser amplifier:
(a) is fixed
(b) can be changed by altering the cavity resonant frequency
(c) can be changed by changing the applied magnetic field
(d) can be changed by changing the applied electric field.
9. In the travelling-wave ruby maser amplifier pumping is achieved:
(a) by the application of a microwave signal at a frequency higher than the frequency to be amplified
(b) by illuminating the ruby with light from a discharge tube
(c) by passing a direct current through the ruby
(d) by inducing a standing acoustic wave in the ruby.
10. In a ruby laser pumping can be achieved using a broad-band source of light because:
(a) the chromium-ion electrons are originally pumped into a band of excited states
(b) the chromium-ion electrons are originally pumped into a metastable state
(c) the energy is first absorbed by the aluminium atoms in a non-resonant manner, then transferred to the chromium
(d) enough energy at the single pumping frequency required can be obtained from the broad-band source.
11. Many gases will exhibit laser action. Three of the following methods have been used in different cases to achieve the required
energy input-select the "odd man out":
(a) illumination of the gas by light of an appropriate frequency
(b) raising the gas to a high temperature
(c) the passage of a d.c. electric discharge through the gas
(d) the production of an r.f. discharge in the gas.
12. In the helium-neon laser the laser action occurs:
(a) in both gases
(b) in the helium only
(c) in the neon only
(d) in molecules which form between the two sorts of atoms under the influence of the electric discharge.
13. The helium-neon laser is capable of operating on at least two frequencies, one in the infra-red and the other in the (visible) red. The frequency at which a given device actually works is determined by:
(a) the temperature
(b) the amount of driving power applied
(c) the construction of the reflecting mirrors
(d) the diameter of the tube containing the gases.
14. A gallium arsenide $\mathrm{p}-\mathrm{n}$ junction diode (suitably shaped, with a pair of parallel polished faces perpendicular to the junction) will emit a coherent beam of light if it has applied:
(a) a small forward current
(b) a large forward current
(c) a small reverse voltage
(d) a large reverse voltage.
15. The light produced by a gallium arsenide injection laser results from:
(a) recombination of electrons and holes
(b) energy transitions in the tellurium atoms (donor impurity) only
(c) energy transitions in the zinc atoms (acceptor impurity) only
(d) energy transitions in both types of doping atoms.
16. The most nearly perfect monochromatic visible light is:
(a) a spectral line emitted by a low-pressure gas discharge lamp
(b) light from a gas laser
(c) light from a solid-state laser
(d) light from an injection laser.
17. The travelling-wave ruby maser must be operated at very low temperature $\left(4^{\circ} \mathrm{K}\right)$, whereas lasers will work perfectly well at room temperature (some lasers are cooled if very high pumping powers need to be used). The reason for this is:
(a) the energy levels used in the lasers are much more widely separated than those in the maser
(b) the energy levels associated with the maser action disappear at higher temperatures
(c) the maser is an amplifier, whereas the lasers are oscillators
(d) a very large amount of pump energy is dissipated in the maser crystal.

# Identifying Television Transmissions 

## A further selection of test cards

Considerable interest has been created in the reception of Continental television stations as a result of the publication of the Rev. J. E. Scott's letter in the August issue and the selection of test and identification cards included in our last issue. A further selection of test patterns, supplied by M. Dolei of Italy, is given here together with two photographs of pictures received by a reader, Ian A. Beckett, in Buckinghamshire. He
was using a four-element wideband (channels 1-5) aerial, horizontally polarized. It was mounted on a rotatable $55-\mathrm{ft}$ telescopic mast which was extended to only 34 ft when the pictures were received.

The code letters in parentheses in the heading to each illustration correspond to those in the table listing the parameters of the various television systems given on p. 410 of last month's issue.

Hungarian test card received on a Bush TV115 receiver by Mr. Beckett.

U.S.S.R. caption card as received on a nine - year - old G.E.C. BT311 receiver modified for 625-line negative going pictures.


ICELAND (B)
The test card used by the country's few low-power transmitters.


## RIKISU̇TVARPID SONVARP

Caption card used byIceland'sstations.


MONACO (E)
The same test card as employed in France plus the inscription "TeleMonte Carlo" is used by the principality's station.

POLAND (B)
No identification is given on this test card.



SWEDEN (B)
The country's Band $I$ transmitters use this test card incorporating the name of the station.

YUGOSLAVIA(B) An easily identifiable caption card used by fugosloo enska Radio Televizija.



EIRE (A © I)
Reception of television transmissions from Eire can hardly be termed "longdistance", however, here is the test card used.


LUXEMBOURG
(F)

Identification card of the principality's station
U.S.S.R. (D)

Test card of the stations of the Soviet Union.


FINLAND (B)
Received picture of the Yleisradio rest card.

CZECHOSLO-
VAKIA (D)
The easily recognisable test card used by the Ceskoslovenska Televize.



SPAIN (B)
The initials of the Spanish television authority TeleVision Espanola appear on the testcard.

DENMARK (B)
The name of the station appears on the test card.


## New Products

## Low Light Level TV Camera Tube

The latest addition to the range of TV camera tubes manufactured by English Electric Valve Co. Ltd, combines the low-noise read-out of a 3 -in image isocon tube with the additional light amplification of a single-stage image intensifier. The resultant type P8012 tube will give good pictures under overcast starlight conditions. The intensifier stage, P899B, has a curved faceplate for use with a mirror optical system, though with a corrector lens fitted it can also be used with a

refractive optical system. The intensifier output screen and the 3 -in image isocon (type P887) photocathode are both fitted with fused fibre optic faceplates, which coupled together provide an efficient transfer of the intensifier output image on to the photocathode of the isocon: Both the P899B and P887 can be supplied separately if required. English Electric Valve Co. Ltd, Chelmsford, Essex.
WW323 for further details

## Pocket Radiotelephone

Having no external acrial the Starphone from S.T.C. is claimed to be the smallest two-way radiotelephone produced commercially as a single

unit anywhere in the world. It provides two-way speech at up to 2 or 3 miles from a base station with an aerial 100 ft above ground level. The use of u.h.f. ensures a standard of signal penetration into buildings not generally attainable at lower frequencies, together with virtually complete freedom from interference. Where limited coverage is required, e.g. a building construction site, a base station aerial 10 ft or 20 ft above ground will be adequate. Direct communication between individual Starphone units is feasible without using a central base station, but in this case the range is much more limited and is less predictable. Transmitter power is 150 mW and receiver sensitivity $2 \mu \mathrm{~V}$. The new unit is approved by the G.P.O. for 25 kHz channel-spacing operation. Price, complete with nickel-cadmium battery, is 2125. Standard Telephones \& Cables Ltd, 190 Strand, London, W.C.2.
WW309 for further details

## Epicyclic Drive

Jackson Brothers have combined their dual ratio ball drive with their adjustable torque ball drive to produce a dual ratio adjustable ball drive -No.5620/DRF. This epicyclic drive gives reduction ratios of $36: 1$ and $6: 1$ on one co-axial shaft. A continuous reduction ratio of $36: 1$ can be supplied on request. The output torque is set at 35 oz.in but the customer can easily adjust this from 20 to as much as 60 ozin simply by turning four hex head slotted screws. This makes it strong enough to take the place of a gear box in many applications. Jackson Brothers (London) Lid, Kingsway, Waddon, Croydon CR9 4DG.
WW311 for further details

## Bandpass Filter Modules

A series of bandpass filters intended for use with the i.f. amplifier section of the company's integrated radio receiver circuit, type TAD100 (and other similar circuits), is being developed by Mullard. The first in the series to be available to setmakers is block filter type LP1175. Designed for use in a.m. radio receivers (see photo showing resonator in situ and others in foreground) it has a centre frequency of 470 kHz and a bandwidth, to the -3 dB points, of 5 kHz ; skirt selectivity at -30 dB is 18 kHz . The filter, which has input and output impedances of $100 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, contains two $L C$ circuits coupled by a piezoelectric resonator type 54000105 . The filter is enclosed in a metal can measuring approximately $26.5 \times$ $13 \times 15.5 \mathrm{~mm}$, and has six 2.5 mm pins that protrude from the base. It can operate at an ambient temperature of $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and thermal drift does not exceed $10 \mathrm{~Hz} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The selectivity of the filter module is governed mainly by the piezoelectric resonator, which is equivalent to a capacitor in parallel with a series $L C R$ circuit. The type used in the LP1175 has a resonant frequency of 470-

kHz at which it has a $Q$-factor greater than 800 , a typical value being 1000 , which is far more than that of a conventional capacitor-and-coil arrangement. In addition to high $Q$-factors, the resonators have the advantage of needing no alignment nor screening because they produce no magnetic field. A resonator for use in bandpass filters for f.m. receivers is type 54004501 . At its resonant frequency of $10.7 \mathrm{MHz} \pm 0.5 \%$, it has a $Q$-factor of more than 350 . Each piezoelectric resonator consists of a disc of extremely pure and stable modified lead-zirconate held between gold-plated springs that extend to form printed-wiring tags on a $5.08 \mathrm{~mm}(0.2 \mathrm{in})$ pitch. At its resonant frequency, the disc presents a minimum impedance to an alternating voltage between the gold electrodes; at anti-resonance, the disc presents a maximum impedance. Mullard Lid, Mullard House, Torrington Place, London W.C.1.
WW318 for further details

## Programmable Pulse System

The new Systron Donner 140 System generates repetition rates up to 100 MHz , pulse widths to 5 nS , and independently variable rise/fall times from 2 nS . Applications include testing of high speed integrated circuits, logic modules, cards, and components. In the 140 System, the user's programme sets the upper and lower levels of the output waveform to any values between +10 V and -10 V . Pulse amplitudes (difference between levels) from 50 mV to 5 V into a $50 \Omega$ lead are attainable. Accuracy is typically $\pm 2 \%$ for all programmed parameters, including repetition rate, delay, width, and transition times. Programming may be accomplished from punched paper tape, magnetic tape, cards, or other logic sources. All pulse parameters are controlled by BCD inputs which are compatible with DTL logic levels. System components include the model 141 Timing Unit, the model 145 Dual Timing Unit, and the model 142 Output Unit. Both timing units offer

synchronous and asynchronous gating, double pulse operation, square wave modes, and external trigger. The dual timing unit is offered for applications requiring two independently controlled pulses, both from a common clock source. It contains a single repetition rate circuit, two delay circuits and two width circuits, with two independent outputs. One model 145 may be combined with two model 142 s to provide a complete dual pulse system. Aveley Electric Ltd, Arisdale Aveque, South Ockendon, Essex, RM15 5SR.
WW310 for further details

## High-impedance Data Amplifier

The Fenlow high-impedance data amplifier has been designed to meet those applications in physics, engineering, and medicine, where operational differential amplifiers are unsuitable. The gain of the AD55 is set (by a single resistor) to lie in the range from 2 to 1000. The input impedance is greater than $20,000 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ being increased by the feedback arrangement and not reduced as with

operational amplifiers. The maximum common mode voltage is $\pm 8 \mathrm{~V}$. The noise, referred to the input, is $5 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ and the drift from $10 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ to $40 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ per ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ according to the selection on test. The input current is 2 to 20 pA , again by selection on test. The price of the amplifier is from $\{30$ to $\{60$ according to this selection. Fenlow Electronics Ltd, Whittet's Eyot, Jessamy Road, Weybridge, Surrey.
WW301 for further details

## Radio Link

Pye introduce a solid-state radio link to provide radiotelephone users and in particular the Home Office with an improved method of point-to-point communication. The radio link, known as the L150, operates in the frequency band 146174 MHz and can be used for the relaying of telephone, radiotelephone and telemetry information 10 remote premises. The use of field-effect transistors in the r.f. and mixer stages gives the required very good linearity over a wide range of input signals, to provide good inter-modulation and blocking performance. Audio response characteristics are governed by a single module filter and there is a choice of $3.4 \mathrm{kHz}, 6 \mathrm{kHz}$ or 9.5 kHz . The transmitter has a power output of 7 watts (minimum) at 174 MHz with higher output at lower operating frequencies. The L150 is fre-quency-modulated and there is a choice of 25 kHz or 50 kHz channel spacing. Pye Telecommunications Lid, St. Andrew's Road, Cambridge, CB4 1DP.
WW316 for further details

## Circuit Boards for I.Cs

Vero have introduced a new circuit board which permits the mounting of dual-in-line packages of any number of terminations at 0.1 in . centres as well as allowing the user to determine the number of i.cs he wishes to accommodate. Power rails are provided on both sides adjacent to the d.i.p. pads. Test point pads are also included. Plain

holes or local copper pads will take Vero terminal pins for inter-connections. Location patterns can be screen printed on the component side. The new design permits cooling by natural convection as the dual-in-line packages are mounted in the vertical plane and so allows maximum airflow between rows. These boards are available on epoxy glass or s.r.b.p. base material. Vero Electronics Lid, Industrial Estate, Chandler's Ford, Hampshire.
WW321 for further details

## Two-changeover Relay

The range of ITT's PZ style relays for printed circuit boards has been augmented by a twochangeover version, the type PZ-2, shown between the four- and six-changeover types in the photograph. Overall dimensions of this miniature relay are only $29 \times 16 \times 14 \mathrm{~mm}$. The connections are for direct soldering on to printed circuit boards. The two-changeover contacts are of the twin type with a choice of silver/palladium or gold/silver contact alloy. Maximum switched power per

contact is 12 VA ( 1 A at 100 V a.c. or d.c.). The relay is for d.c. operation. ITT Components Group Europe, Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd, Electro-Mechanical Product Division, West Road, Harlow, Essex.
WW324 for further details

## Split screen storage 'scope

The Tektronix model 564 B is really two oscilloscopes in one and both can be used at the same time. For display purposes the screen is divided horizontally into an upper and a lower section. Each of these two sections can be switched independently to operate as a conventional oscilloscope or as a storage oscilloscope. This gives four possibilities: (1) Whole screen being used as a conventional display; (2) Whole screen being used in the storage mode; (3) Upper half of screen storing information while lower half operates normally; and (4) Same as (3) with the storage and conventional areas reversed. It is impossible to describe the performance of the $Y$ amplifier and timebase because
this depends on which of the 25 available plug-ins you decide to use. Plug-ins will provide dual and four trace facilities and can be subdivided as follows: d.c. to $14 \mathrm{GHz}, 25 \mathrm{ps}$ sampling; d.c. to $10 \mathrm{MHz}, 35 \mathrm{~ns}$; d.c. to $1 \mathrm{MHz}, 10 \mu \mathrm{~V} /$ div. differential; and 10 Hz to 36 MHz spectrum analysers: time base units go up to $0.1 \mathrm{~ns} /$ div. with a $\times 10$ magnifier. the $8 \times 10 \mathrm{~cm}$ display area split screen storage c.r.t. employs a 3.5 kV accelerating voltage and will store for 1 hour, can be erased in 0.25 s and has a writing speed of $500 \mathrm{~cm} / \mathrm{ms}$. A built-in calibration unit provides the following facilities: voltage $-4,40,400 \mathrm{mV}$, 4 and $40 \mathrm{~V} \pm 1.5 \%$ ground-to-peak square wave at $1 \mathrm{kHz} \pm 1 \%$; current: 10 mA d.c. or 10 mA ground-to-peak square wave $\pm 1.5 \%$. A rear connector allows either the lower or the upper display area to be erased remotely. An Auto erase version is also available. Tektronix U.K. Ltd, Beaverton House, Harpenden, Herts.
WW327 for further details

## Dual Channel Coaxial Joint

A new addition to the Radiall range of microwave accessories is a dual channel coaxial rotary joint. Both channels have $50 \Omega$ characteristic impedance and the insertion loss for one channel is specified as low as 0.15 dB for up to 1000 kHz with a maximum v.s.w.r. of 1.15 . Effective use up to 4000 MHz is claimed with only slight deterioration of the electrical specification. The device will operate in a temperature range from $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ at a maximum turning speed of 100 r.p.m. and a specified life of 500,000 revolutions minimum. Models fitted with b.n.c. receptacles are now in production but other coaxial outlets can be fitted on request. Radiall Microwave Components Ltd, Station Approach, Grove Park Road, Chiswick, London, W.4.
WW 302 for further details

## Television Camera

A transistor television camera, using a standard one-inch vidicon pick-up tube and having no external controls other than for mechanical focusing is announced by K.G.M. Vidiaids. All the circuitry necessary for the operation of the camera -model 113-including the tube, is housed in a single unit which, after initial setting-up, may be left for long periods without any adjustment being necessary. The camera uses a low wattage integral or separate mesh vidicon. The use of plugin boards and plug-in transistors greatly eases servicing, and the construction is such that inexperienced personnel can easily change a circuit board. A constant output signal for a wide range of vidicon target illumination is maintained by an automatic sensitivity circuit which can tolerate a range of $2000: 1$. The camera provides a composite video signal output of 0.7 V p-p and has a horizontal resolution in the order of 800 lines, with the vertical better than 400 lines. The standard camera can be operated from external synchronizing pulses which may be random interlace or $2: 1$ interlace. Alternatively, with the addition of a K.G.M. Vidiaids model 113/18 sync-generator and video processing board, external or internal synchronization is obtainable. This additional unit also extends the facilities of the camera to provide a composite video output with black level clamp. A simple change converts the camera to line and field drive operation with composite or non-composite video output. The camera operates from a $100-125 \mathrm{~V}$ or $200-250 \mathrm{~V}$ a.c. power source at 17 VA , and connections at the rear of the unit provide for operation from a -16 V d.c. supply. Prices for the camera, without the lens and vidicon tube, range from $\{250$ for the standard unit to $\{312.15 .0 \mathrm{~d}$.

for a unit fitted with a synchronizing generator and video processing board, optical focus driving motor and the additional facility of operation from line and field drive. K.G.M. Vidiaids Ltd, Clock Tower Road, Isleworth, Middlesex.
WW 317 for further details

## Surge Indicating Meter

The John Howard Industrial Electronics surge indicating meter is believed to be the first of its kind. By simply placing two clip leads from the meter across the supply to be monitored any harmful surges which occur on the line of microsecond duration or longer are instantly displayed on the large mirror-scale meter. The reading is automatically held for approximately 30 sec . Reset is accomplished by means of a press

button on the panel. The battery, which is a standard PP3 or equivalent, has check facilities built into the unit. Two stock models are available which are $0-200$ volts and $0-2 \mathrm{kV}$ f.s.d. Other ranges can be ordered. Price: £20. John Howard Industrial Electronics Ltd., 32 Oaks Road, Great Glen, Leicester LE8 0EG.
WW305 for further details

## TV Test Signal

## Generator

Tektronix announces a television test signal generator (type 141A). Designed to provide test signals for 625 -line, 50 -cycle field PAL colour TV systems its three operating modes provide colour bars, a 5 -step staircase with fixed average picture level (a.p.1.), and the same staircase with variable a.p.l. Colour bars can be produced with

the following alternatives: $75 \%$ or $100 \%$ amplitude; $75 \%$ or $100 \%$ white reference; and $0 \%$ or $25 \%$ setup. The ability to select these various parameters of the colour bar signal affords output of three colour-bar signal arrangements used as standards in various countries using the PAL system-E.B.U. bars, B.B.C. $95 \%$ bars and $100 \%$ bars. A PAL pulse output is selectable, either a 1-V squarewave of a 4-V pulse, to afford locking of any PAL synchronization system at present in use to the type 141A test signal generator. The staircase signal is keyed on during a selected line of the vertical blanking interval (line 11-22 on field 1 , or line $324-335$ on field 2 ) and is particularly useful with a Tektronix type 520 PAL vectorscope to measure differential phase, differential gain, and luminance channel linearity. The last step (at white level) is double width for viewing with and without subcarrier to detect clipping in the white direction. Normal PAL colour burst is provided on the stair-step and colour bar signals. The complex 4 -field burst blanking sequence during vertical interval is provided and may be switched off if desired. A $1-\mathrm{MHz}$ reference signal which is frequency locked to the $4.43361876-\mathrm{MHz}$ PAL subcarrier oscillator is provided at the rear of the instrument. The type 141 A is available in either rackmount (R141A) or cabinet styles (141A) for $£ 858$ plus $f_{1} 183$ 17s duty. Tektronix U.K. Lid, Beaverion House, Harpenden, Herts.
WW319 for further details

## Signal Buffer Store

Frederick Electronics Corp. announces an economical solid-state buffer store for 5-unit code teleprinter signals with a storage capacity of up to 9900 characters. It is particularly suitable for operation with ARQ automatic error correction equipment, for speed conversion purposes and, in general, for replacing mechanical perforated tape storage systems. Storage of teleprinter signals is effected by plug-in delay line modules. The stored signals keep circulating in a delay line loop at 2 MHz until it is their turn to be released to the output. A parallel output, stepped by an external pulse, or a stepped or free running start-stop serial output are available. The rate at the output can be as high as 120 characters per second. A meter on the front panel indicates how full the store is. Various outputs are available for auxiliary functions. Also provided is an input for remote clearing of the store. The model 1330 buffer store is designed for mounting in standard $19-\mathrm{in}$. cabinets. Frederick Electronics Corporation, P.O. Box 502, Frederick, Maryland 21701, U.S.A.
WW307 for further details

## Timer Modules

Three basic modules are offered, by Deltic Auto mation, to provide timed delay or timed interval control and covering times of 0.1 sec to 10 minutes in four overlapping time ranges. Typical repeat timing accuracy is within $2 \%$. Series TD and TS modules provide single pole change-over relay output switching rated up to 1 amp at 250 V a.c. and the series SD modules single make solidstate output, rated at 0.5 amp at 150 V d.c. with time delay operation. Standard supply voltages for series TD and TS modules are: $12 \mathrm{~V}, 24 \mathrm{~V}$ and $48 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{d.c}$. , or $100 / 125 \mathrm{~V}$ and $200 / 250 \mathrm{~V}$ a.c. $(50 / 60$ Hz ). For the series $\mathrm{SD}, 10-50 \mathrm{~V}$ d.c. Time setting and adjustment are carried out by means of a self locking preset potentiometer mounted on the module. Facility for the time setting to be remote controlled using an externally mounted potentiometer is also provided. The modules are said to show good stability over wide changes of ambient temperature and supply voltage fluctuation. A further range of timer modules series RDD and ROS have also been introduced, designed specifi-

cally for driving external relays, reed switches or thyristors. Connection of all types is either by permanently wired solder tags or, to provide easy interchangeability, by means of a 12 -way plug-in edge connector. Screw fixing holes are also provided so that the module may be rigidly attached to a suitable mounting face if desired. Deltic Automation Ltd, Tillys Lane, Staines, Middlesex.
WW315 for further details

## Miniature Coaxial Mixers

Available from Interplanetric is a range of miniature coaxial balanced mixers; in octave bands from 0.5 to 12.4 GHz . All of these mixers exhibit a noise figure of approximately 7 dB , and are fitted with OSM connectors or solder pins. Local oscillator power requirement on all devices is 2 mW , and i.f. ranges vary to suit customer requirements. Two easily replaceable Schottky barrier diodes are used in these mixers. Interplanetric, 39-49 Cowleaze Road, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey.
WW 322 for further details

## Microwave Isolator and Circulator

Two miniature, strip-line components are introduced by The Marconi Company-an isolator and a three-port circulator-which are considerably smaller and lighter than the standard designs available. Both devices cater for a very wide band of frequencies, from 7.5 to 12.5 GHz , and have the same basic design. The isolator is derived from the circulator, but with one of the three ports replaced by a miniature coaxial load. The reliability of these ruggedly made devices, combined with their light weight and small size (approx. $38 \times 13 \times 25 \mathrm{~mm}$ ), makes them particularly suitable for use in miniaturized equipment, such as man-pack and airborne communications systems, which have to operate in severe conditions. The isolator and the three-port circulator will form the foundation of a new range. Marconi Company Lid, Chelmsford, Essex
WW304 for further details

## Wide-range Oscillator

A wide-range oscillator-the SG67A-providing sine or square wave output over the frequency range 1 Hz to 1 MHz , has been added to the signal generators available from Advance Instruments.



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Noise is low. Battery operation of the SG67A provides maximum portability; it further minimizes noise due to ground loops and hum, and enables the instrument to be "floated" at potentials above ground without damage. A battery check position is provided on the front panel. For continuous laboratory operation not requiring powerline isolation, an a.c. power supply BEI may be specified as an optional extra. Both sine and square wave outputs are thermistor stabilized to within $\pm 1 \mathrm{~dB}$ at constant temperature for frequencies up to 200 kHz Output level is fully variable from 250 mV to 2.5 V r.m.s. into $600 \Omega$ by means of a fine level control and a four position 60 dB attenuator. Square wave rise time is typically 50 ns at all frequencies. Price $£ 42$. Advance Instruments, Roebuck Road, Hainault, Essex.
WW320 for further details

## Radiotelephone Fixed Station

Pye Telecommunications offer a v.h.f. radio telephone fixed station, known as the F100FM, designed to meet the requirements for a 100 -watt control station in a mobile radiotelephone scheme. This export unit is available for both simplex and duplex operation on one of four bands in the frequency range 29.7 to 174 MHz . The standard unit is for single channel operation, but up to sixchannel versions are available with a choice of $12.5 \mathrm{kHz}, 20 / 25 / 30 \mathrm{kHz}$ or $40 / 50 / 60 \mathrm{kHz}$ channel spacing. The transmitter (upper unit in photo)

has a power output of 100 watts for simplex operation and of 60 watts for duplex. Silicon transistors are used throughout the equipment except in the drive and output stages of the transmitter. All components are selected for reliable operation over a wide range of temperature to make the equipment suitable for use in all climates. Both local and remote control facilities are available and these and other functions can be built into the receiver itself, thus requiring no extra rack or cabinet space. The equipment is designed for standard 19 -in rack mounting. Pye Telecommunications Ltd, St. Andrew's Road, Cambridge, CB4 1DP. WW325 for further details

## Wide-band Power Splitters

Interplanetric offer a range of wide-band power splitters, series PS. These provide a power split from one input to a number of outputs or a power combination of a number of inputs to one output with low loss and high isolation. They may be used to add or subtract signals, providing a single output proportional to the sum of all inputs, or the difference between two signals with high isolation between sources. For example, two or more i.f. signals may be combined in a receiver diversity combiner circuit. These devices may be used to split input power from 2-128 ways and, are said to give good port matching, high isolation
and good amplitude, with excellent phase balance. These devices cover frequency ranges from 80 kHz to 400 MHz with a nominal impedance on all parts of $50 \Omega$. Other impedance values are available on request. All units exhibit a v.s.w.r. of 1.2-1 at frequencies up to 100 MHz and $1.3-1$ for frequencies up to 400 MHz . Insertion loss is typically 0.5 dB . Maximum power on all units 5 watts. All units come in either pin package or connector package. Operation is possible between $-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $+105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and in strong electro-magnetic fields. All units meet military specifications 202C for vibration and shock. Interplanetric, 39-49 Cowleaze Road, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey. WW326 for further details

## Photo-Thyristors

A family of photo-thyristors (light sensitive s.c.rs) from Transitron Electronic features high sensitivity, high transient immunity and wideangle sensing. Anode voltage ratings include 15 , $30,60,100$ and 200 V for light sensitivities of 1500 and 1000 lux at either 25 to $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or 25 to $125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. The same voltages are available for 500 lux at either $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Operating and storage temperatures are $-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and other absolute maximum ratings include: continuous d.c. forward current $\left(50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ case) 300 mA ; surge current ( 8 ms ) 5 A ; peak gate current 250 mA ; average gate current 25 mA ; reverse gate voltage 5 V . Transitron's photothyristor range is packaged in a TO-18 can. Transitron Electronic Ltd, Gardner Road, Maidenhead, Berks.
WW312 for further details

## Stylus and Turntable Cleaning Kit

The playing of only one side of an 1.p. record involves a journey for the stylus of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, which inevitably means that the stylus picks up foreign matter during tracking. The deposits can impair the quality of reproduction, and damage the record. A stylus and turntable cleaning kit has been produced by the Bib Division of Multicore. The size B kit comprises: a 30 c.c. bottle of Bib anti-static; stylus and turntable cleaner; a cleaning brush with a suction pad; and also an absorbent, washable cleaning cloth. This is provided to wipe the brush free from dirt picked up from the stylus, and also to apply and remove the Bib cleaner to the turntable in order to render it clean and anti-static, thereby keeping it free from dust. The Bib cleaner is non-flammable. The recommended retail price for the kit is 6 s 10 d . Bib Division, Multicore Solders Lid, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.
WW313 for further details

## Reed Relay Modules

An extensive and versatile series of both open and totally sealed Clareed modules for p.c.b. mounting is now available from Clare Electronics. All,models switch 10VA-200 volts d.c. max and 0.75 amp max. With a switching time of 1 millisecond they are versatile transistor interface units driven by d.t.l. or t.t.l. The standard series has an operate sensitivity of 80 mW while the sensitive range can operate with less than 35 mW . The drive to switch isolation on the open type MRMC module (shown left in photo) is tested at 500 V while the

sealed epoxy moulded module MRME (shown right) is tested at 2 kV to safeguard circuit isolation. There is also type MRMD metal cased (shown centre). Selected relay modules can have a thermal voltage of $35 \mu \mathrm{~V}$ across the open contacts. Standard contact resistance plotted against life, indicates that full resistive load ( 24 V d.c., 420 mA ) contact resistance can be lower than $100 \mathrm{~m} \Omega$ throughout a life of $10^{7}$ operations. C. P. Clare Electronics Ltd, Stonefield Way, Ruislip, Middlesex.
WW303 for further details

## TO-3 Cover

The Jermyn A22/2003 cover has been designed to fit snugly over the high profile range of TO-3 size semiconductors currently being marketed 10 insulate the exposed surfaces from adjacent components and other objects such as screw-

drivers, fingers etc. The use of these covers is recommended particularly where the transistor is not at earth potential. Jermyn Industries, Vestry Estate, Sevenoaks, Kent.
WW314 for further details

## Signal Averaging Gate

Brookdeal Electronics have introduced a linear gate, type 415 , to sample and average repetitive information. The 415 is the latest addition to the Brookdeal " 400 " series instrumentation, specifically designed to recover low-level signals buried in noise. Brookdeal claim that the 415 is also

ideally suitable as a signal recovery phase-sensitive detector up to 30 MHz . The main section of the 415 is a sample-and-hold circuit which is given very high linearity by the application of overall negative feedback. The samples of the signal and noise are then processed by an averaging circuit whose time constant may be altered to suit individual experimental conditions. The sampling system must be triggered by an external reference voltage of +1 V into $50 \Omega$. A Schmitt trigger incorporated in the reference channel ensures that the rise and fall times of the sampling operation are virtually independent of the rise and fall times of the reference pulse. Gate time is set by the reference pulse, minimum 10 nS .100 mV peak input gives 10 V output from $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. Price $\{240$ (U.K.). Brookdeal Electronics Lid, 2 Myron Place, Lewisham, London, S.E. 13.
WW308 for further details

## Personalities

Harvey F. Schwarz, B.Sc., managing director of the Decca Navigator Company, is president elect of the Institution of Electronic and Radio Engineers for 1969/70 in succession to Major-General Sir Leonard Atkinson, K.B.E., president for the past two years. Mr. Schwarz, who was born in 1905 in Edwardsville, III., graduated at Washington University, St. Louis, and then joined the General Electric Company, Schenectady. In 1928 he became the assistant chief engineer of the Brunswick Radio Corporation. He was in England on business with Warner Brunswick I.id when that company was acquired by the Decca Record Company and he was made chief engineer of Brunswick Lid on its formation. When Decca Radio and Television Lid was formed in 1938 Mr. Schwarz became technical director. When his friend William O'Brien invented a c.w. hyperbolic navigational system in 1939 it was taken up by Decca. After the war the Decca Navigator Company was formed and in 1950 Mr. Schwarz became managing director.

Donald H. Randall, who is 31, has been appointed manager of the Service Divison of Pye Unicam Lid. He joined Philips Electrical Lid as a medical X-ray service engineer in 1955 and two years later joined the company's Research and Control Instrument Division. With the formation of M.E.L. in 1964 Mr . Randall became technical services manager. In July last year he became responsible for the Philips branded products as one of three technical services managers when Pye Unicam Lid was formed.

Peter Mikutta recently joined the Bonn branch of Racal-Milgo Lid, as sales manager, Federal Republic of Germany. Prior to joining the Racal Group, he was with Collins Radio in Frankfurt where he was in charge of their data systems. He has also worked for Siemens AG as a development and field engineer in Munich and Frankfurt.

Derek Ashby has joined I.yons Instruments Ltd, of Hoddesdon, Heris, as field sales manager. He was formerly with Marconi Instruments, first as a sales engineer and latterly as manager, factored pro-
ducts, and was at one time sales manager at Furzehill Laboratories. The company also announces the appointment of Bill Hooper as manager, quality assurance. Prior to spending a year with I.yons Instruments as a sales engineer, he had held senior quality control positions in the Royal Navy and with Sperry Gyroscope.
J. F. Dukes, appointed U.K. marketing manager of Racal-Milgo Lid, joined Racal in 1963 as a communications sales engineer. He became liaison engineer between Racal and the Tele-Signal Corporation and was instrumental in the establishment last year of a joint company between Racal and the Milgo Corporation of Miami. I'rior to joining Racal, Mr. Dukes, who is 34 , worked with Cable and Wireless Lid, from 1955 for four years, and from 1959 until joining Racal was with the Marconi Company as a communications sales engineer.

Ian Dewar, aged 33, has been appointed sales manager of ITT Electronic Services, Harlow, Essex. He moves from the capacitor division of ITT Components Group Europe at Paignton, Devon, where he has been in charge of the sales office. He joined the capacitor division in 1962.

Francis Hall, for the past two years chief engineer of the telecommunications division of CEDENCO (C. Denis \& Co.), has been appointed technical director. Mr. Hall, who is

F. Hall

46, was in the R.A.F. from 1938 until 1946 when he joined the Post Office as a telecommunications engineer. 1956 saw him in East Africa as assistant engineer in the East African Post and Telegraph Administration. He returned to England in 1962, subsequently joining the Telephone Manufacturing Co. as systems application engineer.

John Woods has been appointed marketing manager by Computer Technology Lid. Mr. Woods (37) joins C.T.L. from the Univac Division of Sperry Rand, where he became director of marketing (U.K.) His nine years at Univac included a spell with the company's Federal Systems Divison in the U.S.A. Previously, he had been with E.M.I. Electronics and Powers Samas.

Data Recognition Ltd. of Reading, manufacturers of optical document readers, announce the appointment of J. R. B. Cooper as managing director. Mr. Cooper was previously managing director of Mohawk Data Sciences (Great Britain) Lid and prior to that was a director of Automatic Input Systems Lid.
N. V. Nichols has joined LeeversRich Equipment Lid as sales engineer. Mr. Nichols was formerly with Radford Electronics Lid, Bristol, and the E.M.I, Group. The company also announces the appointment as general manager of Peter Richards, who recently joined the board. He has been with the company since 1959 and was latterly works manager.
W. F. Hawes, aged 48, has been appointed overseas marketing manager for Pye Telecommunications L.td. Mr Hawes was for two years commercial services manager, having previously had five years' experience in export sales as the Far East area manager.

The electronic research and industrial activities of Electric \& Musical Industries Ltd have been formed into one unit termed Electronics and Industrial Operations. J. M. Kuipers (EMI board director) has been appointed chief executive and P. A. Allaway (EMI board director, and previously managing director of EMI Electronics Lid) has been appointed chairman of EMI Electronics Lid. Air Vice Marshal W. E. Oulton is appointed director, publicity \& sales promotion. The Unit has been divided into four divisions each under its own manag-. ing director: Television Equipment, P. A. D. Duffell; Systems \& Weapons, D. J. George; Radar \& Equipment, F. H. Panter; and Electron Tube \& Microelectronics J. Sharpe.

Michael K. Woy, who joined Bryans L.td in 1963 as sales engineer, has become sales manager in succession to L. Crowhurst who has left the company. Mr. Woy served for eleven years in the Royal Navy in communications and a further eight years in industry.

Dr. Robert C. G. Williams, O.B.E., chief engineer of Philips Electronic and Associated Industries Ltd, has been elected president of the Institution of Electrical and Electronics Engineers for 1969/70 in succession to Sir Harold Bishop, C.B.E. Dr. Williams, who was elected chairman of the Council of I.E.E.T.E. in 1967, has been with Philips since 1947.

Electrotech Instruments, a division of Coutant Electronics, announce the appoiniment of Roy S. Bibby as a senior sales engineer. Prior to joining Electrotech Instruments, Mr. Bibby was with Advance Industrial Electronics from 1963 as an area sales engineer.

John Woodley, aged 32 years, has been appointed senior sales engineer in the Power Supply Division of Coutant Electronics Lid of Reading. He served his apprenticeship with G.E.C., and joined the company in 1959 as a group test development engineer. He was later seconded to Rolls-Royce \& Associates. From 1968 until joining Coutant Electronics, he was with Wayne Kerr Co. Lid.

## OBITUARY

Henry Franklin Smith, editor of Wireless World from 1941 until his retirement in 1957, died on August 25th aged 77. Known affectionately in the radio and electronics industry as "High Frequency" he joined the staff of $W . W$. in 1925. Born in New Zealand and educated in Switzerland he joined the Marconi Company as an installation engineer in 1911 and installed the first direction finders in India. When broadcasting started he went into the domestic radio industry which he left to join $W$ W. $\mathbf{W}$. When replying to the many tributes from leaders in industry at the time of his retirement he used the phrase "a journal is essentially a team and any success we have achieved is mainly due to the very capable team which I have had the privilege of leading". Those who were members of that team know the value of such a mentor.

## Professor Frederick Joseph

 Hyde, D.Sc., F.I.E.R.E., died recently as a result of an accident in the swimming pool at the Royal Military College of Science, Shrivenham, where he had been professor of electrical and electronic engineering for the past year. Professor Hyde, who was 45, graduated at Birmingham University in 1943. After service in the R.A.F he returned to the University in 1947 and took his masters' degree. He was awarded a doctorate in 1963. In 1949 Dr. Hyde joined the staff of the Radio Research Station at Slough. In 1958 he left to become a lecturer in the Department of Electronic Engineering and School of Engineering Science at the University College of N . Wales at Bangor, where he became professor of physical electronics in 1965.
## World of Amateur Radio

## Amateurs under new P. \& T. Ministry

Responsibility for the issue and control of British amateur radio and model control licences passes on October 1st to the new Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. All licences issued after this date are expected to be in a slightly different form, but the clauses will remain unchanged, and licences already in force will not need to be replaced. So after almost 65 years-the first British licences "to use Wireless Telegraphy for experimental purposes" were issued in 1905 -the control of amateur licences will no longer rest with the Post Office. From October 1st, all correspondence in respect of amateur and model control licences should be addressed to: Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, Telecommunications and Radio Regulatory Department, Radio Regulatory Division, Amateur and Special Licensing Branch, Waterloo Bridge House, Waterloo Road, London S.E.1.*

- What an opportunity for a coded address!-ED.


## V.H.F. and moon-bounce records

A recent A.R.R.L. listing of $v . h . f$. two-way records shows that currently all band records other than for 50 MHz are claimed by American amateurs, although Peter Blair, G3LTF, of Chelmsford, is credited with two of the special "moon bounce" records. The present records are given as: $50 \mathrm{MHz}, 12,000$ miles, LU3EX and JA6FR (1956); 144 and 220 MHz , 2540 miles, W6NLZ and KH6UK (1957 and 1959); $420 \mathrm{MHz}, 1150$ miles, W 5 LUU and WA4KFW (1965); $1215 \mathrm{MHz}^{2} 400$ miles, W6DQJ and K6AXN (1959); 2300MHz, 225 miles, W2BVU and K1DRB (1968); 3300 $\mathrm{MHz}, 190$ miles, W6IFE and W6VIX (1956); $5650 \mathrm{MHz}, 179$ miles, WA6KKK and WB6JZY (1966); 10GHz, 265 miles, W7JIP and W7LHL (1960); $21 G H z, 27$ miles, W2UKL and WA2VWI (1964); above $30 \mathrm{GHz}, 2.3$ miles, W6FUV and W6ICJ (1969). Two-way earth-moon-earth records are: $144 \mathrm{MHz}, 11,055$ miles, SM7BAE and ZLIAZR (1969); 420$\mathrm{MHz}, 5730$ miles, W'A6LET and G3LTF (1965); $1215 \mathrm{MHz}, 5492$ miles, WB6IOM and G3LTF (1969). First moon-bounce reception reports on 2.3 GHz amateur signals show that transmissions from W3GKP, Maryland, have been heard at W 4 HHK near

Memphis. The transmitter had an output power of 275 watts and a 28-ft dish aerial. Reception was achieved on an $18-\mathrm{ft}$ dish aerial using a parametric amplifier with a 9.6 GHz klystron pump. The stations hope to establish two-way contact soon.

## Beginner's Licence-future uncertain

Considerable interest is still being shown in the "beginner's licence" announced in March 1968 by the then P.M.G., Mr. Edward Short. Most informed amateurs, however, are convinced that the original proposals are unlikely to be implemented by the new Ministry, although it is possible that some alternative scheme may eventually be introduced. The 1968 statement ran into considerable opposition, not least because the announcement was made by the P.M.G. without the customary full consultation between the Post Office and the Radio Society of Great Britain. Many amateurs, while they would welcome a carefully thought out scheme to encourage genuinely interested newcomers, fear that a beginner's licence could easily act as a further disincentive to enthusiasts who would otherwise persevere in obtaining full facilities, resulting in fewer applications for the traditional forms of licence. Such a trend has already become apparent since the Class B (v.h.f./telephony only) licences were extended to include 144 MHz ; these licences require applicants to pass the Radio Amateurs' Examination, but not a morse test.

## Australian 1970 bi-centenary

Next year is an important year for Australia, since it was in 1770 that Captain Cook first landed there. It will also mark the diamond jubilee of the Wireless Institute of Australia, formed in 1909-10, and believed to be the oldest radio society in the world. Among the special activities, it has been announced that Australian amateurs will be able to use the prefix "AX" instead of "VK". The Australian Tourist Commission is to make available 100,000 special QSL cards. The W.I.A. is to issue a "Captain Cook Bi-Centenary Award"; the qualification, for amateurs outside Australia, will be to work 50 stations using the AX prefix. To claim the award, QSL cards need not be sent but full details of the contacts listed and a certificate signed by two other amateurs who have seen the
$\log$ entries. Address is "Cook Award", Awards Manager, W.I.A., PO Box 67, East Melbourne, Victoria, Australia 3002.

## Cheshire Homes amateurs

A new fund CHARN (Cheshire Homes Amateur Radio Network Fund) has been launched with the object of equipping Cheshire Homes with communications receivers suitable for amateur operation. At present, of the 57 Homes, three have licensed amateur stations, and four (soon to be joined by a fifth) have receivers, partly as a result of a recent Memorial Fund to the late Douglas Clague, G2BSA. The launching of the Fund coincides with the 21 st anniversary of the Cheshire Foundation. Donations to CHARN should be sent to W. M. Clarke, G3VUC, Fillace Park, Horrabridge, Yelverton, Devon (to minimise charges on the Fund, acknowledgements will be sent only on request).

## Amateur Radio Show

The International Radio Engineering and Communications Exhibition-the formal title of what is more usually known as the R.S.G.B. Amateur Radio Show-opens this year on Wednesday, October 1st, until Saturday, October 4th (daily 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.) at the Royal Horticultural Society's New Hall, Greycoat Street, London S.W.1.

In Brief: A two-day convention in Cambridge on July 25 th-26th, 1970 , is being arranged in connection with the 21 st anniversary of the British Amateur Television Club . . . Scottish Mobile Rally on October 5th at Beach Ballroom, Aberdeen . . . Peterborough Mobile Rally on October 12 th at Walton County School, Mountsteven Avenue ... Anglian Mobile Rally on October 26th at Suffolk Show Ground, Ipswich . . . The F.C.C. has turned down requests from American Citizen Band operators for additional frequencies including portions of the $28-\mathrm{MHz}$ amateur band . . . Ken Smith, G3JIX ( 82 Granville Road, London E.17) is trying to re-establish the Wanstead and Woodford Radio Society

Stewart Perry, W1BB is appealing to American amateurs to leave the segment 1825 to 1830 kHz free for amateurs outside the United States during periods of "Top Band" long-distance operation ... A new morse code course on twelve 6.5-in gramophone records has been prepared recently by Alfred Mueller, DL1FL, and is available from the German Amateur Radio Society: DARC, 10 Beselerallee, D-23 Kiel, German Federal Republic (price 25 DM plus postage). . . . The International Amateur Radio Club, which operates the station 4U1ITU at the headquarters of the International Telecommunication Union, Geneva, reports that during 1968 the station was operated by 95 operators representing 31 countries ... Interest in the collection and restoration of early radio equipment has been growing recently, and one of the local societies now hunting for old crystal sets, bright-emitter valves, horn loudspeakers and the like is the Peterborough Radio and Scientific Society. (Hon. secretary is Douglas Byrne, G3KPO, Jersey House, Eye, Peterborough.)

Pat Hawker, G3VA

## October Meetings

'ichets are required for some meetings: readers are advised, therefore, , communicate with the society concerned

## LONDON

2nd. S.E.R.T.-"High fidelity reproduction of music in large churches" by D. M. Chave at 19.30 at St. Martin in the Fields, Trafalgar Sq., W.C.2.

6th. I.E.E.T.E.-"Training of technician engineers" by F. Metcalfe at 18.00 at the I.E.E., Savoy PI., W.C.2.

7th. I.E.E.-Discussion on "Frequency synthesis" at 17.30 at Savoy P1., W.C.2.
8th. I.E.E.-Discussion on "The new rules 127 (tor H.N.C. and H.N.D. in electrical and electronic engineering)"' at 17.30 at Savoy P1., W.C. 2.
8th. I.E.R.E.-"Image intensifiers for night vision and their application to television at low light levels" by D. G. Taylor at 18.00 at 9 Bedford Sq., W.C. 1 .
8th. Soc. Environmental Engrs.-"An absolute method of piezo electric accelerometer calibration" by H. Gregory at 18.00 at Imperial College, Mech. Eng. Dept., Exhibition Rd., S.W. 7.
9th. I.E.E.-"Electrical manufacture, today and tomorrow" presidential address by D. Edmundson at 17.30 at Savoy Pl., W'C. 2 .

9th. I.E.R.E./I.E.E.-"Physiology for engineers" at 18.00 at St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, E.C. 1.
9th. R.T.S.-"Test methods for television receivers that employ micro-circuits" by B. J. Rogers at 19.00 at the I.T.A., 70 Brompion Rd., S.W. 3.

14th. I.E.E.-"The human necessity for automation" by P. L. Taylor (chairman, Control \& Automation Division) at 17.30 at Savoy PI., W.C.2.

14th. Radar \& Electronics Assoc.-"Microwave radio stations-aerial systems and propagation problems" by H. Cole at 19.00 at the Northern Polytechnic, Holloway Rd., N. 7 .

15th. I.E.E.-"Radio and weather" by Dr. J. A. Saxton (chairman Electronics Division) at 17.30 at Savoy Pl., W.C.2.

16th. R.T.S.-Symposium on "Diversity \& integration-a study of educational TV in Glasgow"' at 17.00 at the I.T.A., 70 Brompton Rd., S.W'. 3.

16th. I.E.E.-"The links between education and training"' by E. K. L. Lewis at 17.30 at Savoy P1., W.C.2.

16th. I.E.R.E.-"A review of Soviet Space Programmes" by Sqdn. Ldr. R. C Iravis at 18.00 at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel St, W.C.1.

17th. Brit. Acoustical Soc.-Symposium on "Underwater acoustic propagation" at 11.00 at the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, I Birdcage Walk, S.W.1.

20th. "I.E.E--"Submerged repeater systems-past, present and future" by F. Scowen at 17.30 at Savoy PI., W.C.2.

21 st. I.E.E.-Discussion on "Multilayer printed circuits and their allied active processes" at 17.30 at Savoy PI., W.C. 2.

22nd. I.E.R.E-Presidential address of Harvey F. Schwarz at 19.00 at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel St., W.C.1.

23rd. I.E.E./Inst. Meas. Control-Discussion on "Mechanical design of electromechanical components" at 17.30 at Savoy IP1., W.C.2.

27th. I.E.E. "A basis for a mathematical theory of direction-defining radio beacons" by C. W. Earp at 17.30 at Savoy Pl., W.C.2

27th. I.E.E. Inst. Meas. Control-"The application of digital computers to aircraft navigation and control" by Dr. G. E. Roberts at 17.30 at Savoy PI., W.C.2
28th. I.E.E./I.E.R.E.-. Colloquium on "Constructional practice for computer equipment" at 17.30 at Savoy PI., W.C.2
28th. I.E.E.-Discussion on "Recent advances in solid-state infra-red detectors" at 17.30 at Savoy Pl., W.C. 2.
29th. I.E.R.E./I.E.E.-Discussion on "The Haslegrave Report on technician courses and examinations" at 18.00 at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel St., W.C. 1.
30th. R.T.S.-" "International aspects of television broadcasting" by E. L. E. Pawley at 19.00 at the I.T.A., 70 Brompion Rd., S.IW. 3.

## CARDIFF

10th. S.E.R.T--"The IVC colour video tape recorder" by R. A. Calaz at 19.30 at the IJandaff Technical College, Western Ave.

## CHATHAM

30th. I.E.R.E.-"Electronics in the ship-to-shore interface on the Kent coast" by L. Cdr. R. B. Richardson and J. E. Rees at 19.00 at the Medway College of Technology.

## CHELMSFORD

6th. I.E.R.E./I.E.E.-"The trend of future world communication" by Prof. E. C. Cherry at 18.30 at the Lion and Lamb Hotel, Duke Street.

## DONCASTER

16th. I.E.E.T.E.-"Mechanised teaching methods in education" by K. Holling at 19.00 at the Technical College, Waterdale.

## LLANDAFF

9th. R.T.S.-"The field store converter" by E. R. Rout at 19.00 at the B.B.C.

## READING

291h. I.E.E./I.E.R.E.-"Computer aided design of closed-loop systems" by P. Atkinson, R. L. Davey and V. S. Dalvi at 19.30 at the J. J. Thomson Laboratory, The University.

## LATE SEPTEMBER MEETINGS

## LONDON

25th. R.T.S.-"Colour television receiver development-Phase 2"' by J. W. Bussell,
R. Gray and S. C. Jones at 19.00 at the I.T.A., 70 Brompton Rd., S.w. 3 .

29th. I.E.E.T.E.-"Education and qualifications for technician engineers and technicians' by Dr H. L. Haslegrave at 18.00 at the I.E.E., Savoy PI., W.C.2.

## LOUGHBOROUGH

25th. I.E.E.T.E.-"The developing role of the technician engineer" by Dr. R. C. G. Williams at 19.30 at the Technical College.

## Conferences and Exhibitions

Further details are obtainable from the addresses in parentheses

## LONDON

Oct. 1-4
R. Horticultural New Hall
R.S.G.B. Radio Engineering \& Communications Show
(P. A. Thorogood, 35 Gibbs Green, Edgware, Middlx)

Oct. 7 \& 8
St. Ermin's Hotel
Ultrasonics for Industry Conference
(Ultrasonics Conference and Exhibition, Dorset House, Stamford Street, London S.E.1)
Oct. 16-22
Audio Fair
(C. Rex Hassan, 42 Manchester St., London W.1)

Oct. 30 \& 31 Inst. Mechanical Engineers
Numerically Controlled Machines Conference
(I.Mech.E., 1 Birdcage Walk, London S.W.1)

## BRIGHTON

Oct. 14-16
Hotel Metropole
INTER/NEPCON '69
(INTER/NEPCON '69, 21 Victoria Rd., Surbiton, Surrey)

## NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

Oct. 28-30
Exhibition Centre

## Northern Engineering Exhibition

(Engineering Industries Association, 15 Walker Terrace, Prince
Consort Rd., Gateshead-on-Tyne 8)

## OVERSEAS

Oct. 6-8
Toronto
Electronics Conference
(Dr. Rudi de Buda, International Electronics Conference, 1819
Yonge St., Toronto 7, Canada)
Oct. 7-12
Ljubljana
Modern Electronics Exhibition
(Gospodarsko razstavisce, Liubljana, Titova No.50, Yugoslavia)
Oct. 7-16
Utrecht

## Het Instrument

(Cooperatieve Vereniging "Het Instrument" u.a., Sparrenlaan 2, Soest, Netherlands)
Oct. $9 \& 10$ Montreal
Engineering Management Conference
(I.E.E.E., 345 E. 47th St., New York, N.Y.10017)

Oct. 15-17
W'aterloo, Ont.
Switching and Automata Theory Symposium
(Prof. J. A. Brzozowski, Dept. of Applied Analysis and Computer
Science, University of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada)
Oct. 18-26
Genoa
International Communications Fair
(Fiera di Genova, Casella Postale 1834, 16100 Genova, Italy)
Oct. 26-30
Anaheim, Cal.
Mathematics and Computer Aided Design
(J. F. Traub, Computing Science Research Center, Bell Telephone

Lab., Murray Hill, New Jersey 07974)
Oct. 27-29
Washington
Electronics and Aerospace Systems Convention
(H. P. Gates, EASCON '69, P.O. Box 2347, Falls Church,

Virginia 22042)

## Answers to ${ }^{6}$ Test Your Knowledge" ${ }^{\prime} 17$ Questions on page 487

1. (d) The change of energy may be due to an electron changing to an orbital of lower energy, a change in electron-spin alignment or a change in molecular configuration (it is assumed that the atom(s) is not radioactive; nuclear disintegrations are not considered).
2. (d) For this reason gases, in which the atoms can be regarded as isolated from each other except when they collide, exhibit "resonant absorption".
3. (a) The emitted photon is in phase with, and travels in the same direction as, the stimulating photon.
4. (c) This is known as a "population inversion"; it can never occur naturally (in thermodynamic equilibrium) however high the temperature.
5. (b) The two energy levels concerned are associated with different molecular configurations; a non-linear electric field has a different effect on molecules in the two configurations.
6. (a) The ammonia maser cannot be tuned; it can only operate over a band of frequencies 10 kHz wide at a nominal frequency of 24 GHz .
7. (a) Electrons associated with the chromium ions make the transitions which cause both the maser and laser actions. The energy levels concerned in the two cases are, of course, quite different.
8. (c) The two energy levels associated with the emission depend on different electron-spin alignments with an applied magnetic field. The energies of the two levels change if the field strength is changed. Note that the ruby is mounted in a slow-wave structure, not a resonant cavity, and there is no applied electric field.
9. (a) The pumping signal raises the electrons to a higher energy level from which they quickly fall into the desired upper level (which is metastable).
10. (a) Chromium-ion electrons are pumped into energy bands associated with the normal ruby absorption in the green and blue, from which they quickly fall into a metastable level, the upper level for the laser action.
11. (b) Population inversion cannot be achieved directly or indirectly by the application of heat.
12. (c) Helium atoms raised to excited states by the applied discharge transfer their energy to neon atoms with which they collide. This causes a population inversion between various levels in the neon.
13. (c) In the initial build-up of oscillations the gain in traversing the gas must be greater than the loss at reflection. Mirrors are used which reflect energy efficiently at the desired frequency but not at the other.
14. (b) Laser action occurs when the current exceeds a certain threshold value.
15. (a).
16. (b) It is the very high $Q$ of the optical cavity used in the gas laser which gives the light its very high degree of coherence.
17. (a) The upper energy level associated with the maser action has significant occupancy at room temperature. From this we infer that at room temperature a great deal of random emission will take place, thus introducing noise and making population inversion difficult. The upper energy levels associated with laser action, on the other hand, all have negligible occupancy

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# Literature Received 

For further information on any item include the appropriate $W W$ number on the reader reply card

## SEMICONDUCTORS

We have received the following information from Ferranti Lid, Gem Mill, Chadderton, Oldham, Lancs.

| 35. Micro-E transistors, thermal ratings and mounting techniques WW401 |
| :--- |
| 36. A photo darlington pair |
| 37. A low-power high-efficiency output stage using ZT3866 transis- |
| tors |
| 38. A low-Q bandpass amplifier design using ZT3866 transistors WW403 |
| 39. A v.h.f. ring divider |
| Ferranti Semiconductor catalogue June '69 |
| E-Line transistor applications |$.. . . . . . .$. WW405

The latest catalogue of LST Electronic Components Litd, 7, Copifold Rd, Brentwood, Essex, is now available. It lists a wide range of semiconductor and passive components

WW408
A 60-A logic triac is the subject of bulletin EN-2538 from International Rectifier, Hurst Green, Oxted, Surrey

WW409
E.C.S. (Windsor) Ltd, Thames Ave, Windsor, Berks, include a large selection of semiconductors and other components (including a.f. amplifier kits) in their latest catalogue

WW410
"National semiconductor op amp guide" is a leaflet available from Athena Semiconductor Marketing Co. Ltd, 140 High St, Egham, Surrey WW411

## PASSIVE COMPONENTS

Two new leaflets available from Electrosil Lid, P.O. Box 37, Pallion, Sunderland, Co. Durham, are:

Micro-R, dual-in-line resistor module
WW412
Dual-in-line pick-a-back connector
WW413
The Aug/Nov 1969 Radiospares catalogue is now available from Radiospares, P.O. Box 427, 13-17 Epworth SI, London E.C.2.

WW414
The catalogue of Associated Automation Lid, 70 Dudden Hill Lane, London N.W.10, lists a variety of reed, mercury and conventional relays

WW4 15
Precision rotating components are described in a catalogue from Muirhead Lid, Beckenham, Kent. Included are synchros, resolvers, tachos, motors etc.
Engineering bulletin ATB published by Sprague and available from W.E.L. Components L.d, 5 Loverock Rd, Reading, Berks, describes polarized aluminium electrolytic capacitors

WW417
A leaflet from the Dynalco Corp., 4107 N.E. 6th Ave, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida 33308, describes relay tachometers

WW418

## EQUIPMENT

An all-semiconductor 19 -inch PAL colour video monitor (RHE19) is the subject of a leaflet from the Marconi Co. Lid, Chelmsford

WW419
Microspot cathode ray tubes and coils, electronic display equipment, industrial valves and photon devices are briefly described in an abridged catalogue from the Electronic Display Department of Ferranti Lid, Gem Mill, Chadderton, Oldham, Lancs.

A booklet on the current range of Unicam spectrophotometers is available from Pye Unicam I.rd, York St, Cambridge CB1 2PX

WW421

The first member of the CC. 1200 series of cassette recorders (for analogue and digital data) made by the Avionics Division of A. \& M. Fell Ltd, F.G.A. Works, Denton, Newhaven is described in a leaflet available on application

WW422

Application Note 93 "Statistical Analysis of Waveforms \& Digital TimerWaveform Measurements" is a comprehensive 60 page survey of measurements that can be made with Hewlett-Packard multichannel analysers. Copies art available from Hewlett-Packard Ltd, 224 Bath Road, Slough, Bucks. WW423

## GENERAL INFORMATION

Two new publications from the British Standards Institution, British Standards House, 2 Park St, London, WIY 4AA are:-

BS 9002, Qualified parts list for electronic parts of assessed quality, price 10 s . BS 9070, Specification for fixed capacitors of assessed quality: generic data \& methods of test, price 30 s .

A course to be held at Hendon College of Technology, The Burroughs, Hendon, London, N.W.4, on computer programming (Fortran) is described in a leaflet.

## H. F. Predictions-October






> Median standard MUF $=-=-=$ Optimum traffic trequency .$--\quad$ Lowest usable H F

The prediction curves show the median standard MUF, optimum traffic frequency and lowest usable frequency (LUF) for reception in this country. Unlike the standard MUF, the LUF is closely dependent upon such factors as transmitter power, aerials, and type of modulation. The LUF curves shown are those drawn by Cable \& Wireless Ltd, for commercial telegraphy and assume the use of transmitter power of several kilowatts and rhombic aerials.

The effects of sporadic-E ionization are becoming less significant as winter conditions set in, and this month it is unlikely that sporadic-E will permit operation above the MUF. Day-to-day variations in height and density of the ionospheric layers give a standard deviation of 12 to $20 \%$ of the MUF shown on the charts. Greatest variance occurs at equinox periods during sunspot maximum as at present.


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# the world's most advanced high fidelity amplifier 

The Sinclair IC-10 is the World's first monolithic integrated circuit high fidelity power amplifier and pre-amplifier. The circuit itself, which has an output power of 10 Watts, is a chip of silicon only a twentieth of an inch square by one hundredth of an inch thick. This tiny chip contains 13 transistors (including two power types), 2 diodes, 1 zenor diode and 18 resistors, all of which are formed simultaneously in the silicon by a series of diffusions. The chip is encapsulated in a solid plastic package which holds the metal heat sink and connecting pins. Monolithic I.C's. were originally developed for use in computer and space applications where their extraordinary toughness and reliability were even more important than their minute size. These same advantages make them ideal for linear applications such as audio amplifiers, but hitherto they have been confined to low power applications. The IC-10 thus represents a very exciting advance. Not only is it far more rugged and reliable than any previous amplifier, it also has considerable performance
advantages. The most important are complete freedom from thermal runaway due to the close thermal coupling between the output transistors and the bias diodes and very low level of distortion.
The IC-10 is primarily intended as a full performance high fidelity power and pre-amplifier, for which application it only requires the addition of the usual tone and volume controls and a battery or mains power supply. However, the IC-10 is so designed that it may be used simply in many other applications including car radios, electronic organs, servo amplifiers (it is d.c. coupled throughout) etc. The photographic masks required for producing monolithic I.C's. are expensive but once made, the circuits can be produced with complete uniformity and at very low cost. So we are able to sell the IC-10 at a price far below that of the components for a conventional amplifier of comparable power. At the same time, we give a 5 year guarantee on each IC-10 knowing that every unit will work as perfectly as the original and do so for a lifetime.

# 10 WATT MOMOUTMME MNTERRATED CHRECITM AMPIFIER 

## Specifications

Power Output
Frequency response Load impedance
Power gain
Supply voltage
Size
Sensitivity
Input impedance

Total harmonic distortion Less than $1 \%$ at full output.
10 Watts peak, 5 Watts R.M.S. continuous.
5 Hz to $100 \mathrm{~Hz}+1 \mathrm{~dB}$. 3 to 15 ohms.
$110 \mathrm{~dB}(100,000,000,000$ times $)$ total. 8 to 18 volts. $1 \times 0.4 \times 0.2$ inches. 5 mV .
Adjustable externally up to
2.5 M ohms for above sensitivity.

## - Circuit Description

The circuit diagram of the IC-10 is shown on the right. The first three transistors are used in the pre-amp and the remaining 10 in the power amplifier. The output stage operates in class $A B$ with closely controlled quiescent current which is independent of temperature. A high level of overall negative feedback is used round both sections and the amplifier is completely free from crossover distortion at all supply voltages. Thus battery operation is eminently satisfactory.

## Construction

The monolithic I.C. chip is bonded onto a gold plated area on the heat sink bar which runs through the package. Wires are then welded between the I.C. and the tops of the pins which are also gold plated in this region. Finally the complete assembly is encapsulated in solid plastic which completely protects the circuit. The final device is so rugged that it can be dropped thirty feet on to concrete without any effect on performance. The circuit will also work perfectly at all temperatures from well below zero to above the boiling point of water.


Photograph shows the IC. 10 magnified abou 1.200 times. Below i shown the 13 transisto circuit of the Sinclair IC-10.


## Applications

Each IC-10 is sold with a very comprehensive manual giving circuit and wiring diagrams for a large number of applications in addition to high fidelity uses. These include public address, loud-hailers. use in cars, inter-com., stabilised power supplies, electronic organs, oscillators, volt meters, tape recorders, solar cell amplifier, radio receivers. The transistors in the IC-10 have cut off frequencies greater than 500 MHz so the pre-amp section can be used as an R.F. or I.F. amplifier making it possible to build complete radio receivers without any additional transistors.


## Z 30

### 0.02\% DISTORTION AT FULL POWER OPERATES IDEALLY FROM 8 TO 35 VOLTS

SIZE $3 \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ ins.
FREQUENCY RESPONSE FROM 20 Hz TO 30 kHz

USE IT FOR HIGH FIDELITY MUSIC INSTRUMENTS, ECONOMY RECORD PLAYER, P.A., INTERCOM, ETC.

Built, tested and guaranteed, with 2.30 manual

89'6

## AT THE INTERNATIONAL AUDIO \& PHOTO-CINE FAIRS OLYMPIA, OCT. 16-22 STAND 95 • SECTION C

## THE WORLD'S LOWEST DISTORTION HIGH FIDELITY AMPLIFIER

For four years, the Sinclair $Z .12$ dominated the constructor world, being the best selling unit of its kind this side of the Atlantic. Excellent as it was, the new Sinclair $\mathbf{Z .} 30$ is still better. Half the size of the Z.12, it has more than twice the power, very much greater gain and a level of distortion 50 times lower. This incredible figure results from using over 60 dB of negative feedback with a constant current load to the driver stage obtained by incorporating a two-transistor circuit in place of the more usual boot-strapping. 9 silicon epitaxial planar transistors are used to provide enormous power (up to 25 watts RMS continuous sine wave ( 50 watts peak)). The circuitry of this marvellous amplifier allows it to be operated from any voltage from 8 to 35 to perfection. At all output levels, distortion is only $0.02 \%$. This puts true laboratory standards into the hands of every user of a 2.30 . Two $\mathbf{Z . 3 0}$ s and a new Stereo Sixty will make a stereo assembly of such perfection that it could not be bettered in its class no matter how much you spent. But the $\mathrm{Z}$. has an enormous variety of applications, particularly where quality, precision and reliability are essential. Yet this brilliant new Sinclair design costs not a penny more than its famous predecessor.

- Input Sensitivity-250 mV into 100 Kohms
- Signal to noise ratio-better than 70dB unweighted
- Class AB output
- Power requirements 8 - 35 volts from batteries or PZ.5




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SINCLAIR RADIONICS LIMITED 22 NEWMARKET ROAD, CAMBRIDGE Telephone: 022352731


This attractive and completely new unit is intended for use with two new $\mathbf{Z . 3 0}$ amplifiers to provide the finest possible standards of stereo reproduction. Four press buttons and four rotary controls are used to provide on-off, three input selectors and Volume, Bass cut/boost, Treble cut/boost and Stereo balance. The on-off button also switches the power amplifiers. The front panel in brushed aluminium is flush mounted to the cabinet front, it being necessary only to drill holes to accommodate the controls. Rear adjustable brackets hold the chassis tight to the cabinet. The very latest ganged rotary controls are used to afford compactness and extra long working life free from noise.
The Stereo-60 may also be used with 2 IC-10's or any other high performance amplifiers.
Frequency range: Radio \& Aux. $20-25,000 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 1 \mathrm{~dB}$ Pick-up corrected to within $\pm 1 \mathrm{~dB}$ for R.I.A.A.
inputs:
Overload factor
Distortion:
Signal to noise ratio : Controls:

Slze: Finish:
equalisation.
Radio, pick-up (magnetic, ceramic or crystal), Auxiliary,
$>20 \mathrm{~dB}$ per channel on all inputs.
0.03\%.

Better than 70dB unweighted.
Press buttons for on-off, P.U., radio and aux. Treble +15 dB to -15 dB at 10 kHz . Bass +15 dB to -15 dB at 100 Hz . Volume. Stereo Balance.
$81^{\prime \prime} \times 1 \frac{1}{2}^{*} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$ from front to back, plus knobs.
Brushed aluminium with black titling, knobs and press buttons.

## PZ. 5 POWER SUPPLY UNIT

A new heavy duty mains power supply unit designed specially to drive two Z.30s and a Stereo Sixty. New compact design.
For AC Mains, $200-240 \mathrm{~V} / 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$. $£ 4.19 .6$

## AT THE INTERNATIONAL AUDIO \& PHOTO-CINE FAIRS

OLYMPIA, OCT. 16-22 STAND 95•SECTION C


## APEAK SOUND



## present PA. 25-15

A NEW 25 WATT POWER AMPLIFIER MODULE

## Unsurpassed for power and quality

25
WATTS
RMS
INTO
$15 \Omega$


#### Abstract

Based on a design by Reg Williamson and described in Hi-Fi News for their Twin Twenty Mk. II, this designerapproved power amplifier module is for the specialist seeking the very finest possible standards of audio reproduction. It has a conservatively rated output of 26.6 watts R.M.S. into 15 ohms and withal, is exceptionally compact and robust. The sub-miniature output transistors are housed between the underside of the baseboard and outer shield which serves also as heat sink. The power bandwidth is 20 to 20.000 Hz at less than $0.25 \%$ distortion at 20 watts. Total distortion at 1 KHz for full power of 26.6 watts into 15 ohms never exceeds $0.05 \%$. The PA. 25-15 incorporates the very latest semiconductor devices' in a fully complementary Class $\mathbf{B}$ configuration. Details of the required power supply unit available very shortly.


A superb specification
Output at 1 KHz into 15 ohms- 26.6 watts R.M.S. Acceptable to speakers from 8 to 15 ohms Frequency response at 1 watt20 Hz to $120 \mathrm{KHz}(-3 \mathrm{~dB})$ Power bandwidth for -1 dB at 20 wat tess than $0.25 \%$ distortion- 20 Hz to 20 KHz imput sensit vity for 26.6 watts output- 500 mV into 500 K ohms Signal to
f11.15.0 (add $2 / 6$ p.p.p if
ordered difect) noise ratio better than -80 AB Power requlrements -68 volts DC.

PEAK SOUND ES.10-15 BAXANDALLSPEAKER
as described in "Wireless World'

This is a true high-fidelity speaker which. within its range, is equal to some of today's finest instruments. With a 10 watt R.M.S. Ioad capacity, frequency response from 60 to 14.000 $\mathrm{Hz}(10 \mathrm{~Hz}-10 \mathrm{KHz} \pm 3 \mathrm{~dB})$ and $15 \Omega$ impedance. this Baxandall triumph is supplied exactly to the designers' approval. The Peak Sound Kit is supplied complete and ready for immediate assembly, and includes Afrormosia teak finished cabinet size $18^{\prime \prime} \times 12^{\prime \prime} \times 10^{\prime \prime}$. This is the speaker that Mi-Fi News described as Rolls-Royce'


Equaliser assembly 36/- (p.p. 1/6): Speaker Unit 42/9 + 10/2 P.T. (p.p. 5/-): Cabine Assembly $\mathbf{5} 6.3 .6+12 / 8 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{T}$. (carr. 8/6)
f10.2.3

+ E1.2.9 $x$-over for woofer if required 22/6(p.p.3/6).
(carr. 12/6)


## OTHER PEAK SOUND PRODUCTS

PA.12-15 medium power 12 watt power amplifier module£5.19.6 (p.p. 2/6). Power unit PU. 45 for same. " Cir - $\mathrm{Klt}^{2}$ adhesive copper strip for circult building. SCU. 400 high fidelity pre-amp/tone control unit.

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Input Resistance $14.000 \Omega$
Noise $\quad<0.15 \mu \mathrm{~N}$ peak to peak
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OLYMPIA 16-22 OCTOBER 1969

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|  |  |  | 5/3 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{BC} 10 \mathrm{~B} \\ & \mathrm{BC109} \end{aligned}$ | 3/1. | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{BFY51} \\ & \mathrm{BYY52} \end{aligned}$ |  | 2N1305 | 8 | 2N37052N3707 |  |
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Manufactured by Woods of Colchester. Totallyenclosed eype with good airflow makes these blowers suitable for cooling $T / X$ valves and equipment. For 115 v. A.C. operation. Supplied new and boxed. Price $60 /=$, post/packing $5 /-$.

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These difficult-so-obtain plugs, suitable for the Londex aerial c/o relay and many other types of equipment, are offered new, ex. equipment at $4 / 6$ each. Post/packing 6d.

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#### Abstract

HIGH GRADE POTTED CHOKES BY FAMOUS MAKERS. NEW. GUARANTEED $20 \mathrm{H} .200 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{a} .30 / \mathrm{F}$. P. \& P. $7 / 6.20 \mathrm{H} .180 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{a} .27 / 6$. P. \& P. $7 / 6.15 \mathrm{H} .18 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{a}, 25 / \mathrm{c}$ P. \& P. $7 / 6.12 \mathrm{H} .200 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{a} 23 \mathrm{l}$. P \&   P. \& P. $3 / 6.15 \mathrm{H} .75 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{a}$. $12 / 6 . \mathrm{C}$. \& \& P. $3 / 6.5 \mathrm{H}, 100 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{a}$. $6 / 6$. P. \& P. $2 / 0.0 .75 \mathrm{H} .450 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{z}$. $15 / 0$. P. \& P. 4/6.

PARMEKO NEPTUNE SERIES EHT TRANSFORMERS Pri Tapped $200-250 \mathrm{v}$. See. $3 \mathrm{kV} 58 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{z}$. 4 v . $1 / 1 \mathrm{~A} .10 \mathrm{kV}$  GRESHAM POTTED TRANSFORMERS Pri Tapped 200-250v. Sec. $475-0-475 \mathrm{v} .160 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{a} .215-0.215 \mathrm{v}$. $50 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{a} .6 .3 \mathrm{v} .8 .2 \mathrm{~A} .6 .3 \mathrm{v}, 5 \mathrm{~A} .6 .3 \mathrm{v}, 0.75 \mathrm{~A} .5 \mathrm{v}, 3 \mathrm{~A} .85 /-$.


 P. \& P. 10/Pri Tapped 200-250v. 5ec. $415-0-415 \mathrm{v}, 160 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{a}, 165 \mathrm{v}$. 155 $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{a}$. $6.3 \mathrm{v} .3 \mathrm{~A} .6 .3 \mathrm{v} .1 .6 \mathrm{~A} .6 .3 \mathrm{v} .1 .6 \mathrm{~A} .5 \mathrm{v} .2 .8 \mathrm{~A} .75 / \mathrm{H}$
 $6.3 \mathrm{v}, 1 \mathrm{~A} .6 .3 \mathrm{v}, 0.5 \mathrm{~A}$. $17 / 6$. P. \& P P, $4 / 6$.
Pri Tapped
$200-250 \mathrm{v}$ Pri Tapped $200-250 v$. Sec. $27-0-27 v .0 .3$ A. 28-27-26-0.26-
27.3
0.3 P. \& P 16 A. 6.3v, A. $6.3 \mathrm{v}, 0.3 \mathrm{~A}, 6.3 \mathrm{v}, 0.6 \mathrm{~A} .30 /$. Pri Tapped 200-250v. Sec, $350-0-350 \mathrm{v}$. $25 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{z}$. 6.3 v . I A. 15/-, P, \& P, 4-.
Pri Tapped $205-245 \mathrm{v}$. Sec. $300 \mathrm{v}, 37 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{a}$. twice. 4 v . 1 A . 4 v .
 Pri Tapped $200-250 \mathrm{v}$. Sec. Tapped $370-390-410 \mathrm{v} .6 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{a}$.
$10 /$.. P. \& P. $3 / \mathrm{m}$ $10 /-$ P. \& P. $3 /$
Pri Tapped
17/6. P. \& P. 5/-. Pri Tapped Sec. 125 v . $265 \mathrm{~m} /$ a. twice. 35/-. P. \& P. 5/-. Pri Tapped $200-250 \mathrm{v}$. 5 ec. 130 v . $185 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{a}$. twice. 200 v .350 $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{a}$. twice. $57 / 6$. P. \& P. $8 / 6 \mathrm{v}$.
Pri Tapped $200-240 \mathrm{v}$. Sec. 130 v . $450 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{a}$. three times. 79/6. P. \& P. 10/6.

Pri Tapped $200-240 \mathrm{v}$, Sec. $400 \mathrm{v}, 290 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{a} .75 / \mathrm{F}$. P. \& P. 1016. Pri Tapped 200-250v. Sec. $45 \mathrm{v} .25 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{a}$. Iv, 0.5 A . $12 / 6$. P. \& P. $4 / 6$

Pri Tapped 200-240v. Sec. Tapped 760-700-40-20v. $50 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{a}$.
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Pri 400-415-440v. Sec. 270y. 1,500 watcs. €|2/10/- Car

NEW GUARANTEED OIL-FILLED BLOCK CAPACITORS. ALL BY FAMOUS MAKERS $8 \mathrm{mid}, 2,500 \mathrm{v}$, D.C. ${ }^{w k g}, 70^{\circ} \mathrm{C} .37 / 6.5$. \& P. $7 / 6.8 \mathrm{mid}$.
 wkg. $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. $10 / 6$. P. \& P. 3/6. 8 mid. 400 v. D.C. wkg. $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ 7/6. P. \& P. $3 / 6.4$ mid. 400 V . D.C. wkg. $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ sub chassis miz. 6/6. P. \& P. $3 / .2$ mid. $1,500 \mathrm{v}$. D.C. wkg. $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. $10 / 6$. P. \& P $3 / 6.2 \mathrm{mfd} .1 .000 \mathrm{v}$. D. C. wkg. $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C} .6 / 6 . \mathrm{P} . \&$ P. $2 / 6.0 .5 \mathrm{mfd}$. $60^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$, B/6. P. \& P, $3 / 6 . \mathrm{B}$ mid, 250 v , wkg. $71^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, $4 / 4, \mathrm{P}, \& \mathrm{P} .2 / \mathrm{F}$.
 ${ }^{2}$ mid. wkg. $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. $0.1 \mathrm{~m}^{\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{d} .} 7.500 \mathrm{v}$. D.C. wkg. $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. $15 \%$. P. \& P. 3/6. 0.1 mid. $5,000 \mathrm{v}$. D.C. wkg. $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. 7/6. P. \& P. $1 / 6$ 0.01 mfd .8 kV . D.C. wkg. $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, tubular. $3 / 9$. P. \& P. $1 / 6$. AMERICAN TYPES
8 mid. 600v. wkg. 7/6. P. \& P. 3/6. 8 mid. 1.000 v . wkg. $12 / 6$. P. \& P. 3/6. 4 mid. 600 v , tubular S.H. fixing. 6/6. P. \& P. 2/6. 60 Af A.C. WKG. BLOCK CAPACITORS
$60 \mathrm{mid} .275 \mathrm{v} . \mathrm{Wkg} .45 / \mathrm{F}$. P. \& P. $7 / 6.25 \mathrm{mid} .300 \mathrm{v} . \mathrm{wkg}$. $25 / 0$ P. \& P. $5 / .25 \mathrm{mfd} .275 \mathrm{v}$ wkg. $22 / 6 . \mathrm{P}$ \& P. $5 /-18 \mathrm{mld}$. $300 \mathrm{v}, \mathrm{wkg} .17 / 6 . \mathrm{P}, \& \mathrm{P}, 3 / 6.12 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{d} .400 \mathrm{v}, \mathrm{wkg} .15 /-\mathrm{P} . \& \mathrm{P}$ $5 / .7 .19$ mid. $400 \%$ wkg. 3 ph Delca connection. $45 /$ a
A.E.I. LIGHTING CAPACITORS

12 mfd .250 v. A.C. wkg. $5 /-$. P. \& P. $2 / 6.13 \mathrm{mfd} .250 \mathrm{v}, ~ \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{C}$. wkg. 2.85 mf . $440 \mathrm{v}, \mathrm{wkg}$, cubular. $5 / \mathrm{F}$. P. \& P. $2 /-$. 20 kVA max. 10 kV P.K. (A.C. + D.C.). $27 / 6$. P. $\mathrm{B}_{\mathrm{m}} \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{max}^{2}$ HIVOTRONIC LTD. 40 mid. 3kY. Rapid discharge capacitors. Size $12 \times 9 \times 7$ in. $75 /=$. Carr. 12-6. discharge
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A.C. 200-240v. 4 r.p.m. 3in. dia. Langth of spindle zin. 22/6. P. AMERICAN SYNCHRONOUS MOTORS A.C. $230 \mathrm{v}, 50$ cycles, 6 r.p.h. 2 tin. dia. cog spindle. $12 / 6$. P. \& P. $2 / 6$.
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COMMAND RECEIVERS; Model $6-9 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$., as new, price $£ 5 / 10 /$ each, post $5 /$.
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AIRCRAFT RECEIVER ARR. 2: Valve line-up $7 \times 9001 ; 3 \times 6$ AK5; and $1 \times 12 \mathrm{~A} 6$. Switch tuned $234-258 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$. Rec. only $£ 3 \mathrm{each}, 7 / 6$ post; or Rec. $1 \times 12 A 6$. Switch tuned $234-258 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$. Rec. only $£ 3$ each, $7 / 6$
with 24 v. power unit and mounting tray $£ 3 / 10 /-$ each, $10 /-$ post.
RECEIVERS: Type BC-348, operates from 24 v D.C., freq. range 200-500 $\mathrm{Kc} / \mathrm{s}, 1.5-18 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$. (New) £35.0.0 each; (second hand) $£ 20.0 .0$ each, good condition, carr. 15/- both types.
MARCONI RECEIVER 1475 type $88: 1.5-20 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$, second-hand condition £10.0.0 each. New condition £25.0.0 each, carr. $15 / \mathrm{m}$.
RACAL EQUIPMENT: RA. 17 Outer Metal case for receiver available, as new, £10 each, carr. £1. Frequency Meter type SA20: £35 each, carr. ع1. type MA. 168: £35 each, post $10 /-$. Receiver Converter SA.80: $25 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}-$ $160 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$, 840 each, carr. £1.

ROTARY CONVERTERS: Type 8a, 24 v D.C., 115 v A.C. @ 1.8 amps, $400 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s} 3$ phase, $\mathrm{x} 6 / 10 / \mathrm{e}$ each, $8 /-$ post. 24 v D.C. input, 175 v D.C. @ 40 mA output, 25 /- each, post $2 /-$
CONDENSERS: $150 \mathrm{mfd}, 300$ v A.C., $87 / 10 /-$ each, carr. $15 / \mathrm{C} .40 \mathrm{mfd}, 440 \mathrm{v}$ A.C. wkg., $\mathbf{L} 5$ each, $10 /-$ post. $30 \mathrm{mid}, 600 \mathrm{v}$ wkg. D.C., $\mathbf{8} 3 / 10-$ each, post $10 /-$. $15 \mathrm{mfd}, 330 \mathrm{v}$ A.C. wkg., $15 /-$ each, post $5 /-.10 \mathrm{mfd}, 1000 \mathrm{v}, 12 / 6$ each, post $2 / 6$. $10 \mathrm{mfd}, 600 \mathrm{v}, 8 / 6 \mathrm{each}$, post $5 /-.8 \mathrm{mfd}, 1200 \mathrm{v}, 12 / 6$ each, post $3 /-.8 \mathrm{mfd}, 600 \mathrm{v}$, $8 / 6$ each, post $2 / 6.4 \mathrm{mfd}, 300 \mathrm{v}$ wkg. E 3 cach , post $7 / 6.2 \mathrm{mfd}, 3000 \mathrm{v}$ w kg ., $\mathbf{£ 2}$ each, post 7/6. $0.25 \mathrm{mfd}, 32,000 \mathrm{v}, \mathrm{e} 710 /-$ each, carr. $15 /-0.25 \mathrm{mid}, 2 \mathrm{Kv}, 4 /-$ each, $1 / 6$ post. 0.01 mfd. M1CA 2.5 Ky . Price $£ 1$ for 5. Post 2/6. Capacitor:
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RELAYS: GPO Type 600 , 10 relays @ 300 ohms with 2 M and 10 relays @ 50 ohms with 1 M ., $\mathrm{L}^{2} 2$ each, $6 /$ - post
12 Small American Relays, mixed types £2, post 4/-
Many types of American Relays available, i.e., Sigma; Allied Controls; Leach; etc. Prices and further details on request 6 d .

GEARED MOTORS: 24 v . D.C., current 150 mA , output 1 r.p.m., $30 /$ - each, 4/- post. Assembly unit with Letcherbar Tuning Mechanism and potentiometer, 3 r.p.m., 22 cach, 5/- post.
Actuator Type SR-43: 28 v. D.C. 2,000 r.p.m., output 26 watts, 5 inch screw thrust, reversible, torque approx. 25 lbs., rating intermittent, price £3 screw thrust,
each, post $5 /$.

SYNCHROS: and other special purpose motors available. British and American ex stock. List available 6d.

TCS MODULATION TRANSFORMERS, 20 watts, pr. 6,000 C.T., sec. 6,000 ohms. Price 25/-, post 5/-.
AUTOMATIC PILOT UNIT Mk. 2. This complex unit of diodes and valves, relays, magnetic clutches, motors and plug-in amplifiers, with many other items, relays, magnetic curnes,
price $£ 7 / 10 /-$,

FOR EXPORT ONLY: B.44 Trans-ceiver Mk. III. Crystal control, $60-$ $95 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$. AMERICAN EQUIPMENT: BC-640 Transmitter, 100-156 $\mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$., 50 watt output. For 110 or 230 v. operation. ARC 27 trans-ceivers, 28 V. D.C. input. Also have associated equipment. BC-375 Transmitter. BC-778 Dinghy transmitter. SCR-522 trans-ceiver. Power supply, PP893/ GRC 32A, Filter D.C. Power Supply F-170/GRC 32A: Cabinet Electrical CY 1288/GRC 32A; Antenna Box Base and Cables CY 728/GRC; Mast Ercction Kits, 186/GRC; Ditectional Antenna CRD. $6 ;$ Comparator Unit, Control Units, 260/GRD. Test Set URM.44, complete with Signal Generator TS.622/U.

SOLENOID UNIT: 230 v . A.C. input, 2 pole, 15 amp contacts, $\mathrm{E} 2 / 10 /-$ each post $6 /$-.
CONTROL PANEL: 230 v. A.C., 24 v. D.C. © 2 amps., $£ 2 / 10 /-$ each, carr. $12 / 6$. AUTO TRANSFORMER: 230-115 v.; 1,000 w. £5 each, carr. 12/6. 230-115 v.; 300 VA , $£ 3$ each, carr. $10 /-$.
OHMITE VARIABLE RESISTOR: 5 ohms, $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{amps}$; or 2.6 olims at 4 amps . Price (cither type) \&2 each, $4 / 6$ post each.
POWER SUPPLY UNIT PN-12B: 230 v. A.C. input, 395-0-395 v. output @ 300 mA . Complete with two $\times 9 \mathrm{H}$ chokes and 10 mfd . oil filled capacitors. Mounted in 19in. pancl, $\mathrm{\varepsilon} 6 / 10 /-$ each, $£ 1$ carr.
TX DRIVER UNIT: Freq. $100-156 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$. Valves $3 \times 3 \mathrm{C} 24$ 's; complete with filament transformer 230 v . A.C. Mounted in 19 in . panel, $\mathrm{E} 4 / 10 /-$ each, $15 / \mathrm{c}$ carr.

POWER UNIT: 110 v . or 230 v . input switched; 28 v . @ 45 amps . D.C. output. Wt. approx. 100 lbs ., £17/10/- each, $30 /$-carr. SMOOTHING UNITS suitable for above $\& 7 / 10 /-$ each, 15/- carr.
DE-ICER CONTROLLER MK. III: Contains 10 relays D.P. changeover heavy duty contacts, 1 relay $4 \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{O}$. (235 ohrns coil). Stud switch 30 -way relay operated, one five-way ditto, D.C. timing motor with Chronometric governor 20-30 v ,, 12 r.p.m.; geared to two 30 -way stud switches and two Ledex solenoids, 1 delay
relay etc., sealed in steel case ( $4 \times 5 \times 7$ ins.) $£ 3$ each, post $7 / 6$.
MODULATOR UNIT: 50 watt, part of BC-640, complete with $2 \times 811$ valves, microphone and modulator transformers etc. $\mathbf{\text { ¢7/10/- each, } 1 5 / - \text { carr. }}$

ADVANCE TEST EQUIPMENT: VM78 A.C. Millivoltmeter (transistorised) ADV each; TTIS Transistor Tester (CT472) £37/10/- each; VM77C Valve Voltmeter 840 each. Carr. 10/- exira per item.

NIFE BATTERIES: 4 v. 160 amps , new, in cases, $£ 20$ each, $£ 1$ 10/-carr
FUEL INDICATOR Type 113R: 24 v . complete with 2 magnetic counters $0-9999$, with locking and reset controls mounted in a 3 in. diameter case. Price 30/- each, postage 5/-.
UNISELECTORS (ex equipment): 5 Bank, 50 Way, 75 ohm Coil, alternate wipe, £2/5/- each, post 4/-.
FREQUENCY METERS: BC-221, meter only 530 each, BC-221 complete with stabilised power supply $£ 35$ each, carr. $15 /-$ LM13,
carr. 15 . TS
L carr. $15 /-$ TS.175/U, $£ 75$ each, carr. $£ 1$. TS $323 / \mathrm{UR}, 20-450 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$, $£ 75$ each, carr.
$15 /-\mathrm{FR}-67 / \mathrm{U}:$ This instrument is direct reading and the results are presented directly in digital form. Counting rate : 20-100,000 events per sec. Time Base Crystal Freq.: $100 \mathrm{Kc} / \mathrm{s}$. per sec. Power supply: $115 \mathrm{v} ., 50 / 60 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}$., $\mathbf{£} 100$ each, carr. £1.
CT. 49 ABSORPTION AUDIO FREQUENCY METER: freq. range $450 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{s}-$ $22 \mathrm{Kc} / \mathrm{s}$, directly calibrated. Power supply 1.5 v - -22 v . D.C. £12/10/- each, carr. 15/-.
CATHODE RAY TUBE UNIT: With 3in. tube, colour green, medium persistence complete with nu-metal screen, $£ 3 / 10 /$ - each, post $7 / 6$.
APNI ALTIMETER TRANS./REC., suitable for conversion $420 \mathrm{Mc} / \mathrm{s}$., complete with all valves 28 v. D.C. 3 relays, 11 valves, price f. 3 each, carr. 10/-.

## TEST EQUIPMENT

| MARCONI |  | Distortion Facto VHF Bridge De Heterodyne Freq Valve Millivoltm VHF Admittanc Audio Tester Universal Bridg Circuit Magnific Valve Voltmeer Valve Voltmeter UHF Signal Ge Deviation Test Deviation Test (CT.44) A.F. A | Meter illator ector uency eter. Bridge <br> ation M $\qquad$ Meter Meter sorption | Meter <br> ter <br> $\because$ <br> $\cdots$ <br> wat |  | £85 each £75 each £75 each £85 each £35 each C85 each £55 each £75 each £45 each $2 / 10 /-$ each $8 / 10-$ each £65 each £35 each £65 each £20 each £20 each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FIRZ Hil. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { V. } 200 \\ & \mathrm{B.810} \end{aligned}$ | Sensitive Valve Incremental Ind | Voltmet uctance | Bridge | . | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{8 3 5} \text { each } \\ & \mathbf{8 7 5} \text { each } \end{aligned}$ |
| SOLATRON | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CD-513 } \\ & \text { CD-513-2 } \\ & \text { AW }^{-553} \end{aligned}$ | Oscilloscope Oscilloscope Power Amplifier |  | $\because$ |  | c45 each $10 \%$ each £30 each |
| AIRMEC | Type 701 | ignal Generator | . | - |  | ¢50 each |
| POLARAD | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Type MS } \\ & 950-2400 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { G-1 } \\ & \mathbf{M c} / \mathrm{sicrowave} \\ & . \end{aligned}$ | Signal | Gen |  | 8100 each |
| PHILLIPS | Type GM- | -6008 Valve Voltm | er. . |  |  | ¢35 each |
| DAWE | Type 402C | Megohm Meter | . | - | . | ¢12 each |

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ESP-6 3 octaves of sound beyond the limits of ordinary headphones : Virtually distortion-free giving cleaner, wider range response than the best loudspeaker system. £45 ESP- 8 having 21 octaves more than cona.11 10 audible octaves, $15-15,000 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 2 \mathrm{db}, 10-19.000 \mathrm{~Hz} \pm 5 \mathrm{db}$.


PRO-4A Professional Headset. Engineered to meet more rigid and rugged requirements. Shock-and shatter-proof. Adjustable spring steel headband. fruid filed cushHonsgive more efncientsound-seal. High-quality drivers ior unusually movable cushions. Equipped for boom mike. £23.0.0.


K-6 The new standard model incorporating the famous features developed over the last 11 years, since KOSS introduced the vry foam flled ear cushions form an effective seal to make possible the wide frequency response of this model. £12.10.0


Send for free literature of these and other models
TAPE-MUSIC DISTRIBUTORS LTD.
11 Redvers Road, London, N. 22 Tel: 01-888 0152

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## MONOLITHIC INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

R.C.A. CA3005 T05 case Wide Band R.F. Amplifier. 300 mW dissipation. $100 \mathrm{mc} / \mathrm{s}$ Bandwldth. 6 volts peration, A pplications, Balanced mixer, self modulator. 27/R.C.A. CA3012 T05 case wide Band Amplifier 150 mW dissipation. A $20 \mathrm{mc} / \mathrm{s}$ bandwidth. ${ }^{6} \mathbf{~ v o l t s ~ o p e r a t i o n . ~ A p p l i c a t i o n s : ~ F M ~ a n d ~}$
Amplifiers. 82020 T05. case Audio Amplifler. Audio power output 550 mW . 3 to 9 volts operation. Applications: Audio amplifiers, preamplifiers, Instrument amplifiers, etc. 30/-
R.C.A. 3036 TOS case Audio Pre-amplifier and amplifer. $19 /-$. Suitable for use as stereo pre
G.E. PA222 Dual four-ln-line package, Audio Amplifler with max. output of 1 watt. $15 \mathrm{mc} / \mathrm{s}$ bandwith. 25 volts operation. Sultable for high
G.E. PA234 Dusi four-in-line package. Audio Ampliffer with max. output of 1 watt. $100 \mathrm{kc} / \mathrm{s}$ bandwith. 9 to 25 volts operation. Suitable record players, dictating equipment, tape recorders, etc.
$27 / 6$. G.E. PA237 Dual four-In-line package. Audio Amplifter "ith max. output of 2 watts. 100kc/a record players, tape recorders, TV and FM ampll. flers, etc. 40/.
MOTOROLA MC1709CG TO99 case. Operational Amplifier. Total dissipation 680 mW . 18 volts peratlon. 40/-.

DATA SHEET SUPPLIED WITH THE ABOVE DEVICES

## SEMICONDUCTORS

oUR NEW CATALOGUE GIVES PRICEs. SPECIFICATION \& REPJACEMENT GUIDE FOR OVER 300 TYPES OF TRANSISTORS. DIODES, ETC.
 50 ohms with multipller settings of $0.111 \cdot 100-1000$, providing


[^9]DIGITAL VOLT-OHMMETER BK $2-8$


Electro-mechanieal Instrument with sequential energization of electro-magnetic relays. Projection system display. Automatic range and polarity selection.
Coltage measurement range
Accuracy: 0.01 to $1,000 \mathrm{~V}$. D.C. only.

Input resistance: $\pm .2 \% \pm 1$ digit
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Power supplies:
Hand-operated, local or remote
$115 \mathrm{~V} . / 230 \mathrm{~V}$. mains

PRICE - 1128 . 0 . 0

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## Head Office:

44a WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON, W. 2

## Tel.: PARK 5641/2/3 <br> Cables: ZAERO LONDON <br> Retail branch (personal callers only) <br> 85 TOTTENHAM COURT RD.

LONDON W.2. Tel:LANgham 8403

## WE WANT TO BUY:

723A/B; 2K25; 4C35-50/-paid subject to test. Please offer us your special valves and tubes ease ofier us your sp
A.R.B. Approved for inspection and
release of electronic valves, tubes,
OUR NEW 1969/1970 CATALOGUE IS NOW READY
PLEASE SEND QUARTO S.A.E. FOR YOUR FREE COPY

## APPOINTMENTS VACANT

DISPLAYED SITUATIONS VACANT AND WANTED: $£ 6$ per single col. inch. LINE advertisements (run-on): 7/- per line (approx. 1 words), minimum two lines. Where an advertisement includes a box number (count as 2 words) there is an additional charge of $1 /-$. SERIES DISCOUNT: $15 \%$ is allowed on orders for twelve monthly insertions provided a contract is placed in advance.
BOX NUMBERS: Replies should be addressed to the Box number in the advertisement, $\mathbf{c} / \mathrm{o}$ Wireless World, Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.B.1.
No responsibility accepted for errors.

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Advertisements aceepted up to OCTOBER 10 for the NOVEMBER issue, subject to space belng available.
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## FIELD TECHNICIAN AVIATION EQUIPMENT

An additional technician is required at our Sunbury-onThames laboratory to service and maintain airborne radar, DME, transponder and navigation equipment.
The position requires a broad range of electronic experience and will probably suit an ex serviceman who has worked as an air or ground radar fitter.
Applicants must be prepared to travel both in the U.K. and overseas. Initial training will be given at Sunbury.

Please apply in confidence to Mr. R. G. Hancock, Personnel Officer, RCA Limited, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middx. Telephone Sunbury 85511.


## Telecommunications Technical Officers BOARD OF TRADE CIVIL AVIATION DEPARTMENT

[^10]
## University of Birmingham

Department of Physics

## Electronics Technician

required for an interesting post in nuclear research involving maintenance and the building of prototype equipment. Relevant electronics experience or qualifications required.
Salary grade according to age and experience in the range $£ 773-\{1,311$.
Apply for application form to Assistant Secretary (Personnel), Personnel Office, University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham 15, quoting reference $113 / \mathrm{T} / 128$, or telephone $021-472$ 1301, extension 434.

## C.I. DATA CENTRE LIMITED

## SYSTEMS ANALYSTCUSTOMER LIAISON

We are looking for an energetic young man with a degree or equivalent in Mathematics or Physics, to join our well established scientific computer bureau in Aldershot.

The job will be to look after a range of customers' accounts, interpreting their data processing needs in terms of our computer and specialised equipment and checking that work is dispatched on time and to customers' specifications.

The work is extremely varied and requires an alert mind together with a desire to give customer satisfaction. There is a particular requirement for the radio contracts which we hold, previous experience in this field would be extremely useful.
Rewards for the right man may include a salary of $£ 1,800-£ 2,000$ per annum with the private use of a business car.
Applications in writing please to: The General Manager, C.I. Data Centre Limited, Wellington House, Station Road, Aldershot, Hants.

## Maintenance Jngineers

## You can do better for yourself in computers

ICL, Britain's biggest computer manufacturer, needs service engineers in London, the Home Counties, Manchester and Oxford. The jobkeeping customer installations at peak effi-ciency-demands dedication and offers special rewards. A thorough training in computers will be given.
Career development: In the UK alone there are now well over 1000 ICL computer installations, and every week the number increases. Overseas there are ICL installations in 70 countries. So the
scope for Field Service Engineers is enormous.
Qualifications: You should:

- Be aged 21-35
- Have City and Guilds Electronics Technicians' certificates or HNC Electronics or equivalent
- Have experience in electronics (perhaps in HM Forces)
- Actively want responsibility, and the chance to get on.

Write : giving brief details of your career and quoting Reference WW/970/C to A. E. Turner, International Computers Limited, 85-91 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London, S.W. 15.

## The Computer Industry



## London Weekend Television

Applications are invited from suitably experienced staff for the following A.C.T.T. graded positions with London Weekend Television.

## SENIOR ENGINEERS ENGINEERS ASSISTANT ENGINEERS and TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS

These are required to supplement present staff based at our colour studios at Wembley and will later be transferred to our new studio complex on the South Bank.
Several years' experience of broadcast engineering will be required of applicants for the more senior posts.
The possession of a formal technical qualification will be an advantage.
Apply to:
The Personnel Manager, London Weekend Television Limited Wembley Park Drive, Wembley, Middlesex

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## ELECTRONIC TECHNICIANS

are required to work on calibration, fault-finding and testing of tele. communications measuring instruments. The work is varied and will enable technicians with experience of r.f. circuits to broaden their knowledge of the latest techniques employed in the electronics and telecommunications industries by bringing them into contact with a wide range of the most advanced measuring instruments embracing all frequencies up to u.h.f.

Entrants may be graded as Testers, Test Technicians or Senior Test Technicians according to experience and qualifications. Our expanding production programme geared to our recognised export achievement provides security of employment combined with good prospects of advancement, not only within these grades, but into other technical and supervisory posts within the Company.

Salaries are attractive and conditions excellent. A Pension Scheme includes substantial life assurance cover provided by the Company. Assistance with removal may also be given in appropriate cases. Please apply in writing, giving brief details including age, experience and salary to

The Recruitment Manager, Marconi Instruments Ltd.
 Longacres, St. Albans, Herts.


## REDIFFUSION

## COLOUR TELEVISION FAULTFINDERS \& TESTERS

We have a number of vacancies in our Production Test Departments for experienced faultfinders and testers.
Knowledge of transistor circuitry and experience with Colour Receivers together with R.T.E.B. Final Certificate or equivalent qualifications required.
These will be staff appointments with all the expected benefits.
Applications to:

Works Manager,<br>Rediffusion Vision Service Ltd., Fullers Way South, Chessington, Surrey (near Ace of Spades).

Phone: 01-397 541I

## EQUIPMENT TECHNICIAN

required by the GOVERNMENT OF ZAMBIA Ministry of Power, Transport and Works, on contract for one tour of 36 months in the first instance. Commencing salary according to experience in the scale Kwacha 2292 (EStg.1337) rising to Kwacha 3216 (EStg.1876) a year, plus an Inducement Allowance of EStg.506EStg.615. A Direct Payment of EStg.233-EStg.291 is also payable direct to the officer's bank in the U.K. Gratuity $25 \%$ of total salary drawn. Both Gratuity and Direct Payment are normally TAX FREE. Free passages. Accommodation at moderate rental. Education allowances. Liberal leave on full salary or terminal payment in lieu. Contribưtory pension scheme available in certain circumstances.

Candidates, preferably between 26 to 45 years of age, should have had not less than 10 years training and experience with a recognised telecommunications administration. They should have had a sound technical education in telecommunicatlons and possess relevant City and Guilds or equivalent certificates. Officers may be stationed anywhere in Zambla, and must be prepared to travel on duty, perform shift work and perform paid overtime as required.

The duties include installation in one or more of the branches of telecommunications engineering listed below and giving technical appreciation to Zambians in field training.
(i) Maintenance of carrier trunk and telegraph transmission systems.
(ii) (a) Maintenance of medium powered H.F. radio transmitters and receivers.
(b) Maintenance of V.H.F. and microwave radio links.
(iii) Dual maintenance of minor exchange systems and external distribution networks. Apply to

CROWN AGENTS,
'M' Division, 4 Millbank, London, S.W.I, for application form and further particular stating name, age, brief details of qualifications and experience and quoting reference number M2Z/62916WF.

## APPOINTMENTS

## Opportunities with Redifion in Radio Communications

Experienced Test Engineers are invited to write to Redifon with regard to vacancies in our Test Department at Wandsworth.
The Company is engaged in the design and manufacture of a wide range of radio communications and allied equipment from military pack-set to broadcast transmitter, including communications receivers, M.F. beacons, teleprinter terminals, complete radio office installations for the Merchant Marine and mobile H.F.S.S.B. Stations. Our Test Engineers have sound technical knowledge coupled with good practical experience in the alignment and test of H.F. and V.H.F. Communications equipment. The work is varied and interesting and offers excellent opportunity to broaden experience in semiconductors, S.S.B. and Frequency synthesis.

Limited vacancies also exist for engineers experienced in Test gear maintenance.
Please write in the first instance to: The Personnel Officer REDIFON LTD..
Broomhill Road, Wandsworth, SW18.

## REDIFON ${ }^{*}$

A Member Company of the Rediffusion Organisation. Suppliers of Radio Communications equipment to Home, Commonwealth, and forelgn governments. Contractors to B.B.C., G.P.O., Crown Agents, Cable and Wireless, leading shipping companies of the world, etc.

# ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION 

 requiresWIRELESS OPERATORS/MECHANICS

1st or 2nd Class PMG Certificate with current morse speed of 20 WPM. Servicing experience essential and knowledge of teleprinters desirable. Salary from £938 according to qualifications and experience, with all living and messing free.

For further details apply to:
BRITISH ANTARCTIC SURVEY
30 Gillingham Street •London • S.W. 1


The National Air Traffic Control Service, a Department of the Board of Trade, needs Radio Technicians to install and maintain the very latest electronic aids at Civil Airports such as Heathrow. Gatwick and Stansted. Air Traffic Control Centres. Radar Stations and specialist establishments.
This is responsible demanding work (for which you will get familiarisation training) involving communications, computers, radar and data extraction, automatic landing systems and closed-circuit television. It offers excellent prospects with ample opportunities to study for higher qualifications in this fast-expanding field.

If you are 19 or over, with practical experience in at least one of the main branches of telecommunications. fill in the coupon now.

Starting salary is $£ 915$ (at 19) to $£ 1.189$ (at 25 or over) scale maximum $£ 1.372$ (higher rates at Heathrow), and some posts attract shift-duty payments. From January 1970 these rates will be increased to E985, E1.295, £1.500 respectively. The annual leave allowance is good and there is a non-contributory pension scheme for established staff.

Complete this coupon for full details and application form
To: A.J. Edwards, C. Eng.. M.I.E.E., M.I.E.R.E., Room 705, The Adelphi, John Adam Straet. London WC2, marking your envelope "Recruitment

Name

Address.

WW/O1
Not applicable to residents outside the United Kingdom
National Air Traffic Control Service

## PLANNING ENGINEERS

International Aeradio Limited has doubled its turnover in the last 5 years to its present level of £ 7 million and with a dynamic expansion programme in operation is expected to exceed a turnover of $£ 19$ million within 10 years. The company is worldwide with over 3.500 employees engaged in the fields of communications, aviation services, engineering and printing, and now wishes to appoint two Senior Engineers who will be based at its new Offices outside Southall.

## AIRPORT COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

This position involves the planning of Aiport Communications Systems, including Radio Navigational Aids, AFTN. Aeromobile Services and the internal communications appropriate to modern aiports.
Applicants for this new appointment should preferably have specialised knowledge in one or more of the fields below. A qualification leading to membership of the I.E.E. or I.E.R.E. would be an advantage.
$\star$ CW Radio Navigational Aids such as ILS. VOR, etc.

* Airfield Radars. Surveillance, Precision Approach. SSR. etc.
* Point to Point HF Communications.
* HF and VHF Air-Ground Communications.
* Modern Information Display Systems.
* Public Address and Intercommunications Systems.


## DATA TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS

Located in the Systems Planning Department. this position will involve the planning of national and international data transmission systems. These can either be self contained networks or systems allied to computers.
We require an engineer with a broad knowledge of communications systems and practical experience of the problems associated with the transmission of data at low, medium and high speeds. He should possess specialised knowledge in two or more of the following fields:

* Data modems and intemational standards for modulation and interface parameters.
* Commissioning. equalising and subsequent quality control of long distance circuits handling data.
* Distribution of high speed data from computers to video display terminals.
* Low speed data switching systems handling telegraph signals, including polling systems.
* The use of G.P.O. datel services and the problems of demarcation between G.P.O. and lessee's equipment.
* Operation of long distance leased circuits carrying data with particular reference to reliability of different sections of route.
It is unlikely that the successful applicant will be less than 30 years old. He should preferably have membership of a professional institution or qualification leading to such membership.
Career prospects for these positions are extremely good and starting salaries will be negotiated in the range $£ 1,800$ to $£ 2,100$. There is an excellent contributory pension and life insurance scheme and holiday airfares can also be obtained at nominal cost to most parts of the world after a year's service.

Application for these appointments should be addressed to THE GENERAL MANAGER PERSONNEL

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## EEETRONIE ENGMEERS

Service Engineers required for Offices, throughout the United Kingdom, of well-known Company manufacturing Electronic Desk Calculating Machines. Applicants should possess a sound knowledge of basic Electronics with experience in Electronics, Radar, Radio and T.V. or similar field. Position is permanent and pensionable. Comprehensive training on full pay will be given to successful applicants. Please send full details of experience to the Service Manager, Sumlock Comptometer Ltd., 102/108 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1.

## UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

## Department of Anatomy

## TECHNICIAN

required to assist in the design and construction of electronic apparatus for neurological research, also to participate in routine experimental procedures involving animals and man. Some knowledge of linear and digital circuit techniques required, but no previous experience in the medical sciences is necessary. Applicants should have obtained or be studying for H.N.C. or an equivalent qualification in electronic engineering or physics.
Salary: £773-£1077 p.a.
Apply Assistant Secretary (Personnel), Personnel Office, University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham 15, or telephone 021-472-1301, extension 434, quoting reference $401 / \mathrm{T} / 139$.

2493

## UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS Department of Chemistry

Applications are invited from candidates with an Ordinary Degree, H.N.C or equivawith an Ordinary Degree, $\begin{aligned} & \text { lent qualification in Electronics for the }\end{aligned}$ position of TECHNICAL OFFICER in the position of TECHNICAL OFFICER applicant will be expected to assist in the servicing of spectrometers and in the development of electronic equipment. The new chemistry building is equipped with Mass Spectrometers (MS-902 and MS-10), N.M.R. Spectrometers (HA100 and R-IO) and a Decsa E.S.R. Spectrometer in addition to I.R. and U.V. Spectrometers.
Salary in the range: $\{1,090-\{1,465$; grant cowards removal; pension scheme.

Applications with the name of a referee should be sent before 31 st October, 1969 , to the Deputy Secretary, University of St. Andrews, College Gate, St. Andrews, from whom further particulars may be obtained. 2476

## TRINITY HOUSE, LONDON

The General Lighthouse Authority for England and Wales requires a

MODEL SHOP MECHANIC
in the Evaluation, Test and Development Section of the Engineer-inChief's Department at Tower Hill, E.C.3, to assist in the wiring and setting up of experimental electrical/electronic equipment.
Further details and application forms from The Secretary, Trinity House, Tower Hill, London, E.C.3. 82

## the experts in sound engineering. PYE TVT

## Senior Commissioning Engineers

COLOUR TV TRANSMITTING EQUIPMENT-HOME \& OVERSEAS

Due to rapid expansion, additional vacancies have arisen in our team of Electronic Engineers with specific experience of TV broadcasting or other transmitting equipment.
Applicants will be of H.N.C. standard and possess the essential knowledge and ability to complete their varied tasks without close supervision. These are positions of great interest with opportunity to travel.
An excellent salary and travelling
expenses will be paid. holiday
commitments will be honoured

Apply with brief employment details to Personnel Officer:
PYE TVT LIMITED
Coldhams Lane, Cambridge.
Telephone: Cambridge (0223) 45115

## conimuter cingincering

NCR requires additional ELECTRONIC, ELECTRO MECHANICAL ENGINEERS and TECHNICIANS to maintain medium to large scale digital computing systems in London and provincial towns.

Training courses will be arranged for successful applicants, 21 years of age and over, who have a good technical background to ONC/HNC level, City and Guilds or radio/radar experience in the Forces.

Starting salary will be in the range of $£ 900 / £ 1,250$ per annum, plus bonus. Shift allowances are payable. after training, where applicable. Opportunities also exist for Trainees, not less than 19 years of age, with a good standard of education, an aptitude towards and an interest in, mechanics, electronics and computers.
Excellent holiday; pension and sick pay arrangements. Please write for Application Form to Assistant Personnel Officer NCR, 1,000 North Circular Road, London, NW2
quoting publication and month of issue

## Plan your future with <br> 

## SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL RADIO AND SPACE RESEARCH STATION

MALE EXPERIMENTAL and ASSISTANT EXPERIMENTAL OFFICERS are required for service at SINGAPORE and at STANLEY. FALKLAND ISLANDS to operate and main: tain radio telemetry equipment for the reception of data from satellites. Married staff are accommodated rent-free in wellfurnished bungalows or houses; hostels are available for single personnel.

The cour of duty is for up to 3 years duration in Stanley but is likely to be for a shorter period in Singapore. Shift work may be required at either station. Staff may be considered for permanent appointment to ROnsidered for permanent appointment to

## QUALIFICATIONS

Over age 22, University degree, H.N.C. or equivalent.
Under age 22, five G.C.E. passes, including two in Science or Mathematical subjects at ' $A$ ' level (or equivalent).

## SALARY

£683 per annum rising to $\mathbb{£ 8 7 2 \text { at age } 2 1}$ years, $\{1,208$ at age 26 years or over, to a maximum of $\mathbb{E 1 , 4 5 4 \text { for A.E.O. and } \text { El,590 }}$ per annum rising to a maximum of $£ 2,006$ for E.O. To these scales will be added a \&125 p.a. allowance. Overseas allowance and shift allowance will be payable in addition to salary.

Apply: The Secretary, Radio and Space Research Station, Ditton Park, Slough, Bucks. Telephone Slough 244II.

2475

## Assistant Signals Officer

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE Ministry of Defence (Air Force Department)

Electronic Engineer (man or woman, aged at least 23) for a post of Assistant Signals Officer at the Meteorological Office Headquarters in Bracknell, Berks. DUTIES relate to the planning, provision and installation of meteorological landline and radio telecommunication systems embracing transmission by both low/medium/high speed data and analogue/digital facsimile, and including facilities for reception from satellites. A particular objective will be to automate the U.K. system making optimum use of computers.
QUALIFICATIONS: Either (a) Corporate Membership of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, the Institution of Electronic and Radio Engineers or the Royal Aeronautical Society, or exemption from their examinations, or (b) 1st or 2nd class honours degree in Electrical Engineering, Physics or Applied Physics, together with at least 2 years' training and experience in Telecommunications or Electronic Engineering. Wide knowledge of telecommunications and aptitude for planning essential. Some experience of planning for automation in telecommunications an advantage.
SALARY (national): $£ 1,144-£ 2,174$ ( $£ 1,325-£ 2,300$ from 1.1.70). Starting salary may be above minimum. Non-contributory pension.
WRITE to Civil Service Commission, Savile Row, London, W1X 2AA, or TELEPHONE 01-734 6010 Ext. 229 (after 5.30 p.m. 01-734 6464 "Ansafone" Service), for application form, quoting S/7249/69. Closing date 10th October, 1969.

# Electronic Technicians 

Ampex Quality Control Department now has vacancies for technicians to be responsible for fault finding and testing a wide range of Professional Audio and C.C.T.V. Magnetic Recording Equipment. Experience gained in the electronic industry, radio or television servicing, would be an advantage or a qualification of O.N.C. standard. Excellent
salary, three weeks annual holiday, canteen, life assurance, pension and sickness benefit schemes in operation. Please write or telephone the Personnel Officer, Ampex Electronics Limited, Acre Road, Reading 84411.

## AMPEX

## AIR FORGE DEPARTMENT RADIO TECHNICIANS

Starting pay according to age, up to $\{1,189$ p.a. (at age 25 ) rising to $\{1,500$ p.a. with prospects of promotion.

Vacancies at RAF Sealand, Near Chester
RAF Henlow, Bedfordshire
and RAF Carlisle, Cumberland
Interesting and vital work on RAF radar and radio equipment.
Minimum qualification, 3 years' training and practical experience in radio engineering.
5-day week-good holidays-help with further studies-opportunities for pensionable employment.
Write for further details to:
Ministry of Defence, CE3h (Air),
Sentinel House,
Southampton Row,
London, W.C.I.
Applicants must be UK residents.

## Telecommunications Technical Officers metropolitan police office

3 posts for men or women, normally aged at least 23, in the Lines and Radio Sections of the Telecommunications Branch at New Scotland Yard. and Denmark Hill.
DUTIES: in the Lines Section include provision, development and maintenance of line communications and associated equipment, and are essentially of a co-ordinating and planning nature: and in the Radio Section involve laboratory developmient of equipment in the fields of radio telephony and radio telegraphy, and cover V.H.F., U.H.F., infra red and analagous systems.
QUALIFICATIONS: O.N.C. in Engineering (including a pass in Electrical Engineering A), or City and Guilds Intermediate Certificate in Telecommunications Engineering (old syllabus, i.e. subject No. 50) plus Radio II, or Intermediate Telecommunications Technicians' Certificate (new syllabus, i.e. subject No. 49) plus Certificates in Mathematics B, Telecommunications Principles B, and Radio and Line Transmission B, or equivalent standard of technical education. Appropriate experience essential.
SALARY (Inner London): $£ 1,303$ (at age 23)-£1,543 (at 28 or over on entry); scale maximum $£ 1,726$. Scale will become $£ 1,400-£ 1,860$ on 1.1.70. Promotion prospects. Non-contributory pension.
WRITE to Civil Service Commission, Savile Row, London, W1X 2AA, or telephone 01-734 6010, Ext. 229 (after 5.30 p.m. 01-734 6464 "Ansafone" service), for application form, quoting S/7169/69. Closing date 2nd October, 1969.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN COLLEGE LECTURER in ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for the above post. Candidates should have a degree in Electrical/ Electronic Engineering with induserial or research experience in some branch of Electronic Engineering, preferably in the field of microwaves. Experience of teaching would be an additional qualification.
The salary scale attaching to the post is $\mathbf{~} 2.006 \times \mathbf{£} 66$ to $\mathbf{\$ 2 . 7 9 8}$ with provision for entry above the minimum. Non-coneributory pension and family allowances are additional to salary.

Applications (three copies) should state qualifications and experience together with the names of three referees and should reach the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained, not later than 16th October, 1969.
J. P. MacHALE,

Secretary and Bursar

## University of Birmingham <br> Department of Anatomy <br> Applications are invited for the post of <br> Technical Officer for Research \& Development in Electronics

A variety of instrumentation techniques are employed in the Department, including, in addition to conventional biomedical electronic apparatus, closedcircuit television, data processing, and radiotelemetry. Applicants will be responsible for the running of a wellequipped laboratory and will be encouraged to develop original solutions to the measurement problems which arise. Technical assistance will be provided with academic staff available for consultation. Candidates should have a degree or equivalent qualification in Electronic Engineering or Physics.
Salary $£ 1,380-$ \&2,045.
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2482

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2483

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[^4]:    *"Colour Receiver Integrated Circuir", Wiveless World, August 1968, p. 263.

[^5]:    *Royal Radar Establishment.

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